

China Teacher Takeaway Webinar Series

2026



Teacher

Takeaway

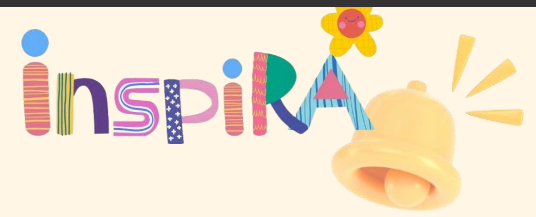
Webinar Series

初中英语有效教学逆向设计：基于语篇分析与教学目标设计下的读写微技能

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Reading to Think, Writing to Reason

初中英语逆向设计与读写微技能



初中英语逆向设计与读写微技能

开始之前:

逆向设计的WHY & WHAT



WHY | 痛点反思：我们为什么需要逆向设计？

 01 词汇运用浅层化

 02

学生会‘认单词’、但不会‘用语言’。

如何避免词汇运用浅层化？

一个词真正学会的5个层级



Level 5 ·

观点表达

Level 4 · 语块运用

Level 3 · 英英释义

Level 2 · 理解

Level 1 · 认读

一个词真正学会的5个层级: balance

Level 5 ·

观点表达

Level 4 ·

语块运用

Level 3 ·

英英释义

Level 2 ·

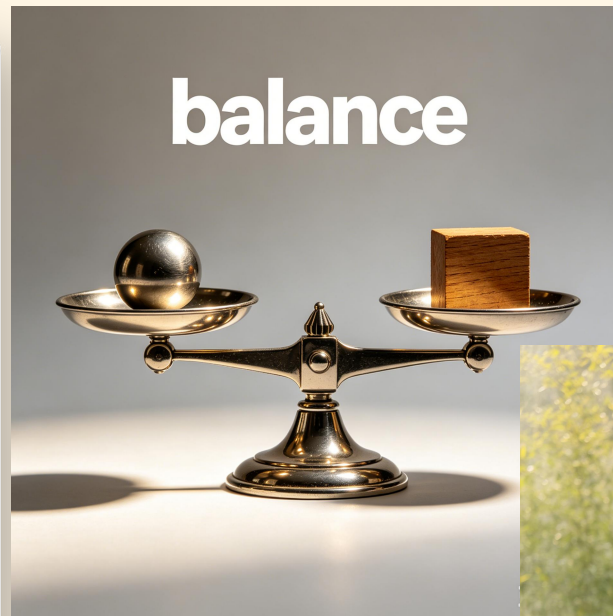
理解

Level 1 · 认读

01 认读

balance

= 平衡





一个词真正学会的5个层级:balance

Level 5 ·

观点表达

Level 4 ·

语块运用

Level 3 ·

英英释义

Level 2 ·

理解

Level 1 · 认识

● 牛津高阶英汉双解词典(第十版)

词组

■ *verb*

● KEEP STEADY 保持平衡

1 [l, T] to put your body or sth else into a position where it is steady and does not fall

使 (在某物上) 保持平衡; 立稳:

~ on sth

How long can you balance on one leg?

你单腿能站多久?

◇ ~ sth on sth

The television was precariously balanced on top of a pile of



一个词真正学会的5个层级:balance

Level 5 ·

观点表达

Level 4 ·

语块运用

Level 3 ·

英英释义

Level 2 ·

理解

Level 1 · 认读

● 牛津英语搭配词典(英汉双解第二版)

VERB + BALANCE

require 需要平衡

seek 寻求平衡

achieve, attain, create, find, strike 获得 / 实现 / 建立 / 找到 / 达到平衡

◇ *We need to strike a balance between these conflicting interests.*

我们需要在这些利益冲突中找到平衡。

keep, maintain, preserve, sustain 保持平衡

◇ *You have to maintain a balance in your life or else you'll go*



一个词真正学会的5个层级:balance

Level 5 ·

观点表达

Level 4 ·

语块运用

Level 3 ·

英英释义

Level 2 ·

理解

Level 1 · 认读

05 观点表达

Teenagers need a balance between study and rest.

青少年需要在学习和休息之间找到平衡。

Opinions:

1. It's hard to keep balance.
2. We need to eat a balanced diet.
3. I find it hard to find a balance between work and life.



WHY! 痛点反思：我们为什么需要逆向设计？

 01 词汇运用浅层化

 02 阅读理解碎片化

学生会 ‘locate information’,但不知道 ‘What does the text really mean?’



