2018 年高考
英语能力册

English Ability Book of 2018 CEE

原创讲义 独家秘籍

Log Creative

全国 I 卷

前言

兴趣是最好的老师。

英语，一门语言学科，讲究方法和积累。如果没有好的方法，成绩和努力就可能不成正比，同学就会失去对这一学科兴趣。一旦失去兴趣，也就失去了努力的动力，应试的目标就难以达到，至少达不到一定的高度。

我认为现在的英语教学安排是存在问题的。平常不重视对英语积累与做题方法的指导，直至二轮复习才进行有效的点拨，但为时已晚，高考在即，再好的方法已没有时间实施，就谈不上提高成绩了。

为什么不能从一开始就产生对英语的兴趣、掌握好的方法，从而轻松学习呢？

作为一个高考过来人，有着这般使命感，我希望通过这本《2018 年高考英语能力册》激发同学们对英语学习的热情，养成良好的积累习惯，从而在下面的学习中突破自我，得到意想不到的好成绩。

本书以 2018 年高考全国 I 卷英语真题为线索，分模块传授解题方法，提供具有可执行性、效率高的、符合教学大纲和教学初衷的英语学习方法和习惯。我创新性地用英文编写全文，提供英文语境，以求在最短的篇幅中提升英语素养，激发英语学习兴趣。

本书分为 12 个课时，每个课时以一个大题为主干，衍生出其他英语知识。讲师讲授 1 个课时约 90 分钟，并可以尝试再拿一道相同类型的题目采用这节的方法分析，以达到学以致用的效果。

本书也可自学，自学者学习 1 课时约 120 分钟，因为是英文内容，自学者要弄清楚每个单词的意思，方能理解句意。如果自学者学习 1 课时的时间超过 120 分钟，这是一个好消息，因为用的时间越长，说明这本书对你越有益。

不论以何种方法学习，关键是完成所有的任务。不要因为太过困难或感到无聊就放弃一些任务的尝试，毕竟每一个任务都是经过认真设计的（编写 1 节课需要 2 天时间），不试试你怎么知道它适不适合你呢？

这本书不在于知识点的堆砌，重点在于习惯的养成。而要产生效果在于习惯的坚持，如果本书中一个习惯能够坚持一个学期，英语成绩就会有所改观；如果是两个，就能达到一定的高度；如果能坚持三个或三个以上，基本上就是英语大神了。坚持很重要。

总而言之，如果信得过我，请认真使用它，相信它会给你的英语带来新的面貌！

作者

2018 年 7 月

使用说明

◆ **适用群体**

适合	最适合	适合
有半年至一年的高中学习基础，希望体验高考题目，养成好习惯。	高二至高三年级，希望通过一定的指导，改变现状，体会成功的喜悦。	有意愿参加英语竞赛，希望学习一定的训练习惯，提升英语素养。
A	B	C

◆ **栏目说明**

标志	说明	群体		
		A	B	C
1	**章**。推荐每天学习一章的内容，并持之以恒。	120min	90min	60min
1.1	**节**。每一节有一个话题，或为做题做准备，或做题，或是方法。	●	●	●
1.1.1	**步骤**。做题的分解，没有中文翻译标题。	●	●	●
¿?	**问题**。需要当堂完成。通过一定的提示，完成相关题目。	可用中文回答	可用中文回答	可用英文回答
!	**提示**。讨论一些习惯与方法上的问题。为本讲义的重点。	●	●	●
➤	**指针**。精要概括题型与习惯的重点。	●	●	●
📖	**任务**。可以课后完成，体会学习到的习惯与方法，完成后将方框打勾（√）并填写封底的任务跟踪表，以监督自己认真完成。	●	●	●
📖	**任务检查**。适时对以前布置的任务检查。	需要他人监督检查	需要他人监督检查	○
📼	**听力**。需要下载或在线播放相关音频内容。	●	●	●
❯	**模块总结**。对整个模块的自我评估，留下精华部分。	○ (No Pro)	○ (No Pro)	● (Pro)
My Summary:	**本页总结**。用简短的话语总结本页的精彩部分。	可用中文	可用中文	可用英文

注意： ●要求全部完成，○选择部分完成。问题的答案就在本讲义中，仔细寻找！

英语讲义

作者　李子龙

0 BEFORE WE START 开始之前

0.1 TEACHING OUTLINE 教学大纲

渗透方法

问　答　用

目的　**练有所得　掌握方法**

听力　阅读　填空　写作　**核心能力**
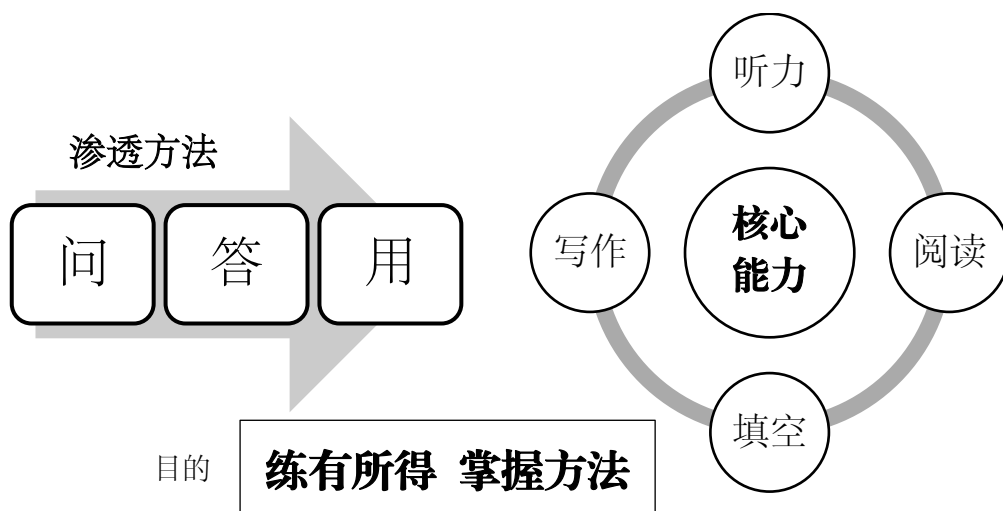
0.2 SELF-INTRODUCTION 自我介绍

拥有 10 年的英语学习经验，3.5 年的英语业余教学经验，口语流利，担任XX中学英语板块广播员 1 年，获得过全国英语能力竞赛**全国一等奖**、全国创新英语大赛**华东赛区一等奖**，摸索出独特的英语教学方法。

0.3 SET A TARGET 设定目标

项目	满分	2018 年得分	年希望得到
1.听力	30		
2.阅读理解	40		
3.完形填空	30		
4.语法填空和短文改错	25		
5.作文	25		
总计	**150**		

　　我，＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿，一名　　　年高考学子，一定会在下面的几年里认真学习，争取完成上面的目标，创造辉煌！

年　　月　　日

1 2018 CEE Article A

College Entrance Examination = CEE.

1.1 Making a Word List 制作生词表

¿?

Let's begin with article **A**. And write down the **unfamiliar** words that you meet with.

Washington, D. C Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration:3 hours

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see the world famous cherry trees with beautiful flowers of Washington，D.C. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability-and the cherry blossoms-disappear！

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D.C. Explore the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares unique facts and history at each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D. C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D. C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents，Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route(路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration:3 hours (7 miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D.C. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capitol Hill and the National Mall. Frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning
availability	*n.*	可利用性

Tips to make a word list 制作生词表

The table(表格) above is a word list. It is very important for you to learn English words well.

- The first column(列): **Words** that you unfamiliar with or hard to remember.

- The second column: **The Part of Speech**(词性) can be represented by different marks. The following table may help you.

The Part of Speech	Full Name	Meaning	The Part of Speech	Full Name	Meaning
n.	noun	名词	*v.*	verb	动词
adv.	adverb	副词	*adj.*	adjective	形容词
art.	article	冠词	*num.*	numeral	数词
prep.	preposition	介词	*pron.*	pronoun	代词
conj.	conjunction	连接词	*interj.*	interjection	感叹词

- The third column: **Meaning** can be represented by Chinese characters(汉字) or *special marks* that you are interested in. Just fill in the meaning in the passage, regardless of multi-meaning. If you can meet other meanings later, then remember them in particular sentences.

The Passage **A** tests the ability to **get information**(获取信息). To achieve that, it's essential to understand the meaning of the passage, especially *key words*. So, keeping the habit of making a word list is very beneficial.

□ **Assignment 1:** Buy an *Oxford English Dictionary* and bring it here next time. (*选做) Buy a small notebook to make word lists. Copy the table above to your notebook.

My Summary: _____

1.2 LINE THE KEY SENTENCES ACCORDING TO QUESTIONS 根据问题找句子

1.2.1 Translate the Question

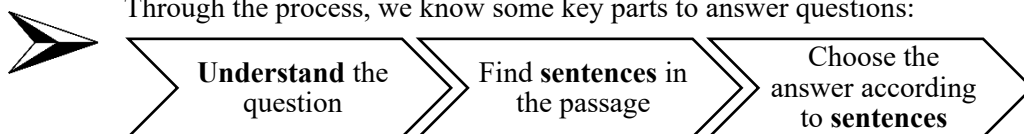| Question	Translation
21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?	
22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?	
23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?	

1.2.2 Line the Key Sentences

Question No.	The Sentence
21	
22	
23	

1.2.3 Choose the Correct Answer

Question No.	Choices	Your Answer
21	**A.** Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C. **B.** Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour. **C.** Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D. C **D.** Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.	[A]　　[B] [C]　　[D]
22	**A.** Meet famous people. **B.** Go to a national park. **C.** Visit well-known museums. **D.** Enjoy interesting stories.	[A]　　[B] [C]　　[D]
23	**A.** City maps. **B.** Cameras. **C.** Meals. **D.** Safety lights.	[A]　　[B] [C]　　[D]

1.2.4 Check the Answer

21.D　22.D　23.A

> Through the process, we know some key parts to answer questions:

Understand the question ➤ Find **sentences** in the passage ➤ Choose the answer according to **sentences**

My Summary: _____

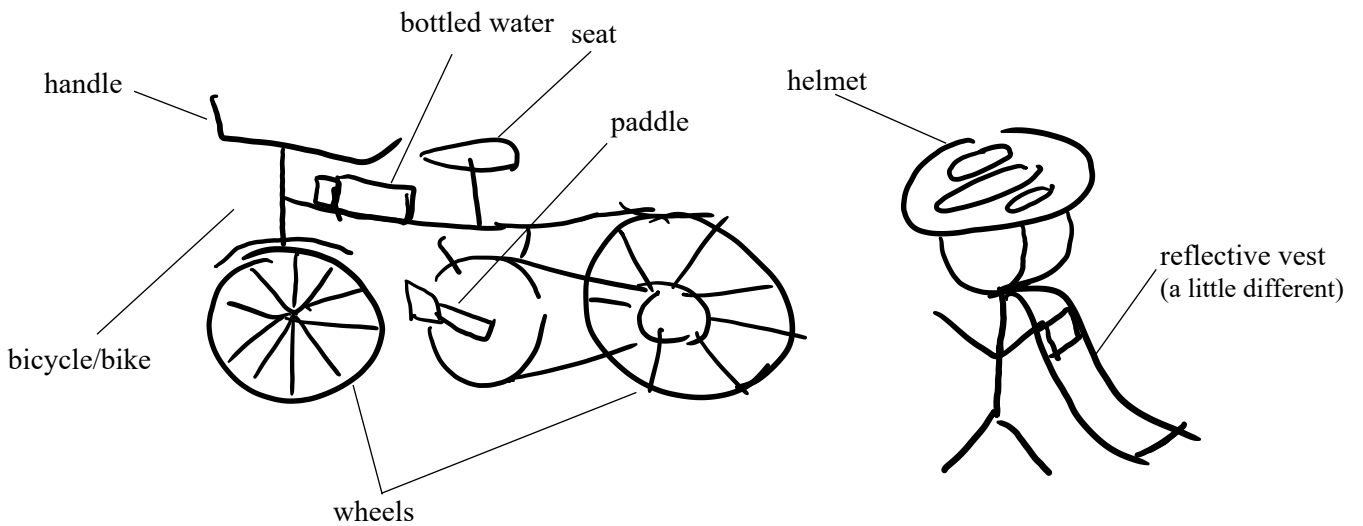## 1.3   WHAT'S SPECIAL? 特别之处

> Reserve your spot before availability - and the cherry blossoms -
>
> disappear!

The *dash symbol* "-" here is used for _____.

A. Explanation   B. Supplement   **C.** Parenthesis(插入语)

1.4   VOCABULARY TREE 词汇树

A **Vocabulary Tree** can help you memorize words. It can be simple or can be organized by a picture. For example, in this passage:

□ **Assignment 2:** Draw your *first* Vocabulary Tree using other words in your word list. The other option is using the words you like.

My Summary: _____

2 2018 CEE ARTICLE B

Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning，but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role - showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under ￡5 per family a day. And the *Good Morning Britain* presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11.

"We love Mexican churros so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant, "she explains. "I pay ￡5 for a portion (份)，but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we 're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves."

The eight-part series(系列节目), *Save money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money：Good Health*, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

| Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning

2.1　STORYBOARD 故事板

Using some words to describe the ideas of each paragraph(=Para.) and whole passage. It doesn't matter to spend a little longer time.
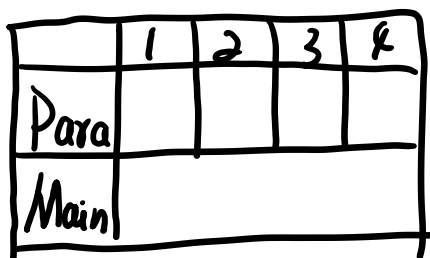
STORYBOARD					
	Para. 1	Para. 2	Para. 3	Para.4	Para. 5
Para. Idea					
Main Idea					

Tips to make a storyboard　勾勒故事板

Sometimes the passage is too complex for readers to get the obvious order of it, which is usually organized in a logic order(逻辑顺序). At the moment, it needs a storyboard to clarify what each paragraph and the whole passage say.
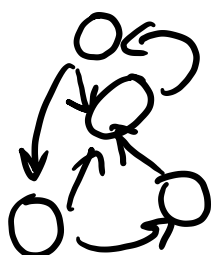
Phase 1: A mess.　　　　**Phase 2:** A table.　　　　**Phase 3:** A mark.
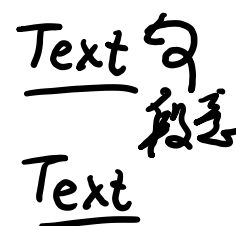
- **Phase(阶段) 1**: **A mess** out of order. To answer each question, you need to return to the whole passage again to find the answer.

- **Phase 2: A table** to gather information. You can have a brief picture of the passage using the table. It is a huge improvement from the Phase 1, and we're to continue the route of this phase.

- **Phase 3: A mark** through lining the critical words and using Chinese characters to highlight the paragraph idea when necessary. In this stage, you have *already* generated a table in the Phase 2 in your mind.

The Passage **B** is targeted to test the ability to **Get the Storyboard**(对事件的把握). It is easier for you to answer the questions later because there is an index(索引) to search while Passage **A** has been divided into different *blocks*.

My Summary: _____

2.2 INDEX HELPS YOU ANSWER QUESTIONS 索引助你一臂之力

2.2.1 Shrink the Range

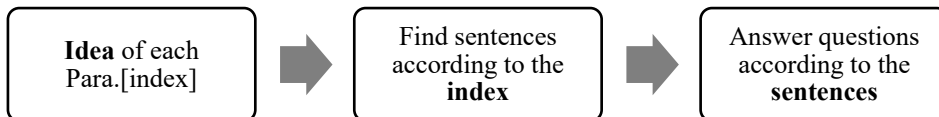Check(√) the location where the answers to questions *probably* lands (at least one √).

Question	Location (Para.)					
	1	2	3	4	5	Main
24. What do we know about Susanna Reid?						
25. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?						
26. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 4?						
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?						

2.2.2 Line the Sentences by the Answers

N<u>o</u>.	Answer	Location (Para.)	Sentence	Your Answer
24	A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.			[A]
	B. She has started a new programme.			[B]
	C. She dislikes working early in the morning.			[C]
	D. She has had a tight budget for her family.			[D]
25	A. He buys cooking materials for her.			[A]
	B. He prepares food for her kids.			[B]
	C. He assists her in cooking matters.			[C]
	D. He invites guest families for her.			[D]
26	A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.			[A]
	B. Provide some advice for the readers.			[B]
	C. Add some background information.			[C]
	D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.			[D]
27	A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart			[A]
	B. Balancing Our Daily Diet			[B]
	C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef			[C]
	D. Cooking Well for Less			[D]

2.2.3 Check the Answer

24.B   25.C   26.C   27.D

▶ The solution to the Passage **B**:

Idea of each Para.[index] ➡ Find sentences according to the **index** ➡ Answer questions according to the **sentences**

Try the method! If possible, you can create other forms to organize the idea. In fact, it's also a good way to use the method of *drawing pictures* like what we did in the Vocabulary Tree.
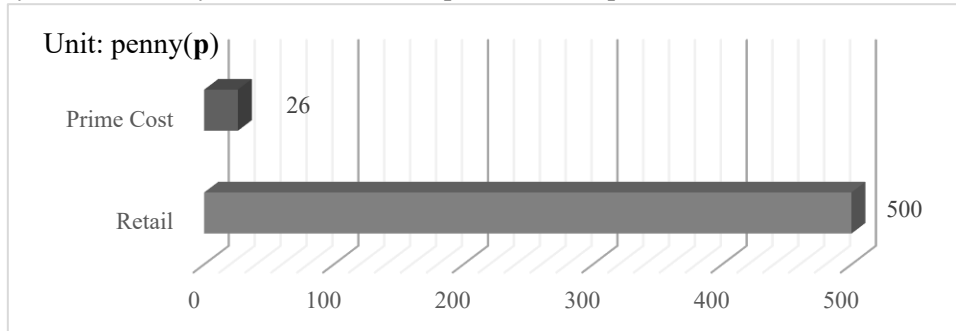
My Summary: _____

2.3　CULTURAL BACKGROUND　文化背景

I pay **£ 5** for a portion (份)，but Matt makes them for **26p** a portion,…

Pound(£) is a type of currency which is used in the U.K., and 1 pound = 100 penny(**p**). 1 pound is approximately equal to 8.8 RMB(*yuan*) on July 6th, 2018.

If you know this, you can have a clear picture of the price difference.

Unit: penny(**p**)

Prime Cost	26
Retail	500

0　100　200　300　400　500

In fact, it appears in every CEE paper.

例：How much is the shirt?
　　A.　£ 19.15　　　　B.　£ 9.18　　　　C.　£ 9.15
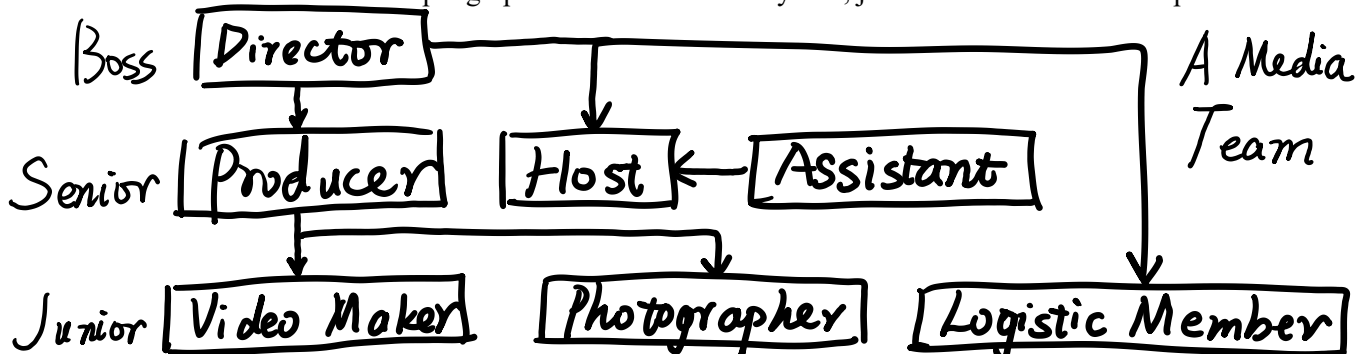　　答案是 C。

Yes, it's nine fifteen.

It is another form to express the price in pounds.

In fact, pound can represent not only money, but also weight. But "磅" can also represent length, which in fact represents "point".

Currency	Weight	Length(磅)
£ 1 ＝ ￥8.8	1 lb.＝ 0.45 kg	1 point = 0.3527 cm

2.4　MORE ABOUT THE VOCABULARY TREE　词汇树（二）

You can use some simple graph to make a vocabulary tree, just to show the relationship.

Boss　Director　　　　　　　　　A Media Team

Senior　Producer　　Host ← Assistant

Junior　Video Maker　　Photographer　　Logistic Member

My Summary: _____

3 2018 CEE ARTICLE C

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers，small，tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12, 000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.
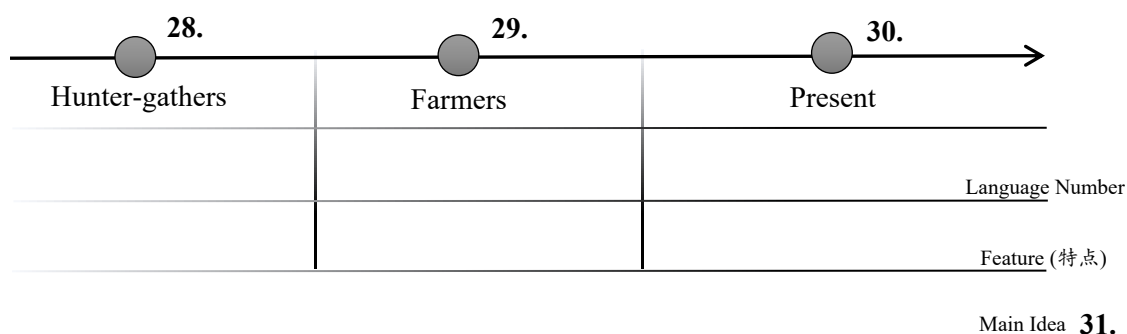
At present, the world has about 6, 800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1, 000; Africa 2, 400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800.The median number (中位数) of speakers is mere 6,000, which that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6, 800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning

3.1 A TIMELINE 时间轴

It is similar to the **Storyboard**. But when the passage is organized by time, it is much clearer to use a Timeline.

28.	**29.**	**30.**	
Hunter-gathers	Farmers	Present	
			Language Number
			Feature (特点)
			Main Idea **31.**

28. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

    A. They developed very fast.

    B. They were large in number.

    C. They had similar patterns.

    D. They were closely connected.

29. Which of the following best explains "dominant" underlined in paragraph 2?

    A. Complex.

    B. Advanced.

    C. Powerful.

    D. Modern.

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

    A. About 6,800.

    B. About 3,400.

    C. About 2,400.

    D. About 1,200.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

    A. New languages will be created.

    B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.

    C. Human development results in fewer languages.

    D. Geography determines language evolution.

As we can see, Passage **C** is abstract and all of the questions are about **inference(推断)**. Using a Timeline can help you compare the data in different periods, which is very beneficial for you to infer.

My Summary: _____

3.2 FOCUS ON ONE WORD 聚焦词义推断

Dominant

BrtE [ˈdɒmɪnənt] *AmE* [ˈdɑmənənt]

A Complex	B Advanced	C Powerful	D Modern
复杂的	先进的	强大的	现代的

From *Oxford English Dictionary* (6th Edition, ADVANCED):

1 more important, powerful or noticeable than other things 首要的；占支配地位的；占优势的；显著的: *The firm has achieved a dominant position in the world market.* 这家公司在国际市场上占有举足轻重的地位。   **2** (*biology* 生) a **dominant** GENE causes a person to have a particular physical characteristic, for example brown eyes, even if only of their parents has passed on this GENE （基因）显性的，优势的 ── compare RECESSIVE

▼ Tips to learn vocabulary 学习词汇

⊙ **Refer to *Oxford English Dictionary*.** A good dictionary is a good tool to learn English. And *Oxford English Dictionary* is "**Learners' Best Dictionary**". From the problem above, we can see how powerful it is. If you looked the word up before, you can easily choose the correct answer without thinking twice. And with excellent examples and wide vision of different subjects, you'll enjoy learning English.

• **Don't think little of the terms(术语) in textbooks outside English.** It is good source of advanced vocabulary and helps you remember words better due to come across them in more places. What's more, remembering the terms gives you confidence and the experience which is good for learning more in university study.

为什么子二代中矮茎性状又出现了呢?
看来矮茎性状并没有消失，只是在子一代中隐而未现。孟德尔把 F₁ 中显现出来的性状，叫做显性性状(dominant character)，如高茎；未显现出来的性状，叫做隐性性状(recessive character)，如矮茎。在杂种后代中，同时出现显性性状和隐性性状的现象叫做性状分离。
（摘自《生物 必修 2》第 4 页）

Open other books and try to read the terms in English when you read Chinese characters.
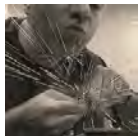
28.B   29.C   30.B   31.C

My Summary: _____

Have a Rest ▶

3.3 LEARN SCIENCE WHILE LEARNING ENGLISH BY WATCHING VIDEOS

看视频，学英语，涨知识

English is a language for communication, and it is widely used internationally. And many famous essays, videos are in English, so there are many great samples for you to learn English not only the textbooks. If you can make good use of those excellent video channels I recommend below, you will fall in love with English for sure!

Good news! They are available domestic on the website bilibili.com with great subs(字幕) and tons of viewers to discuss with.

	3Blue1Brown *math*	3blue1brown, by Grant Sanderson, is some combination of math and entertainment, depending on your disposition. The goal is for explanations to be driven by animations and for difficult problems to be made simple with changes in perspective.
	ElectroBOOM *physics*	I create educational and entertaining videos around different creative and scientific subjects, mainly on electronics since I'm an electrical engineer. And unfortunately for me, every project has dangers and risks and fortunately for you, I catch them on camera. While that provides comedy and humor to help consumption of a boring scientific subject, it also provides exposure to the risks and prepares viewers against injury while working on similar projects.
linus tech tips	**Linus Tech Tips** *IT*	We make entertaining videos about technology, including tech reviews, showcases and other content. And we also have **Techquickie** Channel to learn about the latest cool technology in only a couple minutes.

