英語閱讀策略教學

- 2022 年教師研習 講義下載: https://cherelin.cc/thesis/category-25/post-1267
- 林淑媛 Chere Lin 林淑媛的世界 http://cherelin.cc / 林淑媛的小窩 http://www.chere.idv.tw

參考資料

- Average Reading Speed by Age And Grade Level
- 柯華葳 (2020)。臺灣閱讀策略教學政策與執行。教育科學研究期刊,65(1),93-114。
- 師德會訊:http://www.cet-taiwan.com > 英語教學德博士 > HelloET 會考系列文章:
- 1. 第93期《國中教育會考英語科考什麼?》105.01
- 2. 第 94 期《國中會考英語閱讀能力發展》105.03
- 3. 第 95 期《閱讀理解·首重問「好問題」!》105.05
- 4. 第96期《國中會考六大閱讀應用策略(一)》105.07
- 5. 第 97 期《國中會考六大閱讀應用策略(二)》105.09
- 6. 第 98 期《規劃國中三年的英語閱讀力》105.11
- 105 國民中小學補救教學績優楷模教學典範: 王榮俊主任
- Bloom's Taxonomy (revised version)
- 1. "Bloom's Taxonomy Revised Key Words, Model Questions, & Instructional Strategies" 下載文件。
- 2. 李坤崇教授:「修訂 Bloom 認知目標分類及命題實例」
- 未來 Family《不同階段如何教閱讀素養?從興趣萌發、閱讀理解到多元觀點》

■ 我的閱讀教學發展

《 越讀 ● 悅讀──國中英語閱讀能力分階段養成, 自信面對素養導向會考》 2021.03.31

- 1. 七上:課本相關閱讀題
- 2. 七下:逐漸脫離課本主題的課外閱讀
- 3. 七升八暑輔: 閱讀策略指導
- 4. 八上:加長閱讀篇幅
- 5. 八年級寒假: 2000 字小小說閱讀
- 6. 八下:自由閱讀、熟悉基測會考題
- ✤ 隨學生的能力而進展有快慢的調整

閱讀理解

	閱讀策略	:	每個階段採取不同的閱讀策略
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閱讀前	閱讀中	閱讀後
1. 預測 predicting	1. 提問	1. 分析和綜合
2. 預覽 previewing	2. 掌握關鍵字	analyzing & synthesizing
3. 略讀 skimming (跳	3. 經驗連結	2. 經驗連結
讀)	4. 標示 signaling	3. 重讀 [、] 提問
4. 掃瞄 scanning	5. 推論 inferring	re-reading & questioning
5. 提問 questioning:	6. 猜字意	4. 視覺化 visualizing
6 Ws—who, what, when,	guessing from context	5. 評估與修正預測
where, why, how	7. 做筆記 note taking	evaluating & revising the
6. 掌握關鍵字 key words		prediction
7. 經驗連結		6. 討論、反思文本
contextualization		discussing & reflecting
		7. 推論
		8. 比較 / 對比
		comparing / contrasting
		9.因/果、結論、主旨
		concluding
		10.作筆記、概述、整合
		paraphrasing /
		summarizing / re-
		organizing

Non-critical vs. critical reading

■ 閱讀發展層次 / 閱讀能力發展六階段

- 1. Basic Literacy 基礎識讀(指導閱讀、熟悉閱讀)
- 2. Intermediate Literacy 技巧閱讀(技巧閱讀、獨立閱讀)
- 3. Disciplinary Literacy 跨領域學習(擴展閱讀、自由閱讀)

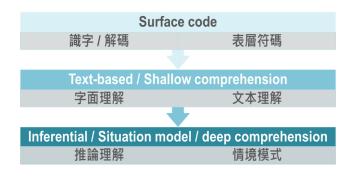
Shanahan, T. & Shanahan, C. (2008). Teaching disciplinary literacy to adolescents: Rethinking contentarea literacy. *Harvard educational review*, 78(1), 40-59. **Disciplinary Literacy**

Intermediate Literacy

Basic Literacy

■ 閱讀理解發展層次

Van Dijk, T. A. & Kintsch, W. (1983). Strategies of Discourse Comprehension. New York: Academic Press.



