

# 教 案

周 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日
授课章节	<b>Part Four The Paragraph : Ways of Developing Paragraphs (2)</b>		
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To help student to plan a paragraph</li> <li>2. To help student grasp the two ways of developing paragraph: development by space and by example and generalization</li> <li>3. To help students to write paragraphs by using the two ways</li> </ol>	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The methods of two kinds               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Development by space</li> <li>B. Development by Example and Generalization</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>Difficult Points:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The spatial order</li> <li>2. The two types of Example and Generalization</li> </ol>	
思 考 题  或  作 业	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review what has been discussed.</li> <li>2. Finish the exercises in the textbook.</li> </ol>		

# 教学内容与组织安排

## Part Four The Paragraph : Ways of Developing Paragraphs (2)

**Teaching Focus:** Development by space and by example and generalization

<b>Time Allotment:</b>	Lead-in	7 minutes
	Development by Space	20minutes
	Practice	20 minutes
	Development by Example and Generalization	20 minutes
	Practice	20minutes
	Assignment	3 minutes

### Teaching Procedures:

#### I. Lead-in

##### Questions :

- 1.If your friend went to your college, how would you guide him?
- 2.If you want to describe your bedroom , how do you introduce it?
3. If you went to travel in some place, how do you plan your tour?

##### Activity:

Look the pictures, ask some students to describe them.

Q: How can we develop this into a paragraph?

- 4) Development by Space
- 5) Development by Example and Generalization

#### II. Development by Space

Before we begin to describe a place, whether it is a large country or a small room, we have to decide on the order in which to name the different parts or details.

For this we should find out the space relationships between them and arrange our description accordingly. It would only confuse the reader to mention them in a haphazard way.

##### 1. Details

Paragraph development by space focuses on locations of various types in a spatial order that starts the reader to move in a certain direction from one place to another.

Usually this kind of arrangement requires the reader to follow where the events take place. To indicate the spatial relationships, compass points, geographical terms and space-related prepositions, etc. are needed accordingly.

##### 2. The types of Space Order

- 1The centre—the around(return)
- Far—near(return)
- Up—down(return)
- Right —left(return)

##### 3. Read the paragraph and find out the spatial order

In the middle of the rectangular-shaped courtyard stood three magnolia trees, all in full bloom. A little girl was hopping among them, now gazing at a bud, now collecting fallen petals. Under one of the trees stood her parents, who, while keeping an eye on her, were examining the milk white blossoms with great interest and admiration. In front of another tree a young couple, fresh and bright as the flowers, were posing for a picture. At one end of the courtyard a group of youngsters had

gathered behind an artist painting a flourishing limb, which looked so charming and real that a boy stooped to sniff at a half-open At the opposite end a few elderly men and women stood admiring the leafless flowering trees and the people looking at them.

#### **Analysis**

Here the writer starts from the trees in the middle of the courtyard, or the centre of the scene. Then he describes the people under and around the trees (the girl, her parents and the young couple), and after that the people farther from the trees at both ends of the courtyard (the artist and the youngsters behind him, and the elderly men and women). In short, he moves his camera from the center to the surrounding areas.

#### **Example 2**

Mr. Cook, a renowned American historian, arranges the books on his bookshelves in a unique way. In the upper right hand corner, there are books about the development of the early colonies in New England and the War of Independence. Right under them can be found books on the slave trade, the plantation system and the growth of the southern states. The left side of the shelf contains hundreds of books concerning subjects of the Westward Movement, Indian culture, the cowboys' contributions to American society and the Gold Rush in California. From the description above, one can see that Mr. Cook regards his bookshelves as a map of the U.S. and arranges his history books accordingly. It is odd, but it is convenient.

#### **Analysis**

This paragraph, which describes the arrangement of books, is simple and clear. The positions of the books are described in order that is easy to follow: first from the upper right to the lower right, and then to the left.

#### **4. Activity 1**

Spatial order refers to the spatial location of objects ( from left to right , from near to far , from top to bottom , from bottom to top , from the inside to outside , from outside to inside , from the middle to both sides of the order) to expand paragraph . Such as

The room was disgusting. By the far window was a trash can piled high with crumpled papers. In the middle of the room was a gaudy, round size bed littered with rotting fruit peels. The path between the bed and the doorway, where I was standing, was choked off by heaps of dirty clothes and old newspapers.

