**初中英语学科教案**

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| **课题** | **八下 Unit2 Travelling**  **Reading 2** | **课型** | **新授课** | **课时** | **第3课时** |
| **教学**  **目标** | By the end of the class, the students should be able to  1.master the important words and phrases.  2.properly introduce the activities and event during the trip. | | | | |
| **重点难点** | To master the main idea of the passage. | | | | |
| **教具准备** | PPT ,blackboard | | | | |
| **教学内容** | | | | | **复备** |
| ***Step 1 Revision***  Ask students to fill in the blanks according to the article .  **A day at Disneyland**  (1) First, we had fun on 　　　　　　.  (2) Next, we hurried to have a 　　　　　　 and met some Disney  　　　 on the way.  (3) Later in the afternoon, we watched a 　　　 of Disney characters.  (4) After the parade, we watched a 　　　　　　.  (5)Then, we did some 　　　　　　.  (6) At the end of the day, we watched 　　　　　　 in front of the Sleeping Beauty Castle.  ***step2 Presentation***  ***Teach some lauguage points.***  1. I miss you so much!  miss vt. 想念，思念  Dave misses his grandparents very much.  【拓展】(1) miss v.错过；没做到 其后接动词时，应用动词-ing形式。  Mary was sad because she missed her train.  I don’t want to miss seeing that film on television tonight.  (2)Miss n.女士；小姐, 常用于称呼未婚女子，可单独出现，也可和姓氏连用。  Miss Smith is a popular writer.   1. We’re having a fantastic time here.   fantastic adj. 极好的，美妙的  We watched a fantastic play yesterday evening.  have a fantastic time = have a good time = enjoy oneself = have fun   1. Today we spent the whole day at Disneyland. | | | | |  |

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| the whole day = all the day一整天  They spent the whole day seeing the places of interest.   1. It moved at high speed and was really exciting!   at high speed 意为“快速地，非常快地”，其中的speed为名词，意为“速度”。at a speed of ... 表示“以……的速度”。  He drives the car at high speed in the road.  The train is travelling at a speed of sixty miles an hour.  5. We were screaming and laughing through the ride.  (1) through prep. 从（某事）的开始到结束，从头到尾。  The nurse looked after the old man through his long illness.  拓展】through prep. 从……通过，穿过。  The light goes into the room through the window.   1. ride n. 乘坐，搭乘；（乘车或骑车的）短途旅程，旅行，有时也可指“距离”。v.骑（马、自行车等）其过去式为rode,过去分词为ridden,现在分词为riding.   Can I have a ride on your bike?  The boys were riding their bikes.  6.…such as Snow White and Mickey Mouse.  such as 例如  such as和for example都有“例如”的意思，但是它们的用法有所不同。  such as常用来列举同类人或事物中的多个例子。  I like animals, such as dogs, bears and pandas.  for example一般仅用于同类人或事物中的“一个”为例。  He has ever been to many countries, for example Australia.  选用such as或for example填空。  (1) John likes many sports, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  (2) She can say many languages, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese, Italian and Russian.  Answers: (1) for example　(2) such as  7. I ran after them and couldn’t stop taking photos.  (1) run after跟着跑，追逐  Look, the dog is running after the rabbit.  (2) cannot stop doing sth忍不住一直做某事  We could not stop laughing when we watched Tom and Jerry.   1. I bought a couple of king rings for classmates.   a couple of 可以表示不确定的“几个”  a couple of minutes几分钟  a couple of 也可以表示“两个”  I saw a couple of men get out. 我看见有两个男人出去了。   1. Hope you’ve enjoyed yourself there!   这是一个省略句，省略了主语I，完整的句子是 I hope (that) you’ve enjoyed yourself there!  在非正式行文（包括日记，卡片，便条，信件等）中，有时我们会省去主语，使文字更简洁。 |  |

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| Hope to hear from you. 期待收到你的来信。  ***Step3. Consolidation***  I. 翻译。  1. 过得愉快 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2. 已经在某地 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3. 迪士尼人物的游行 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4. 那天晚些时候 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5. 一天中最好的部分 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6. 跟着跑，追逐 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7. 忍不住一直做某事 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8. 几个 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9. 几分钟 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10. 看烟花 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  11.希望你在那里玩得开心\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  II. 完成句子。  1. 我和我的父母已经在香港2天了。  My parents and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong for two days.  2. 我们正在这里玩的很开心。  We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.  3. 你们上周在南京拍了很多照片吗？  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Nanjing last week?  4. 当迪士尼人物游行在下午晚些时候开始的时候，每个人都变得激动。  Everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later in the afternoon.  5. 我们学习许多科目，例如地理、历史。  We \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ geography, history.  ***Step 4 Summary***  Today, we have learnt some important language points and have known more about Hongkong. |  |
| 作业设计：  A层次: 1.Read the articles about the trip to other places.  2. Recite new words phrase sentence patterns.  B层次: Choose one place as your destination and make a plan for your own trip. | |
| **板书设计**： | |
| **教学手记**： | |