

教 案

周 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日
授课章节	Part Four The Paragraph: What Is a Paragraph?		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ()	教学时数	2
授 课 要 点	本 (章) 节 教 学 目 标	<p>1. To help students grasp the basic structure of a paragraph</p> <p>2. To help students learn the writing method of the topic sentence and the conclusion sentence.</p>	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<p>Key Points:</p> <p>1. The definition and structure of a paragraph.</p> <p>2. The writing method for two kinds sentences</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. topic sentence</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. conclusion sentence.</p>	
思 考 题 或 作 业	<p>1. Review what has been discussed.</p> <p>2. Finish the exercises in the textbook.</p>		

教学内容与组织安排

Part Four Paragraphs : What Is a Paragraph?

Teaching Focus: effective paragraph

Time Allotment:	Lead-in	5 minutes
	The Definition of a Paragraph	10 minutes
	The Structure of a Paragraph	30 minutes
	The Writing Method for two Kinds of Sentences	30 minutes
	Practice	13minutes
	Assignment	2 minutes

Teaching Procedures:

I. Lead-in (5 min)

Q: What's the problem of the following sentences?

Good morning, everyone!

I lost my clothes in my home.

Your look good today.

The fish is nice to cook for us.

Answers: No centre

Activity: Please write the reason why you like the internet.

Watch movies

Useful for study

Play games

Listen to music

II. I. What is a Paragraph?(10 min)

1. Q: What is a paragraph?

Definition: A paragraph is a self-contained unit of a discourse in writing dealing with a particular point or idea. Paragraphs consist of one or more sentences.

2. Different sentences in the paragraph.

Q: How many kinds of sentences are there in a paragraph?

A paragraph is like mini-essay.

1) The topic sentence, thesis statement, or main idea of any paragraph is usually the first sentence or the last sentence of the paragraph. It is the one that all of the other sentences are about.

2) Body Sentences - the middle part; these sentences explain more about the topic.

3) Concluding: a summary sentence which restates the topic in other words

III. The Structure of a Paragraph(30 min)

1. Question: What's the order and percentage of different sentences?

The center One

The sentences around the center Several

The conclusion sentence One

2. Activity: Read the paragraph and find the three kinds of the sentences.

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada

has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.

Students answer and the teacher explains the answers.

3. Paragraphs vary in length.

In a short expository essay of about 600 words, the average paragraph may be about 100 words, or between four and eight sentences. Ultimately, the length of the paragraph depends on its topic, its position in the essay and its role in the development of the thesis statement. Paragraphs in books are usually longer than those in newspapers. A long paragraph expresses a complex idea, and a short one makes a major transition, an emphatic statement, or a summary. An experienced writer varies the length of his paragraphs to avoid monotony.

IV. The Writing Method for the Two Kinds of Sentences in a Paragraph(30 min)

We today only explain two of them.

(1) the topic sentence;

(2) supporting sentences; (Part 4.3-Part 4.6)

(3) the concluding sentence (sometimes omitted)。

1. Topic sentence —the most important.

If all the sentences in the paragraph lead to one central theme, the paragraph is unified. The central theme is usually summarized in what is called the topic sentence. It often appears at the beginning of the paragraph; however, it may also be found in the middle or at the end of a paragraph.

1.1 The form of topic sentences

1) Affirmative Sentence (the most common)

Example: The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before.

2) Rhetorical Sentence

Example: How do you think people will solve the problem of wildlife protection?

3) Fragments

Example: And the workingman?

1.2 The position of topic sentence

Position: It often appears at the beginning of the paragraph; however, it may also be found in the middle or at the end of a paragraph

1.2.1 At the beginning of the paragraph:

Learning English at college is different from learning English at the middle school. In the middle school, the students are more dependent and passive. But college students must solve most of the problems by themselves. They will have to consult the dictionaries and reference books by themselves and prepare their lessons

1.2.2 At the end of a paragraph

Similarly, in order to write successful answers to essay questions on history or anthropology examinations, a student must arrange the relevant facts and opinions according to some accepted pattern of paragraph structure. And certainly when a student writes a book report for English, or a critiques for politics studies, or a term paper for sociology, style and organization are often as important as content. Clearly, the ability to write well organized, concise paragraphs and essays is essential to a student's success in almost all university courses.

1.2.3 In the middle

The topic sentence always is lead with the transition words like “but, however, yet, anyhow, nevertheless”

What we teach ourselves sometimes indeed in more useful than what we learn from others. Some great men had little or no schooling. But these great men probably studied harder by themselves than most boys do in school. The greatest minds do not necessarily of those who have never been able to distinguish themselves at school, have been very successful in life later. It has been said that Wellington and Napoleon were both dull boys at school, and so were Newton and Albert Einstein.

