第六

英语教学与测评学术研讨会

The Sixth Conference on English as a Foreign language Teaching and Assessment

教-学-评:面向学习面向未来

2023年4月

基于"优诊学"的读写教学活动设计

——以人教版选择性必修二 Unit 1 Science and Scientists 读写板块为例

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诊断分析



02 教学计划

教学实施

效果反思

01

诊断分析

- ●学情介绍 ●测评分析 ●教学建议



1.1 学情介绍

测评对象: 高二 史地政 35人

测评时间: 2022年10月

测评内容: 阅读能力 词汇量



优诊学(高中版)通过在线诊断——即时反 馈——实施补救——有效提高的诊学模式, 帮助高中生定期诊断其英语能力的优势与不 足, 为教师和学生下一步的教与学提供反馈 和建议以及有针对性的学习资源。

1.2 测评分析

1. 阅读

您班学生本次阅读诊断测试的班级平均分为: 47分。

您班学生的阅读能力达到高二年级的<mark>低水平</mark>,在阅读语言简单、话题熟悉的不同类型的材料时,能理解其中的部分信息。在阅读语言较复杂,如现象说明、事理阐释等,或题材较特殊的材料时,如论说文、评论等,能少量理解其信息。

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您班学生的阅读各项微技能表现如下:



2. 词汇量

您班学生的平均词汇量为3665,已达到高二年级词汇量要求。



第六届英语教学与测评学术研讨会

1.3 教学建议

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教学建议:

语篇类型 鼓励学生制定自己的阅读计划,广泛阅读各种体裁和题材的文章,提高获取信息的能力。

语篇结构 指导学生从整体去把握阅读材料内容,掌握要点或重要信息,区分要点与支撑要点的具体内容。

 引导学生利用阅读材料中采用的例子、说明、论证和比较等逻辑线索分析和理解主要观点。 逻辑线索(语篇的微观组织结构)

• 指导学生在阅读中遇到与主要观点有关的复杂句、长难句时,运用已有的语法知识分析、简化句子结构,理解句子的含义。 简化难句(语篇的微观组织结构)

 指导学生关注要点与其展开内容之间的关系,理解隐形信息,以语篇内容为基础进行推理。 语篇内容

您班学生需要加强的学习策略为:监控评价策略

建议学生:

- 阅读文章时,提醒自己集中注意力把文章读完
- 阅读过程中遇到困难时,会跳过去接着读
- 边读边想自己理解了多少
- 阅读过程中遇到困难时,想是否会影响理解下文内容
- 阅读过程中, 根据所读内容修正先前的预测

关键词:

语篇

关键词:

策略



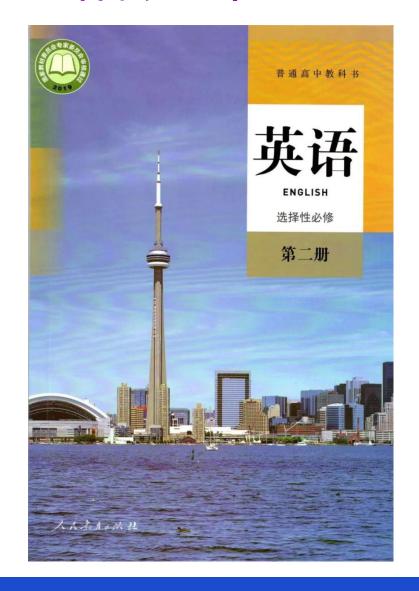
■ 第六届英语教学与测评学术研讨会

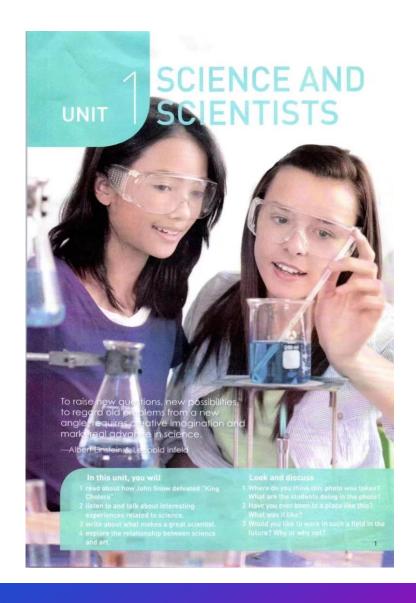
02

教学计划

- ●语篇选择
- ●文本研读 ●教学思路







- 5 Discuss the following questions in groups.
 - 1 The conversation is about the City of Science and Industry, a museum in Paris, Would you like to go to this museum? Why or why not?
 - 2 Are there any museums like this in China? What other interesting museums are there?
- 6 In groups, choose one of the museum activities on the previous page or brainstorm another scientific research or experiment that you are interested in.
- 7 Make a short presentation to the class about your choice. Use the example and useful phrases below to help you.

