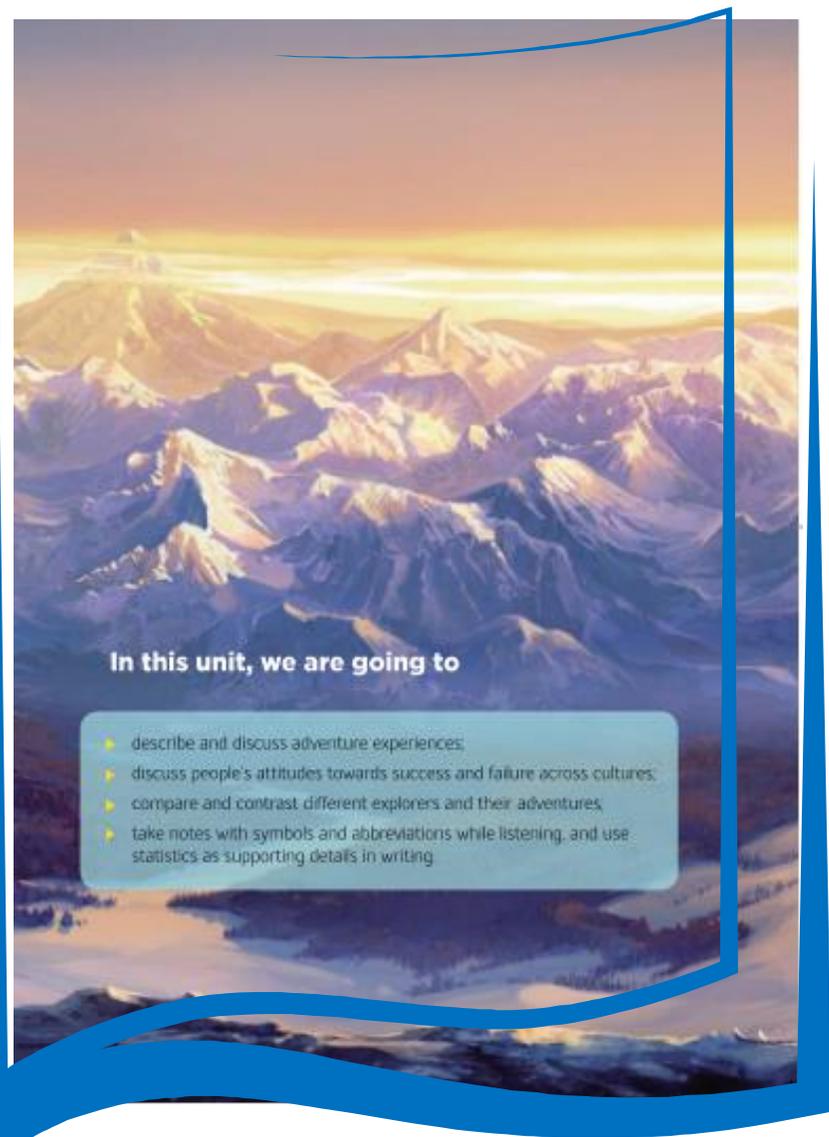

《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第三单元

Adventuring

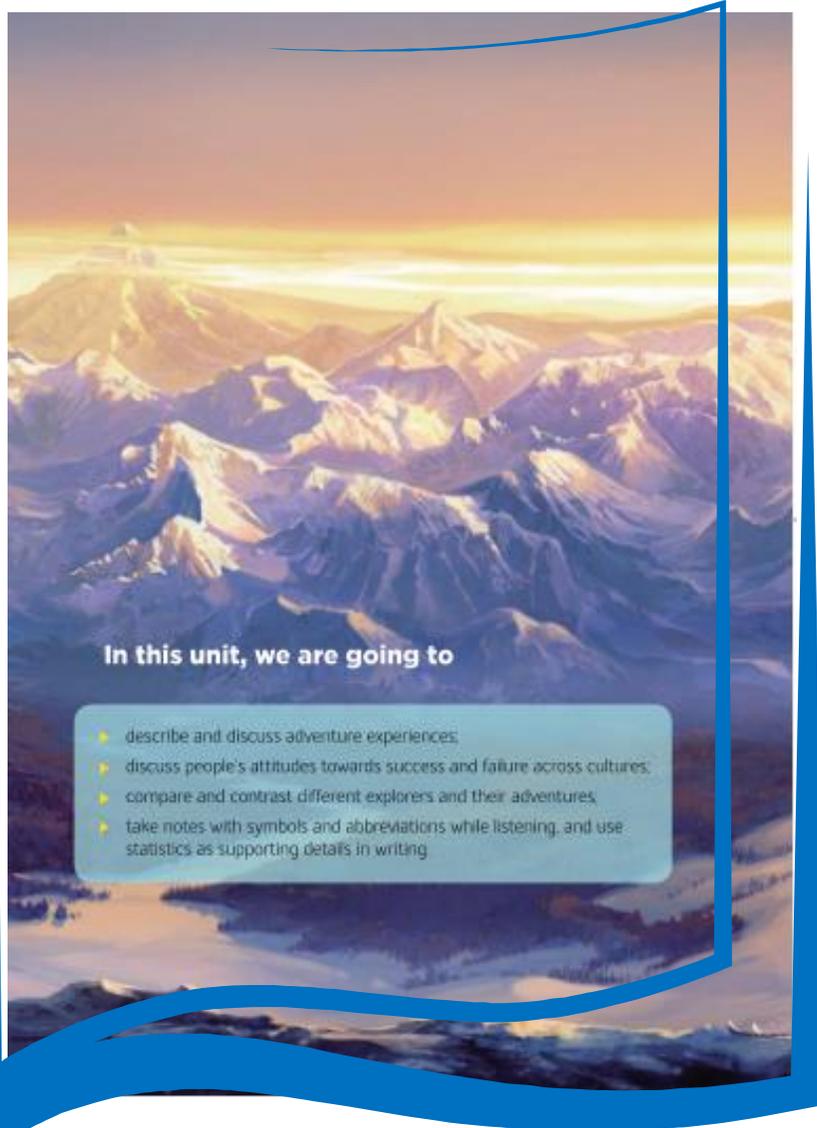
授课教师：徐悠悠



《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第三单元

课时	授课内容
1	Getting Started/ Reading A
1	Reading A/ Vocabulary Focus
1	Reading A/ Grammar in Use
1.5	Listening, Viewing and Speaking
1	Reading B
0.5	Critical Thinking
1	Writing
1	Further Exploration/ Self-assessment



学习目标 Learning Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, you will be able to ...

1. share people's different beliefs about adventure;
能分享人们对于探险不同的看法;

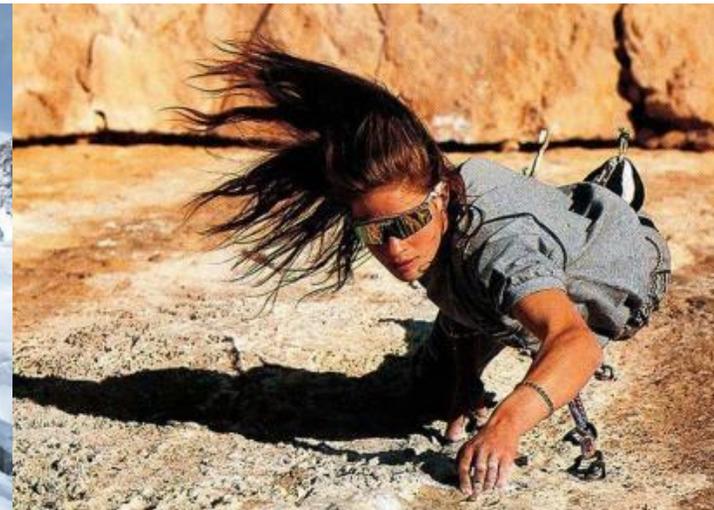
2. write a paragraph following general-specific pattern based on the mini-survey;
能依据写作文体的语篇结构和语言特征，有逻辑地组织写作内容;

3. use statistics as supporting details in writing.
能在写作中运用数据来支撑观点。

Interactive activity 1: Topic Talk

What is your belief about adventure?

- How do you **understand “adventure”**?
- Could you please **show us some examples?**





Interactive activity 2: Sample Analysis

1. Which textual pattern does the paragraph follow? *General-specific pattern*

General statement

Over the past 29 years, there has been a shift in Australians' beliefs about adventure. To survey how Australians describe adventure, we interviewed 1,000 people.

Supporting details

As Figure 1 shows, 43.4% of the interviewees said adventure was “getting off the beaten track and going to places less visited by ordinary tourists.” A total of 26.6% of them described it as “seeing and doing something new.” Those who believed adventure was “highly risky activities” accounted for 22.5%.

Also, 6.4% of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.” It can thus be seen that in Australia what is adventurous to one person is not necessarily adventurous to another.

Conclusion



2. What is each part talking about?

Interactive activity 2: Sample Analysis

General statement



Supporting details

Over the past 29 years, there has been a shift in Australians' beliefs about adventure. To survey how Australians describe adventure, we interviewed 1,000 people. As Figure 1 shows, 43.4% of the interviewees said adventure was “getting off the beaten track and going to places less visited by ordinary tourists.” A total of 26.6% of them described it as “seeing and doing something new.” Those who believed adventure was “highly risky activities” accounted for 22.5%. Also, 6.4% of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.” It can thus be seen that in Australia what is adventurous to one person is not necessarily adventurous to another.

Conclusion

A shift in Australians' beliefs about adventure.



Detailed shifts



Australians' beliefs are different.



Interactive activity 2: Sample Analysis

...Also, **6.4%** of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.”

