**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Lesson 1: How’s the Weather?**

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| **设计说明**  首先通过老师和学生对话，引入What’s the weather like?句式，接着学习there be结构的将来时；利用图片呈现weather report和be scared of这两个短语，学习它们的含义，并进行练习；进而，引入本课新单词的学习。通过第3题了解一些复合词的结构、构成和含义。然后，呈现教材内容，听、读课文中的对话,并完成相应的任务，紧接着表演对话。随后做第2题的听力训练，进一步巩固天气预报的结构和内容。然后,针对教材中的重点内容：询问天气、气温、日出时间及其答语进行操练,为第4题的笔头练习做好准备，由听、说、读的训练过渡到写的训练。本节课从多个角度、多种形式上对本课的语言知识进行练习，从而达到教学目的，实现教学目标。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词：shower, rise  接触单词：thunderstorm, thunder, sunrise, sunset, set, exact  短语和句型：weather report, be scared of；  There will be a shower this afternoon.  **2. 能力目标**  (1)学会用英语询问天气和气温；能用将来时态预报天气；  (2)了解一些常见的复合词的构成。  **3. 情感目标**  接受并热爱家乡的天气特征，运用天气预报指导自己的日常生活。  **重点难点**  1.重点：学会运用本课词汇作简短的天气预报。  2.难点：理解复合词的构成方法。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音。  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Warming up**  Have a free talk.  The teacher asks students: What’s the weather like in your hometown in spring？  Ask some students to answer it one by one.  **Step 2　Presentation**  1. Present how to use “simple future tense of there be” correctly.  there be结构的一般将来时  will  be  There  be  is/are going to    There will be/is going to be a class party tomorrow.  明天将有一个班级聚会。  There will be/are going to be two meetings next month.  下个月将有两场会议。  2. Teach the new phrases.  (1)Teach *weather report* using the picture.  Here is the weather report.  天气预报  (2) Teach *be scare of* using the picture.  The girl is scared of the dog.  害怕  **Step 3　Practice**  Practice using simple future tense of there be and the two new phrases by finishing the following exercises.  1. 今天晚上将有一场新电影。  There 　　　　 　　　　 a new movie this evening.  2. 让我们听天气预报吧。  Let’s listen to the 　　　　 　　　　.  3. 莉萨害怕黑。  Lisa is 　　　　 　　　　 darkness.  Answers: 1. will be　2. weather report　3. scared of  **Step 4 Presentation**  Teach the words : *shower, thunderstorm, thunder, sunrise, sunset, rise, set, exact* using the pictures.  shower / ˈʃaʊə / *n*.      阵雨 淋浴    A shower is coming soon. She is taking a shower.    暴雨  雷  thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔːm/  *n.* 雷雨；雷暴  He was born on the day of a thunderstorm.  Thunder always comes after lightning.  thunder /ˈθʌndə/ *n*.雷（声）  The sun rises in the east.  rise /raɪz/ *v. & n*. 升起；上升；增加  sunrise /ˈsʌnraɪz/ *n*. 日出  太阳 升起  Many people go to Mount Tai to watch sunrise.  set /set / *v*.（日、月）落沉；放置；制定  The sun sets in the west.  sunset /ˈsʌnset/ *n*.日落  太阳 下沉；落下  We can see it in the sky after sunset.  It is an exact number.  exact/ɪɡ'zækt/ *adj.* 精确的；准确的  Notes:  复合词：是由一些词汇复合形成的，而且也可以复合出各种词类。复合后的词属于哪种词类，这取决于复合词的后半部词性。类似的复合词还有：  bookstore, goodbye, midnight, downstairs, download, myself, without等。  **Step 5　Practice**  Learn about the compound words by finishingthe exercises*. (Let’s Do It! No.3* )  1. Make new words by combining the words.  Answers: maybe, sunrise, thunderstorm, basketball  2. Complete the sentences with compound words.  1. Can you hear the thunder? Maybe there will be a 　　　　.  2. The days are getting longer. The 　　　　 today is two minutes earlier than yesterday.  3. A: Will Peter come to the party on Saturday?  B: I think so. 　　　　 he will come with Jim.  4. Lin Tao’s dream is to be a 　　　　 player. He wants to be like Yao Ming.  Answers: 1. thunderstorm　2. sunrise　3. Maybe　4. basketball  **Step 6　Listening, reading and acting**  1. Play the recording of Lesson 1 for the students to listen and answer the questions. Then check the answers.  (1) What date is it today?  (2) Is it hot today?  (3) Is it going to rain?  Answers: (1) It is February 28.　(2) No, it is not hot.  (3) Yes, there will be a shower this afternoon.  2. Get the class to read the sentences by themselves. And fill in the blanks. Then check the answers. (*Let’s Do It! No.1*)  　　Hello everyone. Here’s my weather report. Today is Friday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will reach 10℃ during the day. It’s quite warm today. There will be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. Maybe there will be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Today, the sun rose at 7:25 a.m., and it will set at 6:09 p.m.  Answers: February, cloudy, temperature, shower, thunderstorm  3. Ask the students to read again and find out the phrases. And translate them.  (1) on the radio在广播  (2) weather report天气预报  (3) thunder shower雷阵雨  (4) be scared of sb./sth.害怕某人或某物  (5) talk about the sunrise / sunset谈论日出/落  4. Work in pairs and act out the dialogue.  **Step 7　Listening and filling**  1. Play the recording for the class to listen to the passage and fill in the table. Make sure the class can understand it.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Date | Weather | | | Temperature | Time | | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Day time |  | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Sunrise  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | Night |  | \_\_\_\_\_ | Sunset  \_\_\_\_\_\_ |   2. Check them.  Answers: August 22, sunny, rainy, 25℃, 6:28 a.m., 7:47 p.m.（从上到下，从左到右）  **Step 8　Presentation**  1. Show the conversation between the teacher and the student.  T: What’s the weather like?  S: It’s...  T: What’s the temperature?  S: It’s…  T: When did the sun rise?  S: It rose at…  2. Explain some sentences for the class.  (1) What’s the weather like?= How is the weather?  (2) 问“温度多少”时，不用how many或how much，要用what。  (3) It rose at…中rose是rise的过去式。  **Step 9　Practice**  1. Work in pairs. Get the class to talk about the weather in their hometown like this and practice it.  A: Good morning. What’s the weather like today?  B: It’s cold/hot/cool/warm/rainy/sunny/cloudy/snowy/windy/…  A: What’s the temperature?  B: It’s…℃.  A: When did the sun rise?  B: It rose at…a.m.  2. Write a short weather report and share it with the class.  *Example:*  It’s time for the weather report. Today is… The temperature is …The weather will be … If you go out, please remember to… Today, the sun …, and it will … Thank you.  **Step 10　Summary**  Sum up what we’ve learnt in this period with the class.  1. weather report be scared of  2. There will be…  There is/are going to be…  3. A: What’s the weather like?= How is the weather?  B: It’s....  4. A: What’s the temperature?  B: It’s....  **Step 11　Language points**  1. What’s the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?  “What’s the weather like …?”是用来询问天气的一个常用句子，还可以表示为: How is the weather…?，回答时可用句型“It’s + 表示天气的形容词.”，也可直接用表示天气的形容词。  —What’s the weather like in Shanghai in winter?