

# RIDE THE WAVE

## 初中英语

# 学习策略指导 4

Ernesto Macaro

黄丽燕

郭涛

编著



新世纪出版社

Ride the Wave

# 初中英语 学习策略指导

第四册

Ernesto Macaro

黄丽燕 郭 涛

编著

广州市教育局教学研究室 审定



新世纪出版社



责任编辑：龙起雯  
封面设计：胡改咏  
责任技编：宋深和  
电脑制作：黎苑蓓  
插图：胡改咏

# Ride the Wave

初中英语学习策略指导④

Ride the Wave

初中英语学习策略指导④

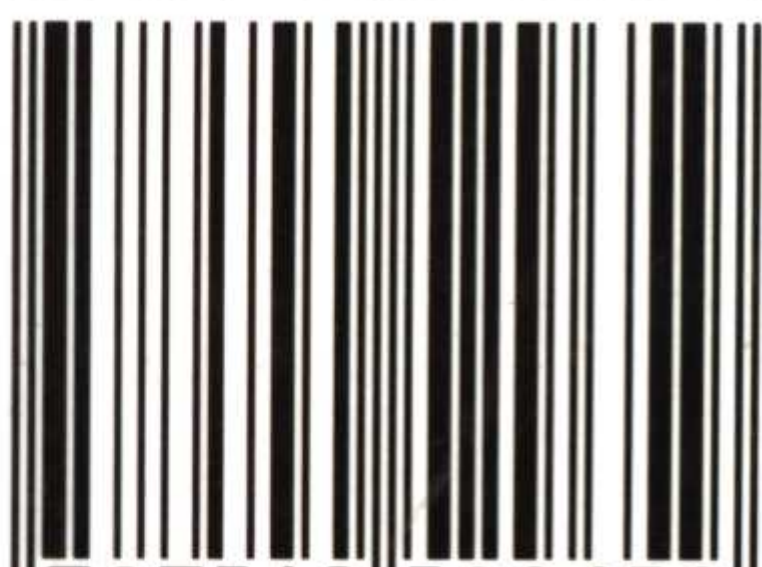
Ernesto Macaro 著  
黄丽燕 郭涛

广州市教育局教学研究室 审定

出版发行：新世纪出版社  
经 销：全国新华书店  
门市部：广州教学资源服务部  
地址 广州市荔湾路131-133号  
电话 020-81034297 020-81034933

印 刷：广东省肇庆新华印刷有限公司  
规 格：787mm×1092mm 1/16 8印张 字数158千  
版 次：2005年5月第1版  
印 次：2006年1月第2次印刷  
书 号：ISBN 7-5405-2965-2/G·2011  
定 价：9.60元

ISBN 7-5405-2965-2



9 787540 529659 >

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读，请与承印公司（0758-2711317）联系调换。



# 说明

《‘Ride the Wave’ 初中英语学习策略指导》是根据国家教育部制订的《全日制义务教育 普通高级中学 英语课程标准（实验稿）》而编写的，全套书以发展学生英语语言交际技能（Communicative Competence），发展英语学习策略（Learning Strategies），形成文化意识（Cultural Awareness），提高学习自主性（Learner Autonomy）为总体目的。

整套书共有6分册，听力部分配有录音带。各册书均强调学生的自主参与和合作，注重学习的过程性，通过感知、体验、实践、运用和探究等活动方式，帮助学生在完成各种学习任务的过程中发展听、说、读、写、单词记忆、自我评价、安排学习等方面的学习策略，最终获得语言综合运用能力的发展。整套书对学习策略的介绍按两条线索来编排，分别是第一部分的专门的策略介绍及贯穿在第二、三、四部分的与任务内容相关的策略介绍。各册的策略书分为八个单元，每单元分为四部分，分别是：

Section I Managing Learning（介绍英语学习策略）

Section II Accessing Meaning（以听，读为主的学习任务）

Section III Producing Meaning（以说，写为主的学习任务）

Section IV Assessing Progress（学习评价）

本套书由Ernesto Macaro博士（英国牛津大学语言教学及学习策略研究专家、博士生导师），黄丽燕（英国牛津大学应用语言学硕士、广州市教育局教研室英语高级教师）和郭涛（英国牛津大学应用语言学硕士；英国华威大学英语教学硕士）编著。提供介绍个人学习策略稿件的学生包括钟婉婷、兰楠、李彦和王智婷。校对人员包括肖敏茹（广州市中学英语高级教师）和王嘉琳（广州市中学英语一级教师）。