Just search the name on bilibili.com and you will see the videos.(except searching 罗兹 to find the videos of ElectroBOOM)

📖 ☐ **Assignment 3:** Draw Vocabulary Tree using unfamiliar words above.

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📖 **!☐ Assignment 4:** Watch 1 video in each channel above. And you'll give a report about one video of them next time.

My Summary: _____

4 2018 CEE ARTICLE D

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment- and our wallets - as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life - from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s.Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices - We continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution (解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning

4.1 GOOD CHANCE TO DRAW A VOCABULARY TREE! 词汇树！

¿? Label(标记) the vocabulary tags to the objects mentioned in the passage.

1992

1997

2002

LG

2007

Devices' Progress
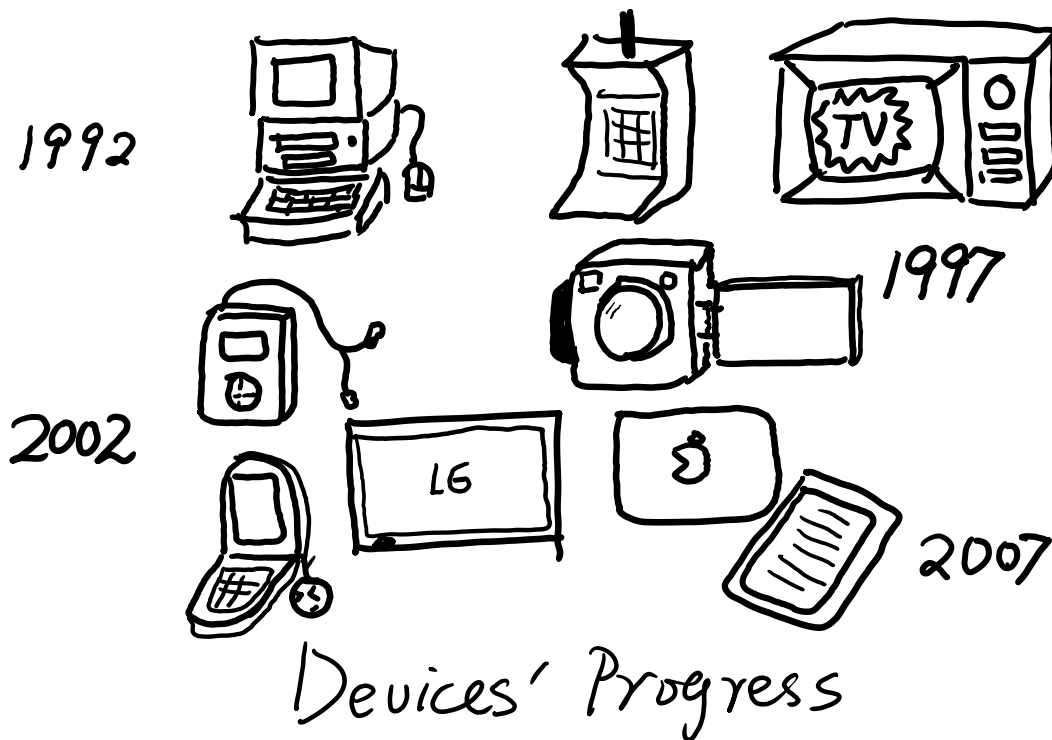
Tips about Vocabulary Tree 词汇树（三）

The Vocabulary Tree seems a little naïve, but in fact it's so effective that many people can get interested in English through the method.

The Vocabulary Tree is a middle method.

Text	Middle	Picture
Word List	**Vocabulary Tree**	**Baicizhan**
Boring	Meaningful	Interesting
Memorize roughly	Memorize through drawing	Internet
Dull & Always Hard	Hard at first, easy afterwards	Static Pictures
		Also Recommended
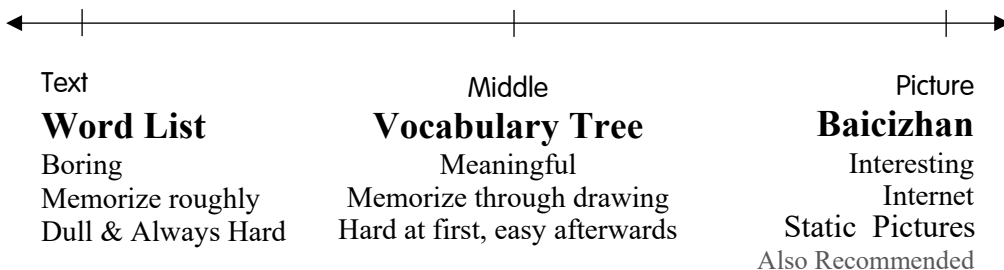
You can create your own Vocabulary Tree Collection Book!

Voc. Tree Collect → ▦▤ or ▦▤ → Voc Pocket

My Summary: _____

4.2 FOCUS ON WH-WORDS TO UNDERSTAND QUESTIONS 疑问词

Fill the table following the examples.

Question	Wh-word	Purpose	Location (Para.)
32. What does the author think of new devices?			1
33. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?			2
34. Which of the following uses the least energy?	Which	The *device* of the greenest	
35. What does the text suggest people do about *old electronic devices*?	What	The *suggestion* of the old devices	

Passage **D** is hard to understand, but the location is straightforward. And all of the questions are about **Detail Understanding (细节理解)**. But this kind of questions are so called "*the easiest*" in all kinds of books, it's important for you to build confidence facing such a passage.

Have a Rest
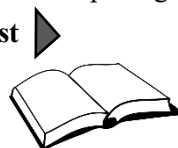
○ **Assignment Check!(4)** Give a report about your most interested video in assignment 4.

(*e.g.*)　**Math Tattoo (from 3Blue1Brown) Report**

From the video, I learned about some historical function(函数,where *f* comes from) of trigonometry(三角学). These functions like cot, sec, csc are unneccessarily exist, but they are permantely existed in math history like tatoo. I learnt all the functions through only one visualized picture, which is totally awesome.
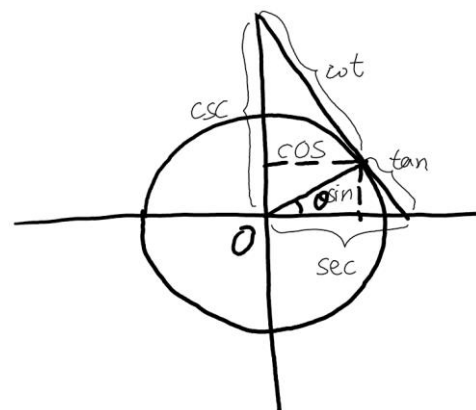
(yours)_____ **Report**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

● You may astonished about the magic of videos. Indeed, the latest technology can
▲ stimulate your interest not only in English but also other subjects. The best part is that you can think like foreigners a little and you will not afraid of those technology articles anymore!

My Summary: _____

N<u>o</u>.	Answer	Sentence	Your Answer
32	A. They are environment-friendly. B. They are no better than the old. C. They cost more to use at home. D. They go out of style quickly.		[A] [B] [C] [D]
33	A. To reduce the cost of minerals. B. To test the life cycle of a product. C. To update consumers on new technology. D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.		[A] [B] [C] [D]
34	A. The box-set TV. B. The tablet. C. The LCD TV. D. The desktop computer.		[A] [B] [C] [D]
35	A. Stop using them B. Take them apart C. Upgrade them. D. Recycle them.		[A] [B] [C] [D]

Module 1 Summary: Reading 阅读理解

32.A 33.D 34.B 35.A

Passage		A	B	C	D	Total
Correct Percentage		/3	/4	/4	/4	/15
Reason of Fault	Question Understanding	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Sentences Finding	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Thoughtful Problem	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
What I Learnt						Most interesting
Assignment		1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	/4
Times I Use Methods						

Reading Part is very straightforward and no blanks in them. Vocabulary is the first thing, then understanding. It requires not only exercising but also wide views. So, it's very important for you to <u>have a passion</u> on reading or watching videos, which improves your levels of English.

Pro: If you want to participate in a contest of English, it's critically important to have an English hobby. For me, I broadcast English and watch English videos. It doesn't matter if you can't understand them fully at this stage, just to <u>have a good feeling about English</u>.

Module Summary: _____

5 2018 CEE LISTENING PART (A)

5.1 TEST PART 试音部分

Let's start from the very beginning – test part. Fill in the blanks according to the audio.

College Entrance Examination Listening Test

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly, well we're a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club - we have about 50 members at the moment, but we're growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm **(1)**_____ actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have **(2)**_____ **(3)**_____.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except **(4)**_____ we have a language evening.   People can come and practice their languages - you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday - Spanish; Tuesday – **(5)**_____; Wednesday - German; and Friday - French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now you can have the first month free.

(1)British (2)language (3)evenings (4)Thursday (5)Italian

It's the basis to get information from audio. You have met this kind of problems in junior high school. The test part is a bit quick, and it's a good exercise for you, I think.

○ LISTENING CARD ①   **Nonnegligible(不可忽视的) Test Part**

After entering the examination site, it's important for you to calm down. And the test part is so crucial that you can get focused through this part. When the test part ended, you are ready to start the examination formally.

My Summary: _____

BEFORE YOU LISTEN You can <u>line</u> and mark the crucial part you need to notice.

2018 CEE Chapter 1

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

    A. £19.15.   B. £9.18.   C. £9.15.

    答案是 C。

1. What will James do <u>tomorrow</u>?

    A. <u>Watch</u> a TV program.   B. Give a <u>talk</u>.   C. Write a <u>report</u>.

2. What can we say about the woman?

    A. She's generous.   B. She's curious.   C. She's helpful.

3. When does the train leave?

    A. At 6:30.   B. At 8:30.   C. At 10:30.

4. How does the woman go to work?

    A. By car.   B. On foot.   C. By bike.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

    A. Classmates.   B. Teacher and student.   C. Doctor and patient.

○ LISTENING CARD ②   **<u>Line</u> & Mark**

    When you get the paper, the first thing to do is skimming the questions of the listening part. To make the process effective, you can line and mark the important part (vocabulary, fully or partly; people; time, etc.). The technique needs practicing to master.
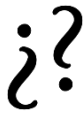

○ LISTENING CARD ③   **Key Word**

    Sometimes in order to answer a question, it's not necessary to fully understand every word the speakers said. It's Key Word that matters. You need some reaction skills and practice to perfect the attention to key words.

My Summary: _____

Listen again and fill in the blanks. The words you fill in are the **KEY WORDS** or the important phrases you need to know. (W=Woman, M=Man)

wpm=word per minute

语速(wpm)

(Text 1)

W: James, you've been watching TV for the whole evening. What's on?

M: It's a science program on the **(1.1)**_____ of the universe. I'll **(1.2)**_____ _____ _____ on it in my class tomorrow.

(Text 2)

M: Hello, do you have *The Best of Mozart*?

W: Um, sorry. We've just **(2.1)**_____ _____, but we can **(2.2)**_____ one for you. If you give us your number, we'll **(2.3)**_____ you when the CD arrives.

(Text 3)

W: We'd better be going now, or we'll be late for the train.

M: No **(3.1)**_____. It's **(3.2)**_____ now. We still have **(3.3)**_____ hours.

(Text 4)

M: I am so tired of driving all those hours to work.

W: Yeah, I know what you mean. *I* **(4.1)**_____ to drive *two* hours to work *each way*. But *now* I live **(4.2)**_____ **(4.3)**_____ distance of my office. I don't even need a bike.

(Text 5)

W: Hi Andy. I didn't **(5.1)**_____ you in **(5.2)**_____ Smith's class yesterday. What happened?

**M:** Well, I had a headache, so I called him and asked for sick **(5.3)**_____.

(5.3) leave	(5.2) Professor	(5.1) see
(4.3) walking	(4.2) within	(4.1) used
(3.3) two	(3.2) 8:30	(3.1) rush
(2.3) call	(2.2) order	(2.1) sold out
(1.2) give a presentation		(1.1) origin

You still have the chance to change the answer in the previous page.

⬤ LISTENING CARD ④　　**Liaison(连读)**
　　Liaison cross words to speed up talking.
　　vowel(元音)=vo.　　consonants(辅音)=con.
(i)con.+vo.　have an idea → ha.va.ni.dea
(ii) -r/-re+vo. Where is my cup? → Whe(re i)s…?
(iii)con.+[j]or[w] Thank you → Than(k y)ou.

LISTENING CARD ⑤　**Stress(重读)**
　　To emphasis *important part.*
(i)a, an, the < real *v.*
(ii)concrete > general
(iii)subjective

My Summary: _____
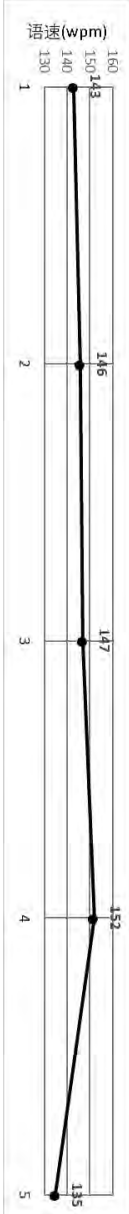
5.A　4.B　3.C　2.C　1.B

5.3 READ OUT ALOUD! 朗读文章，提升语感

"The Sense of English" is very amazing, someone can answer questions depending on his/her sense through a lot of listening, mimicking(模仿) and reading.

For some reasons, we can't live in an English environment where we can communicate with foreigners. But it doesn't mean we don't have routes to improve our **English Sense**.

- **Listen and <u>read</u> listening parts.**
- **<u>Read</u> and recite(背诵) the excellent part in cool movies and videos you are interested in.**
- **Read out <u>aloud</u> the good articles in magazines**(like *English Square*,《英语广场》) **and books.**

    □ **Assignment 5:** Here I provide a classical passage called *Youth* and its translation. Read a lot of times and recite it.

Youth
<div align="right">By Samuel Ullman</div>

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of 60 more than a boy of 20. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, fear, self-distrust bows the heart and turns the spirit back to dust.

Whether 60 or 16, there is in every human being's heart the lure of wonder, the unfailing childlike appetite for what's next and the joy of the game of living. In the center of your heart and my heart there is a wireless station: so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage and power from men and from the Infinite, so long as you are young.

When the aerials are down, and your spirit is covered with snows of cynicism and the ice of pessimism, then you are grown old, even at 20, but as long as your aerials are up, to catch waves of optimism, there is hope you may die young at 80.

青春不是年华，而是心境；青春不是桃面、丹唇、柔膝，而是深沉的意志，恢宏的想象，炙热的恋情；青春是生命的深泉在涌流。

青春气贯长虹，勇锐盖过怯弱，进取压倒苟安。如此锐气，二十后生而有之，六旬男子则更多见。年岁有加，并非垂老，理想丢弃，方堕暮年。

岁月悠悠，衰微只及肌肤；热忱抛却，颓废必致灵魂。忧烦，惶恐，丧失自信，定使心灵扭曲，意气如灰。

无论年届花甲，拟或二八芳龄，心中皆有生命之欢乐，奇迹之诱惑，孩童般天真久盛不衰。人人心中皆有一台天线，只要你从天上人间接受美好、希望、欢乐、勇气和力量的信号，你就青春永驻，风华常存。

一旦天线下降，锐气便被冰雪覆盖，玩世不恭、自暴自弃油然而生，即使年方二十，实已垂垂老矣；然则只要树起天线，捕捉乐观信号，你就有望在八十高龄告别尘寰时仍觉年轻。

My Summary: _____

6 2018 CEE LISTENING PART (B)

6.1 CHAPTER 2(I) 第二节（一）

BEFORE YOU LISTEN You can <u>line</u> and mark the crucial part you need to notice.

2018 CEE Chapter 2(i)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman regret?

    A. Giving up her research.   B. Dropping out of college.   C. Changing her major.

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

    A. Ecology.   B. Education.   C. Chemistry.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man?

    A. A hotel manager.   B. A tour guide.   C. A taxi driver.

9. What is the man doing for the woman?

    A. Looking for some local foods.

    B. Showing her around the seaside.

    C. Offering information about a hotel.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

    A. In an office.   B. At home.   C. At a restaurant.

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

    A. Go to a concert.   B. Visit a friend.   C. Work extra hours.

12. Who is Alice going to call?

    A. Mike.   B. Joan.   C. Catherine.

6.B 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.C 11.A 12.B

? Listen again and fill in the blanks. This process is called **dictation**.

(Text 6)

W: The biggest mistake I made, uh, was **(6.1)**_____ college in my last year, and **(6.2)**____ _____ my education. So I'm thinking of **(6.3)**_____ _____ to school.

M: School? To study what?

W: (6.4)_____. I'm interested in the relationship between humans and nature.

M: Cool! Is it what you studied years ago?

W: No, I majored in chemistry then.

(Text 7)

M: Good morning, madam. I'm your **(7.1)**_____ for this trip.

W: How lovely! Could you **(7.2)**_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ I'm going to stay at?

M: Yes, of course. The **(7.3)**_____ Hotel opened in 1990 | and it sits on the seaside | along the **(7.4)**_____ Coast Highway. It is the most beautiful hotel here. ⑥ | **Meaning Group(意群)** |

W: That sounds great!

M: And there are some restaurants outside. So at dinner time, you'd have a lot of choices.

W: That's really nice. I like to have some local foods while traveling. What about the scenery around it?

M: The hotel has the best views of the Pacific Ocean.

W: Oh, I think I will **(7.5)**_____ _____ _____.

LISTENING CARD ⑦ **Reduction(弱读)**
   The vowels in the secondary part needs reduction.
[i:] → [ɪ]
[u:] → [ʊ]   [l]   nothing
[ə:] → [ə]
[ɔ:] → [ɔ]

(Text 8)

W: Hi, Mike.

M: Hi, Alice. Nice to see you. You don't often come **(8.1)**_____.

W: I usually have fast food delivered to my **(8.2)**_____. Just came here for a change today.

M: The environment here is good, clean and **(8.3)**_____ quiet.

W: Yeah, and I heard the food is tasty. By the way, are you **(8.4)**_____ ____ ____ _____ tomorrow evening?

M: Yes. Are you?

W: Yeah, Catherine was supposed to go with me, but she may have to work extra hours tomorrow. Do you know anyone who might like to go?

M: No. But if you like, I can ask around. Er, **(8.5)**_____ might want to go.

W: Oh, yes, she is a great fan of classical music. I'll give her a **(8.6)**_____ after lunch.

◯ LISTENING CARD ⑧   **Aphonia(失音)**
   Plosion(爆破音) = plo. Fricative(摩擦音) = fr.
 (i)plo.+plo. Hot tea or black coffee? → Ho(t) tea or bla(ck) coffee?
 (ii)plo.+fr. Good morning. → Goo(d) morning.

My Summary: _____

语速（wpm）
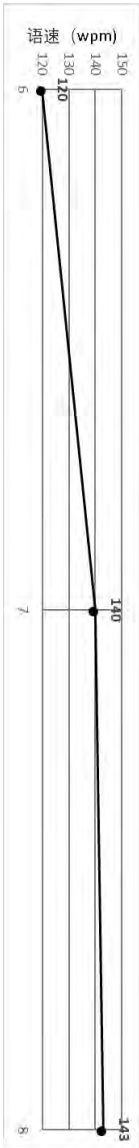
6.2 CHAPTER 2(II) 第二节（二）

BEFORE YOU LISTEN You can <u>line</u> and mark the crucial part you need to notice.

2018 CEE Chapter 2(ii)

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the woman meet the man?

    A. To look at an apartment.   B. To deliver some furniture. C. To have a meal together.

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

    A. Its color.   B. Its design.   C. Its quality.

15. What does the man say about the kitchen?

    A. It's a good size.   B. It's newly painted.   C. It's adequately equipped.

16. What will the woman probably do next?

    A. Go downtown.   B. Talk with her friend.   C. Make payment.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

    A. Movie fans.   B. News reporters.   C. College students.

18. When did the speaker take English classes?

    A. Before he left his hometown.

    B. After he came to America.

    C. When he was 15 years old.

19. How does the speaker feel about his teacher?

    A. He's proud.   B. He's sympathetic.   C. He's grateful.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

    A. How education shaped his life.

    B. How his language skills improved.

    C. How he managed his business well.

□ **Assignment 6:** Watch videos of TED-Ed or TED, which is good for your understanding on **a long text**.(as an extension of Chapter 3.3)

TED	**TED** *Ideas worth spreading*	TED Talks shares the best ideas from the TED Conference with the world, for free: trusted voices and convention-breaking mavericks, icons and geniuses, all giving the talk of their lives in 18 minutes. We post a fresh TED Talk every weekday.
TED Ed	**TED-Ed** *Lessons worth sharing*	TED-Ed's commitment to creating lessons worth sharing is an extension of TED's mission of spreading great ideas. Within TED-Ed's growing library of TED-Ed animations, you will find carefully curated educational videos, many of which represent collaborations between talented educators and animators.

My Summary: _____

Challenging Stage A Listen again (and again) and fill the blank with SENTENCES(not a single word). The words you need to fill is labeled in *grey*.

(Text 9)   W: Hi, I've only just arrived.   *3 words*

M: Oh, good. Now here are the keys. **(9.1)**_____. There are two apartments. The one for rent is on the right. Do come in.

                    4 words

W: Thank you. I like the carpet. **(9.2)**_____, isn't it?

M: Yes, and this apartment is in good condition. Here is your lounge.

W: Where would we eat?

M: There is this corner here(↗), or you can use your kitchen(↘). Come and see.

W: The kitchen is quite small.   *5 words*

M: (9.3)_____,_____, cooker, fridge, even a dishwasher.

W: And there are lots of cupboards.

M: Let me show you the bedrooms. This is the smaller one.

W: It's a good size, though.

M: Now come into the other bedroom. You can see the bathroom, too.   *9 words*

W: Yes, it is very nice.**(9.4)**_____, and we will come together. I understand it is $800 a month.

M: Yes, but a few blocks downtown would be much more expensive.

W: Well, thank you. I will be in touch.

Challenging Stage B:Boss Listen again (and again and again …) and fill the blank with SENTENCES. It's much harder, but helps. The words you need to fill is also in *grey*.

(Text 10)

M: Thank you very much. Thank you Dr. Johnson. Well, **(10.1)**_____   *10 words*
_____. The thing that I want to tell you today is this: **(10.2)**_____. When I came to the U.S., | I was   *3 words*
only thinking about being a carpenter, | but I could not read the newspaper|and I could not understand the news on television | or movies or anything like this, | so I entered the city college to take English classes for foreign students. I was very proud that I was going to a college because no one in my family ever went to any college or to any university. You know, when you are 15 years old in my country,|you finish school|and then you learn a trade. **(10.3)**_____.   *6 words*
When I was 15 years old, I learned how to be a carpenter. **(10.4)**_____,   *7 words*
_____. **(10.5)**_____,_____who   *7 words*
encouraged me to take some math classes, business classes and history classes and I became a full-time college student. And today when I look back, I'm so happy because you never know where life will take you. All of a sudden, I started making money, because I was really good at math. You know, how to work out everything with math is so important. This is something that I learned when I started my own business, which is doing really well.   *<Answers are in the next chapter>*
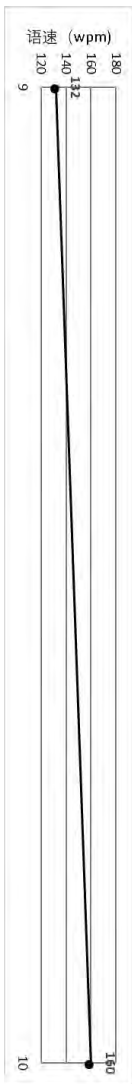
My Summary: _____

LISTENING CARD ⑨
Intonation(语调)
(i)to show attitude
(ii) (↗) or (↘)
(iii) (↗), (↗) and (↘)

语速（wpm)
180
160
140
132
120
9
10
160

7 2018 CEE Listening Part (C)

7.1 Previous Answer 上回答案

13. A   14. A   15. C   16. B   17. C   18. B   19. C   20. A

(9.1) Let's go in   (9.2) The color is nice   (9.3) Yes   but it has everything

(9.4) But I have to ask my friend first

(10.1) it is really great to be back at university again   (10.2) education is important

(10.3) And that's exactly what I did   (10.4) A year later   I came to America

(10.5) Luckily   I met a very good teacher

! Tips about Dictation 听写练习

Did you meet with difficulty last time? It's normal for every beginner. I hope that you have overcome it. If so, **congratulations!**

This kind of problems can be found in the book 《高中英语听力满分攻略》, which helps you train the **Dictation Ability**.
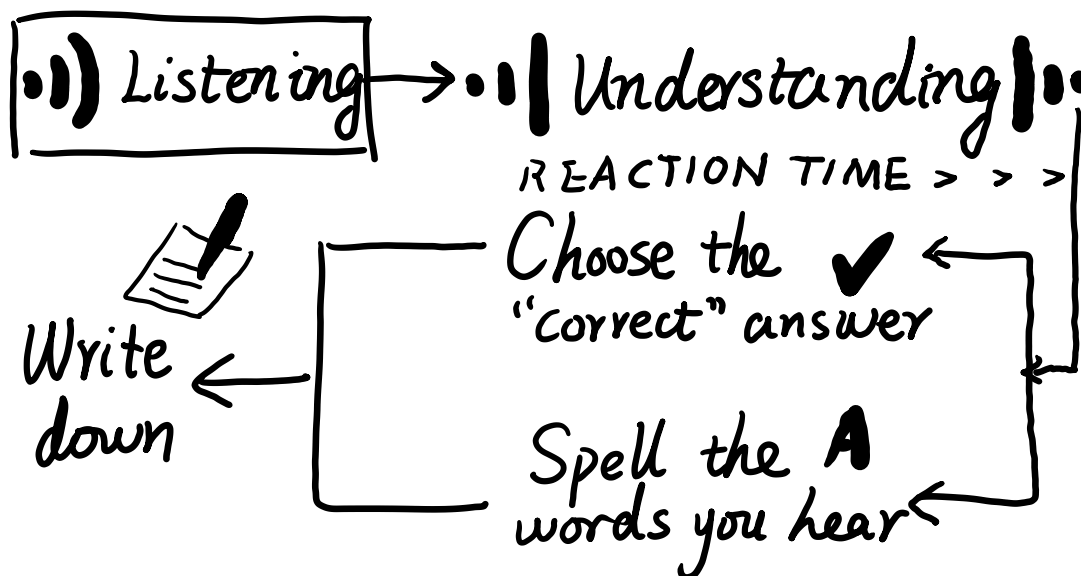
As we can see, the extra process of **Dictation** helps you **memorize the words better** by **spelling** them, rather than writing down English words according to Chinese meaning (which is harmful in fact). What's more, you can experience **the reading methods of combinations of letters** and learn to speak in English quicker by **polishing the content**.

