

RIDE THE WAVE

初中英语

学习策略指导 ③



Ernesto Macaro

黄丽燕 郭涛

著



新世纪出版社

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第三册

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广州市教育局教学研究室 审定



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

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ISBN 7-5405-2868-0



9 787540 528683 >

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：广东省农垦总局印刷厂
规 格：787mm×1092mm 1/16 8印张 字数158千
版 次：2004年8月第1版
次：2006年1月第3次印刷
书 号：ISBN 7-5405-2868-0/G·1942
定 价：9.60元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读，请与承印公司（020-87290355）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，并包括 ‘project’，‘game’ 等需要运用综合能力完成的任务)
- Section IV Assessing Progress (学习评价)

本书由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、广州市教育局教学研究室英语高级教师）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。审阅并提出修改意见人员包括黄子成（广州市教育局教学研究室英语特级教师）和鲁宗干（广州市教育局教学研究室英语特级教师）。校对人员包括曹国玲（广州市教育局教学研究室英语高级教师），王嘉琳（广州市南武中学英语一级教师）和肖敏茹（广州市广雅中学英语高级教师）。

本书在使用过程中，如有不当之处，欢迎专家和师生指正。



广州市教育局教学研究室

2004年8月

Unit 1 Doing things the right way

Managing Learning

Using keyword technique to memorize vocabulary

策略提示：关键词法是一种有效的记忆单词的方法。以记'twelve'这个单词为例，这种方法包括三个步骤：1. 想出一个发音与twelve相同或相似的中文词，如“跳舞”，这个词称为关键词；2. 想象一幅图，图中把‘跳舞’的意义与‘twelve’的意义结合在一起，因而形成一副12个人在跳舞的图，以帮助记忆twelve的发音及意义。由于中文的发音与英文有很多的不同，因而使用这种方法时有时可能会碰到困难。

The keyword technique for memorizing vocabulary. This is a very useful vocabulary learning strategy for more difficult words.



This is a difficult strategy for Chinese students because not many sounds of Chinese sound like English sounds. But it is possible to make some connections.

| Chinese word | English word |
|--------------|--------------|
| 芒果 | mango ... |

Link image

Now try thinking of Chinese/English word images.

Also you can make some link words using just English.

For example the word "to peter out" means to decrease gradually before coming to an end. You could remember it by using an image of a boy called Peter going out through a door and gradually getting smaller and smaller until you can't see him any more.

Try thinking of images for the following difficult English words (look them up in a dictionary if you don't know them):

pelican
boisterous

formidable
garrison

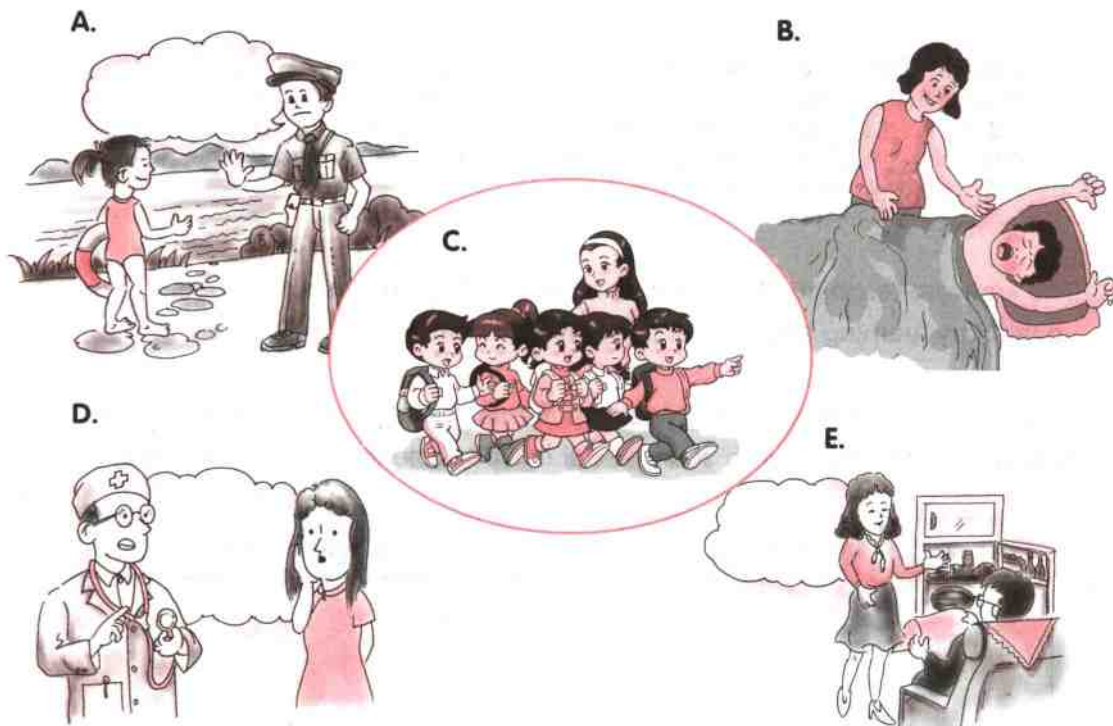
Unit 1 Doing things the right way

Accessing Meaning



1. Look at the pictures below and match the words with the pictures.

hospital bedroom kitchen riverbank pavement



1.1 Listen and match the pictures with the dialogues and explain your choice by writing down one or two words from the conversations.



