

# 教授英語閱讀分享

# 英文課程的教學原則

- \* 聽(Listening)
- \* 說(speaking)
- \* 寫(Writing)
- \* 讀(Reading)

同時分開及溶合運用

# 任教能力稍遜學生時

- X 直接給予答案
- X 翻譯式教導
- X 過份側重文法分析





# 建議方法

# What's the big idea?

- \* Main idea – the central idea of a reading selection
- \* What the passage is ALL about

# It's easy...

- \* In your notes, tell me about the movie in one sentence.



Your turn ...



# Reading passage also revolve around a main idea

- \* USUALLY, the main idea is near the beginning of the paragraph.
- \* Can also be in the title





# Ask students to think ...

- \* What is the main idea?
- \* Where did you find information that helped you identify the main idea?
- \* What details support the main idea?

# Ex1 – Identify the topic, supporting details, and main idea

- \* \_\_\_\_\_ In New Mexico, Governor Tony Anderson called himself the nation's highest elected Hispanic officer and worked to create a national Hispanic force.
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ Hispanics slowly extended their political gains
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ Hispanic political progress

# Ex 1 – Identify the topic, supporting details, and main idea

- \*   D   In New Mexico, Governor Tony Anderson called himself the nation's highest elected Hispanic officer and worked to create a national Hispanic force.
- \*   M   Hispanics slowly extended their political gains
- \*   T   Hispanic political progress

## Ex 2 – Identify the topic, supporting details, and main idea

- \* \_\_\_\_\_ One door and usually no more than a single window provided light and air.
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ For poor farm families, life on the plains meant a sod house at the hill side for protection from the winds.
- \* \_\_\_\_\_ Sod houses on the plains

## Ex 2 – Identify the topic, supporting details, and main idea

- \* \_\_\_M\_\_\_ One door and usually no more than a single window provided light and air.
- \* \_\_\_D\_\_\_ For poor farm families, life on the plains meant a sod house at the hill side for protection from the winds.
- \* \_\_\_T\_\_\_ Sod houses on the plains

# Some main ideas are not spelled out

You have to make inferences.



# Ask the three questions

1. What can you infer about ...?
2. What clues help you come to that?  
(details)
3. Why? (Draw a conclusion)



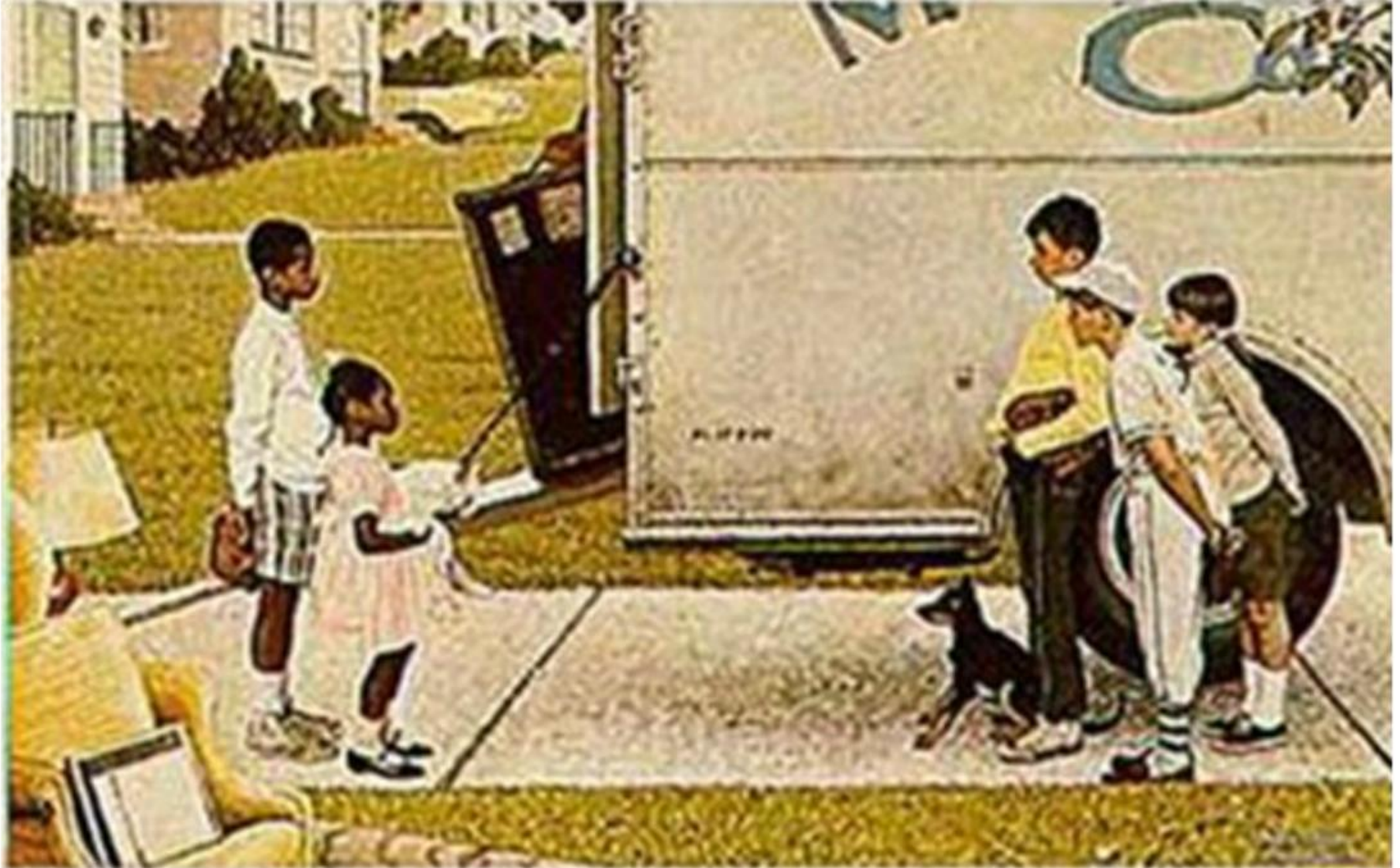
What can you ***infer*** about the little girl in the picture?

