**Unit 8 What do you want to do with your computer?**

第一模块教学内容为：Warming up

Listening and Speaking Task 1 ~ Task 3

Listening and Speaking Task 4 ~ Task 7

第二模块教学内容为：Reading and Writing Task 1~Task 2

Reading and Writing Task 3~Task 4

第三模块教学内容为：Grammar Focus

第四模块教学内容为：Activities & Culture

**第三模块（2课时）教案**

**一、教学内容（Contents）**

**1. 学习定语从句的用法。**

**2. 理解课文，进一步掌握 “略读”“寻读”“精读“ 等阅读技巧。**

**二、教学目标（Objectives）**

**1. 语言知识学习**

（1）掌握定语从句的用法。

（2）了解限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句的区别。

（3）掌握定语从句的关系代词that, which, who, whose的用法。

**2. 语言能力应用**

培养在交际环境中应用定语从句的语言运用能力。

**3. 社会人文素养**

（1）培养学生助人为乐的良好品质。

（2）锻炼思维的条理性，形成乐观的生活态度。

**三、教学重点与难点（Focus and Difficulty）**

**重点：**掌握定语从句的关系代词that, which, who, whose的用法。

**难点：**培养在交际环境中应用定语从句的语言运用能力。

**四、教学方法（Methods）**

任务驱动法，小组合作学习法，自主学习法。

**五、教学过程（Process）**

**第一课时 The first period**

**1. 组织教学（2分钟）**

教师：宣布课题并板书Unit 6 Where’s the park, please?

宣布本次课的学习任务：学习定语从句的用法。

**2.** **复习导入（15分钟）**

 **竞猜游戏一**

（1）设置游戏规则：分组抢答，根据老师的口语提示，快速举手抢答，答对的给本组加1分。

（2）教师给出口语提示，学生抢答

例如：

教师：She is a girl who is wearing a (blue sweater) today.

学生：She is...

教师：It’s a machine with which we are playing the game.

学生：computer

教师：It’s a book in which we can find the meanings or the pronunciation of a new word.

学生：dictionary

教师：It’s a piece of furniture on which people sit.

学生：chair

教师：Something with which we can buy things.

学生：money

教师：She/ He is a teacher who teach us English.

学生：Mrs. / Mr. ...

1. 鼓励学生并给学生加分。

**竞猜游戏二（判断他／她是谁或它是什么）**

 （1）活动形式：6～8人小组活动

（2）展示例句：she is a girl who...

 It’s ...that / which...

1. 让学生分小组，联系实际，轮流模仿例句说出提示句，让其他同学猜他/她是谁或它是什么。猜对的同学和描述正确的同学都可获得1分。
2. 教师根据各组表现和得分给予综合评价。

（5）教师：同学们刚才的表现都很棒，描述的非常准确，同学们知道这个句型是什么从句吗？

 学生：定语从句

 教师：是的，这就是我们今天要学习的定语从句。

**3. 展示新课（20分钟）**

**（1）定语从句概念**：在复合句中做定语，修饰主句的某个名词性成分。 定语从句分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。

**限定性定语从句是句子的一部分，由关系代词获关系副词引导，勇于修饰它前面的先行词。**

Eg：

 The man is carrying a box.

 The box is very heavy. 合并成一句

 The box that he is carrying is very heavy.

结构：先行词 + 关系词 + 定语从句

 关系代词 关系副词

 which, that Where, when

 who, whom, whose

**（2）归纳定语从句的用法**

a. 当先行词是人时, 用who, whom, whose, that引导。

eg: The girl who/ that is wearing a red blouse is Mary.

 I don’t know the girl who/ whom/ that Mary is talking to.

 Do you know the girl to whom Mary is talking?

 She is the girl whose parents are both abroad.

 who, whom用法区别：

 who作定语从句的主语或宾语。

eg: The girl who is wearing a red blouse is Mary.

 Whom作定语从句的宾语。

eg: Do you know the girl to whom Mary is talking?

b. 当先行词是物时, 用which 或that引导。

eg: That’s the shop which / that opens 24 hours a day.

