

I see him do morning exercises every morning..

差别: watch sb doing sth (重申换作正在进行) see, hear 也有近似用法。

e.g. He stopped to watch us working.

I hear them singing in the next door.

2) swim around = swim here and there

3) around: adv. “各处;在四周;在邻近;展转,迂回”

e.g. The good news soon got around. (好信息很快就传开了。)

She is waiting around for her classmate. (她在邻近等待朋友。)

2. feed “给, 赐予食品” “饲养, 饲养”

1) feed on 以为食, 靠 .为生;

2) feed (on) sth / feed sth to .用.喂, 给吃.

e.g. We often feed the cats (on) fish. / feed fish to the cats.

Horses feed on grass.

3. I want to teach it to speak.

1) teach sb sth

2) teach sb to do sth

e.g. Her father taught her to swim when she was six years old.

He taught us (how) to play computer games.

1. Get students to go through the comic strip and ask some to read and understand the sentences in the pictures.

1) Eddie 对 Hobo 使用了什么句型, 为何?

2) 作为主人 Eddie 能否应使用 please.

2. Get them to find out the main idea and guess what we will learn in this unit. Step 6 Game

Two students make a group. One describes a pet's features, look, feeding habits, home, behaviour, etc. The other one acts out. At last they can ask another one to guess the name of the pet.

Reading

I .TeachingObjectives

- 1、Tolearnaboutrhymeschemes,stressandintonationofpoetry
- 2、Tolearnnewvocabularytotalkaboutpets
- 3、Toreadaboutanimalbehaviour

II .Teachingprocedure:S

tep1Learnnewwords.

Readthewordsintheboxandcompletethepoem.biteh

untstricksfightchaseend

Mydogisthecleverestanimalofall.

Hedoesn’ tjust_____andcatchaball.

Witheyesopenwide,

He_____whenIhide.

Hedoeswonderful_____,

Buildsmecampsoutofsticks.

He’ dneverbarkor_____,

Andhedoesn’ tliketo_____.

Mydogismyverybestfriend,

AndI’ lllookafterhimuntilthe_____.

Listentothepoemandchecktheanswers.

Step2DoexerciseC1onpage96andchecktheanswers.

Step3ListentothepoemanddoExerciseB1onpage95.

Step4Lookatthegoldfish’ pictureanddiscuss.

Ialsolikegoldfishverymuch.Iknowalotofaboutit.Whatabout

you?Wouldyou

liketoanswersomequestions?

Doesagoldfishchaseanotherfish?

Doesagoldfishhide?

Doesagoldfishbark?

Doesagoldfishfight?

Doesagoldfishbite?

Doesagoldfishneedabed?

Doesagoldfishmiaow?

Doesagoldfishheatmuch?

Doesagoldfishneedarabbithutch?

Step5listentothepoemMyGoldfishandreadaloud.

Step6ReadthepoemMyGoldfishanddoexerciseC2onpage96.

Step7Discuss:Wherecanyoufindcatssleeping?

Step8ListentothepoemCatsandreadaloud.

Step9ReadthepoemCatsanddoexerciseC3onpage96.

Step10Languagepoints.

1. Mydogisthecleverestofall.

eg.He’ sthetallestofthethree.

She’ sthemostcarefulinherclass.

Theboyisthebestplayerintheschoolteam.

2. Witheyesopenwide,hehuntswwhenIhide.

1)with+n./pron.+分词/adj./介短/不定词/adv.表陪伴 eg:

Igavemyseattothewomanwithababyinherarms.

Hesleepswithwindowsopen.

Withlittletimetothink,wehavetoputoutthefire.

2)hunt 找寻，狩猎 gohunting 不狩猎

huntforsb./sth. 搜寻某人或某物

eg.:They ’ re huntingforsth.to eat.

3)hide 潜藏，隐蔽 eg:

Wherearetheyhiding?

Beinhiding/Gointohiding “藏起来了”， “躲起来了”

Hedidn’ twanttjoinusatplaythatafternoon,hewasinhidingsomewhere.

3. Hedoeswonderfulticks.

trickn.[C]诡计;骗局;谋略;把戏

Hegotintothecastlebyatrick.

他耍了个把戏混进了城堡。

eg.:Don't try any tricks(别耍把戏)

The boy often plays tricks on others.

trick vt. 利用

They tricked me into making a mistake.

他们骗我出错。

trick v. 愚弄

play "Trick or Treat" on Halloween Day (Oct. 31) 在万圣节玩一种 "Trick or Treat" 的游戏

4. I'll look after him until the end

until. "直到" 主句中动词为持续性动词 . 也可用 till, 但 till 一般不用于句首。

not until "直到才" 主句中动词为非持续性动词 .

e.g. We'll wait for you until you come.

They didn't get to the railway station until the train left.