If you agree with me, please start doing it as soon as possible instead of listening twice in vain!

My Summary: _____

7.2 RECITING HELPS　背诵有益

○ **Assignment Check!(5)**

Can you recite the passage *Youth* now? Your answer: _____ (Yes / No)

Whether Yes or No, you probably think the reciting work is tedious(单调沉闷的). After entering senior high school, it's hard for you to recite a passage in a reasonable length. As a result, you lack the technique to recite well and you hate it and doesn't care about it and think it useless and spend a long time on reciting and hate it…A vicious circle(恶性循环)!

Here, I give you a method which you can "play" with.

Tips of Reciting+　计时背诵

A book called *Reality is Broken*(《游戏改变世界》) by Jane McGonigal says

People are likely to accept some strange settings and limits willingly to work hard and achieve a goal, in order to receive the happiness of feedback(回馈).

So, we need a kind of racing to make reciting funnier. A lot of students have digital watches, one of whose functions is stopwatch which can record a period. Using this function, you can challenge yourself when you recite a passage. (Paragraph records first, then challenge the whole passage) Here is an example.

1'00"53　59"27　58"30

You can record records besides passages. If you do this, not only can you recite the passage more quickly, but also you can speak a much more fluent English. I used this method a lot.

Youth	Your Record: ＇ ＂

□ **Assignment 7:** After some time of training, you can try to write down a certain paragraph of it without looking at the original passage.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

I'm here waiting for you!

_____

_____

My Summary: _____

Have a Rest ▶

Tips of Listening Skills 听力技巧

● **Speaking Pacing**

rest

ready for climax

语速(wpm)

upward

160
140
120

143　146　147　152　135　120　140　143　132　160

1　2　3　4　5　6　7　8　9　10
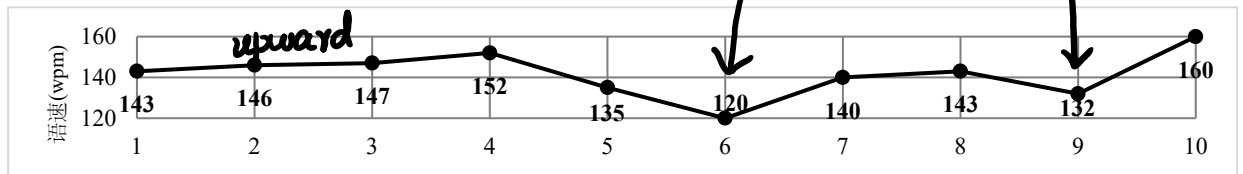
● **Read Questions** – When you confirm the answer, read the next question.(it needs practice)

Every Question	Error Occurs	Leisure Time	Read Next
⏱ 5 seconds	🫨 1~2 seconds	✊ 20~40 seconds	😗 >10 seconds

7.3 VOCABULARY TREE TIME! 词汇树时间

I used to draw a vocabulary tree every time I played listening part. And this time will not be an exception!

7.3.1 Word List (From Chapter 5 to Chapter 7)

Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning

7.3.2 Vocabulary Tree

Draw one vocabulary trees using words above.(object *n*. are recommended)

7.4 MY PREDICTION 我的预测

听力词量

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |

900, 728, 816, 939, 843, 1,160, 1,310, 1,260
924, 1066, 1010
687, 823, 759

词量 ── 趋势预测(词量) ‥‥‥ 置信下限(词量) ─ ─ 置信上限(词量)

听力语速 (wpm)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |

154, 154, 147, 168, 143, 184, 180, 188
165, 161, 169
147, 142, 150

语速(wpm) ── 趋势预测(语速(wpm)) ‥‥‥ 置信下限(语速(wpm)) ─ ─ 置信上限(语速(wpm))
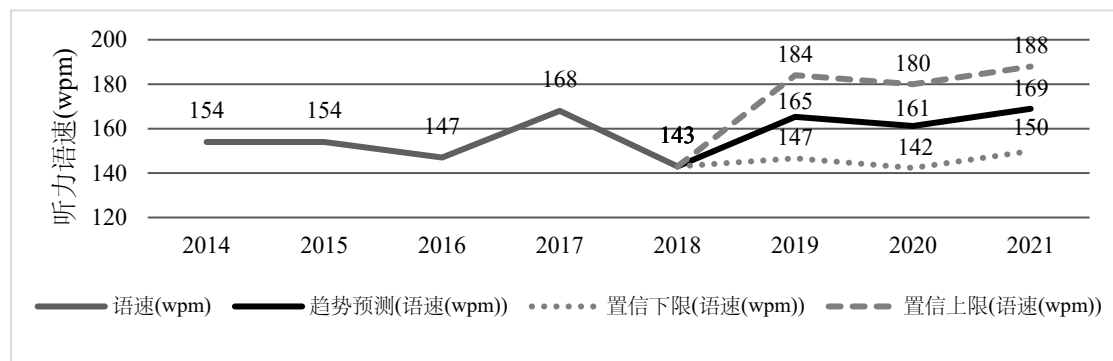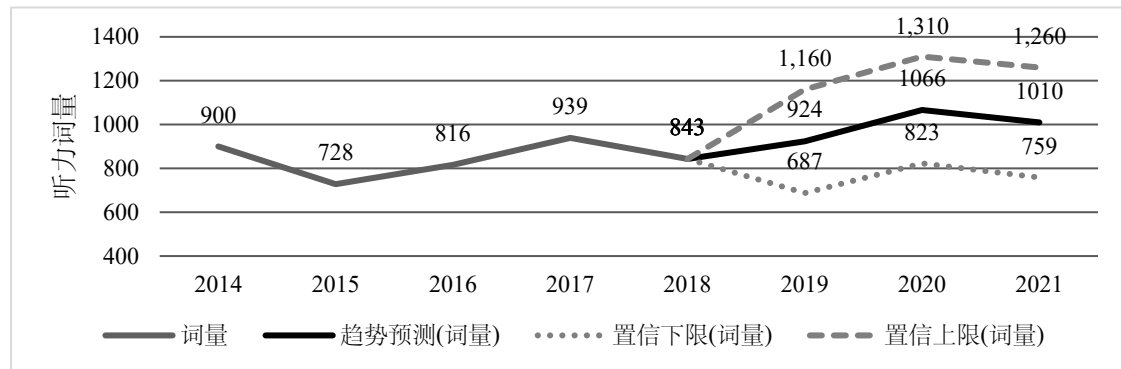
备注： 置信下限和置信上限构成预测的取值范围，有 95%的把握落入此范围内。

Module 2 Summary: Listening 听力

Chapter	Test	1	2(i)	2(ii)	Total
Questions Correct Percentage		/5	/7	/8	/20
Dictation Correct Percentage	/5	/14	/15	/9	/43
Listening Card					Most interesting
Understand the method?(Y/N)					
Assignment	**5** ☐	**6** ☐	**7** ☐		/3

  Listening is an essential part for English. Only after hearing can you start thinking and then answer. And it's the basis for you to understand pure English movies and videos. And one way to practice it is to learn to speak fluent English. You can achieve it by **reciting more** (using reciting+ in Chapter 7.2).

Pro: For those who want to participate in National Creative English Contest(全国创新英语大赛), it's a really important part in the second round (this part is the **only** objective one). And it's as hard as CET(College English Test) **6**. So you can buy such kind of books if you have the intention.

Module Summary: _____

8 2018 CEE GRAMMAR BLANK
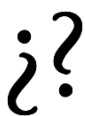
Request: Read the passage below, fill in the blank with ONE proper word or the correct form in the brackets ().

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years __61__ (long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long __62__ (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of __63__ (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it __64__ (be) more effective at lengthening life __65__ walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 __66__ showed a mere five to 10 minute a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all __67__ (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise...it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to __68__ (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always __69__ (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give __70__ a try.

8.1 CATEGORY 填词有流程

N<u>o</u>.	Tips	Your Answer	Category	Your Discovery
61	long *adj.*	*longer*	*adj.*→比较等级→比较级	1.
62	see *v.*			
63	die *v.*			
64	be *v.*			
65				
66				2.
67	cause *n.*			
68	strength *n.*			
69	energy *n.*			
70				

The mark of Category is in the next page.

The mark of **Category**: (If you can't find a match, mark one yourself.)

提示词词性 ➡

有提示词

- **v.**
  - 谓语动词
    - 时态
    - 语态
    - 主谓一致
    - 虚拟语气
  - 非谓语动词
    - 不定式
    - 动词-ing
    - 过去分词
  - 词性转化
    - →n.
    - →adj.
- **n.**
  - 名词单复数
  - 名词所有格
  - 词性转化
    - →v.
    - →adj.
- **pron.**
  - 物主代词
  - 反身代词
- **adj. adv.**
  - 比较等级
    - 比较级
    - 最高级
  - 词性转化
    - →adv.
    - →n.
    - →adj.

无提示词

- **pron.**
  - it的用法
  - 人称代词
  - 物主代词
  - 反身代词
  - 指示代词
  - 不定代词
- **prep.**
  - 基本用法
  - 搭配
- **art.**
  - 不定冠词 a,an
  - 定冠词 the
- **并列conj.**
  - and,but,or,so,while,for 等
- **从句conj.**
  - 定语从句
  - 名词性从句
  - 状语从句
- **其他**
  - 倒装动词
  - 强调句 that
  - 固定句型
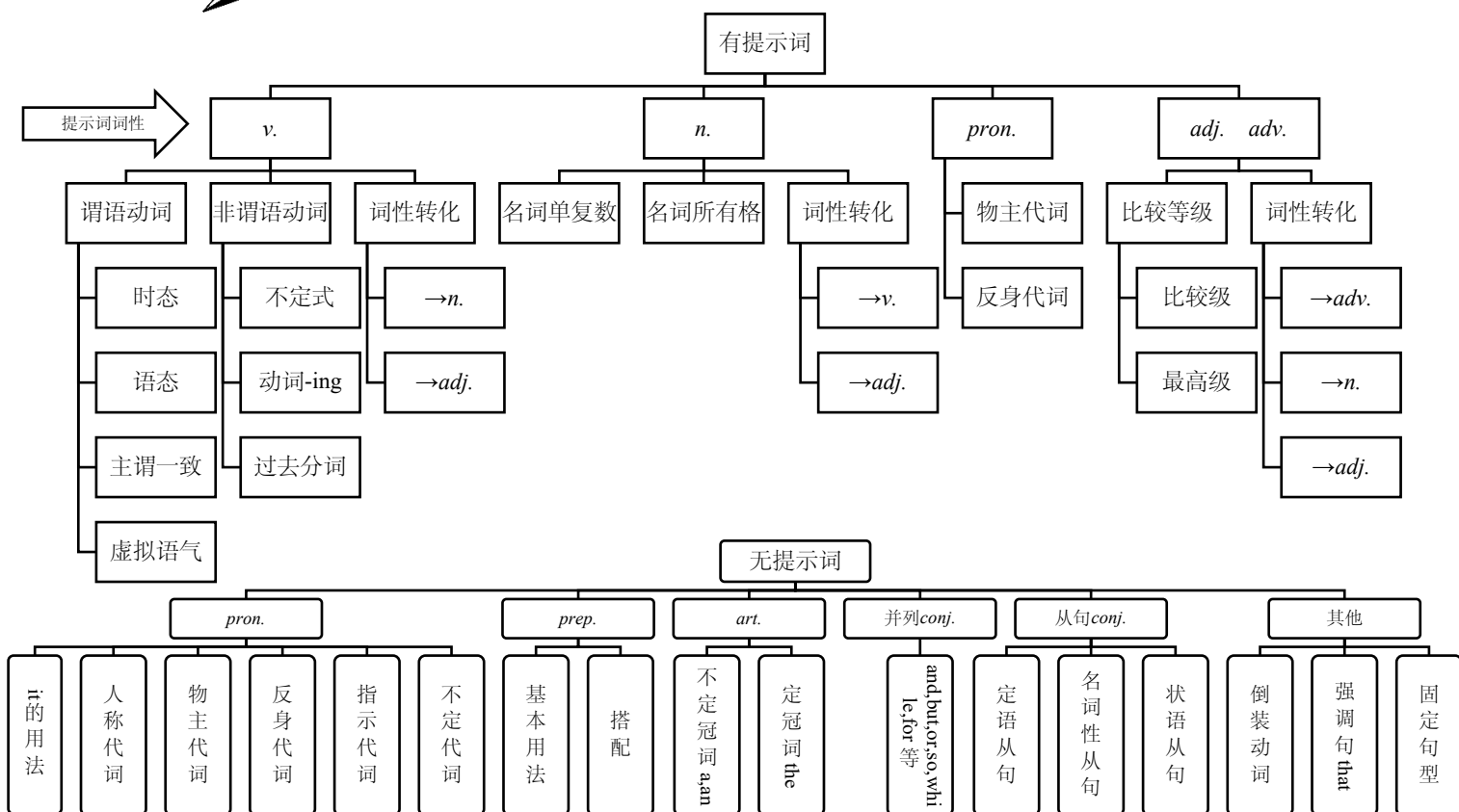
Answers are later revealed.

Have a Rest ▶

8.2   GRAMMAR LEARNING 语法学习

e.g.   The Attributive Clause 定语从句

Assuming that you want to start learning this grammar or review it, here is the pipeline(流程).

¿? You are probably confused about the sentence below: (you will know where the sentence comes from later the course)

> (#) …, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, *which* is meaningful and interesting.

You are familiar with this sentence appearing in the passage.

> (*) Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 *that* showed … (which also works)

And you need to compare these sentences.

My Summary: _____

In fact, they are *all* attributive clauses. Can you tell the **differences**?

Question	Your Answer
1. The punctuation symbol?	
2. Try to translate (#).	
3. *which* refers to…?	
4. *that* refers to …?	
5.Try to compare: (1)…, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner. (2) Two of the authors of the review also made a study.	Circle the answer. (1) The sentence is (complete / uncomplete). (2) The sentence is (complete / uncomplete).

If you answer all the questions above, you will know the basic differences.

But there are more things you need to know.

You know…	Wrong Sentence
	(X) …, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, *that* is meaningful and interesting.

（#）句的定语从句称为**非限定性定语从句**，而定语从句(*)是**限定性定语从句**。事实上，还有其他的注意事项，请自己总结。

Tips on Learning Grammar 学习语法

In the (I) area, the grammar part has **been reduced a lot**. In my opinion, it is not so important to *just* memorize the grammar itself without knowing how to use it. Some tips can help you how to learn it better.

- **Try to find the differences yourself.** When you are reading an article, you find a sentence you can't deal with. Finding the differences yourself will help you memorize the rules clearly and motivate your interest. When you are confused, try to **ask questions**. It doesn't matter if you can't know the answer, you can compare more sentences or just wait for the real answer.

- **Use a table to organize the key points.** A key point can be explained by a sentence so that you will not be angry with a mess.

- **The work above should be done before class.** Because the teacher will first tell you the rules before the example. But if you do the work in advance, you will memorize the rules more clearly.

My Summary: _____

□ **Assignment 8:** Use the new grammar you know to **make** two **sentences** with the **new words** you learnt in your word list, *which* is also useful.

Example:

(*e.g.*) The ofo company announced they would put more shared bikes on the road to increase the *availability*, *which* is good news.
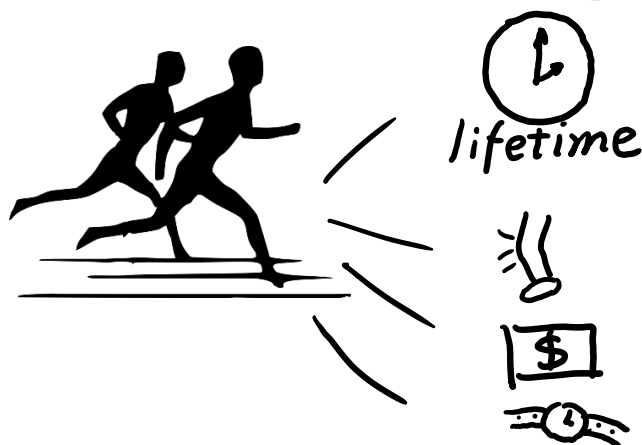
Your sentences:

(1) _____

(2) _____

8.3 ANSWERS TO ORIGINAL QUESTIONS 答案

61. longer   *adj.*→比较等级→比较级   **62.** to see   *v.*→非谓语动词→不定式

63. dying   *v.*→词性转化→*n.*   **64.** is   *v.*→谓语动词→be 的正确形式

65. than   *conj.*→比较级   66. that/which 从句 *conj.*→定语从句

67. causes   *n.*→名词单复数   **68.** strengthen *n.*→词性转化→*v.*

69. energetic *n.*→词性转化→*adj.*   70. it/running *pron.*→it 的用法(可用原词替)

Example Discovery:

1. With tip – generally 7 blanks; without tip – generally 3 blanks.

2. With tip – mostly object *n.*; without tip – mostly empty word(虚词)

3. The test points are different.

8.4 GENERALIZE THE MAIN IDEA 概括大意

□ **Assignment 9**(Another form of Storyboard): Use a sentence to describe each.

My Summary: _____

9 2018 CEE Cloze

During my second year at the city college, I was told that the education department was offering a "free" course, called Thinking Chess, for three credits. I   41   the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn't want to   42   a few dollars? More than that, I'd always wanted to learn chess. And, even if I weren't   43   enough about free credits, news about our   44   was appealing enough to me. He was an international grandmaster, which 45   I would be learning from one of the game's   46   . I could hardly wait to   47   him.

Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this 48 was no game for him; he meant business. In his introduction, he made it   49   that our credits would be hard-earned. In order to   50   the class, among other criteria, we had to write a paper on how we plan to   51   what we would learn in class to our future professions and,   52   , to our lives. I managed to get an A in that   53   and learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the   54   .

Ten years after my chess class with Ashley, I'm still putting to use what he   55   me: "The absolute most important   56   that you learn when you play chess is how to make good   57   . On every single move you have to   58   a situation, process what your opponent (对手) is doing and   59   the best move from among all your options." These words still ring true today in my   60   as a journalist.

9.1 First, Analyze 不急于答题

Step	Sub-Step	Your Answer
1 Skimming	Who?	and me.
	When?	/ Ten years later
	Where?	/ As a journalist
2 The First Sentence	Copy it to right.	
	What you can get?	1.A free course.
		2.
		3.
3 Storyboard	Draw a fuzzy one.	(Clue: "I" or "me") **Get a free course** → →

My Summary: _____

9.2 GUESS WORDS! 猜一猜!
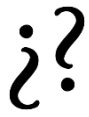
¿? Some students with great English like the method: Guess the words before looking at choices. When the word you guess is in the choices, you will be definitely happy and improve your accuracy due to less distraction(分散注意力的事物).

Fill in the table. If you have no idea, it's allowed to leave it blank.

Question No.	Your Answer	Question No.	Your Answer
41		51	
42		52	
43		53	
44		54	
45		55	
46		56	
47		57	
48		58	
49		59	
50		60	

❗ Tips about First Impression 先入为主

Difficulty: ★☆☆

	A	B	C	D
	The Correct one	Not So hard		Distraction

Difficulty: ★★★

	A	B	C	D
	Distraction	Not So hard		The correct one

It makes sense! 😂

Maybe they are the same problems, but with different distribution(分布), the difficulty could be much more different.

The guess process encourages you to notice the surroundings of the blank, which helps you judge better and use your **English Sense** better. It is a remarkable fact that the first impression here is **temporary**, and later we'll talk about it again.

📖 Try this method in other places! And always remember to **analyze first** before you confirm an answer, which needs practicing to avoid the phenomena.

My Summary: _____

9.3 REVEAL TIME! 开奖时间!

Process the question one by one. If there is no match in the column "**Choices**" to your "**Prediction**" or you meet with a better answer, you need to review the passage to choose the correct answer. No hurry!

N<u>o.</u>	Prediction	Choices				Answer
41		A. put forward	B. jumped at	C. tried out	D. turned down	
42		A. waste	B. earn	C. save	D. pay	
43		A. excited	B. worried	C. moved	D. tired	
44		A. title	B. competitor	C. textbook	D. instructor	
45		A. urged	B. demanded	C. held	D. meant	
46		A. fastest	B. easiest	C. best	D. rarest	
47		A. interview	B. meet	C. challenge	D. beat	
48		A. chance	B. qualification	C. honor	D. job	
49		A. real	B. perfect	C. clear	D. possible	
50		A. attend	B. pass	C. skip	D. observe	
51		A. add	B. expose	C. apply	D. compare	
52		A. eventually	B. naturally	C. directly	D. normally	
53		A. game	B. presentation	C. course	D. experiment	
54		A. criterion	B. classroom	C. department	D. situation	
55		A. taught	B. wrote	C. questioned	D. promised	
56		A. fact	B. step	C. manner	D. skill	
57		A. grades	B. decisions	C. impressions	D. comments	
58		A. analyze	B. describe	C. rebuild	D. control	
59		A. announce	B. signal	C. block	D. evaluate	
60		A. role	B. desire	C. concern	D. behavior	

If you have problem in solving these problems, try to figure out the word's meaning before giving an answer.

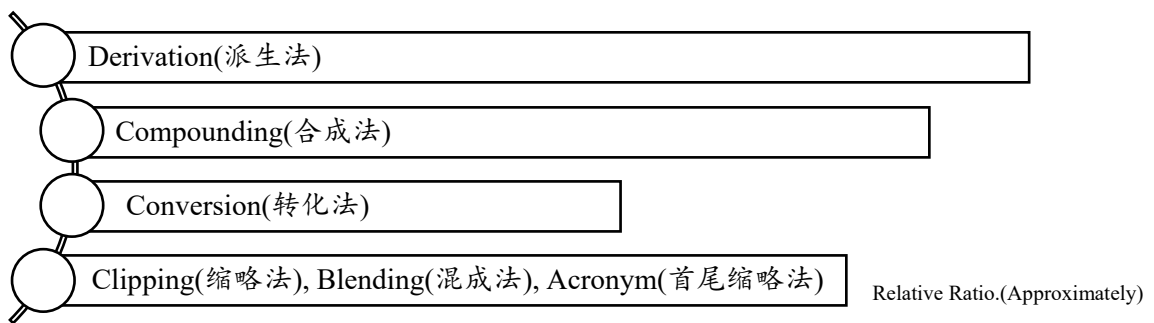| Word	The Part of Speech	Meaning

My Summary: _____

9.4   ANSWER'S COMING! 答案

41. B	42. C	43. A	44. D	45. D
46. C	47. B	48. D	49. C	50. B
51. C	52. A	53. C	54. B	55. A
56. D	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. A

9.5   WORD FORMATION 构词法

You may think, "hey, it's not fast to memorize words individually. I discover that a lot of words have something in common. Are there any patterns for these similar words?"

You're right, that is **Word Formation**.

Derivation(派生法)

Compounding(合成法)

Conversion(转化法)

Clipping(缩略法), Blending(混成法), Acronym(首尾缩略法)   Relative Ratio.(Approximately)

Derivation	Compounding	Conversion
前缀+Word Word + 后缀	Word +Vocabulary	Word $n. \to v.$
Clipping	Blending	Acronym
Head-Word-Tail	Word-Tail Head-Vocabulary	Word Vocabulary ↓ W.V.

My Summary: _____
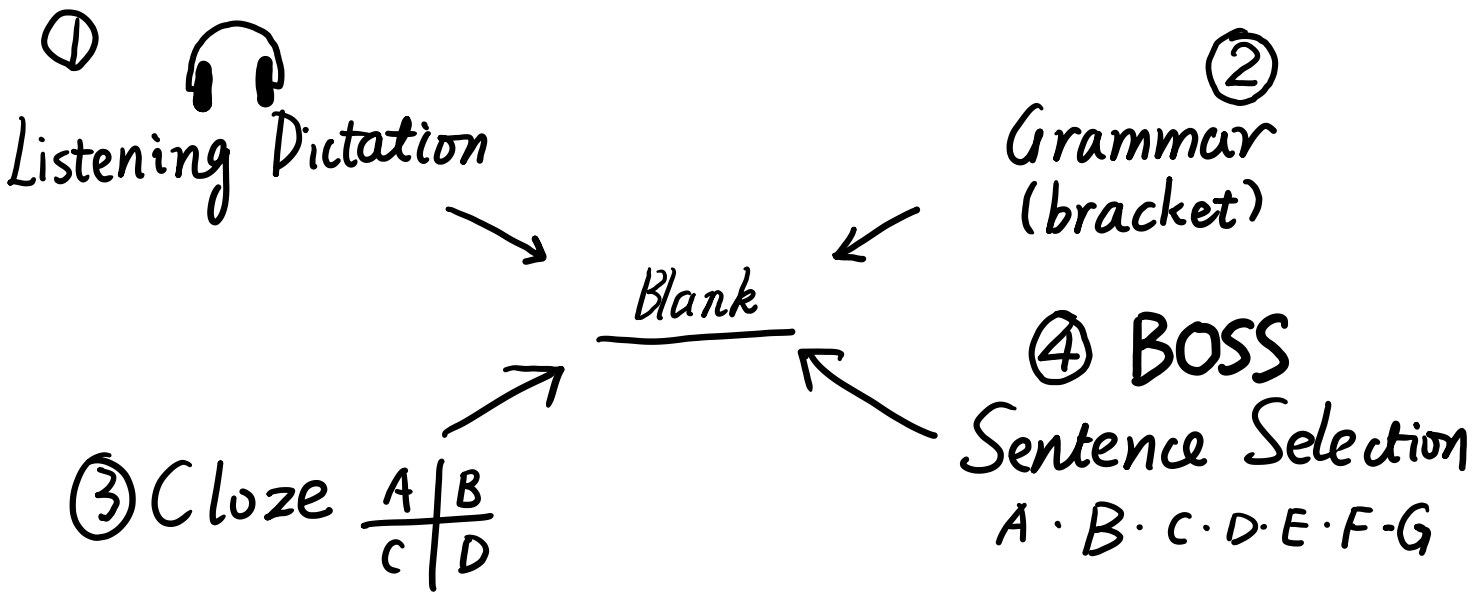
10 2018 CEE SENTENCE SELECTION

Color is fundamental in home design-something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces in one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day?____36____, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. ____37____, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

____38____, They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. ____39____They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. ____40____.