Today, I want to talk to you about a very strange phenomenon called a non-Newtonian fluid. You can make it easily using equal parts of water and cornflour, like I have here. A non-Newtonian fluid is strange because you can pour it like a liquid, but if you put any pressure on it, it suddenly becomes hard as concrete. In fact, it becomes hard enough to stand on. Then, as soon as you take the pressure off, it becomes a liquid again. This shows that it is possible that something can exist as a liquid and a solid at the same time.

Talking about scientific phenomena

- ... can/cannot exist in the form of a solid/gas and a liquid/plasma ...
- ... is both a ... and a ... at the same time ...

how light/sound is reflected ...

- ... the existence of other ... That demonstrates ...
- This occurs when
 - If you ..., it will become ...
- This experiment/research shows ...

Through this, we know that ... We can prove that ... This evidence proves ...

Write about what makes a great scientist

1 Read the texts and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

THE FATHER OF CHINA'S AEROSPACE

on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen. Xuesen as a man with "great scientific thought and scientific spirit" who was patriotic and served his homeland with effort, achievement, and devotion, Qian was an extremely well-respected man.

schools in Beijing and then entered Shanghai Jiao

Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised Described by the authors of the Story of Qian that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country.

Qian went to the United States in 1935 to pursue his graduate studies. Over the course of the 1930s and 1940s, Qian became a pioneer Born in Hangzhou in 1911, Qian attended in American jet and rocket technology. As a graduate assistant at the California Institute Tong University to study Railway Mechanical of Technology during the 1930s, Qian helped Engineering. However, after the Songhu Battle conduct important research into rocket propulsion.

UNIT 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS 7

1. 用事例说明观点

2. 丰富的衔接词语

Using Language



and in the 1940s, he and several other people founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, now one of NASA's leading space-exploration centres.

After overcoming some difficulties during his final few years in the US, Qian returned to China in 1955. He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme. At that time, China was poor and its rocket science was undeveloped. No institute or university in China offered rocket On 31 October 2009, the whole country was science as a major, and there were no talents or saddened by Qian's death, and people honoured experts in this field in China. Nevertheless, Qian and remembered him in different ways.

did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge. When asked "Can we Chinese possibly make missiles?", his reply was a determined "Why not? We Chinese are able to make the same things that other people make."

Under Oian's leadership, China developed the Dongfeng missiles, followed by the first generation of Long March rockets. In 1970, China successfully launched its first man-made satellite, Dong Fang Hong I, from a Long March rocket. Because much of the technology behind the Shenzhou rockets can also be traced back to Qian's research, Qian earned the name of "the father of China's aerospace".

Oian read a lot and was extremely knowledgeable, especially in the area of frontier science research. However, what might have made him such an outstanding and creative scientist was probably his strong interest in other things, such as music and drawing. His deep appreciation for art often gave him inspiration in his scientific research.

A WORLD OF PURE THOUGHT

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous and gifted scientists in physics. Most people are familiar with images of him in his wheelchair, unable to move and using a computer to talk. Since he came down with a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his world became one of abstract thought.

Hawking first achieved fame when he was still healthy enough to walk, as a graduate student in physics at Cambridge University in 1964. In general, there were two main theories on the origin of the universe. The first was the steady state theory, which holds that the universe has no beginning or end. The other was the big bang theory, which holds that the universe began at a single point in time and space. The biggest champion of the steady state concept was Fred



Hoyle, a professor at Cambridge. During the question and answer period after one of Hoyle's lectures. Hawking stood up and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake in his maths. Once

UNIT 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

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the maths was corrected, it showed that the big say, and to dream of what others were afraid telescopes. A star was born.

So, what made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides being brilliant, he was brave, though sometimes careless in what he said or did. He was willing to say what others were afraid to

bang theory-and not the steady state theory- to dream about. Furthermore, he was quite was true. Hawking's own work on the big bang determined. This had helped him as a scientist, theory was soon proven by astronomers with and had helped him even more in his fight against his disease. Above all, Hawking was willing to admit his faults. This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

- Qian changed his major because of a shift in personal interest.
- 2 Qian's strong interest in art has a positive impact on a scientist's development.
- 3 When Hawking was young, almost everyone believed that the universe
- began with a big bang. 4 Because Hawking was determined, he was able to succeed even though
- 2 Answer the questions below using the information from the texts.
- 1 Why was Qian called "the father of China's aerospace"?
- 2 How was Hawking's own theory proven correct?
- 3 Study the language and structure.
- 1 Underline the linking words and phrases in the passages, and describe their function.
- 2 What is the function of each paragraph in the passages?
- 3 Find words that describe the personalities of the scientists. How do the stories about the scientists help illustrate these personalities?
- 4 Write an essay about the scientific spirit.
 - 1 In groups, discuss some stories about great scientists.
- 2 Using these stories as a basis, discuss the following questions:
- · Apart from being clever, what are the most important personal qualities a scientist must have to be successful?
- · How do these stories illustrate the scientific spirit?
- 3 Now work by yourself to write an essay about the scientific spirit.
- 5 Exchange your draft with a partner. Use this checklist to help you revise the draft. Then take your draft back and revise it using your partner's comments.
 - Does the writer explain clearly the personal qualities that make up the scientific spirit?
 - ✓ Does the writer give examples from the lives of the scientist(s) to illustrate the points?
- ✓ Does the writer describe the personality of a great scientist?
- ✓ Does the writer use appropriate linking words and phrases to tie the ideas together? Does the writer use separate paragraphs, each with its own function?
- 6 Put up your essay in the classroom or read it to your class.

