

Unit 5 First aid

◆ 教材分析

本单元的中心话题为“急救”具体涉及一些紧急情况下应采取的急救措施’尤为详细地陈述了“烧伤”的急救常识,并通过一个真实的第一时间对被烧伤者进行急救的故事阐明急救的重要性。

窗体顶端

“热身”(warming up)部分呈现了急救的定义,并要求学生讨论六幅画里出现的紧急情况及应采取的急救措施。

“读前”(pre-reading)以图片带出“烧伤”的主题,要求学生讨论“烧伤”情境下应采取的急救措施。“读前”为“阅读”部分进行了预热和铺垫。

“阅读”(reading)部分脉络清晰,依此介绍了皮肤的作用、烧伤的起因、烧伤的种类、烧伤的特征及应采取的急救措施。

“理解”(comprehending)部分设置了四个与阅读相关的练习。首先是对课文内容的排序,其次是通过烧伤症状确定烧伤种类,再次是判断所采取的急救措施的正误,最后是与课文内容理解相关的问题。

“语言学习”(learning about language)的词汇部分是学习与单元主题“急救”相关的词汇;语法部分采用先发现后应用的方法学习省略句。先给出几组句子让学生观察比较,认识什么是省略句,然后通过简化和还原练习加以巩固。

“语言运用”(using language)部分包括读、讨论、听、说与写。阅读与讨论部分以一个真实的故事突出急救的重要性,并通过学生的自主讨论达到真正的领悟;听、说、写部分以急救常识训练学生的听、说、写技能。

“小结”(summing up)部分要求学生对急救常识(包括烧伤急救)、词汇、省略及如何发出、书写指令进行自评,以明确已掌握的和未掌握好的。

◆ 教学目标

1. Language skills

(1).Students will be able to master the useful new words in this passage: skin, liquid, radiation, mildly, swollen, blister, scissors, and bandage.

(2).Students can learn about some first aid knowledge.

(3).Students are able to know about burns and first aid treatment for burns.

2. Emotion attitude

(1).Students' interest in first aid can be stimulated. Students' awareness of the importance of knowing about first aid can be increased and they will be able to know how to protect themselves and help others when accidents happen.

(2). Students' sense of cooperative learning can be developed.

3. Ability objectives:

(1).Students can distinguish different reading skills.

(2).Students can describe types and characteristics of burns and first aid treatment for burns.

◆ 教学重难点

1. Teaching important points:

(1). Students know about burns and first aid treatment for burns.

(2).Students learn different reading skills, such as skimming and scanning.

2. Teaching difficult points:

(1).Students learn to use skimming and scanning skills to complete some reading tasks.

(2).Students are able to know about burns and first aid treatment for burns.

(3).Students are able to have the ability to think and express how to perform first aid treatment in English.

◆ 教学方法

1. Student-centered teaching method

2. Task-based reading method ‘

3. Role-play

◆ 教具准备

Multimedia, some cards and objects

◆ 教学过程

Step 1 Warming up

1. Greetings.

2. (Show Zhang Lili's photo on the screen)

T: Do you know the lady?

Have you heard of her story?

Do you admire her brave behavior?

If you were on the spot, what could you do to help her?

Respond to different answers.

3. (Show some pictures on the screen)

T: In such situations, who needs first aid? When do people need first aid? Why do people need first aid?

After finding the answers in warming up, students report their answers and make a conclusion on what first aid is.

Step 2 Pre-reading

(Show a picture on the screen)

T: The scene is very common in our life.

What happened to the girl?

Before the girl is sent to hospital, what kind of first aid could her mother give to her? Next we will have a further study about First aid of burns.

Step 3 While-reading

1. Fast reading

Students skim the whole passage and then put the following five parts in right order according to the development of the passage or headlines in it.

_____ the types of burns

_____ what to do if someone gets burned

_____ the functions of skin

_____ the symptoms of burns

_____ how we get burns

Check the answers with the class.

2. Careful reading

1). (Show a picture of skin on the screen)

After learning about the layers of skin, students read Paragraph One to find functions of skin and fill in the blanks.

It keeps you _____ or _____.

It prevents your body _____.

It is where you feel _____.

It gives you your _____.

Ask individual students to answer.

2).T: Skin is helpful, we must protect it. But sometimes, because of our carelessness, we are burned.

Besides hot water or hot liquids, what other things can cause burns?

(Show some pictures on the screen)

Talk about these pictures one by one.

Students will learn the new word radiation.