① Listening Dictation

② Grammar (bracket)

Blank

④ BOSS Sentence Selection A · B · C · D · E · F · G

③ Cloze A/B / C/D

Please record the word list in your notebook bought in **Assignment 1**.

10.1 BLANK FEATURES 空处特点

Color is fundamental in home design-something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces in one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? ___36___ color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. ___37___, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there's really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

___38___ They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. ___39___ They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. ___40___

Surrounding	Position
Do you …? ...? Or…? ___36___ , **color** is the **key**…	Para. **1** Close to the *end* of Para.
Over the years,… a number of … ___37___ , they can get a little **complex**.	
	Para. **5** The *end* of passage.
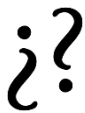
¿? Fill in the blanks.

The first column describes the surrounding of the blank, which includes **key words, important punctuations and other important clues**. The second column is about the position of the blank. Try to describe it using words like *beginning*, *middle*, *end*, etc. If confused at the moment, you can try it later after knowing the choices in the next part.

10.2 SURPLUS CHOICES 多余的选择
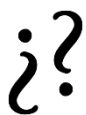
¿? **Request: Line** the key words(like the listening part). Then **Choose** the correct selection that matches blanks in the passage.(If you can't confirm an answer, please write down the suspected answers altogether.) There are **two** surplus(多余的) selections.

A. While all of them are useful

B. Whatever you're looking for

C. If you're experimenting with a color

D. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with

E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces

F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time

G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

Question No.	36	37	38	39	40
Your Answer (or Suspected)					

My Summary: _____

10.3 DILEMMA 两难的选择

Your classmate **Li Hua**(the boy in the composition who has been at school for decades) is doing the same CEE paper, but he can't decide the correct answer to Question **37**.

_____37_____ , they can get a little complex.

His candidate answer:

A. While all of them are useful

C. If you're experimenting with a color

If thinking in Chinese, they're like:

A.虽然它们都很有用，(但是)它们可能有点复杂。

C.如果你在试验一种颜色，(那么)它们可能有点复杂。

It seems that both are suitable to the blank. Conjunction(*conj.*) omission(省略) causes a complex situation. In this situation, Li Hua needs to think of the **surrounding**, especially **recurrence**(复现).

Stress the massive number →

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. _____37_____ , they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

→ Number can be reduced

A. While all of them are useful

C. If you're experimenting with a color

It seems that **A** is more tightly connected with the paragraph: about techniques, decisions. And there's a "*them*" in **A**. What's more, "While all of them are useful" can summary the previous sentence, "they can get a little complex" is prepared for making a turn for "*But*".

C has no recurrence, and the content has a loose relation with the paragraph. Furthermore, "about color in your home" has a specific range rather than a relatively wide range of "experimenting with a color".

So **A** is better!

➤ **Recurrence** is a good technique to decide in such a dilemma. Recurrence can be the object *n.* vocabulary or pronouns(*pron.*) Generally speaking, more recurrence means a better answer.

36. B   37. A   38. D   39. G   40. F

My Summary: _____

❗ Tips about Dilemma 两难之时

Not only sentence selections but also other problems prepare some dilemmas for you. Those obstacles test your **Comparing Ability(比较能力)**. Just for English, the following suggestions may help you.

- **Review the Surrounding.** Authors and Problem designers all think highly of natural transitions(过渡). As a consequence, the word or sentence filled in the blank should have a certain connection with the paragraph or the whole passage. And the most possible answer is the one related to the surrounding most.
- **Notice the Position.** A distinctive(鲜明的) position may tell us something about features the sentence(or word) should has. Once you notice that, fill in the sentence (or word) that matches the feeling of the position most.
- **Compare the Difference.** When it's hard to choose through the original passage, comparing the two choices becomes critical. Inspiration could come from the difference you discovered.
- **Use the Sense.** As a language, the English Sense can be a tool to choose the correct answer. A lot of teachers and students say that the first impression could be right if you can't eliminate(排除) the other one using all the methods above. And the first impression comes from the English Sense, which indicates that you could come across the same scenario before. **It's not contradictory because the First Impression in the last chapter is temporary and the one here is solid and correct.** So, believing your feeling is also a great method! For many things in real life, following your heart can be the best solution.

▶ Module 3 Summary: Blank 填空

Chapter	Grammar Blank	Cloze	Sentence Selection	Total
Questions Correct Percentage	/10	/20	/5	/35
What I learnt				Most interesting
Understand the method?(Y/N)				
Assignment	8 ☐	9 ☐	10 ☐	/3

Blanks test logical thinking. To avoid the interference(干扰) of the First Impression(Temporary), we have to always analyze first. Notice the surroundings and hints(提示) from the problem. When we meet dilemma, it's important to think of the two choices in peace.

Pro: Learning grammar is not critically important in the contest. The grammar itself is not necessarily precise in day-to-day conversation. But having a solid grammar knowledge can help you gain more scores in tests and translate sentences more accurately.

Module Summary: _____

11 2018 CEE COMPOSITION CORRECTION
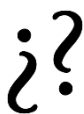
¿? Assuming you are Li Hua, your desk mate Xiao Hong wants you to correct the composition she wrote. She is so cute that you start doing the job.

Request: 文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

　　　2．只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents.

I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs,

ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to

raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last

summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end

of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

11.1 ASSISTANCE 协助

¿? You may **not** figure out all 10 problems in the passage. It doesn't matter. Our teacher helps us divide the passage into different lines. **Each line has only 1 language problem.** You can solve the problem again.

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to	_____
visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went	_____
there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another	_____
animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate	_____
house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond	_____
which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they	_____
earned quite a lot by sell the fish.	_____
I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told	_____
my father that I planned to return for every two years,	_____
but he agreed.	_____

11.2 ANSWER 答案

Our teacher gave the answer. Please write down the type of fault on the right.

During my last winter holiday, I went to ∧ countryside with my father to   **The missing *art.*/冠词的缺失**

the

visit my grandparents. I <u>find</u> a big change there. The first time I went

    found

there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and <u>another</u>

    other

animals. Last winter when I went <u>here</u> again, they had a big separate

    there

house to raise dozens of <u>chicken</u>. They also had a small pond

    chickens

∧ <u>which</u> they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they

in 或 where

earned quite a lot by <u>sell</u> the fish.

    selling

I felt <u>happily</u> that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told

   happy

my father that I planned to return f̶o̶r̶ every two years,
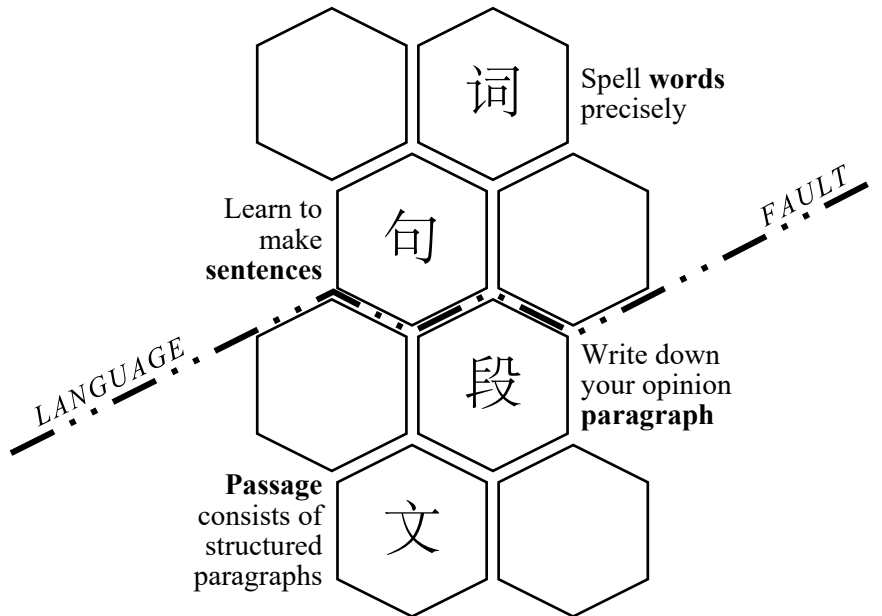
<u>but</u> he agreed.

and

步骤	思考（部分）	
语篇·时态和语态	时态误用	主要是一般现在时与一般过去时
	语态误用	主动和被动的误用
句子·语法	*v.*类错误	混用过去式、过去分词
		主谓一致错误
		非谓语动词错误
	*n.*类错误	单复数误用
		所有格误用
	*adj., adv.*类错误	混淆 *adj., adv.* 词性
		原级、比较级和最高级误用
		错用由现在分词和过去分词转化的 *adj.*
	*art.*类错误	a 与 an 的错用
		不定冠词与定冠词的误用
		冠词的缺失与多余
	*prep.*类错误	及物动词后多用了介词
		不及物动词后少用了介词
		搭配中介词的错用
	从句引导词类错误	连接词(*conj.*)的误用、多余

	从句引导词类错误	*conj.*与 *prep.*的误用	when 和 during
			although 和 despite

行文·逻辑	*conj.*类错误	连词的错用和多余（重新检查）
	*pron.*类错误	人称、单复数、前后指代是否一致
	逻辑词错误	besides, however, therefore 误用

My Summary: _____

11.3 COMPOSITION LANGUAGE FAULT 语言错误

Xiao Hong's composition contains 113 words according with(符合) the request of our compositions (around 100 words, 80~120 words). And those mistakes she made can also be made by us. To reduce the error number, what should we do?

Tips of Eliminating Language Fault 去除语言错误

词 — Spell **words** precisely

Learn to make **sentences** — 句

段 — Write down your opinion **paragraph**

Passage consists of structured paragraphs — 文

FAULT

LANGUAGE

- **Spell words precisely**

  We have studied a lot of techniques to remember words:

  - ◆ *Words List* (Text) - Teachers' Request
  - ◆ *Vocabulary Tree* (Middle) - Word Combinations
  - ◆ *Baicizhan* (Picture) - Memorize Effectively
  - ◆ *Dictation* (Listening) - Spelling Focused

  If you can combine all those methods, you can write down words very precisely.

- **Learn to make sentences**

  In **Assignment 8**, we make sentences using new grammar and new words, which is a good habit. And do such exercises often helps you to gain some practical skills and memorize words and grammar better.

- **Finish the composition only once**

  Mastering the basis, you start writing composition. But you probably couldn't control your casual hand even though you have practiced a lot on one single word or single sentence.

  To correct it, you can push yourself hard. My Chinese teacher taught me a method:

  If you are not having a test, you must rewrite the whole passage once you make a mistake.

  Scary, right? But try some times, it pays. And in the next chapter, we'll discuss more about composition methods.

My Summary: _____

11.4 FAULT TYPE ANSWER 错误类型答案

Question No.	Answer	Fault Type
71	countryside 前加 the	The missing *art.*/冠词的缺失
72	find → found	Past Tense/过去时态
73	another → other	*adj.* Fault/形容词类错误
74	here → there	*adv.* Fault/副词（地点）错误
75	chicken → chickens	*n. pl.* /名词的单复数
76	which 前加 in / which → where	*conj.* Fault/连接词误用
77	sell → selling	Nonfinite *v.* Fault/非谓语动词错误
78	happily → happy	Confuse *adj.* and *adv.*/混淆形容词和副词词性
79	去掉 for	Redundant *prep.*/介词的多余
80	but → and	*conj.* Fault (logically)/逻辑上连词的错误

11.5 WRITE A COMPOSITION! 写作文!

□ **Assignment 11:** Here is the composition request of 2018 CEE. Write the composition. Someone will judge it for you.

假定你是李华，你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国朋友家做客，发邮件向你询问有关习俗。请你回复邮件，内容包括:
1.到达时间;
2.合适的礼物;
3.餐桌礼仪。
注意:
1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Judgement	/ 25

Dear Terry,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

12 2018 CEE Composition

假定你是李华，你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国朋友家做客，发邮件向你询问有关习俗。请你回复邮件，内容包括:

1.到达时间;

2.合适的礼物;

3.餐桌礼仪。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

12.1 Composition Correction 短文改错

¿?
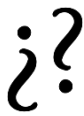
I believe you have finished **Assignment 11**(If not, do it now!!!). If you have a partner, swap your composition. If not, find a passer-by A to assist you correct the composition. And copy the corrected composition below.
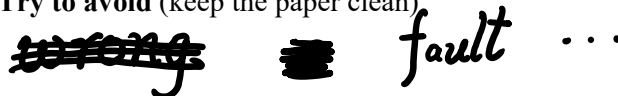
Dear Terry,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

! Tips about Good English Font 英语字

- **Try to avoid** (keep the paper clean)

~~wrong~~   *fault* …

- **Two good fonts for CEE**

Now you have the opportunity to learn physics, which you have a huge interest in, in one of the best universities in China. I feel extremely happy

As we are growing up gradually, the more mature we are, the more thoughts we have. When we meet different opinions, sticking or not is a question.

Kaoyan Font (quicker to master)   *Hengshui* Font (better)

My Summary: _____

12.2 OFFICIAL COMPOSITION 范文

One Possible Version　标准范文

Dear Terry,

How are you doing? In your last letter, you asked me about being a guest to a Chinese friend's home. Now, I am writing to inform you of some relevant details.

To begin with, according to our tradition, you are supposed to arrive early, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, which is meaningful and interesting. Besides, you'd better bring some gifts, like a book or a Chinese knot. What's more, when you are enjoying the meal, you need to avoid making noises while chewing food.

Hopefully, these suggestions would be helpful for you. I have the confidence that you will have a great time.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

12.2.1 Composition Outline

Part		Your Outline	Official Outline
Beginning			Last letter & inform
Middle	Timing		Arrive early
	Gift		
	Table Manners		
Ending			

12.2.2 Sparking Point

Item	Yours	Official's
Advanced Vocabulary		relevant; Chinese knot
Sentence Structure		be supposed to; have the confidence that…
Passage Structure		To begin with, Besides, What's more
Outstanding Opinion		Prepare the dinner

My Summary: _____

❗ Tips of Highlighting Your Composition 脱颖而出

eye-catching

ADVANCED
Structure
Outstanding
clean~

It feels good! →

5

1 2 3 4
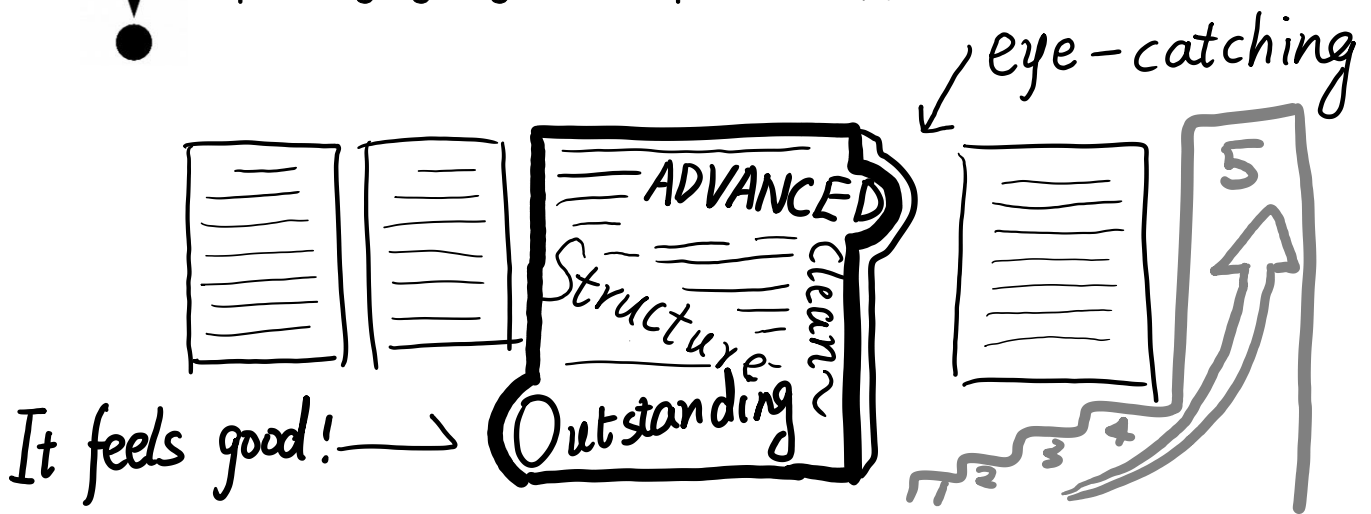
GENERAL

12.3 **COMPOSITION PROCEDURE CARD**

1. **Outline Preparation (Opinion)**
   If **Time Left≥30 minutes** Then
   　　Request Check·······················**OK**
   　　Beginning·····························**~2min**
   　　Middle·································**~2min**
   　　Structure ·····························**~1min**
   　　Ending································**~10s**
   If **Time Left<30 minutes** Then
   　　Request Check·······················**OK**
   　　Beginning·····························**Preset**
   　　Middle·································**~2min**
   　　Structure ·····························**~1min**
   　　Ending································**Preset**
   Outline··································**OK**

2. **Sparking Points (Grammar & Words)**
   Doing sth, Sb. do(es)···············**1~2pcs**
   ···, which ··························**1~2pcs**
   Sb. do(es) that·····················**1~2pcs**

   Not only do(es) sb, but also, etc.···**1pc**
   It sentences························**1~2pcs**
   Golden Sentence····················**1pc**
   Advanced Vocabulary·············**3~5pcs**
   Settings································**OK**

3. **Start Writing (Formally)**
   If **Time Left≥25 minutes** Then
   　　Every Letter····················**~1.5s**
   　　　Exception Occurs
   　　　　Think Solution········**10s**
   If **Time Left<25 minutes** Then
   　　Every Letter····················**~0.75s**
   　　　Exception Occurs
   　　　　Think Solution········**5s**
   Writing·································**OK**
   CHECK CARD···················**COMPELETE**

✏ You can make **your** procedure cards for other subjects before important tests <u>to calm you down</u>.

➤ Composition is a long-term course. To make it look better, you need to write slower and practice more. Buy a **copybook(字帖)** and practice with perseverance. To make the content better, you need to read more and recite more to have **your own style** of composition with excellent structures and outstanding opinions.

My Summary: _____

Module 4 Summary: Composition 作文

Chapter	Passage Correction	First Edition Composition	Second Edition Composition	Total
Point Gained	/10	/25	/25	/35
What I learnt		择 优		Most interesting
Understand the method?(Y/N)				
Assignment	11 ☐	12 ☐		/2

Composition is relatively easier to gain a general score, but hard to get a very high score due to subjective reasons and the high correcting(批改) speed. And it's the final battlefield for high marks. You need to express yourself in a natural way and use wonderful sentences to create an excellent work, which needs a lot of practice.

Pro: Composition is the main part for National Creative English Contest. In this contest, the composition needs 300 words long and getting finished in a limited time. You can search for some good materials on the Internet which contains useful sentence structures and replaceable vocabulary.

───────────────── **Ending** ─────────────────

Every story has its end. I wish you find your special love for English through this course. All the methods can be used in turn. I believe those things can assist you not only in senior high school, but also in your future study.

☐ **Assignment 12:** Review all the memory we have gone through. Write a short summary about the course to show your harvest.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2018 年高考 英语能力册 教学指导

English Ability Book of 2018 CEE

TEACHING GUIDANCE

LC No.0141

教学说明

本书为《2018 年高考英语能力册》配套用书。该《教学指导》旨在解释、注释原书英文内容，并给出相应的教学建议。

《2018 年高考英语能力册》(*English Ability Book of 2018 CEE*)共分 12 章，以 2018 年高考 I 卷英语真题为主线，阐述解题与积累方法。在当下教材十几年没改版的情况下，同学们可以通过本书给出的相关资料来源，来跟上时代、激发对英语的兴趣。

原书第 2 页有使用说明，对 A、B、C 三类同学都有帮助。原书的学习时间对于 B 类、C 类有一定学习基础的同学可以是做真题之前，或做完一遍真题之后很长时间；而对于 A 类同学，由于没有基础，可以通过本书引导同学们做高考题目，体会自己与高考水平的差距，激发动能。

原书已经经过作者的教学试验，符合课堂教学规律、不脱离教学大纲和教学目的。

本《教学指导》采用康奈尔笔记法（Cornell Notes）编写。上方留空，作为章节标记。旁栏宋体部分为对原文的翻译，仿宋部分为相关注释。下侧为**教学建议**。注意，翻译部分不一定是直译，有很多是意译。这种笔记方法也可被学习者采用。
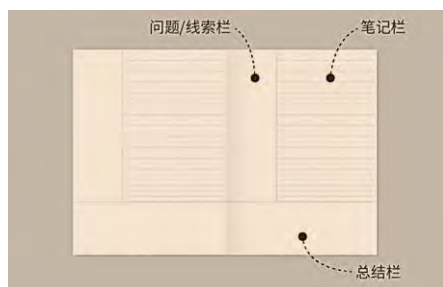
值得注意的是，原书的课堂活动需要当堂完成的，当堂完成（否则就不做了）。方法的讲述具有连贯性，尽量不要跳章。

原书封底的任务跟踪表为甘特图（Gantt Chart）的浓缩版，放在一个相对显眼的位置有助于任务的按时完成。横行为学习日（假定每日一章），纵列为任务表。铺有颜色的部分为任务完成区间，在完成日的方框里打勾。这一跟踪方法也是笔者"暴风计划"（施行 2 年）的缩影，也可以用于监督其他任务的完成。

原书亦可配有本书自学，特别是对于 C 类需要口语等额外能力者。但强烈推荐：**应当在独立摸索（上网或查字典）完原书后再通过本书补充，否则学习效果将大打折扣。并推荐和同伴共同学习。**

学习《2018 年高考英语能力册》并非累赘，相反，它是英语学习的框架，以后的学习就是向里面填东西，东西的摆放有了方法，效率自然就有了提高。英语教学任重道远，若有好的想法或对此书有相关建议，欢迎通过作者邮箱相互交流！

<div style="text-align: right">

作者

2018 年 8 月

</div>

教学指导

作者 李子龙

第 0 章 开始之前

第 0.1 节用图示的方式介绍本讲义的教学大纲。本讲义共分为四个模块：阅读、听力、填空、写作。主要思想是根据**问**题，做些准备工作，回**答**问题，并学会应**用**相关方法。

第 0.2 节讲述本讲义作者的成绩。值得注意的是，这只是英语部分的成绩，在数学方面，本作者曾经一度失败，在数学竞赛上只拿到了省级三等奖，在模拟考试中频出差错，但经过一年的努力，高考数学就考到了 148 分。希望学习的各位不要放弃，任何事情都有可能!