WHAT | 逆向设计的核心逻辑：教学评一致性



起点：
语篇深度解读

核心追问：

文本**最值得教**的核心价值是什么？
学生的**认知卡点**与思维训练机会
究竟在何处？

聚焦**文本独特的语用价值**与思维
含量，锚定教学的原点。



目标：
确定“**一课一得**”

精准聚焦：摒弃“啥都想要”，
精准匹配可落实、可检测的技能。

如**文本结构**辨析、**观点评价**



终点：
评价驱动**闭环**

以评促学：通过微写作、结构
化表达等产出任务，实证目标达
成情况。

基于学生真实产出的反馈，及时
调整教学策略，形成“目标-教
学-评价”的完整闭环。

核心要义：逆向设计并非简单的顺序颠倒，而是从“预期结果”出发，让教学活动始终服务于学习目标的达成，确保教、学、评三方高度一致，提升课堂效能。



教师真实决策链 (The Teacher's Decision Chain)



教师真实决策链 (The Teacher's Decision Chain)

01

语篇分析

Discourse
Analysis

1. 知识基础

1-1 文体知识

1-2 词汇知识

2. 能力运用

2-1 阅读技能

2-2 语言运用

如何分析语篇（上）：知识基础

文体知识 Text Type

知识： Information Report（信息说明文）

聚焦科普类、非故事性的说明文体裁,也是小学段最重要的非虚构。

技能： Define & Categorize

*How many kinds of food are here?

*What is protein?

技能： Evaluate

*How healthy is your breakfast?

Cross-curricular

Food, glorious food

1  Watch the video.

2  Listen and read. What are the five main food groups?

We know that we need food to stay alive, and that it can be delicious! But we also know that we need to eat different types of food and the right amounts to stay healthy. There are five main food groups:



如何分析语篇（上）：知识基础

文体知识 Text Type

知识： Cultural Information Text
文化介绍类说明文

*中考爱考

技能： Describe

What does typical Chinese breakfast look like?

技能： Give example or reason

*Chinese breakfast: youtiao, soya milk

*Students usually go to school before 8.

Breakfast from a street stall is a good choice.

7 1.27

Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from? _____



People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to

work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.

如何分析语篇（上）：知识基础

词汇知识 Vocabulary

1. 识别食物相关词汇及营养成分表达

积累基础食物词汇和高阶食物营养成分：protein, carbohydrates...

其实是：Academic Vocabulary **学术词汇启蒙**

2. 掌握 **上位词与下位词**

food protein salmon, eggs ...

food carbohydrates noodles, bread ...

3. 掌握 **Opinion Vocabulary**

food delicious; food healthy

Cross-curricular

Food, glorious food



1 Watch the video.



2 Listen and read. What are the five main food groups?

We know that we need food to stay alive, and that it can be delicious! But we also know that we need to eat different types of food and the right amounts to stay healthy. There are five main food groups:



如何分析语篇（上）：知识基础

词汇知识 Vocabulary

1. 识别文化词汇 Culture-Specific Vocabulary

rice noodles, street stall, youtiao...
不是任何词汇都能直译

2. 掌握频率副词 Adverb of Frequency

usually, often...

频率副词是生活习惯表达的核心。

3. 掌握文化比较词汇 Comparison Vocabulary

different, popular...

Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts.

7 1.27

Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from? _____



People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to

work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.

Teachers' Takeaway:



Reading builds knowledge.
Vocabulary drives thinking.

如何分析语篇（下）：能力运用

阅读技能 Reading Skills

1. 分类信息

2. 评价信息

Cross-curricular

Food, glorious food

- 1  Watch the video.
- 2  Listen and read. What are the five main food groups?

We know that we need food to stay alive, and that it can be delicious! But we also know that we need to eat different types of food and the right amounts to stay healthy. There are five main food groups:



如何分析语篇（下）：能力运用

阅读技能 Reading Skills

1. 识别文化信息:

People often have breakfast at around 7.

2. 识别文章结构

what, where, how

7 1.27

Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from? _____



People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to

work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



案例 1: Power Up 3 Unit 2 What's for breakfast?



Cross-curricular

Food, glorious food

- 1 Watch the video.
- 2 Listen and read. What are the five main food groups?

We know that we need food to stay alive, and that it can be delicious! But we also know that we need to eat different types of food and the right amounts to stay healthy. There are five main food groups:



- 3 Match these foods to the groups in Activity 2.



- 4 Think of two breakfast foods for each food group.

Carbohydrates and fibre – cereal and ...

- 5 How healthy are your breakfast foods in Activity 4? Give each a score out of five.

1 = very unhealthy
5 = very healthy

I think that cereal is 3. It's sometimes healthy and sometimes unhealthy when it's got a lot of sugar.

- 6 Listen and check.



- 7 Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from?

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



- 8 Talk to a partner about your breakfast.

I usually have ... for breakfast.