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2.2 文本研读

A篇:

共429词,分七段,文章按照时间 顺序概述了科学家钱学森的一生,重 点介绍了他曲折的求学报国经历,以 及他回国后克服困难,在航天科技领 域所做的开创性工作。文末还提及他 广泛的爱好, 以及这些爱好对他开展 科学研究的积极影响。

THE FATHER OF CHINA'S AEROSPACE

Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen. Described by the authors of the Story of Oian Xuesen as a man with "great scientific thought and scientific spirit" who was patriotic and served his homeland with effort, achievement, and devotion, Qian was an extremely well-respected man.

Born in Hangzhou in 1911, Qian attended schools in Beijing and then entered Shanghai Jiao Tong University to study Railway Mechanical Engineering. However, after the Songhu Battle broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country.

Qian went to the United States in 1935 to pursue his graduate studies. Over the course of the 1930s and 1940s, Qian became a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology. As a graduate assistant at the California Institute of Technology during the 1930s, Qian helped conduct important research into rocket propulsion,

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and in the 1940s, he and several other people founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, now one of NASA's leading space-exploration centres.

After overcoming some difficulties during his final few years in the US, Qian returned to China in 1955. He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme. At that time, China was poor and its rocket science was undeveloped. No institute or university in China offered rocket science as a major, and there were no talents or experts in this field in China. Nevertheless, Qian did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge. When asked "Can we Chinese possibly make missiles?", his reply was a determined "Why not? We Chinese are able to make the same things that other people make."

Under Qian's leadership, China developed the Dongfeng missiles, followed by the first generation of Long March rockets. In 1970, China successfully launched its first man-made satellite, Dong Fang Hong I, from a Long March rocket. Because much of the technology behind the Shenzhou rockets can also be traced back to Qian's research, Qian earned the name of "the father of China's aerospace".

Qian read a lot and was extremely knowledgeable, especially in the area of frontier science research. However, what might have made him such an outstanding and creative scientist was probably his strong interest in other things, such as music and drawing. His deep appreciation for art often gave him inspiration in his scientific research.

On 31 October 2009, the whole country was saddened by Qian's death, and people honoured and remembered him in different ways.

2.2 文本研读

A WORLD OF PURE THOUGHT

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous and **gifted** scientists in physics. Most people are familiar with images of him in his wheelchair, unable to move and using a computer to talk. Since he came down with a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his world became one of **abstract** thought.

Hawking first achieved fame when he was still healthy enough to walk, as a graduate student in physics at Cambridge University in 1964. In general, there were two main theories on the origin of the universe. The first was the steady state theory, which holds that the universe has no beginning or end. The other was the big bang theory, which holds that the universe began at a single point in time and space. The biggest champion of the steady state **concept** was Fred

the maths was corrected, it showed that the big bang theory—and not the steady state theory—was true. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by **astronomers** with **telescopes**. A star was born.

So, what made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides being **brilliant**, he was brave, though sometimes careless in what he said or did. He was willing to say what others were afraid to



Hoyle, a professor at Cambridge. During the question and answer period after one of Hoyle's lectures, Hawking stood up and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake in his maths. Once

say, and to dream of what others were afraid to dream about. Furthermore, he was quite determined. This had helped him as a scientist, and had helped him even more in his fight against his disease. Above all, Hawking was willing to admit his **faults**. This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

B篇:

共309词,分三段,文章重点讲述了科学家霍金早期成名的 经历,突出了他顽强地与疾病作斗争、敢于质疑、坚持梦想、 勇于承认错误等可贵品质。

高二的学生对钱学森和霍金两位著名的科学家均有所了解,但是从未放在一起对比阅读,这种新颖的阅读方式,能激发学生的阅读兴趣。在分析人物传记的基础上提炼科学精神,阐述伟大科学家的必备素养,是落实"立德树人""培根铸魂"的好时机,有利于培养学生的科学精神,坚定文化自信。优秀科学家是学生学习的榜样,了解中外科学家的重要贡献及其性格特点和高尚品格,对学生深入理解科学精神的内涵,树立开拓创新、坚忍不拔、艰苦奋斗的观念都具有重要的意义。



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- ◆ 以写促读,用写测读,读写结合,教学评一体化。(课型选择) -----
- ◆ 以文秋芳教授提出的"产出导向法"为理论依据进行教学设计。"产出导向法"倡导以终为始、用以致学,分为"驱动""促成""评价"三个教学环节,促进读写活动的教、学、评的融合统一,避免读写实践中的"学用分离"现象。(活动设计)
- ◆ 运用 "PEEL" (Point—Explain-Example-Link) 写作结构。通过有思维梯度的学习活动引导学生归纳、解释"主要观点",按句间逻辑恰当运用"衔接词",连句成段。(学法指导)