第 0.3 节是在以上的铺垫后，对自己现在的成绩做出客观的评价，并把自己对未来的憧憬落实在纸上，通过承诺的方式下定决心。

教学建议

　　这一页对于下面的教学很有意义。有了宏观的掌握，便有了大概的认识。让同学花一些时间客观评价自己是认识自我的过程，然后树立目标与此形成对比，就可深知自己的差距。这种情况下，决心就会增强。但请注意，这个目标要保持私密，不要让其他人知道，因为炫耀目标会形成无形的压力，对于目标的实现没有益处。

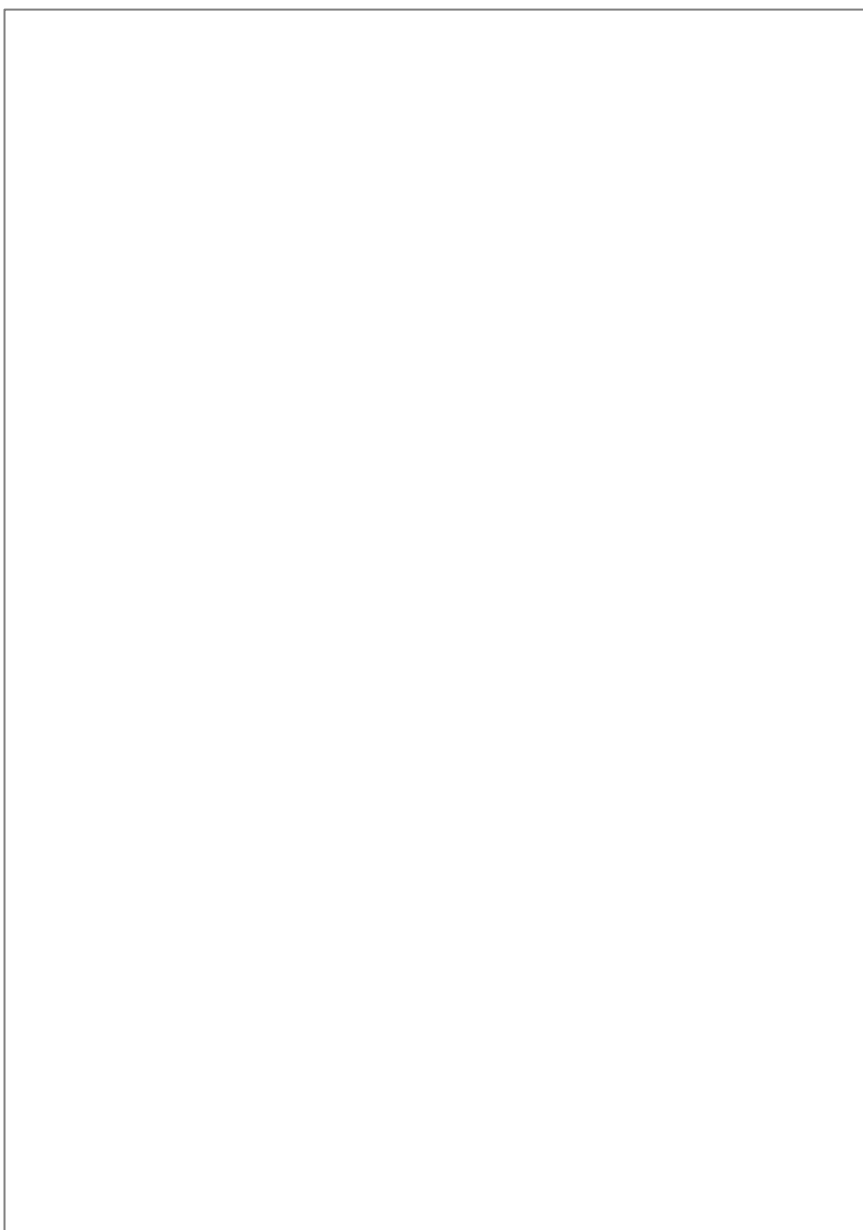**第 1 章之前**

● 布置学生将英语词典带来。

第一模块 阅读理解

该模块共 4 节。

第 1 章 A 篇

第一行字是高考的表示。可
在作文中应用。

第 1.1 节 制作生词表

问题 从 A 篇开始。写下你
遇到的**不熟悉的**单词。（放
在下一页的单词表中)

这里给出了 2018 年全国 I
卷 A 篇阅读理解的正文部
分。

教学建议

如果有多位同学，推荐分组完成任务。将文章分为若干部分，每一组完成一个部分的生词查询，写
在下一页的生词表中。在一段时间后（5-10 分钟），各派代表展示查询结果。当前一组（人）已经查
过这个单词就不必重复。

在第 1 节需要通过当堂完成的方式体会查字典的过程。这是很重要的，没有第 1 次，就不会有第 2
次，在监督下，任务完成率会提高。

本篇各块内容相对独立，分组查询对理解的影响不大。

从下一节开始，可以提前发下第一页的讲义内容，里面包含正文和生词表，供课前查阅（全部内
容），以减少课堂查询时间。并通过预习对内容有所了解。

本页介绍第一个重点：
生词表(Word List)。

这里给出 10 行，为平均值。
若没这么多，可不填满。
若比这多，找地方继续。（这节后面的**任务 1** 要求买单词本，以后生词表可写在这个生词本上）

提示 制作生词表
上面的表格就是生词表啦。
学好英语要先做好这一步。
● 第一列：你不熟悉或难以记住的**单词**。
● 第二列：**词性**有不同标记。表格就说明了这些词性的缩写。（在生词表中就用这些缩写标记。）
● 第三列：**意思**可用汉字或感兴趣的特殊图案表示。只需填入文中的意思，其他意思随缘，要在特定的语境中记住特定的意思。

指针 A 篇测试获取信息的能力。理解文章的意思很重要，特别是关键词的意思。所以保持制作生词表的习惯是很有益的。

任务 1 购买牛津英语词典下一次带过来。（虽然是选做，但这是充值信仰！这会增强学习英语的劲头）购买一个笔记本来记生词表（小一些）。把上面的表格拷贝到你的笔记本上。
□ 前面的方块是用来打勾的（✓），完成就打上勾。
我的总结 这一栏写下这一页自己的体会，可用几个中文字表示。或者写下自己印象最深的部分。
比如：**生词表!!!** 以后每一页（题目那一页除外）都有这样的一行用于记录自己的感受。

水平参照表

词汇数	0~5	5~10	11~15	16~
级别	大神	平均水平	中等偏下	词汇量匮乏（需要加油）

第 1.2 节 根据问题找句子

1.2.1 翻译问题
理解题目的意思才能准确答题。如果实在不行可参照 1.2.3 的答案理解问题。

1.2.2 画出关键句
将问题对应的关键句用线画出来（并标上题号）。如果可以，抄在表格中，全当练字。

1.2.3 选择正确的选项
将正确选项涂黑。（如果有心，请用 2B 铅笔。）

1.2.4 对答案
需要倒过来看。以后的答案无处不在。

指针 通过这个过程，我们知道一些重要的步骤。
1.理解问题；
2.在文中寻找句子；
3.根据句子选答案。

我的总结

教学建议
　　通过这一页了解自己的不足之处，在回答问题方面哪一个流程出现了问题。讲师可以通过本页来初步确定。养成画句子回答问题的习惯是很有益的。

【题目分析】
21 题，[book in advance]为重点，意思是[提前预约]，题目的翻译就是[哪一个旅行需要提前预约？]。而这一题的**关键句**出现在下一页【第 1.3 节 特别之处】中，由这样一句我们断定这题选 A。
22 题，题目的翻译是[在首都自行车之行上你要做什么？]。而从文中对应的语段（三）中可见，Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents，Congress, memorials, and parks.缩句也就成了[Guides will tell you interesting stories.]，故这题选 D。
23 题，[at night]为重点，而这四项旅行里面只有[Washington Capital Sites **at Night** Bicycle Tour]是在晚上的，故问题问的就是[这个旅行提供下面的哪一样东西？]。由最后一句知，选 D。
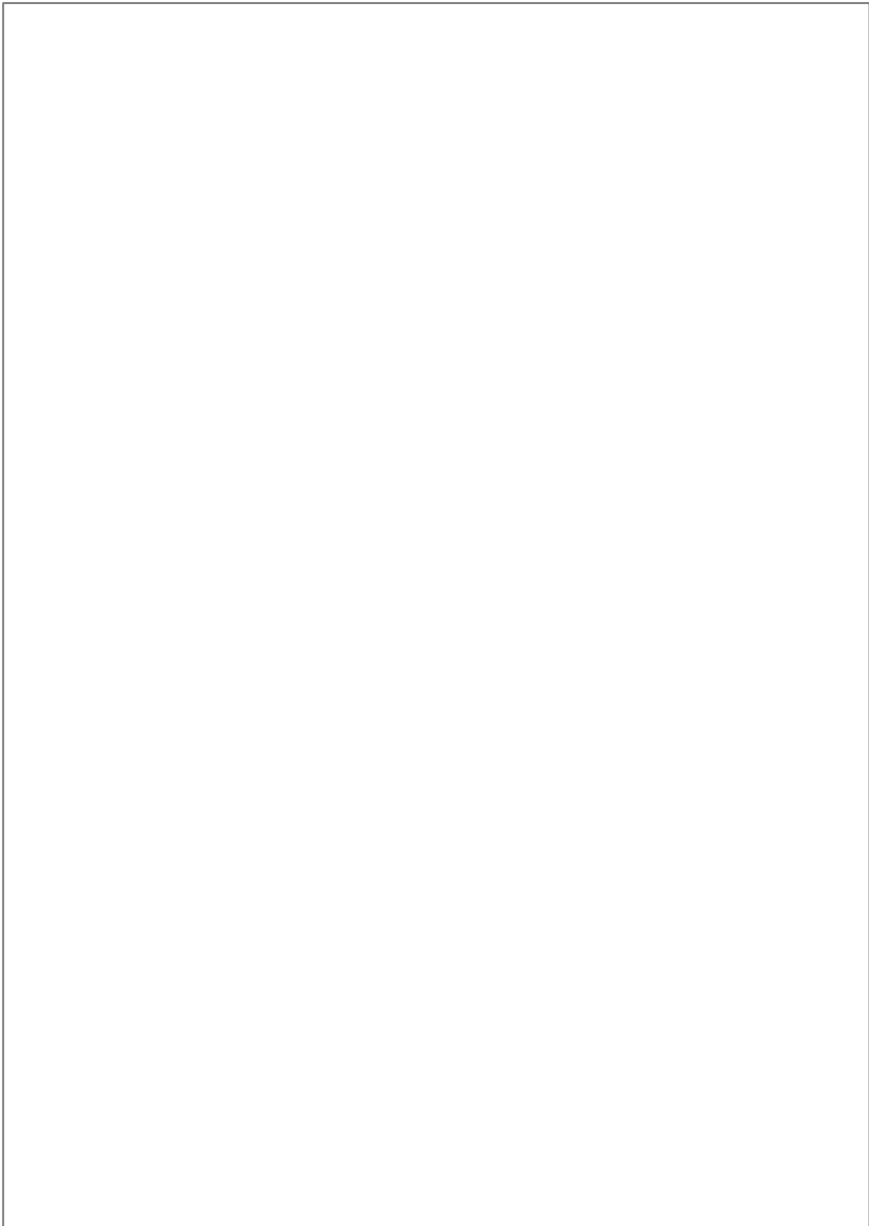
第1.3节 特别之处

　　本句为 Cherry Blossom Bike Tour 的最后一句话。本题应选 C 项，作为<u>插入语</u>。

　　值得注意的是，其余两项也是破折号（－）的作用，但在此处去除画线部分内容，句子成分仍然完整，所以我们称其为插入语作用，而这个作用在试卷下文仍有出现。

第1.4节 特别之处

　　词汇树可以帮助你记忆单词。它可以是简单的或者是用图画整合起来的。举例来说，就这篇文章而言：

[图片]

　　(a little different)是因为反光背心不是斗篷，这样画只是为了有趣。

　　词汇树为联想法记忆单词的一种变体，为作者在 3.5 年的业余教学中一直在研究的一种记单词方法。

任务 2 使用你生词表里的其他单词画出你的第一个词汇树。（如果不够的话）就用你想用的单词。

我的总结

教学建议

　　这一页先强调了破折号的作用，而 2018 年高考英语对于破折号也屡有出现，所以后文也请关注不同情境下破折号的不同作用。

　　接着，提出了第一个原创习惯：词汇树。第一次画词汇树，基本上画不好，但没有关系，只要是自己亲自画的就会记忆深刻，只要自己能看懂，它就是有用的。以后还会去阐述词汇树的相关内容。

<div align="center">自己做 ＞ 别人帮你做 ＞ 不做</div>

　　本讲义的第一节就这样结束了。可能用了比较长的时间（主要是查字典），但是这时间花的值，有很多同学肯定是第一次在不是考试的情况下看这么多英文，对于英文的观念也从此开始转变。人们只有看到它的应用，了解未知而神秘的景象才会有兴趣去探索，去琢磨。

　　请认真完成任务，并填写封底的任务跟踪表。

第 2 章之前

● 打印第 8 页，并安排查字典，填写生词表。（或发完本章）
● 布置要检查任务 1、任务 2。（可延期）

第 2 章 B 篇

字典上查不到的词汇：
grill *v.* 拷问
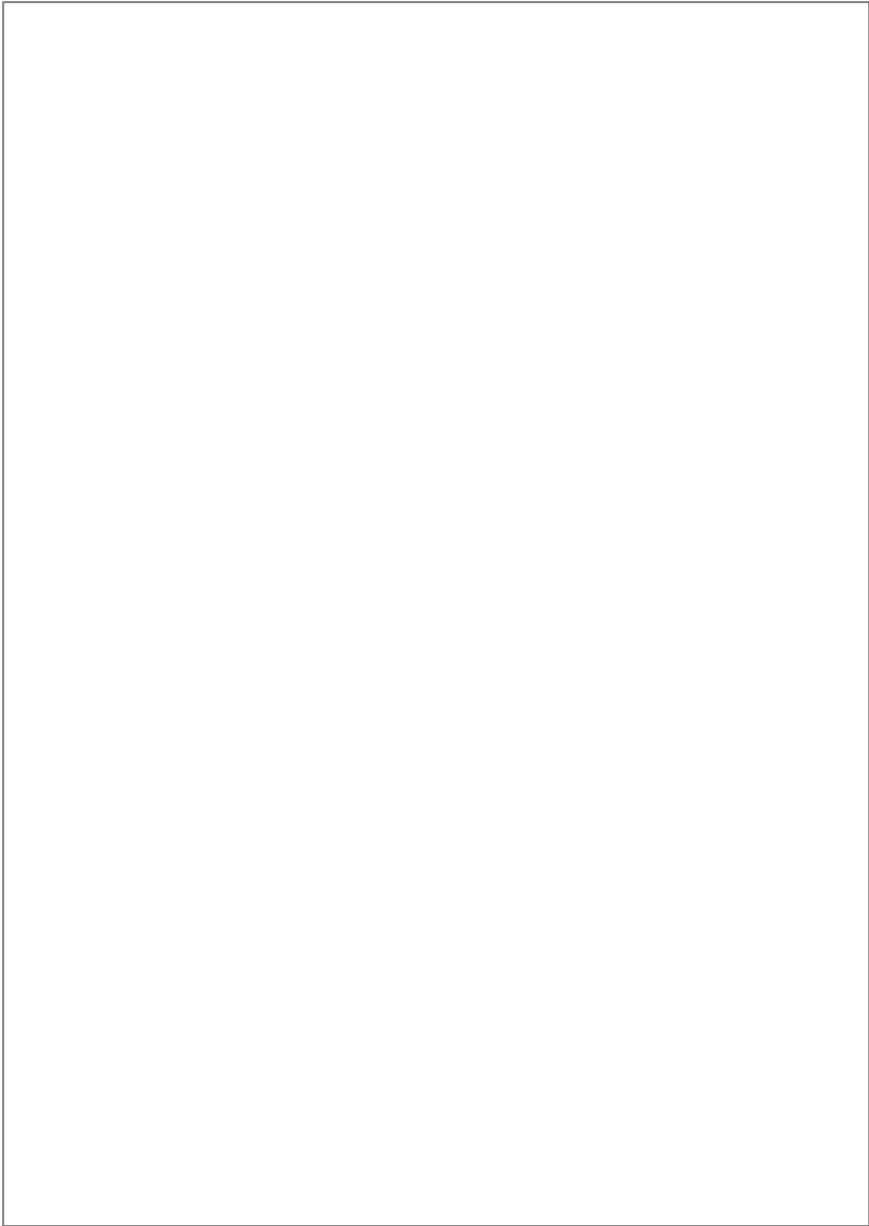churro *n.* 吉事果（类似油条）

注意：
a list of ingredient = recipe 配料表
cook up a storm 烹饪上露一手

教学建议

本文不同于 A 篇，内容具有连贯性。而且生词的数量也有所增多，阅读难度增加。但是很多词汇以后还会学习，所以现在查词典弄清意思是没有什么损失的，反而因为暂时不需要做题而专注于文章上，会有更大的提高。

在看的过程中会花一点时间，查的时候还要花时间，但请注意，还要用一些时间将查到词汇的意思带入原文，寻找最适合的意思，并理解句意。只有自己亲自查过，才会记忆深刻。

对于一些搞不清意思的词语，要加以解释。

第 2.1 节 故事板

问题 用一些词语表达每一段和整篇文章的意思。用稍微长一点时间也没啥。

第三行填写每一段的段意，如果不愿意用英语的，用中文也行，要概括出主要内容，忽略次要内容。

第四行填写整篇文章的主要内容。（想成出标题的题目）

提示 勾勒故事板

有时文章太复杂（词汇、结构等导致的）导致读者很难抓住它的脉络，这样的文章一般是按逻辑顺序安排的。这时，就需要用一个故事版弄清每一段和整篇文章在说什么。

第一阶段 无秩序的混乱。要回答每个问题都要再看一遍原文找答案。

第二阶段 收集信息的表格。通过一个表格，你能够对文章有一个大概的图景。这已经是相对于第一阶段的巨大进步了，我们将延续这一阶段的操作。

第三阶段 必要时的画线和中文标注。在这一阶段，你的脑子中已经有了类似于第二阶段的表格。

指针 B 篇是为了测试对事件把握（能画出故事板）的能力。（做好故事板）将让后来回答问题容易许多，因为有了一个索引可查，而 A 篇已经被分成了很多块（就不用做故事板了）。

我的总结

教学建议

答案在侧栏，同学可以瞟一眼，模仿尝试。

本页提到的故事板是很多人忽视的东西。在一些题目中，缺少对整篇文章的架构意识，就会导致对局部的死缠烂打。通过平时对故事板的训练，自然能够培养同学们的整体观，从而避免不必要的失误。"故事板"一词来自视频制作，原指视频开始制作之前通过分镜对剧本的架构。

故事板参考答案

Para.1 Change the role.　　**Para.2** Content and Effect.　　**Para.3** Hostess' Feeling

Para.4 Background Information　　**Para.5** Current Move.

Main The Hostess hosts a program which encourages people to cook food themselves to reduce cost.

上一节就有一个"休息一下",这样歇一歇,有助于缓解疲劳,保持对英语的热情。

第 2.2 节 索引助你一臂之力

第 2.2.1 节 缩小范围

在问题的答案可能在的段落处打勾(√)(若不能确定可以多打几个,但至少一个)。

第 2.2.2 节 根据答案画句子

第 2.2.3 节 检查答案

答案在左侧。

指针 B 篇的解决方案:

1.每段**段意**[索引];

2.根据**索引**寻找句子;

3.根据**句子**回答问题。

任务 (在其它地方)尝试这种方法! 如果可能的话,你可以创造其他的形式组织段意。事实上,像词汇树一样,也可以用图画的形式表现出来。

　　没有标号的任务是比较宽泛的任务,鼓励你在平常做题过程中使用这种方法。

我的总结

参考答案

No.	Location (Para.)					
	1	2	3	4	5	Main
24.	√	√	√			
25.		√				
26.			√			
27.						√

教学建议

　　在语文中,这种方法称为"缩小答题区间"。显然这种意识的养成不是一蹴而就的,需要一定的练习。

　　此后还会对这种方法有所提及。

【题目分析】24 题,[关于 SR,我们知道什么?],从索引中我们知道,只有第 1,2,3 段和 SR 有关,而第一段的 grill 和 embarrass 不是同一个意思(很多人看成 thrill,也会排除)。而在有故事板的情况下,就能从整体上的主要内容是这位女主持人主持了一档新节目。选 B。

25 题,[MT 是怎么帮助 SR 的?] 根据 2.3 节的那句话,就能看出 MT 帮助她做东西。选 C。

26 题，[作者写第四段的意图是什么？]可以看到，第四段是节目的相关信息：属于系列节目，是某一节目的顺延。故选 C，是节目的背景信息。

27 题，标题。我们通过这档节目的<u>意义</u>来看，就是建议人们自己做饭，好吃不贵。故选 D。

第 2.3 节 文化背景

我一份付了 5 英镑，但是马特制作它们一份只要 26 便士。

英镑(£)是在英国流通的一种货币，1 英镑=100 便士。1 英镑大约等于 8.8 元（2018 年 7 月 6 日）。

如果你知道了这个知识，你就对价格之差有一个清楚的认识了。

[图片]

Prime Cost=成本；Retail=零售；unit=单位。

事实上，它出现在每一张高考试卷之中。

例如：衬衫多少钱?

A. 19.15 英镑

B. 9.18 英镑

C. 9.15 英镑

答案是 C。

阴影部分内容为示例听力原文（部分）。

（阴影部分的内容）是表达英镑价格的另一种形式。

事实上，pound 不仅可以代表货币，还可以表示重量。而"磅"中文字还可以表示长度，事实上代表的是英文里的"point"（点）。

1 英镑=8.8 元；1 磅=0.45 千克；1 磅（点）=0.3527 厘米。

第 2.4 节 词汇树（二） 你可以用一些简单的图（树状图）来制作词汇树，仅仅为了表现（单词间的）关系。（logistic Member，这里指后勤人员；图中显示了一个**媒体团队**的人员关系）

教学建议

图文转换是学习英语的另一种方式，将文章的一句话通过一个图表直观的表现出来，鲜明地体现其中的特点。而这也是以后大学学习的重要一环，许多图表都是用英文标注的，提前学会这一技能将大有用处。

使用树状图画词汇树，架构层次关系，也能够记一串单词。第四章将会对词汇树的内容做一个总结。当然，也可以用其他方式来构建词汇树。

第二节的故事板也是课本上的活动所培养的一种能力，要求同学能够把握文章的基本脉络，从而准确的回答相关问题。这篇内容也暗示着同学应适当关注英语文化背景。

第 3 章之前

● 打印第 12 页，并安排查字典，填写生词表。（或发完本章）

第 3 章 C 篇

字典上查不到的：
industrialisation *n.* 工业化
globalisation *n.* 全球化

注意：
在查到 dominant 这个单词时，标注好，后面要用。
industrialisation(*BrtE*) =
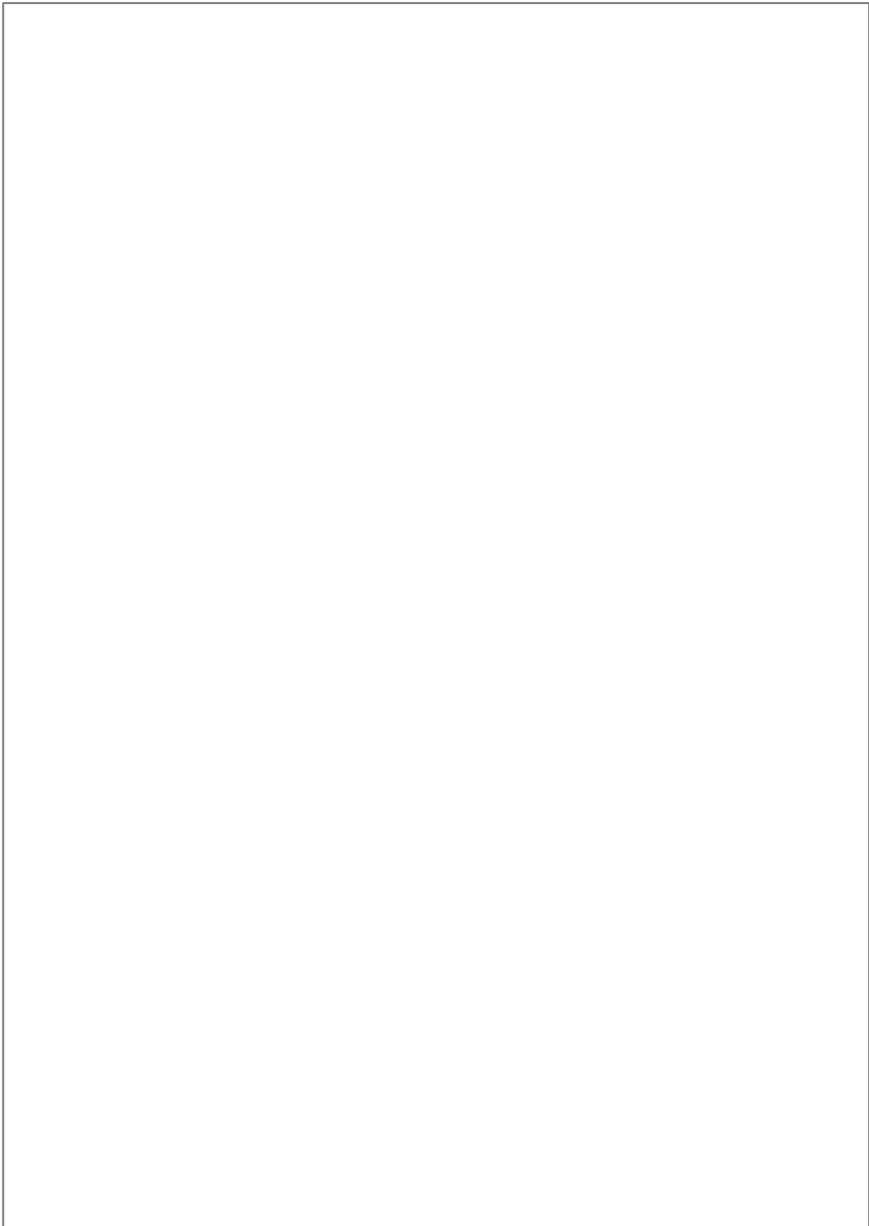industrialization(*AmE*)
globalisation(*BrtE*)=
globalization(*AmE*)

本文生词较多。

教学建议

  本文的话题是关于语言的，而这出现在《英语必修 1》第 2 章（English Around the World），所以有了半年的高中英语学习经验就不会对这个话题感到陌生，尽管这篇文章很难，仍然能硬着头皮看下去。

  如果给出的十行生词表填不下，就将关键的单词填入表中，而其余的单词放在自己的生词本之中。

  将查过的意思代入原文，心里应当有一个模糊的故事板。

第 3.1 节 时间轴

时间轴和故事板很像。当文章是按时间顺序安排的时候，使用时间轴会更加清晰。箭头表示时间变化，每一个节点是一个时期。28 题，29 题，30 题在每一个时期都有一个设题。前三段分别对应这三个时期。在第二行比较的是语言数量，第三行比较的是（语言的）特点。最后一行是文章的大意，也是第 31 题的设题。

表格答案在右侧倒过来看。uneven *adj.* 不均匀的。

【题目分析】

28 题，[关于狩猎和采集者时期的语言，我们能推断出什么？]如果填过表的话，通过对比，应该知道这一时期的语言数量很大。故选 B。

29 题，在下一页有详细讨论。

30 题，[现在有多少语言只有少于 6000 人说？]这是对于中位数的理解问题。第三段第一句说到现今世界大约有 6800 种语言。后来又说道，（这些语言的）使用者的中位数是 6000。这意味着有一半的语言使用者不足 6000 人。故选 B 项（6800÷2=3400）。

31 题，大意题。通过填表，并根据第二段中部，应该了解是人类发展导致更少的语言。故选 C。

指针 正如我们所见，C 篇是抽象的，所有的问题都是关于推断的。使用时间轴能够帮助你比较不同时期的数据，这是很有利于你推断的。

我的总结

教学建议

时间轴事实上也是一种特殊的故事板。通过时间轴来比较问题，是一种相对有效的方式。对于这个表格，同学们一定要独立思考，方能选出正确的答案。

这里将问题提前放出，是在暗示同学们面对这样抽象的题目要学会根据问题寻找线索，不可盲目。对于推断类题目一定要根据事实，切勿主观臆断。

Hunter-gathers	Farmers	Present
12000		6800
huge	fewer	uneven
Human development causes languages to disappear.		

