七暑课优第5讲讲案

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| 教师：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 授课时间：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 词汇 | 1.房间里的物品room,bed,sofa,bookcase,table,desk,chair,hat,radio,clock,tape,player,tape player,model,plane,model plane2.问答物品的位置where，on，under，everywhere |  |
| 句型 | 1. 询问物品的位置（单数句）

---Where is my pencil box?---It's in your schoolbag.---Where is my schoolbag?---It's under the desk.(2)询问物品的位置（复数句）---Where are your books?---They're on the sofa.---Where are your keys?---They're under the chair.1. 询问物品的位置（综合练习）

---Oh, no! Where is my bag?--- Is it on your desk?--- No, it isn't.---Is it on the sofa?---Yes, it is. Thank you, Mom. Err...where 's the map?---It's in your grandparents' room.--- Yes, it's on their bed! And my hat?--- It's on your bed.--- Oh, yeah! |
| 语法 | 方位介词(1)介词含义介词又称前置词，表示名词，代词等与句中其他词的关系，在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词 on, in, under 都是地点介词。(2)方位介词on的用法：在......上，表示在某物表面之上。(3)方位介词in的用法：在......里，表示在某物的内部。(4)方位介词under的用法: 在......下面，表示在某物的下面。(5)on/in/at作为时间介词的用法(6)扩充其他方位介词的用法:above/over/below/at/between A and B/behind/near/next to/in front of |
| 听力/写作 | （1）听句子，选出句中所包含的信息。 （2）听对话，选答案  |
| 授课内容及教学过程 | Step I 话题 | Warming-up: Match the words with the pictures.方式：PK说答案 选择两个学生，老师读单词，学生抢答说出对应的字母（答案） |  |
| Step II 大纲词汇 | 1. 导入：老师互动提问：How many rooms are there in your house ? What kind of furniture do you have in your house？学生：bed、sofa...老师:Yes, here are some words .

引出词汇room,bed,sofa...操练方法：1. 听音。
2. 选同学朗读，纠音+强调个别字母组合发音

老师：When we ask： “what's this in the room?”we should answer:“It's a \_\_\_\_\_\_.”师生互动、生生互动 单词套句型进行练习。1. 导入：老师互动提问：What other things do you have in your house？（你的家里有什么物品？）学生：book、clock...老师:Yes, here are some words .Let’s have a look.

