

**Genius English ( 天才英语 )**

# **美国语言艺术学科标准**

## 一 背景

美国语言艺术学科标准（CCSS）详细阐述了在美国从幼儿园到 12 年级的学生应该学习的内容，以及他们在每个年级课程结束时应达到的能力。截至 2016 年，美国的 42 个州以及哥伦比亚特区都采用了美国语言艺术学科标准。这份标准旨在让学生在不同的情境下都能明智熟练地通过语言表达自己的想法。该标准依据相似的主题或主线划分成几个不同的模块。

达到语言艺术学科标准的学生能够具备以下几种能力：

- 展现出独立性
- 具备丰富的学科内容知识
- 能够根据受众、任务、目的和学科的不同要求做出（恰当的）反应
- 具备良好的理解能力及批判能力
- 重视事实依据
- 能够有策略地熟练运用技术和数字媒体
- 能够摄取并理解不同观点及文化

## 二 设计理念

爱乐奇英语语言学习课程（The AL07 English language learning curriculum）的开发团队由来自美、英、中的语言学习专家组成。课程内容专为 6-12 岁的中国学生量身打造。爱乐奇的英语语言学习课程能够帮助学生在成功掌握当地公立学校学习内容的同时，专注于美国语言艺术学科标准所要求的内容和技能。

- 课程把词汇教学渗透到对话、直接教学和阅读等各个不同的环节中，使学生能够掌握单词涵义，并且拓展词汇和短语的使用。
- 课程的听说标准要求能够评估并呈现复杂信息和想法。
- 课程定期对文章的复杂度和阅读理解能力提出更高要求以促使学生从所读内容中汲取更多知识，增强学生直击各种挑战的能力。

### 三 核心内容

爱乐奇的英语语言学习课程比对美国语言艺术学科标准中美国幼儿园至小学 5 年级的课程标准：

- 100%涵盖听说标准
- 100%涵盖阅读标准
- 100%涵盖写作标准
- 100%涵盖自然拼读法标准

#### 1、听说标准

听说技能包括对语言的理解能力和产出能力。以下所列幼儿园到小学五年级的技能要求针对每年都提出了一个教学关注点，确保学生能够适当掌握并运用一系列的听说技能。

爱乐奇的英语语言学习课程涵盖了：

美国语言艺术标准

100%的理解和合作技巧

100%知识呈现和想法表达的技巧

#### ● 理解与合作

1、有效准备及参与和不同搭档的对话和合作，在他人想法的基础上提出自身见解，并能做到表达清晰明确有说服力。



#### Look and Talk



**Look at the villages. Which village would you prefer to live in? Why?**

**Talk with your classmates.**



**Village A**  
 very beautiful  
 near the sea  
 recent weather is very rainy

**Village B**  
 at the top of a mountain  
 wild animals in the area  
 always sunny

**Village C**  
 near the sea  
 often gets heavy fog  
 warm

2、整合并评估由不同媒介和不同形式呈现的信息，包括视觉化、量化以及口语化的信息。

Look, Write, and Say

I usually go swimming after I take a nap.

**Wendy's Schedule**

9 a.m.	make breakfast
10 a.m.	read
12 p.m.	take a nap
2 p.m.	go swimming
7 p.m.	see a movie
9 p.m.	go to bed

**Schedule**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**Unit 1 In the City**  
**Class 1 Getting Around Shanghai**

**1 Listen and Choose**

1

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**2 Listen and Number**

**3 Listen and Choose**

there is  there is  there is  there is  
 there isn't  there isn't  there isn't  there isn't

3、评估说话者的观点、论证，及论据和修辞的使用。

#### 4 Choose and Say

Read about these people. Who do you want to live with? Why?

I'm a pilot. I'm always traveling around the world. Sometimes I fly to a country and stay there for days. Sometimes I stay at home all day. I like to read and listen to music. I need a quiet place.



stay to live or rest at a place for a time



I'm a doctor. I work at a hospital close to my home. I'm always busy. Sometimes I need to work at 10 o'clock at night. At home, I like to play with my pet. I have a dog.

I'm a cook. I love cooking. I work at the restaurant in the middle of the city. I like to travel and taste different kinds of food. My favorite books are cookbooks.