/ How’s the weather in Shanghai in winter?在冬天上海的天气怎么样？  —It’s very cold./ Very cold.（天气）非常寒冷。  2. What’s the temperature? 气温是多少?  “What’s the temperature?”用来询问气温，其答语常为：（It’s）… ℃（读作：degree(s) Celsius/centigrade).  注意：问“温度的多少”时，不用how many或how much，要用what。  —What was the temperature yesterday? 昨天气温是多少？  —It was fifteen degrees centigrade/ Fifteen degrees Celsius. 15摄氏度。  3. There will be a shower this afternoon. 今天下午将有一场阵雨。  这是there be句型的将来时态，其结构为：There will be...，还可以表达为：  There is/are going to be...。若其后的名词是复数，则使用There are going to be…  there be句型的其他时态：  （1）一般现在时：There is/are...  （2）一般过去时：There was/were...  There is a new computer on the desk.书桌上有一台新电脑。  There were no buildings here last year.去年这儿没有楼房。  4. I’m scared of thunder! 我害怕雷声。  be scared of sb. / sth. 意为“害怕某人/某物”。后接名词、代词、动名词，相当于be afraid of。  I’m scared of dogs. 我害怕狗。  She’s scared of everything. 她什么都怕。  5. What strange weather! 多么奇怪的天气啊！  这是一个感叹句。其结构为：What+形容词+不可数名词（+主语+谓语）！  感叹句的其他结构：  （1）What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数(+主语+谓语)!  （2）What+形容词+可数名词的复数(+主语+谓语)!  （3）How+形容/副词(+主语+谓语)!  What a big apple it is!=How big the apple is!好大的苹果啊！  What cute boys they are！多么可爱的男孩儿们啊！  How heavy the box is!箱子多重啊！  **Step 12　Homework**  1. Remember the new words and expressions learnt in this lesson.  2. Recite this lesson.  3. Preview Lesson 2.  **当堂达标**  **Ⅰ.句型转换**  1. It will be sunny tomorrow.（改为同义句）  　It 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 sunny tomorrow.  2. It was 22 degrees yesterday（对画线部分提问）  　　　　 　　　　 the 　　　　 yesterday?  3. The weather is cold today.（对画线部分提问）  　　　　 　　　　 the weather 　　　　 today?  **Ⅱ. 单项选择**  1. There 　　　　 a football match on TV this evening.  A. will have B. is going to be C. has D. is going to have  2. 　　　　 tall boy he is!  A. How B. What C. What a D. How a  3. Gina is 　　　　 the dog. She runs away when she sees it.  A. happy with B. scared of C. friendly to D. kind to  **答案:** Ⅰ. 1. is going to be　2. What was, temperature　3. What is , like  Ⅱ. 1—3 BCB  **板书设计**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **UNIT 1 Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 1: How’s the Weather? | | | shower, thunderstorm, thunder, sunrise, sunset, rise, set, exact  weather report  be scared of | 1. —What’s the weather like today?  —It’s…  2. —What’s the temperature?  —It’s…℃.  3. There will be a shower this afternoon.  4. What strange weather! | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Lesson 2: It’s Getting Warmer!**

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| **设计说明**  首先通过老师和学生的对话，引入对春天自然景色、所从事的活动等的描述；接着学习温度的读法和neither, neither…nor…的含义和用法并进行练习；进而，引入本课新单词的学习。然后，听、读课文,并完成相应的任务；接着翻译教材中的重点短语，把握本课基础知识。随后做第3题的填空题，了解人们在春季所从事的活动。最后，利用第4题两人一组做口头练习，谈论春天以及户外活动，进一步熟悉和巩固描述春天的短语和句型。本课节从多方面对本课的语言知识进行练习，从而达到教学目的，实现教学目标。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词：neither, nor  接触单词：boot, jasmine, blossom, sunshine, Tai Chi, swing  短语和句型：neither…nor…, winter jasmine, play on the swing,  a field trip；  On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming.  **2. 能力目标**  (1) 掌握和运用介绍天气和活动的句型  （2）向他人介绍自己在春天从事的活动以及家乡的春天  **3. 情感目标**  通过描述家乡的春天，激发学生热爱家乡的感情。  **重点难点**  1.重点：掌握有关天气的单词，向他人介绍自己在春天开展的活动。  2.难点：neither, neither…nor…的用法。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音。  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Warming up**  Have a free talk.  The teacher asks students: What do you know about spring? Do you like spring? What activities do you do in spring?  Ask some students to answer it one by one.  **Step 2　Presentation**  1. Present how to pronounce “10℃”.  **10℃**  ten degrees Celsius ten degrees centigrade    注意：degree 是可数名词，只要其前的数字不是1，都要用其复数形式；即便“0度”也表达为：zero degrees.  2. Teach the new word *neither* and the new phrase *neither…nor…*.    Liu Lin Liu Gang  T: Look at the picture. Do Liu Lin and Liu Gang like art? (No, they don’t.) So we can say:  **Liu Lin doesn’t like art. Liu Gang doesn’t like art , either.**  We can also say:  **Neither of them likes/like art.**  **/**nɔː/ 也不；也没  /ˈnaɪðə, niːðə/ (二者)都不  **Neither Liu Lin nor Liu Gang likes art.**  既不……也不……  Here are the usages of neither:  反义词：both of…  代词：neither of… ……中两者都不  反义词：both  “neither of +复数名词或代词”作主语，谓语动词用单复数都可  neither  形容词：“neither+单数名词”作主语，谓语动词用单数  反义词：both…and…  连词：neither…nor既不……也不……  neither…nor…作主语，谓语动词采用“就近原则”  Betty likes neither apples nor bananas. 贝蒂既不喜欢苹果也不喜欢香蕉。  Neither his parents nor he was at home.他和他父母都不在家。  **Step 3　Doing some exercises.**  Ask students to finish the exercises to learn how to use *neither* and *neither …nor…*  1.—What club would you like to join, the chess club or the music club?  —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’ve already joined the paper cutting club.  A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All  2. —Tell us something about Canada, OK?  —I’m sorry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I have ever been there.  A．Either; or B．Not only; but also  C．Both; and D．Neither; nor  **Step 4　Presentation**  1. Teach the words *boot, jasmine, blossom, sunshine, Tai Chi* , *swing* and phrase *a field trip* using the pictures.    jasmine  /ˈdʒæzmɪn/  *n*.茉莉  boot /buːt/ *n*. 靴子  a pair of boots 一双靴子    winter jasmine  迎春花    blossom /ˈblɒsəm/*v.* 开花 *n.*花朵  The apple trees will blossom soon. (*v.*)  The apple blossoms will drop soon. (*n.*)    Tai Chi /ˌtaɪˈtʃiː/ *n.*太极  practice/do/play Tai Chi 练习/打太极  sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.*阳光      swing /swɪŋ/ *n.*秋千  *v.* 打秋千；摇摆  （swung, swung）  play on the swing 荡秋千    a field trip  野外旅游；远足；  （学生）实地考察旅行  2. Listen to the tape of the new words and remember them.  neither /ˈnaɪðə, niːðə/ *conj.& adv.* 既不；也不；(二者)都不  nor /nɔː/ *conj.& adv.* 也不；也没  boot /buːt/ *n*. 靴，靴子  jasmine /ˈdʒæzmɪn/ *n*. 茉莉  blossom /ˈblɒsəm/ *v.* 开花 *n.*花朵  sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.*阳光  Tai Chi /ˌtaɪˈtʃiː/ *n.*太极  swing /swɪŋ/ *n.*秋千 *v.*打秋千；摇摆（swung, swung）  **Step 5　Listening**  1. Play the recording of Lesson 2 and ask the class to fill in the blanks. Then check the answers.  (1)It was quite warm and the air was 　　　　 in Shijiazhuang.  (2) The days are getting longer and the sun rises 　　　　.  (3) The students will have a school 　　　　 game next week.  Answers: (1) fresh　(2) earlier　(3) basketball  **Step 6　Reading**  **Fast reading**  Ask students to read the passage quickly and match the main idea with each paragraph.  