

Unit 6

一、教学目标

	类别	内 容	课次	要求
语言知识	词	field, vehicle, group, task, airplane, airline, book	1 A	掌 握
		hotel, standard	1B	
		raise, come up with, queen, draw, sell	1C	
		stone, land	1 D	
		receive, postcard, vacation, cinema, look forward to, perfect, camp	2 A	
		marriage, death, face, south, airport, search, mark, camel, east, southern, west, western, north, middle	2B	
		space, huge, passage, push, direction, step, realize, sight, beat, toward, beside	2C	
		satisfy, diary, imagine, inside, guard, notice, Thank goodness!	2 D	
		passenger, crazy, anywhere, law, avoid, warn, slow, truck, wall, wheel, condition	3 A	
		rush, cross, path, fine	3B	
	汇	race, Asia	3C	
		top, anyone, lead, impossible, perhaps, certain, courage, record	3 D	
		mount, cycle, province, sleeper, agency	1 A	理 解
		bath tub, air-conditioning, reservation, journey	1B	
		fund, raiser, principal, greet, organize	1C	
		sunrise, appreciate	1 D	
		explore, adventure	2 A	
		survey, dynasty, northwest, imperial, beginning, Sacred Way, official, kneel, southeast, eastern, northeast, southwest, arch	2B	
		crowd, elbow, flash, sweat, pour, slowly, slap, hug, destination, sightseeing	2C	
		helmet, destroy, Dragon and Phoenix Gate, treat, historical	2 D	

		jam, pollution, sharp, opposite, broken, hotline, victim	3 A	
		pedestrian, signal, zebra crossing, crossroads	3B	
		altitude, union, International Cycling Union, Tour de France, timed, stage, athlete	3C	
		the World Championship, Italian, event, Olympic, ever powerful, likely, cyclist	3 D	
语	类别	内 容		

言 知 识		<p>1. 由so, so...that...和so that引导的结果状语从句 We don't have much money, so we should go fund raising. I was so tired that I couldn't go on any longer. Miss Wang planned very well so that her students enjoyed a good trip.</p> <p>2. 由after, before, when, not...until, while, as和as soon as 引导的时间状语从句 They started to walk after they parked their bikes. I tried to imagine the Qing emperors walking around there before it was destroyed. When he finally pushed his way out, he realized that his friends were out of sight. He didn't raise his head until someone slapped him on the back. While he was pushing out in different directions, someone stepped on his toes. As they came to Dingling Tomb, the crowd of people became even larger. As soon as Darren saw his two friends, he jumped up and gave each of them a big hug.</p> <p>3. 由if引导的条件状语从句 If you ride at night, don't forget to use a bike light. If we know more traffic rules, we can tell them to other people. If you drive car in Britain, you must drive on the left-hand side of the road.</p> <p>4. 动词不定式 作定语 We'll decide on the best way to go on our field trip. 作表语 Your group's task is to find out the cost to go by train. 作宾语 I want to make hotel reservation. 作目的状语 They surveyed the area to make sure the tomb faced south and had moutains at the back. 作主语 It's easy to park bikes, too. It will be impossible to beat him.</p>
	功 能 和 话 题	<p>1. 谈论有关旅游。 2. 谈论有关预定（车票、旅馆等）。 3. 谈论筹集旅游资金。 4. 谈论交通规则和交通安全。 5. 打电话邀请。 6. 谈论方向、方位。</p>

