

第六届

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

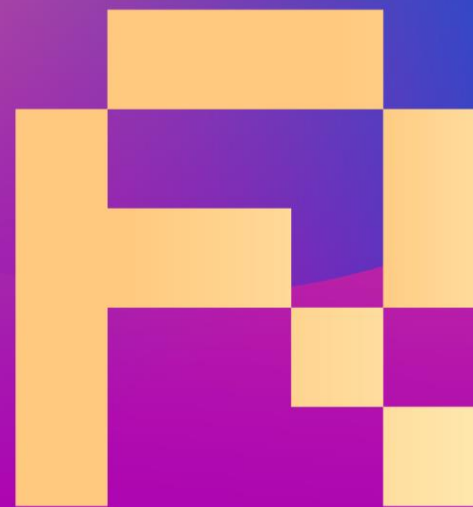
中国·北京
2023年4月

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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01

诊断分析

● 学情介绍

● 测评分析

● 教学建议

1.1 学情介绍

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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

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

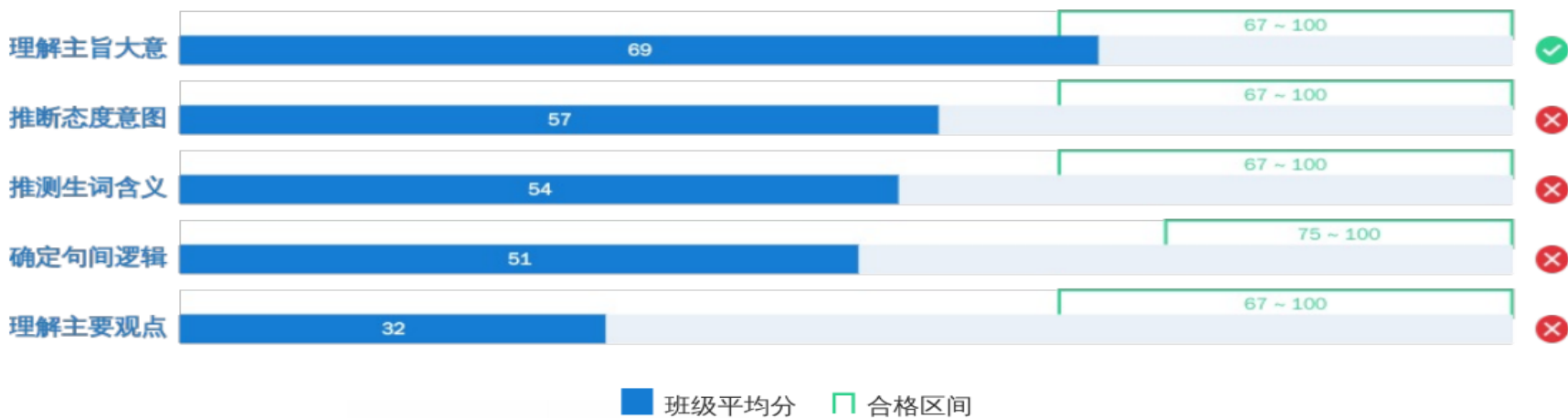
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1. 阅读

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低水平，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。

您班学生的阅读各项微技能表现如下：



注：点击微技能名称可查看对应能力描述及样题。

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](#)

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。

1.3 教学建议

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教学建议：

- 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。
- 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。
- 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。
- 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。

