

## 核心素养与英语教学

戚满兰

2017年11月16-20日我们英语组一行8人到湖南岳阳参加了有关核心素养的英语研修班的学习，受益良多。我听从了龚亚夫教授的建议，专门学习了鲁子问老师关于《核心素养英语教育实践建议与实际教学案例》，大受启发。现将学习内容与大家分享。

### 核心素养将深度影响未来

- 核心素养源于**立德树人**的要求，而立德树人是《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》第12个领域“**社会改革**”的第一项战略、总体第42项深化改革战略的核心部分。
- 基于核心素养的改革不再是单纯的课程改革，甚至不再是单纯的教育改革，而是**国家的深化社会改革战略**的组成部分，核心在于**深化**
- 起跑线上的国际竞争日趋重要，而竞争的核心正在转向**价值观的竞争**，中国文化的深层变革也正在开展价值观建设
- 无论是否叫核心素养，无论其内容是什么，**指向价值观建设**的教育改革的深化，必将**深度影响未来**

## 核心素养的可能

- 此轮改革不再是课程改革，甚至不只是教育改革，而是**国家综合改革**的重要组成部分，不是教育机构主导的改革，而是**中央、国务院主导**的改革
- 国务院深化**考试招生制度改革政策率先出台**，然后才是课程标准、教材、教学改革
- 高考、高招、高教政策逐步配套改革，有**顶层设计**，属于**系统改革**，不只是墙基修补



## 中国学生**发展**核心素养体系



## 我国学生发展核心素养体系

领域	核心素养	要点
文化基础	文化底蕴	人文积淀，人文情怀，审美情趣
	科学精神	理性思维，批判质疑，勇于探究
自主发展	学会学习	乐学善学，勤于反思，信息意识
	健康生活	珍爱生命，健全人格，自我管理
社会参与	责任担当	社会责任，国家认同，国际理解
	实践创新	劳动意识，问题解决，技术应用

### 核心素养与英语教育

- 核心素养无论是**关键能力**，还是**必备品格**，都是全体学科的教育目标，英语课程基于英语语言的学习内容的**百科全书特性**，使英语课程具有发展**每一核心素养的可能**
- 由于分科教育的现实，而且各学科具有各自的**学科优势**，学科可以聚焦其中一些素养
- 《高中英语课程标准》厘定的英语学科核心素养即将落定，必将全面指导英语教育，成为义务教育英语课程标准修订的基础
- **语言能力、文化品格、思维品质、学习能力**可能被官方认定，还可有区域、学校与个人认定 鲁子问

## 英语学科核心素养：语言能力

- 语言能力是指在**社会情境**中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达**意义、意图和情感态度**的能力。
- 英语语言能力构成英语学科核心素养的**基础**，是学生发展文化品格、思维品质和学习能力的**依托**。
- 英语语言能力的提高有助于学生拓宽文化视野，丰富思维方式，在全球化背景下开展跨文化交流。

鲁子问

### 语言能力示例

**No Drugs**

**Task:** Preparing a presentation on the dangers of smoking

What does 'No Drugs' mean here? What is omitted between 'no' and 'drugs'?

What are the standards of a good presentation?

What does 'dangers' mean here? What are the dangers of smoking? Why is it not the danger of cigarettes/smokers?

鲁子问

# Go to the core!

1 Read *Facts About Smoking*. Choose the answers you think are correct.


## Facts About Smoking

- 1 During the 1990s, (21 thousand / 21 million) people died as a result of smoking cigarettes.
- 2 A quarter of young people who smoke more than (10 / 20) cigarettes a day will die prematurely as a result of smoking.
- 3 In the United Kingdom, smoking causes (12,000 / 121,000) deaths a year.
- 4 Thirteen people die (every hour / every day) from illnesses related to smoking tobacco, such as cancer, bronchitis and heart disease.
- 5 Every year, about (20 / 200) people are killed and (200 / 2,000) are seriously injured in fires caused by smoking.

What is a fact? How can you prove it is or it is not?

Are they facts? How can you prove they are or they are not?

Can data prove facts?

Is it a fact that 60000 factories were shut after China joined WTO(From Trump)? 