 It’s famous shop which/ that is liked by many visitors.

c. 当先行词是地点、时间和原因时, 用where, when, why。

eg: I haven’t been to the town where (= in which) I was born for many years.

 I can still remember the days when (= during which) I lived there with my grandparents.

 That’s the reason why I would like to go there again.

**（3）下列情况只能用that不能用which:**

a. 当先行词是all, anything, everything, nothing, much, none, little等非人称不定代词时。

 eg.：All that I can do to be with you.

 There is nothing that will change his mind.

 b. 当序数词或形容词最高级修饰先行词时。

eg: This is the most interesting book that I have read.

 c. 先行词中有first, last, next, only等修饰语时。

 eg: That is the last way that we can try.

 The first place that they visited in London was the Big Ben.

 d. 当主句是以who, which开头的疑问句时。

eg: Who is the boy that has blond hair?

 Which is the cake that you made?

e. 当先行词同时包括人或物时。

eg: She often talks about the people and the things that I don’t know at all.

**（5）实践操练，合并下列句子（8分钟）**

①Mr. Green is a singer. He is very handsome.

②The boy is called Tom. I saw him yesterday.

③There are two trees. They are very tall.

④This is the factory. I visited it last year.

⑤This is the most exciting moment. I will never forget it.

**第二课时 The second period**

**非限定性定语从句**

**（1）非限定性定语从句是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明，通常是引导词和先行词之间用逗号隔开，将从句拿掉后其他部分仍可成立。**

eg: This morning I met Alice, who/ whom I hadn’t seen for ages.

结构： 先行词+ ，+关系词 +从句

**（2）限定性定语从句 VS 非限定性定语从句**

eg:

a. She has two sisters who are nurses. 她有两个当护士的姐妹。

She has more than two sisters.

b. She has two sisters, who are nurses. 她有两个姐妹, 她们都是护士。

She has only two sisters.

**（3）总结**

①限制性定语从句是先行词在意义上不可缺少的定语, 如果去掉, 主句的意思就不完整或失去意义。这种从句和主句的关系十分密切，写时不用逗号分开。

②非限制性定语从句和主句关系不十分密切, 只是对先行词作些附加的说明, 如果去掉, 主句的意思仍然清楚。这种从句和主句之间往往用逗号分开, 不用that引导。

**（4）实践操练 （10分钟）**

①完成下列练习题

a. Do you have anything\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important to tell me?

b. This is the only book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I got yesterday.

c. The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could dance well went to Beijing.

d. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they come here.

e. Last week I went to Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I attended an important meeting.

②提问学生回答并核对答案

 a. that b. that c. who/ that d. why e. where

**（5）小组测评(3分钟）**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 成员 | 正确描述Levels(1-5） | 猜对单词Levels(1-5） | 对小组贡献度Levels(1-5） | 是否帮助其他成员完成学习（是，否） |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

请组长组织成员完成测评表。

 **4. 课堂小结（8分钟）**

限制性定语从句是先行词在意义上不可缺少的定语, 如果去掉, 主句的意思就不完整或失去意义。这种从句和主句的关系十分密切，写时不用逗号分开。

非限制性定语从句和主句关系不十分密切, 只是对先行词作些附加的说明, 如果去掉, 主句的意思仍然清楚。这种从句和主句之间往往用逗号分开, 不用that引导。

 **5. 课外作业（2分钟）**

（1）复习巩固定语从句。

 （2）完成对应练习册。

 （3）预习Reading more。

**六、板书设计（Board-designing）**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **课题** | **Unit 6 What do you want to do with your computer?** |
| 定语从句1. 限定性定语从句

 The box that he is carrying is very heavy. 结构：先行词 + 关系词 + 定语从句 关系代词 关系副词  which, that Where, when who, whom, whose  | 二、非限定性定语从句eg: This morning I met Alice, who/ whom I hadn’t seen for ages.结构： 先行词+ ，+关系词 +从句 |