- 1) Dialogue one (Picture D) Word(s) eyes, medicine
- 2) Dialogue two (Picture) Word(s) _____
- 3) Dialogue three (Picture) Word(s) _____
- 4) Dialogue four (Picture) Word(s) _____
- 5) Dialogue five (Picture) Word(s) _____

策略提示：特别留意关键词是提高听力水平的一个好办法。一般来说，句中的关键词会重读，有时会被重复或解释。

1.2 Listen again and check.

2. Before you read, think about the following questions.

- 1) Does your school have a library or reading room? If so, what rules do you have to follow?
- 2) Why do people keep quiet in the library?
- 3) Why do people handle books with care?



2.1 Read and check if some of the readers' behaviours are good (✓) or bad (✗), and then complete the chart.

You must not

- 1) drink and eat here.
- 2) talk loudly.
- 3) turn on your mobile.
- 4) use your camera here.
- 5) read e-mail on these computers.
- 6) handle books with dirty hands.
- 7) put open books face down.
- 8) make notes in the book.
- 9) leave the books on the table when you leave.
- 10) take the book out of the reading room.

For further advice, visit <http://www.library.com/rules>

| Comment on this behaviour in the reading room of a library | good behaviour | bad behaviour |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1) A reader received phone calls. | | ✗ |
| 2) A reader held books with clean hands. | | |
| 3) A reader forgot to put the book in the right place after reading it. | | |
| 4) A reader took photos last Monday. | | |
| 5) A reader never puts open books face down. | | |
| 6) A reader ate a sandwich there yesterday. | | |
| 7) A reader once took the book out of the reading room. | | |
| 8) A reader took the book out of the reading room. | | |
| 9) A reader sometimes uses a pencil to make notes on the book. | | |
| 10) A reader often checks his e-mails on the computer. | | |

2.2 Do you and your classmates follow the rules? Think why they are important.

3. Work in pairs or alone, ask the following questions before reading.

- 1) Why do people these days like to travel by plane?
- 2) Have you been to the airport before?
- 3) What are some important rules to follow when travelling by air? And why are they important?

3.1 Read and link the sentences with the pictures.

Vocabulary

passport *n.* 护照

valuable *adj.* 有价值的

luggage *n.* 行李

announcement *n.* 宣布

TRAVEL TIPS

Before you go to the airport, make sure you take your passport and ticket. Remember to take them with you all the time and take good care of them. You mustn't lose them because they are very important when you travel. Also, follow the rules on the back of the ticket when you prepare your luggage. The ticket tells you how much you can carry for free. You mustn't put in anything dangerous in the luggage or your handbag. Do not put valuable things in the luggage either. Again, if you are not sure, go and ask the staff there. If you are not sure about the luggage you can give the airport a ring.

Always remember, a plane never waits for you! You have to leave for the airport a bit earlier as this gives you extra time. First thing you have to do when you arrive, is to check in your luggage and get your boarding pass. Second, you have to go through the checkpoints for security reasons. You have to go through a machine there. You have to take off your coat and empty your pockets. The machine will check you and your hand luggage. If it's ok, you can go through to the waiting room. In there, you can do a bit of shopping if you like or have a rest near your boarding gate. It's important to pay attention to the TV screen or announcements because they will give you the time of boarding. But don't be late for boarding.

Have a nice flight and enjoy your holiday!



- () 1) Make sure you have your passport and ticket before you leave.
- () 2) Before boarding stay somewhere near the boarding gate.
- () 3) You get your boarding pass when you check in.
- () 4) You can do a bit of shopping.
- () 5) You have to go through the checkpoint and take off your coat.
- () 6) Arrive at the airport a bit early but don't forget the time.

3.2 Read the passage again to put the pictures in the correct order.

4. Match column I with column II.

- I**
- 1) A pilot
 - 2) A mechanic
 - 3) A singer
 - 4) A farmer
 - 5) A hairdresser
 - 6) An actor
 - 7) A shop assistant
 - 8) A waiter

- II**
- A. makes films
 - B. sells things
 - C. cuts hair
 - D. flies an airplane
 - E. works on a farm
 - F. sings songs
 - G. mends cars
 - H. serves people in a restaurant

策略提示：个人完成或与同伴合作，练习给出某单词的英文定义是一种有效的培养英文思维，扩展词汇量的策略。



5. Listen to an interview with a pilot and tick (v) which question has been asked in the interview.



- 1) () Why did you choose the job?
- 2) () How did you get the job?
- 3) () Do you enjoy your job?
- 4) () What advice can you give to young people?
- 5) () When do you want to retire?
- 6) () What are the important things needed to become a pilot?

策略提示：带着问题去听是提高听力水平的策略之一。



5.1 Listen again and answer the questions.



- 1) What helped Uncle Liu to choose a job as a pilot?
- 2) What are the important skills needed in becoming a pilot, according to Uncle Liu?
- 3) Do you believe that women and men have equal opportunities (平等的机会) to become pilots?
- 4) What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a pilot?
- 5) Your classmate wants to become a pilot in the future. What advice do you want to give him or her? (Using 'have to' and 'mustn't')

Unit 1 Doing things the right way

Producing Meaning

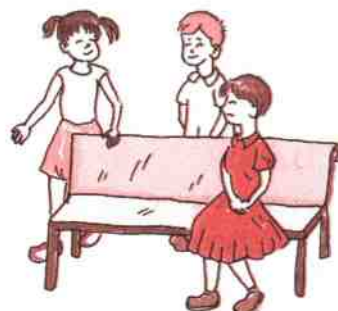


1. Work in groups. Take turns to give instructions, report what your classmate said and do the actions.

Example: A: Stand up.

B: A told you to stand up.

C: (Stand up.)



2. In groups, write down as many jobs as you can.

Example: teacher

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

3. Ask your classmates 'What do you want to be when you grow up?' and then take notes.

| Name | She/ He wants to be... | Name | She/ He wants to be... |
|------|------------------------|------|------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4. First, discuss in groups: What must/ mustn't/ needn't/ can/ have to you do if you want to be a teacher/ doctor/ reporter/ pilot/ footballer...? Then, write down some of your ideas.

1) A piano player must practise a lot.

2) A _____ mustn't _____.

3) A _____ can _____
if he/ she likes.

4) A _____ needn't _____.

5) A _____ has to _____.

5. You are an English teacher. What will you say to the class about rules in the classroom? Write down your notes using must/ mustn't/ have to/ can/ needn't.

Example: You must listen to me carefully when I'm talking.

1) _____.

2) _____.

3) _____.

4) _____.

5) _____.

6. Your father can't hear what your mother is saying to him. Please report what she said.

Example:

Mum: Daddy, don't wear that blue shirt.

You report: "Mother told you not to wear that blue shirt."

1) Buy some bread when you come back tonight.

2) Please feed the cat before you go to work.

3) Please don't leave the windows open.

4) Can you come back home earlier today?

5) Can you do the gardening this Saturday?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

7. Write a short story (100-110 words) which took place during your summer holidays.

Prompt

Before you begin your writing, think about the following questions:

- 1) What makes you write down this particular story?
- 2) When did the story happen?
- 3) How many people were there in the story?
- 4) Who were those people?
- 5) What did the people do in the story?
- 6) What was the ending of the story?
- 7) Do you think your classmates will be interested in your story? Why/ Why not?

策略提示：你可以首先用中文来构思文章。





Project

Writing Lists

Work in groups. Write a list on one of these topics: 'Dos and Don'ts in classrooms', 'Dos and Don'ts in libraries', or 'Dos and Don'ts at home'.

Prompt

You may think about what you **must / mustn't/ can/ needn't** do in **classrooms/ in libraries/ at home**.

Dos and Don'ts in classrooms

-
-
-

Share your work with other groups by posting them in the classroom.

If possible, you may write lists about 'Dos and Don'ts in foreign countries (such as in the UK)'. You're asked to find out the differences between China and these countries. You may use the Internet to help you.

Unit 1 **Doing things the right way**

Assessing Progress

Self-assessment

Do you have any kind of study plan for the new term? Please write down some of your ideas that you think will improve your English.

Unit 1 Doing things the right way

Assessing Progress



1. Listen and report the orders or requests by filling in the blanks.(10%)



- 1) Susan told you _____ on Friday morning.
- 2) David asked you _____.
- 3) Mr Green told you _____.
- 4) Miss Liu told you _____.
- 5) Linda asked you _____.

2. Sam is talking about his interests. Listen and write short answers to the questions.(20%)



- 1) What does Sam want to do?
_____.
- 2) What is Sam good at?
_____.
- 3) What did Sam's mother buy two years ago?
_____.
- 4) Who are Sam's students?
_____.
- 5) Where does Sam run his class?
_____.