#### **Analysis**

#### **Activity 2**

This paragraph describes a room in space order. Start with the description of the distant window , followed by the middle of the room, and finally to the place of the station, and from far to near room depicts.

According to the space and location of organization paragraphs  
When you enter the gate, you will see a pool with clear water and a statue in the middle. On the left side is the Children's Palace, which is surrounded with trees. On the right side is a winding path. Go along the path, you will get to a poplar-wood. A stream cuts through the wood. A small wooden house was on the edge of the wood. An old man can often be seen sitting in a chair. He has a small dog. It runs round and round, as if always looking for something.

Behind the wood is a flower nursery, where all kinds of beautiful flower weave a charming picture.

#### **Activity 3**

Great Britain is an island that lies off the northwest coast of Europe. The nearest country is France

which is 20 miles away from which Great Britain is separated by the English Channel. The island is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the North Sea to the east. It comprises the mainland of England, Wales and Scotland. Scotland is in the North, while Wales is in the west. Ireland, which is also an island, lies off the west coast of Great Britain. It consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Great Britain together with Northern Ireland constitutes the United Kingdom. Thus, the United Kingdom is composed of four parts. The largest of these is England which is divided into 43 administrative counties. The capital city is London which is situated in southeast England.

### Analysis

This paragraph is mainly from the outside to the space inside, the sequential method description. Start with the periphery, describe the geographical location of Great Britain, then carefully from the inside of its various components - the relative position of England, Scotland and Wales, describes the relative position of the island of Ireland, and finally the authors specifically point out the geographic location of the British capital of London

### III. Development by Example and Generalization

Q: What movie do you like?

A: I love movie, for example, Gone with the Wind, Jane Eyre.

#### 1 definition

Illustration is the use of example to illustrate a point. Supporting the topic sentence with example or illustrations makes a general statement specific and easy to understand. An illustration is a case, a specimen, an instance. Vivid illustrations light up abstract ideas and make them clear, interesting, memorable, or convincing.

Example, France is also extended to the main theme. Author to cite specific examples to illustrate and explain the content of the topic sentence, strictly speaking, for example, the law is also cited a kind of law, their difference is: the enumeration method is focused on a list of facts listed in the fact that strive to be comprehensive; example, France is focused through give typical examples to explain the author point of view, and examples can be more or less

#### 2 Why should we use them?

It is the most common, and often the most efficient, pattern of exposition. Indeed, it is hard to write a good paper of any kind without using it at least some examples. Good examples help to clarify a writer's thought by making the general specific, and the abstract concrete. They also add interest and help to persuade or convince the reader.

#### Activity

Compare the following two paragraphs, and find out which one is better.

#### Example 1

读下面段落:

Courage is the willingness to take a risk when the outcome is uncertain, and when the risk taken may involve harm, loss, or danger to the one taking it. The courageous person fears no one and nothing. He or she is undaunted by danger or peril. He or she will venture boldly into an uncertain situation, hardly giving a thought to the harm or consequences which may result to his or her person.

#### Analysis

Sentences in the paragraph are diversified, and there are the highlight of vocabulary: giving a thought, undaunted, and good choice of words "boldly". The drawback is boring, vague, and can not express to the readers of view "WALLACE". Consider the following rewrite paragraph

Courage is the willingness to take a risk when the outcome is uncertain, and when the risk taken may involve harm, loss, or danger to the one taking it. For example, in a Los Angeles suburb, a twelve-year-old girl ran into a burning house to rescue her baby brother, pulled him unconscious out of the burning bedroom, and dragged him down the stairs and outside to safety. This was an arousing display of courage. The girl had been safe outside the flaming house when she remembered her sleeping brother. Disregarding her personal safety, she plunged into the flaming house to save him. The analysis of Demonstration paragraph.

Compared with the previous paragraph, this paragraph is more clearly conveying the viewpoints of the authors of "WALLACE". First, the overview of what is "WALLACE", and then cite the example of a girl from a burning house to save the brother out to clarify this point.