第 3.2 章 聚焦词意推断

BrtE=British English
AmE=American English

这是对第 29 题的讨论。

《牛津英语词典（高阶第 6 版）》这样写道：
[右文]
新版的查询结果会略有不同，但整体构架一致。

提示 学习词汇

⭕ **查《牛津英语词典》。**一个好的字典是学习英语的好助手。作为"学习者最好的词典"的《牛津英语词典》，从上面的（词意推断）题可见，它是多么有用。如果你曾经查过这个单词，你就能不假思索地选出正确选项。通过极佳的例子和不同学科的广阔视野，你会爱上英语。

〰️ **不要小瞧英语书外课本的术语。**它是高级词汇的源头活水，还会帮助你因在更多的地方见到单词而记忆深刻。而且，记忆术语给予你信心，这种习惯（经历）对你的大学学习颇有益处。

这里给出了生物书上本单词的出处。也对应了《牛津英语词典》中第 2 条的 compare RECESSIVE 的意思。

任务 打开其他的书尝试在朗读中文术语时连带地将英语读出来。（督促你这么做的一种方法就是在画线时连带地将英文画上）

原题的答案在这个位置。

我的总结

教学建议

本页讲述了购买《牛津英语词典》的重要性，准确、视野开阔、例句精炼，你值得拥有。对应第 1 章的任务 1。

关注术语是 80%的人所忽略的。教育家将单词安在平常的课本中就是便于同学们记忆单词的，不要忽视了。这是本讲义的另一大原创观点。

第 3.3 节 看视频，学英语，涨知识

英语是交流的语言，是全球通用的语言。很多论文、视频都是用英语写的，所以课本之外你还有很多素材来学习英语。如果你能很好地利用下面我推荐的频道的话，你必将爱上英语！

好消息！在国内，哔哩哔哩上有这些视频的搬运，配有精致字幕，与万千观众共同交流。

图标	频道名 *学科*	相关介绍

只要在哔哩哔哩上搜索频道名就能看到视频了。（除了要搜索"罗兹"来看 ElecreoBOOM 的视频）

任务 3 用上文中不熟悉的单词画词汇树。

任务 4（紧急） 每一频道看一个视频。下一次要对一个视频做报告。

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没有相关介绍的翻译，请自己琢磨。通过观看视频体会他们的风格。

本页的看视频又是一个原创观点。这三个（四个）频道的主页链接和示例视频都在配套资源.htm 中。如果想要带到教室里，也提供了示例视频的下载链接，打开即可下载（所有权归属原作者）。

有条件的同学，可以通过这种方式激起对学习英语的兴趣，每天看 10 分钟，并不是什么坏事，上网学习，是一件好事！千万不要因噎废食！

没有相关条件的同学，仍然可以通过传统的读书方式阅读英语原文，提高英语素养。两种各有益处，没有孰优孰劣之分。只是各人兴趣点不同，采用的方式也有所不同。

第三章至此结束。但本章提供的一些方法却是深远而深刻的。学会打破传统思路，创新地学习相关知识，注重学科交叉，对于培养综合性人才具有重大意义。

下一章就是本模块的最后一章。

第 4 章之前

● 检查任务 3，并提醒要检查任务 4。
● 发下第 16 页，安排查字典等工作。（或发完）
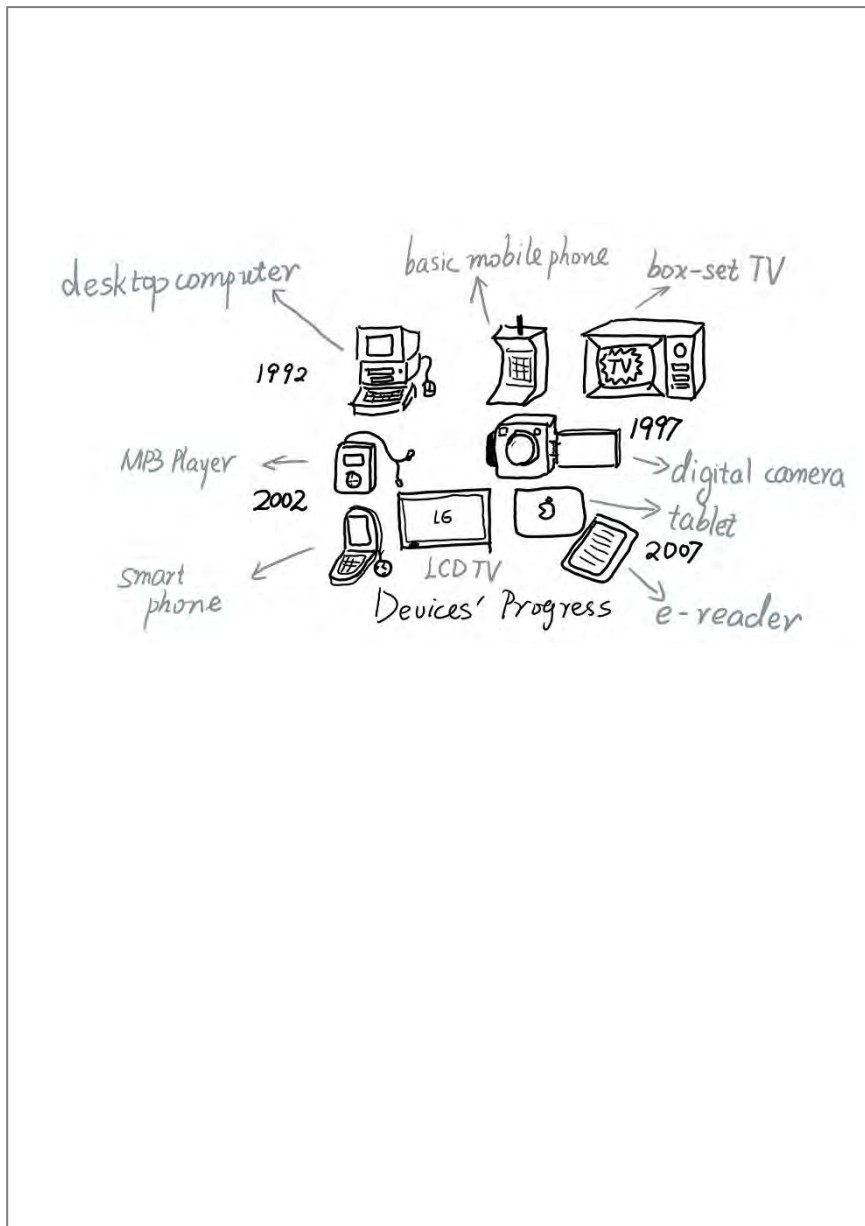
第 4 章 D 篇

查不到：
readout　*n.* 读出

将生词填入生词表内。

教学建议

　　本篇为科技类文章。经过上一章的第 3.3 节，相信同学们对科技讲述类文章有了一些感觉，读这篇文章时就不会那么怕了。

　　本章重点不在于对问题的分析，原因下下页就会知道。所以这会儿要仔细看文章，等会得偏离一段时间。

　　下一页对于第二段的一些生词作为重点关注。

desktop computer

basic mobile phone

box-set TV

1992

MP3 Player

1997

2002

digital camera

LG

tablet

2007

smart phone

LCD TV

Devices' Progress

e-reader

第 4.1 节 词汇树!

问题 对文章中提到的一些物体(对象)标记词汇标签。

[答案在左侧覆盖了原图]

可以先给一个例子来理解题意。1992 指的是横排三个物体,1997 仅指离它最近的那个物体,2002 指三个物体,2007 指两个物体。其中 LG 是一个电视品牌,苹果的标志是反过来的。

提示 词汇树(三)

词汇树看起来很幼稚,但事实上这种方法如此有效以至于很多人都能(因此)对英语产生兴趣。

词汇树是一种折中的方法。

偏于文本 生词表

(这里主要指市面上卖的词汇表,特别是 A-Z)

无聊 粗略地记忆 愚笨困难

折中 词汇树

有意义的 通过绘图记忆 开头难,后来易

偏于图片 百词斩

有趣 要网 静态图片(仍然推荐)

你可以做一个你自己的词汇树收藏册!

第一种:左侧为生词表,右侧为词汇树。　第二种:左侧为词汇树,右侧为标注。　装入口袋

我的总结

教学建议

本页是对词汇树这一方法的大总结。把同类型的东西放在一起记忆,配以图画,用特点去记忆。

词汇树这一方法可能需要一定的引导,但是相信很多人还是能够画出自己满意的画的。这种大众式方法应当能够得到长足发展。本页提到的另一个方法:百词斩,也是不错的,现在这款软件优点多多,值得一用。

这是艺术与英语的结合。

第 4.2 节 疑问词

根据例子填表格。

　　在疑问词（第 2 列）填入问题中的疑问词，在目的（第 3 列）中依照 The…of…的方式填入问题询问的目的，在位置（第 4 列）中填入答案所在的位置。

　　答案在左下。

指针 D 篇难以理解，但是位置非常直接。所有的问题都是细节理解题。而这种问题在所有的教辅书中都被称作是最简单的问题。（这是原因）（所以）面对这样的文章，建立起信心是很重要的。

休息一下

作业检查（任务 4） 对于任务 4 中的一个视频，写一个观后感。

（示例）数学上的文身（三蓝一棕频道）观后感

　　从视频中我学到了一些历史上的三角函数（数学中的函数符号 f 就是从 function 这个单词中来的）。像 cot, sec, csc 这些函数已经没有必要存在，但是它们就像文身一样永远地留在了数学史上。仅通过一个具象化的图像我就学习了这些函数，太酷了！

　　在下面写下你的报告。字数不必多，重点是写下你的感想。（必须用英文）

No.	Wh-	Purpose	No.	Location
32	What	The *opinion* of the new devices	34	3
33	Why	The *reason* to conduct research	35	4

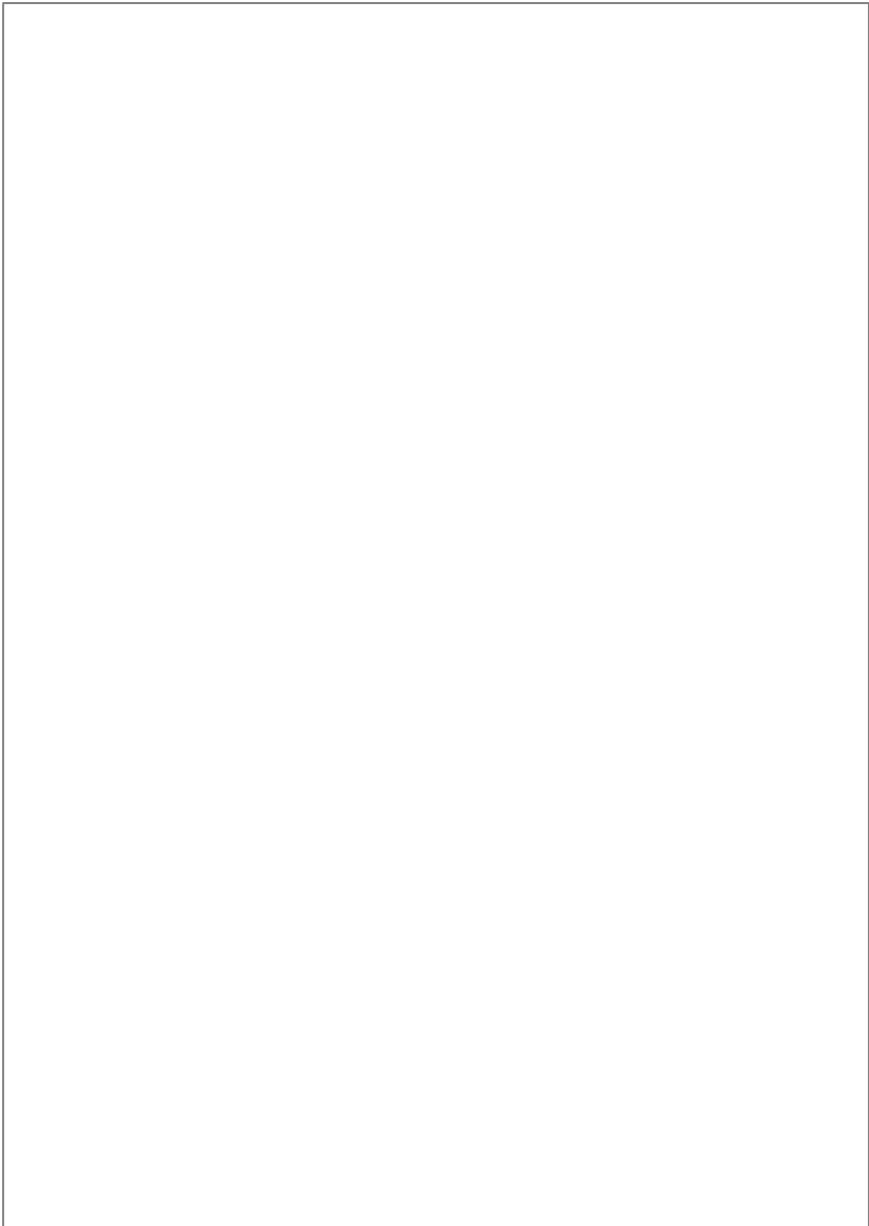**提示** 你可能对视频的魔力感到惊奇。确实，最新的科技可以激起你对英语和其它学科的兴趣。最重要的是你有一点能像外国人一样思考，而且不再害怕这些科技类文章了！

我的总结

教学建议

　　通过疑问词，我们就能知道问题的大致方向是什么。如果是这一个问答题，通过疑问词我们就知道要填的内容应当是什么，这对于一些竞赛生来说是需要注意的。

　　而本页的作业检查对于作文来说也是一件好事，这种科技类作文是很少写到的。通过读后感，将在视频中学到的生词运用，并初步学会将句子连缀成段。如果确实不能当堂写出，让同学回去后多看几遍（3~5 遍），自然灵光一现就写完了。

这时答题就要回归原文了，要保持着一点激情，仔细寻找，就能做对。

答案在右下。

第 1 模块总结 阅读理解

本章的总结，自我评估。

表格第一行为篇目，最后一列为总计。

表格第二行是题目正确率，第三行是错误原因：题目理解问题、句子寻找问题、思维方式问题，在符合原因的地方打勾（√）。第四行为我学到了什么，将学到的东西写在这一行上。第五行为任务完成情况，完成了任务就打勾。最后一行为在此期间用了多少次这种方法。

阅读是非常直接的，没有空格的。词汇就成了第一要务，然后才是理解。（要想做好阅读理解）不仅要练习，还要有广阔的视野。所以，对于阅读和看视频有激情是很重要的，它能提高你的英语水平。

专业版：（Pro 是 Professional 的缩写）如果你想参加英语竞赛的话，有一个英语兴趣是非常关键的。对于我来说，我广播英语并且看英语视频。在这个阶段，不能完全理解它们是没有关系的，只要有一种好的英语感觉就行了。

模块总结

教学建议

阅读理解部分至此全部结束了。希望同学们能够对这一部分认真总结。

【题目分析】

32 题，由第一段最后一句话：老设备与新设备相比，老设备要消耗更多的电能来做相同的事。故选 A。

33 题，由第二段第一句话：To figure out how much power these devices are using，可见选择 D。

34 题，由第三段中部可以排除部分最耗电的设备(A,C 项)，从最后一段最后一句话确定 tablet 最省。

35 题，有最后一段可知，将老设备用新设备代替可以省很多电，故应当停止使用老设备，选择 A。可能会选择 C 项，升级设备，但要注意设问：对于老设备；并且 upgrade 指的是零件的升级，非整体。

Oxford: to make a piece of machinery, computer system, etc. more powerful and efficient

第 5 章之前

● 下载 配套资源.htm 里的音频：1 试音部分听写.mp3；2 第一节.mp3；3 第一节听写.mp3；4 Youth.mp3

第 2 模块 听力

第 5 节 听力(A 部分)

如果之前没有听过 2018 年高考英语听力，可以先整体听一遍。整体的听力文件也有提供。[听力编号：0]

第 5.1 节 试音部分

听力编号【1】

听力 从最开始的试音部分开始吧。根据音频填上空格。

在高考之前都会有一段多年不变的试音部分，要稍微熟悉这一段的内容。

试音部分的语速较快，而提供的音频第一遍为慢速（为原速度的 0.83，即将时间长度伸长为原来的 120%），便于听写。第二遍为正常速度朗读。

这段内容讲的是国际友人俱乐部，女主人公询问男主人共相关信息。设题部分也是一些细节内容。

答案在下侧倒过来看。

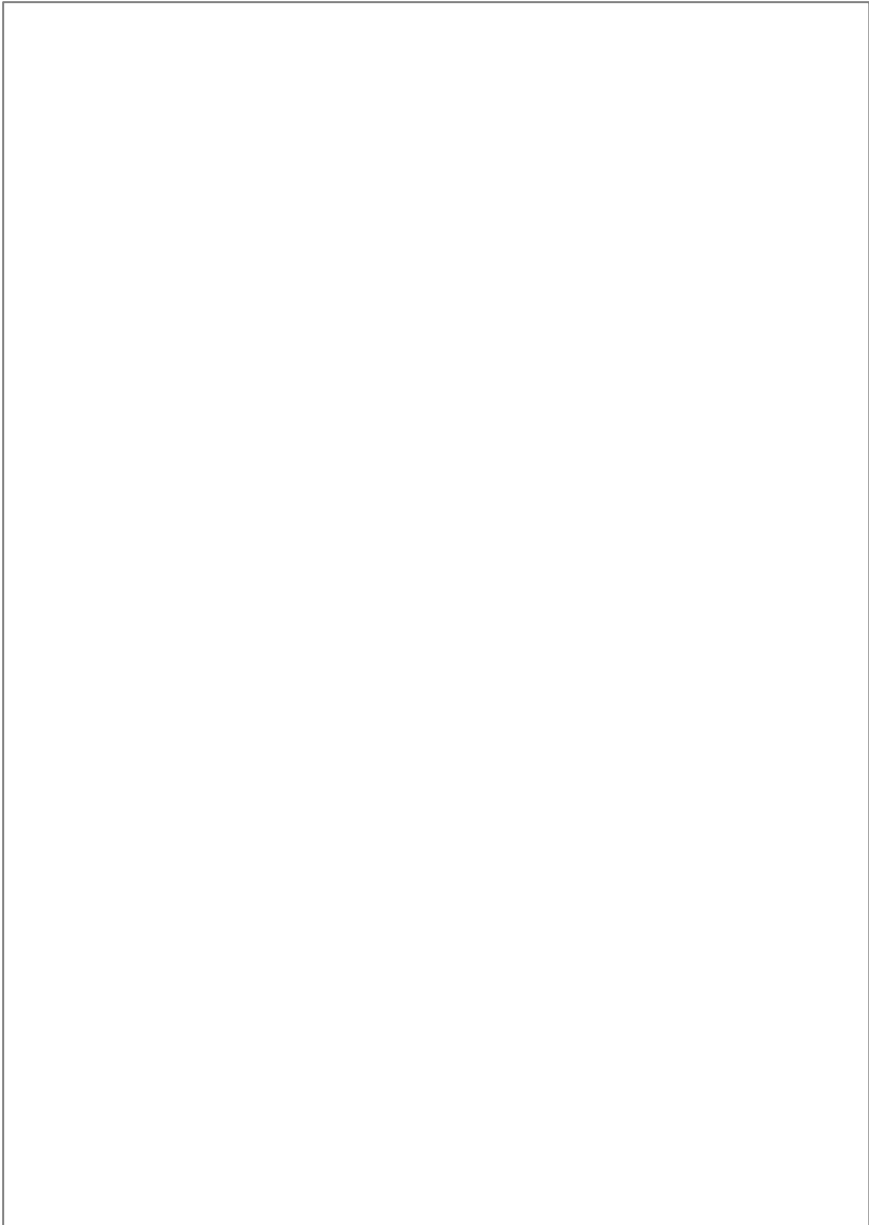**指针** （听写）是听力中获取信息的基本。你可能在初中遇到过这样的问题。这段试音有些快，但我认为这对你是一个很好的练习。

听力卡① 不可忽视的试音

在进入考场后，冷静下来是很重要的。试音部分很关键，通过这一部分你能够专心下来。当试音部分结束后，你就准备好正式考试了。

我的总结

教学建议

试音部分也是很多人忽略的。如果提前不知道试音部分的相关内容，在正式考试时可能会造成不必要的慌乱，这对高考的发挥是不利的。

听力卡中包含了许多听力微技巧，是前面提示栏目的一种替代形式。后面会有一些朗读技巧的讲解，这些内容出现在初中课本的附录部分。通过这些技巧的学习，大家就能对听力读快的原理有所了解，对于学口语的小伙伴们，也是学成地道英语的重要一环。

第 5.2 节 第一节

听力编号【2】

听力 开始之前 你可以对你需要注意的部分画线或用标记标出。

短对话理解（第1节），语速较快不是提升难度的主要原因，只读一遍是原因。

例子部分我们在第 2 章谈到过。

第1题的示例标记说明：将选项中的关键词画线（通过这个关键词你就能联想到整个选项的意思），可对单词只画一部分（repo 就能联想到 report 这个单词，顺便说一下，这也是一个网络缩写词）。James 是男性，用生物学雄性符号（♂）标记，对时间（明天）画线处理。

要求同学们画完剩下的四题。接着听听力。

听力卡② 画线和标记

当你拿到试卷的时候，第一件事就是浏览听力部分的内容。为了更为有效地浏览，你可以画线和标记重要部分（全画或半画单词、人物、时间等等）。这个技巧需要练习来掌握。

听力卡③ 关键词

有时为了回答一个问题，没有必要弄清楚主人公说的每一个单词。关键词是（最）重要的。你需要一些反应技巧以及一些训练来达成对关键词的注意能力。

我的总结

教学建议

本页讲述了听力前和听力中应当注意的事情。画线和标记是一半的同学所忽略的，只是看一看而不实际标记一下，看了等于白看；关键词是很多人所追捧的，但是要关注应当关注的关键词，还是建立在理解听力内容的基础上的。

休息一下

听力编号【3】

问题 再听一遍，填空。你填入的单词是关键词或者是你需要知道的重要短语。(W 代表女生，M 代表男生)

右侧是语速条。wpm 是语速单位，表示每分钟说多少词，计算公式：

$$语速(wpm) = \frac{词数(词)}{时长(分)}$$

对于题目的分析，看听力材料就能够理解，但重点在于听出来。

The Best of Mozart 为《莫扎特选集》，斜体与下面的重读无关。

至此，你仍有机会更改前一页的答案。

听力卡④ 连读

词间连读提升语速。

情形 1　辅+元

情形 2　-r/-re +元

情形 3　辅+[j]/[w]

文中弧线表示连读。

听力卡⑤ 重读

强调重点。

情形 1　冠词<实义动词

情形 2　具体的>宽泛的

情形 3　主观的(想法)

文中斜体表示重读，平时也有文章这样做。

听写答案在下侧倒过来，听力答案在右侧。

我的总结

教学建议

听写练习将在第 7 章重点讲述。此处先体会听写练习的感觉。

连读和重读是比较常见的朗读技巧。一个加快速度，一个减缓速度。有意识地对内容强调和忽略使语音抑扬顿挫，可以通过更多的材料练习。

第 5.3 节 朗读文章，提升语感（大声朗读）

"英语语感"是很神奇的，有的人可以根据 ta 的语感回答问题（通过大量的聆听、模仿和阅读得来的）。

因为一些原因，我们不能生活在一个能和外国人交流的英语语境中。但是这并不意味着我们没有方法提升我们的**英语语感**。

● **听并朗读**听力部分。

● **朗读并背诵**你感兴趣的电影和视频中的精彩片段。

● **大声朗读**杂志（像《英语广场》）和书中的好文章。最好是有配套 mp3 的文章。

任务 5 这里提供了一篇经典短文《青春》以及它的翻译。朗读许多次并且背诵下来。

见封底任务跟踪表，任务 5 的预定时间是很长的。一句话念 10 遍会背不如整篇文章读 50 遍会背（这样才能达到背诵的效果）。汪峰是这样教他学员的：如果记不住歌词的话，读 50 遍！

《青春》译者：王佐良

要先查好生词，抄在生词本上；然后听这篇文章的朗读音频[听力编号：4]，模仿并朗读，每天至少 1 遍！

我的总结
教学建议

由于高中课文太长，背诵渐被遗忘。即使背诵，也是一些考场作文，完全脱离了英语文学。要背诵，就要背诵好文章，不是一些考场作文！

平时应当广泛收集英语美文，尝试着去背诵。

在第 7 章还有对背诵的相关讲述。

第 6 章之前

● 本章可以不当课堂作业，留为课后作业。（完成需要 1h）

第 6 章 听力(B 部分)

第 6.1 节 第二节（一）

　　　听力编号【5】

　　　答案在下方倒过来。

　　　听力编号【6】

　　　答案在上方倒过来。

听力卡⑥ 意群

　　意群之间需要一定的停顿。

听力卡⑦ 弱读

　　处于次要位置的元音需要弱读。

　　弱读有三个阶梯。

听力卡⑧ 失音

情形 1 爆破音+爆破音

情形 2 爆破音+摩擦音

第 6.2 节 第二节（二）

　　　听力编号【7】

任务 6 看 TED-Ed 或 TED 的视频，这对你理解**长文段**也有好处。（是第 3.3 节的延伸）（配套资源中有相关视频链接及下载）

　　　听力编号【8】

问题 挑战 A 再听（并再听）一遍，将空格填上句子（不是一个单独的单词）。你填入单词数目用灰字标出。

听力卡⑨ 语调

情形 1 表达态度

情形 2 选择疑问句前面用升调后面用降调。

情形 3 并列句 and 前用声调，and 后用降调。

问题 挑战 B 再听（并再听，然后再听...）一遍，将空格填上句子。这会更难，但是有用。你填入单词数目也用灰字标出。（答案在下一章）

教学建议

　　本章主要是练习，下一章主要是讲解。要求同学们要认真听，多听几遍，直到独立地把所有的空填满为止。听力部分这样的挑战练习，会提高听力练习的效率，在短时的重复练习，对同学们的口语也有一定的好处。有心者可以尝试模仿朗读者的语音。

　　本章提供的两个频道，一个偏重于演讲，另一个偏重于学科兴趣的培养。在英语竞赛前可以通过这两个频道的视频熟悉语音，减轻压力。

第 7 章之前

● 检查上一章作业是否完成。

（课程已到下半场)

第 7 章 听力(C 部分)
第 7.1 节 上回答案
提示 听写练习

你上次是否遇到问题了？对每一个初学者来说，这很正常。我希望你已经克服了(挑战)。如果是这样的话，（那么）**恭喜!**

这种问题可以在《高中英语听力满分攻略》中找到，（它）可以帮助你训练**听写能力**。

听力→理解（反应时间加成)→**分支 1** 选择"正确"答案/**分支 2** 拼写所听单词→写下来

正如我们所见，听写这个额外的过程帮助你通过拼写更好地记忆单词。而不是根据中文意思写英语单词(这事实上有害)。而且，你可以（借此）体会**字母组合发音规律**，以及通过**打磨内容**更快地学习英语。

任务 如果你认同我的话，尽快开始行动而不是白白地去听第二遍!