5. She is never in trouble.

trouble v. 使忧愁, 麻烦, 操心了;

trouble n. (c) 各种各样的困难

n. (u) 烦恼, 困难, 麻烦;

in trouble 处于危险, 难过, 忧愁环境中。 e.g.

I'm sorry to trouble you to take him back.

When he's in trouble, nobody wants to help him.

The final exam gave me trouble for some days.

Step 11 Homework

Recite the poems.

Vocabulary

I . Teachingobjectives

- 1.To recognize and identify a range of animal features
- 2.To differentiate between features belonging to different animals
- 3.To use appropriate nouns and verbs when describing the appearance and characteristics of different types of animals

II .Teaching procedure:

Step1:Let’ sknow many kinds of animals

What are they? Dogs, lions, two goldfish, horses, butterfly-four butterflies, tigers, cats, two deer cows, dragonfly-dragonflies 蜻蜓, shark-sharks[鱼]鲨鱼, sheep--two sheep 绵羊, panda--pandas

Step2:Choose the best answer 。

() 1.Would you please teach me _____ first.

A.dance B.dancing C.dances D.to dance

()2.I'll _____ you some sea food.It's very delicious.

A. take B.bring C.get D.sent

()3.You _____ more careful next time.

A.should be B.should C.must be D.should do

()4.Kate often sees Jim _____ football in the football field.

A.plays B.playing C.play D.to play

Step3:Play a game

Two students make a group. One is saying: “I am white and lovely. I have long ears. And I live in a cage.”

The other acts out(表演).

PS: features (特点) ,looks,feeding habits,home,behaviour (行为)

Step5:Free talk

A: Which is your favourite pet?

B: Fish/Cats/.

A:Whydoyoulikeyourpet?

B:BecauseIlikewatchingit swimaround/

Step6:Talkaboutanimals

1. Birdshavebeaks,whichtheyusetoeatanddrink.
2. Birdshavefeathers.Theylooksobeautifulinthesun.
3. Fishhavefinstoswiminthewaterinalldirections.
4. Fishhavefinstoswiminthewaterinalldirections.
5. Fishhavescaleswhilebirdshavefeathers.
6. Therearewhiskersaroundthemouthsofcats,dogs,fish,etc.
7. Animalswalkwithpaws,catchfoodwithpaws.catsplayballswithpaws.
8. Birds,chickens,duckshavewings.Birdsusewingstoflyhighinthesky.
- 9.Wefeedpandasinacage.Theyoftenknockonthecagedoor.

Step7:Fillinthemissingwords.

1. Aparrotusesitsb_____toeatanddrink.
2. Goldfishswimaroundwiththeirf____and t_____.
3. Acatdoesnothavew_____,soitcan _____'tfly.
4. Butithasp_____,soitcancatchamouse.
5. Aparrot'sf_____lookbeautifulinthesun.
6. Donotpullacat _____'sw_____.It doesnotlikethat.

Step8:DoPartB

1. Ihaveablackcat.Shehasfourwhitepawsandablack-and-whitetail.
Shelikesto_____ balls. Whenshegetstired,she_____inthe _____ armchair.
She_____whenshewantssomefood.Shealways_____herselfinthe
cupboard.
2. Myparrotisaveryspecialfriend.Hisblue-and-greenfeatherslookso
beautifulinthesun.Heis _____ veryclever _____ andhelearnsto_____the _____ wordsIsay.
He_____“Hello”whenI gobackhome.Whenheishungry,healways
_____onthe cagedoor.Whenheisfull,he_____happily.

Step9:Makeprofiles ofanimals

1. Hello.MynameisPolly.Iamabeautiful_____.Ihavecolorful_____

on my body. They keep me warm. I can fly because I have two _____. I knock
on my caged door with my _____ when I am hungry. My master loves me very much.

He thinks I am an unusual bird because I can say “Hello” to him! 2. Do you know me? I am
a lovely _____. I have two big eyes and a small

mouth. I have “clothes” over my body. They are my _____. With the help of the _____ and
the _____, I can swim very well. Most people think I am a

wonderful pet because I _____ do not make any trouble _____. I don't eat a lot and just
bubble.

Step 10: Proverbs

Go to the sea, if you would fish well. 不入虎穴，焉得虎子。

A cat has nine lives. 猫有九条命，善者神佑。

If water is noisy, there are no fish in it. 吼怒的水中无鱼。（侃侃而谈者无真
才实学）

Grammar

I .Teaching Objectives:

1. To learn the pronunciation and the correct forms of ‘should(not)’ and
‘must(not)’
2. To understand the meaning of ‘should’ ,and ‘must’
3. To use the modals ‘should’ and ‘must’ to talk about duties and
responsibilities

II .Teaching procedure:

Step 1: Revision

Guessing game: One of _____ the students comes to the front. He or she will describe an
animal's features, looks, feeding habits, home, have _____ behavior and so on. The others
to guess the name of the animal.