语篇类型

语篇结构

逻辑线索（语篇的微观组织结构）

简化难句（语篇的微观组织结构）

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

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02

教学计划

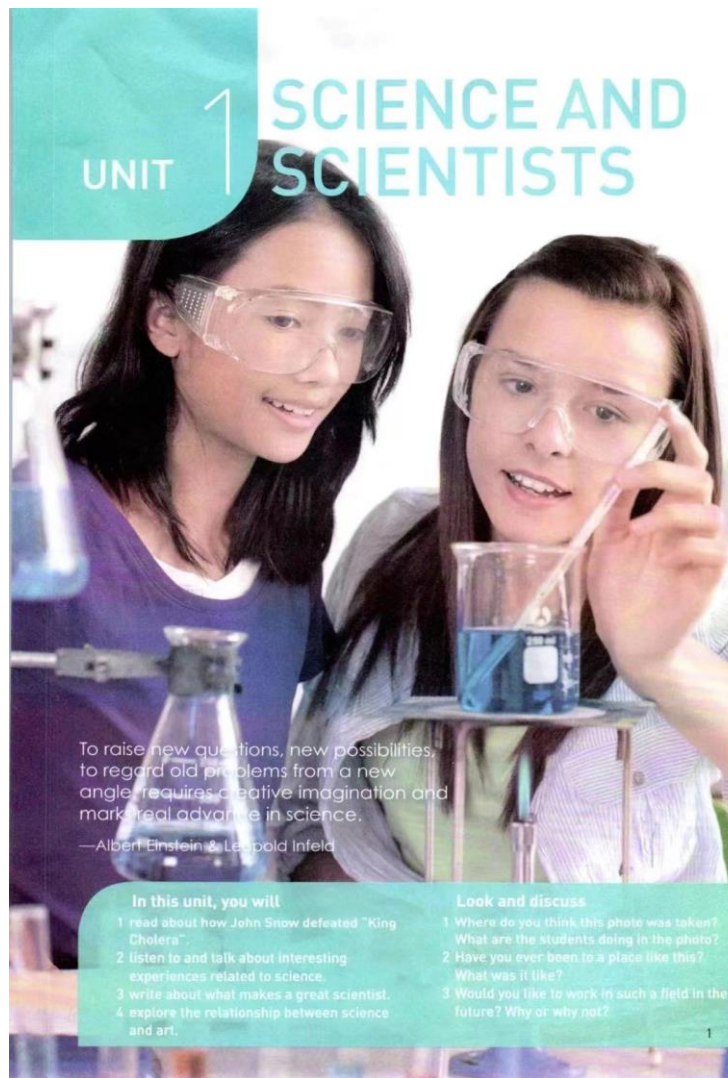
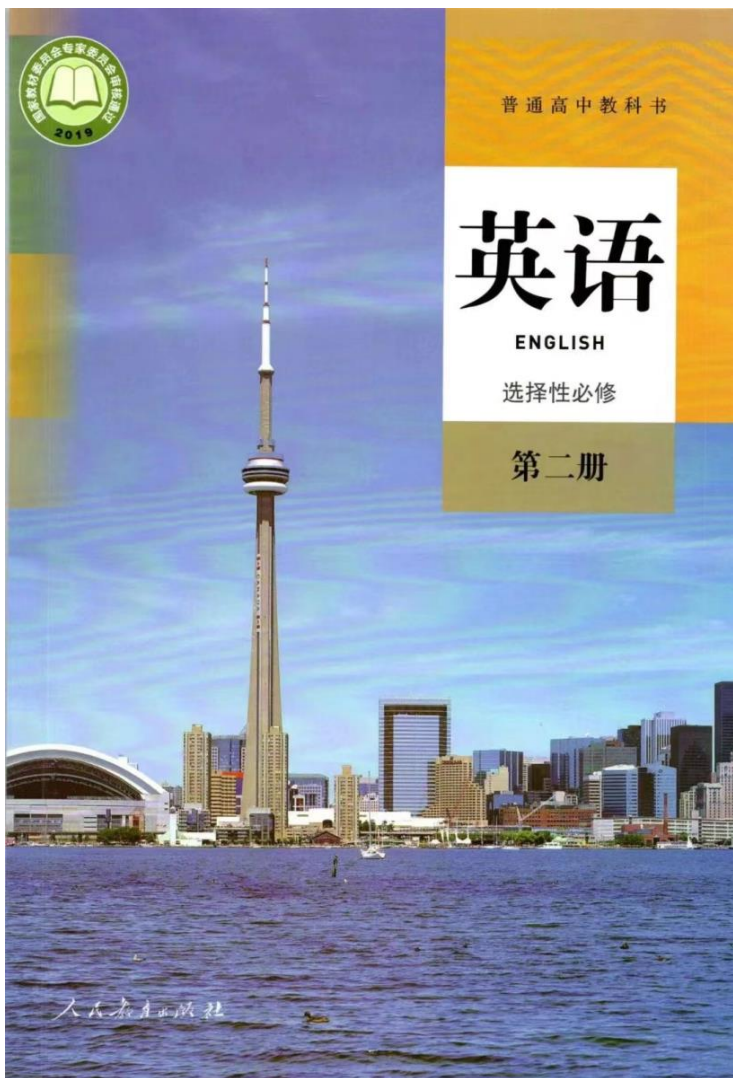
● 语篇选择

● 文本研读

● 教学思路

2.1 语篇选择

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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.

