

Unit 6 Sunshine for all

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Welcome to the unit

Teaching aims:

To understand the meanings of special groups of people.

To cultivate students' sympathy and the ability of taking care of others.

Teaching steps:

Step 1 New words

Present some pictures and teach the new words.

Step 2 Free talk

1. Ask the students to talk about the questions below:

Have you ever been a volunteer?

Have you ever helped people who need help?

Step 3 Welcome to the unit

1. The Class 1, Grade 8 students have found some pictures of people who need help.

Write the correct words under them. Then put a tick in the boxes if you have ever helped these people.

blind, deaf, disabled, elderly, homeless, poor

Keys: 1. disabled 2. poor 3. blind

4. elderly 5. homeless 6. deaf

2. Amy and Daniel are talking about people who need help. Listen to the recording

and answer the following question:

How can we help homeless people?

Keys: Give them food and clothes. Write to the local government.

3. Work in pairs and discuss the people in Part A. Use the conversation in below as a

model.

Amy: What are homeless people, Daniel?

Daniel: Homeless people don't have their own places to live.

Amy: How can we help homeless people?

Daniel: We can give them food and clothes.

Amy: Are there any other ways to help them?

Daniel: Yes. We can write to the local government. They can provide special places for homeless people to stay.

Step 4 Free talk

1. Ask the students to talk about the question:

Would Eddie and Hobo like to help people in need?

Step 5 Comic strip

1. Listen and answer the questions.

What is Hobo doing?

Will Eddie support him?

How does Hobo want Eddie to help?

Keys: 1. He is training to be a volunteer for the Olympic Games.

2. Yes, he will.

3. He needs some more food to eat at work.

2. Act the dialogue out.

Step 6 Language points

1. I' m training to be a volunteer for the Olympic Games.

train *v.* 训练; 培训

e.g. If you train hard, you' ll make a good footballer.

你要刻苦训练就能成为优秀的足球运动员。

2. It' s meaningful to do something for the Olympics.

It' s meaningful to do sth. for sb. 为某人做某事是有意义的

e.g. It' s meaningful to do something for children in poor areas.

为贫困地区孩子做些事是很有意义的。

3. I want you to help me.

want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

e.g. Parents want us to study hard everyday.

父母想要我们每天努力学习。

4. I need some more food to eat at work.

(1) need sth to do sth 需要某物来做某事

e.g. I need some tools to finish the work. 我需要一些工具来完成这份工作。

(2) some more food 更多一些食物

数量意义词+more+名词: 表更多……

e.g. two more apples 再两个苹果

5. Homeless people don't have their own places to live.

无家可归的人没有自己的地方住。

to live: 动词不定式做定语修饰前面的名词。

e.g. have something to eat 有一些吃的东西

6. They can provide special places for homeless people to stay.

provide sth for sb 为某人提供某物

=provide sb. with sth.

e.g. He was very poor because he'd to provide food for seven children.

他很穷, 因为他要给七个孩子提供食物。

Step 7 Exercises

I. Complete the sentences.

1. It's _____ (mean) to help people in need.

2. My father needed a pair of scissors _____ (cut) out some pieces of cards.

3. I don't have enough money _____ (go) travelling.

4. He is a _____ (able) person. He lost one of his legs in a car accident.

Keys: 1. meaningful 2. to cut 3. to go 4. disabled

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. 我们怎样帮助盲人呢?

2. 工作时我需要更多一些食物吃。

3. 我正在训练成为奥林匹克的一名志愿者。

4. 为奥林匹克做些事情很有意义。

5. 有没有其他的办法帮助老人?

Keys: 1. How can we help blind people?

2. I need some more food to eat at work.

3. I am training to be a volunteer for the Olympic Games.

4. It's meaningful to do something for the Olympics.

5. Are there any other ways to help the elderly?

Step 8 Homework

Recite the dialogue between Eddie and Hobo.

Reading I

Teaching goals:

To know the basic knowledge of the Special Olympics World Games.

To grasp some common reading skills.

To enhance the students' passion for volunteering.

