Welcome

语篇分析

内容结构：

主题展开：分类讲解海洋、沙漠、森林、山脉、平原的特征及功能，结合科学知识（如昼夜温差、百分比数据）。

拓展应用：通过听力填空、对话练习、小组讨论等活动，强化语言输出与文化理解。

文化延伸：探讨长江作为“母亲河”的文化意义，呼吁保护自然景观。

语言特点：

核心词汇：landscape, desert, plain, forest, surface, cover, rock, ground。

功能句型：描述特征（“Mountains are high and covered with rocks”）、原因解释（“Why...?”）、数据表达（“71% of the earth’s surface”）。

语法重点：一般现在时、比较级（hotter/colder）、百分比与分数表达。

文化元素： 中国标志性景观：人民币上的风景体现自然与文化的融合。

环保意识：森林作为“地球之肺”，沙漠，海洋......强调生态保护的重要性。

Teaching Objectives

Language Knowledge: Master key vocabulary (e.g., desert, plain, forest) and use them to describe landscapes. Understand percentage expressions (e.g., “Oceans cover 71% of the earth’s surface”).

Language Skills: Extract specific information from listening texts (e.g., fill in blanks about desert temperatures). Conduct dialogues to discuss famous landscapes (e.g., Yangtze River, Amazon Rainforest).

Cultural Awareness: Recognize the cultural significance of landscapes on RMB and the Yangtze River. Discuss the importance of protecting natural environments.

Teaching Difficulties：

Vocabulary: Pronouncing and spelling specialized terms (e.g.landscape, desert, plain, forest, surface, cover, rock, ground, Qomolangma, Kuimen Gorge).

Content Understanding: Explaining scientific concepts (e.g., “Why deserts have large temperature differences?”).

Language Output: Using accurate comparative structures (e.g., “hot during the day but cold at night”).

Teaching Procedures

1. Warm-up (5 mins) Activity:

Show images of landscapes on RMB and ask: “What do you see? Why are these scenes printed on money?”

Design Intent（设计意图）: 激发兴趣，建立课程与生活的联系，引导学生关注中国自然景观的文化意义。

1. Presentation (15 mins) Activity:

Introduce key landscapes (ocean, desert, forest) with PPT visuals. Teach vocabulary (e.g., surface, cover) and data (e.g., 71%).

Let's learn more about these landscapes:

Oceans cover most part of the earth’s surface, so people call the earth the “blue planet”. It is the home to the living things.

Deserts are often hot during the day but cold at night.

Why is the temperature difference between day and night so large in the desert?

Forest : Which forest is known as the “lungs of the earth”?

The function of forest

Mountain: What is the tallest mountain in the world?

Plain: What are the plains good for?

River: What is the longest river in China?

Design Intent: 通过视觉辅助和简明讲解，帮助学生建立对核心词汇和科学数据的直观认知。

1. Listening & Note-taking (10 mins) Activity:

Play audio about landscapes. Students fill in blanks (e.g., “Deserts are hot \_\_\_\_\_\_ but cold \_\_\_\_\_\_”).

Design Intent: 训练听力理解与信息提取能力，巩固目标句型（如昼夜温差表达）。

Listening and fill the blank about the river.(5 mins)

Explain some language points.

1. Pair Work (5 mins) Activity:

Role-play dialogues: Make up a dialogue

A: Do you know any famous river/desert/forest/mountain/plain...?

B: I know the ....

A: Can you tell me something about it?

B: Well, it's ...

A: Wow! What ...!

B: Yes. ...

1. Why is the Yangtze River called “Mother River of China”?

It provides life-giving resources.

It helps transportation and trade.

It creates beautiful landscapes.

Design Intent: 提升口语表达能力，鼓励合作学习，应用目标词汇和句型。

1. Group Discussion (10 mins) Activity:

Discuss: “Why is the Yangtze River called the ‘Mother River of China’?”

Design Intent: 深化文化理解，培养批判性思维，引导学生思考自然与人文的关系。

Homework: Must do: Retell the dialogue about landscapes. Optional: Research a landscape and create a poster.

Design Intent: 巩固课堂内容，拓展自主学习能力，鼓励创造性输出。

Blackboard Design:

Key Words: desert, plain, forest, surface, cover.

Sentence Patterns: “Oceans cover 71% of the earth’s surface.” “Deserts are hot during the day but cold at night.”