	类别	内 容
语言知识	听	1.能听懂有关订购车票,房间的对话或短文。 2.能听懂有关旅游短文或对话,能从中获取旅游信息。 3.能听懂有关交通规则和交通安全的材料,从中获取信息来补充短文或对话。
	说	1.能使用英语与他人交谈关于旅游的话题。 2.能使用英语来表达预订车票或房间。 3.能使用英语简单陈述所听所读短文的大意。 4.能根据地图用英语来表达方向或方位。 5.能简单地用英语表达交通规则和骑自行车的安全规则。
	读	1.能正确认读本单元的生词、短语。 2.能理解有关旅游、预订、交通安全等方面的叙述,并从中获取需要的信息。 3.具有阅读整篇短文、获取短文大意的能力。
	写	1.能用英语简单写出有关旅游、预订、交通等方面的句子、对话或短文。 2.能用所学语言写成语句连贯、表意准确的短文。
情感态度		1.具有积极参与课堂上各种英语实践活动的兴趣。 2.培养学生热爱旅游、积极探索、热爱运动的态度。 3.学会遵守交通规则,树立安全意识。 4.提高学生的交际能力、与他人合作的能力。
学习策略		1.善于创设情景,在情景中提高语言交际能力,突显语言交际功能。 2.在日常学习中不断开阔自己的视野、扩大知识面。 3.善于分组活动,在小组中积极与他人协作,取长补短,共同完成学习任务。 4.善于归纳、总结所学语言知识和语言材料。

文化意识

泰山

泰山,有“五岳独尊”之誉,古称岱山,又称岱宗。位于山东省中部,总面积426平方公里,主峰玉皇顶海拔1532.8米,山势雄伟壮丽,气势磅礴,名胜古迹众多,泰山具有其他山峰无可比拟的特殊地位,因此历代帝王都很尊崇他,并把它当作江山永固的象征。历代文人在泰山上留下了上千处题咏刻石,成为中国历代书法艺术的珍贵遗产,同时,泰山又是佛、道两教重地,因而庙宇、名胜遍山。泰山不仅历史悠久,文化灿烂,地质历史也十分古老。现代科学研究表明,泰山具有极高的历史文化价值,风格独特的美学价值和具世界意义的地质科学价值。这三者融成了世界罕见的泰山风景名胜区。

泰山之所以具有很高的历史文化价值,主要在于泰山的人文历史与中华民族的历史几乎同龄,泰山南麓的大汶口文化,北麓的龙山文化已成为中华民族东方文化的重要发源地。泰山很高的美学价值在于它具有通天拔地,擎天捧日的雄伟壮丽,



且蕴藏着奇、险、秀、幽等形象特征。泰山的地质科学价值表现在构成泰山的“泰山群”岩石是我国最古老的变质岩之一，是重要的研究地段，对我国东部太古代至元古代地质构造及成矿作用的研究等有着重要理论意义和科学价值。泰山风景名胜由岱庙、麓区、幽区、妙区、奥区、矿区、灵岩胜景组成。

十三陵

明十三陵是明朝迁都北京后13位皇帝陵墓的总称，位于北京市昌平区天寿山南麓，距京约44公里处，陵区面积达40多平方公里。从1409年营建长陵到清顺治初年营建思陵，长达200多年间依次建有长陵（成祖）、献陵（仁宗）、景陵（宣宗）、裕陵（英宗）、茂陵（宪宗）、泰陵（孝宗）、康陵（武宗）、永陵（世宗）、昭陵（穆宗）、定陵（神宗）、庆陵（光宗）、德陵（熹宗）、思陵（思宗），故称十三陵。陵内计葬有皇帝13人、皇后23人、皇贵妃1人以及数十名殉葬皇妃。十三陵是我国历代帝王陵寝建筑中埋葬皇帝最多的古墓葬群，其建筑雄伟，体系完整，历史悠久，具有极高的历史和文物价值。



明朝崇尚“事死如事生”的礼制，认为人死后，灵魂还在，仍然有饮食起居的需求。因此，这十三座皇帝的陵寝建筑可比拟皇宫，显示了帝王的尊宠地位和君临天下的浩大气势。在中国传统风水学说的指导下，十三陵从选址到规划设计，都十分注重陵寝建筑与大自然山川、水流和植被的和谐统一，追求形同“天造地设”的完美境界，用以体现“天人合一”的哲学观点。