My favourite breakfast is ...

MISSION STAGE 3

Create a restaurant menu.

- Think of some healthy food to include in your menu.
- Create and design your menu.



My mission diary

Activity Book page 18

案例 1: Power Up 3 Unit 2 What's for breakfast?


2   Listen and read. What are the five main food groups?

We know that we need food to stay alive, and that it can be delicious! But we also know that we need to eat different types of food and the right amounts to stay healthy. There are five main food groups:



7   Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from?

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



为什么选这篇? (Why this text?)

表面主题 (Surface Topic): Breakfast (早餐)

深层能力 (Underlying Skills):

- Defining (下定义)
- Categorizing (分类)

教学升华: 从“认知”到“表达”

引导学生从单纯了解“吃什么”进阶到探究“为什么这么吃”。最后学习中国人饮食文化的特点。



逆向目标设定：缩小能力缺口

从 What 到 Why，再到 How：体现思维升级



What (事实信息提取):中国孩子早餐吃什么？

学生能从文本中定位并回答具体事实性问题，完成信息的浅层获取。



缺口一

(Why - 逻辑解释不足)

无法深入探究“为什么中国人早餐吃这些？”背后的地域环境、农耕文化与生活习惯逻辑。



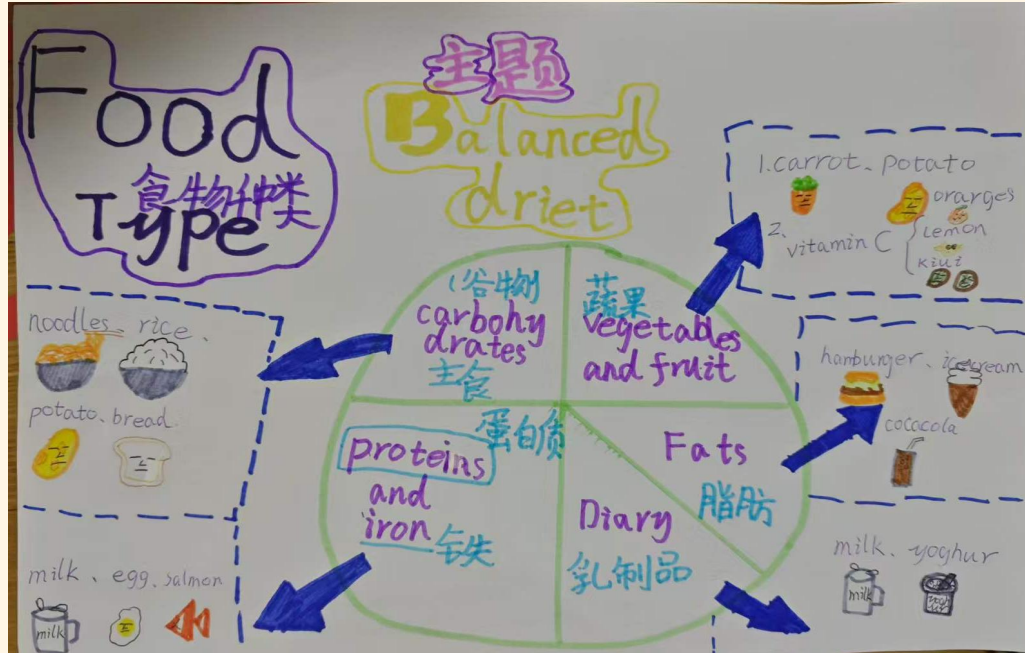
缺口二 (How - 表达薄弱)

