

教 案

周 3 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日- 日
授课章节	Lesson Six The Green Banana		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ()	教学时数	
授 课 要 点	本 (章) 节 教 学 目 标	<p>On completion of this lesson, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. memorize and learn to use all the new words in text 2. master the language points in text A. 3. read and retell text A with appropriate pronunciation, intonation and fluency. 4. get familiar with the writing style of the text. 	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<p>Important points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master the usage of key words in glossary. 2. Understand the content of text A. 3. Deal with the exercise. <p>Difficult points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master the usage of the key phrases in the text A. 2. Translate sentences in text A. 	
思 考 题 或 作 业	<p>Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preview 2. Exercises of text A 3. Reading new words and text A according to the record 4. Review of words, phrases and language points 5. Further discussion 6. Self-learning of text B 		

教学内容与组织安排

The first period of class (45 min)

I. Glossary

- acceptance

n. ≠ refusal, rejection

Examples:

The new policy gained widespread acceptance.

Ten acceptances and one refusal have been received since the invitations were sent out.

- appreciate

v. to understand and enjoy sth.

Examples:

I really appreciate your help.

The judge appreciated the courage students had displayed in the speech contest.

It's hard to fully appreciate the essence of foreign literature in translation.

- assure

v. to tell sb. that sth. is sure to happen so that he does not have to worry

assure sb./oneself (of sth.): to cause sb. to feel certain about sth.

rest assured (that...): to be certain that...

Examples:

I can assure you that he is an honest person.

You may rest assured that everything is developing smoothly as you wish.

Compare “assure” with “ensure” and “sure”.

- casually

adv. the state of being informal or happening by chance

Examples:

Jerry met his ex-girlfriend on his way home casually.

It's embarrassed to dress so casually in this kind of situation.

casual adj.

- destination

n. a place sb. is going to

arrive at/reach one's destination

Examples:

Lhasa is the destination of our trip.

Keep your confidence up, and you'll reach your destination.

Word Formation

v. **destine**

- **encounter**

v. **to meet sb. or experience sth. suddenly or unexpectedly**

n. **sudden or unexpected meeting**

encounter with sb./sth.

Examples:

Catherine encountered an old friend in the shopping center.

The players encountered a lot of difficulties when they first started the training.

He had an encounter with an angry client.

Synonyms

come across

meet

confront

- **occasion**

n. **special time for sth.**

on occasion: now and then; whenever there is a need

on the occasion of sth.: at the time of a certain event

Examples:

Jean had met him on several occasions before they knew each other in the real sense.

She goes to the cinema on occasion.

She was still absent-minded even on the occasion of her own wedding.

- **ignorance**

n. **having no knowledge or information**

ignorance of sth.

ignore v. 忽视/略

ignorant adj. 无知的

neglect v. 忽视, 疏忽

negligent adj. 疏忽的

negligible adj. 可以忽略的

- **instantly**

adv. at once; immediately

instant adj.

an instant success

instant hot water

instant noodles/coffee /powdered milk

in instant need of help

The second period of class (45 min)

I. Glossary (20 min)

T: Continue to explain new words.

- **leak**

- v. a. to escape or pass through**
b. to reveal (information)

leak sth. to sb.

Examples:

The water is leaking in.

The damaged reactor leaked radioactivity into the atmosphere.

Don't leak the secret to anyone.

The information was leaked to the press unavoidably.

- **potential**

- n. a. the possibility that sth. will have a certain effect**
b. qualities that exist and can be developed

Examples:

We recognized the potential for error in the method being used.

The company did a survey to investigate the potential for further investment.

The boy has the potential as a composer.

The potential of the product is immeasurable.

Word Formation

n. potentiality

- **relate**

- v. to bring into or link in logical association**

relate to: to be connected with sb./sth.; understand

Examples:

Please relate the cause and effect of the case.

Some adults can't relate to children.

The cost relates directly to the amount of time spent on the job

II. Word formation (Vocabulary) (22 min)

Teaching steps: This part is getting students familiar with the word formation we learned in the former classes.eg: giving out the corresponding nouns of the given verbs or giving out the corresponding verbs for the following nouns:

v. to n.

Die death

Appreciate appreciation

Fly flight

n. to v.

relation relate

recognition recognize

acceptance accept

IV. Assignment (3 min)

1. To memorize new words and expressions and their corresponding usage.
2. Preview the text and answer these questions on page 135“Speaking” orally.
2. Finish Vocabulary 4 and 5 on page 137.