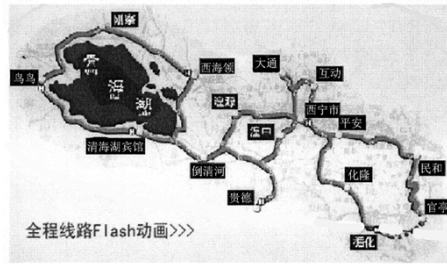
明十三陵自然环境具有青山环抱、明堂开阔、水流屈曲横过的特点，而各陵所在位置又都背山面水，处于左右护山的环抱之中。这一陵址与建在平原之上的陵墓相比，其自然景观显得更为赏心悦目，更能显示皇帝陵寝肃穆庄严和恢宏的气势。著名古建筑专家罗哲文评价说：“明十三陵建筑价值极高，长陵的楠木殿的规模是全国唯一的，石雕精湛，明十三陵无论是从建筑形式，还是建筑结构，或建筑艺术上看，都是明代建筑的实物历史。”

1956年，考古发掘了定陵。其陵寝墓室建筑均保存完整。各陵陵前的神道、主神道的石碑坊、大宫门、神功圣德碑亭、石像生、龙凤门等主要建筑都保持原来的风貌。明朝时陵宫内外及神道两旁栽植的大量松柏，现在仍长势茂盛。陵区内的妃子坟、太监墓虽于清末时相继被垦辟为农田，但其地下墓室仍保存完好，地上陵寝建筑仅存有残垣断壁及部分石雕。

环青海湖国际公路自行车赛

环青海湖赛每年7至8月在青海省举行。经国际自行车联盟批准，2022年环湖赛由级升为级，已成为亚洲级别最高、规模最大的国际公路自行车赛之一，也是世界上最高海拔的国际性公路自行车赛。每年比赛有来自世界五大洲的20支左右运动队100多名运动员参加。比赛总距离是1000多里，平均海拔为3000多米，赛程7—10天，奖金总额约20万美元。比赛线路以碧波浩瀚、鸟翼如云的青海湖为中心，并向周边地区延伸，沿途的自然风光赏心悦目，雄伟壮丽。





环法自行车赛

环法自行车赛为多日赛，即进行多天的比赛，一般是每年7月初开始，7月底结束。中间有一天或两天休息，总共有21个赛段，赛程为3200公里左右，每天进行一个赛段。赛段中按比赛形式分个人计时赛和大组赛，按比赛道路分平地赛段和山地赛段，海拔最高可达2200米。起点每年不同，大多在北方的城市，有时也在邻近的国家，围绕法国一圈后，到达终点巴黎。有22个职业车队参加比赛，他们必须参加很多国家自联举办的比赛，积累一定的积分后才能获得参加环法赛的资格。每个车队有9名车手参加比赛。冠军有赛段冠军和总冠军，有个人冠军和团体冠军，并设有总成绩排名(按比赛时间计算)、积分排名、年轻车手排名等。

赛段冠军身穿粉红色骑行衫，总成绩领先的车手穿黄色领骑衫，总积分领先者穿绿色领骑衫，爬坡成绩最佳者穿红白斑点衫，25岁以下成绩最好的车手穿白色领骑衫。奖金共计1亿法郎，其中个人总成绩冠军获得奖金最多，可获得15万法郎。环法赛是欧洲影响最广、规模最大、比赛水平最高的自行车比赛。环意大利赛和环西班牙赛次之。

自行车世锦赛

2022自行车世锦赛在意大利美丽城市维罗纳举行。

中新网里斯本10月10日消息：国际自行车联合会宣布，2022年公路自行车世界锦标赛将在意大利的维罗纳举行。

此前，维罗纳曾经在1999年举办过一届自行车世锦赛，在里斯本的2022年世锦赛开幕前，国际自行车联合会宣布了这个消息。2022年的自行车世锦赛将在比利时的佐尔德举行，而2022年的比赛将在加拿大的汉密尔顿举行。

自行车运动起源于欧洲，1790年法国的西夫拉克伯爵(Comte de Sivrac)将两个轮子装在木马上，人骑在上面用脚蹬地前行，称木马轮。1868年5月31日法国的圣克劳德公园举行了自行车比赛，这是有记载的最早的自行车比赛。1893年举行了首届世界业余自行车锦标赛。1895年举行了首届世界职业自行车锦标赛。