Teaching steps:

Step 1 Revision

翻译下列句子。

- (1) 我认为你的父母不会支持你。
- (2) 如果人人都为残疾人提供帮助，这个世界将会变得更美好。
- (3) 为什么不给当地政府写信求助呢？
- (4) 当一名志愿者是很有意义的，对吗？

Step 2 Presentation

Get the students to read the new words follow the teacher or the tape recording.

training *n.* 培训；训练

silver *n.* 银，银牌

coach *n.* 教练

gold *n.* 黄金，金牌

Words study

1. task *n.* 任务，工作

e.g. How long will it take to finish this task? 完成这项任务需要多少时间？

2. background *n.* 背景

e.g. The mountains form a background to this photograph of the family.

这幅家庭照的背景是群山。

3. expect *vt. & vi.* 期待；预料

e.g. We expect writers to produce more and better works.

我们期望作家们写出更多更好的作品。

4. chance *n.* 机会

e.g. Is there any chance of getting tickets for tonight?

有可能弄到今晚的票吗？

5. similar *adj.* 同样的; 类似的

e.g. Their house is very similar to ours, but ours is bigger.

他们的房子和我们的十分相像, 但我们的要大些。

6. necessary *adj.* 必须的; 必要的

e.g. It is necessary to remember these facts.

记住这些事实是很有必要的。

7. closely *adv.* 密切地

e.g. We shall follow closely the development of the situation.

我们将密切注意形势的发展。

8. achieve *vt.* 实现; 达到

e.g. You will achieve your ambition if you work hard.

如果你努力, 你的抱负是可以实现的。

Step 3 Free talk

Get the students to talk about the following topics and present the topic of this lesson.

How can we help people with intellectual disabilities?

We can volunteer for the Special Olympics World Games.

Have you heard this event?

Can you tell me something about it?

Step 4 Skimming

Skim the article and answer the following questions:

1. What is the name of the volunteer?

2. What do volunteers need to do for the Special Olympics World Games?

Read the article; write a T if a sentence is true or an F if it is false.

1. Liu Ming was a volunteer in the 2007 Special Olympics World Games. _____

2. Liu Ming knew what to expect before he became a volunteer. _____

3. There were only a few events in the 2007 Special Olympics World Games.

4. There were over 40,000 volunteers for the 2007 Special Olympics World Games. _____

5. Li Hai was born with intellectual disabilities. _____

6. Li Hai was sure to win the swimming competition. _____

Step 5 Intensive reading

Get the students to read the article again and more carefully then divide the article into four parts.

Read the article carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers of the paragraphs.

Main points	Paragraphs
1. An introduction to the Special Olympics World Games	_____
2. Liu Ming' s experience	_____
3. Liu Ming' s feelings about the event	_____
4. What volunteers do for the event	_____

Read Para 1&5 and answer:

(1) What does Liu Ming think of his experience of volunteering for the Special Olympics World Games?

(2) How do athletes and coaches feel like?

(3) What can volunteers do for those special athletes?

Read Para 2 and answer:

(1) Who has a chance to show skills to the world?

(2) What kinds of events do they include?

(3) Are those events similar to those in the Olympics?

Read Para 3 and answer:

(1) How many people volunteered for the 2007 Special Olympics World Games?

(2) Was it necessary to train the volunteers before doing the tasks?

(3) What can volunteers do for the Special Olympics World Games?

Read Para 4 and answer:

(1) What did Liu Ming do for the young boy?

(2) What's the most important thing to Li Hai?

(3) What was the result of Li Hai's competition?

(4) How does he feel now? Why?

Replace each of the underlined parts with a word or phrase.

Simon: Have you heard of the international sports festival for people with intellectual disabilities?

Annie: Yes, and I know some people offer to help without getting paid for the event. How do they help?

Simon: They give up their time when they' re not working or busy to provide help and support. I read about one volunteer. He was the person who provided swimming lessons for a boy called Li Hai.

Annie: Did Li Hai win first prize?

Simon: No. He finished fourth, but he feels more sure he can do better now.

Annie: It' s great to help those special athletes make their dreams come true.

Simon: Yes. Maybe that' s why this event is so different from other usual games!

Answer the questions with the words in the report.

Amy: What are the Special Olympics World Games for?

Simon: They give (1) _____ and (2) _____ with intellectual disabilities a (3) _____ to show their skills to the world.

Amy: Where were the 2007 Special Olympics World Games held?

Simon: They were held in (4) _____.

Amy: What events are included in the Special Olympics World Games?

Simon: They include many events (5) _____ those in the Olympic Games, such as basketball, football and swimming.