3).T: When you are close to these things, please be careful. Because once your skin gets burned, it can be very serious. Different causes can lead to different types of burns and each type has its own characteristics.

Students are asked to read types of burns and characteristics of burns.

While reading, they need to consider the following three questions.

(1). How many types of burns are there?

(2). In each type, which layer of skin is affected?

(3). Which type of burns is it in each picture?



After answering the three questions, students are asked to look at the three pictures carefully again.

While analyzing the pictures, they will learn some new words swollen, blister, char.

4) T: If a person is burned, different types require different treatments. Read first aid treatment carefully paying attention to the key words in each step.

(1).After reading, two girls and two boys are invited to the front to put the cards which are in a

mess on the blackboard in right order.

(The six cards are Remove clothing, Cool burns, Place cloths, Dry burned area, Cover bandage, Get victim to hospital)

(2).Students choose the suitable things that can be used in first aid treatment of burns

(cool water, scissors, dry bandage, warm water, clean cloths, clean bandage, ointment, wet bandage, oil, icy water, cold water)

(3).Students answer three questions

(a)Why should you put cold water on a burn?

(b)Why can't you put ointment, oil or butter on burns?

(c)If burns are on arms or legs, what should the victim do? If burns are on the face, what should the victim do?

Check answers by asking individual students.

3. Consolidation

Students are divided into several groups. They cooperate to fill in a chart, which is about the whole passage.

After two students write their answers on the blackboard, check the answers together.

First aid for burns

The_____of skin	Skin acts as a _____ against disease, poisons and the sun's harmful rays.
Burns	Hot liquids, steam, and so on can_____burns. First degree burns affect the _____ layer of the skin. _____degree burns are very painful. Third degree burns have little or no pain because _____are damaged.
_____for burns	Clothes and jewellery near burns should be removed because bacteria from them could _____ the burns. It's better to put _____water on the first and second burns for ten minutes.

	Use a dry and clean _____ to cover the burned area.
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Step 4 Post-reading

Check if students know about first aid treatment for other unexpected situations. Students are divided into five groups. Each group chooses a poker card. According to the request behind each poker card, they have a discussion. Then each group recommends one or more students to the front to report their group discussion and act it out. In the performance, students can choose the things that they need, such as ice pack, wound plaster, bandage, doll.

Situations 1. Tom has an asthma (哮喘) , but he doesn't have his medicine. You'd better:

- A. Get him a cup of coffee.
- B. Take him outside for fresh air.

Situations 2. When you have a nosebleed, what should you do?

Use your body language to act it out.

Situations 3. For not serious cuts, w _____ the area of cut, d _____ it and c _____ it with a b _____ or a piece of dry and clean cloth.

Situations 4. What could you do to save a drowning person? Please act it out.

Situations 5. How to treat Sprained Ankle? Choose the right answers to fill in the blanks.

Act it out.

First--- have the victim ___1___ and ___2___ the foot. Second --- ___3___ around the foot and ankle.

Third --- ___4___ on the ankle to reduce the swelling.

(put an ice pack, sit down, put a bandage, raise)

Step 5 Language points

核心单词

1. aid

n. & vi. 帮助；援助；资助

vt. &n. 帮助;援助;救助

They aided flood victims. 他们援助遭受水灾的灾民。

They aided in solving the problem. 他们帮忙解决这个问题。

常用结构:

first aid	急救
aid sb.	帮助某人
aid sb. with sth.	帮助某人(做)某事
in aid of	支持;为……筹措
aid sb. in (doing) sth.	在……方面帮助某人

联想拓展

表示一般意义的“帮助”或“援助”时, aid 是不可数名词;表示具体意义的“助手”、“辅助用品”时, aid是可数名词。如: A dictionary is an important aid in learning a new language. (字典是学习一种新语言的重要工具)。用作动词时, 搭配为aid sb. to do sth. 帮助某人(做)某事(其中的 to 不可省略), 也可用于 aid sb. in doing sth.帮助某人(做)某事。

易混辨析

aid/help/assistance

aid 表示经济或其他方面给予的帮助或援助, 多指强者(或足够者)援助弱者, 多用于团体。

help 指给人精神或物质上的帮助, 强调受助者的需要, 有利于达到一定的目的或目标。

assistance 多指个人给予道义、知识、物质等方面的帮助, 所提供的帮助往往只起辅助作用。

高手过招

单句改错

①The family lived on government aids for two years.

②We may travel on/under the aid of a good map.

③We've aided him finish the work ahead of time.