1.2.4 No topic sentence

There came a breeze, then a gust of wind, The wind became stronger. It rattled the windows, turned up the fallen leaves, bent down the trees. Distant rumbling thunder was heard and came nearer and nearer. Large drops of rain began to fall. Flashes of lightening lit up the sky. Thunder roared overhead. Now the rain poured down,

Activity

Turn to the book P109 ,and finish I. Unity 1

Find out the topic sentence.

1.3 The requirement of the content for topic sentence

1.3.1 Relativity

Topic sentence is required with the viewpoint of the article to maintain consistency and relevance

Thesis: My Idea of a University Arts Festival is English song contest.

The first reason: University Arts Festival is a good activity.

I like University Arts Festival .

1.3.2 Key Words

In order to properly express their views, good topic sentences often use keywords or phrases that the restrictions words (controllers) to limit this view .

Write a topic sentence, key words, which will determine the content of the paragraph and expand the way

There are several ways to boil the water.

There are three reasons for ...

The answer to this problem involves two factors.

During Writing, after you set the topic and keywords, the author will follow their own ideas to organize sentences to achieve the coherence in the paragraph between sentences. It is necessary to constitute a series of logical relations , such as: parallel relationship , the causal relationship, progressive relationship, the turning-point in relations, explanation relationship , the sum relationship , the order relations , concession relations , comparisons of the relationship , the conversion relations , etc.. These logical relationships can be a series of transitional words (transitional words) to complete. Transitional words between sentences and sentences, paragraphs and paragraphs play a connecting role. The natural interface between sentences or paragraphs , coherent , logical , structured , is extremely important

Transitional words in time order: first, in the first place, since then, thereafter, there fore, lately, later, meanwhile, at last and so on.

Transitional words in spacial order: before, behind, below, between, beyond, farther, in front of , near to, next to, over, under, up, close to and so on.

1.3.3 Development

Pay attention to the theme of developing. The theme can not be too general nor too specific

Example 4: In Hemingway's story "Soldier's Home", Krebs tells his mother that he wants no part of God's Kingdom.

This sentence is too specific to write anything , which could not develop a paragraph

Example 5: In Hemingway's story "Soldier's Home", Krebs is a lonely, cynical veteran.

This sentence can be used as topic sentences , because they can focus on " Lonely , cynical to expand the paragraph

Example 6: Let me tell you something about overpopulation

This sentence is too general and difficult to manage as the subject of a paragraph

Example 7: Why has the world population been increasing so rapidly in the last decades?

This sentence is a good topic sentence. The author uses " the reasons for overpopulation in the last decades " from the " reasons" (cause,) and "time " (time) to limit the topic which can be discussed within a paragraph

1.3.4 Briefness. Try to use simple sentences or concise sentences.

Complex sentence: **She likes collecting stamps which is her hobby.**

concise: **Collecting stamps is her hobby.**

Complex sentence: ***Gone With the Wind* is a good film which I enjoyed watching very much.**

concise: **I enjoyed watching *Gone With the Wind* .**

1.3.5 Completeness.

The topic sentence should express the theme of integrity

How to write a composition

How to write a composition is not an easy thing to talk about.

If the weather is fine.

2 Conclusion sentence.

A paragraph consists of three parts. The last sentence is the concluding sentence. The concluding sentence often contains the same central idea with topic sentence of the paragraph. However, the wording used by the topic sentence

Example:

Topic sentence: We all know that cigarette smoking is a dangerous habit because it causes health problems.

The concluding sentence: It is clearly identified as one of the chief causes of death in our society.

Advice to write the concluding sentence.

2.1 Control the key words

Central thought: the health problems caused by cigarette smoking.

Key words: "health problems".

2.2 Generalize the details to answer the questions implied by the topic sentence

Question: "What are the health problems caused by cigarette smoking? "

Answer: It is identified as one of the chief cause of death in our society.

2.3 Use different expressions to express the same central idea

Example

Our neighborhood has been greatly changed. When I last visited there, about half the homes had been torn down to make way for a superhighway. The remaining buildings were

plastered with billboards and surrounded by traffic signs and litter. Now the whole neighborhood has become dirty, noisy and full of cars.

Analysis

Topic sentence: Our neighborhood has been changed.

Key words: changed

Implied question: “How has the neighborhood changed?”

details: 1. a superhighway built—noisy and full of cars

2. full of billboards, traffic signs and litter—dirty

Conclusion sentence: Now the whole neighborhood has become dirty, noisy and full of cars.

Key words: dirty, noisy and full of cars

V. Practice (13 min)

Exercise: finish the first part of Exercise 4.1.

VI. Assignment (2 min)

1. Finish the rest part of Exercise 4.1.
2. Review the content of today.
3. Preview the effective paragraph.