Answers: (Above)  **Careful reading**  1. Get the class to read the sentences by themselves. And write true (T) or false (F) .Then check the answers. ( *Let’s Do It! No.1*)  (1) The temperature reached 15℃ in the morning. ( )  (2) Wang Mei is still wearing boots. ( )  (3) Wang Mei saw some winter jasmine on her way to the park. ( )  (4) Wang Mei’s class is planning a field trip to the countryside. ( )  Answers: (1)F　(2) F　(3) F　(4) T  2. Ask the students to read the lesson again and tick all the scenes mentioned. Then check the answers. ( *Let’s Do It! No. 2*)  □The grass grows.  □The weather is warm.  □The air is fresh.  □The flowers blossom.  □The trees begin to sprout.  □The days get longer.  □The sun rises earlier.  □The birds fly back from the south.  Answers: The weather is warm.  The air is fresh.  The flowers blossom.  The days get longer.  The sun rises earlier.  3. Get the class to read the text and find out the phrases. Then translate them.  arrive in到达  neither...nor... 既不……也不……  on one’s way to在某人去……的路上  see sb. /sth. doing sth.看见某人/某物正在做某事  get longer/ warmer变得更长/更暖  run around到处跑；四处跑  play on the swing荡秋千  plan a field trip to the countryside打算去乡下进行野外郊游  can’t wait (to do sth.) 迫不及待（地做某事）  **Step 7　Exercises**  1. What do people like to do in spring? Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box. Then check the answers. (*Let’s Do It! No.3*)   |  | | --- | | reach　enjoy　rise　practice　plant |   (1) When I 　　　　 that village, it was dark.  (2) It is getting warm. Many people like to 　　　　 *Tai Chi* in the park.  (3) The flowers in the park have blossomed. My grandparents go there to 　　　　 the flowers every morning.  (4) The sun 　　　　 early now. Let’s get up early and play ping-pong together.  (5) Many people go to the countryside to 　　　　 trees in early spring.  Answers: (1)reached　(2)practice　(3) enjoy　(4) rises　(5) plant  2. Get students to read and remember the five sentences and learn about what people like to do in spring.  **Step 8　Oral-practice**  Get the class to talk about spring and outdoor activities. They can use the sentences in Activities 2 and 3.  The weather is warm.  The flowers blossom.  The days get longer.  People like to exercise in the park.  We can sing and play on the swing.  We can also have a field trip to the countryside.  **Step 9　Summary**  Sum up what we’ve learnt in this period with the class.  **Words**: neither, nor, boot, blossom, sunshine  **Phrases**: neither...nor..., see sb. /sth. doing sth., play on the swing  **Sentences**:  1. I need neither my heavy winter coat nor my boots now!  2. On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming.  3. Some practice *Tai Chi*. Others sing and dance.  **Step 10　Language points**  1. Spring has arrived in Shijiazhuang.  春天已经达到了石家庄。  arrive 〔不及物动词〕到达  “到达某地”： arrive in+大地点 arrive at +小地点  【拓展】① reach〔及物动词〕到达，后直接跟地点。  He reached Shanghai yesterday.他昨天到达了上海。  ② get to达到。如果后接地点副词，则不用to.  get to school达到学校 get home/here/there到家/这儿/那儿  2. On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming.  今天早晨在我上学的路上，我看见一些冬茉莉开花了。  辨析：see sb. /sth. doing sth. 与see sb./sth. do sth.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | see sb./sth. doing sth. | 看见某人/某物正在做某事(强调动作正在发生) | When I was taking a walk in the park, I saw some girls dancing under the trees.  当我在公园散步时，我看到一些女孩正在树下跳舞。 | | see sb./sth. do sth. | 看见某人/某物经常做某事或做了某事(强调动作经常发生或看到动作发生的整个过程) | I often see Li Ming play basketball on the playground.  我经常看到李明在操场上打篮球。 |   3. The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning.  白天逐渐变长了,并且早上太阳升起得更早了。  辨析: get, become, turn与grow  四者都可用作连系动词，表示“变得”。但用法不同，具体如下：   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | get | 表示渐变，如天变黑、变长或变短 | It’s getting dark.  天变黑了。 | | become | 表示渐变，与get用法相同，也表示身份的变化，可表示“成为” | He becomes a leader.  他变成了一个领导人。 | | turn | 多接表示颜色或天气的形容词，变成不同的事物，强调变化的结果。 | Leaves turn yellow in autumn.  叶子在秋天变黄。 | | grow | 表示形状变大或变小 | Jim grows taller.吉姆变高了。 |   **Step 11　Homework**  1. Remember the new words and expressions learnt in this lesson.  2. Read the text fluently.  3. Preview Lesson 3.  **当堂达标**  **Ⅰ.单项选择**  1. —Did you get the book from a bookstore or online?  —　　　　. I borrowed it from the library.  A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None  2. I saw many children 　　　　 kites in the park.  A. flying B. to fly C. playing D. to play  3. Neither he nor I 　　　　 a singer. We 　　　　 both players.  A. be; be B. am; are C. is; are D. are; is  4. —Shall we meet at 8 o’clock next Sunday morning?  —I won’t be free then. Let’s make it 　　　　 day.  A. other B. another C. the other D. others  **Ⅱ.根据要求完成句子**  1. Both you and he have received an invitation to the English party. (改为否定句)  　　　　 you 　　　　 he has received an invitation to the English party.  2. 天气变得更暖和了。（根据汉语意思完成句子）  The weather is 　　　　 　　　　.  **答案**：Ⅰ. 1—4 BABB  Ⅱ. 1. Neither, nor　2. getting warmer  **板书设计**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **UNIT 1 Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 2: It’s Getting Warmer! | | | neither, nor, boot, blossom, sunshine  neither...nor..., see sb./sth. doing sth., play on the swing | 1. I need neither my heavy winter coat nor my boots now.  2. On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming.  3. Some practice *Tai Chi*. Others sing and dance. | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Lesson 3: The Sun Is Rising**

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| **设计说明**  首先,通过图片并结合问题谈论春天的感受及其相关诗歌导入新课。接着，利用图片，通过讨论图片来学习本课节的词汇，并巩固练习。然后，通过听音给图片排序进入本课歌曲的学习；通过阅读歌曲内容画出表达春天的内容，并通过再读歌曲内容找短语并翻译等活动来学习本课内容；并要求学生想出描写春天的歌曲和诗文。最后，利用Let’s Do It! No. 2和Project的内容对本课所学内容进一步拓展巩固。整个课堂以学习歌曲、学唱歌曲为主，教学活动热烈活泼，必定能引起学生们的兴趣并激发他们的学习热情。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词：wind  接触单词：melt, hillside, gently  短语：one by one  **2. 能力目标**  (1)了解描写春天的诗歌；  (2)能用英语介绍春天的美好景色。  **3. 情感目标**  热爱大自然，热爱美好春色。  **重点难点**  1.重点：掌握本课所学的单词和英语表达。  2.难点：能用英语介绍春天的美好景色。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音。  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Warming up**  1. Have a free talk.  T: Look at the picture. Which season is it about? Of course, it’s spring. Most people like spring. What about you? How do you feel about the air, flowers and birds in spring?  Do you know any songs or poems about spring?    **Step 2　Presentation**  Teach the new words *melt, hillside, wind, gently* and the phrase *one by one* with the pictures by talking about them.  T: Look at the snow. It is melting. The wind blows gently. Some children climb the hillside.    /wɪnd/ *n*. 风；气流  The wind blows gently.  /ˈdʒentlɪ/ *adv*. 温柔地，轻轻地  melt /melt/ *v*. 融化      climb the hillside  /ˈhɪlsaɪd/ *n*. 