- 鄭圓鈴《從螞蟻式到蜜蜂式的閱讀學習》2013.07.15
- 學習遷移 A-M-T
- 1. Acquire--knowledge & skills
- 2. Make Meaning--key principles & strategies
- 3. Transfer--learning to new situations
- PISA 閱讀歷程: 提取訊息、 統整訊息 、省思評鑑 PIRLS 閱讀歷程: 提取訊息、直接推論、詮釋整合、省思評鑑
- PIRLS 提問四層次:提取訊息、推論訊息、詮釋整合、比較評估
- 孫劍秋教授演講簡報《國際閱讀評量教學新趨勢》
- 黃國珍:《在閱讀上,你是毛利小五郎,還是柯南呢?》2019.04.07

Exercise 1 Context Matters

■ 請先看完下面文章,不要利用任何工具查詢資訊

What is an augmented reality marker?

An augmented reality marker is an image or an object that can be recognized by an AR-enabled mobile app and is used to trigger augmented reality features. When it comes to DIY projects, markers should primarily be placed on flat surfaces as bumpy, irregular or rounded surfaces deform marker images. If a trigger photo looks different depending on the angle you view it from, your AR experience won't work. The computer vision algorithm will consider all angles to be an additional marker and only be able to pair the AR content with one of the angles.

A self-service AR creator can be used to combine a marker image with the desired AR content. The audience needs to download a compatible mobile app to scan the marker image. The software then recognizes the image and pairs it with the previously prepared AR content, displaying it on the device's display in real-time.

ttps://overlyapp.com/blog/how-to-create-an-augmented-reality-marker/

■ 說說看文章在談什麼?

■ 請看老師的圖片

- 接著請看影片 1,如果有興趣,休息時間再看影片 2:
- 1. https://youtu.be/At-Zv4FmcLg
- 2. https://youtu.be/47GVkOv9RuA

Exercise 2 提問層次

- 問題的層次:設問簡單分成 local 和 global 兩類
 - 1. Local:針對文章內容出現的細節(detail)、事實(fact)而設問。
 - 2. Global:根據閱讀文章的事實整合、思考、推理而回答。答案可能不見得在文章文字裡,而是要讀出弦外之音(read between the lines)。

🕙 請先讀下列文章,再思考後面兩題問題,何者是 local / global

A man was fixing a street lamp when he saw a beautiful, young woman and three children get into a car, which was in the garden of a house near him. He saw that the car had a flat tire and tried to tell it to the woman, but it was too late. She was already driving the car out of the garden and into the busy street. When she got there, she stopped the car at the side of the street, got out and looked at the flat tire. The children stayed in the car. Very soon, another car stopped, and the driver said to her, "I'll help you." The young woman accepted gladly, and the man changed the tire for her.

After she thanked him and saw him drive away, she got into the car and drove it back into the garden, where she got out with the children, and went back to her work in the house again--with clean hands.

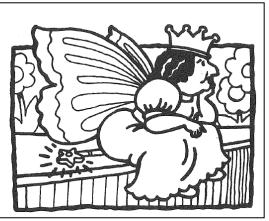
How many children did the woman go out with?
 (A) 2.
 (B) 3.
 (C) 4.

(D) 5.

- 2. What was the woman's purpose ?
 - (A) To keep her children quiet.
 - (B) To ask someone to take care of her children.
 - (C) To change the flat tire without efforts.
 - (D) To fix the lamp free of charge.

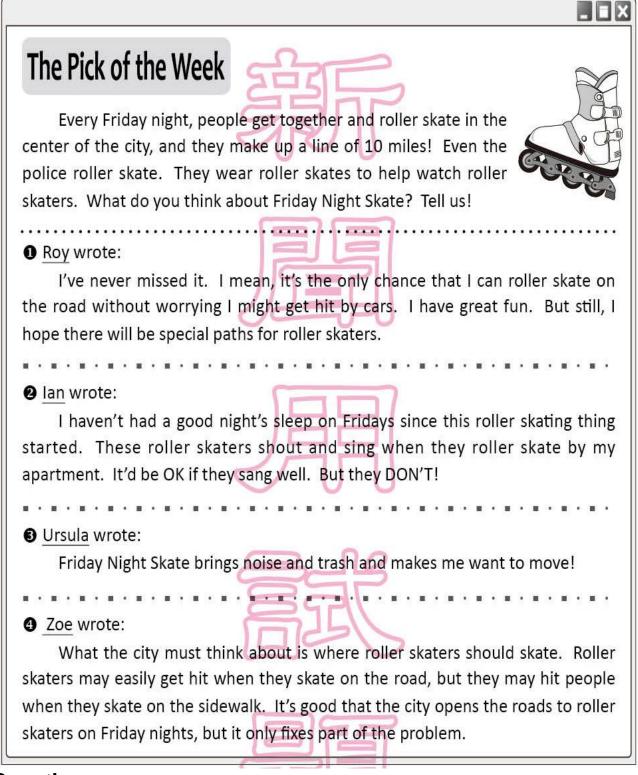
□□ 師德文教《迷你閱讀練習本1》http://www.cet-taiwan.com