本书在使用过程中，如有不当之处，欢迎专家和师生指正。

广州市教育局教研室

2005年3月



# CONTENT

单元	话题	语言知识	学习策略
1 (p.1-p.10)	Hobbies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 动名词</li> <li>● -ache构成的复合词</li> <li>● 副词even</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 留意老师的反馈意见</li> <li>● 做好笔记</li> <li>● 词语替换</li> <li>● 听时留意关键词</li> <li>● 利用上下文记单词</li> </ul>
2 (p.13-p.22)	I don't feel well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 动词不定式</li> <li>● 简单句和并列句</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 处理老师对作文的批改意见</li> <li>● 根据单词发音及单词词缀知识记忆生词</li> <li>● 通过玩游戏记忆单词</li> <li>● 听后逐词逐句复述</li> <li>● 阅读时划出关键词</li> <li>● 利用网络找答案</li> </ul>
3 (p.25-p.34)	Plants and us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 复合句 句型not ... either; if ...; less than...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 根据上下文理解单词意思</li> <li>● 练习口语时要大胆自信</li> <li>● 主动与外国人交谈</li> <li>● 参加英语角或英语沙龙</li> <li>● 听时留意主旨意思</li> <li>● 根据上下文理解句子</li> </ul>
4 (p.37-p.46)	Stories from around the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 感叹句</li> <li>● 时间状语从句</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 多学多记固定搭配</li> <li>● 使用电脑软件练习口语</li> <li>● 参加各类英语竞赛</li> <li>● 通过观察然后进行归纳</li> <li>● 询问老师获取信息</li> </ul>

5

(p.49-p.58)

The first farmers

- 直接引语和间接引语

- 在阅读或上课过程中做笔记
- 看英文电影，模仿对白
- 运用语法知识帮助猜词义
- 一人扮演两个角色练习口语
- 做信息转换题时要注意人称的变化
- 回忆已学知识

6

(p.61-p.70)

Cities of the world

- 状语从句
- 动名词
- 构词法 (-un)

- 引出和结束话题的方法
- 听录音带模仿跟读
- 利用学习强项带动弱项的学习
- 利用单词词缀加强单词记忆

7

(p.73-p.82)

Good manners, bad manners

- 直接引语和间接引语
- 名词短语
- 句型: It's time for...

- 听前预测
- 留意说话者的声调
- 培养学习兴趣
- 写时关注事情发生的时间、地点、人物等。
- 通过朗读检查用词、语法等的准确性
- 留意自己常犯的错误

8

(p.85-p.94)

Animals in danger

- 不定式的复合结构
- 直接和间接宾语
- 状语从句
- 句型: not only ... but also

- 不断作自我评价
- 安排每天的阅读时间
- 运用略读技能找出文章细节

Answers (p.97-p.107)

Tapescript (p.107-p.124)

## Unit 1 Hobbies

### Managing Learning

# Dealing with teacher feedback on your spoken English

策略提示：上课的时候，老师会用英语向学生提问。有时是为了了解学生的知识面，有时是为了了解学生的英语水平，例如：老师想了解学生是否懂得一些规则动词的过去式，或者懂得一些单词的发音。学生应特别注意老师对你的或者是你的同学的回答的反馈，并做好笔记。

In most lessons the teacher asks the class some questions in English. Sometimes the teacher wants to find out what the student knows. For example the teacher may want to find out if the student knows the capital of Spain. Other times the teacher just wants to find out what English the student has learnt. For example the teacher may want to know if the student knows the past tense of regular verbs, or how to pronounce words like "thought" and "though". Listen to the following dialogues:



#### Dialogue 1:

Teacher: Qingtao, where did Einstein go when he left Germany?

Qingtao: He goed to America.

Teacher: He went to America. And what did he do there?

#### Dialogue 2:

Teacher: Qingtao, where did Einstein go when he left Germany?

Qingtao: He goed to America.

Teacher: He goed to America?

Qingtao: He went to America?

Teacher: Good, and what did he do there?

Can you spot the difference between these two dialogues? Well done, yes! In the second dialogue the teacher makes Qingtao's mistake much more obvious, both to Qingtao and to the rest of the class.

Good, now that you have *thought* (ha ha!) about how teachers and students ask and answer questions, what are you going to do with the teacher feedback on your mistakes?