Amy: Are there any volunteers for the Special Olympics World Games?

Simon: Yes. They get to help those special (6) _____ realize their dreams.

Amy: Is it interesting to become a volunteer?

Simon: Yes, of course. Being a volunteer for such an (7) _____ is often an amazing (8) _____.

Step 7 Homework

1. Recite the new words in the article.
2. Find some information of the Special Olympics World Games.

Reading II

Teaching aims:

To understand the uses of the important phrases and sentences in the article;

To get some further information about the article

Teaching steps:

Step 1 Revision

根据句意及首字母或中文提示填空。

1. Many students don't know how to _____ (实现, 达到) a balance (平衡) between study and hobbies.
2. As an a_____, you shouldn't act like a child.
3. Many a_____ took part in the Olympic Games in 2012.
4. Those guests he has invited come from different _____ (背景).
5. He has tried three times, but we still decide to give him a fourth c_____.
6. Liu xiang's _____ (教练) is very strict (严格的) with him.
7. I'm _____ (自信的) that I can work out the hard maths problem.
8. Who do you _____ (期待, 盼望) to help you?
9. I think it's _____ (必要的) to do morning and eye exercises every day.
10. Have you decided to take the _____ (任务)?

Step 2 Presentation

Retell the article.

Liu Ming _____ for the Special Olympics World Games in Shanghai, back in October 2007. He thinks it was the most amazing _____ of his life. The Special Olympics World Games give _____ and _____ with _____ disabilities a chance to show their skills to the world. They include many events _____ to those in the _____, such as basketball, football and _____. _____ 40,000 people _____ up their spare time for the event.

It's _____ for volunteers to receive _____ before doing the tasks.

Liu Ming was the swimming _____ for a young boy called Li Hai. To him, the most important thing is not to win a _____ or a silver, but to take part.

He feels more _____ because of the Special Olympics World Games.

The Special Olympics World Games also make _____ and volunteers from different _____ feel like part of one big family.

Step 3 Language points

1. volunteer for the Special Olympics World Games

为夏季特奥会做志愿者

volunteer *vi.* & *vt.* 志愿做, 义务做

volunteer for ... 志愿做……; 主动做……

e.g. No one *volunteered* for cleaning the henhouse.

没有人主动去清理鸡舍。

volunteer to ... 志愿做……; 主动提出……

e.g. He *volunteered to* water our plants.

他主动提出给我们的植物浇水。

volunteer *n.* 义务工作者; 志愿者

e.g. Schools need *volunteers* to help children to read.

学校需要义务工作者帮助儿童阅读。

【拓展】 the Special Olympics World Games 世界特殊奥运会

世界特殊奥运会是一个为全世界智力缺陷儿童及成年人提供体育训练和比赛的国际体育运动民间团体。成立于1968年,其主要任务是帮助和推动世界各国开展智障人体育运动。上海举办了2007年第12届世界夏季特奥会。中国是亚洲第一个举办该项赛事的国家。

2. The Special Olympics World Games give children and adults with intellectual disabilities a chance to show their skills to the world.

特奥会给有智力缺陷的孩子和成人一个向全世界展示能力的机会。

(1) 句中的with intellectual disabilities 为后置定语, 修饰children and adults。介词短语作定语一般要后置。如:

The key to my bicycle is missing.

我的自行车钥匙丢了。

(2) 句中的chance 意思是“机会”, 名词。如:

Please give me a chance to explain.

请给我一个解释的机会。

短语by chance意为“偶然地; 碰巧”。

e.g. I met one of my old friends *by chance* yesterday.

【运用】根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子, 每空一词。

1) 你曾经给过他不止一次机会吗?

Did you ever give him more than _____ _____?

2) 这件事是偶然发生的。

It happened _____ .

3. They include many events similar to those in the Olympics, such as basketball, football and swimming.

特奥会包括很多与奥运会类似的项目，如篮球、足球和游泳。

短语similar to those in the Olympics为后置形容词短语，用于修饰events。similar意思是“相似的，类似的”。be similar to意为“与……相似 / 相仿”。如：

His teaching style is similar to that of most teachers.

他的教学风格和多数教师相似。

be similar in 表示“在某方面相似 / 相仿”。

e. g. The two houses are similar in shape.