03

教学实施

- 教学目标 课前准备 教学流程



3.1 教学目标

经过本课的学习,学生能够:

- 1. 通过阅读科学家钱学森和霍金的人物传记,理解作者对科学精神的主要观点; (活动1)
- 2. 通过比较、分析伟大科学家的品格,形成自己对科学精神的主要观点; (活动2)
 - 3. 通过标识课文的衔接词,体会如何确定句间逻辑; (活动3)
- 4. 在PEEL结构段落写作中,阐述对科学精神的主要观点,并能根据句间逻辑恰当运用衔接词。(活动4)

您班学生的弱项微技能为: 理解主要观点 确定句间逻辑 推测生词含义 推断态度意图

3.2 课前准备

Preview Homework Worksheet

Unit 1 Using Language Write about What Makes a Great Scientist

班級	姓名	座号	
Read, write and check (Words	& Collocations)		
THE	FATHER OF CHI	NA'S AEROSPACE	
Perhaps no other scientist has had	d a greater impact on	China's aerospace science than	Qian Xuesen.
Described by the authors of the S	tory of Qian Xuesen	as 1	
(一位具有"伟大科学思想和科学	学精神"的人) who w	as ①	(爱
国的) and served his homeland w			
respected man.			
Born in Hangzhou in 1911, Qia	n attended schools in	n Beijing and then entered Shan	ghai Jiao
Tong University to study Railway	y Mechanical Engine	ering. However, after the Songl	hu Battle
broke out in 1932, Qian made the	decision to 2		(学航空专业)
because he realised that China ne			
Qian went to the United States in	1935 to pursue his g	graduate studies. Over the course	e of the 1930s
and 1940s, Qian 3	(成	为美国喷气式飞机和火箭技术	的先驱人物).
As agraduate assistant at the Cali	fornia Institute of Te	chnology during the 1930s, Qia	n 4
		(协助开展火箭推进	方面的重要研究
工作), and in the 1940s, he and s	everal otherpeople 5		(成立了
喷气推进实验室), now one of N			
After overcoming some difficulti	es during his final fe	w years in the US, Qian 6	(🗆
到中国) in 1955. He received a h			
(受命发展中国的火箭科学以及			
was undeveloped. No institute or	university in China	offered rocket science as a majo	or, and there were
no talents or experts in this field i	in China. Neverthele	ss, Qian 8.	(并
不气馁,而是接受挑战). When			
②(十分坚定的) "Why	not? We Chinese are able to	make the same
thingsthat other people make."			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Under Qian's leadership, China	9		(研制
出了"东风"导弹), followed by the	ne first generation of	Long March rockets. In 1970, C	China successfully
10			(成功
发射本国第一颗人造卫星), Do			
technology behind the Shenzhou	rockets 11		(t
可追根溯源到钱学森的研究), (
(被誉为"中国航天之父")			

博), especially in the areaof frontier science res	earch. However, what might have made him 4
	(一名如此
杰出、富有创造力的科学家) was probably 12.	(他对其他
事物的浓厚兴趣), such as music and drawing.	13(他 涿
厚的艺术鉴赏力) often gave him inspiration in	his scientific research.
On 21 October 2000, the vehale country 14	(光园古夜)
andpeople 15	(学国哀痛)
	(纪·S·纳斯州B) in different
ways.	
A WORLD O	FPURE THOUGHT 事例
Stephen Hawking was ⑤	
(物理学界最负盛名、最具天赋的科学家之一	Most people are familiar with images of him in
his wheelchair, unable to move and using a con	nputer to talk. Since he came down with a disease
which caused him to lose the use of most of his	muscles, his world became one of abstract thought.
Hawking first achieved fame when he was still	healthy enough to walk, as a graduate student in
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霍金对大爆炸理论的研究). A star was born.	was true. 17
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课前作业



3.2 课前准备

Jnit 1 Science and Scientist	Write about What Makes a Great Scientist

班級	姓名	座号

Activity 1 Generalize the personalities or qualities according to the supportive examples.

The Father of China's Aerospace				
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples			
	2. switched his major to aviation			
	3. become a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology			
	4. conduct important research into rocket propulsion			
	5. founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory			
	6. returned to China			
	 in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile program 			
	8. did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge			
	9. developed the Dongfeng missile			
	10. successfully launched its first man-made satellite			
	11. be traced back to Qian's research			
	12. his strong interest in other things			
	13. his deep appreciation for art			

A World of Pure Thought					
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples				
	17. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by astronomers with telescopes				
	16. stood out and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake				
	18. was willing to say what others were afraid to say				
	19. to dream of what others were afraid to dream about				
	22. was willing to admit his faults				
Sometimes careless in what he					
said or did					
	20. as a scientist				
	21. his fight against his disease				

Activity 2 Brainstorm the question: What are the key personalities or qualities of a successful scientist?