陈述技巧是指能够描述熟悉的人物、地点、事物和事件。每部分包含三种技巧。

#### ● 知识和想法的陈述

1、陈述相关信息，调查结果和依据使听众可以紧跟文章论证、组织和发展走向，陈述风格要适合任务、目的和受众。



## 4 Read, Write, and Say

There is a serious problem in the world today—global warming. People are making the Earth’s temperature hotter and hotter every year. It’s a real danger to people everywhere, but we can stop global warming if we all work together.

**Talk to your partner, and think of three decisions you can make to help stop global warming. Tell your classmates about your decisions.**

*We've made a decision to plant more trees.*

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2、有策略地运用数字媒体和直观显示的方式呈现数据来传达信息，增强对陈述的理解。

Unit 5

**My World**  
The Past and the Present

**1 Read, Think, and Talk**   



**The Real Blackbeard**




The real Blackbeard was probably very different to the crazy, dangerous pirate often seen in movies and TV shows. The real Blackbeard certainly looked crazy. Every time he attacked a ship, he put burning paper in his long beard and carried two swords and four guns. But he didn't do it because he was crazy; he did it because he was clever. He looked so scary that people mostly didn't even try to fight him!

Was he dangerous? Of course. But research shows that he never killed any of his prisoners. He also never forced any other pirates to make him their leader, and he only led a ship if the sailors asked him to.


Although he's the most famous pirate in history, Blackbeard wasn't the most successful one. He stole over 45 ships, but he never caught a ship full of money. So if anyone ever finds Blackbeard's hidden treasure, the box may not have many gold coins inside!

**Talk to your partner. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the differences between how Blackbeard looked and how he acted?
2. Why did Blackbeard make an effort to look crazy or scary?
3. Why would Blackbeard's treasure not be very big?
4. What would you do if you saw Blackbeard's ship sailing toward you?


**2 Draw, Write, and Talk**   

1. Draw your own pirate ship. Your ship will need a name, a flag, and a **figurehead**. A figurehead is a statue on the front of a ship. Sometimes figureheads were used to scare enemies, and sometimes to show that the ship didn't want to fight anyone.
2. When you have finished, describe your ship to your classmates. Who has the most exciting ship?



A lion figurehead.

My Pirate Ship



My pirate ship is...

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美国语言艺术学科标准

3、口语表达能够适应不同语境及交际任务，并且能够根据要求或在适当的情况下展示对正式英语的掌握。

#### 4 Think, Tick, and Talk

Tick what you will do for summer vacation. Talk about your choices with your classmates.

Plan for Summer Holiday					
Transport		To Do		Place	
car	<input type="checkbox"/>	meet friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	cinema	<input type="checkbox"/>
subway	<input type="checkbox"/>	take photos	<input type="checkbox"/>	park	<input type="checkbox"/>
bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	do exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>
taxi	<input type="checkbox"/>	go shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	mall	<input type="checkbox"/>

Where would you like to go?

I would like to go to the park.

How would you like to get there?

I would like to go by car.

What would you like to do there?

I would like to meet friends there.

## 2、阅读标准

阅读技巧是指理解语言习惯，习得并运用词汇。以下所列幼儿园到小学五年级的技能要求针对每年都提出了一个教学关注点，确保学生能够适当掌握并运用一系列的阅读技能。

爱乐奇英语课程对美国语言艺术学科标准的涵盖情况：

100%的主旨和细节掌握技巧

100%的篇章手法和结构掌握技巧

100%的知识和想法整合技巧

100%阅读范围和文本难易程度

● 主旨和细节

1、仔细阅读文章，明白文章在讲什么，并且在现有文章的基础上进行逻辑推理；在进行说、写活动时学会引用具体的书面依据来证明从文章中得出的结论。

 **2 Read and Write**

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**Turn to page 11 in your Class Book. Read activity 3 about the Olympics again. Answer the questions with sentences.**

1. What are the two different types of Olympic Games?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When was the first Olympics?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who created the first modern Olympics?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many colors are combined to make the Olympics symbol?

\_\_\_\_\_

2、判断文章的中心思想并且分析它们的发展；概括主要的细节论据和论点

 **1 Read and Talk**

**Read about Mary Miller and homeschooling. Talk about the questions with your partner.**

1. Why does Mary like having school at home?

2. Why do you think parents prefer to homeschool their children?

3. Do you think homeschooling is a good or bad idea? Why?



3、分析个人，事件和想法是如何发展的，是如何在文章中实现交互的，并分析这样发展和交互的原因。

### New Words

American (n.)	can (v.)	come (v.)	came (p.)	come (pp.)
German (adj., n.)	may (v.)	have (v.)	had (p.)	had (pp.)
Russian (adj., n.)		sing (v.)	sang (p.)	sung (pp.)



