**Unit 12 mainly revision**

教学目标

Teaching aims and demands:

　　本单元是[复习](http://www.teachercn.com/Xxyw/Fx/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)课，[复习](http://www.teachercn.com/Xxyw/Fx/)的要点为第7至11单元中出现的语法现象和日常交际用语，学生在理解课文的基础上，能用自己组织的语言复述课文。

Teaching important and difficult points.

1．单词

tank, breath, exercise, fire, plastic, flow, attack, frighten, bend

2．词组

at that very moment, before long, bend over, carry away/ off, escape from, fall over, fit into, for a moment, for one thing (one reason), get away from, hold one’s breath, in front of, jump off, keep fish, lie still, look into, make a noise, the other day, pick up, put…in order, shout at, so as to, speed up, stand still, stare at, struggle to one’s feet, throw at, worse still

3．交际用语与句型

　　1）交际用语

　　A．表示建议的交际用语：

　　I suggest (that) you do sth.

　　You should do sth.

　　You ought to do sth.

　　You need to do sth.

　　B．[复习](http://www.teachercn.com/Xxyw/Fx/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)经七至十一单元出现过的日常交际用语。

　　2）句型

　　We need to find one about 30 centimetres (cm) by 30 cm by 50 cm.

　　For one thing they keep the water clean.

　　Thoughts rushed through her head.

4．语法

　　[复习](http://www.teachercn.com/Xxyw/Fx/)第七至十一单元出现过的重点语法项目。

教学建议

对话分析

　　本文对话通过表达建议及要求的问与应答，对话较容易理解，对话描述Kate,Li Qun谈论如何养鱼的过程，[教材](http://www.teachercn.com/Kcgg/Jcyj/)中归纳出这些用语和表达法，如：I suggest (that) …. You should….. You ought to…..等，这些用语，在[教材](http://www.teachercn.com/Kcgg/Jcyj/)中的练习中给学生提供了练习与帮助。

课文建议

　　在Lesson 46中，[教师](http://WWW.teachercn.com)主要通过图片展示、问与答，讨论及多媒体的形式来完成此课的教学内容，如以下方法：

　　方法一、[教师](http://WWW.teachercn.com)搜集本课相关的一些动物图片，作为导入课给学生展示。

　　方法二、[教师](http://WWW.teachercn.com)播放本课的多媒体视频，让学生从听与视觉了解本课的内容。

　　方法三、[教师](http://WWW.teachercn.com)给学生一段的时间精读和略读本课文，给出问题让学生来回答。

　　方法四、[教师](http://WWW.teachercn.com)把学生分成小组进行讨论：动物园与动物。练习复述整个故事经过。

重点难点

1.frighten v.

①使某人感到恐惧，使害怕

Sorry, I didn't mean to frighten you.

Loud traffic frightens horses.

②惊吓某人，使某人恐怖或惊愕

The children was frightened to death by the violent thunderstorm.

You frightened me out of my life by knocking on the window like that.

③吓得某人做某事 frighten sb. into doing

News of the robberies frightened many people into fitting new locks to their doors.

④其形容词frightened意为恐惧的，害怕的;frightening，引起恐惧的，惊恐的

Frightened children were calling for their mothers.

He looked very frightened as he spoke.

It is frightening even to think of the horrors of nuclear war.

2.fire n.

①火，不可数名词

There is no smoke without fire.

②火灾，火炉，火堆，可数名词

A big fire broke out last night.

They made a fire to keep the animals away.

v.③射击，开火

The officer ordered his men to fire.

They fired at the running animals.

④解雇，辞退

The boy was fired after his second time to be late.

3.enough

①n.足够，充足，后常接for短语或动词不定式，还可接of短语，of后接名词或代词，接名词时，名词前必须有限定词。

Enough has been said on how to do it.

He has had enough to eat.

He was enough of a fool to do that.

②adj.充足的，足够的，可修饰不可数名词或可数复数名词，可前置也可后置。

We have enough time to finish the work.

There are seats enough for the people coming to the meeting.

③adv.充足地，足够地，十分；修饰形容词、副词、动词，必须后置

The book is easy for me to read.

He knows well enough what I mean.

4.agree 同意，赞同，后可接with, to, on

agree with与某人意见一致，多接人或指气候、食物适合某人或指一物与另一物相符。

The professor agrees with what his students have said.

The climate here doesn't agree with Xiao Wang.

His stories agree with hers in everything.

agree to后接具体表建议、计划、安排办法意见之类的名词。

The patient doesn't agree to the doctor's plan.

All the pupils agree to our teacher's proposal.

agree on 就……取得一致意见

All the members agreed on the date of the next meeting.

Most of the workers agree on the plan of work.

5.very adv.很，非常，修饰形容词、副词，也可作形容词，常与the, this, that ,my等连用，以加强语气，意为”正是这个，正是所要的，恰好，极其”，相当于just,但just是副词，若与名词连用，必须放在冠词之前。

［辨析］

　　［误］This is the just book I want.

　　［误］This is very the book I want.

　　［正］This is just the book I want.

　　［正］This is the very book I want.

6.be about to 正准备做某事，即将做某事，通常与when连用，表示就要……突然……

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

He was about to tell me the secret when she came back.

而句型be doing…when表示正在……突然……

I was going on my way home when I heard a call from behind.

The teacher was just beginning the lesson when the door opened.