EXAMPLE

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

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, 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,

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 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".

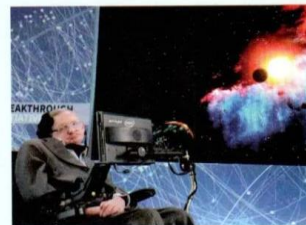
Qian read a lot and was extremely knowledgeable, especially in the area of frontier science research. However, what might have made him such an outstanding and creative scientist was probably his strong interest in other things, such as music and drawing. His deep appreciation for art often gave him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

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

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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

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.

- 1 Qian changed his major because of a shift in personal interest. T F
- 2 Qian's strong interest in art has a positive impact on a scientist's development. T F
- 3 When Hawking was young, almost everyone believed that the universe began with a big bang. T F
- 4 Because Hawking was determined, he was able to succeed even though he was ill. T F

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.

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

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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, 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."

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2.2 文本研读

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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。

2.3 教学思路

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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）

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03

教学实施

- 教学目标
- 课前准备
- 教学流程

3.1 教学目标

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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

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Preview Homework Worksheet

Unit 1 Using Language Write about What Makes a Great Scientist

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 座号 _____

Read, write and check (Words & Collocations)

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 1. _____ (一位具有“伟大科学思想和科学精神”的人) who was ① _____ (爱国的) 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 2. _____ (改学航空专业) 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 3. _____ (成为美国喷气式飞机和火箭技术的先驱人物). As a graduate assistant at the California Institute of Technology during the 1930s, Qian 4. _____ (协助开展火箭推进方面的重要研究工作), and in the 1940s, he and several other people 5. _____ (成立了喷气推进实验室), now one of NASA'S leading space-exploration centres.

After overcoming some difficulties during his final few years in the US, Qian 6. _____ (回到中国) in 1955. He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and 7. _____ (受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目). 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 8. _____ (并不气馁, 而是接受挑战). When asked "Can we Chinese possibly make missiles?", his reply was a ② _____ (十分坚定的) "Why not? We Chinese are able to make the same things that other people make."

Under Qian's leadership, China 9. _____ (研制出了“东风”导弹), followed by the first generation of Long March rockets. In 1970, China successfully 10. _____ (成功发射本国第一颗人造卫星), Dong Fang Hong 1, from a Long March rocket. Because much of the technology behind the Shenzhou rockets 11. _____ (也可追溯到钱学森的研究), Qian _____ (被誉为“中国航天之父”).

Qian read a lot and was ③ _____ (知识极其渊博), especially in the area of frontier science research. 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. _____ (他深厚的艺术鉴赏力) often gave him inspiration in his scientific research.

On 31 October 2009, the whole country 14. _____ (举国哀痛) and people 15. _____ (纪念缅怀他) in different ways.

A WORLD OF PURE 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 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 lectures, Hawking 16. _____ (站了起来, 指出霍伊尔教授计算有误). Once the maths was corrected, it showed that the big bang theory—and not the steady state theory—was true. 17. _____ (天文学家用望远镜观察宇宙, 验证了霍金对大爆炸理论的研究). A star was born.

观点

So, what made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides being ⑥ _____ (才华横溢), he was ⑦ _____ (勇敢的), though sometimes ⑧ _____ (有时候言行举止比较随意). He 18. _____ (敢说别人不敢说的话), and 19. _____ (做别人不敢做的梦). Furthermore, he was ⑨ _____ (意志坚定). This had helped him as 20. _____, and had helped him even more 21. _____ (与病魔作斗争). Above all, Hawking 22. _____ (敢于承认错误). ⑩ _____ (性格特点的奇特组合) had made him 23. _____ (二十世纪与二十一世纪最伟大的思想家之一).