The Fairy Queen was very upset. She could not find her magic wand. She looked everywhere. She sat down and was about to cry. She <u>felt</u> something under her seat. It was her wand!



? Your turn to ask a question according to the reading bellow.

🗹 AAT 103-21-23 / 111CAP 示例



Question:

[ື]ງ Exercise 3 Skimming

Tom goes to a restaurant in the early morning. He is hungry. He orders a slice of pizza, a cup of tea and a carton of milk. The waiter asks Tom if he wants something else. Tom says, he wants a piece of cheese and a bowl of soup. Tom eats all his food and pays the bill. He is full now. He goes to work. The waiter asks the reading about?

(A) Tom's restaurant.

(C) Tom's breakfast.

II. 20 seconds

I. 15 seconds

Cathy never wakes up in the morning because she never sleeps. In fact, no one needs to go to sleep. Cathy can play games all night, and she never feels tired. The first thing she does in the morning is to give her pet a food pill. Pets can be used to cure diseases, so they are very important to our lives. After feeding her pet, Cathy studies by herself. There are no schools. At lunch, she always flies a rocket to her friend's home. She always stays there until dinner.

What is the reading about?

- (A) Cathy's daily life.
- (C) Cathy's toys.

III. 30 seconds

Lasagna comes from Italy. It is made of pasta, meat, tomato sauce and cheese. Sometimes, people add eggplant. Omelet is popular in the UK. You can mix ham, onions, leeks and asparagus into the egg to make a delicious omelet. Sweet and sour pork is from China. In this dish, there are small pieces of pork, mixed with sugar, onion, garlic, pineapple and soy sauce. The sauce tastes very sweet. Curry comes from India and Thailand. You can use different meats and vegetables like broccoli and cauliflower.

What is the reading about?

(A) Countries. (B) Food.

(C) People.

(D) Animals.

66 words

(B) Tom's favorite food.

(D) Tom's job.

(B) Cathy's pets.

(D) Cathy's meals.

87 words

91 words

Mark the Answers

I. What

66 words

S What does Tom have for his breakfast? Mark the answers.

Tom goes to a restaurant in the early morning. He is hungry. He orders a slice of pizza, a cup of tea and a carton of milk. The waiter asks Tom if he wants something else. Tom says he wants a piece of cheese and a bowl of soup. Tom eats all his food and pays the bill. He is full now. He goes to work.

II. Transitional Words

91 words

🔍 When

Mark the transitional words for time sequence and mark number 1, 2, 3, etc.

 \bigcirc Why \rightarrow _____

1. Why does Cathy never wake up in the morning? Underline the reason and write (a)

2. Why are pets very important to our lives? Underline the reason and write (b)

Cathy never wakes up in the morning because she never sleeps. In fact, no one needs to go to sleep. Cathy can play games all night, and she never feels tired. The first thing she does in the morning is to give her pet a food pill. Pets can be used to cure diseases, so they are very important to our lives. After feeding her pet, Cathy studies by herself. There are no schools. At lunch, she always flies a rocket to her friend's home. She always stays there until dinner.

III. Where

87 words

Where are the popular foods from? Mark the items and the countries.

Lasagna comes from Italy. It is made of pasta, meat, tomato sauce and cheese. Sometimes, people add eggplant. Omelet is popular in the UK. You can mix ham, onions, leeks and asparagus into the egg to make a delicious omelet. Sweet and sour pork is from China. In this dish, there are small pieces of pork, mixed with sugar, onion, garlic, pineapple and soy sauce. The sauce tastes very sweet. Curry comes from India and Thailand. You can use different meats and vegetables like broccoli and cauliflower.

