

译林版八年级英语上册 Unit 6 Birdwatching (全章教案)

第 1 课时 Comic strip and Welcome to the unit

一、教学目标

- 1、 Students are expected to know the common names and characteristics of birds.
- 2、 Students are expected to describe different kinds of birds and their characteristics.

二、教学重点

To know the words and phrases about birds.

三、教学难点

To talk about birds freely and properly in English.

四、教学过程

(一) Lead-in

(师) 1. Present some

beautiful pictures of birds and play the songs “I believe I can fly”.

(生) 1. Enjoy the nice song and beautiful pictures of birds.

(师) 2. Have a free talk with students.

Do you know the

name of the song?

Do you want to fly freely like these birds?

Do you like these birds? ...

Do you often watch birds?

(show a picture and talk about the picture)



What are they doing? (They are watching the birds.)

(Present “birdwatcher, go birdwatching”)

(生) 2. Take an active part in free talks and answer the questions.

(二) Presentation

(师) 1. Share a story with students and present new words.

While sharing the story, ask some questions.

Is this the swan? Why?

Do you know the name of the bird?

What happened to the swan at last?

Can you describe the swan’s appearance?

What does a crane look like ?

(生) 1. Listen to the story carefully and learn some new words.

One day, a beautiful girl was walking along the lake. Suddenly, a large bird(golden eagle) caught the girl and turned her into a beautiful swan . A prince(王子) saw this swan in his dream and he loved this beautiful swan. What happened? On his way, he met some birds. But they aren’t swans. At last, he found the white swan near Swan Lake.

(三) Practice

(师) 1. Check the answers and ask students to describe birds.

2. Organize students to play a guessing game.

(生) 1. Match the pictures

with the descriptions in Part A)

2. Play a guessing game.

One student describes a kind of bird, and the others guess what kind of bird it is.

E.g. I live in the wetland. I am very tall. I have long beak, long neck and long legs. I have black and white feathers. Who am I? (a crane)

(师) 3. Guide students to listen to Amy and Simon's conversation and ask some questions.

What bird does Simon like best?

What do cranes look like?

How many types of cranes are there in the world?

4. Now let's talk about your favourite birds in pairs. Use the pictures on the screen and the dialogue in Part B to help you. Try to make a similar dialogue.

A: What's your favourite bird?

B: I like

A: What do...look like?

B: They....

A: How many types / kinds of...?

B: There are only....

They are rare birds.

(生) 3. Students listen to Amy and Simon's conversation and answer some questions.

4. Make up a dialogue to talk about students' favourite birds.

(四) Comic strips

(师) 1. Let students listen to the dialogue and then ask some questions.

T: We have watched so many beautiful birds. Eddie also wants to go birdwathing, do you know where he's going birdwatching?.

2. Encourage students to act the dialogue out.

(生) 1. Listen to the dialogue and then answer some questions.

Why does Eddie often go to the market?

What does Eddie like?

Does Eddie really like watching the birds?

Is Eddie a real birdwatcher?

2. Work in pairs and act the dialogue out.

(五) Practice

Read the conversation below and then complete the blanks with the help of the first letter.

Catherine: What are you g_____ to do this afternoon?

Victor: I am going b_____. Would you like to go with me ?

Catherine: OK. Which bird do you like b_____?

Victor: I like b_____ eagles best.

Catherine: Why?

Victor: Because they are very strong. They have b_____ wings and can fly to a high place.

How about you? Which is your f_____ bird?

Catherine: I like s_____ best .They are very beautiful. When they fly , they look like fairies.(仙女)

Victor: Well, let's g__ .

(六) Discussion

(师) 1. Play a video about birds and ask students to discuss in groups.

If you were a bird, what do you want to say to people?

2. Have a summary.

T: In fact, our government has taken action to protect them. We have built many nature reserves. Look at the map, What animals live in these reserves?

(生) 1. Watch the video and discuss the question in groups.

2. Students express their own opinions and know some information about Chinese reserves.

(七) Homework

1. Try to look for more kinds of birds on the Internet.

2. Write a short passage to talk about your favourite bird.

五、教学反思

第 2 课时 Reading (1)

一、教学目标

- 1、Students are expected to revise and expand vocabularies about wildlife and natural reserves in the context.
- 2、Students are expected to develop the ability to infer the general meaning from title and context.
- 3、Students are expected to tell others something about Zhalong Reserve.

二、教学重点

Students are expected to skim text for overall meaning and scan for details.

三、教学难点

Students will be able to introduce Zhalong Nature Reserve to others.

四、教学过程

(一) Revision

- (师) 1. Revise some wild animals by showing some pictures.

2. Ask the students to talk about their favourite birds.

(生) 1. Revise words about birds.

2. Ask and answer with students.

A: Which bird do you like best?

B: I like ... best.

A: Why?

B: Because...

(二) Pre-reading

(师) 1. Have a discussion.

T: There are so many kinds of birds. But some birds are rare.