"I didn't understand the songs they sang," says Lele. "But I can see they've had a good time!"

Suddenly, Pili shouts, "Look!" He and Nani are standing by the sailor statue! On the statue is a piece of paper. It has writing on it.

"I hope the writing's in English," says Lele.

Ola reads from the paper, "You've seen people from different countries. Now come and taste their special foods."

"I think it wants us to go to a restaurant," says Laki.

"My family has a restaurant!" shouts Nani. "We may find the answer to the puzzle there. Let's go!"

"Yummy!" says Pili.



### After Reading

- What do you think the kids will find at the restaurant?
- What can you do to make visitors to your hometown feel welcome?

● 手法和结构

1、解释文章中的单词和短语，包括限定技巧、内涵和比喻意义，并且分析特定单词对含义和语调的塑造意义。

**New Words**

cheese (n.)	clean (adj.)	flour (n.)	ham (n.)
pepper (n.)	refrigerator (n.)	tidy (adj.)	



Nani says, “We can make sausage, green pepper, and cheese sandwiches!”

Nani and Ola make the sandwiches. Nani is leaving the kitchen to call her parents when Ola hears a knock at the door.

Ola opens the door and sees Pili. “Hi, Ola! I came to borrow that comic book you told me about.”

“Sure!” says Ola. “Come in. I’ll go get it.”

When Ola and Nani come back to the kitchen, Pili is eating a sandwich. “These are delicious!” Pili says.

“Oh no!” cries Ola. “Those were for Grandpa’s birthday lunch!”

I **tell** scary stories to my little brother.

I **told** a scary story to my little brother today.



**After Reading**

- Why do you think Ola wanted to try to cook another meal?
- What would you make with the items in Ola’s kitchen?

2、分析文章的结构，包括文章中具体的句子，段落和更大的部分（比如：一节、一章、一个场景，或是诗的一节），了解这些部分之间的关系以及部分与整篇文章之间的关系。

**3 Read, Write, Number, and Say**

Fill in the gaps with the words below. Put the sentences in order to make a story.  
Read the story out loud.

- skate    shaping    train    round    unless  
even    rather    skating    term

Shaping my pet hippo's body wasn't easy. But now she is healthy, and \_\_\_\_\_ is her favorite sport. She progressed so fast!

She skates \_\_\_\_\_ the neighborhood. **Watch out!**

When the last school \_\_\_\_\_ finished, I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ my hippo. I \_\_\_\_\_ taught her to \_\_\_\_\_.

My pet hippo used to weigh too much. She was \_\_\_\_\_ slow \_\_\_\_\_ it was time to eat. Then, she was fast.

The phrase, "Watch out!" is a warning.

3、评估观点和立意对文章内容和风格的塑造意义。

**4 Think, Circle, and Talk**

Look at the pictures. Are these things easy? Circle **yes** or **no**. Talk with your classmate about the pictures.



be honest    Yes    No



find solutions    Yes    No



have good relationships with classmates    Yes    No



rule the country    Yes    No



Do you think that being honest is easy?



Yes, I do.

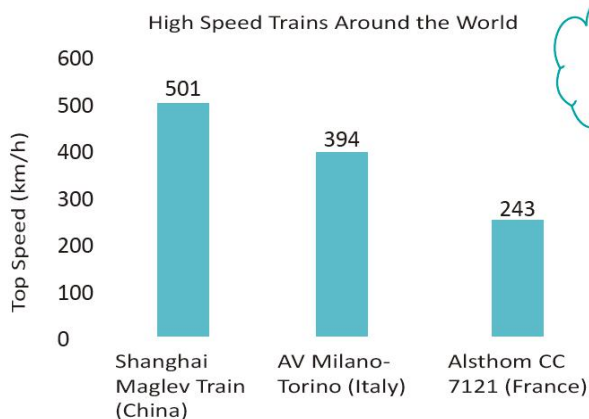


● 知识和想法的整合

1、整合并评估由不同媒介和不同形式呈现的信息，包括视觉化、量化以及口语化的信息。

2 Look, Think, and Say   

1. Look at the speed of some of the fastest trains in the world. Talk about them.



Which?  
Where?  
How?



Which train is the fastest?



The train in China is the fastest.