☑ Free Reading Speed Test: http://www.freereadingtest.com

Z Exercise 5 Predicting

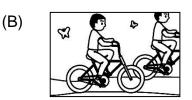
☑ 100 TNK Test 從題目回推文章內容

- 31. What is the Japanese White-eye?
 - (A) A kind of bird. (B) A famous singer.
 - (C) A small town. (D) A kind of snack.

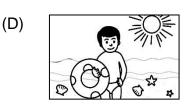
32. Bill took a lot of pictures during his trip in Taiwan. Which one is the picture he took on

July 12?





(C)



What messages should you be aware of in the reading?

🔍 Reading

Bill is an American. He visited his friend Da-wei in Taiwan. Below is Bill's diary about how the two friends spent their vacation.

July 10, 2008 😊

Today is my first day in Taiwan. Da-wei's family are very nice to me. They took me to Shiling Night Market for dinner. I bought some presents there for my family.

July 11, 2008 000

We went to a small town, Bali, and saw many things there. I also tried some interesting snacks. They were very delicious.

Da-wei knows a lot about birds. He showed me several kinds. "The <u>Japanese White-eye</u> is my favorite, because it looks cute and sings well," he said.

July 12, 2008 😊 😅 🕬

We spent the day at Fulong Beach. The weather was nice. We went swimming at the beach under the sunny blue sky.

We will go biking at Guandu tomorrow. I can't wait!

🖉 Exercise 6 主題 Topic ; Subject Matter / 主旨 Main Idea

Author's Purpose PIE: persuade, inform, entertain

■ 歷屆基測會考關於主題、主旨的提問:

- 1. What is the main idea (of the reading)?
- 2. What is the reading (mainly / talking) about?
- 3. What do we know / learn from the reading?
- 4. What is the best title of the reading?
- 5. What is the conclusion of the reading?
- 6. Which of the following is true / not true? *
- 7. What is the tone of the reading? (97-1-29, poem)
- 8. Why did Mark write this ...? / What is the ad for?
- 9. What happens in the play? (99-1-41, a doll)

10.What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix? (109-28, Later Is Better!)

2 108 CAP

ANS: B

Animals have their special ways to deal with hard times in nature. The superb fairy-wren, one kind of bright-blue bird in Australia, is one example. This year, a ten-year study showed that this small bird has eggs of different sizes in different kinds of weather. When the weather is hot and dry, there is less food for young superb fairy-wrens, and they die easily. So the mother bird will make larger eggs to help her babies grow stronger inside before they break out of the eggs into the "hungry" world. However, not all mother birds are able to do <u>this trick</u>. Only those with at

least one male child can. When the weather is "good," the mother will make smaller eggs, and her sons will bring food back for their baby brothers and sisters from the eggs. With her sons' help, the

mother can save more energy to make larger eggs when the weather is bad. Isn't this amazing?

□ male 雄性 energy 能量

23. Which is the best title for this reading?

- (A) Australia: The Best Place for Birds.
- (B) Mother Bird Fights Weather Changes.
- (C) Larger Mother Birds Have Larger Eggs.
- (D) Family Love: Brothers & Sisters Work Together.

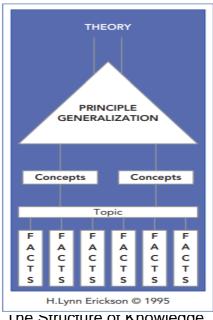
□ title 標題

2 91-2 BC Test - 大意、主旨、下結論 Drawing conclusions ANS: A A

John Keats is one of the greatest English poets. He was born in London in 1795 and started studying to be a doctor when he was only fifteen. But after he finished his studies, he gave up the idea of becoming a doctor and decided to be a poet. He wrote and soon became an important poet.

Keats spent the last three years of his life writing a lot of beautiful poems. But he did not have a happy life at that time. In fact, he got seriously sick, and could not get married to the girl he loved. Still, he wrote about love and beautiful things in his poems. These poems have made many sad people happy. One of his famous poems is about fall. In this poem Keats showed his love for this world even in his bad health. Keats died at the young age of twenty-five, but both the poet and his poems will always be remembered.