Strategy: take notes on the teacher's feedback

Who made the mistake?	What was the mistake?	Why was the mistake made?
me	I said goed instead of went	because the verb "to go" is not a regular verb. Regular verbs take "ed" in the past tense. Irregular ones don't. But it's easy to forget this rule.

Make a decision to take notes on at least three different (spoken) mistakes in each lesson.

## ◎ Learning from Peers

— By Zhong Wanting, 13 years old

- \* 9岁通过全国公共英语二级等级考试 (PETS-2)
- \* 10岁通过全国公共英语四级等级考试 (PETS-4)
- \* 12岁通过全国公共英语五级等级考试 (PETS-5)



It has been 6 years since I first got in touch with English and ever since then, these cute little letters have brought joy and wonder to my life. How did I learn English? Now let me show you my way of English learning which is interesting and colorful.

One thing that troubles many English learners, especially students, is how to enlarge their vocabulary. It's common to see students staring at a vocabulary list, dully repeating word by word, 'study, s-t-u-d-y, study; method, m-e-t-h-o-d, method'. This is surely boring and inefficient. Another significant drawback to this traditional way of word memorization is that you never know how to utilize your seemingly large vocabulary. In addition, you may know only one meaning of each word. So what can we do to enlarge our vocabulary?

I suggest that words be memorized in phrases, in sentences and in passages. In a context, words are much easier to understand. Also, in this way, you can master the usage of each word. If a word appears frequently in an article, you may memorize it after you finish reading the article; if it doesn't, you can read the article over and over again so as to memorize it. It's far more interesting to enlarge your vocabulary in this way, isn't it?

策略提示：在上下文中（如词组中、句中、段落中）记单词更有效。



(to be continued)

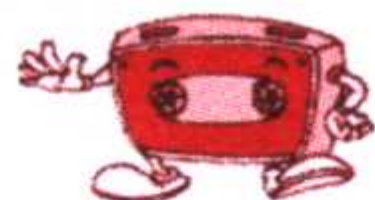
# Unit 1 Hobbies



## Accessing Meaning

1. Spot the problems in the sentences below and put them right.

- 1) Watch out! Run on the ice is dangerous.
- 2) Jack doesn't enjoy watching the film. He fell asleep.
- 3) Li Ming's family use to live in Shanghai but they moved to Guangzhou last year.
- 4) Zhang Hua liked singing before a great number of people but now she is not shy at all.
- 5) She likes reading a lot. She only reads when she's walking along the street.
- 6) His boss was so cruel to them. He even allowed them a break after hours of working.



1.1 Listen and check.

2. Before you listen to a talk between Peter and Mary do the following tasks.

2.1 Choose appropriate hobbies from the table below and write them in the spaces.

- |                    |                         |                          |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. watching TV     | B. riding a horse       | C. observing(观察) the sky |
| D. gardening       | E. surfing the internet | F. collecting leaves     |
| G. lifting weights |                         |                          |
| H. fishing         | I. paper-cutting        | J. climbing mountains    |

- 1) An indoor person is likely to have hobbies such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) An outdoor person is likely to have hobbies such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Are you an indoor person(IP) or an outdoor person (OP)? \_\_\_\_\_.