2. Did you ride a fast train? Where did you go? How long did it take?

45

2、描述并评价文章中的论点和具体主张，包括论证的准确性和论据的相关性、充足性。

Unit 1 Sports  
Class 1 The Olympic Games

Story Time

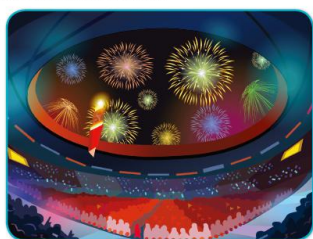
Before Reading

- What do you know about the Beijing Olympics?
- Which Olympic sports do you like to watch?

Wang Qiang Goes to the Olympics

Chapter 1: Wang Qiang Goes to the Beijing Olympics

On August 8, 2008, the Beijing Olympics begin with a big show. 20,008 drums fill the Bird's Nest stadium with loud noise. They sound like thunder. The music begins. The floor fills with light and changes color. 15,000 dancers perform with speed and skill. Powerful kung fu artists show their exciting tricks. An astronaut flies up into the sky. Then, the music ends and everyone cheers!



8

New Words

lift (n., v.)	member (n.)	Olympics (n.)	powerful (adj.)
represent (v.)	skill (n.)	speed (n.)	stadium (n.)
succeed (v.)	symbol (n.)	victory (n.)	

After the show, 10,942 athletes walk into the stadium. They represent 204 different countries and play 28 different sports. The Chinese athletes are the last people who enter the stadium. The gymnast Wang Qiang walks with them. He smiles and waves. Wang is a member of the Chinese gymnastics team and wants to bring victory to China. Wang feels nervous, but he will do his best to help his team win.

Now, all the athletes stand in the center of the field. Music plays again and the famous Chinese gymnast Li Ning runs in. Li Ning won three gold medals in the 1984 Olympics. Li lights a fire near the top of the Bird's Nest. The fire is a symbol of the Olympics and it means that the 2008 Olympic Games have begun! Some athletes lift Li into the air and the crowd cheers. At the end, fireworks rain down from the sky. Wang claps with his team. He is ready to succeed. He hopes he will win a gold medal for China too!

Athletes are people who play sports. Gymnastics is a sport. Gymnasts perform gymnastics. They can jump very high and do tricks in the air. They are very strong.

Medals are symbols of victory at the Olympics. The winner of each competition gets a gold medal. Athletes wear the medals around their necks.

   
Lift is usually a verb, but can be a noun used in sports to describe when someone lifts a person or a thing. In British English it is also a noun, meaning elevator.



After Reading

- What would you add to the Olympics opening show?
- How do you think Wang will prepare for his competition?

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3、选取两篇或两篇以上的文章，分析它们在构建知识的过程中是如何阐述相似主题或话题的，或者比较作者写作的方式。

**1 Read, Think, and Write**

**Hard work or talent?**

Joy is a girl who loves math, but sometimes it is hard for her to understand her math teacher. She works very hard on her homework and answers math questions for one hour every day.



Jack is Joy's classmate. He always understands his math teacher, but he never does more homework than his teacher asks for. He thinks math is easy and boring.

1. What do you know about Joy and Jack?

Joy	Jack
works hard	

● **阅读范围和文本难度**

1、独立并熟练地阅读和理解复杂的文学文本和科普文本。

**2 Read and Talk**

Read the passage with a partner. Ask each other how you can learn different subjects.

The abilities you need to be an able English student differ from those you need to be a great math student. If you want to do well in language studies, for example, you should practice the language in lots of different ways. Learn new English words by reading English books, or practice your French by watching French movies.

What about math? Well, it's important that you do more than just calculate numbers. To be the top math student, you must understand which actions you need to take to find the answer, and also why you need to take those actions.

1. Can you learn math by reading books?
2. Can you learn English by reading?
3. Must you calculate numbers to become a good math student?
4. How can you become a top math student?