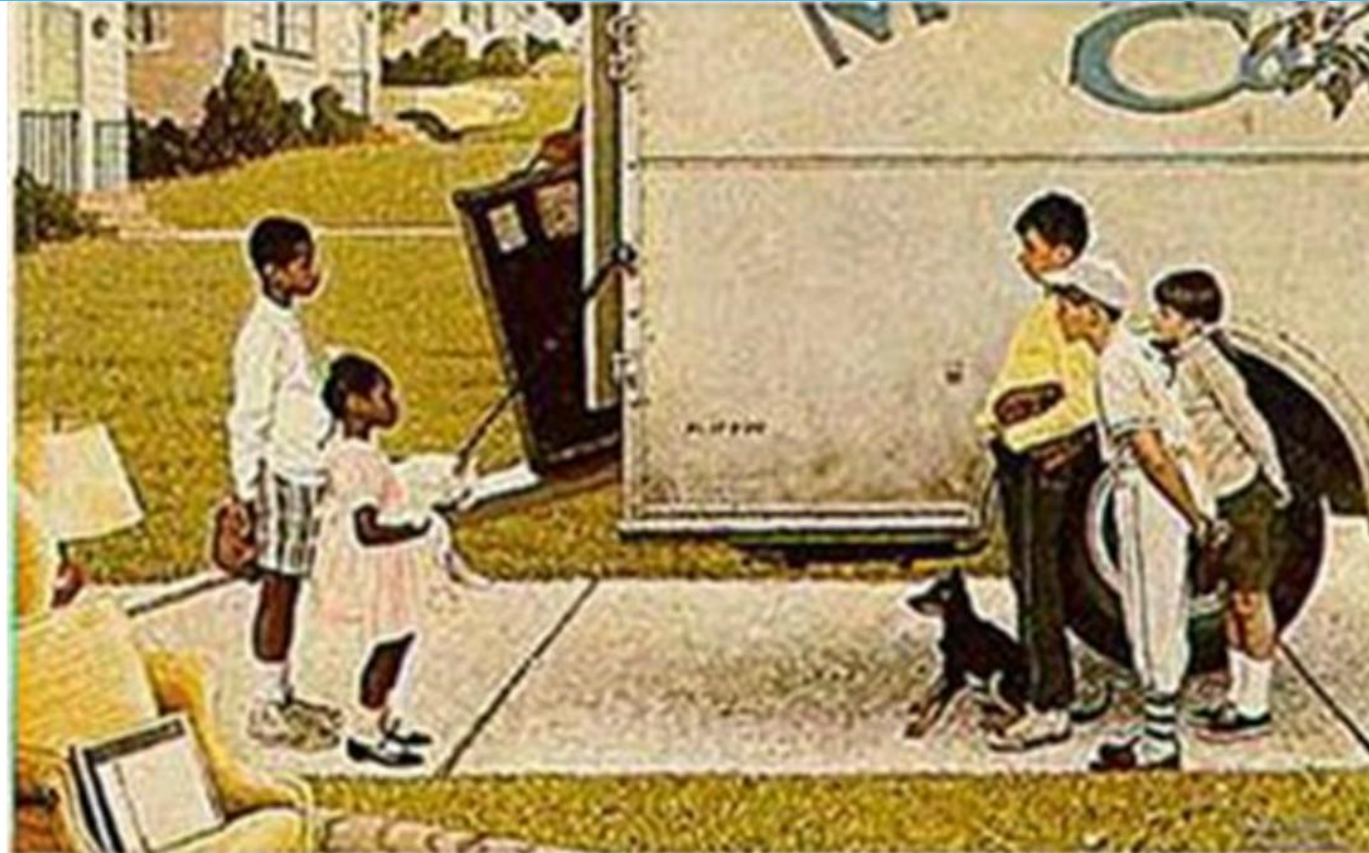
What clues help you come to that? (***details***)