## Always try to say it in another way.

2 Find words in the box which mean:

- 1 the end of life \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 stop living \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 two things some people smoke \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 three illnesses \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 hurt \_\_\_\_\_



bronchitis cancer cigarette death die heart disease  
injured tobacco

- Good wording always means choosing proper ones for your purpose/intention/audience.
- Dictionary is a reference book for word choice 

## What does a question quest?



Discuss these questions with other students.

- 1 Why do people smoke cigarettes?
  - 2 Where do people smoke? Where can't they smoke?
  - 3 Is there any anti-smoking advertising in China?
- A question is not only for answering, but also, even more importantly, for questing.
  - What do these questions quest? Why is it valuable to quest? Is the value verified? How?

鲁子问

## Context! Context! Context!

- 1 Look up these words in a dictionary and predict why they are used in articles about drug use.

addictive   blood pressure   break into   cannabis   crack cocaine  
danger   drug addict   drug dealer   heart attack   heart rate  
immediately   increase   inject   needle   powerful   reduce

- What does 'break into' mean? What is the meaning of 'break into' in articles about drug use? Why is it used in articles about drug use?
- Is the meaning of 'addictive' positive or negative? What is the meaning of it in articles about drug use? What addictive things are good for you? Why good?

鲁子问

# Knowledge of Discourse

## Article 1

My name is Adam Rouse. I'm 19 years old and I used to be a drug addict. I first started using drugs when I was 15. I bought cannabis from a man in the street. I continued to buy cannabis from the same man for about six months. One day, he offered me some crack cocaine.

## Article 2

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Some drug users

- 2 Read the opening paragraphs of two different articles and decide what the topic of each article is. Choose the topic from this list.

- A Drug Addict and His Story
- Dangerous Activities of Teenagers
- The Dangers of Using Cocaine

What does article mean here? Are these good articles?

Why or why not?



# Pragmatic knowledge

- 4 Read parts 1–6 and decide which article they belong to.

1

Crack cocaine is the most addictive form of cocaine. Users become addicted to crack cocaine much more easily if they smoke it. Smoking allows cocaine to reach the brain very quickly.

2

When I went back to the man again, I wanted more crack cocaine. But he asked me for a lot of money. I didn't have enough money so he didn't give me any drugs. I was in terrible pain.

3

The next day, I broke into a house and stole a television and a video recorder. I took them to the drug dealer. He told me to take them to a shop in a nearby street. The man in the shop gave me some money. I took the money to the drug dealer and he gave me some more crack cocaine.

4

Using cocaine increases the user's heart rate and blood pressure. As a result, cocaine users sometimes have heart attacks. Smoking crack cocaine also causes anti-social behaviour.

5

By this time, I was addicted to crack cocaine. If I didn't have any drugs, I was in terrible pain. And I had to steal something every day to pay for the drugs. One day, the police took me to the police station.

6


The next day, a doctor came to see me. He told me that I could die if I didn't stop taking crack cocaine, so I took his advice and stopped immediately. Now I work in a centre for drug addicts, helping others to stop taking drugs.

What is the function of each part in the article they belong to?


Does it function well? Can it work better? If yes, how?



## 语言能力发展的有效传统

- 英语教育在我国具有至少150多年的历史（1862年京师同文馆开始办学），由此积累了我国学生英语语言能力发展的大量**成功实践方法**，也显现出一些**显著问题**。
- 基于对语言能力内涵的理解可知，一切有助于显著促进语言能力发展的传统教学方法，均应可继承运用，如通过**诵读**帮助记忆，通过**情境**理解和学习词汇，通过**比较**学习语句结构。
- 当然，**继承**之余，应**摒弃或革新**一切不利于促进语言能力发展的传统教学方法。  鲁子问

## 语言能力发展的创新可能

- 语言能力领域的新增内容，如何进行教学，值得探讨与实践
- 如新增的语言知识（**语篇知识**、**语用知识**等）的内涵、发展路径、教学方法、结合课文分析语篇知识、语用知识，势必成为把握其内涵的基础，基于课文进行语篇知识、语用知识向语篇能力、语用能力的**转化**，亦将成为核心素养时代英语课堂的**新常态**
- 再如新增的**整合学习路径**的内涵，整合什么、如何整合、课堂如何整合、单元如何整合、教学与评价考试如何整合等，都亟待实践
- 且需探索**语言意识**、**语感**的内涵与发展途径  鲁子问