食物特征或就餐地点表达单一



逆向设计核心目标：推动学生从“被动提取信息”的浅层学习，升级为“主动建构知识逻辑”与“使用高级句式精准表达”的深度语言运用。

微技能 1: 信息分类 (Categorizing) —— 认知赋能



让学生在课后绘制思维导图，用自己一周内吃过的食物、自己喜欢的食物进行举例。

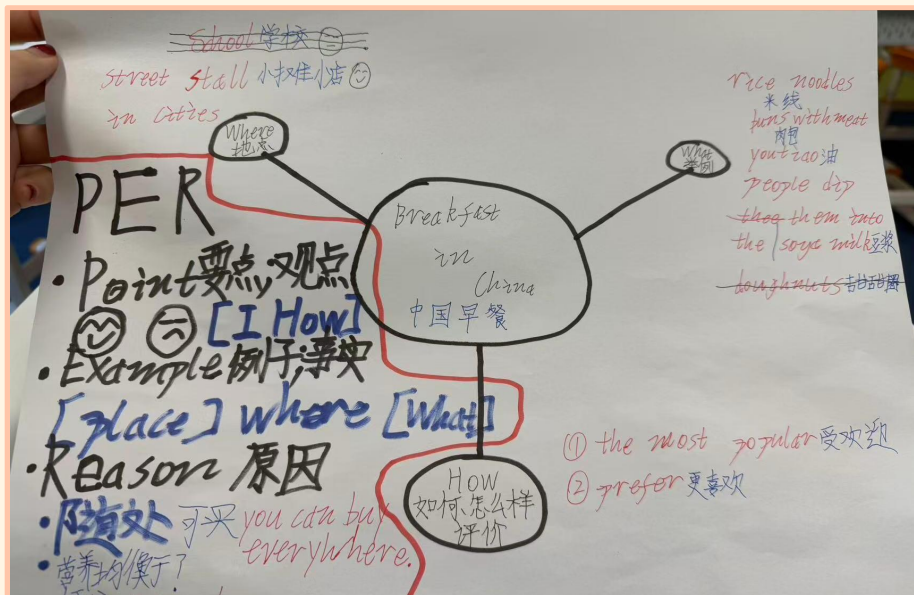
【分层】

对于已掌握的孩子，可以补充‘不同食物对身体的作用’。

如：含钙食物对骨头和牙齿好（常识）
碳水很‘顶饱’。（常识）

专业洞察: Categorizing is the foundation of academic reading.
阅读的本质不是获取信息，而是组织信息。

微技能 1: 信息分类 (Categorizing) —— 认知赋能



学生作品示例：通过手绘思维导图，将“中国早餐”的零散信息按照“观点、例子、地点、原因”等维度进行结构化梳理，直观呈现分类思维的应用。

专业洞察：Categorizing is the foundation of academic reading. 阅读的本质不是获取信息，而是组织信息。

Protein (蛋白质)

聚焦奶类与蛋类等基础食材：milk (牛奶), eggs (鸡蛋), meat buns (肉包)。帮助学生建立对“能量基石”的认知。

Carbohydrates (碳水)

梳理主食类早餐：soya milk (豆浆), buns (包子), noodles (面条), Youtiao (油条)，理解中式早餐的主食构成。

结构化思维工具

利用气泡图 (Bubble Map) 或分类表 (Table)，将碎片化的食物词汇进行系统归纳，让隐性的逻辑关系可视化。

核心教学目标

不只是记忆单词，更要培养学生的分类与归纳思维，构建知识体系，为后续的观点表达和逻辑输出夯实基础。

微技能 2: Building Simple Arguments

1



Goal

Opinion Building

(观点构建)

2



Tool

PER Framework

(Point → Example → Reason)



3



Activity

Text Mapping &
Reason Generation
(文本结构梳理与原因补充)



PER Framework

适合学生：小学 3-5 年级及以上



表达你的
主要观点或想法

用具体的事例、
事实或细节来支持
你的观点

说明原因，解释
为什么你的观点
或例子成立

7
1.27

Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from? _____

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.




课堂活动设计



Step 1. 梳理文章内容结构

7  Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from? _____

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to



work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



T: What is the text about?

S: youtiao, soya milk, buns ...

T: What do they have in common? They are all our ...

S: Breakfast!

T: Yes, it's about breakfast in China.
(板书...)

Breakfast in China



课堂活动设计

Step 1. 梳理文章内容结构



T: Now you know all the words, please read the passage **again** and complete the mind-map.