Activity 3 Circle the linking words and phrases in the texts.

Activity 4 Argumentative writing

On Scientific Spirit

Scientific spirit has been fundamental in the rapid process of global modernization. It has had a profound impact on human society in terms of value, mode of thinking and lifestyle. But, what is scientific spirit? In this essay I outline the two qualities: scientific method and ______ which could be found in the greatest scientists like Qian Xuesen and Stephen Hawking.

Firstly, to master the scientific method, one needs to search for new knowledge logically and systematically. It

requires desire, hard work, and persistence. Moreover, it usually takes many years of training in difficult circumstances. I see in Qian Xueshen his determination and hunger to learn by travelling to another country to work and collaborate. I see it in Hawking's life with his devotion to progress his mind while fighting for his body as well.

Hence, in my view, the scientific spirit is the application to grasp a problem and stay determined and focused until there is a clear answer. At the same time, the scientific spirit is having ______ make sacrifices for the quality and sustainability of life all over the world.

Activity 5 Self-Assessment

Self-Assessment	
State the point clearly.	***
Explain the point reasonably.	***
Provide proper examples.	***
Use appropriate linking words and phrases.	****

Homework

- 1. Polish the writing paragraph.
- 2. Do the supplementary reading assignment.

此处请留白

课堂导学



3.2 课前准备

优诊学阅读微技能训练 (理解主要观点、确定句间逻辑)

1. 级别: 高二 技能: 间匝 微技能: 理解主要观点 体裁: 说明文 话题: 语言, 文学与艺术

Read a text about a dying language and answer the two questions below.

Like many languages spoken by people, Ayapaneco is dying. Only two people in the world still speak it, and they won't talk to each other.

Spoken in Mexico for centuries, Ayapaneco is one of 68 surviving languages in the mainly Spanish-speaking nation. The two speakers are Manuel Segovia and Isidro Velazquez. Though they live only 500 meters from each other in the village, the two men seldom talk to each other. Daniel, an American expert, who is working to make a dictionary of Avapaneco, says the two men "don't have a lot in common," and that Segovia can be "active" while Velasquez tends to mind his own business and stay at home

While Segovia still speaks to his wife and son in Avapaneco, neither of them can manage more than a few words. Velasquez hardly speaks his native tongue any more. Daniel is working to preserve the language in dictionary form before its last surviving speakers pass away. According to Daniel Avapaneco and the other languages began dving out with the introduction of public Spanish education in the mid-20th century. For decades, local children weren't allowed to speak anything else. Many people to cities, starting in the 1970s, also helped the dying out of native languages.

Ayapaneco is the name given to the language, Segovia and Velazquez call it "Nuumte Oote", which means "true voice". Neither man, however, speaks the same language. The dictionary will contain two versions of the language when it comes out later this year. Those behind the dictionary aren't the only ones trying to save Ayapaneco. The National Language Institute plans to hold classes so that Segovia and Velasquez can pass on what

It is thought that there are about 6,000 languages spoken on Earth and that about half will disappear over the next 100 years. Let's hope the 'true

1. Why do Segovia and Velasquez seldom talk to each other in Ayapaneco?

- A. Because they both dislike the language
- B. Because they don't share the same interests.
- C. Because they are too busy to talk to each other.
- D. Because they don't get along well with each other.

2. How does the National Language Institute try to save Avapaneco?

- A. Write a dictionary of Ayapaneco.
- B. Let Avapaneco be taught at school.
- C. Ask villagers to speak Ayapaneco.
- D. Introduce a public Ayapaneco education.

3. 级别: 高二 技能: 阅读 微技能: 理解主要观点 体基: 说明文 话题: 安全与健康

Read a text about a new research and answer the questions below.

A new Australian research indicates that children with a stutter do not suffer disadvantages at school. More than ten percent of children have a stutter by the age of four but they score just as high as other children on tests designed to judge their language, thinking skills and character

Professor Reitly's team studied over 1,600 children from Melbourne, Australia. Their mothers had been filling out regular questionnaires since their babies were eight months old and the children were judged by a range of language and behaviour tests when they reached the age of four. Reilly and her colleagues asked the parents to call the study group if their children started showing signs of stuttering. Diagnoses were confirmed by a researcher, who then visited the homes of children with a stutter every month to check on their progress.

By the age of four, 181 of the children studied had been diagnosed with a stutter. Follow-up visits to the 181 children who were judged after diagnoses showed just nine no longer had a stufter one year later. Stuttering children scored 5.5 points higher than that of their non-stuttering children on language tests and 2.6 points higher on the test of non-verbal intelligence. The researchers said it was possible that stuttering could improve language skills, or that stuttering could result from very fast language development among some children

The research suggests parents of children who stutter are usually advised to wait a year before looking for treatment —which can be expensive - to see if the stuffer goes away by itself, unless the children become very unhappy or stop talking

1. How do the children with a stutter behave at school?

- A. They are poor in their lessons.
- B. They have normal language skills
- C. They work much harder than others.
- D. They are looked down upon by others.
- 2. At what time should parents call the study group according to the researchers?
- A. When they decided to turn in the survey.
- B. When their children were rude to other people.
- C. When their children had a symptom of stuttering.
- D. When they wanted to seek some practical advice.