- 35. What is the best title for the reading?
 - (A) Keats' Life and His Poems.
 - (B) How to Read Keats' Poems.
 - (C) Beautiful Poems about Love.
 - (D) Great Poets Who Died Young
- 37. What can we conclude from the reading?
 - (A) Life could be short but art is long.
 - (B) Everyone should learn to read poems.
 - (C) Being a doctor is better than being a poet.
 - (D) A poet usually becomes famous after he dies



I NE STRUCTURE OF KNOWIEDGE

经 另見 <u>110-15、25</u>

The Structure of Knowledge

Erickson, H. L. (2008). Stirring the head, heart, and soul: Redefining curriculum, instruction, and concept-based learning.(3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin. (圖片取自: TeachingScience)

(28-31)

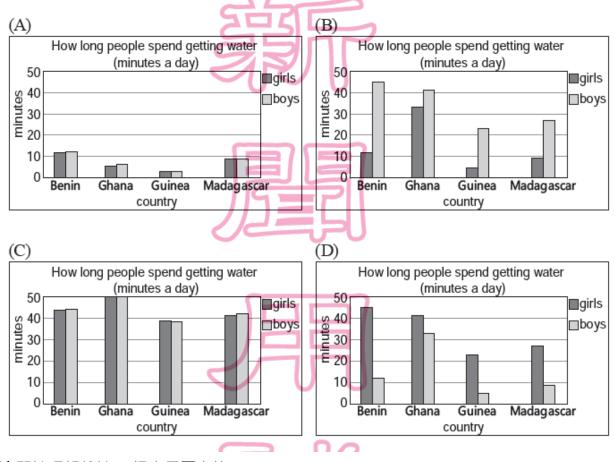
<u>The idea</u> may hit you once or twice a year. You come home on a hot summer day, hoping to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. However, in many parts of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs.

In countries like Tanzania, water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show Tanzanian girls who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school than those who live an hour away. More time spent collecting water means less time for learning. For these girls, "Knowledge is power" is not just words; it is a sad fact in real life. With less time spent at school, their chances of getting well-paid jobs are small, and they often have no voice in important matters, like who to marry. These girls are often married into poor families. They have little money or knowledge to take care of their children, who often end up dying young. For the baby girls who are lucky enough to live, their life may still center around "water," just like it did for their mothers.

- 28. What does <u>The idea</u> mean in the reading?
 - (A) Water is important in one's everyday life.
 - (B) Water is not just about one's everyday needs.
 - (C) It is nice to have a cool bath on a hot summer day.
 - (D) We should not take a bath when there is little water.
- 29. What is the reading mostly about?
 - (A) Why it is important to save water.
 - (B) How water may give a country power.
 - (C) How water may play a part in one's future.
 - (D) Why it is hard to get water in poor countries.
- 30. What do we know from the reading?
 - (A) Children in poor countries die from drinking dirty water every day.
 - (B) Girls who spend little time at school have a harder life when they grow up.
 - (C) Girls in countries like Tanzania are often paid less for the same job than the boys are.
 - (D) Children from poor families are often kept from school to take care of younger children.

31. Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?





- 閱讀理解雜誌: 坦尚尼亞之旅
- Water Princess
- 🔰 Four Feet, Two Sandals

2 100-1 BC Test 類推-共同概念轉到其他案例

ANS: B

http://www.wordmuseum.com

Word Museum

Did you know the meaning of a word may change over time? Many English words we know now had different meanings a long time ago. One example is the word *nice*.

Around the year 1300, *nice* was first used in English to mean 'stupid.' Two hundred years later, *nice* began to carry a "better" meaning. If people said a book was written *nicely*, they meant the book was written 'clearly' or 'carefully,' not 'stupidly.' After 1800, *nice* began to take its modern meanings like 'kind' or 'friendly.' Since then, people have thought of *nice* as a word with "good" meanings.

A "good" change of a word's meaning like this example of *nice* is called amelioration. Though we don't use *nice* to mean 'stupid' anymore, it is fun to know how much a word's meaning can change from its start!

+ For more examples of amelioration, see <u>next page</u>.

- 36. Here are four sentences from the Word Museum. Which is most likely to appear on the <u>next page</u>?
 - (A) The word silly used to mean 'happy,' but now it means 'stupid.'
 - (B) The word terrific used to mean 'terrible,' but now it means 'excellent.'
 - (C) The word girl used to mean 'a young person,' but now it means 'a young woman.'
 - (D) The word *telephone* is cut short to phone, but the two words mean the same thing.

. . . .