Why is she smiling? (***draw a conclusion?***)



Try One more ... How to ask your Ss?






What can you **infer** about the children in the picture?

What clues help you come to that? (**details**)

How does each set of children feel? (**draw a conclusion?**)

# Review

- \* What does the main idea sound like?
  - a) a chapter
  - b) a title or headline
  - c) a question

- 
- \* When does the main idea USUALLY appear in a sentence?
    - a) the end
    - b) the middle
    - c) the beginning

# How to answer questions better?

- \* Are the answers in the text?

## **Right there**

The answer is straight from the text – you can underline it ONCE YOU FIND IT



## **Think and search**

You will need to put pieces of information from the text together to get the answer.



## **Author and You**

The answer is not in the text. You must connect the text information to things you already know



## **On my own**

Reading the text is not necessary to answer the questions. Many times it is your opinion.



Try it ...

**The three basic rock types include igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary. Igneous rocks, such as basalt and obsidian, were once molten. Metamorphic rocks, like marble and granite, were formed by a combination of heat and pressure. Sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and shale, were the result of slow deposits beneath bodies of water.**

# What types of questions are these?

1. What is one type of sedimentary rock?

(Right there)

2. Were sedimentary rocks ever molten?

(Think and search)



3. What type of rock do you think is most plentiful?

On my own

4. What type of rock might you find near a volcano?

Author and you

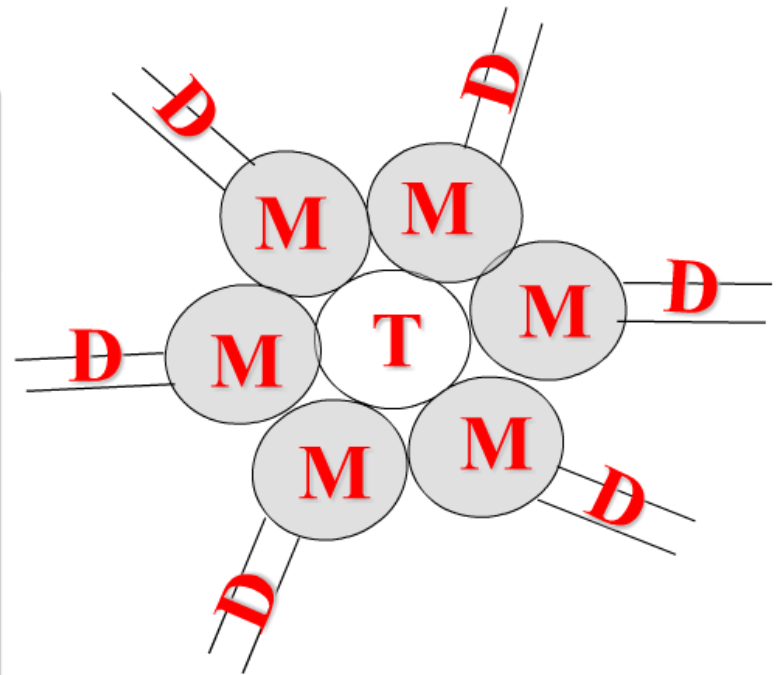
# Other ways to ask for the main idea

- \* “What is the author trying to say?”
- \* “What is the point the author is trying to make?”
- \* “What is the central focus?”

# Write better



Key ideas <b>(Main ideas)</b>	Notes <b>(Details)</b>



# Outlining

- \* **Main Idea 1**

  - support detail 1

  - support detail 2

- \* **Main idea 2**

  - support detail 1

  - support detail 2

# 真正Tips

- \* 把自己當作學生本身，身同感受
- \* 由深入淺 // 由淺入深
- \* 相似題目一起講，你解深的，同學做淺的
- \* 有聲有畫面





謝謝聆聽!

*Thanks*