### **3 The ways to list examples**

Example is the theme of the main method to promote.

Example in two forms:

- 1) a first state their views, and then cite one or more examples to clarify ideas --- for deduction
- 2) Another one is to give an example, and then transferred to the examples to clarify the point of view. - generalization

#### **1) Deduction**

It starts with a topic sentence, and then details (or examples) are given to back up the opening sentence. This is the general-specific pattern. - deduction

#### **Example 1**

This term several useful and interesting courses have been offered. An Introduction to European Culture, for instance, gives us a lot of background knowledge of the history of European philosophy, literature, and arts. From time to time we see slide shows of famous paintings and hear tapes of famous pieces of music, and they make the lectures all the more interesting. American Society and Culture is another course that attracts a large audience. The teacher, who visited the United States not long ago, discusses new trends and changes in American life as well as American history and traditions. We like these and other courses very much, because they help us not only to improve our English but also to broaden our vision.

#### **Example 2**

My little niece, a ten-month-old baby, is the loveliest child I have even seen. Her face is like a red apple and her eyes are like bright stars. When you carry her in your arms, she likes to put her arms around your neck. All the grownups in the family love her very much and often try to make her smile. But quite often it is she who makes us laugh. Once I winked at her and she smiled. When I did it again, she watched me attentively. Then she tried to imitate. While we closed one eye to wink, she had to close both eyes at the same time, and then quickly opened them again. And that was her way to wink. We all burst into laughter. When we looked at her again, she was staring at us, puzzled, as if she was asking: "What are you laughing at?"

#### **General---specific**

#### **Example**

In many countries cigarette smoking is restricted in many ways. For example, in Britain, cigarettes are not allowed to be advertised on TV or radio; the American government requires manufacturers to print the warning that smoking is dangerous to health on every package of cigarettes; in our country a regulation is being drafted banning the sale of tobacco products to people under eighteen. There is no doubt that the world-wide anti-smoking campaigns will make more and more people be aware of the

danger of smoking and become conscious fighters for cleaner air.

The first sentence in this paragraph , topic sentence promote , "In many countries smoking in various ways to restrict the view , then leads to three examples of a " for instance " to guide " for example " , but can also be topic sentence directly after list, such as

## **2) Generalization**

Another possible arrangement of details (or examples ) in a paragraph is from the specific to the general. The details are mentioned first, and the general statement, which may be the topic sentence, comes at the end of the paragraph, summarizing the main idea of the paragraph. — 归纳

### **Example**

Whether you do or do not open a gift in the presence of the giver; whether you should or should not turn the plate over to look at the maker's symbol on the back; whether you put your coat on before or after you leave the host's house; whether you eat as quietly or as noisily as possible; whether you carry on a conversation during a meal; whether you walk in front of or behind a seated person; whether it is a friendly or an offensive gesture to put your hand on the arm of the person with whom you are talking - these and a thousand other questions are matters of cultural definition. None of them is inherently right or wrong, and none is good or bad manners except as a society defines it so.

## **4. Climactic Order**

Details or examples are usually arranged in climactic order: the least important comes first, followed by others in order of increasing importance.

I like so many pets, such as fish, cats, dogs and so on.

Example used to illustrate an argument or situation is generally held for similar persons or things. An example for the parenthesis can be located at the beginning of the sentence , the end of the sentence or the sentence used to enumerate the things such as / like such as , generally listed a few examples of the same kind of people or things . Inserted between the things listed in the previous term , as not be followed by a comma . For example

### **Example 2**

It was a typical Russian winter. The first snowstorm had turned everything white. The wind was howling, swirling and tumbling over a vast land of ice and snow, freezing and destroying whatever stood in its way. A ragged, misshapen army was staggering and struggling desperately for survival, cold, hungry and decreasing in size every day. The year was 1812. The army was the remnants of Napoleon's expeditionary force which was withdrawing from Russia after receiving its worst defeat. The war with Russia turned out to be a fiasco for Napoleon and had a devastating effect on his career.

List the things in Climactic Order

The movies you like

The thing you feel happy

The course you like

## **5 Advice on the development**

1) Select the appropriate case

Typical , Interesting , Relevant , best reflects the facts and examples of your point of view . Selected examples should be able to properly support their point of view .