Alec:	So, what do you think about it?
Ellie:	It'sinteresting.
Alec:	Oh, no, don't say that.
Ellie:	The first thing you should know about Olivia is that she's scared of anything with
	six legs. I don't think she'll be able to walk past the gate of Buzzing World.
Alec:	But she loves butterflies! Well, she loved the photos of butterflies I took last time

I was there. Ellie: Only when they're not moving.

Alec: Fine. I'll just take her somewhere else, and that'd be OK. Right?

Ellie: Umm, you're taking her to Wavelength for dinner?

Alec: What's wrong with that?

- Ellie: I wouldn't say a dead fish is really her idea of a nice dinner, and this restaurant sells seafood...
- Alec: Now you're wrong about this one. She loved my mom's fish balls. She had several last time!
- Ellie: OK, let's ask someone else. Oh, there's Lori. Hey, Lori, could you look at Alec's plan? He's taking Olivia out.
- Lori: Wow! Everything's written down on paper! Hmmm... I thought you wanted her to be your girlfriend.

Alec: I do!

Lori: If you follow this plan, I'm sure it'll be your only date with her.

31. Emily is a friend of Olivia's. If she agrees with Lori, what would she most likely say to Alec?

- (A) "This is just what Olivia would want!"
- (B) "You never know what a girl like Olivia would want."
- (C) "Make a different plan or have a date with a different girl!"
- (D) "She never cares what she does on a date; she cares who she has a date with."

Exercise 8 Context Clue 上下文猜字意

Types of Context Clue

- 定義型 Definition Clue
- 系列型 Series Clue
- 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement
- 反義字 Antonym / 對比 Contrast Clue
- 經驗連結 Experience Clue
- 整合推論 Inference Clue

2 99-1 BC Test -- 定義型Definition Clue + 圖文轉化

ANS: D

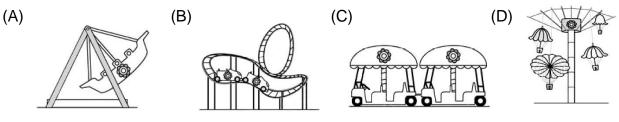
- Alice: Hi, Jerry, I heard you had fun with Peggy in Merry Park yesterday.
- Jerry: Yes. We had a great time there. Why didn't you come with us? We got there by bus in only ten minutes.

Alice: I know, but the ticket is more expensive on the weekend. Also, I've been there many times since it opened five years ago. Did you try the <u>Dandelion Seat</u> there? It's so popular that people have to wait for over an hour to get a ride.

- Jerry: You mean those flower-like umbrellas that fly high in the sky?
- Alice: Yes. I enjoyed riding on the Dandelion Seat and looking over the city. It was a great experience.

Jerry: Eh...I liked taking the train to get around the park better. I don't think it's fun to ride in the air. I'd feel like I could fall down any time.

- Alice: Maybe you would like it more at night. It's wonderful to see the beautiful lights below your feet.
- Jerry: Well...I'm afraid of high places.
- Alice: Oh, I see. That's too bad.
- 37. What may the "Dandelion Seat" look like?



🖉 另參考:

101 BC Test 42. What does <u>avant-garde</u> mean in the reading?

95-1 BC Test 38. What may Mola Mola look like?

SYAJH 9-1-2, 101.11.27 -- 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement Clue
 生字後 + like, or, such as, 或連接號(dash -) 接一段解釋的文字。

One of the Maori's favorite legends is about a child, Maui. Maui wanted to go fishing with his brothers, but he was not allowed, so he hid in their <u>waka</u>, or fishing boat. When he was found, he begged not to send him back. Because his brothers would not share their bait, he used his own blood and threw his fishing line in the water. He caught a very big fish and pulled so hard on the line to bring the fish up that he put one foot on the edge of the waka for more power. When he brought the fish in, he was hit to break the edge of the boat and fall into the sea, creating the Kaikoura Peninsula, a town in the northeast of New Zealand's South Island.

48. What does "<u>waka</u>" mean? (A) A house. (B) A ship. (C) A fish. (D) A town.

2 109-22 定義型 + 同義字 Synonym / 重述Restatement + 圖文轉化 ANS: B



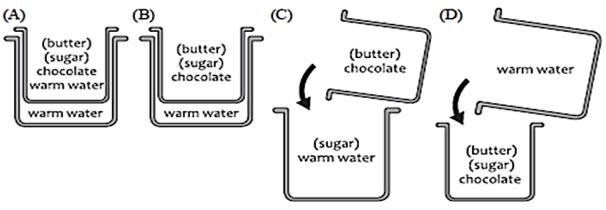
Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

First, break the chocolate into small pieces and put them in the smaller pot. Usually when making chocolate desserts, you'll need to mix chocolate with butter and sugar. So if you do, put <u>them</u> in the pot too.

Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will become hard and cannot be used.

Keep mixing for about five to ten minutes, and the job is done. Easy, right?

22. From the reading, which picture best shows the "bain-marie" way of working with chocolate?



2 100-1 BC Test 反義字Antonym / 對比Contrast Clue

There are many kinds of dances, but each has its own rules.

We dance excitedly or slowly to fast or sweet music;

We dance to show how we feel in happy or sad times.

When we dance, we follow different rules.

We move to the front or stay in the back.

Sometimes we dance with people;

But we won't dance without rules.

(C) You dance in a public place.

33. What do you do when you "dance solo"?

Sometimes we dance solo.

Yes, we dance differently;

(A) You dance excitedly.

2 另見102試辦會考-40

When I gave him water, the bag he carried dropped, and things inside fell out on the grass. I saw a rope, a knife, and a baseball bat. The strangest thing was that there were also a woman's shoe and a ring, and I'm sure they were not his. The man quickly put all his things back in the bag and looked at us angrily. At that moment, the picture of a man the police was looking for came to my mind. He was the crazy killer! I

was so afraid that I could not move at all. Luckily, before he could get any closer, my mom shouted from far away, and the man hurried off into the dark.

21. How do people feel when they experience something horrendous?

(B) Sad.

(A) Angry.

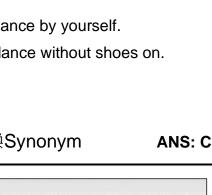
☑ 106-21 經驗連結Experience Clue + 同義字轉換Synonym

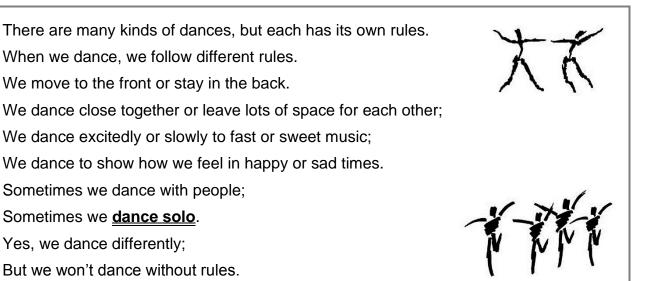
I had a horrendous experience last Saturday.

That day, my family went camping near a big lake. While my parents were preparing dinner, my brother and I were playing by the lake. A dirty man appeared from somewhere, and his face was half covered by his hair. He walked to us and asked for some water.

(B) You dance by yourself.

(D) You dance without shoes on.





(D) Tired.

(C) Scared.

ANS: B

SYAJH 8-2-2, 101.05.09 -- Experience Clue

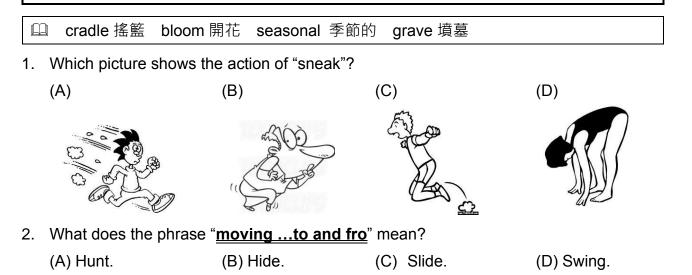
Once upon a time there was a good old woman living in a little house. She had a bed of beautiful flowers in her garden.

One night she heard the sounds of sweet singing and of babies laughing. She looked out at the window. The sounds sounded like coming from the garden, but she could see nothing. The second night she heard again the sweet singing and babies laughing. She <u>sneaked</u> softly through her garden to look closely. She found a little Fairy mother singing softly and <u>moving the flower to and fro</u> like a cradle. There was a little Fairy baby laughing and playing in each flower-cup.

The good old woman **<u>sneaked</u>** quietly back to her house, and from then on, she never picked a flower. She wouldn't let her neighbors touch the flowers, either.

The flowers grew brighter in color and larger in size day by day, and they gave out a delicious smell. They began, too, to bloom all the year round. Every night the little Fairy mothers hugged and kissed their babies and had them sleep sweetly in the flower-cups.