### 3、写作标准

写作技能要求学生在语言运用各个方面（从词汇、句法到思路的拓展及组织）展现出更强的综合运用能力。他们还需要处理难度更高的内容和资源。学生在每一阶段的学习中都要求达到每一年现阶段学习的每个年级的具体标准，并且在今后几个阶段的学习中保持并继续发展自身技能和理解力。以下所列幼儿园到小学五年级的技能要求针对每年都提出了一个教学关注点，确保学生能够适当掌握并运用一系列的写作技能。

爱乐奇英语课程对美国语言艺术学科标准的涵盖情况：

100%的篇章类型和写作立意技巧

100%的创作和发布技巧

100%的构建和呈现知识的调研技巧

100%的写作范围框架

#### ● 文章类型和目标

1、通过分析大量的话题或文章得出观点，并使用正确的论证方式和相关充分的论据来论证提出的观点。


**3 Think, Choose, and Write**  /8

**There are many sports that are not played in the current Olympic Games. Look at the list of sports that have been considered for the Olympics. Choose one of these sports (or your own) and write an e-mail to the members of the Olympic committee telling them why they should include this sport in the next Olympics.**

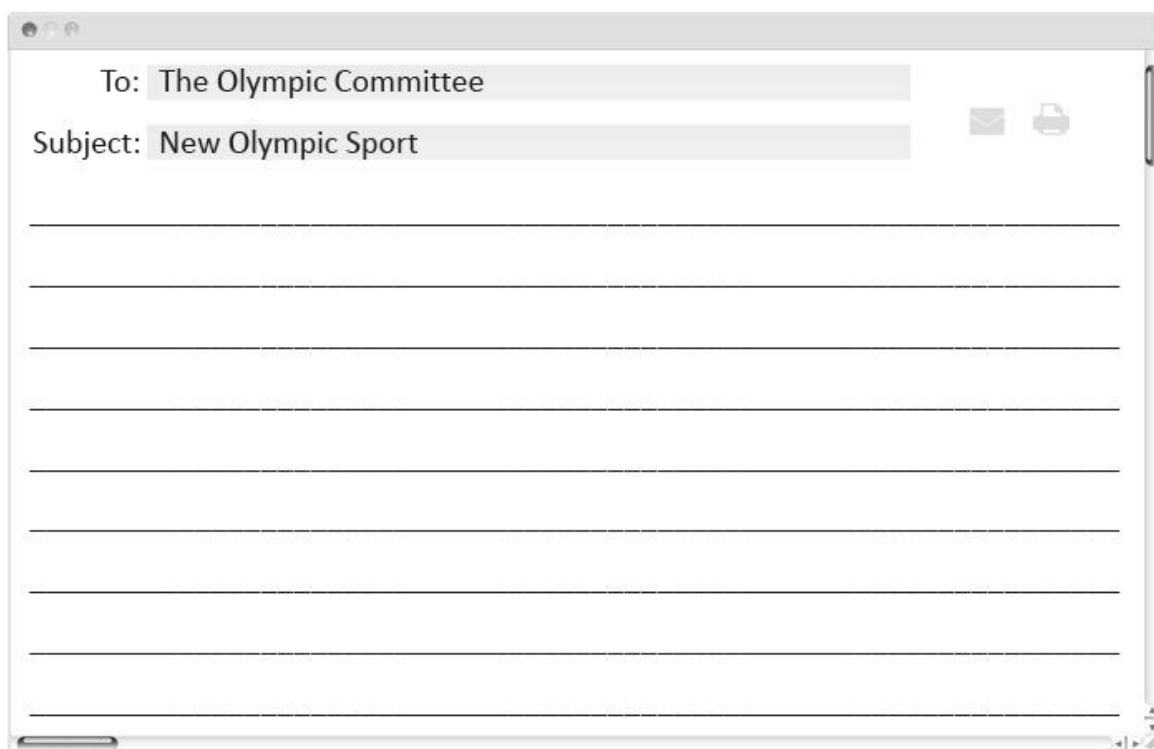
**Possible Sports for Future Olympic Games**

baseball chess climbing dancing football

kung fu motorcycle racing skateboarding surfing

Surfing is the sport of riding a board on top of the water in the ocean. 

A committee is a group of people who are chosen to do a job or make decisions about something.



2、通过有效的筛选、组织和对内容的分析，撰写说明文 / 科普文来探究复杂的概念和信息，并做出清晰明确的表达。



**What do you know?**



**/10**

**Write four sentences about an animal you don't like. Use one negative in each sentence.**

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3、使用有效的手法、精心选取的细节和架构好的情节，就真实或想象的经历撰写记叙文。

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Read, Think, and Write



/7

Wang Qiang won a gold medal at the Olympics. Do you think it was his natural talent, hard work, or both that made it possible for him to achieve his goal? Write 25-35 words about your opinion.