2) to show you examples to clarify the point of view

3) using the words of examples

Most authors use "for example" and other phrases leads to an example . The other commonly

used phrases: " as an example , " to illustrate , for instance , " an illustration of it , " a case in point .

4) Do not abuse the example.

#### **6 Common transitional words**

for example, for instance, such as, take sth as an example, for one thing, for another, to illustrate, one example is, to begin with, first, second, furthermore, besides, in addition, moreover, finally, in conclusion, in summary, also, a case in point, as an illustration, incidentally, namely, that is 等。

Suppose that, if, Let's assume that, we can assume, just imagine what would be like if,

#### **Exercise 1**

In a well-written paragraph of detail and example, all the facts support the topic sentence. Pick out the irrelevant material in the following:

(1) The topic sentence:

I'm fascinated by my grandmother.

Supporting evidence:

- A. My grandmother is about 90 this year.
- B. She was born into a well-to-do urban family.
- C. She seems never to require the services of a doctor.
- D. She has an abiding interest in collecting postcards.
- E. She does not have much sense of humor.
- F. She believes in everything: festivals, news, TV ads, success, and all the gods.
- G. She likes to eat fruit.
- H. She hates dogs.
- I. She likes the color of a strawberry.
- J. She takes a walk in the garden every day.

2

(2) The topic sentence:

Male chauvinism is evident in TV commercial advertisements.

Supporting evidence:

- A. Commercials are new in China compared to those in developed countries.
- B. Television sets, like air-conditioners, are seen as luxury goods in China.
- C. There are two female images in Chinese TV commercials: traditional women busy with household chores and "modern women" who believe that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
- D. In TV ads, "modern women" usually invite their boyfriend to buy them presents.
- E. A Chinese saying has it that when a man gets to the top, all his family members and relatives get there with him.
- F. One sees in a TV ad a young man in nicely-pressed Western-style clothes sitting on a couch reading a newspaper, while his beautiful wife pulls off his socks.
- G. Chinese men have got nicknames, like "qiguanyan" (henpecked husbands) or "mofan zhangfu" (model husbands).
- H. Men in commercials are confident, career-oriented and energetic. A table of delicious food prepared by their wives is always waiting for them.
- I. Chinese commercials are providing a stage for women.
- J. "Modern women" appear wise in commercials because they know how to depend on men but evade

conventional duties.

### **Exercise 2**

3. On the basis of the following information, make a generalization about: a) Japanese workers; B) Beijing's environment.

(1)

A. Japanese workers like work better than anything else.

B. In 1985, Japanese workers worked an average of 2168 hours a year. By comparison, people in Britain worked 1952 hours, in the U.S., 1924, in West Germany, 1659 and in France, 1643.

C. Many Japanese workers feel that if they take a week off, they will lose touch with the business and fall behind other people.

D. It is considered bad form in many offices in Japan to leave before the boss. So workers will continue to work until their boss finally puts on his jacket and heads out the door.

2

A. Dust storms used to make havoc of Beijing for an average of 20 days a year. Now the number of such awful days stands at around 10 annually.

B. The volume of falling dust and suspended particles in the air in the capital declined 19 and 12 percent respectively over the last five years.

C. Over 70 per cent of the farm land around Beijing now enjoys protection given by the various forms of tree belts.

D. The speed of the wind over the farmland is 30 to 40 per cent slower, humidity has risen 5 to 15 per cent, and grain output is generally 10 to 20 per cent higher.

E. Grain output in the same area increased by over one-fifth after the fields were surrounded by trees.

F. Great efforts have been made in the past ten years to plant trees and build a forest network around Beijing.

G. Trees are planted in an area larger than the 33,000 hectares around the Miyun Reservoir.

### **Exercise 3**

Write the details to describe one day in the life of a person who has one outstanding characteristic:

a teacher who is meticulous

a roommate who is considerate

a student who is nervous before an examination

a girl (boy) who is lazy

a classmate who is hardworking

### **IV. Assignment**

1. Review the content today

2. Preview Development by Comparison and Contrast and Development by Causes and Effects

3. Finish the exercises in the textbook and in Part 4.4.