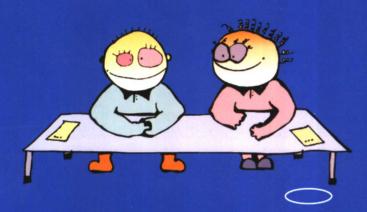




小 高 Leve

(随书赠送光盘)



(上)
◎李如云/编著





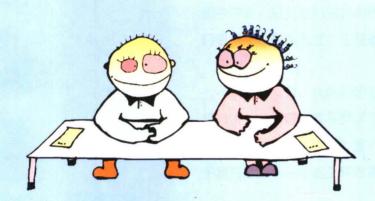
荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角 荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角小荷才 荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖 荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角小荷才 荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角小荷才露尖尖角

西苑出版社





小荷篇







西苑出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP)数据

能动英语(全三册) 小荷篇/李如云编著.

一北京: 西苑出版社, 2004.4

ISBN 7-80108-900-6

I.能... II. 李... III. 英语 - 自学参考资料

IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 028573 号

版权所有 翻印必究

能动英语——小荷篇(全三册)

著 李如云

出版发行 西苑出版社

通讯地址 北京市海淀区阜石路 15号 邮政编码 100039

电话 010-68214971

传真 010-68247120

网

th www.xycbs.com E-mail: aaa@xycbs.com

印 刷 北京画中画印刷有限公司

经 销 全国新华书店

本 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16 印张:37,125

2004年4月第1版 2004年4月第1次印刷

书 ISBN 7-80108-900-6/H • 49

全三册定价: 226.00元

(凡西苑版图书如有缺漏页、残破等质量问题,本社邮购部负责调换)

能动英语

专家顾问委员会成员 ○

金学方 王逢鑫 程慕胜 刘黛琳 梅仁毅 孙平华

能动英语教学方式生动、形象,充分开启学生的想象力,培养学生的创新意识。在教学方面简洁、方便,能被广大中、小学及偏远地区等不同层次的教学环境所采用。

——金学方先生(教育部原基础教育司司长,国家督学)

能动英语教学模式对中小学及广大初学者而言,不失为一种相当好的方法。

培养英语技能,促进教学互动。

——王逢鑫先生(北京大学教授)

这套能动英语教学法是一种可 尝试的好方法。

——程慕胜女士(清华大学教授)

学习英语没有捷径,但有规律可循。能 动英语为你领路、引航。

——刘黛琳女士(中央广播电视大学教授)

我同意对大多数英语学习者而言,语言是技能的提法。 能动英语教学法可以极大地提高英语学习的效率。

——梅仁毅先生(北京外国语大学教授)

提供英语表音密码,探索有效学习途径。 打建课堂教育平台,促进英语教学改革。 ——孙平华先生(外研社)

前言

英语学习者往往被纷繁复杂的语言现象所迷惑,认为学习英语是一件苦不堪言的差事。其 实学习英语并没有大家想象的那么复杂。我认为,学习英语不过就是学习单词和句子。单词问 题解决了,就解决句子问题;句子问题解决了,英语的听、说、读、写四项基本技能就应该是 全面过关,因而,英语能达到运用自如的境界。

语言学家把语言分成四个模块,语音和语义模块解决的是单词问题,句子结构和句子连接模块解决的是句子问题。能动英语的表音密码所解决的是单词的认读和拼写问题。能动英语的小荷篇则用创造性的句子处理和句子连接技术,同时启动句子结构和句子连接两个模块,不仅能让学生在短时间内熟练掌握英语句子的各种时态和句式变化;而且也不再需要学生死记硬背任何东西。这样,从一开始我们就能够帮助每一个学习者培养起一种超强的语言消化能力,使学习者能够快速把每一个新学的句子和已学过的句子消化成像汉语一样熟练的句子和句型。

小荷篇每个单元教授 1 至 2 个由特殊疑问句和回答组成的核心句组。通过小九九不仅让学生对核心句组的语法结构做到心中有数,而且还能熟练应用每个核心句组的各种主要句式变化。每个核心句组原则上可以无限横向扩展。以 What's your name?为例,学生可以横向掌握 What's his name? What's her friend's name? What is the name of that professor?等等。

一个核心句组同时又是一个LINK,每课课文中的LINKS之间有上、下逻辑的关联,可以按适当的顺序纵向扩展。例如核心句组1 What's your name? My name is Tom. 和核心句组2 How old are you? I'm 13. 和核心句组3 What do you do? I'm a student. 之间是有内容上的承接性和逻辑上的关联性的。LINKS可以被有机串联,这一点确保了课本中新旧内容之间的关联;学生可以把新学的内容和已经掌握的内容有机结合,连贯运用。学过的内容在反复操练、反复强化中得到内化(internalized)。