自行车比赛项目分类

公路赛：在有各种地形变化的公路上举行。奥运会设有公路个人赛和公路团体赛。公路个人赛选择环行或往返路线，路面要有起伏和斜坡，起、终点应尽可能设在同一地点。公路团体赛选择比较平坦的路面，途中应设转折点，起、终点应在同一地点。

场地赛：在赛车场进行。赛车场为椭圆盆形，跑道用硬木、水泥或沥青筑造，跑道周长分400米、250米和333.33米，其中333.33米为国际标准场地。跑道宽5-9米，弯道坡度25-45度。所用自行车应为死飞轮，不得安装变速装置和车闸。奥运会比赛项目有追逐赛、计时赛、计分赛、争先赛。

越野赛：始于法国。20世纪50年代，一些自行车运动员厌倦了在现代化公路上枯燥的训练和比赛，他们到丘陵地带寻找新的环境、新的挑战，于是一种全新的运动方式产生了。

2022年雅典奥运会自行车比赛分为公路赛、场地赛和山地赛三种。

Oscar Freire



Born: 15/02/1976 in Torrelavaga **Pro since:** 1998
Height: 1.71cm **UCI:** 17
Weight: 63 kg **World Cup:** World
Championship
Nationality: Spain **First team:** VITALICIO
EGUROS

Oscar Freire Gomez is a Spanish cyclist. He is known as a good sprinter, but he is also strong in hilly races.

He became professional in 1998 at the Vitalicio Seguros team. That year he only won a stage, but the next year (until October) he was less successful. He got a ticket for the Spanish team at the World Championship in Verona, but only because they could not find someone else. The World Championship would be his last race, thereafter he would end his season. But, by complete surprise, he became world champion, beating a group with important favourites. A photograph of Freire, taken just after he won, in which he is calling his grandmother (who had no television) he had won became famous. He spent the money he won on an elevator for his grandmother's apartment. The next year he got a contract with the then best cycling team Mapei. That year he won 11 races. In the following years, he still won many times.



Paolo Bettini

Born: 01/04/1974 in Cecina **Pro since:** 1997
Height: 1.68 cm **UCI:** 23
Weight: 59 kg **World cup:**
MG-TECHNOGYM
Nationality: Italy **First team:**

Paolo Bettini's Living in California, down near the beach, but he is not good at surfing. He is from La California, near Cecina on the Tuscan coast in Italy. The quick, Step Davitamon rider had a fantastic 2022 season, winning his third World Cup and the Olympic Road Race, finishing the World Rankings as Number Two. Bettini is back on Cycling news in 2022 with his exclusive English language diary.

二、教材分析

本单元教学内容主要围绕旅游和交通方面的话题展开。第一部分让学生学习如何用英语谈论旅游，用英语进行预订车票，预订房间。结果状语从句是本部分的重点语法项目。第二部分向学生介绍了去明十三陵探险，让学生了解中国历史上遗留的遗迹。时间状语从句和方位词的用法是该部分的语法重点。第三部分介绍了骑自行车旅游及环法自行车赛，从而引出交通安全及交通规则。由if引导的条件状语从句及不定式作主语是本部分的语法重点。

具体分析如下：

Topic 1

谈论如何预订车票及旅馆以及如何为旅游筹集资金、制订出行计划。语法内容主要有so, so...that, so that引导的结果状语从句，文中还出现了动词不定式作定语、表语、宾语、目的状语等，内容上紧密相连，环环相扣。主要的句型有：

We will go on a two-day visit to Mount Tai.

I'd like to book some tickets, please.

In Canada, students do fund raising activities for their field trips.

I was so tired that I couldn't go on any longer.

We can go there by plane, by train or by bus.

Miss Wang planned very well so that her students enjoyed a good trip.

We'll decide on the best way to go on our field trip.