## 语篇知识

- 语篇知识就是关于语篇如何**构成**、如何**表达意义**以及语篇如何**使用**的知识。
- 语篇是**表达意义**的语言单位，是人们运用语言的常见形式，包括口头语篇和书面语篇。就其长度而言，较短的语篇可以是一句话甚至一个单词，而较长的语篇可以是一本书甚至几本书。在使用语言的过程中，语言使用者不仅需要运用词汇和语法知识，而且需要将语言组织为**意义连贯**的语篇。这就需要运用语篇知识。

 鲁子问

## 语用知识

- 语用知识指在**特定语境**中**准确理解他人和得体表达自己的知识**。
- 具备了一定的语用知识，有助于学生根据交际的**目的**、**交际场合**的正式程度、参与人的**身份和角色**，选择正式或非正式、直接或委婉、口语或书面语等**语言形式**，**得体且恰当地**与他人沟通和交流，达到交际的**目的**。
- 学习和掌握一定的语用知识有利于提高高中学生的英语水平。

 鲁子问

## “看” (viewing)

- 语言技能中的“看” (viewing) 通常指利用多模态语篇中的图形、表格、动画、符号以及视频，理解意义的技能。
- 理解这类语篇除了需要使用传统的文本阅读技能之外，还需要观察图表中的信息、理解符号和动画的意义等。
- 这种技能在新媒体时代日趋重要。

鲁子问

## 六要素整合的英语学习活动观

在主题意义引领下，在分析问题和解决问题的过程中，基于已有认知结构，依托不同类型的语篇，通过一系列具有关联性、实践性、综合性等特点的英语学习活动，将语言知识学习、语言技能发展、文化内涵理解、多元思维发展、价值取向判断、学习策略运用等有机整合在一起，使学生学科核心素养的发展过程既是语言知识与语言技能整合发展的过程，也是思维品质不断提升、文化理解不断加深、文化品格不断形成的过程，从而确保学生在参与学习活动的过程中，同步提升语言能力、文化品格、思维品质和学习能力。

鲁子问

## 英语学科核心素养：文化品格

- 文化品格是指对**中外文化**的理解和对**优秀文化的认同**，是学生在全球化背景下表现出的**文化意识、人文修养和行为取向**。
- 文化品格体现英语学科核心素养的**育人价值取向**。
- 文化品格的培育有助于学生树立**世界眼光**，增强**国家认同感和家国情怀**，学会**做人做事**，成长为有**文化修养和社会责任感**的人。

 鲁子问

## 文化品格发展的有效传统

- 传统的文化意识、情感态度领域的有效教学，值得深入进行
- 2001年伊始的课程改革，使英语学科积累了十多年的**文化意识、情感态度**领域的教学实践，形成了诸多有效教学方式方法的实践，这些乃是核心素养时代英语学科发展文化品格的基础，值得传承
- 全球广泛开展的**跨文化教育**积累的大量有效实践案例，如体验式学习，均值得传承

 鲁子问

## 文化品格发展的创新可能

- 英语教学如何引导学生**获得文化知识、理解文化内涵、比较文化异同、吸收文化精华**，形成正确的价值观和自信、自尊、自强的品格的可能，尤其是价值观教育最为关键的小学阶段的品格发展
- 基于**绘本阅读、批判性阅读**建构价值与意义，基于跨文化**主题项目研究性学习**建构文化异同比较的意识与能力等，通过**传播**中国优秀文化项目实践而深化对中国文化的理解与价值认同、发展传播中国优秀文化的能力等，或将成为核心素养时代的英语课堂的新可能

鲁子问

## 文化品格示例

**No Drugs**

**Task:** Preparing a presentation on the dangers of smoking

For what mankind/China's national/historical/  
contemporary/economical/social/political purpose  
do we encourage 'No Drugs'?

Why do some people use drugs? Can they use that  
because of their individual/professional use?

How do you agree for light drug use?