小丘；山坡  one by one 一个接着一个  **Step 3　Practice**  1. Get the class read the words and phrase, and remember them.  2. Get the class to complete the sentences with the correct words.  (1) The ice can m　　　　 when the temperature is above 0℃.  (2) The w　　　　 blew strongly yesterday and some trees fell down.  (3) Miss Wang is very kind and always speaks to others g　　　　.  (4) Look！Some people are planting trees on the 　　　　(山坡).  Answers: (1) melt　(2)wind　(3) gently　(4) hillside  **Step 4　Listening**  Get the class to listen to the song and put the pictures in the correct order. (*Let’s Do It! No. 1*)    Answers: 4　3　1　2  **Step 5　Reading**  1. Get the class to read the song and underline the phrases that describe spring.  2.Get the class to read the song and find the following expressions. And  translate them into Chinese.  come with sb. 跟某人来  climb the hillside爬上山坡  blow gently轻轻地吹  through the trees穿过树林  one by one一个接一个  see sb. do sth. 看到某人做某事  the season’s change季节的变化  **Step 6　Singing the song**  Play the recording and get the class to sing the song along the music.  Then get them to sing the song together or individually.  **Step 7　Digging in**  1. Get the class to think of other songs about the spring.  T: “The Sun Is Rising” is a song about spring. Spring is a favourite theme for songs and poems in all languages. Can you think of other songs about spring?  *For example*:  春天在哪里(*Where Is Spring?*)  2. T: Do you know the poems about spring? Look at this one:  **Spring Dawn**  *Sleeping lazily at dawn in spring,*  *Sound of birdsong all around.*  *Last night’s wind and rain still ring,*  *How many blossoms blown to the ground?*  T: Who can say this poem in Chinese? Can you think of other Chinese poems?  *For example*:  **咏柳**  (贺知章)  碧玉妆成一树高，万条垂下绿丝绦。 不知细叶谁裁出，二月春风似剪刀。  **江畔独步寻花**  (杜甫)  黄四娘家花满蹊，千朵万朵压枝低。  留连戏蝶时时舞，自在娇莺恰恰啼。  **钱塘湖春行**  （白居易）  孤山寺北贾亭西，水面初平云脚低。  几处早莺争暖树，谁家新燕啄春泥。  乱花渐欲迷人眼，浅草才能没马蹄。  最爱湖东行不足，绿杨阴里白沙堤。  **Step 8　Game**  Pick a spring word. Then use each letter in the word to start a sentence.(*Let’s Do It! No.2* )  Make sure the class understand how to play the game. If necessary, give them another example to explain the game to the class  *Another example*:  **W**e can trip in the fields.  **A** lot of flowers come out.  **R**ain falls gently.  **M**ore children go out to fly kites.  **Step 9　Project**  WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO OUTSIDE IN SPRING?  The weather is warm in spring. Many people like to play outside and have fun. What do you like to do in spring? Write down your ideas.  What do your friends like to do outdoors in spring? Interview a friend in another school, another city or another country.  Write the activities you like to do.  Write the activities your friend likes to do.  climb mountains  take photos  plant trees,  help farmers on a farm  fly kites  have a field trip  Write the activities that you both like to do  **Step 10　Summary**  Sum up what we’ve learnt in this lesson with the class.  1. The new words and expressions：  wind, melt, hillside, gently, one by one  2. How to describe the spring:  temperature: warm snow: melt wind: gently  flower: blossom tree: green grass: come out  3. The songs and poems about spring.  **Step 11　Language points**  1. The snow is melting,雪融化了，  melt  ①〔不及物动词〕融化。 常用于指冰、雪等融化。  The snow has melted.雪已经融化了。  ②〔及物动词〕使融化；使软化  The heat melts the ice. 热使冰融化。  Her words melt his heart. 她的话使他心软了。  2. The wind blows gently，风儿轻轻地吹，  gently 〔副词〕温柔地，轻轻地。  常修饰动词，在句中作状语。  She kissed her daughter gently on the face.  她温柔地亲吻了她女儿的脸。  The snow is falling on the roof gently.  雪轻轻地落在屋顶上。  3. Through the trees.吹过树林。  辨析：through，over与across   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | through | 从物体空间内部穿过 | go through the tunnel  穿过隧道 | | over | 从物体上方越过 | jump over the fence  跳过栅栏 | | across | 从物体表面的一边到另一边 | walk across the street  走过街道 |   4. One by one，一朵一朵，  one by one 一个接着一个  它由by连接两个相同的成分构成。这种同一个词在介词前后同时使用而构  成的短语被称作平行短语，这种短语往往起副词作用，在句中作状语。类  似的短语还有:  day by day日复一日 year by year年复一年  step by step 一步步地  Classes are over. Students walk out of classroom one by one.  下课了，同学们一个接着一个地走出教室。  **Step 12　Homework**  1. Remember the new words and expressions learnt in this lesson.  2. Write a passage about spring.  3. Preview Lesson 4.  **当堂达标**  **Ⅰ.** **根据句意及首字母或汉语提示，写出单词的正确形式**  1. After a while, the sweet may m　　　　 in his month.  2. Look! The 　　　　 (山坡) is covered with the green grass.  3. In summer, the w　　　　 from the southeast can bring lots of rain.  4.The teacher patted(轻拍) the boy on his back 　　　　 (gentle) and encouraged him to cheer up.  **Ⅱ. 单项选择**  1. — Look, there is a cute bird, Mom.  — It flew into our kitchen 　　　　 the window just now, Alex.  A. across B. through C. above D. under  2. —The coffee’s finished!  —Oh, sorry! I 　　　　 to the shop to get some.  A. am going B. was going C. went D. have gone  3. —Is this hat 　　　　?  —No, the red one is 　　　　.  A. Lucy’s; her B. Lucy; her  C. Lucy’s; hers D. Lucy; hers  4. This story is 　　　　 simple English. My little sister can read it.  A. for B. in C. with D. by  **答案:** Ⅰ. 1. melt　2.hillside　3. wind　4.gently  Ⅱ.1—4 BACB  **板书设计**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **UNIT 1 Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 3: The Sun Is Rising | | | wind, melt, hillside, gently,  one by one | The wind blows gently,  Through the trees. | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Lesson 4: The Spring City**

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| **设计说明**  首先通过与学生就春天的话题进行交流引入新课，借助图片和情景学习本课的生词后，通过听录音回答问题让学生对课文有一个大体的了解；然后，通过阅读回答问题、阅读查找短语、根据信息复述课文等活动逐步加深对课文的理解，掌握对春天的英语表达；之后听录音完成课本中的第2题，并就自己家乡的春天让学生进行讨论，达到对所学内容的输出练习。最后讲解本课的重要知识点并通过当堂检测进行巩固练习。本课节从多个角度、多种形式上对本课的语言知识进行练习，从而达到教学目的，实现教学目标。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词：nearly, plenty  接触单词：budding, millimetre, anytime  短语：long for, all year round, plenty of, hundreds of  **2. 能力目标**  (1)掌握描述春天的词语、句式；  (2)能读懂关于春天和“春城”——昆明的文章。  **3. 情感目标**  感受春天的美好。  **重点难点**  1.重点：掌握本课节中的重点单词、短语及句型。  2.难点**：**掌握描述春天的词语、句式；能读懂关于春天和“春城”——昆明的文章。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音。  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Lead-in**  1. Ask students the following question:  When we talk about spring, what will you think of ?  2. Talk about spring with students:  **Step 2　Presentation**  1. Teach students to learn about the new words *nearly, plenty, budding, millimetre, anytime* and phrases *long for, all year round, plenty of, hundreds of*  with the help of pictures and sentences.    2. Let students read the new words and phrases aloud for some times in order to remember them.      3. Let students practice the phrases. Check if they have known them. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.（*Let’s Do It! No. 3*）   |  | | --- | | long for　think of　feel like　because of |   1. She didn’t go to school 　　　　 her illness.  2. He always 　　　　 his friend when he is in trouble.  3. They 　　　　 sunshine during the long rainy days.  4. It’s so hot today. It 　　　　 summer.  Answers: 1. because of　2. thinks of　3.long/longed for　4.feels like  **Step 3　Listening**  1. Let students listen to the lesson and answer the question.  What’s the writer’s hometown?  Answer:Kunming.  2. Let students listen to the lesson again and read after it.  **Step 4　Reading**  1. Let students read the lesson and answer the questions. （*Let’s Do It! No. 1*）1. What’s the average temperature in winter/summer in Kunming?  2. How much rain does the city get every year?  3. How many hours of sunshine does the city get every year?  4. Why are there many flowers all year round in Kunming?  Answers: 1. The average temperature is 15°C in winter/24°C in summer.  2. The city gets about 1 000 millimetres of rain every year.  3. About 2 250 hours.  4. It’s because of the spring-like weather.  2. Let students read the lesson by themselves and find the following phrases. Then translate them into Chinese.  think of想起，想到  long for渴望，向往  around the world全世界  feel like 感觉好像，想要  all year round一年到头  neither…nor…既不……也不……  plenty of许多，大量  because of因为  hundreds of数百的  3. Ask students to retell the lesson according to the following information.  **The Spring City—Kunming**  fine, warm weather,clear, fresh air  Think of spring  new life, green plants, budding trees  a short season (many places)  Long for spring  nearly all year round (my hometown)  temperature: 15℃ (winter), 24℃ (summer)  rain: 1 000 millimetres every year  Weather (neither too  hot nor too cold) sunshine: 2 250 hours every year  plants: hundreds of flowers and trees  **Step 5　Listening**  Ask students to listen to people talking about their hometowns and match the names with the sentences. （*Let’s Do It! No. 2*）    Answers:（Above）  **Step 6　Work in pairs**  Ask students to work in pairs. Talk about the spring in their hometown.  Task tips:  You can talk about the weather，the temperature and your favourite activities.  **Step 7　Language points**  1. But in my hometown, it feels like spring nearly all year round.  但是在我的家乡， 感觉好像差不多一年到头都是春天。  feel like“感觉好像”，后常接名词（短语）或从句。  With these people, he feels like a fish out of water.  与这些人在一起，他感到不自在。  【拓展】feel like还表示“想要”，后跟名词、代词或*v*.-ing形式。  I’m tired. I feel like going to bed.  我累了，我想要去睡觉。  2. There’s plenty of sunshine too, with about 2 250 hours of sunshine every year.  这儿也有充足的阳光，每年的日照时间大约是2 250小时。  plenty of“许多；大量”，多用在肯定句中，既可修饰可数名词复数又可修饰不可数名词，plenty of 相当于a lot of/lots of。  There’s plenty of furniture in the shop.  商店里有很多家具。  There are plenty of eggs in the fridge.  冰箱里有许多鸡蛋。  3. Because of the spring-like weather, you can find hundreds of beautiful  flowers and trees anytime of the year.因为春天般的天气，你能在一年当中的任何时候找到许许多多美丽的鲜花和树木。  hundred“百”，表示“几百”时，前加基数词，后不加-s,也不与of连用。hundred与of连用，表示“数百”时，hundred后加-s。  There are about eight hundred students in our school.  我们学校有大约800名学生。  There are hundreds of people in the park.  公园里有数百人。  **Step 8　Homework**  1. Review the words and expressions of Lesson 4.  2. Preview Lesson 5.  **当堂达标**  **单项选择**  1. He wants to improve his English, so he 　　　　 the chance to speak to  foreigners.  A. longs for B. comes up C. look like D. get to  2. —How many workers are there in your factory?  —About six 　　　　.  A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundred of D. hundreds of  3. He is ill. He doesn’t feel like 　　　　 anything.  A. to eat B. eats C. eat D. eating  4. How many interesting places can you 　　　　?  A. think over B. think about C. think of D. think out  5. —　　　　 the heavy rain, we didn’t go camping yesterday.  —What a pity!  A. Because that B. Because of C. Instead of D. As for  **答案：**1—5 AADCB  **板书设计**   |  | | --- | | **Unit 1**　**Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 4：The Spring City | | 单词： nearly, plenty, budding, millimetre, anytime  短语：think of, long for, all year round, feel like, because of, plenty of, hundreds of | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Lesson 5: Babysitting on a Spring Day**

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| **设计说明**  首先通过与学生就春天的户外活动进行交流引入新课，借助图片和情景讲解学习本课的生词后，通过听录音回答问题让学生对本课的对话内容有一个大体的了解；然后，通过阅读回答问题、阅读查找短语等活动设置达到对对话的理解，并掌握表达建议的英语句式； 然后，讲解本课的重要知识点并通过当堂检测进行巩固练习。本节课从多个角度、多种形式对本课的语言知识进行练习，从而达到教学目的，实现教学目标。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词：instead, push, shall, rabbit  接触单词：babysit, Debbie, bar, soccer  短语：turn around, monkey bar, hold on, come down, give… a push  句型：Let’s play on the swings instead, OK?  It’s time to stop swinging, Debbie.  Shall we look at the clouds, Debbie?  **2.能力目标**  掌握运用表达建议的句型。  **3.情感目标**  积极参加户外活动。  **重点难点**  1.重点：掌握本课节中的重点单词、短语及句型。  2.难点：掌握运用表达建议的句型。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音。  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Lead-in**  Ask students the following question:  What outdoor activities do you usually do in spring?  Have you ever been a babysitter（临时保姆）?  **Step 2　Presentation**  1.Teach students to learn about the new words *instead, push, shall, rabbit，babysit, bar, soccer* with the help of pictures and sentences.  babysitter *n*.  临时保姆；临时照看小孩的人  babysit *v*.  照顾婴儿；当临时保姆  The beautiful woman is a babysitter. She likes to babysit.  I shall try babysitting someday. Shall将；会  push推 pull拉  *n*. & *v*.  The girl is playing on the swing. Her mother is pushing her.  One the monkey bars  在攀爬架上  They are on the monkey bars. A boy is climbing very high.    2. Let students read the new words aloud for some times in order to remember them.  babysit *v*.照顾婴儿；当临时保姆  bar *n*.栏；门闩；酒吧  instead *adv*.代替；更换  push *v*. & *n*.推；按下  soccer *n*.足球；英式足球  shall *v*. aux.将；会  rabbit *n*.兔子  **Step 3　Listening**  1. Let students listen to the lesson and circle: What activities does Debbie like?  fly a kite run play basketball  practice *Tai Chi* climb monkey bars  go hiking play on the swing  play soccer go cycling play catch    Answers:(Above)  2. Let students listen to the lesson again and read after it.  **Step 4　Reading**  1. Let students read the lesson and answer the questions. (*Let’s Do It! No.1*)  1. Who is Danny taking care of?  2. Is it Danny’s second time babysitting?  3. What activities does Debbie like?  4. Why does Danny fall asleep on the grass?  Answers:1. His cousin Debbie.  