What can we do?

S: ...

2. Present new words to students.

T: Maybe we can build nature reserves. The Chinese government has built many nature reserves for birds. Zhalong is one of them. Today we are going to learn about Zhalong.

(Then talk about the pictures of Zhalong and learn the new words: tourist、 perfect、 count、 describe and so on.)

3. Organize students to check answers.

4. Play the tape and ask some questions.

Why do lots of tourists go to Zhalong ?

Is Zhalong a special place? Why

(生) 1. Students answer the questions.

2. Learn the new words and phrases about Zhalong Nature Reserve.
3. Help Sandy match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.
4. Students listen to the tape carefully and find out the answers to the questions.

(三) While-Reading

(师) 1. Guide students to skim and choose the main idea.

Paragraph1-2: Danger

Paragraph3: Introduction about Zhalong

Paragraph4-5: Actions

(生) 1. Students skim the article to get the main idea and match.

(师) 2. Let students scan for detailed information.

(1) Read paragraph 1 and do “T” or “F”.

- 1) Zhalong Nature Reserve is in Heilongjiang in south-east China.
- 2) Zhalong is one of the most important wetlands in the world.
- 3) The area provides nothing for the wildlife.

(2) Read paragraph 2 and match.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Many birds | a. 40% of them live in Zhalong |
| Some birds | b. live in Zhalong all year round |
| Most Birds | c. for a short stay |
| Cranes | d. active in the daytime |

(3) Read Paragraph 3 and complete the table below.

Birds in danger		
	Action	Result
some people		
fishmen		
the Chinese government		

(4) Read Para 4-5 and fill in the form below.

Who often /will go there	What do/will they do	Why do they should do so
members of Birdwatching Society	_____ the birds _____ the types and the _____ in their numbers	Help people understand the _____ of the _____
tourists	Watch the birds	

(生) 2. (1) Students read Paragraph 1, write a T if the sentence is true, write an F if it is false.

(2) Students read paragraph 2 and match the birds on the left with the information on the right.

(3) Students

read Paragraph 3 and

complete the table below.

(4) Students read Para 4-5 and fill in the form below.

(四) Post-reading

(师) Have a discussion

What about your actions to protect the birds?

As a student, how to protect the birds?

(生) Students discuss these two questions in groups.

(五) Practice

Ask students to fill in the blanks.

A report on Zhalong

Zhalong is a _____ reserve in North-east China. It's a _____ place for some rare birds, because it _____ food and _____ for wildlife.

Many cranes live in Zhalong all year _____, while some go there for a short stay. 40% of the cranes live there, and most of them are _____ in the daytime, so you can watch them _____

But now there is less and less _____ for wildlife, and fishermen keep fishing there. The Chinese _____ wants to _____ all these things to protect birds and wetlands. Every year, a lot of _____ go to Zhalong to watch birds.

The members of Birdwatching Society are going to study the birds in Zhalong and _____ their types and changes in numbers. We need more people to count and _____ the birds. We hope more people will _____ the importance of the wetlands and protect wildlife.

(六) Production

(师) Choose a role and rewrite the article. For example:

A crane:

I live in Zhalong ,I have many friends there...

A fishman:

I want to keep fishing there,...

A farmer:

I want to change the wetlands to make more space for farms ...

A member of Birdwatching Club:

I'm studying the different kinds of birds...

(生) Students rewrite the text in role.

(七) Homework

- 1、 Make the article that students rewrite more perfect.
- 2、 Try to find more ways to protect birds and write them down.

五、教学反思

一、教学目标

1. get more detailed information about Zhalong Nature Reserve.
2. use some important words and phrases correctly.

二、教学重点

Students will be able to use the key words and phrases properly in a certain situation.

三、教学难点

Students will be able to use the words、 phrases that learned in this lesson to write a short passage.

四、教学过程

(一) Preparation

(师) Play a video about Zhalong Nature Reserve and ask students to watch the video.

(生) Students watch a video about Zhalong Nature Reserve to learn more about the reserve.

(二) Presentation

(师) Challenge 1

Review the text.

Ask a few simple questions about Zhalong Nature Reserve.

1. Why is Zhalong a special place?
2. What does the area provide for wildlife?
3. Do all the birds live in Zhalong all year round?
4. What will happen if people make the wetlands smaller to have more space for farms and

buildings?

(生) a.

Students answer some questions about Zhalong Nature Reserve.

(师) **b. Ask students to fill in the blanks according to the article.**

Many birds live in Zhalong _____ because this area _____ them _____ food and cover, _____ some go there _____. Most birds are active in the daytime, so you can _____ watch them there. There are not many cranes _____ in the world, and 40 per cent of them live in Zhalong. But sadly, some people want to make the area smaller to _____ farms and buildings. So the birds in Zhalong are in danger.

(生) b. Students fill in the blanks according to the article.

