

英语说课指导：CasptainCook PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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教学目标 1.利用课文丰富的情景资源，以填空题的形式，对高考完型填空进行基础训练，同时增强学生对词汇的情景领悟力，应对高考完型，单选情景化的特点。 2.高考重点短语：pay for ones schooling, a skilled seaman, defeat sb, watch sb.doing, head south, name sb ,jump about, end in disaster, strike a coral bed, tear a large hole, Cooks quick thinking 3.词汇：store, live (adj.), raise, sickness, defend, seize, celebrate, sink , let out, set sail, fall ill, pass by, be worth doing, in search of, at sea, take an interest in, take... by surprise, in charge of 4.交际用语：Learn how to express "Decisions and intentions" I insist that... I have decided to... I shall insist on... We will... 5.语法：进一步学习动词-ing 形式做宾语，主语和表语 的用法,利用CAPTAIN COOK(1) 复习定语从句。 教学建议 教学教法：这篇文章内容平板，普通的处理会流于平庸。 DIALOGUE前建议教师先提问：“ why did so many seamen die during the long voyage?" "what will you take if you go through a forest?" 启发学生思维.教师在处理课文时，可紧紧抓住“库克少年时受人资助，战争中表现出色，航海中的特殊贡献”这一亮点，鼓励学生独立思考，勇于创新的精神。这两篇课文主要围绕CAPTAIN COOK 富有传奇色彩的一生。要求学生不仅能够用英语描绘他的生平，而且汲取他勇于冒险的精神。教师可酌情要求学生 对细节词汇的领悟，比如：p8中的二段中的：break out, join the navy ,defend, chart ,mark, down the river,

defeat, seize.....语法上可结合P8课文内容巩固上一单元定语从句的基本用法。词语辨析：1.alive, live (adj.) 和living alive 指人和动物,在句中只能做宾补,表语或后置定语.例如: An army officer was caught alive.一名敌人军官被活捉. He is still alive. 他还活着. Who is the greatest man alive? 谁是当今最伟大的人物? Live (adj.) [laiv] 指人,动物或物.在句中做定语 如: He is a live person. 他是个生气勃勃的人. Mother bought a live fish.妈妈买了一条活鱼. Living 可指人或物,说明某个时候是活着的. 如: The living person are more important.活着的人更重要 . Language is a living and continually changing thing.语言是活的而且不断变化的东西 .

pass, past和pass by pass 动词, " 经过 , 通过 " 如 : The ship passed the channel.船通过海峡 . Past形容词, " 过去的 " 如 : for the past few days 过去几天以来 . 介词 " 过 " 如 : It is half past seven now. 现在七点半 . Our bus drove the Great Hall of the People.我们乘的公共汽车开过人民大会堂 . pass by 如 : The expedition passed close by the island of Java. raise和rise raise " 升高 , 增加 , 提升 " 多用做及物动词 , 后面带宾语 , 有被动形式 . 如 : Heavy rains raised the river stage.暴雨使河水水位升高 . The dumbbell was raised from the ground.哑铃被从地上举了起来 . rise " 上升 , 起立 , 升起 " , 但是不及物动词 , 后面不能带宾语 , 没有被动形式 . 如 : The price rose.价格上涨 . His hair rose on his head.他觉的毛骨悚然 . The fish were rising.鱼浮上水面来了sickness, sick 和 ill ill多用做表语形容词 . 如 : He was badly ill.他病的很严重 . Sick做定语形容词 , " 有病的 , 病人的 " a sick man 病人 Sickness名词 " 疾病 " 如 : There hasnt been much sick here this year.今年这儿疾病不多 . worth

和worthy worth和worthy 都是形容词，词义也基本相同，但在词的搭配及用法上有差别。Worth用做形容词时，为“值得...的”。且只做表语，后面可接：表示价值的名词。如：  
： This machine is worth 100,000 yuan. 这台机器价值十万元。 It is not worth more than 10 shillings. 它的价值不超过十先令。 2 ) 动名词（主动形式，表被动含义）。如： His suggestion is worth considering. 他的建议值得考虑。 The book is worth reading. 这本书值得读。 The Great Wall is well worth visiting. 长城非常值得参观。 worthy 用做形容词，为“配得上的，值得的”。其用法如下： be worthy of 名词。如： The museum is worthy of a visit. 这个博物馆值得参观。 That man is not worthy of his work. 那个人不配做他的工作。 be worthy of being done (to be done). 如： This is worthy of being done. The novel is worthy of being read. His suggestion is worthy of to be considered. 另外，worthy用做形容词时，有“可尊敬的，有价值的”意思。在实际应用中往往带有幽默，讽刺或“还算不错”的意味。如： Who is that worthy gentleman? 那位“可敬的”大人是谁呀？ He lived a worthy life. 他过着有价值的生活。 That worthy gentleman couldnt even tell wheat from barley. 那位可敬的先生连大麦和小麦都分不清。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)