

(涉及到)?

学习策略指导:

观察文章最直观的信息,包括课文题目,图片,呈现形式等。

联系自身经验,大胆预测,组内成员相互交换意见。

4. While-reading

Task (1): Skimming

Read through the passage quickly within 2 minutes to finish:

The passage includes _____ parts. They are _____ and _____.

What is the main idea of this passage?

阅读策略指导:

了解文章大意,应迅速找到段落主题句(组内可先讨论主题句特点)。

略读时,找准信息点,跳过生词障碍。

Task (2): Scanning

Read the 3rd paragraph and work out the main structure (结构) of this paragraph.

阅读策略指导:

熟悉段落结构,关注逻辑连词;阅读后,组内成员讨论哪个句子是主题句,哪些是支撑句,以及自己找到了什么逻辑词。

Task (3): Detail reading

Read the 4th paragraph and work out the main structure of this paragraph.

阅读策略指导:

熟悉段落结构,关注逻辑连词,关注支撑句。

找找看各支撑句之间有没有什么关系呢?组内成员相互交换意见。

5. Post-reading

Task: Retelling

Retell the 4th paragraph by using the following sentence patterns.

Pattern (1): When I was young, I didn't know much about the harmful effects of smoking. ***I didn't know*** that ... or that ***Neither did I know*** that ... or that However, ***what I did know*** was that

... and that....

Pattern (2): There are various harmful effects of smoking. It has harmful effects on smokers themselves. ... (次要支撑句) What's worse, ... Besides,

复述指导:

复述时注意段落结构: topic sentence + supporting sentences(注意支撑句间的逻辑词使用)

Pattern (1): 通过语言的变化陈述吸烟的害处

Pattern (2): 分类陈述吸烟的害处(你可以任意选择一种形式进行复述,把你的段落与小组成员分享,看看谁的更好,推选一名成员来给全班展示)

评析:通过多个微型阅读任务,构成“任务链”,各阅读任务的设计针对阅读文章内容,要求学生以个人或小组的形式完成不同难度的阅读任务,体现出合作学习在阅读中的优势。适时的阅读策略指导,可以培养学生使用阅读策略的习惯,从而提升阅读效率。

四、课内检测评估

课内检测:主要是针对阅读文章编制的广东高考阅读理解的常见题型,包括主旨大意题、猜词题、细节题、推题判断题等,示例略。

自我反思评估:

Think about what you have learnt and practiced in this class, and tick the boxes. Next, ask one of your group members to tick the boxes. Please write down your present problems and plans. (略)

评价指导:

思考一下:今天学到了什么?练习了什么?需进一步巩固什么?自评完后,看看你们小组其他成员对你今天的表现怎么评价。

课堂举手或发言少于两次的同学应在下节课准备得更充分。

你觉得你们小组成员对你的评价到位吗?今天除了收获外还有些什么遗憾?

你准备在课后怎么补救呢?你在下一节英语课准备怎样表现呢?

评析:学习后有意识的反思,一方面便于教师了解学生学习情况,做出相应对策;另一方面有利学生自主学习,为终身学习打下坚实的基础,这也是元认知策略对学生阶段学习的一个有效指导。

五、课后探究案

Do you make sense of the structure of paragraph 3? Can you tell the major details from the minor details? Can you write a paragraph like it?

If one of your relatives is a smoker, what will you tell him or her?

课后探究指导:

Major details are important to the main idea. It may support or help explain the main idea. A major, or important detail helps your understanding. A minor, or less important detail simply helps fill out a picture. You can miss minor details and still understand the reading. 你能模仿写一个关于吸烟的不良影响的段落吗?

评析:将阅读延伸到写作,很好的利用了教材内容,读写结合,以读促写。

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