3. What is the possible reason for some children's stutter according to the author?

- A. They get angry very easily.
- B. Their intelligence is very low
- C. They don't have any patience at all.
- D. Their language develops very quickly.

理解主要观点

You didn't lose "everything". Once trust is lost, what is left? Instead of looking at the situation from this hopeless angle, look at everything you still have and be thankful for all of the good in your life. 4. healthy way to work through the experience to allow room for positive growth and forgiveness A. It is putting confidence in someone.

for your well-being

确定句间逻辑

If you've been betrayed, you are the victim of your circumstance.

- C. Remember that you can expect the best in return. D. They've been too badly hurt and they can't bear to let it happen again.
- E. This knowledge carries over in their attitude toward their future relationships.
- F. Seeing the positive side of things doesn't mean you're ignoring what happened.

understandable, but if you're willing to build trust in a relationship again, we have some steps you can take to get you there.

2. 製別: 高二 技能: 阅读 微技能: 确定句间逻辑 体裁: 说明文 话题: 休闲与休育

1. 级别: 高二 技能: 阅读 微技能: 确定句间逻辑 体裁: 议论文 话题:

Trust is a learned behavior that we gain from past experiences. 1.

trust. Sometimes people simply can't trust anymore. 2.

B. Stop regarding yourself as the victim.

Read a text about sports and then put the sentences (A to F) b All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people	
1.	 They buy tickets or turn on their TVs to watch the games. Often they
get very excited when their player or team wins.	
2.	 Football, for example, has spread around the world. Swimming is
popular in all countries near the sea or in those with many rivers. Vi	that fun it is to jump into a pool or lake, whether in China, Egypt or Italyl
And think of people in cold countries. Think how many lovers to	skate or ski in Japan, Norway or Canada.
Some sports or game go back thousands of years, like running or volleyball are rather new. Neither one is a hundred years old yet. 3, sking is one of the newest in the family of sports.	or jumping. Chinese wushu, for example, has a very long history. But basketball ar Water
30 ai	ach other, but after a game together they often become good friends.
4.	 One learns to fight hard but fight fair, to win without pride and to lose wi
grace.	

Read a text about building trust in a relationship again and then put the sentences (A to F) back into the text. There are two sentences you

That is a risk. But you can't be successful when there's a lack of trust in a relationship that results from an action where the wrongdoer takes no

But there's a difference between being a victim and living with a "victim mentality". At some point in all of our lives, we'll have our trust tested or

Unfortunately, we've all been victims of betrayal. Whether we've been stolen from, lied to, misled, or cheated on, there are different levels of losing

Learn to really trust yourself. Having confidence in yourself will help you make better choices because you can see what the best outcome would be

A. Sports help to train a person's character.

- B. Many people like to watch others play games.
- C. People play different games in winter and summer.
- D. People are inventing new sports or games all the time.
- E. Not a few people participate in different sports competitions themselves.
- F. Some sports are so interesting that people everywhere take part in them.

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课后作业



3.3 教学流程

选择性必修二

Unit 1 Science and Scientists

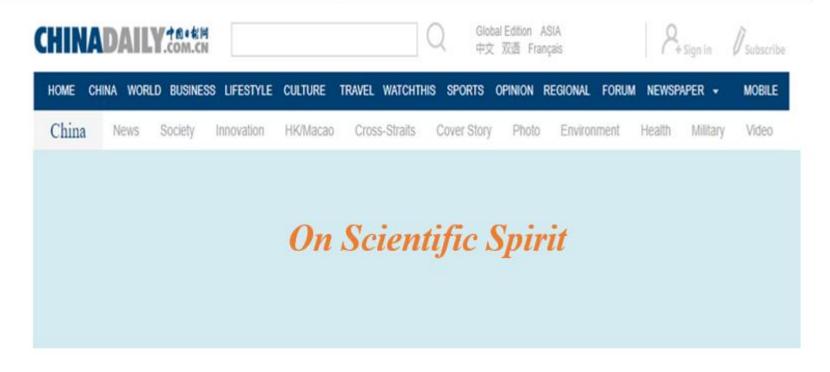
Using Language Write about What Makes a Great Scientist



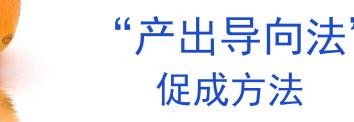


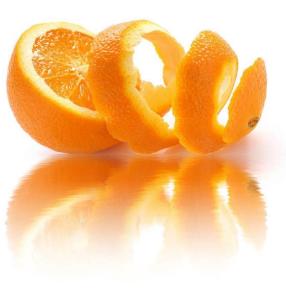
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In order to inspire people to learn about scientific spirit, China Daily is calling for articles on your opinion on this topic and you can contribute to China daily.