鲁子问

# Always take evidence as basis!

1 Read *Facts About Smoking*. Choose the answers you think are correct.

## Facts About Smoking

- 1 During the 1990s, (21 thousand / 21 million) people died as a result of smoking cigarettes.
- 2 A quarter of young people who smoke more than (10 / 20) cigarettes a day will die prematurely as a result of smoking.
- 3 In the United Kingdom, smoking causes (12,000 / 121,000) deaths a year.
- 4 Thirteen people die (every hour / every day) from illnesses related to smoking tobacco, such as cancer, bronchitis and heart disease.
- 5 Every year, about (20 / 200) people are killed and (200 / 2,000) are seriously injured in fires caused by smoking.

Do these facts support the author's idea? If yes, how? If no, why not?

Can we find more facts, or more supportive facts?

Fact 1 is the data in 1990s'. That is almost 30 years ago. Let's find some more valid facts.



## Let us be better understood .

2 Find words in the box which mean:

- 1 the end of life \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 stop living \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 two things some people smoke \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 three illnesses \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 hurt \_\_\_\_\_




bronchitis cancer cigarette death die heart disease  
injured tobacco

- It is always a good habit to put ourselves in other's shoes. Letting other understand us in their own way is a kind of kindness.




## Respect old great scientist?


 Discuss these questions with other students.

- 1 Why do people smoke cigarettes?
  - 2 Where do people smoke? Where can't they smoke?
  - 3 Is there any anti-smoking advertising in China?
- When you find someone is smoking in a non-smoking area, what will you do? If he is 80-year old great scientist, should we give our respect to him and let him smoke?
  - If you are a very heavy smoker, after a 13-hour flight, you hurry to smoke. But some (sick) children are around you, what should you do?  鲁子问

## Relativism?

 Look up these words in a dictionary and predict why they are used in articles about drug use.

addictive   blood pressure   break into   cannabis   crack cocaine  
danger   drug addict   drug dealer   heart attack   heart rate  
immediately   increase   inject   needle   powerful   reduce

- Oh, no word has a meaning out of an article, or a context. Do you accept this claim?
- So, every meaning is relative!
- But relative meaning means no exact meaning! If 'if' does mean 'if', what does 'if' mean in the beginning of this sentence?  鲁子问

# Who should be blamed?

2 Read the opening paragraphs of two different articles and decide what the topic of each article is. Choose the topic from this list.

- A Drug Addict and His Story
- Dangerous Activities of Teenagers
- The Dangers of Using Cocaine

## Article 1


My name is Adam Rouse. I'm 19 years old and I used to be a drug addict. I first started using drugs when I was 15. I bought cannabis from a man in the street. I continued to buy cannabis from the same man for about six months. One day, he offered me some crack cocaine.

## Article 2

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Some drug users inject cocaine, others smoke it. Both ways are dangerous. Users who inject the drug are also in more danger if they share needles with other users.

What does the name 'Adam' and 'Rouse' tell you?

What can you get from '19/15'?

What does 'he offered me some crack cocaine' infer? 

# Who made crack cocaine?

4 Read parts 1–6 and decide which article they belong to.

1

Crack cocaine is the most addictive form of cocaine. Users become addicted to crack cocaine much more easily if they smoke it. Smoking allows cocaine to reach the brain very quickly.

2

When I went back to the man again, I wanted more crack cocaine. But he asked me for a lot of money. I didn't have enough money so he didn't give me any drugs. I was in terrible pain.

3

The next day, I broke into a house and stole a television and a video recorder. I took them to the drug dealer. He told me to take them to a shop in a nearby street. The man in the shop gave me some money. I took the money to the drug dealer and he gave me some more crack cocaine.

4

Using cocaine increases the user's heart rate and blood pressure. As a result, cocaine users sometimes have heart attacks. Smoking crack cocaine also causes anti-social behaviour.

5


By this time, I was addicted to crack cocaine. If I didn't have any drugs, I was in terrible pain. And I had to steal something every day to pay for the drugs. One day, the police took me to the police station.

6

The next day, a doctor came to see me. He told me that I could die if I didn't stop taking crack cocaine, so I took his advice and stopped immediately. Now I work in a centre for drug addicts, helping others to stop taking drugs.

Crack cocaine is so terrible, then, who made it?

What are the causes of their invention?

Should our brain be blamed? 