教学后记

教学内容与组织安排

The third period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. Review some key words in the glossary
2. Ask two students to the blackboard to do dictation.

II. Warming up Questions (15 min)

Teaching steps: group discussion (8 min)

Student presentation (7min)

- 1).What is “learning moments”? Have you ever experienced “learning moments”?
- 2). Have you ever heard of or encountered the experience of cultural differences? List the examples

III. Introduction/Background and structure to Text A: (20 min)

1. Background Knowledge

The text is taken from Beyond Experience: An Experiential Approach to Cross-cultural education edited by Donald Batchelder and Elizabeth G. Warner in 1974. When the second edition of the book was published in 1993, Batchelder explained his view on cross-cultural education: “ If some of the goals of education in modern times are to open up possibilities for discovery and expand learning and the chance for mutual acceptance and recognition in a wider world, it may be important to offer students a perspective on their own immediate center of the world by enabling them to participate sensitively as cross-cultural sojourners to the center of someone else’s world.”

2. About the author

Batchelder’s view on cross-cultural education:

“If some of the goals of education in modern times are to open up possibilities for discovery and expand learning and the chance for mutual acceptance and recognition in a wider world, it may be important to offer students a perspective on their own immediate center of the world by enabling them to participate sensitively as cross-cultural sojourners to the center of someone else’s world.

The Fourth period of class (45 min)

I. Continue to the introduction of the background (30 min)

3. Brazil

Brazil officially the **Federative Republic of Brazil** is the largest country in both South America and the Latin American region. It is the world's fifth largest country, both by geographical area and by population. It is the largest Lusophone country in the world, and the only one in the Americas

Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Brazil has a coastline of 7,491 km (4,655 mi). It is bordered on the north by Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and the French overseas region of French Guiana; on the northwest by Colombia; on the west by Bolivia and Peru; on the southwest by Argentina and Paraguay and on the south by Uruguay. Numerous archipelagos form part of Brazilian territory, such as Fernando de Noronha, Rocas Atoll, Saint Peter and Paul Rocks, and Trindade and Martim Vaz. It borders all other South American countries

Brazil was a colony of Portugal beginning from the landing of Pedro Álvares Cabral in 1500, up until 1815, when it was elevated to the rank of kingdom upon the formation of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves. The colonial bond was in fact broken several years earlier, in 1808, when the capital of the Portuguese colonial empire was transferred from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro, after Napoleon invaded Portugal. Independence was achieved in 1822 with the formation of the Empire of Brazil, a unitary state governed under a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary system. The country became a presidential republic in 1889, when a military *coup d'état* proclaimed the Republic, although the bicameral legislature, now called Congress, dates back to the ratification of the first constitution in 1824. Its current Constitution, formulated in 1988, defines Brazil as a federal republic. The Federation is formed by the union of the Federal District the 26 States, and the 5,564 Municipalities

4. New England

New England (/nu : ɪŋɡlənd/) is a region in the northeastern corner of the United States consisting of the six states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. New England is bordered by New York State to the west, Long Island Sound to the south, the Atlantic Ocean and the Canadian province of New Brunswick to the east, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north.

In one of the earliest English settlements in North America, Pilgrims from England first settled in New England in 1620, to form Plymouth Colony. Ten years later, the Puritans settled north of Plymouth Colony in Boston, thus forming Massachusetts Bay Colony. Over the next 126 years, New England fought in four French and Indian Wars, until the British defeated the French and their native allies in North America.

In the late 18th century, the New England Colonies initiated the resistance to the British Parliament's efforts to impose new taxes without the consent of the colonists. The Boston Tea Party was a protest to which Great Britain responded with a series of punitive laws stripping

Massachusetts of self-government, which were termed the "Intolerable Acts" by the colonists. The confrontation led to open warfare in 1775, the expulsion of the British authorities from New England in spring 1776, and the Declaration of Independence in July 1776.

Some of the first movements of American literature, philosophy, and education originated in New England. The region played a prominent role in the movement to abolish slavery, and was the first region of the United States transformed by the Industrial Revolution. Today, New England is a major world center of education, high technology, insurance, and medicine. Boston is its cultural, financial, educational, medical and transportation center.

Each state is principally subdivided into small incorporated municipalities known as towns, which are often governed by town meeting. The only unincorporated territory in New England exists in the sparse, northern regions of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Since 1970, voters have more often supported liberal candidates at the state and federal level than those of any other region in the United States.

New England is the only one of the United States Census Bureau's nine regional divisions whose name does not derive from its geography, and it is the only multi-state region with clear, consistent boundaries. It maintains a strong sense of cultural identity set apart from the rest of the country, although the terms of this identity are often contested, combining Puritanism with liberalism, agrarian life with industry, and isolation with immigration.

3. Discussion n the structure of the text (15mins)

Part1. (para.1-para.4): a narration of how people in a small Brazilian village helped to fix the author's jeep with green bananas and the local people regarded their home village as the center of the world. (something specific)

Part2. (para.5-para.8): what the author learned from the his experience (a general conclusion)

教学后记

教学内容与组织安排

The fifth period of class (45 min)

I. Review (5 min)

i. Phrases of colors (2 min)

- green: a green climate 温和的气候
a green young novice 无经验的年轻新手
give sb. the green light 允许某人做某事
- blue: a blue day 乏味的一天
black and blue 青一块紫一块
blue blood 贵族血统
blue Monday 忧郁的周一
- black: as black as pitch 漆黑
black tea 红茶
in black and white 白纸黑字
black lie 用心险恶的谎言 (white lie)

ii. New words: use the following words or phrases to make sentences. (5 min)

assure oneself / sb. of sth; ignorance of ; negligent; negligible; inspect sth / sb for;

II. Text appreciation: (5 min)

i. Main idea: ask two or three students to tell us the main idea of the text in their opinion, then compare and summarize: (2 min)

ii. Structure (3 min)

Part I (para.1-4) The writer's experiences in a mountain village in the central area of Brazil.

Part II (para.5-7) The writer's reflections on his experiences.

Part III (para.8) The writer's conclusion: Each culture has hidden treasures to offer to the rest of the world.

III. Text analysis (35 min)

i. Ask a student to read para.1 and correct his or her pronunciation.

1. Although **it** might have happened anywhere, in the central area of Brazil.
What does the pronoun "it" refer to? ---- it refers to the following story.
2. My **ancient** jeep was straining up I was ten miles from the nearest **mechanic**.
What does "ancient" mean? ---- it means very old.
What does "mechanic" mean? ---- it means a person repairing machines.
Can you use English words to explain this sentence? ---- My old jeep was driving with great difficulty up the mountain road, and suddenly, the radiator began to leak.
3. The over-heated engine forced me to ... scattered here and there.

Cf. consist of & consist in & consist with
consist of: sth consists of A, B, and C
consist in: 在于
consist with: 与……一致

4. They could see three **fine streams** of hot water spouting from holes in the **jacket of the radiator**.

How to understand “fine” here? ---- it means very thin; very small piece or drop
fine hair 绒毛; fine thread 细线; fine sand 细沙
Can you explain “stream”? ---- it refers to continuous flow
stream of sth: stream of cars; stream of visitors; stream of traffic
jacket of radiator: 隔热罩

5. ... assured me that everything would **work out**.

What is the usage of “work out ” here? ---- it is often used to refer a problem or difficult situation to gradually get better or get solved.

ii. Ask a student to read paragraph 2-3, correct his or her pronunciation. Ask Ss to summarize what these paragraphs talk about?

---- While waiting for the bananas to arrive, to his surprise, the villagers told him a rock there that marked the center of the world.

1. I didn't ask them, ... show my ignorance.

Can you paraphrase this sentence? ---- Although I did not know what they would do to my radiator, I didn't ask them because that would show my lack of the knowledge about the usage of Green Banana.

2. Huge rock formations, like **Sugar Loaf in Rio**, rouse up all round us.

Background information of “Sugar Loaf in Rio”: Until 19th century, household sugar usually took the form of a loaf oblong and rounded at top. Here it refers to a mountain, which looks like a sugar loaf.

3. I looked to see if he was testing me.

Please explain this sentence: I looked at him in order to find out whether he was joking.

4. He, in turn, ... I grasped the significance of his statement.

in turn: as a result

eg: Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.

理论的基础是实践，反过来理论又为实践服务。

as if to make sure: as if he wanted to make sure (an elliptical adverbial clause of manner)

as if doing: He was standing by the window as if waiting for somebody.

as if + clause: He looked as if he had seen a ghost.

Paraphrase: (I looked at him in surprise,) as a result, he looked at me closely, as if he wanted to make sure that I understood the importance of what he had said.

5. The occasion called for some show of recognition **on my part**.

on one's part / on the part of sb.: by / from sb.

eg: The project called for hard work on everyone's part.

6. I repeated, ... **if not** complete acceptance.

if not: to introduce an even stronger alternative to what has just been said.

eg: The little boy runs as fast as his elder brother if not faster.

iii. Ask a student to read para. 4 and ask other students to point out the pronunciation problems.

iv. Discuss the main idea of this paragraph.

---- The man fixed the leaking radiator jacket with a green banana.

1. At that moment ... an **armful** of green bananas.

armful: n.

eg: a handful of sand; a spoonful of sugar; a roomful of young people

2. **I was so astonished at** this that I must have looked rather foolish and everyone laughed.

be astonished at: be alarmed at; be mad at

3. They then refilled my radiator and gave me ... my radiator should give me trouble again.

in case: in case that + clause

in case of sth +NP

in the case of ...

should: Here, “should” indicate that you believe something is likely to happen in the future.

Paraphrase: The give my more bananas to take with me so that I could be able to deal with it if my radiator should leak again.

v. Ask a student to read para. 5, and correct the pronunciation and intonation. And ask then to summarize the main idea of this paragraph.

1. As a product of ... whose time had not yet come.

What does “product” mean? ---- be a product of sth.: (in a particular background or experience) of a person or his quality to be typical of that background or the result of that experience.

eg: My father is a product of his time.

My father is like other people who grew up in his time.

be a product of sth: A to be the result of B

eg: The book is the product of 3 years of research.

Paraphrase: As I have been brought up and educated in the U.S I knew little about the uses of the green banana. The only thing I knew about them is that they are not ripened as fruit. **(He implied his education had not taught him much about other cultures or prepared him to discover the genius of other nations)**

2. Its time had come to meet my need.

Analyze the structure of this sentence: “to meet my need” is the attributive of “time”, and the normal sentence pattern is “Its time to meet my need had come.”

3. I had been wondering for some time about ... and I now knew I had just experienced two of them at once.

Paraphrase: For some time, I’d been thinking about what educators mean by learning moments, and now that I had experienced **two such moments**. I suddenly knew what they mean.

What are “two such moments”? ---- First, the moment when he realized that every culture

or nation has wonderful treasures to share with others. Second, every village, town, region or country has the right to regard itself as the center of the world.

vi. Ask a student to read paragraph 6, and correct his or her pronunciation.

1. It took me a little longer to ... marked the center of the world.

Paraphrase: Obviously, it is easier to see the genius of the local people in their wonderful use of the green banana to stop the leaks than it is to accept their belief that a particular rock in the area is the center of the world.

2. ... as I knew for a fact that the center was located somewhere else in New England.

know for a fact: to be sure; to believe sth is true.

eg: I know for a fact that he did it.

vii. Ask a student to read the next paragraph, and correct his or her pronunciation.

1. But once a conscious breakthrough to a second center is made, a life-long perspective and collection can begin.

But once you make a serious effort to overcome your prejudice go out to encounter with different cultures, your mind will keep broadening, as you experience and benefit from more and more treasures of other cultures.

The sixth period of class (45 min)

I. Review (5 min)

Dictation: acceptance; assure; casually; destination; encounter; identity; ignorance; instantly; numerous; occasion; perspective; potential; scattered; tease; conscious;

II. Deal with the exercise (35 min)

i. Vocabulary (20 min)

1. Word formation

1). re-: again (from Latin) re + v.

eg: rearrange; reconstruct; rename; reproduce; reprint; rewrite; revisit; reappear; reeducate; retell; reunite;

2). -ance (-ence) (from Latin) to form a noun, and it refers to an action, quality, or state of doing sth.

eg: accept; attend; depend; occur; perform; prefer; refer; assist; appear; differ.

3). Decide whether the missing letter is e, o, or a.

eg: reporter; adviser; beginner; passenger; supporter; seller; murderer; traveler; composer; interpreter; announcer; manager; invader; dealer

professor; editor; actor; aggressor; visitor; author; successor; sailor; creator

liar; scholar;

4). Translate the following phrases:

shameful result 令人羞愧的结果 in a tearful voice 一把含泪的声音

a small handful of people 一小撮人 take a big mouthful 吃一大口

wishful thinking 一厢情愿的想法 an armful of books 一怀抱的书

5). Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the appropriate words listed below.

- a. It took years for Einstein's theory of relativity to gain acceptance.
- b. A snowstorm is a very usual occurrence in this area this time of the year.
- c. It was astonishing that she could have become so unrecognizable in such a short time.
- d. Young people usually are more appreciative and they always have great expectations.
- e. These two guns look identical. We can't identify which is the murder weapon. We can't find any identifications on the body either.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the appropriate phrases and expressions listed below.

a. After all the U.S. dollar has been regarded as the world's dominant currency for many years.

b. Peking University is regarded as the most important school of higher learning in China. It consists of some of the best faculties in our country.

c. I had not seen my sister or been to this city, where I was born, for ages. So this visit was a wonderful opportunity, because I could do two things at once.

d. We were astonished at his performance. After all, he was still a little boy.

e. The generation gap is a big problem and calls for serious attention. I think we young people should try to understand older people's worries and cares and respect their experience, while older people on their part should respect young people's wishes and desires.

3. Differentiate phrases

1). see for oneself: 亲自看, 亲眼看

see sth in sb/sth: 觉得某人、某事有意思; 对某人某事有好感

see sb. off: 送行

see sth. out: 持续到……结束

see over sth.: 仔细检查、观察

see sth. through: 把任务、某事进行到底

see sb. through sth: 满足某人需要, 帮某人度过难关

see sb. through: 把某人看穿

see to sth.: 照看、处理某事

see to it that: make sure that

2). agree with sb. (what sb said)

agree on sth. (point, price, date, address 等协定好的内容)

agree to sth. (suggestion, advice, plan 等建议、计划等)

4. Sentence translation

1). When we arrived at the destination, we found there was not any building but some stones scattered on the ground. No one could recognize this had been a part of a city wall a thousand years ago.

2). Nowadays, most people have a new perspective on problems. They don't accept GDP marks the nation's happiness any longer.

3). Let's agree to different opinions. At least we agree on one thing that is we don't agree to resort violence and we agree to solving problems peacefully.

4). Guilin has been regarded as the most beautiful place by us. I doubted this opinion once but now totally agree with them. Everything is beautiful, especially the rocks in different shapes.

5). I can assure you that she is an easygoing person and I've never seen her lose temper.

6). A young man who saw the women run over by the car agreed to be a witness in the court and I appreciate his courage.

7). College education should ensure that our college students have the ability to think critically.

8). When you prepare lessons you must try your best to see if you can raise significant questions or get meaningful conclusion.

9). After reflecting on this problem, I realized that we must make sure that our students not only can make a living but also know how to live.

10). Once I fixed a leaking bike tire. My father patted me on my shoulder and teased me saying that I was the genius of our family and I have the potential to be a mechanic. His words set the whole family laughing.

ii. Grammar

1. Combine each pair of sentences following one of the patterns below.

1). Take a map with you in case you should get lost in the mountains.

2). Leave your house key with a close neighbor in case you lock yourself out one day.

3). Ausable was told not to make friends in case they learn something about his work as secret agent.

4). Jim has always disliked hospitals, so he decided to spend his last days at home with his family.

5). It was cold, so the father took off his coat and gently put it over the boy.

6). My hands were shaking so terribly that I could hardly turn the pages.

7). Toward midday, the climbers were so tired that they could put one foot before the other.

8). He believed in freedom so firmly that he would rather die than live without it .

9). Improve your grammar so that the sentence will make sense.

10). A number of measures are being taken so that patients can be treated as soon as possible.

11). She dropped out of school and found a job so that she could keep his brother at college.

12). We were just about to start dinner when the lights went out.

13). The soldier on leave had just arrived home when he received the order to return to his camp.

14). They were having a history class when the building started shaking violently.

3. Translate the following sentences using proper adverbial clauses

1). Take a warm jacket with you in case it should suddenly turn cold.

2). It's not safe there, so stay in the hotel at night.

3). The two girls spoke so softly that no one else could hear them.

4). When you explain the danger of the drug to children, do it so that they can understand.

5). The whole family worked hard so that they could send one of the children to college.

6). In winter the school closes early so that the children can get home before dark.

7). He was an only child, so he found it difficult to get along with his peers at school.

- 8). The accident happened so long ago that I don't remember much about it.
9). The teacher had just taken the children out of the building when it collapsed.
10). It was so dark that the German secret agent didn't notice there was no balcony below the window at all.

4. Fill in the blank of the passage with ONE suitable word

- 1 so 2 aware 3 realized 4 book 5 when
6 but 7 clearly 8 again 9 decided 10 case

III. Summary (5 min)

Students to summarize the main grammatical points

Students to put up questions to be dealt.

教 学 后 记