3. Suppose you are a boss(老板), you are telling a new employee (雇员) about some important rules and regulations on the job , using "must" or "mustn't".(20%)

1) Model : You are in an ice cream shop .

(√) wear your uniform

(×) make the ice cream too large

You must always wear your uniform .

You mustn't make the ice cream too large .

2) You are in the kitchen of a restaurant .

() wear clean clothes

() keep talking with workmates

3) You are in a department store .

() make a long phone call

() greet people with a smile

4) You are in the library.

() eat food in the library

() put books in the right place

5) You are in a toy factory .

() arrive by 8 a.m.

() leave the factory during working hours

6) You are in the Federal Intelligence Bureau (联邦情报局).

() ask too many questions

() work quickly and carefully

4. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the given words. (14%)

can must need have to can't

A chicken arrives in Guangzhou but he can't go through customs (海关) .

Official: Sir, passport (护照) , please .

Chicken: What , passport ?

Official: Yes , passport . 1) _____ you show me your passport ?

Chicken: Passport ? I don't 2) _____ a passport !

Official: But everyone 3) _____ a passport .

Chicken: Not me . Look, I am a chicken . Chickens don't 4) _____ have passports .

Official: Yes , they do now . Look, it's the Yangcheng Evening Newspaper. It says "From this first of January , all animals especially chickens 5) _____ have passports."

Chicken: Is it because of the bird-flu? But I don't have a passport .

Official: I'm so sorry , but you 6) _____ enter our city . You 7) _____ leave at once !



5. Read the conversation and say if the sentences are true or false. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False. (12%)

Jamie is talking on the phone to his friend Nicolas who lives in Paris, France.

Jamie: Can you wear anything you want at school?

Nicolas: Sure, we can wear our own clothes. We can wear anything we want. Why, can't you?

Jamie: No in England, well, in my school anyway, and in most schools in fact, we have to wear a uniform. We don't have to wear a blazer (that's a kind of jacket), but we do have to wear a white shirt, maroon coloured sweater and grey trousers. Can you see a picture in your mind?

Nicolas: Aah! No, I can't imagine. It doesn't sound very nice. Do you have to wear special shoes?

Jamie: No, we don't have to wear special shoes but we can't wear trainers(软运动鞋).

Nicolas: Why can't you?

Jamie: Don't ask me why. I can never understand their rules. Can you wear trainers?

Nicolas: Yeah, everyone wears trainers. I can't think of anyone who doesn't. And everyone wears a T-shirt.

Jamie: Everyone? You mean they have to?

Nicolas: Nobody tells them they have to but the other boys and girls would laugh at them if they wore a shirt.

Jamie: And do you wear special trousers?

Nicolas: No, everybody wears jeans, even the girls. Nobody says that you have to wear jeans but you would look strange if you wore trousers. People would think you were very unusual!

Jamie: So it's a bit like wearing a uniform?

Nicolas: I suppose it is really.

- () 1) In France, French students have to wear a uniform.
- () 2) Jamie's school is similar (相似) to other schools in England.
- () 3) In Jamie's school they have to wear a grey shirt and maroon trousers.
- () 4) In Jamie's school students are not allowed to wear trainers.
- () 5) In France girls prefer to wear a skirt at school.
- () 6) Jamie thinks that in France they have a kind of uniform too.

6. Please write some instructions for keeping fish . You can use the words *may; can; have to; must; mustn't; need to*(24%)

1) clean / their tank (缸) / once a month

2) not have to give food / every day

3) not leave the tank / in the hot sun

4) not pick them up / in your hands

5) give / less food / winter

6) put / green plants / in the tank

7) not buy / big fish / from shops

8) get / baby fish / from friends



Unit 2 Sports and games

Managing Learning

Using a dictionary when writing

策略提示：写作过程中，当你对某个词的使用没有把握时，可以求助于字典。用字典时，要考虑什么时候用和怎么用。遇到不懂的单词，你不必每个都查字典，应查些较为重要的词。此外，你可预测你在查字典时会碰到的问题，以提高效率。



This strategy is for when you think you know a word but you are not quite sure.

There are two strategies related to using a dictionary for checking when writing:
When?and How?

"When" means: should you check every word before you write it? The answer to this is usually "no". If you check everything you will never take any risks. So learn to be selective: how important is the word or phrase for communicating meaning? How sure are you that it's correct?

"How" means: if I look the word up in the dictionary how will I know that I will choose the right word and the right form of the word?

Look up the Chinese words (below) in your bilingual dictionary.

Strategy: try to "predict" where you might have a problem finding the right word in English for each of these Chinese words.

插手 (n.) _____

拿 (v.) _____

牛气的 (adj.) _____

高度地 (adv.) _____