## 英语学科核心素养：思维品质

- 思维品质是指人的**思维个性特征**，反映其在思维的**逻辑性、批判性、创造性**等方面所表现的能力和水平。
- 思维品质体现英语学科核心素养的**心智发展**。
- 思维品质的发展有助于提升学生**分析问题和解决问题的能力**，从**跨文化的视角观察和认识世界**，对事物作出正确的**价值判断**，促进学生的**深度学习**。

 鲁子问

## 思维品质发展的有效传统

- 2001年以来的英语课程改革，对思维能力发展提出一般要求，尤其是《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011版）对英语课程目标增加“**促进心智发展**”的内涵，以及在英语课程性质中对“**发展学生思维能力**”的明确阐释、在课程理念中对于“**语言既是交流的工具，也是思维的工具**”的清晰说明，都为核心素养时代的英语课程明确发展学生的思维品质这一目标维度，积累了有效实践

 鲁子问

## 思维品质发展的创新可能

- 明确不同学段学生的**认知发展特征**，明确英语课程非常有助于促进哪些思维品质发展，确定思维品质发展空间与路径，大胆在**课堂教学、课外学习**中，以有效的方式，促进这些思维品质发展
- 明确多元思维能力的内涵、发展价值、英语教学发展多元思维的方式等，在教学中实践多元思维，从而发展学生的多元思维
- 明确英语教学如何发展学生相关思维能力，找到科学有效的发展思维能力的方法，尤其是对中国学生有效的方法，加大对课文**语句、语段、语篇的逻辑关系的分析**，发展相应能力

 鲁子问

## 发展思维品质的便捷可能

- **提问**有助于发展思维品质，不仅包括教师提问，也包括引导学生提问，尤其是对习以为常的日常生活、经久传承的经典故事的提问，如Wolf!
- **Why did villagers help the boy at the boy's first and second cry?**
- **Which is the reason why the villagers did not believe the boy at last, telling a lie or telling too many lies?**
- **What do you think that the boy's parents might do if they appeared in the story?**
- **What questions do you want to ask the villagers, the boy and his parents?**

 鲁子问

## 思维品质示例

# No Drugs

**Task:** Preparing a presentation on the dangers of smoking

Is 'No Drugs' absolutely correct? Can we use drugs in some good/positive ways?

Do we have something which is always absolutely correct?

What are the/your/contemporary standards of 'being correct/good/ positive'?

鲁子问

## Facts? Question them first!

1 Read *Facts About Smoking*. Choose the answers you think are correct.

### Facts About Smoking

- 1 During the 1990s, (21 thousand / 21 million) people died as a result of smoking cigarettes.
- 2 A quarter of young people who smoke more than (10 / 20) cigarettes a day will die prematurely as a result of smoking.
- 3 In the United Kingdom, smoking causes (12,000 / 121,000) deaths a year.
- 4 Thirteen people die (every hour / every day) from illnesses related to smoking tobacco, such as cancer, bronchitis and heart disease.
- 5 Every year, about (20 / 200) people are killed and (200 / 2,000) are seriously injured in fires caused by smoking.

How can we take a datum as a fact? What are the standards of being a fact?

Are there any denial facts of smoking?

Are these fact strong and enough?

鲁子问

## Always find alternatives.

2 Find words in the box which mean:

- 1 the end of life \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 stop living \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 two things some people smoke \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 three illnesses \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 hurt \_\_\_\_\_



bronchitis cancer cigarette death die heart disease  
injured tobacco

- You are not the only one in this world or in your family. You are not the only YOU!
- Opposition ! Opposition! Opposition! We need our oppositions(an opposit alternative). 鲁子问

## What does a question quest?

 Discuss these questions with other students.

- 1 Why do people smoke cigarettes?
  - 2 Where do people smoke? Where can't they smoke?
  - 3 Is there any anti-smoking advertising in China?
- A question is not only for answering, but also, even more importantly, for questing.
  - What do these questions quest? Why is it valuable to quest? Is the value verified? How?
  - Why do people smoke cigarettes? Why do we need to know the why? 鲁子问

# Relativism!

- ① Look up these words in a dictionary and predict why they are used in articles about drug use.

addictive    blood pressure    break into    cannabis    crack cocaine  
danger    drug addict    drug dealer    heart attack    heart rate  
immediately    increase    inject    needle    powerful    reduce

- ‘Relativism?’ Remember? How are things/contexts related? Find the relation map of the meaning.
- If ‘if’ does mean ‘if’, what does ‘if’ mean in the beginning of this sentence?
- How does ‘if’ mean the meaning of the meaning?

