**教师简介**

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***01***

**编辑导语**

**教材分析**

人教课标选修6 Unit3的阅读材料是一封爷爷给孙子的信件。故事从爷爷悠闲健康式的生活说起，通过爷爷自述年少时吸烟成瘾的经历，阐述了吸烟成瘾的三种方式及对自己和他人的影响。全文以戒烟建议结束。

**知识目标分析**

本节阅读课聚焦语言知识的掌握与落实。

所要涉及到的词汇和短语有31个。其中有学生已知或通过构词法可以直接认知的有10个，如effect, breathless，unfit，chemist，disappointed，strengthen，relaxation，weaken，decide on，feel like。可以借助图片解决的词汇有10个，如adolescent，adolescence，ban，lung，pregnant，abnormal，packet，nicotine，chewing gum。需要借助语境支撑的词汇有14个，如due to，tough，withdrawal，mentally，quit，desperate，ashamed，be addicted to，be accustomed to，bad-tempered。

综合分析本节阅读课，梳理出相应的目标词汇、短语及句型如下：

Words: adolescent, ban, tough，abnormal, withdrawal，mentally，quit，desperate，ashamed….

Phrases: due to，be addicted to，be accustomed to，take off，as long and healthy a life as，feel like，decide on….

Sentence: Every time… , …

梳理文本结构：three ways of getting addicted to smoking

the effect of smoking

advice on how to quit smoking

***02***

**教学过程**

【教学片断1】

Step One: Warming up

1. Talk about the title “A Healthy Life”

2. 提问：What do you think is a healthy life? （Brainstorm）

T：So to live a healthy life, a person should be healthy in both body and mind. That means we should live physically and mentally. Right?

3. 呈现男女青年吸烟图片

T：Do you think they are living a healthy life? 学习Adolescents(teenagers或图片显示) smoking

T: What is it？

S：A cigarette and a packet of cigarettes. (图片呈现并学习cigarette & packet)

T：Smoking is one of the health problems concerning young people, as cigarettes contain a harmful material called “nicotine”. (词汇学习nicotine)

4. T：Although people know its harmful effect and we can also see signs of “No Smoking”(图片), but never has smoking been really banned (forbidden或图片显示).

More examples about the usage of “ban” are shown to the students:

Our school has been carrying out a ban on smoking cigarettes.

But smoking still can’t be banned among some teachers.

So here we call on our school leaders to ban them from smoking any more. (解释 forbid sb to do)

Practice：呈现酗酒、抽烟图片，学生尝试用ban进行表达.

5：T: But what is the possible result of smoking? (Brainstorm, 为引出词汇做引导)

S1：Once they form the habit, it’s tough to give it up. (英语释意，解决tough词义理解)

T：(That means they are addicted to smoking, especially nicotine in cigarettes. ) (英英释意，解决be addicted to词义理解)

S2: It may do harm to their health.

(That means when they are accustomed to smoking, and addicted to it, it will do damage to their health.

(英英释意，解决be accustomed to与do damage to的理解)（图片呈现smoking后的结果: black lungs）

6. T：What problems may happen to those pregnant (图片显示) women?

S1：It may have a bad effect on the coming babies.

T：Yes，their babies may have a smaller birth weight or even be abnormal (图片显示)

7. Summary：自编短文填空，巩固所学词汇。

So from the above discussion, we know smoking does d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our heart and lung a lot. Once we are a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to smoking, or even a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to it, it is t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stop.

For the health of our family, we should b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them from smoking from now on. Thus, we can live healthily physically and m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

T: Today, we’ll deal with a letter from Grandad. When Grandad learns about James’ problem, what would he say? What advice would he like to offer?

【思路分析】通过标题交流分析，帮助学生理解healthy life 的标准，同时掌握与学习了mentally这个生词。在层层问答交流中，通过图片展示学习了生词adolescent; packet; cigarette; effect; ban; nicotine; lung; pregnant; abnormal。

在师生互动中，不仅帮助学生了解了青少年吸烟的原因和吸烟的危害性，同时通过结合图片引导，对be accustomed to, be addicted to, do damage to, ban sb from doing进行了巩固性操练。这样，既提高了学生语言表达能力，语言运用能力，又适当关注了词汇的学习，以灵活多样的方式吸引学生注意力，保持学生学习兴趣，开阔学生思维，促进学生语言生成。

【教学片断2】

Step Two: Read，answer and learn

8. T：Let’s move on to the detailed information. Read the letter in 4 minutes and answer the following:

Q1. It’s amazing that 81-year-old Grandad can cycle 20 kilometers in the afternoon. How can he do so?