我的总结
教学建议

本页阐述了听写练习的相关内容。听写与原来的回答问题是两个独立的过程，所以应当设计这样的问题来帮助同学们提高反应速度、琢磨发音规律、关注单词在语境中的拼写。

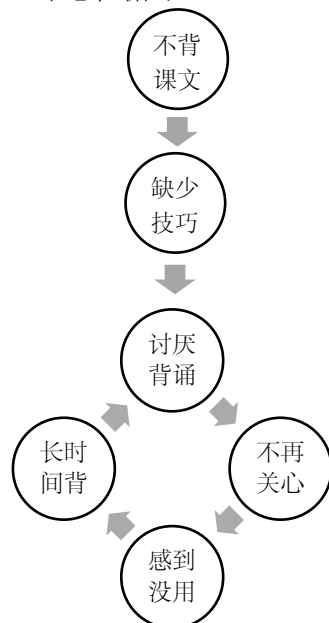《高中英语听力满分攻略》或许不是唯一含有听写练习的一本书，但是作者所知的一本。这本书后面是听力原文以及听写练习，设计新颖，有高一至高三的全套攻略。并没有赞助费。

听力，内容上并不难理解，关键在于听到。所以平常的训练也要坚持，并可适当拓展材料范围。

第 7.2 节 背诵有益

作业检查（5）

你现在能背诵《青春》了吗？你的回答：＿＿＿＿＿＿

不论是或否，你可能认为背诵是单调沉闷的。在进入高中之后，背诵一个合理长度的短文对你已经很难了。结果就是你缺少背诵技巧，然后讨厌背诵，接着对背诵无所谓，又会认为背诵没用，然后要花很长的时间背诵，接着又恨背诵……这是一个恶性循环！

不背课文 → 缺少技巧 → 讨厌背诵 → 不再关心 → 感到没用 → 长时间背 →（循环）

这里提供一个可以"玩"的方法。

提示 计时背诵(Reciting+) 简·麦格尼格尔的《游戏改变世界》一书中说到：[见左侧翻译]。 所以，我们需要一种游戏来让背诵更加有趣。许多同学有电子表，其中有秒表这一功能（记录一段时间）。运用这个功能，你可以在背课文时挑战你自己。（先记录每段的时间，再记录整篇文章的时间）这里提供一个例子。[例子] 你可以将时间记录在文章旁边。如果你这样做了（计时背诵），不仅会在背诵文章时更快一些，也会获得一口更为流利的英语。我以前用了很多。
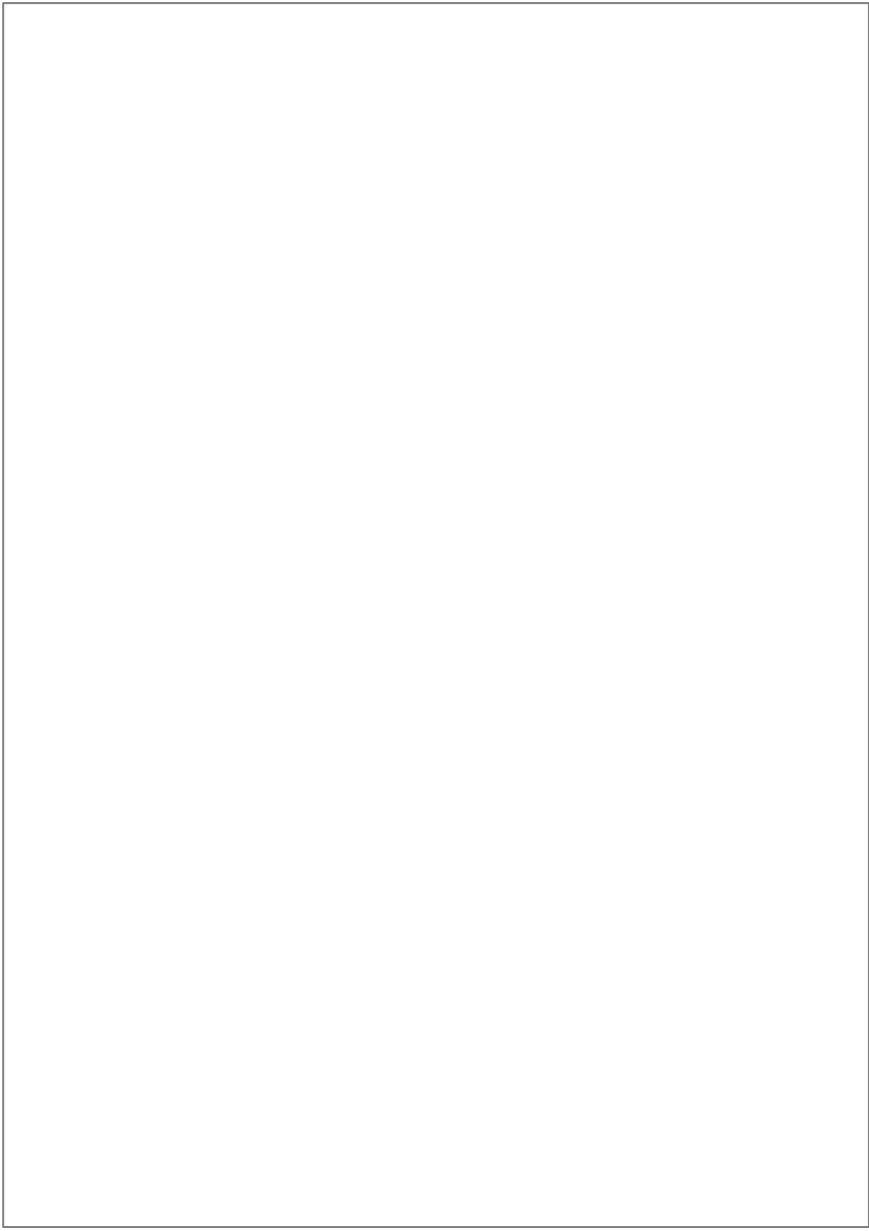
[《青春》 你的记录： 分 秒]

任务 7 在训练一段时间后，你可以尝试默写《青春》中的一段内容。

[我在这里等着你！]

我的总结

教学建议 计时背诵是本讲义的另一大原创方法。笔者曾举行过英语短文背诵大赛，就是通过计时决定胜负。背诵的讲解到此结束，请妥善使用这一方法。

提示 听力技巧

● **语速**

上升、歇息、高潮前的平静。

● **读问题**

当你已经确定答案之后，阅读下一问题（需要练习）。

每一问题——5 秒

发生意外——1 至 2 秒

空余时间——20 至 40 秒

读下一题——大于 10 秒

这是一个简单列举。在水平高的时候可以使用这种模式减轻时间上的压力。

第 7.3 节 词汇树时间！

每次听听力的时候，我都会画一个词汇树。这次也不例外!

7.3.1 生词表（从第 5 章至第 7 章）

7.3.2 词汇树

用上述词汇画一个词汇树（推荐使用实物名词）。

前文提到，词汇树是笔者发展了 3.5 年的一种理论。在几百次的听力播放中，无一例外地画词汇树。即使没有生词，也会找一个相关的话题大画特画。比如，一次提到了电脑，这时我恰好看过一个关于人工智能的视频（3blue1brown 的），就当堂用彩笔给大家简单介绍了人工智能的原理（英文板书）。这也是一种提高。

教学建议

听力技巧里的东西仅供参考，适时使用。

这里再次提到了词汇树，也是本讲义中最后一次给出空格画词汇树。我承认，画词汇树需要引导，而且是一个长期的过程。但是正如前面提到的学科交叉，这里的词汇树使用得当也将是学科交叉的体现（如上文例子所述）。请同学们积极尝试，特别是那些有绘画天赋的同学。要注意画面的联系性，尽量不要分割成独立的单位（第 1 章中的词汇树是一个很好的例子）。

事实上，具象化文字信息也是记忆大师的做法，他们将所见抽象变为自己"记忆宫殿"中的事物与事件。所以这种"词汇树"做法不无道理！

第 7.4 节 我的预测

两图使用 Excel 2016 的"预测工作表"功能得出（模式：AVERAGE），这一功能基于指数平滑（ETS）算法的 AAA 版本计算。

而置信区间基于正态分布模型。这一知识将在《数学2-3》学到。

2018 年做了试验，结果是词量的相对误差为 6.63%，听力语速的相对误差为 17.48%。这是因为当时加入了 2012 年和 2013 年的不标准数据导致预测偏差。

第 2 模块总结 听力

表格第 1 行是章节：试音部分、第一节、第二节（一）、第二节（二）和总计。第二行是问题正确率，第三行是听写正确率。第四行是对听力卡的理解，第五行为是否理解这些方法（没错，只需要理解并有印象）。最后一行是任务完成情况。

听力是英语中的重要一环，只有听清，才能开始思考再给出答案。听力是你理解纯英语电影和视频的基本。而训练听力的一种方法就是学会说流利的英语。你可以通过**多背**（使用第 7.2 章中的计时背诵）达到这个目的。

专业版：对于这些想参加全国创新英语大赛的同学来说，听力是复赛环节的关键部分（这是**唯一**客观的部分，另外两个部分为作文与口语）。而这一部分的难度和大学英语 6 级相当。所以如果有这个意愿的话，就要买这方面的书籍。

模块总结

教学建议

本页中对于听力难度的预测虽然只是数值上的，但对于训练的指导和高考前压力的缓解具有积极意义。有了一个预测，心里就有底了。

听力部分的讲解到此结束。作为一个这么多年的听力播放者，我体会到一定要多听，熟悉英语语境，来形成一种英语的脑回路。

● 检查上章任务，没有完成可以延期。

第 3 模块 填空

第 8 章 语法填空

问题 任务： 阅读下文，填入一个恰当的单词或括号里单词的正确形式。

本文生词较少，没有安排生词表。如果有生词的话，请记录在自己的生词本中。

第 8.1 节 填词有流程

介绍语法填空的通用做法。第一列为题序，加粗为有提示词题、不加粗为无提示词题。第二列为提示以及词性。第三列为你的答案。第四列为所属类别。第五列为发现（命题规律），不论是浅显还是深刻都可以写。参考答案在最后，第一列、第二列、第四列都有对于第五列的暗示。

第一题已有示例。

类别标记见下一页。

教学建议

本页的任务思维含量较高（特别是发现栏），需要的时间也就要相对长一些。

关于命题规律，这种东西可以自己摸索，有助于缓解考场压力。但是要参考历年高考题，而不是模拟题！研究出规律后，同学们自己都能出题！

为了增大同学们的参与度，可以采用提问的方式表达自己的观点，有可能得到意想不到的规律。

【题目分析】

61 题，注意 than 这个单词，暗示比较，而且又有两个比较主体：runners 和 non-runners。故应当填 longer 比较级，意思是跑步者要比非跑步者多活 3 年。

62 题，应当填不定式表明目的，意思是你不必特别快或特别长时间跑来看到效果。

63 题，介词后应填 ing 形式。很多同学填 death，请注意 early 这个副词是在空格之后的，修饰动词的 ing 形式；当然 early 可做形容词，如果要修饰名词，习惯上应当放在空格之前。

64 题，填 be 动词的适当形式，is。 65 题，前面有个 more, it 代指 running, 后面又有比较对象：walking, cycling, swimming，构成比较，应当填 than。填 by 的同学是在 it 的指代上犯了迷糊。

66 题，见下文。 67 题，填名词的复数形式，cause 意思是原因。68 题，构成不定式，填动词。(下接)

指针 类别标记（如果找不到合适的，自己创造一个。）

这里的排列就是树状排列，与第 2 章中的词汇树相同。

参考资料：《三维设计（二轮）》，替换了词性标记。

答案稍后揭晓。

休息一下

第 8.2 章 语法学习

示例 定语从句

（*e.g.* = example）

假设你要学习或者要复习这一块语法，这就是流程。

问题 你可能对于下面的句子感到困惑：（在后续课程中你就知道它从哪来的了）

井号句

（翻译在下文有设题）

从第 12 章的范文中来。

你可能对文章中出现的这个句子熟悉。

星号句

述评的两位作者在 2014 年也发布了一个研究表明…（which 也可以）

然后你就要比较这两个句子了。

我的总结

教学建议

本页开头阐述了语法填空的一般流程，有参考意义，但并不全面，请注意。

接着，是语法学习的模拟。这一部分展现了问题提出的过程，因为遇到了一个不熟悉的句子，要探清原理，所以要学习语法。这一过程常出现在平常的阅读中。当然这个时候可以直接询问，但更有更有价值的方法是自己寻找更多类似的句子进行比较，得出一些记忆深刻的结论（直接形成长期记忆）。这就是一种不刻意学习的过程，也是大多数外国人学习自己母语的过程。

(上接)69 题，分析句子结构，可知应当填形容词构成主系表。同学们可能对 energy 这个单词的形容词形式不熟悉导致错误。 70 题，give it a try 可看作固定短语，意为试一试。填 running 也行。

事实上，它们都是定语从句。你能找出**不同**吗?

第 1 问 标点符号?   ,

第 2 问 尝试翻译井号句。

所以你可以帮助家人准备晚餐，这是有意义而且有趣的。

第 3 问 *which* 指的是?

You can help the family prepare the dinner.

第 4 问 *that* 指的是?

A study.

第 5 问 尝试比较 (1) 和 (2) 句。圈出答案。

(1)complete 完整

(2)uncomplete 不完整

当然第（2）个例子不是多好，像其他的限定性定语从句：I like musicians who is Mozart.这里去掉从句部分就明显会感觉到句子不完整了。

如果你回答了上述所有的问题，你就能知道基本的差别了。

但是，你还需要知道更多的东西。

参考答案：对于非限定性定语从句（或者描述为带有逗号的定语从句），that 不能做引导词。

指针

提示 学习语法

在全国 I 卷地区，语法部分**已经被削弱了不少**。在我看来，不知道如何去用语法，仅仅记住语法本身是不重要的。一些提示可以帮助你更好地学习语法。

● **尝试自己发现不同之处。**当你在阅读一篇文章的时候，你就会遇到你不能处理的句子。自己寻找不同会帮助你更清楚地记住语法、激发你的兴趣。当你感到困惑的时候，尝试去**问问题**。如果你找不到答案也没有关系，你可以比较更多的句子或者直接等正确答案。

● **使用表格安排关键点。**而且每一个关键点都有要用一个句子举例，这样的话你就不会对一团乱麻愤怒了。

● **上述工作应当在课前完成。**因为老师会在给出例子之前告诉你语法。而如果你提前做了的话，就会（加深印象）记得更清楚了。

我的总结

教学建议

下一页的造句也是学习语法的好方法。

任务 8 用新学的语法和生词造两个句子，<u>这也是很有用的。</u>

例子： 小黄车公司宣布他们将投放更多的共享单车来增加可用数量，这是一个好消息。

你的句子：

造句是初中乃至小学英语喜欢做的事，但进入高中就很少做了。这件事可以归入前面对语法知识点的举例之中。

第 8.3 节 答案

发现示例：

1.有提示词的一般设 7 个空，无提示词的一般设 3 个空。

这是第 1 列暗示的。

2.有提示词一般填实词；无提示词的一般填虚词。

这是第 2、3 列暗示的。

3.考点不同。

这是第 4 列暗示的。

第 8.4 节 概括大意

任务 9 （故事板的另一种形式）：每一块使用一句话形容。

第 1 行——寿命；

第 2 行——膝盖易受伤的解决方案；第 3 行——金钱上；

第 4 行——时间上。

我的总结

教学建议

用生词和新语法造句，是一种新颖的组合方式。用的新东西越多越好，不一定局限于一者。

最后的任务是一个思维导图，是故事板的一种形式，意思是将一个事物从多个方面归纳要点。这类似于安徽卷以前的任务型阅读题型。当然，语法填空不要求对全文的理解与归纳，只需要注意全文的语态和时态、回顾自己学过的语法知识。相比于单项选择题，语法填空更具有实用性。

本章到此结束。所讲的语法学习方法比重略小，但这确实反映了全国卷对于语法的考察程度有了下降。

第 9.1 节 不急于答题

这里标题中的 analyze 是一个铺垫，在后面选项中会出现。如果不认识这个单词，去查了，就很好。

表头，Step 是大步骤，Sub-Step 是子步骤，Your Answer 是你的答案。

第 1 步:浏览,包含三个子步骤: 谁、什么时候、什么地方。每一问都有两个项,示例已经给出其中一项。

第 2 步:第一句，是每个完形填空的保留项目——不设空。第 1 个子步骤是将其抄在右边（加深印象）；第 2 个子步骤是你能从这一句得到什么。值得注意的是,获得的东西应当是贯穿全文的。

第 3 步: 故事板,只要求画一个模糊的;而且以"我"为线索叙述重要事件。还需要填两个事件。

参考答案

1.Who? Maurice Ashley

When? Second year at college

Where? In Thinking Chess Class

2.Copy <Do it yourself!>

Get 2.Time: 2ⁿᵈ year of college   3. For three credits   4. Name: Thinking Chess (etc.)

3.Storyboard   →Write a paper and get an A→Still use the lesson

教学建议

本页的这个活动展示的是完形填空开始做题前的初读环节。在这一环节要注意的就是这三个方面：人、时、地；第一句；故事梗概。这样，就要第一遍初读不做题，第二遍做题。

当然很多同学的做题习惯不是这样的，而是空下来，从后文寻找线索，第二遍检查。

两种方案各有利弊。但是后文将谈到"先入为主"这个问题，会发现一些教辅书上的"不可忽视的初读环节"是有一定道理的。

第9.2节 猜一猜!

问题 一些英语高手喜欢这个方法：在看选项前将这个空的单词先猜出来。如果你猜的单词恰在选项之中，你一定会非常开心，并因注意力分散减少而提升正确率。

填上表格。如果你没有想法，可以留下空格。

根据文章，将猜的单词填入表格。没这样做过的同学可以体验一下这种过程。

提示 先入为主

图中第一行 A 项是正确答案，B、C 两项不是很难，D 项是干扰项。这时它的难度就较低（一颗星）。

图中第二行为第一行的对称翻转。这是因为先入为主的现象，可能会误认为 A 项时对的，导致难度大幅上升（三颗星）。当正确答案出来的时候，也会感觉到"简直不敢相信！"

（虽然）可能它们是相同的问题，但是因为不同的分布，难度也会变得大不相同。

这种猜的过程促使你关注空处周围的环境，这将帮助你更好地判断、更好地运用**语感**。值得注意的是，这里的第一印象是**临时的**，此后我们还将讨论这个问题。

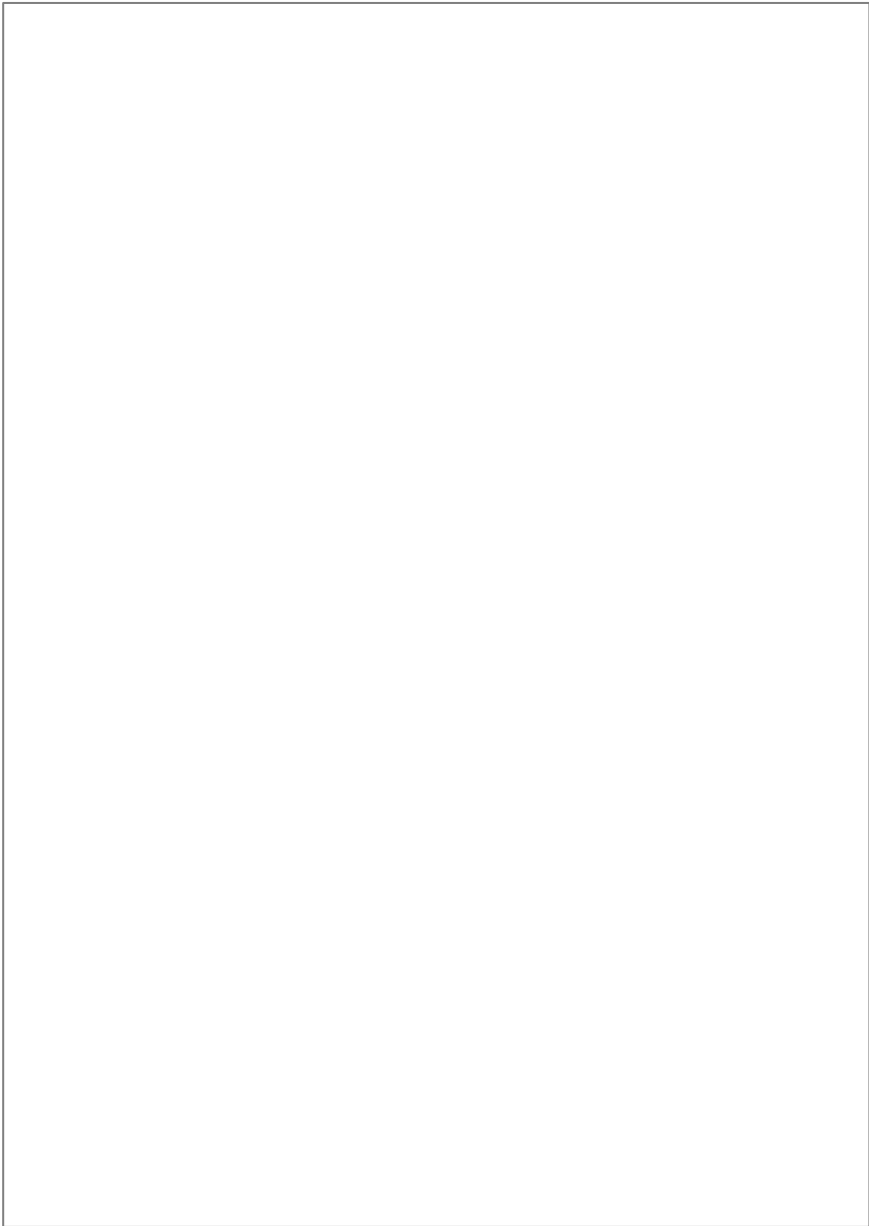**任务** 在其他地方试一试! 要记住在确认答案之前总要先分析，这需要训练来避免这种现象（的干扰）。

我的总结

教学建议

本页提到的"先入为主"现象在其他地方中也有体现，特别是在做时间紧张的理综试卷时，不仅是同学，连老师都要求在看到正确的选项时即结束本题的作答，这样就缺少了对其他选项的检视。一旦干扰项靠前，难度就会大大提高。

而猜单词的这种方法是笔者在《安徽青年报》中"学霸说"一栏看到的。这位当地的高考状元英语考了 148 分，她就很喜欢用这种方法完成完形填空。而笔者在后来的使用中也见证了这种方法的可行性，在高考中受了益处，完形填空因此全对。当然，这种方法需要达到一定水平后方可使用。

此处的"第一印象"是临时的。

第 9.3 节 开奖时间!

指针 一个接一个地处理问题。如果"**选择**"栏中没有和你"**预测**"栏中配对的,或者是你遇到了一个更好的答案,(那么)你就需要回顾文章来选择正确的答案。不要着急!

比如,在做第 41 题时,将你猜的单词抄在"**预测**"栏中,接着看"**选择**"栏中又没有配对的单词,如果有,就选择答案;如果没有,就回顾原文作答。接着再看下一题。

你如果在解决这些问题的过程中遇到麻烦,(那么)就尝试在作答前先搞清楚单词的意思。

这里给出本讲义的最后一个生词表。

我的总结

【题目分析】

41 题,根据下面的问句强烈语气以及 appealing "吸引人的"这个词可以推断出我对这个消息很激动,以至于"跳了起来"。C 项的"尝试"情感色彩相对较弱。

42 题,由前文的 free ~~自由的~~ "免费的"可知,它能省钱。

43 题,和第 41 题相互印证,应当很"激动"。

44 题,由下文的"He"和"teach"可知指的是"教练"。

45 题,这"意味着"。

46 题,一名国际大师必定是该项竞技的"最高者"。

47 题,我迫不及待地想"会会"他。

48 题,呼应"teach"应当是这项"工作"。有可能选"chance",但请注意,这门课程对"我"来说是一个机会,但对教练——这个国际大师——来说就不能是机会了。

教学建议

本页的表格更能反应实际做题时的情况。也就是每看一道题,先根据文章猜这个词应当是什么,然后再去看选项,权衡之后,最终给出答案。

（接上一页）49 题，他事先"清楚地"说明这门课难得免费名额。

50 题，由后文主语"we"可知，是要"通过"这门课程。

51 题，注意长句的分析:what 宾语从句后面有个"to"，语感好的立马想到"apply…to…"，"学以致用"。52 题，and 两边连接的词有阶梯性，应当是递进，"最终"。

53 题，在这门"课程"中我得了 A（最好成绩）。

54 题，对应"lessons"，应当是在"教室"之外,而不是"标准"(criterion)之外。

55 题，我还在用他"教"的东西。

56 题，根据 how 表语从句的"不具体性"可知不是"fact"，而是"技能"。

57 题，根据后文的"三思后行"可知应当是"决定"。

58 题，应当是"分析"情况。

59 题，从所有选择中"评估"出最好的一个。

60 题,作为(as)记者这个"角色"。

第9.4节 答案

第9.5节 构词法

你可能会想"嘿，一个一个记单词太慢了。我发现一些单词有相似之处。有没有什么规律呢？"

你猜对了，就是**构词法**。

构词法主要有四个方面，其大致比例分布如图所示。

任务 10 填入你遇到的(符合构词法的)单词。　可以从自己的生词本上找，填入表格的空当中，属于哪一类就填在哪。

我的总结

教学建议

这里提出构词法，建立在同学们已经在生词本上积累了一定单词的基础之上。这里给出的表格只是一个具象化的理解，若想深入理解可以单讲一节课，这里类似于"以练代讲"。

这里的表格也像一个词汇树。

本章正式提出了"先入为主"，特别是当知识和经验明显不足的时候，要学会避免这个东西。而"先猜后证"也是数学（逻辑）里的一个思想，时不时地会带来惊喜。

本章到此结束。

第 10 章之前

● 检查任务 10。可以提前发第 40 页。（或全发）

第 10 章 七选五

阅读七选五属于阅读理解部分。

【题目分析】

没有位置了，放在这里。可在揭晓正确答案后讲解。

36 题，前文的多个问句代表了多个方面，而"不论你在寻找什么"正好符合上文文意。

37 题，在第 10.3 节讲解。

38 题，段首句，为了引起下面的"小片颜色"应当选择"小片颜色是我们最熟悉的一种。"

39 题，要注意后文 and 前后代表两个方面，所以"in two major ways"对应于此。而误选 E 项的同学首先没有注意下文，其次，本段讲的是"中片颜色"，与"小片颜色"没有关系，更谈不上"太多小片颜色"。

40 题，前文说到需要投入大量的时间、精力、金钱，说明"付的钱要一步到位，因为你想一遍成。"

图中意思：作为一个英语填空，根据所听内容选出答案的较为简单（第①阶段）；根据语法思考一下的难一点（第②阶段）；根据文段填单词的又难一些（第③阶段）；那么现在要填句子，如果纯粹是填的话，就非常难（第④阶段），BOSS 级。