"产出导向法" 驱动





Peel





武夷山甜桔柚—2015年度全国名特优新农产品





P	E	E	L
Point	Explain	Evidence	Link
Make a clear point .	Explain your point of view.	Use evidence and examples to support your point of view.	Link the sentences, points or paragraphs by linking words or phrases.

"产出导向法" 促成方法

读

理解主要观点



确定句间逻辑 表示



What makes a great scientist?



Text 1: The Father of China's Aerospace

Text 2: A World of Pure Thought



Activity 1 Generalize the personalities or qualities according to the supportive examples.

The Father of China's Aerospace				
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples			
1 patriotic	2. switched his major to aviation			
2knowledgeable	 become a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology conduct important research into rocket propulsion founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory 			
3determined	 6. returned to China 7. in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile program 8. did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge 			
4 outstanding and creative	9. developed the Dongfeng missile 10. successfully launched its first man-made satellite 11. be traced back to Qian's research			
has a wide range of interest	12. his strong interest in other things 13. his deep appreciation for art			

事例 观点

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"产出导向法" 促成活动1

理解主要观点

Activity 1 Generalize the personalities or qualities according to the supportive examples.

A World of Pure Thought				
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples			
⑤gifted ⑥brilliant	17. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by astronomers with telescopes			
7 brave	16. stood out and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake 18. was willing to say what others were afraid to say 19. to dream of what others were afraid to dream about 22. was willing to admit his faults			
8 sometimes careless in what he said or did				
9 determined	20. as a scientist 21. his fight against his disease			

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"产出导向法" 促成活动1

理解主要观点

观点

事例

Activity 2 Brainstorm the question: What are the key personalities or qualities of a successful scientist?

The Father of China's Aerospace						
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples					
① patriotic	2. switched his major to aviation					
2 knowledgeable	become a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology conduct important research into rocket propulsion founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory					
3determined	6. returned to China 7. in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile program 8. did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge					
4 outstanding and creative	9. developed the Dongfeng missile 10. successfully launched its first man-made satellite 11. be traced back to Qian's research					
has a wide range of interest	12. his strong interest in other things 13. his deep appreciation for art					

A World of Pure Thought						
Personalities/Qualities	Supportive Examples					
Sgifted 6 brilliant	17. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by astronomers with telescopes					
7 brave	16. stood out and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake 18. was willing to say what others were afraid to say 19. to dream of what others were afraid to dream about 22. was willing to admit his faults					
8 sometimes careless in what he said or did						
9 determined	20. as a scientist 21. his fight against his disease					

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"产出导向法" 促成活动2

形成主要观点

THE FATHER OF CHINA'S AEROSPACE

Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen. Described by the authors of the Story of Qian Xuesen as a man with "great scientific thought and scientific spirit" who was patriotic and served his homeland with effort, achievement, and devotion, Oian was an extremely well-respected man.

Born in Hangzhou in 1911, Qian attended schools in Beijing and then entered Shanghai Jiao Tong University to study Railway Mechanical Engineering. However after the Songhu Battle broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country.

Qian went to the United States in 1935 to pursue his graduate studies. Over the course of the 1930s and 1940s, Qian became a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology. As a graduate assistant at the California Institute of Technology during the 1930s, Qian helped conduct important research into rocket propulsion.



and in the 1940s, he and several other people founded the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, now one of NASA's leading space-exploration centres.

After overcoming some difficulties during his final few years in the US, Qian returned to China in 1955. He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme At that time, Ohina was poor and its rocket science was undeveloped. No institute or university in China offered rocket science as a major, and there were no talents or experts in this field in China Nevertheless, Qian

did not let that discourage him from taking on the challenge. When asked "Can we Chinese possibly make missiles?", his reply was a determined "Why not? We Chinese are able to make the same things that other people make."

Under Oian's leadership, China developed the Dongfeng missiles, followed by the first generation of Long March rockets. In 1970, China successfully launched its first man-made satellite, Dong Fang Hong I, from a Long March rocket Because much of the technology behind the Shenzhou rockets can also be traced back to Qian's research, Qian earned the name of "the father of China's aerospace".

Qian read a lot and was extremely knowledgeable, especially in the area of frontier science research. However, what might have made him such an outstanding and creative scientist was probably his strong interest in other things, such as music and drawing. His deep appreciation for art often gave him inspiration in his scientific research.

On 31 October 2009, the whole country was saddened by Qian's death, and people honoured and remembered him in different ways.

Activity 3 Circle the linking words and phrases in the texts.

A WORLD OF PURE THOUGHT

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous and gifted scientists in physics. Most people are familiar with images of him in his wheelchair, unable to move and using a computer to talk. Since he came down with a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his world became one of abstract thought.

Hawking first achieved fame when he was still healthy enough to walk, as a graduate student in physics at Cambridge University in 1964 In general, there were two main theories on the origin of the universe. The first was the steady state theory, which holds that the universe has no beginning or end. The other was the big bang theory, which holds that the universe began at a single point in time and space. The biggest champion of the steady state concept was Fred

the maths was corrected, it showed that the big bang theory-and not the steady state theorywas true. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by astronomers with telescopes. A star was born.