鲁子问

## Prove it!

### Article 1

My name is Adam Rouse. I'm 19 years old and I used to be a drug addict. I first started using drugs when I was 15. I bought cannabis from a man in the street. I continued to buy cannabis from the same man for about six months. One day, he offered me some crack cocaine.

### Article 2

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Some drug users inject cocaine, others smoke it. Both ways are dangerous. Users who inject the drug are also in more danger if they share needles with other users.

Is Adam Rouse an African American? Why or why not? Prove it!

Does he live a village, a small town, a big city? Prove it.

鲁子问

# Function well?

4 Read parts 1–6 and decide which article they belong to.

1

Crack cocaine is the most addictive form of cocaine. Users become addicted to crack cocaine much more easily if they smoke it. Smoking allows cocaine to reach the brain very quickly.

2

When I went back to the man again, I wanted more crack cocaine. But he asked me for a lot of money. I didn't have enough money so he didn't give me any drugs. I was in terrible pain.

3

The next day, I broke into a house and stole a television and a video recorder. I took them to the drug dealer. He told me to take them to a shop in a nearby street. The man in the shop gave me some money. I took the money to the drug dealer and he gave me some more crack cocaine.

4

Using cocaine increases the user's heart rate and blood pressure. As a result, cocaine users sometimes have heart attacks. Smoking crack cocaine also causes anti-social behaviour.

5

By this time, I was addicted to crack cocaine. If I didn't have any drugs, I was in terrible pain. And I had to steal something every day to pay for the drugs. One day, the police took me to the police station.

6

The next day, a doctor came to see me. He told me that I could die if I didn't stop taking crack cocaine, so I took his advice and stopped immediately. Now I work in a centre for drug addicts, helping others to stop taking drugs.

What is the function of each part in the article they belong to? Prove it.

Does it function well? Prove it.

鲁子问

## 英语学科核心素养：学习能力

- 学习能力是指学生**积极运用**和**主动调适**英语学习策略、拓宽英语学习渠道、努力提升英语学习效率的意识和能力。
- 学习能力构成英语学科核心素养发展的必要条件。
- 学习能力的形成有助于学生做好英语学习的**自我管理**，养成良好的**学习习惯**，拓宽**学习渠道**，提高**学习效率**。

鲁子问

## 学习能力发展的有效传统

- 我国英语学习历史比英语教育历史更为久远，诸多传统值得传承与总结。
- 2001年以来的英语学习策略的教学实践，为学习能力发展形成**丰富的有效**积淀。
- 深度总结有效学习策略发展的实践，探究英语学习中**主动学习、积极调适、自我提升**的意识、品质和潜能的具体内涵、有效发展方式，将促进作为英语学科素养的学习能力的课堂实践。

 普子问

## 学习能力发展的创新可能

- 对**互联网原住民**，需要探究发现**互联网+**时代的有效策略
- 探究学生在不同学段的英语学习中，主动学习、积极调适、自我提升的意识、品质和潜能的具体内涵、**有效发展**方式，大力实践
- 研究持久的**学习兴趣**、主动的**学习态度**和明确的**学习目标**，恰当的学习方法的内涵，以及自主学习、合作学习和探究学习的能力要求，有效监控和管理学习过程、多渠道获取学习资源的有效方式，尤其是**电子竞技成为国家战略**之后，在**VR、AR时代**，学习困难学生转化的可能

 普子问

## 学习能力示例

# No Drugs

**Task:** Preparing a presentation on the dangers of smoking

We say 'No Drugs' but 'No smoking' instead of 'No cigarettes'. Why? Are there any other forms of 'No' instructions?

Find more 'No + noun' and 'No + ing'.

We say 'Silence' instead of 'No Noise'. Why? Find more cases of this form.

鲁子问

## 21 thousand and 两万一

1 Read *Facts About Smoking*. Choose the answers you think are correct.

### Facts About Smoking

- 1 During the 1990s, (21 thousand / 21 million) people died as a result of smoking cigarettes.
- 2 A quarter of young people who smoke more than (10 / 20) cigarettes a day will die prematurely as a result of smoking.
- 3 In the United Kingdom, smoking causes (12,000 / 121,000) deaths a year.
- 4 Thirteen people die (every hour / every day) from illnesses related to smoking tobacco, such as cancer, bronchitis and heart disease.
- 5 Every year, about (20 / 200) people are killed and (200 / 2,000) are seriously injured in fires caused by smoking.