任务 请将生词记录在任务 1 的生词本上。

教学建议

如果有兴趣的话，可以像前面完形填空的做法一样，让同学们自己写应当填入空格什么句子，增加问题的挑战性。

图是一个对填空这一题型的涂鸦总结。填一个空可以很难，也可以很简单，这可以从赋分上看出来（①0 分，②1 分，③1.5 分，④2 分）。

第 10.1 节 空处特点

将文段缩小，方便看清位置。

问题 填空。第一列描述空格的环境，包括**关键词、重要的标点符号以及其他重要的线索**。第二列是空格的位置。尝试用**开始、中间、结尾**等词描述位置。如果你现在有点困惑，请在看完下一部分的选项后再回来填满。

有时候选项会给一些暗示。需要仿照示例仔细分析。

第 10.2 节 多余的选择

问题 任务：（像听力部分一样）对关键词**画线**。然后**选择**符合文段的正确的选项。（如果你不能确定答案，请将怀疑为正确的答案一起写下。）有**两个**多余选项。

对 A 项的画线已有示例。将"所有"和"有用"画起来，后面继续分析，还要将"them"画起来。

表格是答题区。可以在选择时回看原文。

我的总结

【参考答案】

Question No.	Surrounding	Position
37		Para. **2**: The *middle* of Para.
38	___38___,… little spots…Less	Para. **3**: The *beginning* of Para.
39	Medium color,… ___39___,...and...	Para. **4**: The *middle* of Para.
40	The large color…,…significant, _40_	

教学建议

本页点明了七选五题型需要注意的三点：环境、位置、选项。这里的步骤和前一章完形填空一样，先去观察空处的特点，有一定的了解后再去看选项。这样就能够养成"紧扣文本"的好习惯。

这里给了"怀疑的余地"，是给下文"两难的选择"做铺垫。
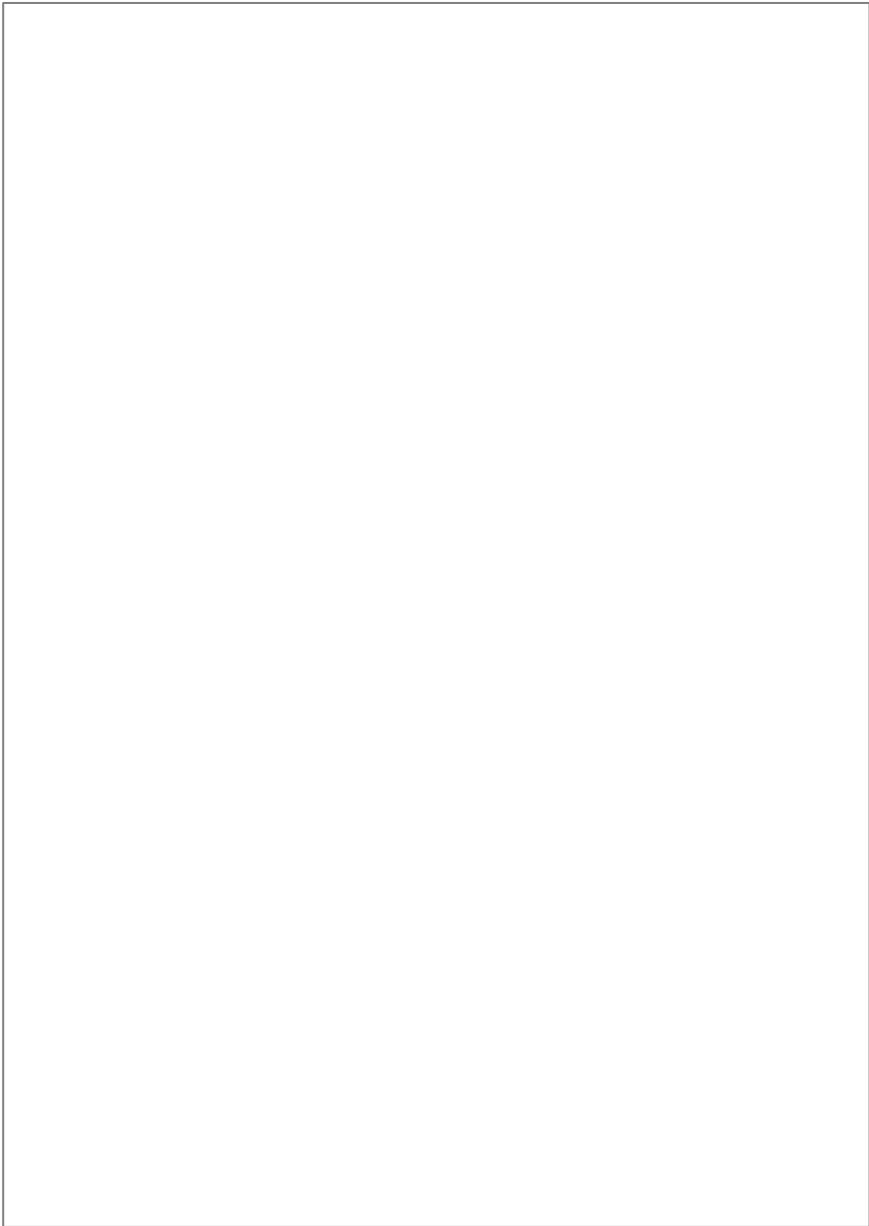
第 10.3 节 两难的选择

你的同学**李华**（那个上了多少年学、在作文里出现的男孩）在做同一张高考试卷，然而他不能确定第 37 题的答案。

他有 A、C 两个备选答案。

看起来它们都很适合空处。连词的省略导致了这个复杂的情况。在这种情形下，李华需要思考**环境**，特别是**复现**现象。

波浪线关注数量，第一个波浪线强调数量之大，第二个波浪线说明数量可被减少；方框关注名词，technique，decision 属于同一范畴；圆圈关注代词的复现。

好像 A 项和文段联系更紧密：关于技巧、决定。而且 A 项还有一个"them"与"they"呼应。还有就是，"虽然它们都有用"可以总结前文，"（但是）它们可能有点复杂"为下文"但是"转折做铺垫。

C 项没有复现，和文段联系不紧密。而且，"家中颜色"有一个特别的范围，而不是"试验颜色"这个相对大一些的范围。　　所以 A 项

更好！

在阐述选择理由时，要讨论一项的好和另一项的不好。在数学上称为完备性。

指针 **复现**是在这种两难情形下一个较好的判断方法。复现可以是实物名词或代词。一般来说，越多的复现意味着答案越好。　　　答案在这个位置。

我的总结

教学建议

多余的选择会导致两难的抉择。而这一页也对这种情况按着具体题目分析了一下，重点讲述了复现的重要作用。

这里的标注呼应了第 2 章的故事板标记（第 3 阶段），适当的标记有助于解题。

题目的讲解在本章第 1 页。下一页将对两难抉择做进一步的阐述。

提示 两难之时

　　七选五和其他问题都有一些两难窘境。这些障碍测试你的**比较能力**。仅就英语来说，下面的建议可以帮到你。

● **回顾环境。**作者和命题人都认为自然的过渡很重要。结果，空处填的单词或句子应当和文段和文章有一些联系。而且最可能的答案就应该是联系环境最紧密的一个。

● **注意位置。**一个鲜明的位置可以告诉我们应填句子（或单词）应有的特点。一旦你注意到了，就填入最符合感觉的那一个。

● **比较差异。**从原文难以选择时，比较两个选项变得重要起来。灵感可能来自你发现的差异。

● **使用语感。**作为一门语言，语感可以是选择答案的一个工具。很多老师和学生都说在不能用上面的方法排除另一个选项的情况下，第一印象可能就是对的。而第一印象来自语感，这意味着你<u>以前遇到过相同的情况</u>。**并不矛盾因为上一章的第一印象是临时的，这里的第一印象是稳固而正确的。**所以，相信你的感觉也是一个好方法！对于生活中的很多事情，遵从你的心意可能是最好的选择。

第 3 模块总结 填空

　　填空测试逻辑思维能力。为了避免（临时的）第一印象的干扰，我们总要先去分析（题目）。注意环境和问题中的暗示。当我们遇到两难窘境时，关键在于冷静思考两个选项。

专业版：在竞赛中语法<u>并不是那么重要</u>。（而且）语法本身在日常的交流中也不一定要特别精确。但是，有非常扎实的语法知识可以助你在考试中得到一个更高的分数，以及更加准确地翻译句子。

模块总结

教学建议

　　这里的提示更像是一个七选五的格式，推荐先自己阅读。下一模块将是本讲义的最后一个模块。

第 4 模块 作文

第 11 章 短文改错

问题 假设你是李华，你的同桌小红想要你帮忙改改她的作文。她太萌了你就开始改了。对于初次尝试的同学，不要求全部改出来，看 1~2 遍，能改多少改多少。

第 11.1 节 协助

问题 你可能不能找出文中的全部 10 处错误。没关系。我们的老师帮助我们将文章划成了很多行。**每一行只有一处语言错误。**你可以再次解题。

教学建议

第 11.1 节展示的形式实际上是一种老题型。这种题型像一个梯子，帮助同学们尽量改全。又像学自行车一样，刚开始需要有人扶一下，后来慢慢地就能撒手了。如果自己硬学自行车，对于平衡性不好的人，学一天都学不会。

通过两次做题的比较，大部分人会发现，在目标明确以后，改出率大大提升。这意味着，不是语法不会，而是对错误的敏感程度不够高，或者是做题目标和技巧上有所欠缺。

第 11.2 节 答案

我们的老师给出了答案。请在右边写出错误类型。

错误类型的表格在下边。

错误类型的答案在本章最后一页。

值得一提的是，表中的类型并不全面，"部分"一次给出了暗示。没有找到合适的就自己造一个。

错误类型表摘自《三维设计（二轮）》，这也是树状图，只是变成了表格。

【题目分析】

71 题，冠词缺失，应当在"乡间"前加"the"。

72 题，整篇文章是过去式，这里的动词也应该是过去式。

73 题，another 是"另一个"，other 是"其他的"。

74 题，here 是"这里"，there 是"那里"。由于写这篇文章的时候没有在爷爷奶奶家，所以应当是"那里"。

75 题，dozens of "很多"，chicken 应当用复数。

76 题，they raised fish 句子结构完整，应当是状语，那么就应当用 where，或者是 which 前加 in。
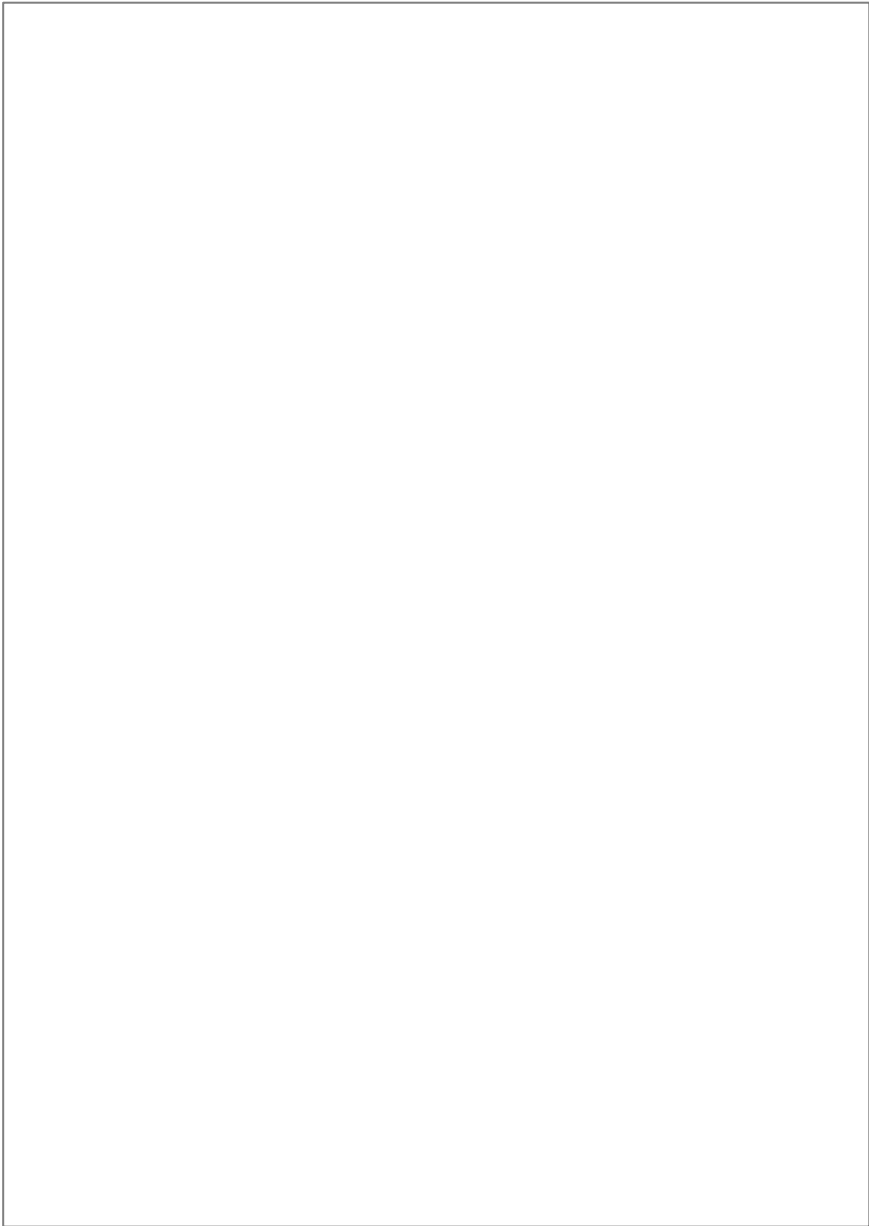
77 题，by 为介词，后接动词-ing 形式。

78 题，felt 作为系动词，后应当接形容词。

79 题，every 做状语，前面不能加介词。I watch TV every day.

80 题，逻辑问题，but 改为 and，语气上没有转折。

我的总结

教学建议

这一页显示短文改错的规律，当然这个表格不全面。从这个表格的提示上来看，短文改错应当看三遍：一整体，二逐句，三逻辑。在寻找对应的过程中加深印象。

休息一下

第 11.3 节 语言错误

小红的作文有 113 个单词，符合我们（高考的）作文标准（100 词左右，80~120 词之间）。而她犯的这些错误我们也有可能犯。为了减少失误，我们应当怎么做呢？

提示 去除语言错误

图为蜂窝图。语言错误的国界在"句"上方。

"词"——准确地拼写**单词**；"句"——学会造**句**；"段"——写下自己观点的**段落**；"文"——由有结构的段落组成的**篇章**。

● 准确地拼写单词

我们学习了很多记忆单词的方法。

◆ 生词表

（文本） 教师要求

◆ 词汇树

（折中） 词汇组合

◆ 百词斩

（图片） 有效记忆

◆ 听写练

（听力） 关注拼写

如果你能结合上述方法，你就能非常准确地写下单词。

● 学会造句

在**任务 8** 中，我们用新语法和生词造句，这是一个好习惯。而且经常做这样的练习帮助你获得一些实用的技巧、更好地记忆生词和语法。

● 作文一遍成

掌握基本之后，你开始写作文了。但是尽管你在单个单词或者句子上练习了很多，可能还是不能控制你马虎的手手。为了纠正它，你可以逼一下自己。我的语文老师教过我一个方法：

如果你不是在考试，一旦犯错你就必须重写整篇文章。

很可怕，对吧？但是试几次，它会有用的。在下一章，我们还会讨论更多关于作文的技巧。

我的总结

教学建议

语言错误是我们的大敌，整篇作文有一处瑕疵，就难以达到五档分数。平时要下功夫解决这个问题，才能在最后的时候不出意外！

第 11.4 节 错误类型答案

答案仅供参考。

第 11.5 节 写作文!

任务 11 这是 2018 年高考的作文要求。写作文,有人会判分的。

根据要求,按照平时考试时写作文的情况去写。在规定的时间内(大约 30 分钟)写在讲义上（写在其他地方一律判 0 分）。完成后老师可以逐个批改或者交予学生批改。将分数写在 judgment 一栏中。

下一章讲解这篇文章,展示它的范文。所以务必在下一章讲解前完成!

教学建议

这一页是答案揭晓与作文初体验。作文可以是当堂完成,也可以是课后完成。

短文改错环节是作文的铺垫项目,改全对不仅需要语法熟练,更需要眼力到位。从这种题型中,更为重要的是思考我们应当怎样做去避免语言错误,这是一个长时间训练才能完成的一项技术(半学期以上),练好了将大有脾益。
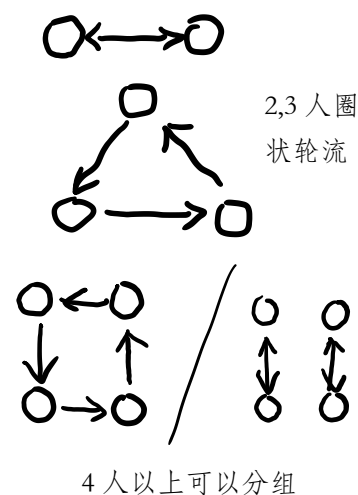
本章到此结束。

第 12 章之前

● 检查任务 11。

第 12 章 作文

第 12.1 节 短文改错

问题 我相信你已经完成了**任务 11**（如果没有，现在就做!!!）。如果你有同伴的话，交换作文。如果没有，找一个路人甲帮你改作文。然后将改正后的文章写在下面。

并且同伴要给出一个新的分数。

交换顺序：

2,3 人圈状轮流

4 人以上可以分组

提示 英语字

● **尝试避免**：（保持卷面整洁）1.多次画线 2.黑疙瘩 3.字母大小不一

● **高考两种好字体**

1.考研字体（掌握得快）这种字体容易掌握，因为它像汉字一样横平竖直。

2.衡水字体（更加美观）练好衡水幼圆字需要一定时间，但是更为美观，是大多数人练习的字体。

我的总结

教学建议

和同伴交换改作文，是相互的提高。也是许多老师采用的方法。

在英语字一栏仅展示了两种练得较快的字体。如果像练的话，要买字帖，并持之以恒。字体示例来源于网络图片。

第 12.2 节 范文

12.2.1 作文大纲

比较对象：你的大纲和范文的大纲。大纲反映了作文要求的任务是否完成。

大纲分为：开头，中间，结尾。中间被细分为三个要求：时机、礼物、餐桌礼仪。

【参考答案】

Beginning:
Last letter & inform
Middle:
Timing: *Arrive early*
Gift: *A book or a Chinese knot*
Table Manners: *Avoid making noises while chewing food*
Ending:
Helpful & have a great time

12.2.2 闪光点

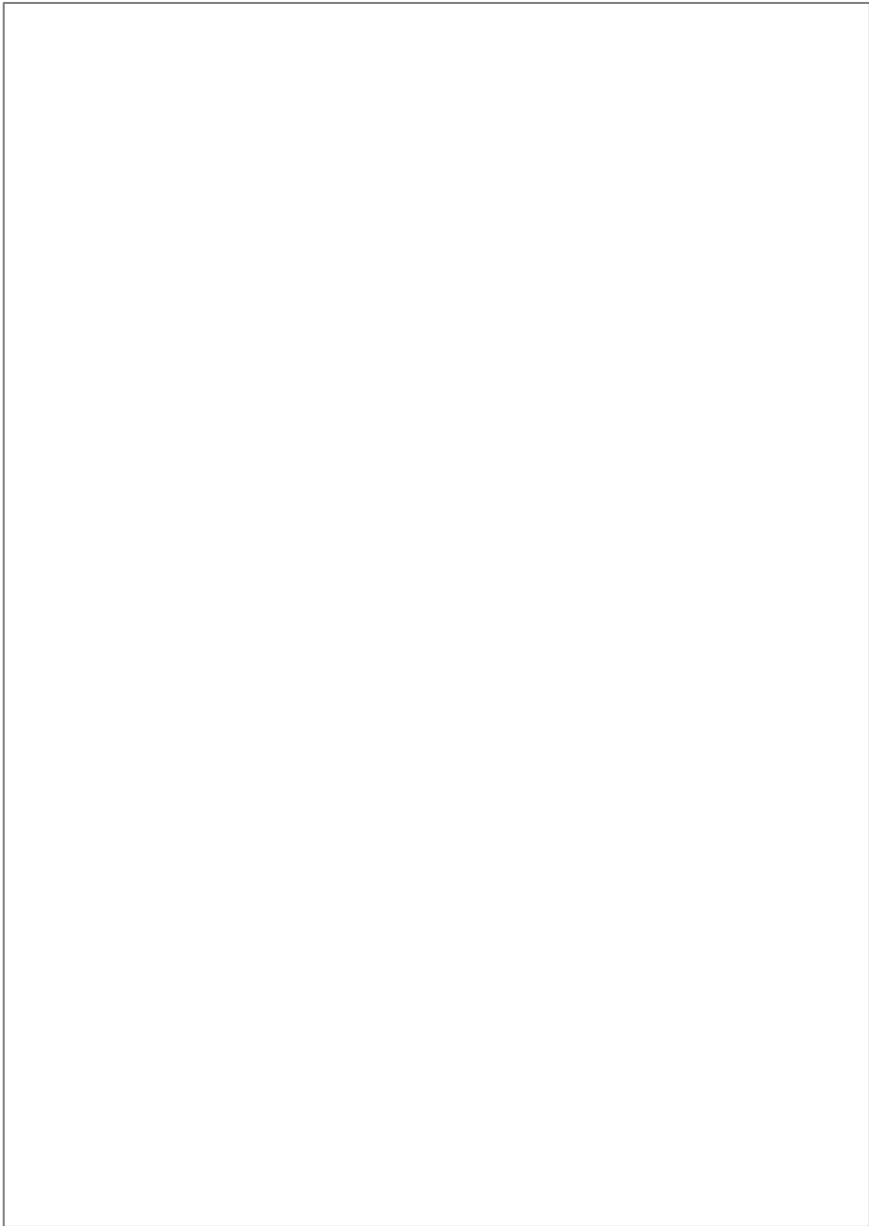分为四点比较：高级词汇、句型、篇章结构、突出观点。高级词汇是最扎眼的，句型让文章自然，篇章结构让文章有层次，突出观点是别人想不到的观点，有利于加分。

我的总结

教学建议

让同学填表，从大纲和闪光点两个方面比较作文方面的差异。将会发现，范文看似平凡，事实上很多思考是同学们想不到的。从这些方面能够看出同学平常的积累。

范文这么普通，并不意味着平常训练时作文就要平淡如白水。在我看来，平时的作文应当先尝试华丽，等到了一定时机后再稀释，这样文章才能质朴有内涵，看似普通，却有茶香。

下一页将讲解如何让作文脱颖而出。

提示 脱颖而出

　　所有的文章大致相同，而中间的这篇作文却脱颖而出，靠的就是前面讲的这几点：

Clean——卷面整洁，没有瑕疵；Advanced——扎眼词汇，内涵丰富；Outstanding——突出观点，印象深刻；Structure——文章结构，一目了然。

　　这样才能"扎眼"而"感觉不错"，从 4 档跨越到 5 档。这个图给同学们一个直观的感受，好作文应当形似什么。

　　中间是一个"作文流程卡"，相当于是一个预案。共3步：大纲准备(观点部分)；闪光之点(语法与单词)；起始作文(正式书写)。在时间不同的情况下应当怎样做。pc(s)=piece(s) 件数。

　　这种流程卡可以做得再具体一些，因个人情况而异。笔者在高考之前做了这样的卡，在开考之前看几眼，有助于缓解压力、面对危急情况不慌乱。最终这种卡片对于笔者的数学考试起了极大的积极作用，顺利地完成了 2018 年高考的第 20 题（12 分）。灵感来自于飞机起飞检查单。

任务 你可以做关于其他学科的流程卡来让你在大考前冷静下来。

指针 作文是一个长时间的课程。为了让它看起来更好，你需要写得更慢而且多训练。买一个**字帖**并持之以恒地训练下去。为了让内容更丰富，你需要多读、多背，用佳句和突出的观点来形成自己作文的**风格**。

我的总结

教学建议

　　本页提出了又一个原创方法：流程卡。同学们在自己制作流程卡的过程中，将会紧循其步骤，危机时也不慌乱。更好的是，在高考期间，为了忘记上一科的考试，可以将那一科的流程卡撕掉扔了，也是一种心理暗示，有助于集中注意面对下一科的考试。

第 4 模块总结 作文

大部分与上一模块相似。只是在作文方面稍加改造，将两次作文得分高的那一个（择优）计入总计。这是模仿新高考英语取两次最高分的制度。

作文容易得大众分，难以得高分。这是由主观原因和高速批改导致的。而且，这也是高分的最终战场。你需要自然地表达自己的观点，用佳句创造佳作，而这需要大量的练习。

专业版： 作文是全国创新英语大赛的主要部分。在这个大赛中，（选手）需要在有限的时间里完成 300 词的作文。你可以在网上找到一些关于好句型和替换词汇的好资料。

—————— **结尾** ——————

每个故事都有它的结局。我希望你通过这个课程找到了对英语独特的爱。所有的方法都可以轮流使用。我相信这些东西不仅能帮助你的高中英语学习，还能在将来的学习中发挥作用。

任务 12 回顾我们经历的一切。写一篇小总结展现自己的收获。

教学建议

这个讲义的许多页的最后都留有"我的总结"一行，不知道有多少人坚持写了下来。总结是非常重要的。这个讲义很多人都不会从头再看一遍，随着岁月流逝它会泛黄、破损、结于灰烬。这时候每一页的总结就是最大的收获，不论是多么细小的知识，都能印象深刻。

这里以任务的形式布置的小总结文章，既锻炼同学的写作，又加深了同学对这个讲义的印象。只有通过这样的形式沉淀下来，才会供以后受用。望认真检查这最后一个任务。

本讲义到此结束。

ASSIGNMENT TRACKING TABLE 任务跟踪

No.	Digest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dictionary; Notebook	■	■	■	■								
2	First Vocabulary Tree	■	■										
3	Vocabulary Tree			■	■								
4	Watch Videos			■	■								
5	Recite *Youth*					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6	Watch Videos					■	■	■					
7	*Youth* Paragraph							■	■	■	■	■	■
8	Make Sentences								■	■			
9	Generalize the Idea								■	■			
10	Word Formation									■	■		
11	Write Composition											■	
12	Course Summary												■

DAY

ASSIGNMENT