So, what made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides being brilliant, he was brave, though sometimes careless in what he said or did. He was willing to say what others were afraid to



Hoyle, a professor at Cambridge. During the question and answer period after one of Hoyle's lectures, Hawking stood up and pointed out that Hoyle had made a mistake in his maths. Once

say, and to dream of what others were afraid to dream about. Furthermore he was quite determined. This had helped him as a scientist, and had helped him even more in his fight against his disease Above all Hawking was willing to admit his faults. This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

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"产出导向法" 促成活动3

确定句间逻辑



Introduction

Quality 1

Quality 2

Conclusion

On Scientific Spirit

Scientific spirit has been fundamental in the rapid process of global modernization. It has had a profound impact on human society in terms of value, mode of thinking and lifestyle. But, what is scientific spirit? In this essay I outline the two qualities: scientific method and which could be found in the greatest scientists like Qian Xuesen and Stephen Hawking.↓

Firstly, to master the scientific method, one needs to search for new knowledge logically and systematically. It requires desire, hard work, and persistence. Moreover, it usually takes many years of training in difficult circumstances. I see in Qian Xueshen his determination and hunger to learn by travelling to another country to work and collaborate. I see it in Hawking's life with his devotion to progress his mind while fighting for his body as well.

Hence, in my view, the scientific spirit is the application to grasp a problem and stay determined and focused until there is a clear answer. At the same time, the scientific spirit is having sacrifices for the quality and sustainability of life all over the world.

写作产出

表达主要观点

表示句间逻辑

On Scientific Spirit

Scientific spirit has been fundamental in the rapid process of global modernization. It has had a profound impact on human society in terms of value, mode of thinking and lifestyle. But, what is scientific spirit? In this essay I outline the two qualities: scientific method and <u>bravery</u> which could be found in the greatest scientists like Qian Xuesen and Stephen Hawking.

Firstly, to master the scientific method, one needs to search for new knowledge logically and systematically. It requires desire, hard work, and persistence. Moreover, it usually takes many years of training in difficult circumstances. I see in Qian Xueshen his determination and hunger to learn by travelling to another country to work and collaborate. I see it in Hawking's life with his devotion to progress his mind while fighting for his body as well.

The second key point of the scientific spirit is bravery. To not get discouraged to say what offers fear to say, to give up comfort, to stay devoted to the wellbeing of people. We see these qualities throughout the lives of Qian and Hawking. Qian as an outstanding scientist totally devoted his passion to the aerospace research for his motherland, while Hawking's bravery was shown when he was willing to admit his faults.

Hence, in my view, the scientific spirit is the application to grasp a problem and stay determined and focused until there is a clear answer. At the same time, the scientific spirit is having the bravery to make sacrifices for the quality and sustainability of life all over the world.

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P	E	E	L
Point	Explain	Evidence	Link

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link





Self-Assessment								
1. State the point clearly.	*	*	*	*	*			
2. Explain the point reasonably.	*	*	*	*	*			
3. Provide the proper evidence .	*	*	*	*	*			
4. Use appropriate linking words and phrases.	*	*	*	*	*			

"产出导向法" 评价

P	E	E	L
Point	Explain	Evidence	Link
Make a clear point .	Explain your point of view.	Use evidence and examples to support your point of view.	Link the sentences, points or paragraphs by linking words or phrases.



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- 1. Polish the writing paragraph.
- 2. Do the supplementary reading assignment.



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微技能训练

理解主要观点 确定句间逻辑 04

效果反思

● 教师反思

● 学生评价



此处请留白

"优诊学"测评

理解主要观点 确定句间逻辑

产出导向法

实施针对性的补救教学

以写促读 读写结合

课前作业 课堂导学 课后作业

写作 任务驱动 On Scientific Spirit

> 促成方法 **PEEL**

阅读 促成活动 1: 理解主要观点

阅读 促成活动 2: 形成主要观点

阅读 促成活动 3: 确定句间逻辑

写作 表达主要观点 表示句间逻辑

读写 产出评价 PEEL

- ◆ 诊断问题
- 对症下药
- 检验疗效
- ◆深入理解科学精神的内涵
- ◆写作实践文本生词量偏大



4. 2 学生评价

姓名	阅读得分14	理解主旨大意14	推断态度意图は	推测生词含义14	确定句间逻辑#	理解主要观点は
合格线		67	67	67	75	67
班级平均	47	69	57	54	51	32
Α	73	100	67	100	100	44*
В	64	33*	100	100	75	44*
C	36	100	33 ⁺	67	25°	11*

此处请留白

在本节课中学习了 如何概括主要观点! 今后会多加实践。

橘子皮写作法 让我印象深刻! 优诊学测评让我 明白了自己的不 足之处和努力的 方向!

A同学

B同学

C同学

共性问题

个性问题



谢谢!