The good old woman died years later. The neighbors, not knowing about the Fairies, wiped out the flowers and planted seasonal food. But all of the plants died, and after that, nothing would grow there. Only the good old woman's grave grew different kinds of beautiful flowers of spring.



IO4-24 推論整合 Inference Clue → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息 ANS: B

My mother was <u>lousy at</u> cooking. To her, cooking was more like an exciting experiment. You put some of this and some of that in a pot, and you wait and see what will happen. "No experiments, no experiences." is what she would say when her experiment did not turn out good, and I heard that a lot.

My father was a good cook, and he loved to cook, too. He often said that he got my mother to marry him with a table of delicious food, not with a beautiful ring. "A family needs only one good cook," he said.

Now I am a cook myself. And I have my own restaurant. I learned how to cook from my father, of course. From him, I learned the art of cooking. But I did learn one thing from my mother. It's her famous saying: "No experiments, no experiences."

□ experiment 實驗

24. What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?

- (A) They are famous for it.
- (B) They cannot do it well.
- (C) They think it is important.
- (D) They are not interested in it.

🖌 另見

- **<u>92-2 BCT</u>** 42. What may a <u>minifisher</u> be?
- **102 BCT** 40. What does <u>autobiography</u> mean?
- **103 AAT** 18. What does <u>provenance</u> mean in the reading?
- **<u>106 CAP</u>** 28. What do we know about buying the "<u>seconds</u>" from Wonky Markt?
 - (A) You can save 20-40% if you shop for a second time.
 - (B) If you buy three boxes, you will need to pay NT\$900.
 - (C) You can choose not only their size but also their shape.
 - (D) To win the cookbook, you need to buy at least six boxes.

Exercise 9	Paraphrasing	轉述,	/ Summarizing	摘要
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Teenagers Who Changed The World

Class: _____ No.: _____ Name: _____ 1091221

Introduction

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There are some young people who have done great things before the age of 20, which many of us would be proud to have achieved in a lifetime. Those young people are seeing the problems in the world and doing something to change them. They are creating, campaigning and challenging what's around them to make a brighter future.

Let's take a look at who they are, what they have done, and, especially, how the movement changed the world.

Task:

- 1. Keyword search: "teenagers who changed the world"
- 2. Choose one of the teenagers as your target to search more information about him/her.
- 3. Summarize what they did through the process of SWBST.

Name	Age	Gender	
Nationality	Award		
Campaign			
Impact			

Vote-Taking (Allowed to write in Chinese)

10

Example: Hailey is an eight-year old girl who wanted to help the homeless have much money. So, she tried to grow fruit and vegetables and build s herself to help them. Then, many people agreed with her and helped homeless.	mall houses by
My Big Dream:	
1. The problem/challenge l've noticed.	5

- 2. The goals I hope to reach.
- 3. The action I can try to take.

Teacher's Note

- 1. 参考資源: <u>http://metro.co.uk/2015/11/20/six-people-under-20-whove-already-helped-change-the-world-5510687/</u>
- 2. 我規定不准寫馬拉拉(Malala),因為會給學生看一篇改寫的短文: http://www.chere.idv.tw/teach/rw/reading_writing/23Malala.pdf
- 3. 另參考過去做的教學引導分享:《你年紀雖小,一樣可以改變世界!》 https://flipedu.parenting.com.tw/article/1919

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☑ Exercise 10 提問層次練習

🖉 翰版 Book 4 Unit 3, Reading, Cocoa Children

People love chocolate. Americans alone buy more than 58 million pounds of chocolate for Valentine's Day, the "sweetest" time of the year. But for the cocoa child workers in the lvory Coast, chocolate doesn't taste sweet but bitter.

Child labor is a big problem in the Ivory Coast. Most cocoa child workers are between 12 and 16 years old. The farm owners make the kids work 12 hours a day. On the farm, they pick cocoa beans quickly and quietly. They work harder than most adults but only get about 65 cents a day. These little workers work on the farm for years and spend all their time there. They don't have a chance to go to school.

This story is sad. The chocolate companies behind the cocoa farms need to stop using child labor. Now, more and more people are fighting for the children's rights because they need help. Some choose not to buy chocolate from these companies, and others tell the children's stories. Let's join them and make a change.