(师) **c. Organize students to talk about Zhalong Nature Reserve by making a speech.**

If you work for the Chinese government, what do you want to say to the public(公众) in order to encourage(鼓励) them to take part in the protection of Zhalong Nature Reserve?

Ladies and gentlemen,

...(现状)

...(措施)

Let's take action together! Thank you!

(生) c. Students make a speech to talk about Zhalong Nature Reserve.

(师) **Challenge 2**

Teach some new language points.

a. It provides food and cover for them.

= It provides them with food and cover.

provide sth. for sb.=provide sb. with sth.

1. Play the tape and then ask some questions.

Jack: Bob, when I grow up, I will provide a nice house with a big garden for my parents. What about you?

Bob: I will provide them with a big plane, and they can go to any place they like.

Q: What will Jack provide their parents with?

Who will Bob provide a big plane for?

(生) a. 1. Students listen to a dialogue between Bob and Jack and then answer the questions.

(师) 2. Make sentences with **provide sth. for sb. or provide sb. with sth.**

Boys and girls, what will you provide your parents with when you grow up?

I will _____, I hope they can _____.

b. Many birds live in Zhalong all year round.

all year round=the whole year/ through the year

1. Look at the picture and complete the sentence.

The tree is green _____.

2. Practice **all year round**.

T: (蔬菜的图片) Here are some green vegetables. Do we need to eat vegetables all year round?

S: Yes. We should eat vegetables _ _____.

T: Why?

S: Because they can _____ all kinds of vitamins _____ us.

(生) b. Make sentences to talk about pictures with the phrases that has been learned.

(师) c. Many birds live in Zhalong all year round, while some go there for a short stay.

while *conj.* 用于两种情况、活动间的对比

1. Talk about pictures (潘长江和姚明的图片) with **while**.

2. Use **while** to talk about students' activities.

(生) c. 1. Students talk about pictures (潘长江和姚明的图片) with **while**.

2. Students

use **while** to talk about students' activities.

(师) d. Some people want to make the area smaller to have more space for farms and buildings.

教师做出疲惫状, 走到两学生旁边, 问 "I'm so tired, I want to have a seat, but there isn't enough space. Would you please make some space for me?"

space 不可数名词

make space for

have space for

1. Look at the picture and guess what the man says.

There isn't enough space. My god, please _____ me.

(生) d. Students look at the picture and guess what the man says.

(三) Practice

Challenge 3 Please read the passage and complete the blanks with the help of the first letter of each word.

Yancheng is a city in the n1 of Jiangsu. It's famous for its wetlands. It is one of the world's most i2 wetlands. It's a p3 shelter for many endangered birds. There are 590 kinds of insects and 490 kinds of p4 in the wetland. They p5 birds with enough food. As many as 379 kinds of birds live there all year r6, w7 up to 1,200 red-crowned cranes only stay there to spend the winter.

Wetlands are not only homes for birds and animals, they can also p8 disasters. For e9, when there is too much rain, wetlands can hold water. Then there will be fewer floods.

Scientists say we must understand the i10 of protecting our wetlands. If we don't, it will be impossible to see many endangered birds in the future.

(四) Production

(师) Challenge 4: Please complete the rest part of the story according to the pictures.

And you can use the expressions that we learned in this period(make space for, provide sb. with sth.....)



There are seven children in the family. Their mother died a few years ago and their father is old. _____

(生) Observe the picture carefully and

complete the rest part of the story according to the pictures.

(五) Homework

Make the story more perfect and share it with others.

五、教学反思

第 4 课时 Grammar

一、教学目标

1. make sure the students understand the use of *to-infinitives* or *in order to* for purpose.
2. use verbs + objects + to-infinitives to make sentences.

二、教学重点

To use *to-infinitives* or *in order to* to express their purposes.

三、教学难点

To use verbs + objects + to-infinitives to make sentences.

四、教学过程

(一) Revision

(师) Help students review the article about Zhalong Nature Reserve by asking some questions.

1. Why do tourists go to Zhalong every year?
2. Why do members of Birdwatching Society go to Zhalong once a year?

3. What do they need more people to do?
4. Who are they inviting to help them?

(生) Use *to-infinitives* or *in order to* to answer some questions about Zhalong Nature Reserve.

1. They go to Zhalong to watch birds./In order to watch birds.
2. They go to Zhalong to study birds./ In order to study birds.
3. They need more people to count and describe the birds.
4. They are now inviting tourists to help them.

(二) Presentation

(师) 1. Present the two sentences and explain the use of *to-infinitives*.

They go to Zhalong to watch birds./In order to watch birds.

They go to Zhalong to study birds./ In order to study birds.

2. Organize students to have a discussion.

T: Tony is one of my best friends from the USA. I will invite him to visit Yancheng next month.

What places can he go?

What activities can he do here?

What food can they eat? etc.

Please have a discussion and give him some advice.

And you can answer like this:

He can go to Jinying Shopping Mall to do some shopping.

3. Ask students to make a dialogue to give Tony advice.

Tony: I am coming to Yancheng next month.

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