

课时教学设计——人教版必修1 Unit4 Earthquakes

设计团队 所在单位	深圳市坪山高级中学	指导人及 所在单位	麦碧青
设计团队成 员（按发挥 作用大小排 名填写,单独 完成的只填 一名）	姓名	教龄（年）	职称
	汪文霞	20	中学高级教师
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一、教学材料

授课年级: **Senior One**

教材: 人教版教材

单元名称: Unit 4 Earthquakes

主题: A NIGHT THE EARTH DIDN'T SLEEP

课型: **Reading**

二、教学内容分析

Master words and expressions in the text, which are used as tools for reading and are basic contents.

Important words: *shake, injure, destroy, ruin, damage, rescue, shock, crack, numbers* etc.

Important sentences: the attributive clause; *It seems as if* clause, *All hope was not lost*

Help students to get knowledge about the text:

The signs of the earthquake

The damage of the earthquake

The rescue and recovery

三、学情分析

1. Most of the students can study English very actively. They are good at expressing themselves. Although sometimes they can make some mistakes, they try their best to show themselves. Some of them are poor in English, so they need the classmates and teachers to help them. Therefore, group work is very necessary!

2. Students have some knowledge about earthquakes in Chinese, but they don't know how to describe them in English. So they have a strong desire to learn about the language.

3. Students have abilities of a certain level to read, discover and cooperate. So how to improve them in well-organized ways within limited time and accomplish the moral goals are what the teacher should think about.

四、教学目标

1. Develop the fast reading ability to get the main idea.

2. Develop the careful reading ability to get the detailed information.

3. Improve the ability to retell the story and learn to work in groups.
4. Know the basic knowledge about earthquakes and how to protect oneself.

五、教学重点、难点

教学重点：

1. Improve the students' reading comprehension.
2. Encourage the students to speak out.

教学难点：

1. How to train the students' reading ability in learning the text.
2. How to retell the story.

六、教学设计理念

1. Explanation: to get the students to have a clear idea.
2. Discussion: to get the students to understand the text easier.
3. Finish the work and help each other in groups.

The new curriculum standards are the base and guide to teaching, which require us, on the basis of textbooks and extra teaching resources, to effectively combine teachers' instructions and explanations with the purpose of cultivating students' independent research and cooperative learning, and developing their skills (i.e., obtaining information, discovering, analyzing and solving problems). Besides, moral education is something that will be paid attention to. Effective learning will bring about enjoyable learning experience, and enhance their ability to use the language they learn. As far as I'm concerned, teachers and students will research effectively, combine resources and achieve 3D aims.

七、教学过程

教学环节 1：

Leading in

教学任务：

1. Watch a video: What happened in the video?
2. What do you think may happen before an earthquake?

教学活动：

1. Watch a video to lead in the topic of this lesson.
2. Use four pictures to express: What do you think may happen before an earthquake?

设计意图：

1. Let them understand the terrible affects of earthquakes.
2. Group work can help them improve their speaking and listening abilities.

教学环节 2：

Reading

教学任务：

1. Get the main idea of this passage.
2. Get the detailed information.

教学活动：

1. Read the passage quickly and choose the best choice for the main idea.
2. Read the passage carefully to get detailed information.

设计意图：

Give the students methods to grasp the main idea and topic sentence quickly.
Teach the students skills of getting the detailed information to further understand the passage.

教学环节 3:

Retelling the story

教学任务:

Retell the story according to the text.

教学活动:

According to the developing time, let them really grasp the story and understand it.
They organize the words by themselves and then work in groups.

设计意图:

This is a very important period to show themselves, which can stimulate their interest of learning English and make them gain self-confidence.

八、板书设计

Unit 4 Earthquakes

Reading A night the earth didn't sleep

Step One Leading in

1. Watch a video: What happened in the video?
2. What do you think may happen before an earthquake?

Step Two Reading

Fast reading

What is the main idea of this passage?

Careful reading

Choose the best answers to the four questions.

Step Three Retelling the story

Retell the story according to the text.