Step 2: Presentation

1. How to look after a pet: feed your pet, look after your pet, play with your pet

for some time, feed your cats some fish, brush your cat every day, give your goldfish
clean water, don't bring your pet to school, don't feed your pet too much food,
don't feed your pet at the table

2. Make sentences with "should(not), must(not)" to give advice. For example:

You should/ought to play with your pet for some time every day. You mustn't feed
your pet too much food.

Step 3: Practice

Rearrange the words to make sentences

1. clean the cage/should/once a week/You

2. You/once a day/should/take her out to the park.

3. You/your dog/must/out more often/take

4. a good cat/brush/You/get/should

5. must/from the pet shop/You/special bird food/buy

6. get a dog/you/If your flat is very small/should not

7. pick up a goldfish/must not/You/with your hand

8. every day/ought to/You/walk your cat/not

Step 4: Presentation

We use "should(not), must(not)" to give advice. When we tell people that

it is very important to do something or not to do something, we use "must,
must not/mustn't"

Step 5: Practice

Make notes with "should(not), must(not)"

Do's

change the water every day

make sure the water is not too cold or too hot

put some stones at the bottom of the tank

Don'ts

give it too much food

put your goldfish in the sun

take it out of the water

Step6:Using

Discusstwoquestions.

1.Mysister’ sdogbarksalot. Shecannotstudybecauseitmakestoomuchnoise.

Whatcanshedo?

2.Mybrotherboughtaparrot yesterday, buthedoesn’ tknowhowtolookafter it.

Step7:Extensionactivity

1.Watchavideo:HuaChengisoneofthestudents.PleasewatchHuaCheng’ sDay.

Afterwatchingtheteacherasks “Isheagoodstudent?Whatshouldagoodstudent

do?” Askstudentstomakeuptheirideasingroupfour.Writedowntheirideason

thepaper.Forexample:Agoodstudentshould(not),ought(not) to, must

(not). _____

2. Writeashortpassageaccordingtoourdiscussion.Ste

p8Homework

Writeashortpassageaccordingtoourdiscussion.

Integratedskills

I .TeachingObjectives

1.Toidentifyspecificcharacteristicsinadescriptionofgoldfish.

2.Tolistenfordetailandextractspecificinformation.

3.Touseknowledgepresentedinwrittentexttoinfergeneralmeaningandcontext.

II .Teachingprocedure:Ste

p1Thefantailgoldfish

Howtolookafteragoldfish?

1. Canyouputagoldfishinthesun?

2. Isagoldfishheavy?

3. Doesagoldfishweighseveralkilograms?

- 4. Isthebodyofagoldfishlikeabananaoranegg?
- 5. Doesitneedcleanwater?
- 6. Canyoutakeitoutofthewater?
- 7. Doesitneedspecialfishfood?
- 8. Isitverydifficulttolookafteragoldfish?
- 9.Isagoldfishveryexpensive?

Step2Fantailgoldfish



Look!It has Longan!Itst _dbeautifulfins.

aillooklikeafan.

Step3ListentoataalkonthefantailgoldfishandwriteaTorF(P102A1)

The right way to look after a fantail goldfish

Good ideas	Bad ideas	
Change the water every week		Give it too much food
Make sure the water is not too cold or too hot (very important)		Put your goldfish in the sun
Put some stones at the bottom of the tank		Take it out of the water (very important not to do it)

You should---

You shouldn't ---

You must---

You mustn't ---

Step4Ask studentstowrite down 6 right sentences in their books

Talk about the differences between should, shouldn

't, must and mustn't

Makemoresentenceswithshould,shouldn't,mustandmustn't

Step5Talkabouthowtolookafterthefantailgoldfish

1.HavealookatthedialoguebetweenAmyandPeter,trytofinishthedialogue

withthehelpofthewordsintheboxandtheinformationinA1andA2.

2.Listentothetapeandchecktheanswers.

3.Practisereadingthedialogueinpairsandhave“role-plays”

Step6Talkaboutyourlikesordislikeslikethis.

A: Whatisyourfavouritepet?

B: Ireallylike_____.

A: Why?

B: Because_____.

A: whatabout_____?

B:Ilike_____too,butIdon'tlike_____.

A:Whynot?

B:_____.

Step7Languagepoints

1. Fantailgoldfishareeasytolookafter.

1)Fantailgoldfish 是 lookafter 宾语，lookafter 不再接宾语。

2) 此句也能够用： It'seasytolookafterfantailgoldfish.

近似的句型： Thisproblemishardtoworkout.

= It'shardtoworkoutthisproblem.

2. Makesurethewaterisnottoohotortoocold.

1) 整个分句是个宾语从句，省略了 that.

2) Nottoohotortoocold=neithertoohotnortoocold

eg.Thisbookisnotyoursormine.

