

教 案

周 3 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日- 日
授课章节	Lesson Ten Mandela's Garden		
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. 5. understand the comparison between one day and one life 	
	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. 3. understand the comparison between one day and one life 	
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 . Warming-up (25min)

i. Questions on Gardening

Qs: 1. What do you think of gardening and have you ever tried gardening with your parents or your friends? If so, please share your own story with your classmates.

2. Do you think it necessary for people to try gardening in their life?

3. Have you ever encountered anyone who is crazy about gardening?

4. What do you usually compare a gardener with? And what do you think they have in common?

5. What is your view on “A leader is like a gardener”?

ii. Show them some funny pictures of the important figures in history. Ss would be asked to identify them, knowing some basic information about them, such as their carrier and their firm belief in Freedom.

1. Martin Luther King

The first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence. He is the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle, and he has brought this message to all men, to all nations and races.

In 1964. At age 35, Dr. King was the youngest man, the second American, and the third black man awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), Hindu religious leader and Indian nationalist who advocated home rule for India and practiced nonviolent resistance against the British government.

3. Nelson Mandela (1918 - ?) Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country.

iii. Listen to the last part of the famous speech “I have a dream”, and help Ss to understand its meaning and its role in human history.

II . Glossary (20 min)

i. Ask several students to read the glossary, and ask other students to observe whether they have mistakes in pronunciation. (3 min)

Pay attention to the pronunciation of the some particular words.

ii. Lead the whole class to read the words in the glossary. (2 min)

iii. The teacher gives certain information of the key words in the glossary. (16 min)

1) Arrange

v. to plan or make preparations for; to organize

Examples:

- ♣ I'm trying to arrange my work so that I can have a couple of days off next week.
- ♣ They arranged to have dinner the following month.
- ♣ I've already arranged with him to meet at the cinema.

Word formation

- a. arranged: an arranged marriage
- n. arrangement

Examples:

- ♣ They have made all the arrangements for a huge party.
- ♣ Arrangements were made to move the prisoners to another jail.

2) Construct.

v. to build; to put together different parts to form a whole

Examples:

- ♣ The company has won the contract to construct the new bridge.
- ♣ The crow constructs its nest out of sticks.
- ♣ You can also construct a story, a sentence, an argument or a theory.

Word Formation

- n. construction/constructor
- a. constructive
- ad. constructively

Examples:

- ♣ She works in the construction industry.
- ♣ She criticized my writing but in a way that was very constructive—I learned a lot from her.

3) Cultivate

v. to prepare (land) and grow crops on it, or to grow (a particular crop) E.g. To cross the border 穿越边界

Example:

- ♣ Most of the land there is too poor to cultivate.
- ♣ to cultivate a friendship/relationship/contact

Word Formation

- a. cultivated
- ♣ cultivated fields/soil
- ♣ a cultivated person: a person having a good education and knowing a lot and liking art, music and painting
- n. cultivation
- a. cultivable, cultivatable

4) Deadline

v. to go, often slowly, from a higher or better position to a lower or worse one

Examples:

- ♣ His interest in the project declined after his wife died.
- ♣ The party's popularity has declined in the opinion polls.

- ♣ They declined to tell me how they had got my address.

n. decline

Examples:

- ♣ We are pleased by the decline in the number of unemployed.
- ♣ She seemed to be recovering and then she went into a decline.
- ♣ Home cooking seems to be on the/in decline.

Differentiation

Incline/decline/recline

5) Dump

n. a place where people are allowed to leave their rubbish (also a rubbish dump)

Examples:

- ♣ I'm going to clear out the shed tomorrow and take everything I don't want to the dump.
- ♣ His room is a dump.

v. dump

to put down or drop something in a careless way; to get rid of

Examples:

- ♣ He came in with four shopping bags and dumped them on the table.
- ♣ Several old cars had been dumped near the beach.

6) Eliminate

v. to remove or take away

Examples:

- ♣ We eliminated the possibility that it could have been an accident because it was so well-timed.
- ♣ He was eliminated after/in the third round of the competition.

n. elimination

elimination of disease/pain

7) Enduring

a. continuing in existence; lasting for a long time

Examples:

- ♣ enduring memories
- ♣ This type of music has an enduring appeal.

v. endure

to experience and bear (sth. painful or unpleasant) calmly for a long time

Examples:

- ♣ We had to endure a nine-hour delay at the airport.
- ♣ The little boy found it difficult to endure spending his summer holidays with his uncle.

n. endurance

a. endurable

8) Eventually

ad. in the end; at last

Examples:

- ♣ Although she had been ill for a long time, it still came as a shock when she eventually died.
- ♣ Don't worry, he'll do it eventually, but he might take a long time to get round to it.
 - a. eventual: happening or existing at a later time or at the end

Examples:

- ♣ Although the original budget for the project was \$1 billion, the eventual cost is likely to be 50% higher.
- ♣ There are still many problems to be resolved, but we remain optimistic about an eventual agreement.
 - a. eventful: full of interesting or exciting events

Examples:

- ♣ We had quite an eventful journey—the police stopped us twice.
 - n. eventuality: something unpleasant or unexpected that might happen or exist in the future

Example:

- ♣ I'm looking for a travel insurance policy that will cover me for any eventuality.

9) Intellectual

a. of or connected with a person's powers of reasoning

n. intellect: the ability to think intelligently

Examples:

- ♣ intellectual property
 - ♣ I like detective stories and romances— nothing too intellectual.
- intellectual: n. a highly educated person whose interests are studying and other activities involve careful thinking and mental effort

The second period of class (45 min)

I . Warming up

Greeting Ss and review some key words in last period.

II .Glossary (25 min)

T: Continue to explain new words.

10) Issue

v. to produce or provide (sth. officially)

Examples:

- ♣ The office will be issuing permits on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
- ♣ A terrible scream issued from the room.
 - n. issuance

11) Manual

a. done with the hands

manual labor/work: work involved physical work rather than mental work

Examples:

- ♣ Computer-controlled robots are taking over manual jobs in many industries.
- ♣ 750 manual workers will lose their jobs as a result of company cutbacks.
- n. a book which gives you practical instructions on how to do sth. or how to use sth., such as a machine

Example:

- ♣ He learned how to mend a leaking pipe by reading a DIY manual.

12) Nourish

v. to provide with food in order to make them grow and keep them healthy

Examples:

- ♣ Children need plenty of good fresh food to nourish them.
- ♣ After an illness, nourish yourself on/with healthy soups.
- a. well-nourished
- a. nourishing
- n. nourishment

13) Patch

n. a small area which is different in some way from the area that surrounds it

Examples:

- ♣ There were lots of icy patches on the road this morning.
- to go through a bad/difficult/rough/sticky patch: to experience a temporarily difficult situation

Example:

- ♣ He's going through a bit of a rough patch at the moment.
- a. patchy

14) Pursue

v. a. to follow or search for in order to catch or kill
b. to try to achieve

Examples:

- ♣ The hunters spent hours pursuing their prey.
- ♣ He was killed by the driver of a stolen car who was being hotly pursued by the police.
- ♣ She is ruthless in pursuing her goals/aims.
- n. pursuer/pursuit

Examples:

- ♣ The robbers fled the scene of the crime, with the police in pursuit after them.
- n. pursuance
- ♣ In pursuance of his aims, he has decided to stand for parliament.

15) Survive

v. to continue to live or exist

Examples:

- ♣ Animals that have been reared in captivity can find it difficult to survive in the wild.
- ♣ They're struggling to survive on very little money.
- ♣ They were lucky to survive the accident.
 - a. survivable/surviving (before a noun)
 - n. survival/survivor

Examples:

- ♣ Her chances of survival as prime minister now look slim.
- ♣ He was the sole survivor of the plane crash.

16) Tend

v. to care for (sth. or sb.)

Examples:

- ♣ He carefully tended his sunflower plants all summer.
- ♣ The nurse gently tended the patients cuts and bruises.
- ♣ to tend to another customer (to deal with one's problems or needs)

17) Wither

v. a. to (cause to) become weak and dry and decay
b. to become weaker, often before disappearing completely

Examples:

- ♣ The hot dry wind withered the plants.
- ♣ She forgot to ask someone to water her plants while she was away over the summer and they withered (away) in the heat.
- ♣ Their hopes gradually withered away.
 - a. withered

Example:

- ♣ His hands were all withered from constant exposure to the wind and cold.

III. Word formation (Vocabulary) (15 min)

Teaching steps: This part is about suffixes. Tell Ss how to change the parts of speech by adding one or more letters to the head or end of the words. Get them to know prefix and suffix. At the same time, tell them how to change a verb into a noun by adding suffix to the verb and also add suffix to an Adj. in order to change it into Adv.

Noun suffixes :---al

Examples:

- ♣ to arrive—arrival
- ♣ to try—trial
- ♣ to refuse—refusal
- ♣ to deny—denial
- ♣ to survive—survival
- ♣ to rehearse—rehearsal

- ♣ renew--renewal
- ♣ withdraw--withdrawal
- ♣ dismiss--dismissal
- ♣ approve--approval
- ♣ disapprove—disapproval
- ♣ propose--proposal

IV. Assignment (5 min)

1. To memorize new words and expressions and their corresponding usage.
2. Preview the text and answer these questions on page 218 “Speaking” orally.

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The third period of class (45 min)

I. Review (15 min)

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

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

1. About author:

(1) Basic information

Nelson Mandela (1918—) Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country.

Since his triumphant release in 1990 from more than a quarter-century of imprisonment, Mandela has been at the center of the most compelling and inspiring political drama in the world. As president of the African National Congress and head of South Africa's anti-apartheid movement, he was instrumental in moving the nation toward multiracial government and majority rule. He is revered everywhere as a vital force in the fight for human rights and racial equality.

Mandela himself was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand and qualified in law in 1942. He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He went on trial for treason in 1956—1961 and was acquitted in 1961.

Mandela married Winnie in 1958. It was a love story, tempered tragically by the political ambitions of its two larger-than-life protagonists. He felt guilty for what Winnie had endured because of years of imprisonment. But Winnie and his family always came second to his other great love, the ANC and the liberation struggle.

In 1960, ANC was banned by the government, so Mandela began the underground activities. In 1963, when many fellow leaders of the ANC were arrested, Mandela was brought to stand trial with them for plotting to overthrow the government by violence. His statement from the dock received considerable international publicity.

(2) prison life and being-the -president

On June 12, 1964, eight of the accused, including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1964 to 1982, he was incarcerated at Robben Island Prison, off Cape Town; thereafter, he was at Pollsmoor Prison, nearby on the mainland.

During his years in prison, Nelson Mandela's reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance as the anti-apartheid movement gathered strength. He consistently refused to compromise his political position to obtain his freedom

Nelson Mandela was released on February 18, 1990. After his release, he plunged himself wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after the organization had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC.

In 1994, he was elected President of South Africa. In 1999, he stepped down from his post and gave his power to his successor.

2. Robben Island and Maximum Security Prison

Robben island is situated a mere 11km from Cape Town, in the middle of Table Bay, within clear sight of the city. It was on this island that Nelson Mandela was held prisoner for 18 years, much of it under hard labour. Prior to being a prison for political activists during the Apartheid era, the island was a leper colony. The island is now a museum and conservation area and was declared a World Heritage site in 1999.

The sprawling Robben Island Maximum Security Prison was built in the early 1960s. The prison was built over graves from the leper period with slate dug from the stone quarries by the prisoners themselves.

The Maximum Security Prison soon became known as the 'hell-hole' of apartheid. Nelson Mandela described it as 'without question the harshest, most iron-fisted outpost of the South African penal system'.

It became notorious worldwide for Spartan conditions and brutal treatment. The idea was to crush the opponents of apartheid and the ideas they stood for. Conditions were particularly bad in the first decade. However, by the mid-1970s conditions had improved. Growing resistance, and the Soweto uprising of 1976 started changing the balance of power in South Africa. There was also an increase in international pressure. Nevertheless Robben Island remained a place of deprivation and a symbol of apartheid's twisted racial ideology.

III Discussion on the structure of the text (10 mins)

The text can be conveniently divided into two parts.

In the first part (para . 1---8), It describes Mandela's gardening experience. It shows how Mandela takes this hobby as a survival strategy.

The second part (para . 9---11) goes further to explain the significance of his gardening experience, which has become a metaphor and gives him inspiration on how to be a good revolutionary leader and how to nourish important human relationship.

The fourth period of class (45 min)

I. Explanation of language points, including vocabulary and some phrases

in details of para.1 to para.3 (35min)

1. In early 1977, the authorities announced the end of manual labor and arranged some type of work for us to do in the courtyard, so we could spend our days in our section.

The authorities: the people or organization in charge. Here it refers to the prison authorities. Other frequently used expressions: city authorities, health authorities, police authorities, school authorities, local authorities, military authorities, etc

Announced the end of manual labor: (cultural note) In the past, Mandela and other political prisoners locked up on Robben Island were made to work in a quarry cutting stones, which was very hard manual labor.

So we could spend our days in our section: so we could work near our cells doing comparatively light work. "Section" here refers to the part of prison where Mandela and other political prisoners were kept.

2. The end of manual labor was liberating.

This arrangement not only freed the prisoners from hard manual labor, but also saved them long trips to and from the quarry so that they now had time and energy for things they were unable to do in the past.

Liberating: a present participle used as an adjective

Compare the present participle and past participle used as adjectives:

Present participle

He found the end of manual labor liberating.

I found Dickens' novel very interesting.

The news was very disappointing.

The result was a bit surprising.

Past participle

he felt liberated.

I was interested.

I felt very disappointed.

Everybody was surprised.

3. I could now spend the day... or preparing legal documents.

Practice the verb pattern "spend time doing sth" by eliciting responses to these questions:

How did Mandela spend his time in prison?

How did you spend last Sunday?

What did you do last night?

What does your father do now that he is retired?

What does a secretary do in a company?

Preparing legal documents: This shows that Mandela did not ask for a lawyer. He had decided to be his own lawyer.

4. ...to pursue what became two of my favorite hobbies on Robben Island.

Pursue: to continue trying to do or achieve sth over a long period of time

Eg. to pursue a career/ goal/ aim/ research/...

Favorite: (adj) best liked or most enjoyed

More examples:

Who is your favorite writer?

This is my favorite song.

Favorite: (n) 1) sth that you like more than others of the same kind; 2) sb who is liked and treated better than others

best liked or most enjoyed

Examples:

Would like more apple pies? it's your favorite.

His second daughter was her grandma's favorite.

5. To survive in prison one must develop ways to take satisfaction in one's daily life.

In order to keep alive in prison, you must do things that you can do there and that can

also make you feel happy in a way.

survive: to continue to live after an accident or war, or from an illness, or under extremely harsh conditions.

One: (formal) people in general, including yourself, any person

More examples:

Great works of literature make one think.

One never knows what the weather would be.

Note:

In everyday English, people usually use “you” rather than “one”.

Eg.

You know, you can be rich and unhappy.

If you smoke too much, you may harm your lungs.

Get satisfaction from / find satisfaction in / take satisfaction in or from sth: to feel happy or find pleasure in sth

More examples:

She finds great satisfaction in helping her neighbors to learn English.

The boy gets satisfaction from teaching his grandpa how to use the computer.

He used to take satisfaction in making fun of others. Now he knows better.

6. One can feel fulfilled by washing one clothes so that they are particularly clean, by sweeping a hallway so that it is empty of dust, by organizing one’s cell to save as much space as possible.

Pay attention to the three parallel prepositional phrases with “by”.

Feel fulfilled: to feel happy and satisfied because you are doing useful or important things.

Empty of sth: completely without sth

More examples:

The restaurant was almost empty of customers.

The street was empty of traffic.

Organize: to arrange thing so that they can be found or used easily and quickly; to put things in a particular order

More examples:

He spent some time organizing his bookcase at the weekend.

He organized the information he had collected for the essay.

7. ...one can find the same pride in doing small things...

Take/ find pride in (doing) sth: to feel very pleased about sth or ab

More examples:

The little town takes great pride in their recent achievements.

The children take pride in wearing school uniform.

8. ...they gave in

Give in to:to finally agree to what sb wants, after refusing for a period of time

More examples:

The factory finally gave in to the workers’ demand for a pay raise.

When you badly want a cigarette, don’s give in to it.

II. Assignment (10min)

1. review the grammar points
2. read the text
3. do the translation exercise on the book

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The fifth period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. review some key words and give examples.
2. review the content we have covered.

II. Explanation of language points, including vocabulary and some phrases in details of para.4 to para.7 (35min)

9. Garbage dump

A place where garbage (BrE rubbish) is taken and left

10. I had to remove a great many rocks to allow the plants room to grow

I have to take away a large number of rocks so that the plants have space to grow

Remove: to take away from a place; to get rid of; to force sb from an important position or dismiss sb from a job

Eg. she removed the cups and glasses from the table.

The school authorities removed (= got rid of) a few strict rules.

The Minister of Defense was removed from office.

A great many/ a good many/ very many: a great number of

Allow: to make it possible for sth to happen or sb to do/ have sth

More example:

Her job allows her much time to look after her baby.

His experience in the army allows him to handle dangerous situations firmly.

Room: space

Eg. there isn't enough room in the car for two more people.

This book takes up too much room in my bag.

11....some of my comrades joked that I was a miner at heart...

Some of my comrades said jokingly that I worked as if I were a miner.

Comrade: a close friend you have worked with, been in the military with, etc. Here "my comrades" refer to other ANC leaders who were also imprisoned on Robben Island.

At heart: basically; fundamentally. it is used to say what someone's basic character is. in the text, the phrase is used humorously.

More examples:

People say the in spite of his academic success, he is famer at heart.

Even at the age of eighty, he is young at heart. (he behaves and thinks like a much younger person.)

12. Hardy plants

Plants that can live through difficult conditions, such as a cold winter or a drought..

13. The authorities did not regret giving permission, for once the garden began to flourish, I often provided the warders with some of my best tomatoes and onions.

Regret doing sth: to feel sorry about sth you have done and wish that you have not done it

More examples:

He never regretted saying what he did at the meeting.

Some day, you will regret making this hasty decision.

Flourish: (of plants) to grow well and be healthy

More examples:

Keep the soil moist. that way the seedling will flourish.

Village markets have flourished in recent years. (figuratively, meaning “to develop well and be very successful”)

Provide sb with sth/ provide sth for sb

More examples:

The school provides its students with many elective courses.

This hospital provides 500 beds for in-patients.

Is it true that free lunches are provided for your staff?

14. While I have always enjoyed gardening, it was not until I was behind bars that I was able to tend my own garden..

Although I have always loved gardening, I didn't have a garden of my own until I was in prison.

while: although

be behind bars: to be in prison

tend: (formal, old-fashioned) look after sth/ sb

15. ...the university's manual labor requirement.

This sounds as if at the university, some kind of practical work done by hand was a requirement. this was not the same as manual labor in prison, which was forced, usually very hard..

16. ...I had neither the time nor the space to

Neither...nor: used when mentioning two things and both are not true or possible

More examples:

The film was neither interesting nor beautifully shot.

She had neither the desire nor the courage to try it.

He did it neither for money nor for fame.

Neither my brother nor I am interested.

17. I began to order books on gardening.

order: to ask for goods or service to be made, supplied or delivered

more examples:

He ordered a new desktop from the company's website.

Are you ready to order, sir? (at a restaurant)

We've ordered a taxi to take you to the airport.

18. through trial and error

A way of achieving an aim or solving a problem by trying a number of different methods and learning from the mistakes that you made

More examples:

We have found a solution through trial and error.

They changed their policies after trial and error.

The best way of learning to ride a bike is by trial and error.

19. for a time: refer to Note 20, Unit 9

More examples:

For a time he worked in a coalmine, then he decided to go to college.

For a time, I didn't know that what the trouble was, but then I realized.

The sixth period of class (45 mins)

I. Explanation of language points, including vocabulary and some phrases

in details of para.8 to para.11 (35mins)

20. enduring satisfactions: satisfaction that lasts for a very long time

More collocations: enduring charm/ memory/ popularity.

21. the sense of being the owner of the small patch of earth offered a small taste of freedom.

Being aware that you could grow whatever you wanted on a small piece of land enabled you to enjoy a small amount of freedom

Sense: a particular feeling about sth

More phrases:

The sense of being different from your peers, a deep sense of despair, the sense of being appreciated, a great sense of relief

More examples:

In the darkness, they felt a growing sense of danger.

To many electronic products give you an unpleasant sense of being their slave.

22. in some ways, I saw the garden as a metaphor for certain aspects of my life.

...I found handling certain aspects of my life is similar to tending a garden

See sth/sb as: to see sth/sb in a particular way; to regard sth as

More examples:

He sees the poem as a celebration of human love.

They saw themselves as a bridge to peace.

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar

Certain aspects of my life: this refers to what Mandela says in the last three paragraphs of this selection; his work as a national leader and the handling of human relationship in general. and of his marriage with Winnie in particular

23. leaders must also look after their garden; they, too, plant seeds, and then watch, cultivate, and harvest the results.

Mandela is here comparing his gardening with his responsibility as a national leader. As in gardening, in his struggle as ANC leader, he also has to plant seeds, and take care of what he has planted until in the end he harvests the results.

Note: here "garden", "plant seeds," ...are all used as metaphors. have the student explain what these words or phrases each symbolizes, or represents.

24. like gardeners, leaders must take responsibility for what they cultivate; they must

mind their work, try to drive back enemies, save what can be saved, and eliminate what can not succeed.

Mind their work: to take care of sth/ sb; to watch or be in charge of sth/ sb

More examples:

Who's going to mind the department office when Jane is on leave?

A lot of Grandparents in China are helping mind their grandchildren.

Save what can be saved, and eliminate what cannot succeed: Mandela seems to be talking about his relations with his comrades in general, and his relations with his wife in particular. When differences occur, a leader should always try to patch up/revolve/settle these differences. However, if these differences concern matters of principle and cannot be reconciled, a leader must resolutely part from those people, just as one has to eliminate the weeds in one's garden.

25. I wrote Winnie two letters about...deep red fruit.

The "beautiful tomato plant" and how Mandela "made it grow from a tender seedling to a strong plant that produced deep red fruit" obviously refer to his relationship with his wife. In paragraph 10, Mandela gives a specific example of how he tried to save his marriage but in vain by using a metaphor.

26. when it finally dies, I removed the roots from the soil, washed them, and buried them in a corner of the garden.

By telling Winnie what he did with the dead tomato plant in detail, Mandela wanted her to know he cared about their marriage and felt very sorry about their worsening relationship.

27. ...either through some mistake or lack of care, the plant began to wither and decline, and nothing I did would bring it back to health.

Mandela seemed to feel that he was partly responsible for the way his relationship with his wife had declined, and that was why he did what he could to save their marriage. But he felt that their marriage probably wouldn't survive.

28. I told her this small story at great length.

I told her the story about the potato plant in great detail.

At length:

1) for a long time

Eg. we discussed this problem at length.

2) in a full and complete way, in detail

Eg. the book discusses the topic at length.

3) (literary) after a long time, finally, in the end, at last

Eg. at length, the boy got permission from his parents to make a trip to Tibet on his own.

29. I do not know what she read into that letter.

I do not know how she understood that letter. (I hope she understood why I told her the story of the tomato plant.)

Read into sth: to think that an action, remark or situation has a particular importance or meaning, other when this is not true.

More examples:

Don't read too much into her remarks (= her remarks do not have the meaning or importance you think they have.)

---what do you read into the Vice President's speech?

--- he's going to run for the President?

II. Discussion and summary (9 min)

1. ask students the questions to help them understand para. 4-11

Give them 5 min to discuss and then ask them to present their answers.

Questions for Comprehension (Details)

See textbook P7

III. Assignment (1min)

1. review the grammar points

2. read the text

3. do exercise on the book, esp. the exercise of translation

教学后记

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