2.2 Now listen and tick (✓) the best answers.

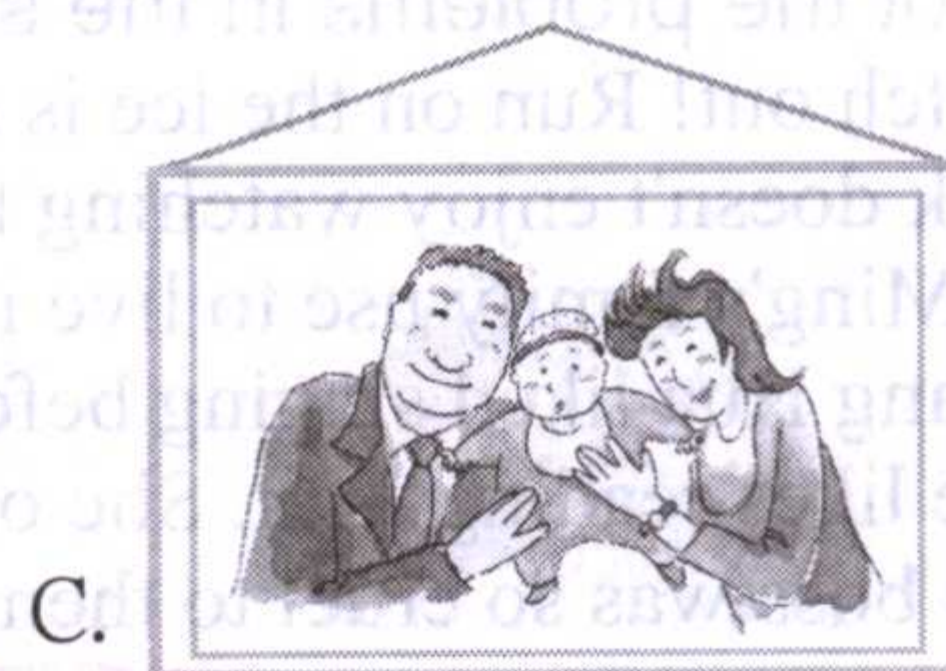


Questions	Possible answers		Your choice
1) What were Peter and Mary talking about?	A	Their jobs	
	B	Their hobbies	
	C	Their travel plan for this summer	
2) Where did Peter think of going?	A	France	
	B	London	
	C	Sports centre	
3) What did Mary think about skiing?	A	It's dangerous.	
	B	It's enjoyable.	
	C	It's not easy to learn.	
4) According to Mary, skiing will be less expensive if one:	A	Lives far from the skiing place	
	B	Lives near the skiing place	
	C	Has the convenient transport	
5) Which of the following hobbies is Peter very likely to be interested in?	A	Reading novels	
	B	Watching TV	
	C	Running	

3. Xiaohua's Grandma has been invited by the BBC World Service to talk about her favourite hobby----paper cutting. Listen and do the exercises.

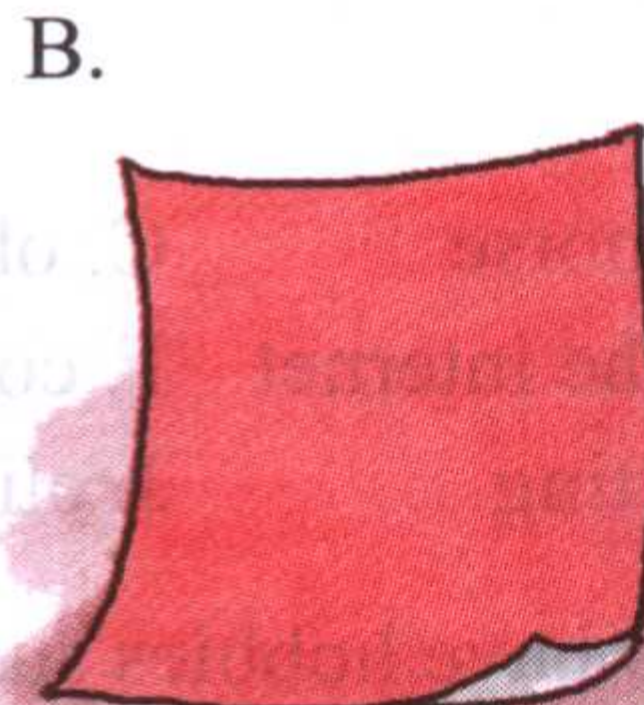


1) Which of the following pictures best describes Grandma's hobby?



2) Name three subjects that paper cutting can describe: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Which of the following colours is not likely to be used for paper cutting?



4. Read the passage about leaf collecting.

#### Vocabulary

stem *n.* 主干    vein *n.* 纹理

#### How to collect leaves

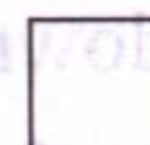
I had a hobby when I was young. It was collecting leaves. I loved all the beautiful colours of the leaves in Autumn. Then I became a scientist. A scientist who studies leaves like me is called a 'botanist'. If you want to be a botanist, all you need for now is a notebook, a pencil and some glue. To start with, go and collect leaves from three different trees. Then stick a leaf from each tree on different pages in your notebook. Write down where you found the leaf, what kind of tree it came from, and how leaves differ from each other. Make a drawing of the leaf and label the stems and the veins and measure how long and how wide it is. If you keep on collecting different leaves in your note book you'll soon learn a lot about the leaves.