=Thisbookisneitheryoursnormine.

3)makesurethat/of 确信

besurethat /besureof/about

“相信” “对有掌握”

besuretodo 务必需， 必定会

eg.I'm sure that he will buy a present for me.

He's sure of beating me.

Be sure to write to me. 务必需给我写信阿

3. At the bottom of 在底部”

=at the top of 在顶部

eg.He can see that the bottom of the river.

My office is at the top of the building.

Step 8 Homework:

1.用祈使句、神态动词 **should** 和 **must** 写 6 条照料宠物的说明

2. 翻译句子

- 1) 你为何养猫啊? 由于它很好照看的。
- 2) 一只金鱼有多重? 大体不超出半公斤吧。
- 3) 宝宝在睡觉, 不要发出任何声响。
- 4) 在阳光下看书对眼睛不好。
- 5) 这里的春季很好, 不太冷也不太热。

Maintask

I .TeachingObjectives

1. To present factual information and opinions in writing. 2. To

describe characteristics and personalities of pets.

3. To describe pets' lifestyles, including feeding habits, homes, likes and dislikes.

4. To generate personal ideas, plan and organize text to express one's own opinions.

5. To present an article about a favourite pet.

II. Teaching procedure:

Step 1 Play a guessing game



rabbit

I have long ears. I eat lots of vegetables.



I have fur. I sleep a lot. My favorite food is fish.



I love to play with balls and sticks. Sometimes, I bark at people.

Step 2 Listen and answer

1、Who does Poppy belong to?

2、How old is she?

3、Whatcolorarehereyes?

4、Howmuchdoessheweigh?

5、Whatwillshedoifsheishungry?

6、What’ sherpersonality?

Step3Write “T” or “F”

1.Herfavoritefoodismilk.()

2.Shelikessleepinginthearmchair.()

3.Sheoftenplayswithpiecesofstring.()

4.Shehatestherain.()

5.Amyfeedsthecattwiceaday.()

6.Poppyissometimeslazy.()

7.Sheoftenworriesbecausewedon ’ ttakegoodcareofher. ()

Step4Readitbyyourselves,thenfillinthetable.

Hereisthetable.

	Poppy	Mypet
Appearance	She has_____, _____ fur and _____paws.Hereyesare_____. Sheissmallandweighsonlyabout _____kilograms.	
Personality	Sheis_____and_____.	
Lifestyle	She eats_____,butshe likes _____best. Shedrinks _____.She sleepsina_____andplayswith _____and _____. She dislikes _____andhates_____.	
HowdoesAmy look after Poppy?	Amy feeds her _____, gives her_____, and brushes her_____sometimes.	

WhydoesAmySheisaverygoodfriend. likePoppy		
--	--	--

Step5Writeourownarticle.

- 1.Introduction（介绍）Saywhatkindanimalitis.
- 2.Mainbody（正文、主体）

A.Describe(描绘)itsappearance(相貌).

B.Describeitsqualities(质量、特征).

C.Writeaboutitsfood,itshome,itslikesanddislikes.

D.writeabouthowyoulookafterit.
- 3.Conclusion（结论）Saywhyyourfavoritepetisspecial

Step6Samplewriting(例作)



Mypet’ snameisDudu.He’ saparrot.Heistwoyearsoldnow.Duduhaslongred, blueandyellowfeathersandsmallblackeyes.Hehasalargebeakandaverylong tail.Heisveryclever.WhenIsay ‘Hello’ toPedro,healwaystriestosay ‘Hello’ back.Dudulikestoeatseed(种子)andnuts(坚果).Hisbeakisverystrong, sohecanopennutshells(果壳)byhimself.If feedhimandchangehiswaterevery day.Usually,Icleanhiscagetwiceaweek.Duduismyspecialfriendbutsometimesheisnoisy.whenheisoutsidehiscage,hesingshappily!

Step7Examples

	ParrotRabbit	
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Appearance	feathers (blue, yellow, green,red), eyes (small, black), beak (large, brownor black), two legs, wings tail (long)	fur (white, grey), eyes (red), ears (long) four legs, tail (short)
Personality	clever(canspeak) friendly (can say ‘Hello’) happy(cansing)	clean, quiet (nevermakesa noise),lovely
Lifestyle	canfly, eat seeds andnuts, liveinacage,knockson thecagewhenitishungry	jumps while running, eats all kinds of vegetables , lives in a hutch
How do you look after it?	feed it every day, clean the cage,changethewater	feed it three times a day, clean the hutch onceaweek
Whydo you likeit?		

Step8Writeyourownarticle.Theseusefulexpressionsmayhelpyou

Ilove/likemy verymuch.

Itsnameis

Itisalwaysveryfriendly.

Mypetis

Mylookslike

Itusuallsits/liesonthebed/floor.

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