Q2. What kind of life did Grandad expect James to live?

Q3. What are the three different ways of getting addicted to smoking?

Q4. When did Grandad know it was time to quit smoking?

Ss: ---(Read the passage)

9. T: Q1. It’s amazing that 81-year-old Grandad can cycle 20 kilometers in the afternoon. How can he do so?

S1: He is fit enough.

T: Yes, it’s all due to the healthy life he lives.

T: And what does “due to” mean? Here are several definitions of “due to”:

a. (to be) expected；appointed or agreed (for a certain time or date)

b. because of

c. to be paid

T: What does “due to” in the following sentences mean? And try to get the Chinese meaning.

Sentence1：The accident was due to careless driving.

Sentence2：---When is the ship due to arrive? ---Maybe at 2 o’clock.

Sentence3：The wages due to him will be paid tomorrow.

Sentence4：His long and active life must be due to the healthy life he lives.

Sentence5：Mr Hill is due to give a lecture tomorrow.

归纳due to：1. 预定/预期；2. 由于(某人/某事物) 3. 应支付；

10. T: So it’s because of Grandad’s healthy life that he can live a long and active life.

At the end of the letter, what kind of life did Grandad expect James to live?

S2: He wanted James to live as long and healthy a life as he does.

More examples:

He is as tall as I am. He speaks as loudly as I do.

He is not so (as) tall I am. He is as clever a boy as I am.

(帮助学生去发现as----as 结构用法，再总结与适度练习)

Summary(学生总结)：

1）…as+adj/adv+as…

2）…not so(as) +adj/adv+as…

3）…as+adj+a(an)+noun+as …

4）as…as前后比较对象的一致性

11. T: Pay special attention to the last three sentences and understand the structure “as +adj +a/an+n+as”. Practice the structure.

1) Jim buys an expensive bike. Mary buys an expensive bike, too.

=Jim buys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary does.

2) 这是一本和那本一样有趣的书。(This is as interesting a book as that one).

3) 他有着一张和Jim一样可爱的小脸。He has as lovely and small a face as Jim does.

12. T: Q3. What are the exact three different ways of getting addicted to smoking?

Ss：(---)Become physically addicted. Become addicted through habit. Become mentally

addicted.

T: How do you understand “withdrawal symptoms”?

Ss: It refers to the symptom when the drug leaves your body.

T: What are the withdrawal symptoms like?(答 bad-tempered and in pain sometimes)

The withdrawal symptoms show that it is \_\_\_\_ to begin smoking while it is \_\_\_\_ to stop smoking.

T: What does “quit” mean in the last second sentence in Para3? (学生猜测词义，追问: Did Grandad quit smoking?)

T: How do you know from the passage?

Because he finally managed to quit smoking.(manage to do= succeed in doing)

13. T：Let’s look at the following sentences. Read and try to get the correct meaning of quit.

Sentence1: He got his present job when he quitted (quit) the army. (离开=go away from; leave)

Sentence2: Please quit making noise any more. (停止sth或doing sth)

Sentence3: I’d like to be quit of the responsibility. (摆脱/脱离sb或sth)

Practise: 如果你不给我加薪，我就不干了。

什么时候爷爷明白是该停止吸烟的时候了？

T: Q4 So when did Grandad know it was time to quit smoking?

S:. When he was taken off the school team as he was unfit.

T: What does “take sb off” mean? Choose the following one to suit the correct meaning of “take sb off”.

A. imitate sb B. rescue sb from C. remove sb from D. hit sb out of

【思路分析】本环节针对文章中的细节设计了4个问题，通过师生互动回答，引出文章中重要的词汇、短语、句型等语言知识要点，并将其板书在黑板上，同时结合文章中的句子，让学生分析、理解其用法；借助ppt呈现短语英英释意，句子类推，句子翻译，选择题等多种手段引导学生领悟其意义。通过师生问答、教师引导、学生理解、师生举例、生生朗读等教学活动，有效地进行语言知识点学习和操练，不仅有助于学生进一步学习文章内容，深刻理解文中一些句子结构及意义，而且帮助学生在一定的语言情境中掌握并运用所学的词组、句型结构等语言知识。

【教学片断3】

Step Three：Peer—work

14. T: Let’s see what advice Grandad gives to James.

Ss: read and get the advice

15. T: Grandad Offer some useful advice to James, including us as well. But

What should you do every time you feel like smoking?