课前作业

3.2 课前准备

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

班级 _____ 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
	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
	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	
1. State the point clearly.	★★★★★
2. Explain the point reasonably.	★★★★★
3. Provide proper examples .	★★★★★
4. Use appropriate linking words and phrases.	★★★★★

Homework

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

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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：阅读 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 Ayapaneco, says the two men "don't have a lot in common," and that Segovia can be "active" while Velazquez tends to mind his own business and stay at home.

While Segovia still speaks to his wife and son in Ayapaneco, neither of them can manage more than a few words. Velazquez 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, Ayapaneco and the other languages began dying 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 Velazquez can pass on what they know to children.

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 voice" isn't one of them.

1. Why do Segovia and Velazquez 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 Ayapaneco?

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

理解主要观点

3. 级别：高二 技能：阅读 微技能：理解主要观点 体裁：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 Reilly'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 stutter 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 stutter 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.

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：

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 do not need.

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

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 responsibility to fix the mistake.

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 trust. Sometimes people simply can't trust anymore. 2. _____ It's _____

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 for your well-being.

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

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 violated.

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. _____ Instead, it's a healthy way to work through the experience to allow room for positive growth and forgiveness.

- A. It is putting confidence in someone.
- B. Stop regarding yourself as the victim.
- 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.

确定句间逻辑

2. 级别：高二 技能：阅读 微技能：确定句间逻辑 体裁：说明文 话题：休闲与体育

Read a text about sports and then put the sentences (A to F) back into the text. There are two sentences you do not need.

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people healthy and happy, and to live longer.

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. What fun it is to jump into a pool or lake, whether in China, Egypt or Italy!

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 jumping. Chinese wushu, for example, has a very long history. But basketball and volleyball are rather new. Neither one is a hundred years old yet. 3. _____ Water-skiing is one of the newest in the family of sports.

People from different countries may not be able to understand each 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 with grace.

- 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.

答题卡

班级		姓名				座号			
1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

此处请留白

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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Writing Task

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.

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On Scientific Spirit

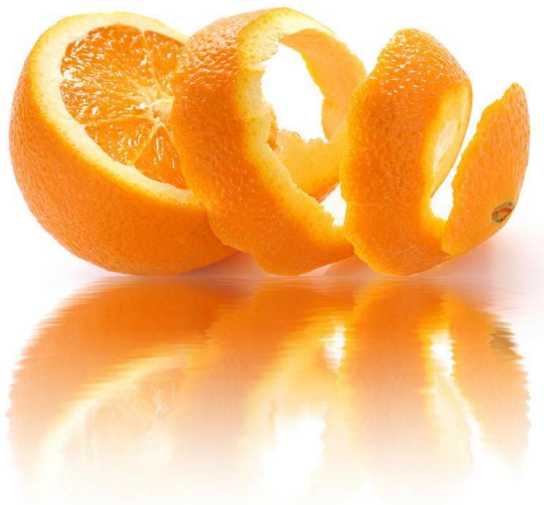
“产出导向法”
驱动



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“产出导向法”
促成方法

Peel



Peel

此处请留白

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

理解主要观点



表达

确定句间逻辑



表示

读
↓
写

On Scientific Spirit



What makes a great scientist?

此处请留白



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
①patriotic	2. switched his major to aviation
②knowledgeable	3. become a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology 4. conduct important research into rocket propulsion 5. 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
④outstanding 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

观点

事例

此处请留白

“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
⑦brave	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
⑧sometimes careless in what he said or did	
⑨determined	20. as a scientist 21. his fight against his disease

此处请留白

“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
①patriotic	2. switched his major to aviation
②knowledgeable	3. become a pioneer in American jet and rocket technology 4. conduct important research into rocket propulsion 5. 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
④outstanding 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
⑤gifted ⑥brilliant	17. Hawking's own work on the big bang theory was soon proven by astronomers with telescopes
⑦brave	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
⑧sometimes careless in what he said or did	
⑨determined	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, 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,

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.