4.1 Now order the pictures below to describe the process of leaf collecting. Write A,B,C and D in the boxes.

1)



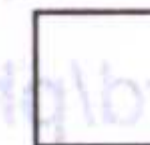
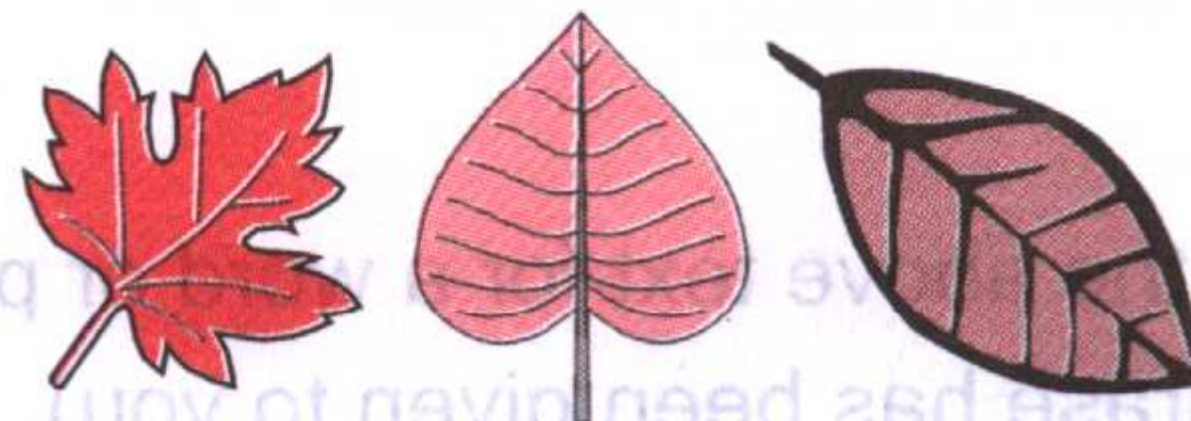
2)



3)



4)



5. Read the following and do the exercise.

Walking is a wonderful hobby. It keeps you healthy and fit and it helps you to explore the natural world.

In Britain there are many books you can buy that will help you find the perfect walk for you. You can find walks which are only three miles long or you can go trekking for a whole day and cover as many as 25 miles!

A very beautiful part of Britain to walk in is Cornwall. Cornwall has a very rocky shoreline and you can walk along the cliffs and feel the wind in your hair.

If you have a guidebook it may give you directions for your walk like these:

### *Starting Place*

The National Trust car park at Coombe Farm. This is on the A3082 just outside Fowey.

### *Directions*

Leave the car park entrance and turn down the second track on the right, signed "Coombe Haven 3/4 mile". Fifty metres before a metal gate, at a signpost, go over a stone stile on the right signed "Coombe Haven" and follow the steep path down through the trees to reach the beach at Coombe Haven. From the beach go left along the coast path up a short, very steep section at first, over a stile then out along the edge of Alldays Fields (with its memorial stone dedicated to G. James Allday). Look behind you for a view of the lighthouse.

### *What to look out for*

Fowey is a very busy yachting and boating centre and there are always vessels coming in and out of the estuary, including fishing boats. The plant and bird life in the area is prolific.

Look in the above text for a word or phrase which means (The first letter of the word/phrase has been given to you).

策略提示：当你不懂得用一两个单词或短语表达意思的时候，你可使用稍长一些但较为简单的英语句子或词组表达你的意思。



	Answer
a long walk which often involves climbing hills	t _____
a place where you can cross from one field into another	s _____
a very narrow road or path	t _____
all types of boats	v _____
an organization which looks after the countryside in the UK	N _____
in great numbers	p _____
the name of a road in the UK	A _____
the place where the sea meets the land	s _____

# Unit 1 Hobbies

## Producing Meaning



1. Read the passage, one sentence at a time. Listen to the same sentences read by a native speaker. Make a comparison and assess how good your reading is. Make a list of words or bits of words that you often mispronounce. Can you see any patterns in these?

Hello, my name is Jane. I'm a high school student. My hobbies are tennis, books, music, and computer games.

Tennis is mostly an open air game but tennis is played in the hall too. Two or four players usually play this game on many different surfaces. Millions of people in the world play tennis because it is a very interesting game. When you go to play tennis, you must first of all have a tennis-racket and ball. Tennis is an expensive sport in our country. The rent for the court is 40 yuan per hour. And the racket isn't very cheap either. My favourite players are my friends Susan and Margaret.

In my leisure time I like reading the books. My favourite writer is Lu Xun. I enjoy reading his novels very much. They help me know a lot about China's past.