如此纵、横向扩展可以形成一张巨大的网。也就是说通过掌握有限的核心句,学生可以自由地扩展出数百、数千个既有内容又有逻辑的对话。通过提高词次量的训练把学过的内容内化到脱口而出的程度。也就是说,在语言使用过程中无须再花时间考虑语法结构,句式变换规律等,而是如同母语使用者一样把语言使用变成自觉、自发、自动的过程,不仅开口就能讲,而且开口就讲正确的句子。

对大多数人而言,语言就是技能,任何技能都需要一个熟练的过程,小荷篇帮助你更快、更好地掌握这一技能,摆脱多年学习英语却开不了口、一头雾水的窘境,尽早进入自由之境。

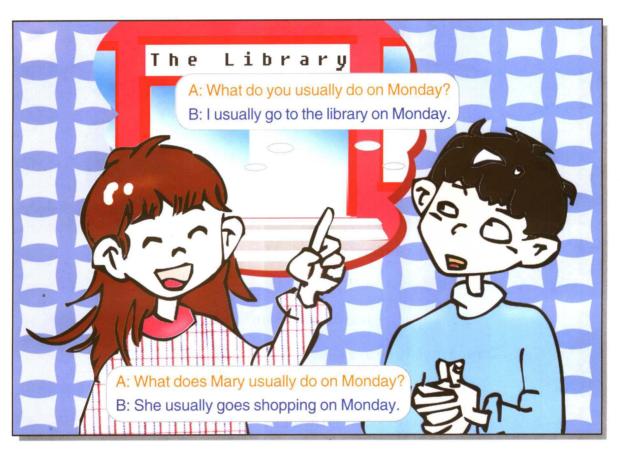
第三册(上)



1	Lesson 1	What do you do on Monday?
9	Lesson 2	When do you go to the library?
17	Lesson 3	How do you go to the library?
25	Lesson 4	Where do you study?
34	Lesson 5	Why do you study English?
43	Lesson 6	Whom do you go to school with?
52	Lesson 7	How often do you go to school?
62	Lesson 8	How long does it take you to get to school?
71	Lesson 9	How much does it cost you to go to that school?
80	Lesson 10	How do you like going to that school?
88	单词表	
96	练习答案	



Daily life -- 日常生活习惯



go swimming

go fishing

go to visit my grandparents

on Wednesday

on Thursday

at weekend









Part 1

Learn your "小九九" -- What do you do on Monday?





B: What do I usually do on Monday?

A: Yes, what do you usually do on Monday?

B: I usually go to the library on Monday.

A: Do you usually go to the library on Monday?

B: Yes, I usually go to the library on Monday.

A: No, you do not usually go to the library on Monday.

B: Don't I usually go to the library on Monday?

A: I don't think you usually go to the library on Monday.

Do you think you usually go to the library on Monday?

B: I am sure I usually go to the library on Monday.

A: OK, if you are sure you usually go to the library on Monday, I believe you usually go to the library on Monday.











Part 2 Daily activity road map -- 日常生活路线图

Link 1: What do you usually do on Monday?



B: Good morning.

Let me ask you a question,



B: What do I usually do on Monday? (to go to the library)

OK,

A: What do you usually do on Tuesday?

B: What do I usually do on Tuesday? (to go shopping)

What about Saturday?

A: What do you usually do on Friday?

B: What do I usually do on Friday? (to play tennis)

All right,

A: What do you usually do on Thursday?

B: What do I usually do on Thursday? (to go dancing)

Hmm,

A: What do you usually do on Wednesday?

B: What do I usually do on Wednesday? (to go swimming)













A: What do you usually do on Saturday?

B: What do I usually do on Saturday? (to go to see a movie)

One more question,

A: What do you usually do on Sunday?

B: What do I usually do on Sunday? (to go to a concert)



Summary

Let's go over this again. You say that you go to the library on Monday. You go shopping on Tuesday. You go swimming on Wednesday. You go dancing on Thursday. You go to see a movie on Saturday. You go to a concert on Sunday. Am I right?

Part 3 Test your reading ability

WHAT DO YOU DO ON



I do lots of things on Monday. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, I get up and get dressed.

At 6:15, I wash my face, brush my teeth, do some exercises, and take a shower. At 6:30, I have my breakfast. At 7:00 o'clock, I go to school. At noon, at 12 o'clock, I have my lunch. After lunch, I have an apple or a banana. Then I read a book or take a nap. At 1:30, we begin our class again. In the afternoon, at 1:30, I have my English class. At 2:30, I have my drawing class. At 3:30, I play baseball or ping-pong. At 4:30,



school is over. At 5:00, I go home. In the evening, at 6:30, I have dinner. At 7:00, I watch CCTV's Evening News. At 7:30, I do my homework. At 8:30, I play a game or listen to some music. At 9:00, I wash my face and my feet, brush my teeth, and get ready for bed. At 9:30, I go to bed.