What should you do every time you start to feel nervous or stressed?

What should you do every time you feel desperate?

What should you do every time you feel disappointed or ashamed?

16. 呈现feel like smoking以及戒烟提醒图片，引导学生说出every time该句型：

Every time you feel like smoking, remind yourself that you are a nonsmoker. ---

17：对every time 引导状语从句作一小结。

归纳：Every time +句子，----（主句）：每当---的时候，---

【思路分析】本环节借助了解advice，能比较快速地把握小短文的理解。通过同伴互助与合作，学生能顺利地发现自己学过的关键短语，了解短语的同时也是一个自我复习的学习过程。教师借用4个every time引导的what问句，将feel like doing，feel nervous, /stressed/disappointed/desperate, reach for a cigarette等短语加下划以示强调。在师生问答的基础上，可以将every time予以归纳总结，并适当练习巩固。

学生的回答自然而然地掌握了用every time引导的时间状语从句，既操练了every time引导的句型，又详细了解了advice的相关细节，可谓一举两得。

【教学片段4】

Step Four：Consolidation

T：In this lesson, we’ve learned some key words, phrases and sentences. Now let’s do some exercises to review what we’ve learned today.

18. T: See Exercise One on Page 20. Find a word or phrase from the text that means the same meaning as the underlined in each sentence. (深化对目标词汇的理解)

1) You will be able to stop smoking eventually although it is hard to do so.

2) Having lived in Hawaii all his life, he was not used to the cold of Northern Europe.

3) Running a marathon will leave you out of breath.

4) You really have no idea just how hopeless cancer can make you feel.

5) If you are expecting a baby, your smoking habit might cause problems for it.

6) In spite of all his efforts he failed. He was so upset about himself that he felt like crying.

1. He felt he had to make up his mind on every step instead of taking risks.

19. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from below

|  |
| --- |
| due to; cigarettes, tough; unfit; mental; quit; withdrawal; adolescents; addicted to; stress; effects |

Smoking \_\_\_\_\_\_ produces many harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_ and have no real benefits. So why do \_\_\_\_\_\_ do it? Perhaps some think it makes them look \_\_\_\_\_\_ or cool. Other may think it will help them with \_\_\_\_\_\_ in their lives possibly \_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure from parents or teachers. Some may just want to experiment. What they do not realize is how easy it is to become \_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking. In fact it is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ addiction rather than the physical addiction which makes it really hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking. When an adolescent realizes how \_\_\_\_\_\_ he or she is becoming, it is too late. Sadly the \_\_\_\_\_\_ symptoms can be quite severe for some people. Of course the best way to deal with these problems is not to get into the habit in the first place.

（巩固对目标词汇的运用，在同伴互查中纠错；教师充当活动的协助者）

20. Summary

T: What have we learnt in this class? Collect answers individually.

Step Five：Homework

21. Read the text and recite the key words, phrases.

22. Speaking topic：Why is smoking harmful?

Try to use words, phrases and sentences we have learnt in this period to organize the article.

23. 后期输出练习：Write a passage within 120 words according to the information below.

请以Smoking is harmful为题，写一篇120字左右的短文，内容包括以下要点：

1) 列举抽烟的现状（中国抽烟者达45%，多为年轻人，甚至中学生）；

2) 分析原因(乐趣，显酷，…)；

3) 叙述抽烟的害处(坏习惯，有害健康，致病，浪费金钱，引起火灾，…)

4) 对中学生戒烟的建议。

【思路分析】为了更加牢固地掌握和运用新的语言知识，设计适量课堂练习是必要的。设计的练习包括词义替换，核心词汇短文填空。学生完成后，或自我校对或同伴互助式校对答案，相互纠错，促使学生学会在语境中应用并掌握新的语言知识点。最后，教师根据各小组答题情况进行点评、归纳或总接，布置基于本课核心词汇下的短文写作。

***03*写作示例**

Smoking is harmful  
　　While walking around, you may encounter quite a number of smokers, most of whom are adolescents. It’s shocking that in China smokers make up about 45 percent.  
　　Why are so many addicted to smoking? Some think it may bring them much pleasure while some feel it can refresh themselves. Actually, smoking is definitely an awful habit. It does great harm to our health, not only to the smoker himself, but to others around. Moreover, as for smokers, it is a waste of money and causes many kinds of diseases. Worse Still, many fires result from careless smoking.  
　　Nowadays, people begin to become aware of the harm of smoking. If you are a non-smoker, never try.

***04*课件展示**











