...Also, **a small percentage** of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.”

3. What is the difference between the two sentences?

Exact numbers V.S. Rough numbers

4. Which sentence is more convincing? Why?

Because statistics are more specific, clear and relevant.



Interactive activity 2: Sample Analysis

...As Figure 1 shows, 43.4% of the interviewees said adventure was “getting off the beaten track and going to places less visited by ordinary tourists.” A total of 26.6% of them described it as “seeing and doing something new.” Those who believed adventure was “highly risky activities” accounted for 22.5%. Also, 6.4% of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.”...

Supporting details

5. What function do these statistics perform?

To support the general statement with the exact information.

(Data-Supporting Writing Strategy)

Statistics are facts expressed in numbers, which allow writers to support their statement with convincing evidence. They also enable writers to draw clear conclusions. Statistics used as supporting details should be specific, relevant, and clear.

Interactive activity 2: Sample Analysis

...As Figure 1 shows, 43.4% of the interviewees said adventure was “getting off the beaten track and going to places less visited by ordinary tourists.” A total of 26.6% of them described it as “seeing and doing something new.” Those who believed adventure was “highly risky activities” accounted for 22.5%. Also, 6.4% of the people we interviewed thought it was “travelling on a budget.”...

Supporting details

6. If we want to apply data-supporting writing strategy, what words and phrases can be used?

Possible words and phrases:

- ✓ As figure shows...
- ✓ A total of XX% describes...
- ✓ ...account for XX%
- ✓ According to the research/survey...
- ✓ With XX% ...
- ✓ ...reaches XX%

Interactive activity 3: Mini-survey

Conduct a mini-survey about “People’s different beliefs about adventure”.



Independent activity 1: Writing

Adventure is trying something new.	XX	XX%
Adventure is participating in something exciting.	XX	XX%
Adventure is taking extreme sports.	XX	XX%
Adventure is doing something that is beyond your current ability.	XX	XX%

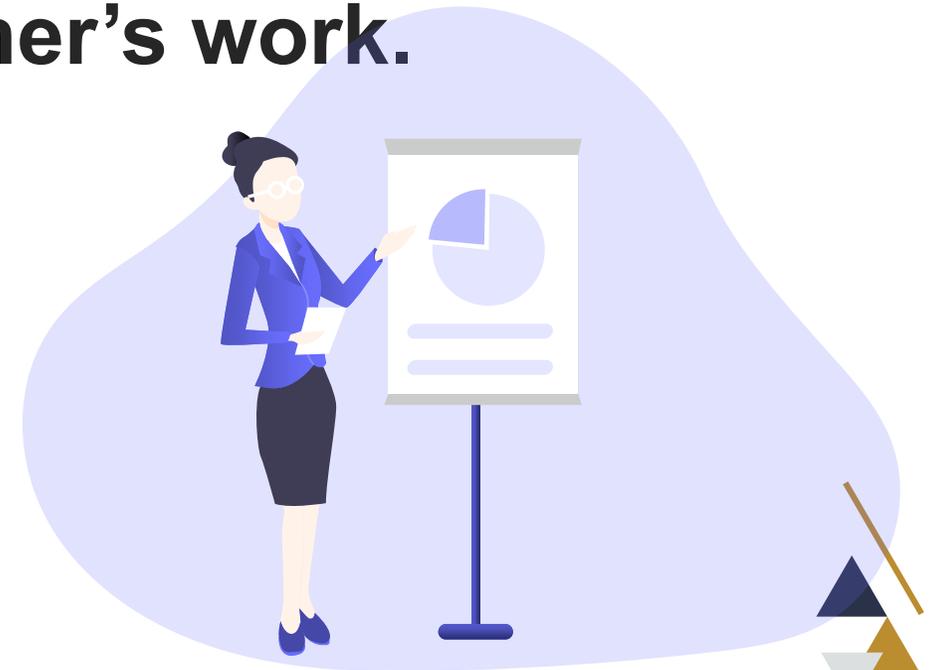
Possible words and phrases:

- ✓ As figure shows...
- ✓ A total of XX% describes...
- ✓ ...account for XX%
- ✓ According to the research/survey...
- ✓ With XX% ...
- ✓ ...reaches XX%

Interactive activity 4: Peer Evaluation



Exchange your report with your partner and evaluate each other's work.





Interactive activity 4: Peer Evaluation

Evaluate your partner's report according to the checklist.

Checklist

- Did he/she write a clear and strong statement and a concluding sentence?
- Did he/she use data-supporting writing strategy to support their statement?
- Did he/she apply possible lexis to present data?
- Did he/she use proper tenses?

shining points

shortcomings

suggestions



Independent activity 2: Self Reflection



What shortcomings should I pay attention to?	What are my partner's suggestions ?	What have I learnt from other student's work and evaluation?	How will I revise my report?



Assignment

Polish your report with the help of worksheet!





Thank you!