引出词汇hat,radio,clock,tape...操练方法：I.听音。II.选同学朗读，纠音+强调个别字母组合发音 III.同样通过 ---what's this in the room? ---It's a \_\_\_\_\_\_.师生互动、生生互动 单词套句型进行练习。三．老师向一名同学问到：“Do you have a model car in your room?”学生作答：Yes.老师:“Where is the it?”学生：“It’s in/on...”老师:“If you want to know where something is,here are some words which can help you. ”讲解方法：I.听音。II.选同学朗读，纠音+强调个别字母组合发音 III. 通过对话练习A：\_\_\_\_\_ is the hat/book..? B: It’s\_\_\_\_\_ the desk.师生互动、生生互动 单词套句型进行练习。Look at this word:everywhere,it means“到处、处处、各个地方”。我到处寻找我的帽子，we should say：I look everywhere for my hat.然后进行口头翻译：e.g. 我到处寻找我的书、录音机... |  |
| Step III文章 | 老师：“Now I can’t find my pencil box, let’s make a dialogue, OK？”老师和一名同学对话Lucy: Where is my pencil box?Mom: It's in your schoolbag.Lucy: Where is my schoolbag?Mom: It's under the desk.然后请几名同学分角色对话。老师：You did a good job. Now l will choose two ss to tell me the key points in the dialogue. 两名同学：问某物在哪里要用特殊疑问词where。对单数物品的提问用Where is ...，回答用it’s ，名问代答in在...里面 under在...下面老师和一名同学对话Anna: Where are your books?Dale: They're on the sofa.Anna: Where are your keys?Helen: They're under the chair.然后请同学分角色对话。老师：two ss PK.老师提问，两名同学快速回答。老师：询问某物在哪里，用特殊疑问词... 学生：where老师：对单数物品的提问用is，对复数物品的提问，用...学生：are答。老师：在...上面学生：on老师和一名同学对话Tom: Oh, no! Where is my bag?Mom: Is it on your desk?Tom: No, it isn't.Mom: Is it on the sofa?Tom: Yes, it is. Thank you, Mom. Err...where 's the map?Mom: It's in your grandparents' room.Tom: Yes, it's on their bed! And my hat?Mom: It's on your bed.Tom: Oh, yeah!老师：Can you tell me the key points in the dialogue？ 学生：it问it 答，询问物品在哪里用where，在...上面用on...然后请同学分角色对话。 |  |
| Step V语法 | 老师：找同学翻译短语e.g.在书桌上... on、in、under, they are prep. So today let’s talk about the prep.First,let’s watch a video,观看视频讲解。（提醒学生边听边记忆讲解了几个介词）老师：From the video，we learn 6 words，what are they？SS: on/in/over/above/under/below老师：这些词我们都称之为介词，所谓介词就是表示词与词，词与句之间关系的词。Now let's see which words are prep.找SS进行练习老师：介词又称前置词，表示名词，代词等与句中其他词的关系，在句中不能单独作句子成分。刚才学过的介词 on, in, under 都是地点介词表示地点。老师：Look at the first word：on .on在......上，表示在某物表面之上（有直接接触）.老师出示一些有关on的介词短语，SS读。老师：Now look at two pictures.墙上有张图片，we say “on the wall”，墙上有个钉子we say“in the wall”Can you tell me the difference between them?学生：自主举手发言on 在物体表面，in在...里面老师：Yes，墙上的门窗有个洞，都用in the wall老师：Let’s make some sentences.(造两个句子）老师：Look at another word：in .在......里，表示在某物的内部。老师出示一些有关in的介词短语，SS读。老师：Let’s make some sentences.(造两个句子）老师：找学生翻译“在桌子下面”：under the deskunder在......下面，表示在某物的下面老师出示一些有关under的介词短语，SS读。老师：Let’s make some sentences.(造两个句子）以上我们学习了几个方位介词，接下来我们学习on/in/at作为时间介词的用法. 通过做习题进行讲解。引出书中chant.进行介词的语法练习刚才我们学习了on、in、under三个方位介词，那么我们还要知道其他哪些常见的方位介词呢？扩充其他方位介词的用法:above/over/below/at/between A and B/behind/near/next to/in front of老师进行检测：出示介词，SS回答意思（两两PK）做习题操练 |  |
|  | Step VI听力 | Next, let’s listen to the tape and practice listening.First. Look at Exercise One.听力题型：听句子，选出句中所包含的信息。We’d better master the skills first. Then do the exercises.操作方式如下：1. 听前审题，迅速浏览选项
2. 听力作答
3. 学生说答案

老师：Look at Exercise Two：听下面五段对话，选择最佳答案。操作方式如下：1. 读题+圈出关键词
2. 听听力，做题
3. 校对答案

老师：choose one student to read the question and circle the key words. Then listen to it. Choose two ss to say the answers at last.老师：Let's read the text of listening and review how to do the listening exercises. |  |
|  | Step VII习题及总结 | Summary老师：that’s all for the new lesson. Do you still remember the word？Look at Chinese， can you say them in English?复习本课重点单词本课重点句型1.询问某物在哪里的句型及答语 - Where's my schoolbag?我的书包在哪儿? - It's under the table.在桌子下面。2.介绍物品的位置的句型My keys are in my schoolbag.我的钥匙在我的书包里。Gina’s books are everywhere-—on her bed, on the sofa and underthe chair.吉娜的书到处都是一她的床上、沙发上、椅子底下(都有)。 本课重点语法：方位介词：on, in, between, under, over, above, below, near, next to, in front of, behind, at进行习题操练（自我巩固）本周作业：线上App端（第6讲课前预习，自我巩固，口语练习，专题课大于5分钟）线下：微信教学 背单词+课文+整理笔记 |  |