九、教学效果及教学反思

这节课基本做到了把课堂让给学生，让学生在自主、合作、探究的气氛中愉快度过，既顺利完成教学任务，又促进其情感教育。这节课的完成使我感到欣慰，值得我深思。

首先，良好的导入是整个课堂成功的一半，它能够紧紧抓住学生的心理和兴趣，使课堂教学更具趣味性和艺术性。总体来说，这节课的导入是比较成功的，切入点是让学生观看一分钟的地震视频，激发了学生的学习兴趣，很大程度的激发了学生的学习兴趣 and 求知欲及对自然灾害的认识，促进学生智能的发展。唤起学生的记忆，从听觉，视觉和情感方面，让学生感受到来自于生命深处的感动，使学生从听力，朗读，研讨等活动中，达到读与写结合的同时，也锻炼了学生的语言表达能力。

其次，本堂课的细节理解部分难度合适，教学过程的设计难度适中，符合本班学生的实际情况，大多数学生都能顺利完成。也适合学生的学习规律，通过多种方式的提问和多层次的布置任务，由浅入深，由易到难。让学困生也参与学习和讨

论，除了指令性语言外，讲授并不多，强调的是学生的自主学习和自主探索。使以“讲授知识”为主的课堂，变成了以“探求知识”为主的学堂。在这一堂课学生不但学到了知识，还培养探索能力、协作学习能力、自主学习能力，更懂得互助友爱精神。对课文难点的处理上，通过学生的小组合作学习，“关注过程”，让每个学生都会思考的教学理念得到了充分的诠释。没有思考的课堂学生的主体意识就不能真正觉醒。因此，我并没有只将目光放在结果上，更没有直接展示答案。而是关注了学生的学习过程，给他们思考的时间和机会，鼓励他们主动发现，积极思考，大胆质疑，深入研究，理性辨析，让他们在获取方法，感悟技巧时，养成批判精神，形成创新思维。

再次，教学做到了面向全体学生。为学生提供自主学习和相互交流的机会以及充分表现和发展自我的空间，也为学生创造条件，让学生能够探究他们自己感兴趣的问题，并学会自主解决问题，鼓励学生大胆使用英语来表达自己的观念。通过这节课的教学使我深刻地认识到：教师的课堂教学必须要符合学生的实际情况，遵循语言学习的规律，力求满足不同类型和不同层次学生的需求，使每个学生都能够有所收获，使学生得到全面和健康的发展。课堂中对于地震前的预兆图片，学生表达很有条理，而且充分打开了思维。后面的课文复述很好地训练了他们的语言表达和概括能力，让他们真正地动起来了。最后学生对于如何应对地震发表的使所有听课的老师和领导刮目相看。

最后，德育渗透到位而且深入。通过对本课的学习除了要让学生对地震的起因、前兆、危害及如何在地震中自救和救护他人等有了较全面的了解和提高学生的阅读理解能力的同时，让学生懂得“团结协作”的重要性，还要使学生学会“感恩”，懂得“珍爱生命”，进而使学生养成良好的学习习惯及学会倾听，学会分享与感恩的社会意识得到培养。

总之，这节课的设计打破常规，因势利导，循循善诱，使学生对所教内容非常感兴趣，而且掌握得很快，更重要的是他们从学习中体验到了参与的快乐。

但是，一堂课上得再好，都有提升的空间，都有完善的余地，没有最好，只有更好！我觉得在和深圳试验学校的曾丹老师课堂对比中，我有很多需要注意和学习的地方。她的视频导入材料比我选择得好，而且地震前，地震中和地震后三个环节她进行了很好的技术处理，她对视频文件的剪辑很值得我今后学习。在课文材料的处理过程中，她直接让学生只读了相关的第一句，这样充分锻炼了他们的阅读技巧。而且在后面的细节阅读中，她教会学生去找支撑句，这对我的阅读技巧指导帮助作用很大。对于阅读教材，她还达到了欣赏文章的角度和层次，让学生了解了写作手法，譬如夸张，明喻，拟人等等。还有一个听力材料的处理中，她让学生专门抓数字信息，做成了数字题，这对听说训练很有帮助作用。最后的地震建议中，她分男生和女生上去写，然后男生读女生写的内容，女生读男生写的内容，这样处理灵活多样，落实很到位。

总之，在今后的教学中我会多向其他老师学习，不断锻炼和提高个人的教育智慧，准确把握学生学情的脉搏，给学生一个更加轻松高效的课堂。

十、专家点评

无

附录：所设计的教材内容（word 文档）

Unit 4 Earthquakes

A NIGHT THE EARTH DIDN'T SLEEP

Strange things were happening in the countryside of northeast Hebei. For three days the water in the village wells rose and fell, rose and fell. Farmers noticed that the well walls had deep cracks in them. A smelly gas came out of the cracks. In the farmyards, the chickens and even the pigs were too nervous to eat. Mice ran out of the fields looking for places to hide. Fish jumped out of their bowls and ponds. At about 3:00 am on July 28, 1976, some people saw bright lights in the sky. The sound of planes could be heard outside the city of Tangshan even when no planes were in the sky. In the city, the water pipes in some buildings cracked and burst. But the one million people of the city, who thought little of these events, were asleep as usual that night.