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● 创作和发布技巧

1、写作要清晰连贯，文章的展开、结构和风格要适合写作任务、目的和受众。

2

Choose, Think, and Write



/12

Imagine you are a reporter who reviews restaurants. Look at the names and pictures of two new restaurants that have just opened in your town. Choose one of the restaurants and write a review. You can discuss the restaurant's name, place, cost, look, service, and of course, the food. Use four or more of the words below in your review. Write 45-55 words.

Service is the act of helping or serving customers at a restaurant, hotel, or store.

- along
- cost
- myself
- ourselves
- plan
- plenty
- search
- simple
- sweet
- themselves


 Joe's Pizza Place

 Grace's Garden Restaurant

# PACIFIC POST

Review of \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_, Restaurant Reviewer

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21

2、根据需求，通过列提纲、修订、编辑、改写或其他一些新方法拓展和优化写作。

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**Read, Think, and Write**


/4

Read the sentences. Use and or or to make longer sentences with compound predicates.

1. Visitors to the beach can swim at high tide. They can build sandcastles at low tide.

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2. Machines under the water catch the tides' power. They use it for valuable energy.

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**3** Read and Write  

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Read the letter from Ashley, your new pen pal in the U.S.A. Answer the letter in 40-60 words.

A pen pal is a person, often in another country, whom you write letters to even though you have never met.

Hi!

My name is Ashley, and I live in San Diego, California, in America. There are a thousand things to do here! It's pretty warm most of the time, and you can ride your bike or go swimming in the ocean. Nearby, there's a huge field where you can see a lot of different types of flowers. It's beautiful! In my spare time, I like to go hiking by the beach. Depending on the weather, I sometimes like to go camping, too. I love it here, but I'd like to go somewhere else one day. What's it like in your country? What are your hobbies? Please write back soon!

Your friend,  
Ashley



Dear Ashley,

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● 通过调研构建和呈现知识

1、基于所关注的问题开展简短而有持续性的研究课题，展现经调查过后对课题的理解。

**5** What do you know?

**/10**

Have you ever been to a mountain? Write four sentences about a mountain. Use a predicate noun in each sentence.

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2、从多种出版资源和数字资源中收集相关资料，评估资源的可信度和精确度并且整合资源，期间需注意避免学术剽窃的情况发生。

**Unit 4** Fighting Pollution  
**Class 14** Pollution Problems

Story Time

- Before Reading
- Would you like to travel to London? Why or why not?
  - What do you think made the smog in London?

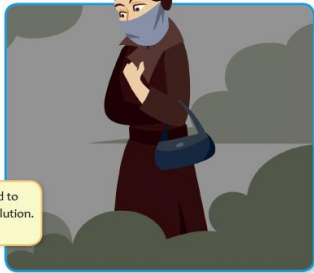
The “Big Smoke”

Chapter 2: The Great Smog

As the twentieth century went on, London’s population continued to grow, and so did the city’s pollution problem. The dust and smoke in the air was harming the health of thousands of people, but many excused the harmful pollution because they thought it would be too expensive to fix the problem.

But then, the smog hit London worse than ever before. It was very cold on the night of December 5, 1952, and soon most of London’s 8 million people were lighting their coal fires to keep warm. By morning, the worst smog in the city’s history had arrived.

Smog is a word people in London created to describe the air when there is a lot of pollution. It mixes the words ‘smoke’ and ‘fog.’



New Words

damage (n.)	dust (n.)	excuse (v.)	mistake (v.)
go on (v.)	harm (v.)	harmful (adj.)	mistook (p.)
health (n.)	pollution (n.)	worse (adj., adv.)	mistaken (pp.)
worst (adj., adv.)			

As people left their homes to go to work, they found that thick gray, green, and yellow smog was everywhere. The smog was so heavy that most people could see less than two meters, while in the center of the city it was impossible to see your feet! Planes, trains, and even subway services were stopped. Bus passengers walked in front of



buses to give the driver directions, and traffic police had to hold up burning paper so the cars could see them. Even walking was difficult—several people fell into the river, mistaking it for a road.

By evening, the smog was as bad inside as it was outside. Cinemas closed because the audience couldn’t see the screen, while people in theaters couldn’t see the stage.

The smog finally cleared after four days, but it had created a lot of damage. Londoners understood that they could never let another “Great Smog” happen again.

People from London are often called **Londoners**. Other names for people from famous cities include **Parisians** and **New Yorkers**.