2. No. It’s his first time.  3. She likes climbing, swinging, running, playing catch, playing soccer and basketball and so on.  4. He is too tired.  2. Let students read the lesson by themselves and find the following phrases and sentence patterns. Then translate them into Chinese.  turn around 转身  on the monkey bars 在攀爬架上  hold on抓住，抓紧  fall off掉下来  come down下来  give sb. a push推……一下  look like看起来像  come on来吧，加油  It’s time to do sth. 到做某事的时间了  Let’s do sth. 咱们做某事吧  What about…? ……怎么样？  Shall we do sth.? 我们做某事好吗？  3. Ask students to fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box. (*Let’s Do It! No.2*)   |  | | --- | | thank…for hold on look like fall off |   1. This dress fits you very well. You 　　　　 a movie star in it.  2. Be careful! 　　　　 to that bar! I’m coming to help you.  3. Jenny, 　　　　 you 　　　　 helping me practice my spoken English.  4. Lily, look after your little sister. Don’t let her 　　　　 the bed.  Answers: 1. look like　2. Hold on　3. thank, for　4. fall off  4. Danny wrote in his diary about his day as a babysitter. Ask students to put the paragraphs in the correct order. (*Let’s Do It! No.3*)  Answers: 1　4　6　2　5　3　7  **Step 5　Language points**  1. Hold on, Debbie! 抓住，黛比！  hold on ①抓住，握住  Hold on! Don’t fall off. 抓住！别掉下来。  ②继续，持续，坚持；（打电话）别挂断  The storm held on all night. 暴风雨持续了一整夜。  Hold on, please. He is coming. 请别挂断。他就来了。  2. Danny turns around. 丹尼转过身来。  turn around 转身  【拓展】turn构成的其他常见短语：  turn in 上交；交出  turn to… 转到……；翻到……  turn off 关（电器，煤气、自来水等）  turn on 打开；接通（电流、煤气、水等）  turn into… 变成……  turn…over 把……翻过来  3. Come down, please! 请下来！  come down “下来”，其反义词是go up “上去”。  【拓展】come构成的其他常见短语：  come along 跟随；跟着来 come back 回来；回到  come from 来自 come in 进来  come out 出来 come up 走过来；走近  4. Let’s play on the swings instead, OK?  我们荡秋千来代替（它），好吗？  instead副词，意为“代替，顶替”，需要在一定上下文中使用。  He is tired. Let me go instead (instead of him).  他累了，让我代他去吧。  【拓展】instead of是介词短语，意为“代替，而不是”，后面常接名词、代词、动名词或介词短语。  We went to the park instead of the zoo.  我们去了公园而没有去动物园。  5. It’s time to stop swinging, Debbie.  该停止荡秋千了，戴比。  （1）It’s time to do sth. 是做某事的时候了，该做某事了。  It’s time for sb. to do sth. 某人该做某事了；是某人做某事的时候了。  It’s time for + *n*. 该做某事了。  It’s time to get up. 该起床了。  It’s time for me to go to school. 我该上学了。  It’s time for supper. 该吃晚饭了。  （2）辨析：stop to do sth.与stop doing sth.  ①stop to do sth.“停下来做某事”，表示停下正在做的事情去做另一件事；  ②stop doing sth.“停止做某事”，表示停止正在做的事情。  Hearing the doorbell, she stopped to open the door.  听见门铃声，她停下（手中的活）去开门。  Hearing the doorbell, she stopped watching TV.  听见门铃声，她停止了看电视。  **Step 6　Homework**  1. Recite the new words and expressions*.*  2. Preview Lesson 6.  **当堂达标**  **根据汉语意思完成句子**  1. 老师转过身来对他说了些什么。  The teacher 　　　　 　　　　 and said something to him.  2. 别爬攀爬架，它们太高了。  Don’t climb the 　　　　 　　　　.They are too high.  3. 谢谢你邀请我参加你的婚礼。  　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 me to your wedding.  4. 他推了我几下。  He 　　　　 　　　　 several 　　　　.  5. 小男孩向他妈妈跑去。  The little boy 　　　　 　　　　 his mother.  6. 我们荡秋千好吗？  Shall we 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　？  7. 丹尼不上上下下地跳了。  Danny stopped 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　.  8. 我今年去北京而不是去上海度假了。  I went to Beijing 　　　　 　　　　 Shanghai for my holiday this year.  9. 这是我第一次照看婴儿。  This is 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 that I have been a babysitter.  10.抓住，珍妮！别掉下来。  Hold on, Jenny! Don’t 　　　　 　　　　.  11.为什么不躺在草地上休息一会儿呢？  Why not 　　　　 　　　　 the grass to 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　?  12.快点！该上英语课了。  Hurry up! It’s time 　　　　 　　　　an English class.  **答案**： 1. turned around　2. monkey bars　3. Thank you for inviting　4. gave me, pushes　5. ran to/towards　6. play on the swings　7. jumping up and down　8. instead of　9. my first time　10. fall off　11. lie on; have a rest　12. to have  **板书设计**   |  | | --- | | **Unit 1**　**Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 5: Babysitting on a Spring Day | | 单词：instead, push, shall, rabbit, babysit, bar, soccer  短语：turn around, monkey bar, hold on, come down, give… a push  句型：Let’s play on the swings instead, OK?  It’s time to stop swinging, Debbie.  Shall we look at the clouds, Debbie? | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring is Coming!**

**Lesson 6: Stories about Spring**

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| **设计说明**  首先，通过问题导入新课。利用图片和句子，教授新单词和短语，完成Let’s Do It! No.2 词汇练习，为本课的学习扫清障碍。播放有关土拨鼠日的视频，了解相关文化知识。快速阅读课文，回答Let’s Do It!No.1中的相关问题，然后细读课文，完成短文填空；再读课文，完成判断正误和回答问题。完成Let’s Do It!No.3和4中的相关练习。再进行语言点的讲解，帮助学生解决学习中的疑惑和重难点。最后，通过当堂达标训练，检查本课节的掌握情况。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  掌握单词:low, below, zero, until  接触单词:groundhog, bush  短语:as…as…, below zero, not…until…  **2. 能力目标**  能够运用所学知识来表述自己家乡的春天以及人们的活动。  **3. 情感目标**  了解异域文化，体会学习英语的乐趣。  **重点难点**  1.重点:掌握本课节的单词、短语和句型。  2.难点:运用所学知识来表述自己家乡的春天以及人们的活动。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件;本课节用到的音频文件  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Lead-in**  Free talk  Ask the students to think about the questions.  What clothes do you wear in spring?What interesting things do you see in spring?…  **Step 2　Presentation**  1. Teach the new words and expressions of this lesson.    Do you know these animals?They are groundhogs. groundhog *n.* 土拨鼠    sugar bush 枫糖林 bush *n*. 灌木  It’s too cold. The temperature can be as low as -10℃.as...as...和……一样low *adj*. 低的；浅的below zero 零下drop below zero下降到零下  We won’t go out until the rain stops.not…until…直到……才……  2. Ask the students to read the new words and expressions in groups.  low *adj.* 低的；浅的below *prep. & adv.* 低于；在……下面zero *num.* 零until *conj.* 直到……为止groundhog *n.* 土拨鼠bush *n.* 灌木as…as 和……一样below zero 零下not…until…直到……才……  3. Ask the students to fill in the blanks with the words in the box.*(Let’s Do It! No.2)*   |  | | --- | | low until zero drop |   (1) The boy didn’t stop running 　　　　 he reached the finish line.(2) Water turns into ice at 　　　　 degrees Celsius.(3)The temperature in Shijiazhuang can be as 　　　　 as -3℃ in spring.(4) In my hometown, the temperature can 　　　　 below zero at night.Answers: (1) until　(2) zero　(3) low　(4) drop  **Step 3　Reading**  **Task 1 Learning about Groundhog Day**  Groundhog Day is on February 2. On that day, a small animal called a groundhog comes out of a hole in the ground. If it sees its shadow, then spring won’t come for another 6 weeks. But if the groundhog does not see its shadow, then spring is very close. How does a groundhog know? It doesn’t! It’s just a very old tradition in North America.  **Task 2 Fast-reading**  Read the lesson and answer the questions. *(Let’s Do It!No.1)*  1. Why does Jenny think the weather in Edmonton is a little wild? 2. What activities do people do in Canada in spring?3. Why does Jenny love spring?  Answers:  1. Because the weather in Edmonton in March can be cold and snowy or warm and sunny, and the temperature can be -15℃ or 15℃.  2. They drive to the countryside on the weekend and they like to go to a sugar bush. They also make syrup.  3. She loves spring because of all the fun activities and also because summer follows spring.  **Task 3 Careful-reading**  1. Ask the students to read the lesson again and fill in the blanks.  In Edmonton, the temperature in March can be 　　　　 -15℃, but it can also  　　　　 15℃. Sometimes, it even snows in April and May! The temperature drops 　　　　 on those snowy days. And people probably won’t see any flowers 　　　　 May or June. In Edmonton, people celebrate Groundhog Day on February 2 for 　　　　 and have many other fun activities 　　　　.Answers: as low as; reach; below zero; until; the coming of spring; to do  2. Read paragraph 1 and then write (T) or (F). (1)Sometimes, the temperature can drop below zero in April and May. ( )(2)People can see some flowers in May or June in Edmonton. ( ) Answers: (1)T　(2)F  3. Read paragraph 2—4 about activities, and then answer the questions.(1)After school today, what did Jenny and her classmates do?(2)When is Groundhog Day? Answers: (1) They played “snow” soccer.　(2) It is on February 2.**Task 4 After-reading**  1.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the sentences below.*(Let’s Do It! No.3)*  Winter is long, cold and dark, so people stay inside most of the time. When spring arrives, people turn their thoughts to the outdoors. 　　　　 They like to wear light shirts and blouses on warm spring days. 　　　　 There are lots of activities: cycling, in-line skating and picnicking in the park. Many schools have soccer teams and other clubs for their students. Spring is a time to look forward to flowers and fresh food from the garden. Many people go outside and work in their gardens.  　　　　 Everyone loves spring.A. What fun outdoor activities do people like to do in spring?B. Spring is a season of hope.C. People don’t need to wear heavy clothes to keep warm.Answers: CAB  2. Talk about spring.*(Let’s Do It!No.4)*  Work in groups. Talk about the questions.  What activities can you do in spring?Why do you do them?  3. Write a short passage to share with classmates.  **Step 4　Summary**  1.New words: low, below, zero, until, groundhog, bush  2. Phrases: as…as…, below zero, not…until…  3. Sentences:  ① The temperature can be as low as -15℃, but it can also reach 15℃.  ②We probably won’t see any flowers until May or June!  ③We had to wear our jackets and boots, but it was fun.  **Step 5　Language points**  1. The temperature can be as low as -15℃，but it can also reach 15℃.气温能够低到零下15℃，但是也能到零上15℃。as...as…意为“和……一样……”，表示同级比较。使用时要注意第一个as为副词，第二个as为连词。其基本结构为：as+ *adj*./ *adv*. +as。This film is as interesting as that one. 这部电影和那部电影一样有趣。Your pen writes as smoothly as mine. 你的钢笔书写起来和我的一样流畅。  **【**拓展**】**其否定式为not as/so +*adj*./ *adv*. +as。This dictionary is not as/so useful as you think.这本字典不如你想象的那样有用。 若有修饰成分，如twice, three times, half, a quarter等，则须置于第一个as之前。Your bag is twice as expensive as mine.  你的袋子是我的（袋子）的两倍贵。2. We probably won’t see any flowers until May or June!我们可能直到5月或6月才会看到花儿！not...until… 意为“直到……才…….”表示直到某一时间，某一行为才发生。句子（主句）中的谓语可以是延续性动词也可以是非延续性动词。until 意为 “直到……为止”，表示某一种行为一直持续到某一时间。必须与延续性动词连用。I studied English until 9 o’clock last night.我昨晚学英语一直学到9点钟。 (表示9点前一直在学)I did not study English until 9 o’clock last night.  我昨晚直到9点钟才学英语。 (表示9点才开始学)3. We had to wear our jackets and boots，but it was fun.我们必须穿着夹克衫和靴子，但那很有趣。have to 意为 “必须，不得不”，有人称、数和时态的变化，其否定式和疑问式一般要借用助动词do的适当形式构成。  —Do I have to go there now?  我现在就得去那儿吗？—Yes, you do. (No, you don’t have to.) 是的，你必须去。（不，你不必。）We didn’t have to answer the question yesterday.昨天我们没有必要回答这个问题。  **Step 6　Homework**  Writing: Spring in our city (60~80words)  **当堂达标**  **单项选择**  1. The girl 　　　　 a red dress is my sister. A. on B. in C. at D. of2. The temperature will drop 　　　　 zero today. You’d better take a winter  coat with you. A. above B. over C. below D. under3. Our Chinese teacher didn’t go to bed 　　　　 he finished his work last  night. A. if B. until  C. since D. because4. —Mother, can’t we go across the street before the lights turn green? —Yes, I’m afraid we 　　　　 do it like this. That’s a traffic rule. A. can B. may  C. have to D. need5. Li Ming writes 　　　　 Jenny. A. as careful as B. as carefully as C. so careful as D. so carefully as  **答案:** 1—5　BCBCB  **板书设计**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **UNIT 1 Spring Is Coming!**  Lesson 6: Stories about Spring | | | low, below, zero, until, groundhog, bush  as…as…,below zero, not…until… | ① The temperature can be as low as -15℃，but it can also reach 15℃.  ②We probably won’t see any flowers until May or June!  ③We had to wear our jackets and boots，but it was fun. | | **教学反思** |

**UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**

**Unit Review**

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| **设计说明**  首先老师引领学生回顾本单元的重点词汇，为接下来的习题做好铺垫。在猜字谜游戏中，激发学生学习英语的兴趣。结合练习巩固本单元的重点单词、短语。讲解合成词这一语法，解答学生的语法疑难。接下来，通过单词连线，让学生体会合成法是如何构成新词的。设置听力活动，让学生学习并体会英语发音的技巧。然后加大听力难度，让学生听对话回答问题，提高听力技能。接下来，让学生结对练习，谈论天气、环境等，给他们提供开口说英语、独立表达的机会。设置阅读环节，让学生阅读文章并回答问题，既能扩展阅读量又能提升他们的阅读理解能力。最后设置部分练习，当堂检测学生的掌握情况。  **教学目标**  **通过本课节的教学，学生达成以下目标：**  **1. 知识目标**  (1)复习本单元所学的单词、短语和句型；  (2)掌握本单元的语法：构词法——合成法。  **2. 能力目标**  能够谈论自己最喜欢的季节、天气以及活动。  **3. 情感目标**  了解四季之美，发现自然之美，热爱生活。  **重点难点**  1.重点：复习本单元所学的单词、短语和句型；掌握本单元的语法：  构词法——合成法。  2.难点：能够谈论自己最喜欢的季节、天气以及活动。  **教学准备**  PPT 课件；本课节用到的录音  **授课时数**  1课时  **教学过程**  **Step 1　Revision**  Ask the students to write the answers as quickly as possible.  **Task 1 Vocabulary**  1. 　　　　 *n.* 阵雨；淋浴  2. 　　　　 *v.* & *n.* 升起；上升；增加  3. 　　　　 *conj. & adv.* 既不；也不；(二者)都不  4. 　　　　 *conj. & adv.* 也不；也没  5. 　　　　 *n．*风；气流  6. 　　　　 *adv.* 几乎；差不多；将近  7. 　　　　 *n．*丰富；大量  8. 　　　　 *adv.* 代替；更换  9. 　　　　 *v. & n.* 推；按下  10. 　　　　 *v．aux.* 将；会  11. 　　　　 *n．*兔子  12. 　　　　 *adj.* 低的；浅的  13. 　　　　 *adj.* 高的  14. 　　　　 *prep. & adv.* 低于；在……下面  15. 　　　　 在……上(反义)  16. 　　　　 *num.* 零→zero hour 零时  17. 　　　　 *conj.* ( ＝till )直到……为止  Answers: 1. shower　2. rise　3. neither　4. nor　5. wind　6. nearly　7. plenty 8. instead　9. push　10. shall　11. rabbit　12. low　13. high　14. below  15. above　16. zero　17. until  **Task 2 Phrases**  1. 害怕　　　　 2. 既不……也不……  3. 一个接一个　　　　 4. 因为做某事感谢某人  5. 转身　　　　 6. 打开  7. 调低　　　　 8. 关闭  9. 变成　　　　 10. 抓住，抓紧  11. 下来　　　　 12. 来自  13. 快点，加油　　　　 14. 想出  15. 出现，出版　　　　 16. 