At 3:42 am everything began to shake. It seemed as if the world was at an end! Eleven kilometers directly below the city the greatest earthquake of the 20th century had begun. It was felt in Beijing, which is more than two hundred kilometers away. One-third of the nation felt it. A huge crack that was eight kilometers long and thirty meters wide cut across houses, roads and canals. Steam burst from holes in the ground. Hard hills of rock became rivers of dirt. In fifteen terrible seconds a large city lay in ruins. The suffering of the people was extreme. Two-thirds of them died or were injured during the earthquake. Thousands of families were killed and many children were left without parents. The number of people who were killed or injured reached more than 400,000.

But how could the survivors believe it was natural? Everywhere they looked nearly everything was destroyed. All of the city's hospitals, 75% of its factories and buildings and 90% of its homes were gone. Bricks covered the ground like red autumn leaves. No wind, however, could blow them away. Two dams fell and most of the bridges also fell or were not safe for travelling. The railway tracks were now useless pieces of steel. Tens of thousands of cows would never give milk again. Half a million pigs and millions of chickens were dead. Sand now filled the wells instead of water. People were shocked. Then, later that afternoon, another big quake which was almost as strong as the first one shook Tangshan. Some of the rescue workers and doctors were trapped under the ruins. More buildings fell down. Water, food, and electricity were hard to get. People began to wonder how long the disaster would last.

All hope was not lost. Soon after the quakes, the army sent 150,000 soldiers to Tangshan to help the rescue workers. Hundreds of thousands of people were helped. The army organized teams to dig out those who were trapped and to bury the dead. To the north of the city, most of the 10,000 miners were rescued from the coal mines there. Workers built shelters for survivors whose homes had been destroyed. Fresh water was taken to the city by train, truck and plane. Slowly, the city began to breathe again.

Words and expressions

1	earthquake	n.地震	
2	quake	n.地震	
3	right away	立刻；马上	☆
4	well	n.井	
5	crack	n.裂缝；噼啪声	△

		vt.&vi. (使) 开裂; 破裂	
6	smelly	adj.发臭的; 有臭味的	△
7	farmyard	n.农场; 农家	△
8	pipe	n.管; 导管	
9	burst	vi.爆裂; 爆发 n.突然破裂; 爆发	☆
10	million	n.百万	
11	event	n.事件; 大事	
12	as if	仿佛; 好象	
13	at an end	结束; 终结	☆
14	nation	n.民族; 国家; 国民	
15	canal	n.运河; 水道	
16	steam	n.蒸汽; 水汽	
17	dirt	n.污垢; 泥土	
18	ruin	n.废墟; 毁灭 vt.毁灭; 使破产	☆
19	in ruins	严重受损; 破败不堪	☆
20	suffering	n.苦难; 痛苦	
21	extreme	adj.极度的	
22	injure	vt.损害; 伤害	☆
23	survivor	n.幸存者; 生还者; 残存物	△
24	destroy	vt.破坏; 毁坏; 消灭	☆
25	brick	n.砖; 砖块	
26	dam	n.水坝; 堰堤	
27	track	n.轨道; 足迹; 痕迹	
28	useless	adj.无用的; 无效的; 无益的	
29	shock	vt.&vi. (使) 震凉震惊 n.休克; 打击; 震惊	☆
30	rescue	n.&vt.援救; 营救	☆
31	trap	vt.使陷入困境 n.陷阱; 困境	☆
32	electricity	n.电; 电流; 电学	
33	disaster	n.灾难; 灾祸	
34	dig out	掘出; 发现	☆
35	bury	vt.埋葬; 掩埋; 隐藏	☆
36	mine	n.矿; 矿山; 矿井	
37	miner	n.矿工	
38	shelter	n.掩蔽; 掩蔽处; 避身处	

39	a (great) number of	许多；大量的	☆
40	title	n.标题；头衔；资格	
42	reporter	n.记者	
43	bar	n.条；棒；条状物	
44	damage	n.&vt.损失；损害	
45	frighten	vt.使惊吓；吓唬	
46	frightened	adj.受惊的；受恐吓的	
47	frightening	adj.心令人恐惧的	
48	congratulation	n.祝贺；（复数）贺词	
49	judge	n.裁判员；法官； vt.断定；判定；判决	
50	sincerely	adv.真诚地；真挚地	
51	express	vt.表示；表达 n.快车；速递	
52	outline	n.要点；大纲；轮廓	
53	headline	n.报刊的大字标题	
54	cyclist	n.骑自行车的人	