答案: ①aids→aid ②on/under→with ③finish→to finish或in finishing

2. injury

n. 损伤; 伤害

Many common injuries happen every day in the home.

家庭中每天都有许多常见的意外伤害。

常用结构:

do sb. an injury	伤害某人
be an injury to sb./sth.	伤害；危害某人/某事
escape injury	免受伤害
repair injury	赔偿损害
serious / severe injuries	重伤
a slight injury	轻伤

In the crash he suffered severe injuries to the head and arms.

在事故中他头部和双臂受了重伤。

易混辨析

injure/wound/hurt

injure指人在意外事故中受到的伤害,用于无生命物体的损坏,更多用于表示对人的某个部位的损伤。

wound 指利器或子弹对肉体造成的伤害。是出血的、严重的伤,特指战场上的受伤。也指感情受伤。

hurt 指的伤害与**injure** 同样严重,也可指较轻的疼痛,常指因不小心而引起的痛苦或意外地受到伤害。**hurt** 也可指对人的感情的伤害。

Your remark may injure her pride.

你的话也许会伤她的自尊。

Blood gushed from his wound.血从他的伤口涌出。

Hurt other people, hurt yourself.害人害己。

高手过招

选词填空(injure/hurt/wound)

- ①Ten soldiers were killed and thirty serious _____.
- ②He was deeply _____ by her dishonesty.
- ③I _____ my back lifting that box.
- ④In the traffic accident ten were killed and eight were _____.
- ⑤She felt _____ at your words.
- ⑥The bullet _____ him in the shoulder.

答案: ①wounded ②hurt ③hurt ④injured ⑤hurt ⑥wounded

3. situation

n. 形势;处境;事态;局面;位置

易混辨析

situation/state/condition

situation指一定时期内总的情况、形势、事态，亦可指国际、国内形势，是可数名词。

state用单数形式表示人或事物的情况及状况，如外貌、心理、外观等方面’可与不定冠词连用，常用于**in a state of**或**in a... state**。

condition的单数形式表示人或物本身的状况，在这个意思上与**state**相近；而复数形式则指事物之外的环境与情况，与**circumstances**意思相近。

When he later grew to dislike Eliza, he faced a difficult situation.

当他接下来对伊丽莎的讨厌与日俱增的时候，他陷入了一种困难的境地。

After that I give the students various situations and they make up sentences about them.

从那以后’我提供给学生各种各样的情境，他们依照这些情境造句。

His business is in a good state. 他的生意很好。

The condition of the house was so bad that nothing could make it safe to live in.

房屋的条件太差了以至于不能安全地住在里面。

温馨提示

situation与**condition, occasion, point, case**一样，后常用**where, in which**引导定语从句。

Can you imagine a situation where/in which you can use the word?你能想像出可以使用这个单词的语境吗？

高手过招

用适当的关系代词或关系副词填空

①He’s got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.

②I can’t think of the situation _____ I meet my father.

③They have to think of a good idea to cope with the situation _____ they face.

答案：①where ②where ③that/which

4. damage

vt. & n. 损害；毁坏

易混辨析

ruin/destroy/damage

present day attitudes/fashion /流行款式

联想拓展

present作动词，表示‘给予’‘赠送’之意，常用于present sth.to sb.或present sb. with sth.搭配中，

此外，present作动词还有‘呈现’‘显示’；‘阐述’‘表达’；‘引见’等意思。

① 作形容词既可作前置修饰语，也可作表语，常意为‘现存的’；‘现在的’；‘在场的’；‘出席的’等。

②作不可数名词时，表示区别于过去或将来的‘现在’；作可数名词时’意为‘礼物’。

The same problem presented itself to her again.

同样的问题又在她身上出现。

He presented the school with a check for one million dollars.他赠予学校一张一百万美元的支票。

May I present you to my husband?

我可以把您介绍给我丈夫吗？

We learn from the past, experience the present and hope for success in the future.

我们学习过去，体验现在，希望成就未来。

I got many presents for my birthday.我收到很多生日礼物。

高手过招

单项填空

①There are plenty of jobs _____ in the western part of the country.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Present | B. available |
| C. Precious | D. convenient |

②All the people _____ at the party were all his supporters.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Present | B. thankful |
| C. Interested | D. Important |

解析：①选B。present在场的；available可用的；可得到的；precious珍贵的；convenient方便的。

根据句意,应选B。

②选A。(be) present at意为‘出席、在场’符合句意。

重点短语

6. fall ill

生病

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