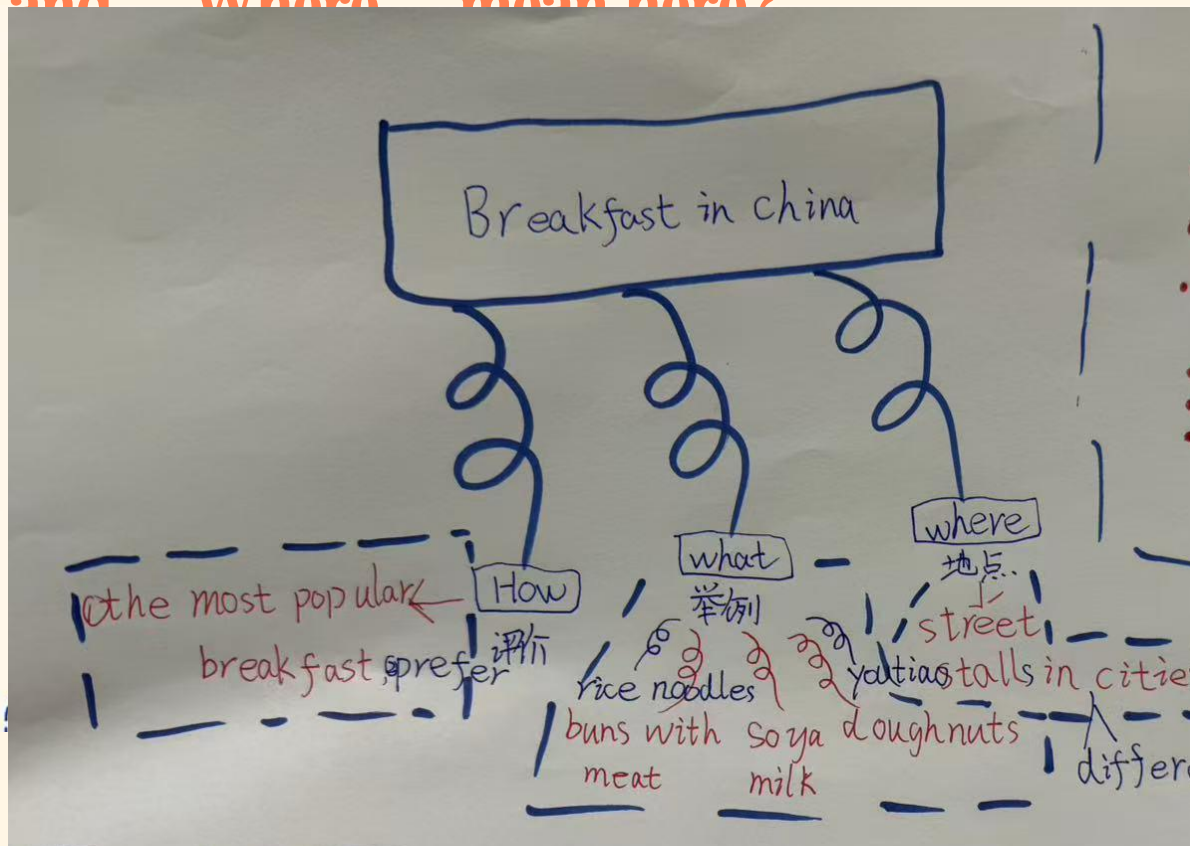
T: Can you tell me what 'How', 'What' and 'Where' mean here?

7 Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from?

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to



work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



课堂活动设计



Step 2. 识别 PER

T: Now, can you put your answers into this burger ?

7 Listen and read. Where is this breakfast from?

People often have breakfast at around seven o'clock in China because children usually go to school before eight o'clock. People often buy breakfast from a street stall and they eat it as they travel to work or school. China is a very large country and the breakfasts are different in different cities. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao. Youtiao are like long fried doughnuts. People dip them into the soya milk. Other people prefer rice noodles or buns with meat.



“The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao.”
s a point.

S: “People buy breakfast from a street stall.”
t’s an example.

[拓展提问]T: Is there any reason ?
People have breakfast at 7 because children usually go to school before 8.

[拓展提问]T: Who are the ‘people’ here?

课堂活动设计 Step 3.写作PER



Inspira

PER

- Point 观点 😊 😞

[how]

括号:

- Example 例子

[place/where]

这是板书的样子

- Reason 原因

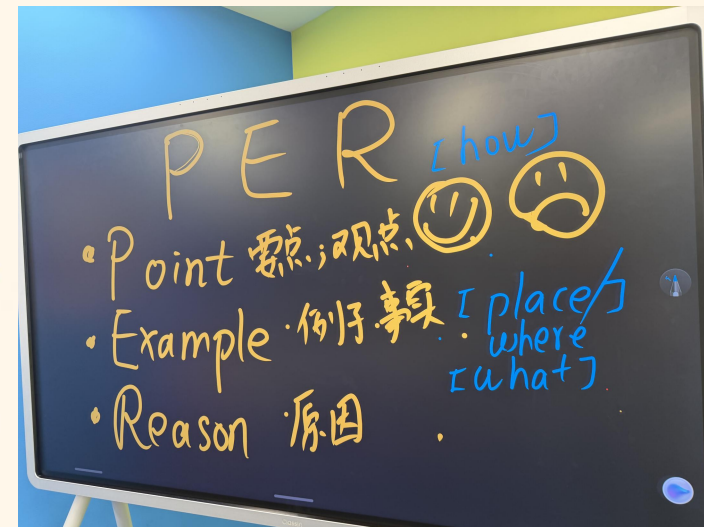
[what] Because

- 随处可以买
you can buy it everywhere.

- 营养均衡?

- 便宜 It's cheap.