Topic 2

以中国的明十三陵为话题展开故事情节,先是邀请,接着去郊游,对明十三陵进行了描述,从而引出方向及方位词,通过十三陵不同的位置来练习方位词,练习写日志以及旅行的感受。由after,before,when,not...until,while,as,as soon as 引导的时间状语从句是该部分的语法重点。重点突出，内容丰富，层层递进。主要句型有：

Why not...

Would you like to...

I felt so excited that I couldn't fall asleep.

That would be very interesting.

The emperors of the Ming Dynasty chose an area northwest of Beijing for their tombs.

After they rode their bikes for two and a half hours, they arrived...

When he finally pushed his way out,he...

While...

As...

As soon as...

Topic 3

以骑自行车旅行为核心内容，引出骑自行车的好处，比步行快，比其它交通方式省钱，环保，并且能锻炼身体。进一步讲述了交通安全及交通规则，骑自行车要注意的事项，最后出现了两篇自行车比赛的文章，巩固了本单元的生词短语及重点语法的运用。本部分的主要语法是由if引导的条件状语从句及动词不定式作主语。其主要句型有：

The traffic lights should be obeyed.

If I ride at night, I should have a bike light.

I like to go by bike more than before.

It's easy to park bikes, too.

If we know more traffic rules, we can tell them to other people.

The traffic is crazy.

三、教学建议

Topic 1 Section A

Section A需用1~2个课时。

重点活动是1a和 2a。

教学目标：

1. 学习带有“to do”的句子和结果状语从句。
2. 练习怎样预订车票。
3. 学习填写关于订票的表格。

教学过程：

第一步：复习

老师与学生之间进行问答，谈论关于他们最喜爱的交通方式。如：

Teacher: How do you usually come to school?

Student: I usually ...

Teacher: What's your favorite way if you're going to travel?

Student: My favorite way is ...

Teacher: Why do you prefer...

Student: Because...

第二步：呈现

1.老师展示出Topic 1 Section A, 1b的图片。教学生新单词并把它们

写到黑板上：airplane

看图1，师生之间进行问答：

Teacher : What's this in English?

Students: It's an airplane. Notes: airplane(AmE) =Aeroplane(BrE)

Teacher : What do you think of traveling by airplane?

Students: It's very fast but the price is very high.

看图3，问答：

Teacher : Is this a bus?

Students: Yes, it is.

Teacher : What do you think of traveling by bus?

Students: It takes too long.

2. 将下面的句子写到黑板上，让学生注意生词：field,vehicle, group, task

① We're going on a spring field trip.

② It's too far for cycling,but there are other vehicles for us to choose.

③ Let's work in groups to find out the information about the costs.

④ Kangkang and Michael, your group's task is to find out the cost to go

by train.

3. 听1a的录音，并回答下面的问题：

① Where will they go?

② What's Kangkang's task?

③ What's Helen's task?

④ What's Jane's task?

第三步：巩固

完成1b，并练习带有“to do”的句子和结果状语从句。让学生给出自己的观点，谈谈旅游的最好方式及原因。如：

I think the best way to travel is by train.

It costs too much to go by taxi, so I choose to go by bus.

第四步：练习

1. 读2a,老师给学生讲解重要的句子，老师说：Kangkang's classmates have already decided on the best way to go to Mount Tai is by train.

Now, what will they do? Yes, they will book tickets. 把重要的句子写到黑板上。

{ Clerk: Can I help you?

{ Traveler: I'd like to book some tickets, please.

{ Clerk: Where do you want to go?

{ Traveler: We want to go to Mount Tai.

{ Traveler: What about the price?

{ Clerk: We've got tickets at ¥120 for the hard sleeper and ¥180 for the soft sleeper.

然后学习2a的对话。

2. 小组活动，让学生读2a并表演对话。

3. 完成2b。两人一组仿照2a编一个相似的对话，并根据对话填写自己的关于订票的表格。

第五步：综合探究活动

1. 独立练习：调查一下你家附近的一个旅馆，然后填写下表。

Facilities price			
Room price			

2. 假设康康要去你们镇旅游，请为他预订一个房间，并编写对话。

Section A

Section A needs 1~2 periods.

The main activities are 1a and 2a.

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