- After Reading
- Have you ever seen pollution as bad as the “Great Smog”?
  - What do you think London did to fix the problem?

### 1 Choose and Write

- harm
- goes on
- litter
- fear
- worse
- heart



1. If there are too many factories in this area, great \_\_\_\_\_ will be done to the environment.
2. We pick up \_\_\_\_\_ in the park to protect our environment.
3. Every few months, he visits his local doctor to check his \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My greatest \_\_\_\_\_ is that the damage done to the environment will continue to get \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As time \_\_\_\_\_, we can see many changes in the environment.

### 2 Listen, Write, and Discuss

Listen and fill in the gaps. Talk to your partner. Make your own comparisons.



- harm
- pollution
- health
- mistook
- buildings
- better
- fewer
- factories

A Comparison of the Environment

When my grandmother was a child	When my mother was a child
_____ problems in the environment, fewer tall _____	the factory did great _____ to the environment
the air was _____	her neighbor had _____ problems
no _____ near her home	she _____ the _____ for bad weather

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### New Words

- better (adj., adv.)
- best (adj., adv.)
- fear (n.)
- harm (n.)
- heart (n.)
- litter (n.)

### 3 Look, Think, and Talk

Compare the two pictures. Talk about them with your classmates.



### 4 Listen, Write, and Talk

Listen and learn about air pollution. Write one answer for each question. Share your answers and ideas with your classmates. Who has the best idea?

1. Why is air pollution a problem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is one cause of air pollution?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What happens because of air pollution?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where do you think the dust comes from? How can we stop it?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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3、从文学文本和科普文本中找出依据来支撑分析、见解和研究。

### 3 Read and Write

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Read the newspaper article. Answer the questions with sentences.

## The Liverpool Times

April 17, 1900

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### Fog and Port coming to Liverpool!

By William Warlock

Phillip Fog and Jon Port are doing something no one has ever done before. They are trying to travel around the world in eighty days! For more than two months, Mr. Fog and Mr. Port have traveled to different countries around the world. Now, they are almost done!

They will arrive in Liverpool soon. From here, they will take the train to London. If they arrive before April 21<sup>st</sup>, they will win £1,000! Will Mr. Fog and Mr. Port fail or be successful? Come to Liverpool Station on April 20<sup>th</sup> to find out!

1. Who is coming to Liverpool?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why are they coming to Liverpool?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are they trying to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why are they trying to do it?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where are they going to travel to after Liverpool?

\_\_\_\_\_



● 写作范围

1、 针对一系列不同的任务、目的和受众定期开展写作练习，长期的创作过程包括调研、反思和修订，短期的写作过程则可以仅指某一次的练习或一两天内开展的练习。

爱乐奇在每课中都穿插了写作练习以帮助学生养成写作习惯。学生可以学写记叙文，说明文和议论文这些不同体裁的文章。

**5** What do you know?  

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Write a short story about something cool you did by yourself. Use four or more sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

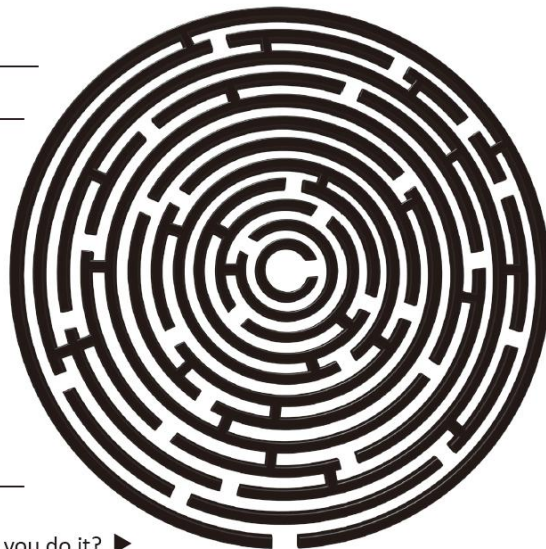
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This maze is a little harder. Can you do it? ▶

#### 4、自然拼读标准

自然拼读技能是指能够做到读音准确、单词识别以及文章朗读。

共同核心教学标准中的自然拼读法包括两个方面：

文字识别能力：1) 认识文字及其发音 2) 识别单词

文章段落朗读标准：1) 单词识别 2) 流利度

爱乐奇英语课程对美国语言艺术学科标准的涵盖情况：

100%需要认识的文字及其发音，以及要求识别的单词

100%单词识别和流利度要求