△: cheap
cheap
cheap



Breakfast in China



How
如何

the most popular breakfast prefer
最受欢迎的早餐



- soya milk 豆浆
- youtiao 油条
- buns 包子
- rice noodles 面条
- doughnuts 油炸圈

What
举例

rice noodles
buns with meat
soya milk
doughnuts



rice noodles
米线、面条



buns with meat
肉包子



soya milk
豆浆



doughnuts
油炸圈

Where
地点



street stalls
in cities



街头小摊
street stalls



在城市里
in cities

课堂活动设计 Step 3.写作PER



InspiRA

PER

- **Point** 观点 😊 😞
[how]
- **Example** 例子
[place/where]
- **Reason** 原因
[what] Because
 - 随处可以买
you can buy it everywhere.
 - 营养均衡?
 - 便宜 It's cheap.
△: cheap
cheap
cheap

T: My point is:

“Breakfast from street stalls is popular.”

Can you find examples in the passage?

T: Now, can you think of a reason by yourself?

S1:量大管饱! S2: 营养均衡, 有蛋

S3:便宜!

T: Very good, now let's write!

PER

- Point 要点;观点 😊 😞 [how]
- Example 例子 [place/where]
- Reason 原因 [what] Because
 - 随处可以买 you can buy it everywhere
 - 营养均衡?
 - 便宜 It's cheap. △: cheap
cheap
cheap

课堂活动设计 Step 4.作业闭环



1.找规律复习如下单词的过去式

drive_____ teach_____

write_____ buy_____

grow_____ drink_____

know_____ sing_____

see_____ take_____

新单词:

usually_____ street stall_____

记住以下单词的英文和举例

1.popular (adj形容词) : being liked or enjoyed by lots of people.

2.prefer (v动词) :like something better

3.alive(adj): living; not dead

4.type (n名词): a group of something

5.main(adj) :being the largest of a kind.

2. 短语 (Phrases)

要求: 熟练阅读与运用以下短语

1. The people here is mainly Chinese.

2. There are 3 types of food in my breakfast: fruit, vegetable, some beef and nuts.

3. the most popular breakfast in China

4. eat the right amount of fat

5. Carbohydrates give us the energy 能量 we need for a day.

6. a long fried Youtiao is just like a doughnut.

翻译(注意划线句子是课文所学) :

3. 知识回顾

尝试根据以下结构做仿写:

1. People often buy breakfast from a street stall as they travel to work.

仿写: 我们经常在学校吃午饭, 因为家太远了。(要求: 使用as)

2. The most popular breakfast is soya milk with youtiao.

仿写: 最受欢迎的中国早餐是牛肉面。

阅读补充文章【对应课本中国人的早餐】

请用荧光笔画出: 哪些句子属于Point, 哪些是Reason, 哪些是Example?

Usually Chinese people eat soya milk with youtiao or meat buns for breakfast, and they think it gives them enough 足够的 energy for the morning.

This is because most children need to go to school before eight o'clock, so this soft and light food is easy for them to eat quickly on the way.

For example, they can buy buns with meat and enjoy a cup of soya milk very quickly and enjoy the delicious food on the way to school.

This is why this kind of breakfast stays popular in most places of China for a long time.

我来猜词义:

翻译划线短语:

soft and light food:

enjoy the delicious food on the way to school.



表达闭环：汉堡包模型与“老板句” (POV)

为什么小学生也要学POV (Point of View)?

因为未来所有议论文的本质，都是要求“观点 + 理由”。从这里开始建立。

#

Top Bun (Point) - 观点句

段落的“顶层面包”，用一句话清晰点明核心观点，直接回答核心问题。



Filling (Details) - 细节支撑

汉堡的“馅料”，用具体事实、例子或关系从句丰富内容，让观点更有说服力。



Bottom Bun (Review) - 总结句

段落的“底层面包”，重申核心观点、总结细节，形成完整表达闭环。



课堂任务：写下你的“老板句”

作为餐厅“老板”，用一句话概括核心卖点，试着用关系代词让句子更生动!

示例 1

"My restaurant is a place **where** you can find the healthiest food."

用where引导从句，修饰place，说明地点的特质。

示例 2


"We serve food **which** gives you enough energy for the morning."

用which引导从句，修饰food，说明食物的作用。

案例 2: 人教八上 Unit 3 Same or Different?




5 hours ago

 Some people think that friends should be alike, but some other people think that friends should be different. What do you think? Should friends be similar or different?