There are some significant differences between English and Chinese, such as 21 thousand and 两万一. Listing them out can help you learn English easier.

So, list out the significant differences what you can find.

鲁子问

## Always try to say it in another way.

2 Find words in the box which mean:

- 1 the end of life \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 stop living \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 two things some people smoke \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 three illnesses \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 hurt \_\_\_\_\_



bronchitis   cancer   cigarette   death   die   heart disease  
injured   tobacco

- Hard to remember some English language items? Try to remember them in your familiar way.
- Sometime forget the words you want to use? Try to use another way just coming out of your mind.

## What questions do they often ask?

 Discuss these questions with other students.

- 1 Why do people smoke cigarettes?
  - 2 Where do people smoke? Where can't they smoke?
  - 3 Is there any anti-smoking advertising in China?
- A student is a born question answerer because the only thing teachers and test item writers can do is asking questions.
  - Then find out what questions they often ask, and why they ask these questions. Then, DONE!

## Mapping helps!

- ① Look up these words in a dictionary and predict why they are used in articles about drug use.

addictive    blood pressure    break into    cannabis    crack cocaine  
danger    drug addict    drug dealer    heart attack    heart rate  
immediately    increase    inject    needle    powerful    reduce

- Words are always from articles. So don't try to remember words out of articles. Use a kind of mapping you like best to help you understand/remember/learn to use words.
- Never use just one map. Brain bites different things.

👤 普子问

## Attention-getter

### Article 1

My name is Adam Rouse. I'm 19 years old and I used to be a drug addict. I first started using drugs when I was 15. I bought cannabis from a man in the street. I continued to buy cannabis from the same man for about six months. One day, he offered me some crack cocaine.

### Article 2

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Some drug users inject cocaine, others smoke it. Both ways are dangerous. Users who inject the drug are also in more danger if they share needles with other users.

Are these two parts good beginning of articles they belong to?

How can we get reader's attention at the very beginning of an article?

👤 普子问

# Models

4 Read parts 1–6 and decide which article they belong to.

1

Crack cocaine is the most addictive form of cocaine. Users become addicted to crack cocaine much more easily if they smoke it. Smoking allows cocaine to reach the brain very quickly.

2

When I went back to the man again, I wanted more crack cocaine. But he asked me for a lot of money. I didn't have enough money so he didn't give me any drugs. I was in terrible pain.

3

The next day, I broke into a house and stole a television and a video recorder. I took them to the drug dealer. He told me to take them to a shop in a nearby street. The man in the shop gave me some money. I took the money to the drug dealer and he gave me some more crack cocaine.

4

Using cocaine increases the user's heart rate and blood pressure. As a result, cocaine users sometimes have heart attacks. Smoking crack cocaine also causes anti-social behaviour.


5

By this time, I was addicted to crack cocaine. If I didn't have any drugs, I was in terrible pain. And I had to steal something every day to pay for the drugs. One day, the police took me to the police station.


6

The next day, a doctor came to see me. He told me that I could die if I didn't stop taking crack cocaine, so I took his advice and stopped immediately. Now I work in a centre for drug addicts, helping others to stop taking drugs.

Compare the two articles, which do you like more? Why?

Can we find good models of article, passage, sentence, diction in these two articles?  子问

## 小 结

- 核心素养时代的英语课堂应是润物细无声、潜移默化、言传身教的**育人课堂**，是智慧飞扬、思维激荡的**思辨课堂**，是学生积极参与的**学习课堂**，当然，其基础当是**语言课堂**。
- 每一学段的英语教育有着自身的学段特征，尤其是学生思维能力等认知水平发展的特征，促进核心素养发展的课堂，一定必须是以**学生身心发展规律**为基础、基于此促进学生发展的课堂。
- 核心素养发展不是单一、分离的教学形态，而是**整合地融入**到学生的学习过程之中。
- 英语**教师自身的素养**，将决定英语教育发展学生核心素养的成效。教师应加深语言知识理解，发展多元思维能力等，从而立于核心素养的潮头。  子问