和……一样……  Answers: 1. be scared of　2. neither…nor…　3. one by one　4. thank sb. for doing sth. 　5. turn around　6. turn on　7. turn down　8. turn off　9. turn into 10. hold on　11. come down　12. come from　13. come on　14. come up with 15. come out　16. as…as…  **Step 2**　**Building Your Vocabulary**  Unscramble the words and discover the answer to the riddle.  **Step 3**　**Language in Use**  Let the students fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.   |  | | --- | | push　plenty of　not...until　neither...nor　average　activity |   1. Don’t worry. We have　　　　 time to get ready for the trip.  2. 　　　　 Lucy 　　　　 her sister passed the English exam.  3. This year, our school organized lots of 　　　　 to enrich our lives.  4. Brian 　　　　 the door open and went into the room.  5. He did 　　　　 watch TV 　　　　 10:00 p. m.  6. The 　　　　 age of these workers is 20. They are really active.  Check the answers with class.  Answers: 1. plenty of　2. Neither, nor　3. activities　4. pushed　5. not, until 6. average  **Step 4　Grammar**  **合成词**  合成词：由两个或两个以上的词合成的一个新词。  考点：最常见的有合成名词、合成形容词、合成代词等。  **考点 1 合成名词**  名词＋名词：weekend周末 名词＋动词：sunset日落  名词＋动名词：handwriting书法 动词＋名词：playground操场  动名词＋名词：reading room阅览室 形容词＋名词：blackboard黑板  介词＋名词：afternoon下午 副词＋名词：outdoors外面  eg：My father’s handwriting is very good.  我爸爸的书法很棒。  They often go shopping at the weekend.  他们常在周末去购物。  **考点 2 合成形容词**  名词＋形容词：snow-white雪白的  名词＋现在分词：English-speaking讲英语的  名词＋to＋名词：face-to-face面对面的  名词＋过去分词：man-made人造的  数词＋名词：one-way单行的  数词＋名词＋形容词：two-year-old两岁的  副词＋过去分词：well-known著名的  副词＋动名词：hard-working勤劳的  副词＋名词：out-door户外的  England is an English­speaking country.  英国是一个讲英语的国家。  【提示】在构成合成词时，有的需加连字符，如hard-working；有的不加连字符，如sunrise。但由三个或三个以上的单词构成的合成词一般加连字符，如：ten-year-old。  **考点 3【重点】合成代词**  反身代词：myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves。  eg: The boy teaches himself English.  这个男孩自学英语。  **Step 5　Grammar in Use**  Let the students match the words to make compound words. Then make sentences using the new words.  **Step 6　Listening and Speaking**  Play the recording. Ask the students to listen and repeat. Pay attention to the letters in red.  1. Tell us the exact time!  2. I know a good game.  3. When it snows, it's not hot.  4. I love spring because of all the fun activities.  Select some students to read in front of the class.  **Step 7　Listening and Answering**  Let the students skim the following questions.  1. What is Steven going to do this Saturday?  2. Who will go to the countryside together with Steven?  3. What time will they meet at the park gate?  Play the recording. Get them to listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.  Play the recording again. Give them some time to check their answers.  Check answers together.  Answers: 1. He will go for a picnic in the countryside.  2. Danny, Jenny and Mike.  3. They will meet at 10:00 tomorrow morning.  **Step 8　Pair work**  Let the students work in pairs. Talk about the following questions:  *What season do you enjoy most? What do you like about it?*  They can use the ideas below.   |  | | --- | | **The Weather**  It is too hot/cold/windy/snowy.  The weather is just right.  It gets warmer/colder.  **Environment**  Flowers blossom and trees turn green.  There are many fresh fruits and vegetables.  It is cold and there is snow and ice everywhere.  **Sunrise/Sunset**  The sun rises early/late.  The sun sets at about 6:00 p.m.  The days get longer/shorter.  **Activities**  I love swimming in the sea.  I can go boating with my parents.  We go skiing during the winter holiday. |   **Step 9　Putting It All Together**  Give the students some time to read the passage on page 15 and answer the questions.  1. How long does the Spring Festival last in China?  2. What are some common cultural activities during the Spring Festival?  3. Why are pancakes an important part of the celebration of Maslenitsa in Russia?  4. Who celebrates the Festival of Colours?  Let them discuss their answers in groups.  Ask some groups to share their answers.  Check the answers together.  Answers: 1. Fifteen days.  2. Firework shows, dragon dancing and lion dancing are very common.  3. Because they are round, yellow and hot, just like the sun.  4. Indian people.  **Step 10　Self-Evaluation**  Instruct the students to complete Parts I, II, and III of the Self-Evaluation by adding more examples to each section.   |  | | --- | | Ⅰ. Talking about the Weather and Spring  It’s quite warm today. Spring is coming.  It’s not snowing, but it is cloudy.  There will be a shower this afternoon.  I can describe the weather and spring in English.  ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆  Ⅱ. Talking about Outdoor Activities  Children run around or play on the swings.  Some practice *Tai Chi*. Others sing and dance.  I can describe outdoor activities in English.  ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆  Ⅲ. Word Building  maybe　thunderstorm　sunrise  weekend countryside hometown hillside sunset  I know a lot of English compound words.  ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ |   **Step 11　Enjoyment**  Get the students to read the poem.  **Step 12　Homework**  1. Remember the new words and expressions learnt in UNIT 1.  2. Review the grammar “Word Building”.  **当堂达标**  **Ⅰ.根据括号内的汉语提示，写出所缺单词或短语**  1. There will be a 　　　　 (阵雨) tomorrow.  2. It’s 　　　　 (差不多) 11 o’clock now.  3. The sun 　　　　 (升起) and his parents went to the fields to work.  4. China has ended its one-child policy and lets families have two children 　　　　 (代替).  5. If the temperature drops 　　　　 (低于) zero degree, water will turn into ice.  6. All the students come out of the classroom 　　　　 (一个接一个) after class.  7. I’ll wait for her 　　　　 (直到……为止) 5 o’clock this afternoon.  8. The 　　　　 (风) is blowing hard.  9. The plane flies so 　　　　 (低的) that we can see it clearly.  10. Let’s 　　　　 (推) these chairs under the desks.  **Ⅱ. 从方框中选择正确的单词完成句子**   |  | | --- | | basketball　sunset　playground　weekends　headache |   1. He is a great 　　　　 player.  2. The days are getting longer. The 　　　　 today is five minutes later than yesterday.  3. The students like to play on the 　　　　. They have fun there.  4. What does he often do on 　　　　?  5. Don’t be afraid—you have probably got a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **答案:** Ⅰ.1. shower　2. nearly　3. rose　4. instead　5. below　6. one by one 7. until　8. wind　9. low　10. push  Ⅱ. 1. basketball　2. sunset　3. playground　4. weekends　5. headache  **板书设计**   |  | | --- | | **UNIT 1　Spring Is Coming!**  Unit Review | | **语法：合成词**  合成词：由两个或两个以上的词合成的一个新词。  考点 1 合成名词  考点 2 合成形容词  考点 3【重点】合成代词 | | **教学反思** |