这两个房子在形状上相似。

【运用】 根据句意，用恰当的介词填空。

1) Your views on education are similar _____ Mr Wang' s.

2) The two cars are similar only _____ color.

4. Over 40,000 people gave up their spare time for the 2007 Special Olympics World Games.

give up 意为“放弃”，其后可接动词-ing形式。

e. g. Nick' s father had to give up smoking because of his illness.

give up后还可跟名词(短语)。

e. g. Ed' s mother gave up her job to look after him.

注意：代词作give up的宾语时要放在give和up之间。

e. g. This is a good chance. I won' t give it up.

【运用】 根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1) 杰夫已经放弃学法语了吗？

Has Jeff _____ French?

2) 请不要放弃他们。

Please don' t _____ .

5. Then they provided support for the athletes and helped make the event a great success.

然后志愿者们为运动员提供支持，使本届特奥会取得很大的成功。

(1) 句中的support可以用作名词或动词，意思是“支持”。如：

Thank you for your support. 谢谢你的支持。

Thank you for supporting me. 感谢你支持我。

(2) 动词help后接另一动词, 中间可以省略to。如:

They helped stop the fire.

他们帮忙灭了火。

6. He was born with intellectual disabilities.

他生下来就有智力问题。

短语be born with 意思是“生来具有……”。如:

He was born with a weak heart. 他生来心脏虚弱。

7. It's very brave of him to join the competition.

他参加竞赛真的很勇敢。

句型It's + *adj.* + of sb. to do sth.

通常表示说话人对客观事件的惊讶、兴奋、懊悔、难过等感叹情绪。该句型中用作表语的形容词常见的有如下几类:

(1) 表示聪明或愚蠢的形容词, 有clever, wise, foolish, stupid, silly, unwise, dumb(愚笨的), absurd(荒谬的)等。如:

It's silly of him to do such a thing.

他竟干出这样的事, 真是愚蠢!

(2) 表示正确或错误的形容词, 有 right, wrong, correct, incorrect 等。如:

It was right of her not to come here.

她没有来这儿, 太对了!

(3) 表示好坏等品性的形容词, 此类词较多, 有 good, nice, kind, sweet, friendly, lovely, wonderful, jolly(快活的), bad, unkind, naughty, wicked(坏的, 邪恶的)等。如:

It's friendly of you to come and see me.

你能来看我, 真够朋友!

(4) 表示褒义或贬义色彩的形容词, 有brave, polite, careless, selfish等。如:

It was brave of you to manage to do it.

你居然能做成这件事, 真勇敢!

8. To Li Hai, the most important thing is not to win a gold or a silver, but to take part.

对李海来说, 最重要的东西不是赢得一块金牌或银牌, 而是参与。

no t ... but ... 不是……而是……

e. g. PE is not my favourite, but Music.

我最喜欢的不是体育而是音乐。

9. Li Hai tried his best and finished fourth.

李海尽了最大努力并取得第四名。

当序数词表示名次时，其前面的定冠词通常可以省略。如：

Who won (the) first prize?

谁获得了一等奖？

10. “It’ s great for us to work closely with these special athletes. You get to help them achieve their dreams,” says Liu Ming.

“能和这些特殊运动员们近距离共事真的很棒。你有机会帮助他们实现梦想。”

刘明说。

句中的achieve意思是“达到（某目标、地位、标准）”。如：

He finally achieved success. 他终于成功了。

Step 4 Exercises

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I didn’ t expect him _____ (come).
2. You have only one chance left _____ (try).
3. He feels _____ (confident) than before.
4. This is _____ (exciting) experience in his life.
5. You should give up _____ (smoke). It’ s bad for your health.
6. They will receive special _____ (train) before leaving school.
7. Do you know the famous film star _____ (call) Jackie Chan?
8. It’ s very meaningful to work _____ (close) with the workers.
9. Many _____ (volunteer) _____ (volunteer) to help those people in Ya’ an Earthquake.
10. She is sure _____ (win) the swimming competition.

II. 翻译下列句子。

1. 当一名志愿者是很有意义的。
2. 他们为运动员们提供帮助和支持。
3. 因为参加了这次比赛，他比以前感到更加自信了。
4. 我们应该给残疾人机会来向世界展现他们的能力。
5. 特奥会包括很多与奥运会相似的比赛项目，如足球和游泳。

Step 5 Homework

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/986240012120010135>