What

What

What

What

What

on Monday?

in the morning?

at noon?

in the afternoon?

in the evening?

Part 4 Test your grammar

Test 1: Fill in the blanks

I usually _____ to the library on Monday. She usually _____ shopping on Monday.

A: What _____ you usually ____ on Sunday?

B: I usually ____ to a concert on Sunday.





3	A: What Mary usually on Monday? B: She usually dancing on Monday.
	A: What Mary usually on Wednesday?
	B: She usually swimming on Wednesday.
	Test 2: Choose the correct answer
) 1. What do you usually do on Tuesday?
	A: I usually go dancing on Tuesday.
	B: I usually goes dancing on Tuesday.
	C: I usually plays tennis on Tuesday.
	() 2. What does Mary do on Saturday? A: She usually play basketball on Saturday. B: She usually plays tennis on Saturday. C: She usually go to see a movie on Saturday.
	() 3. What does Tom do on Thursday? A: He usually play volleyball on Thursday.

B: He usually play ping pong on Thursday. C: He usually plays basketball on Thursday.





Part 5	Write something about what you do every day							
R								
T								

Part 6 Words & Expressions

daily	adj.	每日的、	日常的	to go swimm	ing phr.	游泳
life	n.	生活	C	to go fishing	phr.	钓鱼
usually	adv.	通常	C	visit	<i>v</i> .	拜访、参观
library	n.	图书馆		grandparent	n.	祖父母、
to go shopping	phr.	购物				外祖父母
			J			(A

Lesson 1

What do you do on Monday?

)			
	. 7	/. (3) \			of moon	la	左由在
on Monday	phr.	在星期一			at noon	pnr.	在中午
at weekend	phr.	在周末	eser.		after	prep.	在之后
ask	ν.	问	ب		banana	n.	香蕉
let	v	让		ഥ	to take a nap	phr.	小睡
to go dancing	phr.	跳舞	C	占	begin	v.	开始
to play tennis	phr.	打网球	C	H)	to play baseball	phr.	打棒球
to see a movie	phr.	看电影	C		to play ping-pong	phr.	打乒乓球
concert	n.	音乐会	<u>ر</u>	民	to play basketball	phr.	打篮球
to go to a concert				5	to play volleyball	phr.	打排球
	phr.	去听音乐会	<u>×</u>		to be over	phr.	结束
to get dressed	phr.	穿衣			to go home	phr.	回家
to wash one's face	to wash one's face				news	n.	新闻
	phr.	洗脸	C	L,	to do one's homew	ork	
to brush one's teeth			C	Ь		phr.	做家庭作业
	phr.	刷牙	¢	b	to play a game	phr.	做游戏
to do some exercises					to listen to music	phr.	听音乐
	phr.	锻炼		L,	feet	n.	脚(foot的复数
to take a shower	phr.	淋浴					形式)
to have breakfast	phr.	吃早餐	C	H	to get ready for	phr.	准备
to have lunch	phr.	吃午餐	C				
to have supper	phr.	吃晚餐					



to have dinner

phr.

吃正餐

When do you go to the library?



Daily life -- 日常生活习惯



quite early

at 6 o'clock in the morning

at 7 o'clock in the evening

get up

go to school

watch TV







When do you go to the library?

Part 1

Learn your "小九九" -- When do you go to the library?



- **A:** When do you go to the library?
 - **B:** When do I go to the library?
- **A:** Yes, when do you go to the library?
 - **B:** I often go to the library on Monday morning.
- **A:** Do you often go to the library on Monday morning?
 - **B:** Yes, I often go to the library on Monday morning.
- A: No, you do not often go to the library on Monday morning.
 - **B:** Don't I often go to the library on Monday morning?
- A: I don't think you often go to the library on Monday morning.

 Do you think you often go to the library on Monday morning?
 - **B:** I am sure I often go to the library on Monday morning.
- A: OK, if you are sure you often go to the library on Monday morning, I believe you often go to the library on Monday morning.





When do you go to the library?

Part 2 Daily activity road map -- 日常生活路线图

Link 2: When do you get up every day?

A: Hello, Helen!

B: Hello, Tom.

Let <mark>me a</mark>sk you a qu<mark>estio</mark>n,

A: When do you get up every day?

B: When do I get up every day? (at 6:00)

Ah,

A: What do you do at noon?

B: What do I do at noon? (to have my lunch, read a book, and take a nap)

4

All right,

Well,



A: When do you go to school?

B: When do I go to school? (at 7:00)

3

A: What do you do after you get up?

B: What do I do after I get up? (to wash my face, brush my teeth, do some exercises, take a shower, and have my breakfast)

Now,