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

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

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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.

“产出导向法”
促成活动3

确定句间逻辑

Activity 4 Argumentative writing

Introduction

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.

Quality 1

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.

Quality 2

Conclusion

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.

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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 bravery 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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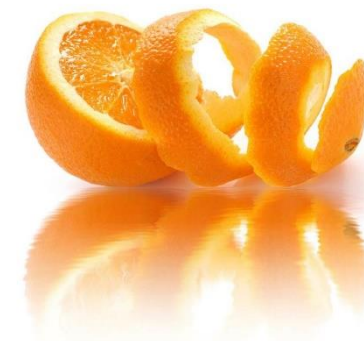
P	E	E	L
Point	Explain	Evidence	Link

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link



Activity 5 Self-Assessment

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

此处请留白

“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.

Homework

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

此处请留白

微技能训练

理解主要观点
确定句间逻辑

优诊学阅读微技能训练 (理解主要观点、确定句间逻辑)

1. 题型: 高二; 技能: 阅读; 微技能: 理解主要观点; 来源: 阅读文; 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, Ayaapaneco is dying. Only two people in the world still speak it, and they won't talk to each other.

Spoken in Mexico for centuries, Ayaapaneco is one of 58 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 Ayaapaneco, says the two men "don't have a lot in common," and that Segovia can be "active" while Velazquez tends to mope his own business and stay at home.

While Segovia still speaks to his wife and son in Ayaapaneco, neither of them can manage more than a few words. Velazquez 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, Ayaapaneco and the other languages began dying 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.

Ayaapaneco is the name given to the language. Segovia and Velazquez call it "Nauante Otle", 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 Ayaapaneco. The National Language Institute plans to hold classes so that Segovia and Velazquez can pass on what they know to children.

It is thought that there are about 5,000 languages spoken on Earth and that about half will disappear over the next 100 years. Let's hope the "true voice" isn't one of them.

1. Why do Segovia and Velazquez seldom talk to each other in Ayaapaneco?
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 Ayaapaneco?
A. Write a dictionary of Ayaapaneco.
B. Let Ayaapaneco be taught at school.
C. Ask villagers to speak Ayaapaneco.
D. Introduce a public Ayaapaneco education.

3. 题型: 高二; 技能: 阅读; 微技能: 理解主要观点; 来源: 阅读文; 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 Reilly's team studied over 1,800 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, 131 of the children studied had been diagnosed with a stutter. Follow-up visits to the 131 children who were judged after diagnosis showed just nine no longer had a stutter 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 stutter 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.

1. 题型: 高二; 技能: 阅读; 微技能: 确定句间逻辑; 来源: 阅读文; 话题:

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 do not need.

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

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 responsibility to fix the mistake.

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

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

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 for your well-being. 3. _____

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 violated.

"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. _____

Instead, it's a healthy way to work through the experience to allow room for positive growth and forgiveness.

A. It is putting confidence in someone.
B. Stop regarding yourself as the victim.
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.

2. 题型: 高二; 技能: 阅读; 微技能: 确定句间逻辑; 来源: 阅读文; 话题: 休闲与消遣

Read a text about sports and then put the sentences (A to F) back into the text. There are two sentences you do not need.

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people healthy and happy, and to live longer.

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. What fun it is to jump into a pool or lake, whether in China, Egypt or Italy!

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 jumping. Chinese wushu, for example, has a very long history. But basketball and volleyball are rather new. Neither one is a hundred years old yet. 3. _____

Water-skiing is one of the newest in the family of sports.

People from different countries may not be able to understand each 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 with grace.

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.

答题卡

班级			姓名				座号						
1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

此处请留白

04

效果反思

● 教师反思

● 学生评价

4.1 教师反思

此处请留白

“优诊学”测评



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

理解主要观点
确定句间逻辑

产出导向法

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

此处请留白

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

在本节课中学习了
如何概括主要观点！
今后会多加实践。

A同学

橘子皮写作法
让我印象深刻！

B同学

优诊学测评让我
明白了自己的不
足之处和努力
的方向！

C同学

共性问题

个性问题

谢谢！