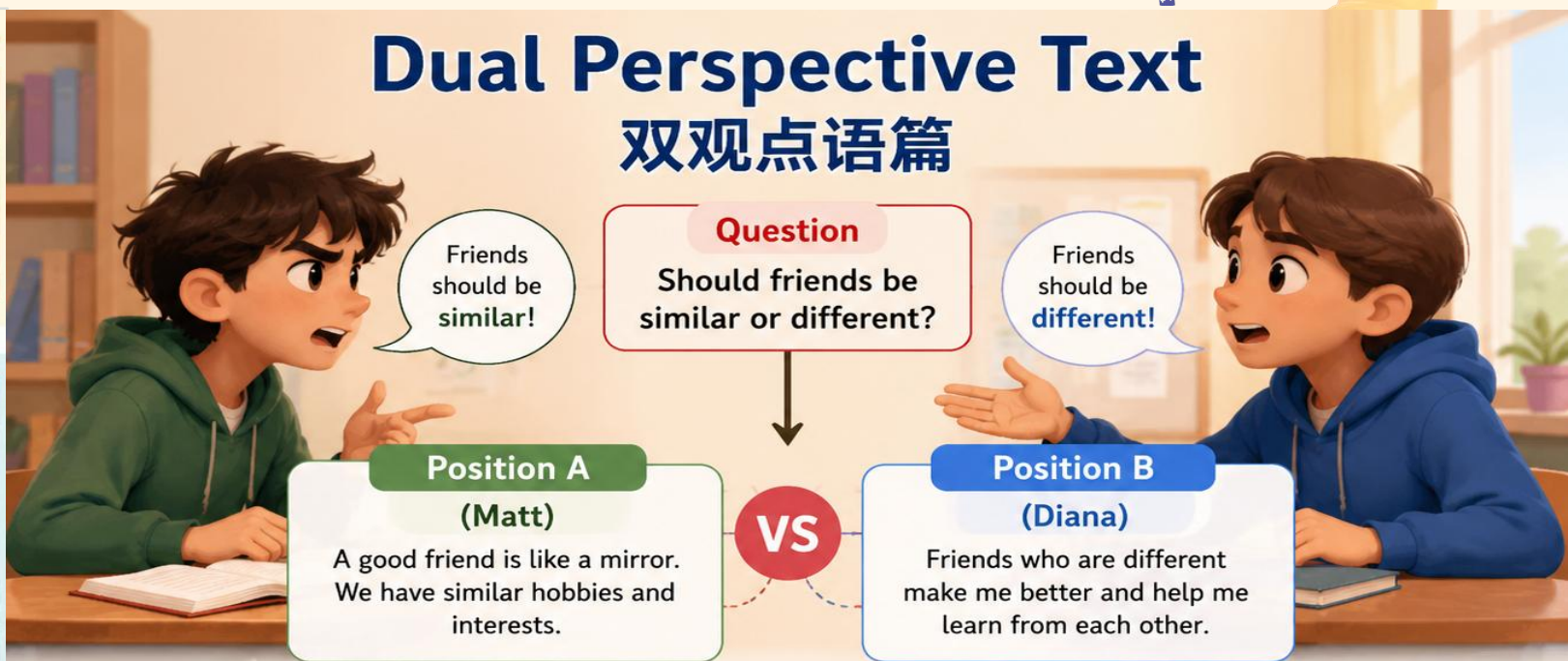
Tom

4 hours ago

 I think a good friend is like a mirror. You can understand people by knowing their friends. My friend, Stephen, is a great example. We often hang out together because we have similar hobbies and interests. For example, we both love sports. He plays badminton better than I do, so he always wins our matches. Because of that, I try harder when I practise, and now I'm getting better at badminton.

Matt

Stephen and I are similar in other ways. He is as serious as me. When we aren't playing sports, we enjoy reading together. I read more history books than he does, and he reads a lot of novels. We often share interesting books with each other.



微技能 1

Compare & Contrast

比较与对比




- 找出相同点
- 找出不同点
- 理解两种观点的异同

微技能 2

Claim + Evidence

观点与证据



- 每个观点是什么?
- 有哪些事实或例子支持?
- 理解论证结构

微技能 3

Evaluating Ideas

评价观点



- 你同意谁? 为什么?
- 评估观点的合理性
- 表达自己的看法

 **Think critically. Listen carefully. Express your ideas!**
批判性思考, 认真倾听, 表达你的观点!

深度阅读微技能 1: 辨别事实与观点 (Fact vs. Opinion)



Fact (事实): 客观可验证的信息

定义: 指客观存在、可以通过观察、测量或权威资料验证其真伪的信息, 不带有个人的主观情感色彩, 是事物的实际情况。

典型例句解析:

1. Stephen is taller than Matt. (身高可直观测量, 是客观事实, 无争议性)
2. We play badminton better than I do. (技术水平可通过比赛表现、得分数据等验证)



Opinion (观点): 价值判断

定义: 指个人的感受、信念、判断或偏好, 反映了说话者或作者的主观立场, 基于个人经验和价值观, 无法单纯通过客观手段来证实或证伪。

典型例句解析:

1. A good friend is like a mirror. (这是对友谊的主观比喻, 不同人对“好朋友”的定义有差异)
2. Friends who are different make me better. (这是作者关于交友与自我成长的主观感受和判断)



核心教学价值: 准确区分客观事实与主观观点, 是培养学生批判性思维的首要基石, 帮助他们理性看待信息来源; 同时这也是初中阶段议论文阅读中分析论证逻辑、辨别论据类型, 以及规范写作中清晰表达立场的核心基础能力。



专业洞察 · 中考对应能力: 阅读理解越来越考查学生对作者观点、写作意图和主旨的判断, 而非简单的事实定位。此技能直接迁移至高阶阅读能力。



P (Point) — 我的友谊观

e.g., I believe a good friend can help me become a better person.

F/R (Fact/Reason) — 分析异同

e.g., My friend is more outgoing than me, but we both like playing basketball.

E (Example) — 具体事例

e.g., Last week, he encouraged me to join the school basketball team.

R (Review) — 总结回扣

e.g., Having a friend like him makes my life more colorful.

教学支持：分层写作支架 (Scaffolding)

基础学生：提供结构化句式模板

针对语言输出能力较弱的学生，通过固定句式模仿 (Sentence Imitation) 降低写作门槛，帮助其完成基础表达：

- 对比描述: My friend is _____ than me.
- 共同爱好: We both like _____.
- 定义阐释: A good friend is someone who _____.

优秀学生：鼓励高阶表达与创新

针对学有余力的学生，引导其使用更丰富的词汇与复杂句式，提升语言的精准度和丰富度：

- 词汇升级: Use "valuable" or "meaningful" instead of "important".
- 句式优化: 用 "We share a passion for..." 替换平铺直叙的 "We both like...".
- 结构拓展: 鼓励运用定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构，增强文章逻辑层次。



核心目标：因材施教，分层进阶

通过差异化的写作支架设计，既保障基础薄弱学生“有话可写”，又激发优秀学生“写得更好”，让每个学生都能在原有水平上获得切实提升。



教学评一致性：让反馈精准落地

01 写作评分多维量表 (Rubrics)

02 典型错题精准复盘示例

评估维度	4分 (优秀)	3分 (良好)	2分 (及格)	1分 (需改进)
逻辑结构	PEFR结构完整清晰，段落衔接自然	结构基本完整，有开头、主体和结尾	结构不清晰，段落划分混乱	文章无逻辑，内容零散不成体系
词块运用	灵活使用地道高级词块，表达精准	使用常用基础词块，表意基本准确	词块使用较少，多为简单词汇堆砌	几乎无词块，词汇选择不当且匮乏
句式表达	句式多样且复杂，长短句搭配合理	句式基本正确，以简单句为主	句式单一重复，缺乏变化	大量语法错误，句式混乱不通
语法拼写	语法规范，拼写零错误，书写工整	少量语法或拼写错误，不影响理解	存在较多语法或拼写错误，偶有阻碍	错误过多，严重影响文章内容的理解

✘ 典型错误表达

"My friend is more taller than me."

✔ 修正后正确表达

"My friend is taller than me."

💡 错误根源与归因

学生混淆了形容词比较级的构成规则，对“单音节词直接+er”掌握不牢，造成比较级重复冗余。



教学评一致性：让反馈精准落地

学生作品对比分析

普通作品 (Average Work)

I have a friend. He likes sports. We often play basketball together on weekends. He is good at it. I am happy to play with him.

【可提升点】缺少逻辑连接词，句式单一，词块匮乏，仅为简单事实罗列。

优秀作品 (Excellent Work)

I am fortunate to have a friend who **shares a passion for** basketball. Every weekend, we head to the community court, where he not only guides me through tricky techniques but also encourages me to keep going when I feel tired. Playing with him is always a rewarding experience that strengthens our bond.

【亮点】PEFR结构清晰，使用高级词块(**share a passion for**)，句式多样（定语从句、状语从句），情感表达饱满。



给老师们的 Takeaway



阅读不只是翻译

语言学习的核心在于理解与吸收，阅读的终极目标是为学习者建构系统化的认知体系，而非单纯的文字转换。



词汇不只是拼写

词汇是表达的基石，掌握词汇的意义在于能够灵活运用，驱动口头与书面的语言输出，实现有效沟通。



写作不只是模仿

写作练习旨在帮助学习者梳理思路、建立严谨的逻辑框架，通过文字表达清晰、连贯、有深度的观点与思考。

Reading builds knowledge. Writing builds logic.



Q & A



Thank You!



微信公众号

British Council 英语教学

<https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/>

Thank you