I'm interested in music, especially pop music. My great hobby is playing computer games. I'm good at playing computer. Sometimes I even spend six or seven hours playing with the computer at weekends.

1.1 Listen to the same passage read by a native speaker. Make a comparison and assess how good your reading is.



2. Talk about your hobbies with your partner. Use the following questions to help you.

- 1) What do you do in your spare time?
- 2) What is your favourite hobby?
- 3) What kind of books do you like reading? Why?
- 4) What kind of sports do you like best? Why?
- 5) What kind of music do you like best? Why?

3. Talk to your father/ mother/ classmate/ ... Ask him/ her 'What did/ didn't you use to do five/ten years ago?' Take notes by filling in the table, and then talk to your partner about what you have found.

name	how long ago?	used to...	didn't use to...

4. Look at the pictures and write down the jobs people do. Then make reasonable guesses about what they used to do when they were young. Pretend you are showing these pictures to a friend.



- 1) She is a teacher now. When she was young, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) He is a scientist now. When he was young, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) She is a singer now. When she was young, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) She is an engineer now. When she was young, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Look at the pictures. Pretend that you are old and you are describing to a young child what people used to do when these things did not exist. Your partner (the young child) should react to what you are saying by using phrases like: "really; wow!; incredible; life must have been hard!"



For example:

1) People used to keep food by salting it.

2) \_\_\_\_\_.

3) \_\_\_\_\_.

4) \_\_\_\_\_.

5) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Work with a partner. You complete the sentences with your own ideas. Your partner has to disagree with everything you say and give a reason. Then swap roles.

For example:

You: Learning English is important.

Partner: No, it isn't! Science is much more important!

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is important.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is fun.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is useful.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is bad for you.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is good for you.

7. Complete the sentences with *even/not even*.

- 1) Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday. It's -5°C.
- 2) The English exam is very difficult. \_\_\_\_\_ failed.
- 3) My cousin lost 50 yuan yesterday. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. This morning I lost my purse and it's worth 100 yuan.
- 4) I haven't written to anybody for months ---- \_\_\_\_\_.

8. How have your personalities (性格)\ habits,...changed over the last few years?  
Write down some things you used to be, or enjoy, or do, and what led to the  
change(s). (about 110 words)

[illegible]

# Unit 1 Hobbies



## Assessing Progress

1. Listen and match the hobbies with the people. (10%)



- | Hobbies            | People |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1) coin collecting | John   |
| 2) painting        | Paul   |
| 3) toy collecting  | Maggie |
| 4) dancing         | Susan  |
| 5) woodworking     | David  |

策略提示: 要完成此任务, 你不必听懂文中的每一个单词, 听清关键词十分重要。此题中, 名字和提及的爱好都是关键词。



2. Listen and fill in the table. (20%)



	Name	Hobbies
1)	Kelly	
2)	Vivian	
3)	Kevin	
4)	Pauline	
5)	Amanda	

3. Answer the following questions. (10%)

1) What do you often do in your spare time?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What is your favourite sport?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Why do you like it?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Do you do your hobby with other people?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What can you learn from your hobby?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Complete the letter with the words in the box. (12%)

bicycles	but	dinner	children
food	husband	lunch	reading
rooms	wants	walking	swimming

Dear Simon,

We're having a good time. We like our hotel. The \_\_\_\_\_  
are very good and the \_\_\_\_\_ is delicious. My \_\_\_\_\_  
John, goes \_\_\_\_\_ every day. He \_\_\_\_\_ me to go with  
him \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like walking. As you know, I like \_\_\_\_\_  
so I have lots of books with me. The \_\_\_\_\_ like the water.  
They go \_\_\_\_\_ every day. They have their \_\_\_\_\_ here  
and they go riding every day before \_\_\_\_\_. But now it's  
time for \_\_\_\_\_. I'll see you next week.

Love  
Vivian

5. Complete the sentences with 'used to'. ( 18 %)

Model: Miss Green lives in a flat now. She used to live in her parents' house.

- 1) Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ in a house. He used to live in an apartment.
- 2) Now the MAP Advertising office is in the suburbs. The company \_\_\_\_\_  
in the centre of town.
- 3) Jim now works in England. He \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.
- 4) Mr. Johnson has a sports car now. He \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike.
- 5) Annie uses a word processor. She \_\_\_\_\_ a typewriter.
- 6) Julia \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank. She used to work for MAP Advertising.
- 7) " \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ go to school on foot?"  
"No, I \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus."