

教 案

授课章节	Lesson One — Your College Years		
本（章）节 授课方式	课堂讲授（√） 实践课（ ）	教学时数	12
授 课 要 点	本 （ 章 ） 节 教 学 目 标	<p>Teaching objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a clear understanding toward what students will experience in their “college years”. 2. To learn some conversational words and some useful sentence structures. 3. To learn the neat writing arrangement of the author. 4. Grammatically, to master 1) the conjunction <i>while</i>; 2) parallel structure 	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to the Text: Introduction: warm-up for the new semester 2. Questions to help comprehension and appreciation. 3. Think about what will happen in your college years. 4. Parallel construction and its grammatical form 5. The special use of some sentence structure. 	
思 考 题 或 作 业	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How would you describe the author’s style? Is it formal or informal? Is it serious or humorous? 2. Have you learned anything from this essay? What do you want to achieve in your following college years? 3. Exercises relating to word-building(word formation, anonyms, synonyms) 4. Exercises on key grammatical points. 5. Translation exercises on the key sentence patterns or phrases. 		

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

1. To arouse Ss' interest about the topic.
2. To get Ss to talk about their college years.
3. To get Ss to learn some useful and important words;

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Difficulties and Importance:

1. To conclude and collect the words and phrases.
2. To ask students to think the importance of college years.
3. To improve the student's ability of word-building..

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Warming-up

1. Warm-up Questions

As a sophomore, what is your general impression of college?

many opportunities for one to explore the unknown

experiencing a lot

making lifelong friends

enjoying various kinds of activities

developing one's personal interests

meeting outstanding scholars

keeping a good balance and laying a solid foundation

Have you had any psychological problems ever since you entered college?

loneliness

confusion

frustration

jealousy

a sense of inferiority

feeling pressure

...

psychological problems abound on campus

2. Invite Ss to say what they know about his or her college years

Myths and Facts Regarding College Experience

College years are times of significant transition and challenge for an individual. Transition simply means change. Higher levels of anxiety are always experienced by people who are in a state of transition regardless of whether the change is perceived as good or bad. The following are some of the myths vs. the facts regarding college experience.

Myth 1: College years are the best years of one's life.

Fact 1: While college years are memorable and enjoyable, they can also be among the most stressful and anxious times. One is faced with constant evaluation from his professors. Personal and parental expectations are always on his mind. Financial stress is often a way of life. Career decisions, various relationships and the move toward independence are also common issues. Making these the best years of one's life involves developing an approach that is proactive and includes a support network.

Myth 2: Students experiencing stress or anxiety are unprepared to handle the rigors of college.

Fact 2: College and university environments are designed to be challenging academically, personally and socially. Stress and anxiety, among other emotions, are natural by-products of the accelerated pace of learning and growth. It is not a matter of whether or not we experience these unpleasant feelings but rather, a matter of how we manage these emotions.

Myth 3: A good student does not need assistance during his/her college experience.

Fact 3: Many students come to college with the belief that to ask for help is a sure sign of inadequacy. In fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. Your college or university has an abundance of resources available to you, for which you are paying through tuition or fees. So become familiar with and make use of the campus resources, especially when you need assistance.

Myth 4: I am the only one that doesn't have it all.

Fact 4: As you walk on campus and observe other students, it appears that everyone else is so sure of himself. Everyone else has friends. Everyone else has direction. Everyone else is confident. Everyone else is without troubles or hassles. This misperception is common among college students. It has its roots in one of our more powerful social norms. We all wear a "public mask" to protect a certain social image. This "public mask" communicates a sense of self-assuredness to those with whom we come in contact. It often belies the inner turmoil that we all experience from time to time.

The above are just some of the myths versus facts concerning college experiences. Can you think of any other myths? Have a discussion with your classmates about their truths.

3. Brief introduction to the author.

BOB HARTMAN has been working for over twelve years as a performance storyteller for children. He's been using his dynamic and interactive style to entertain audiences on both sides of the Atlantic.

Bob's program combines traditional folk tales from around the world, retold in his fresh, inimitable style, with his own stories. He loves to help children (and adults!) create their own stories on the spot. He runs practical workshops for adults who want to improve their storytelling skills. Whatever the occasion, Bob's storytelling sessions are always exciting, engaging and, above all, interactive!

Interview with Bob Hartman

What do you do for a living?

'I've been writing books since I was a child, and am now a professional storyteller, which means that I visit schools, festivals, bookshops all around the country, putting on shows and running workshops for both children and adults. As well as writing, I'm a pastor of a church.'

How did you start writing?

'My brother, Tim loved puppets. When he was 9, he asked me to write him a script. I jumped at the chance and soon we were putting on shows regularly. I was usually the narrator and Tim did the puppets. I soon learned first hand what it was that made an audience laugh.'

Erik H. Erikson

Erik H. Erikson (1902—1994), was a German-born American psychoanalyst whose writings on social psychology, individual identity, and the interactions of psychology with history, politics, and culture influenced professional approaches to psychosocial problems and attracted much popular interest. He was most famous for his work on refining and expanding

Freud's theory of developmental stages.

ERIKSON'S DEVELOPMENT STAGES

Infant

Trust vs Mistrust

基本信任和不信任的心理冲突

Needs maximum comfort with minimal uncertainty
to trust himself/herself, others, and the environment

Toddler

Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

自主与害羞和怀疑的冲突

Works to master physical environment while maintaining
self-esteem

Preschooler

Initiative vs Guilt

主动对内疚的冲突

Begins to initiate, not imitate, activities; develops
conscience and sexual identity

School-Age Child

Industry vs Inferiority

勤奋对自卑的冲突

Tries to develop a sense of self-worth by refining skills

Adolescent

Identity vs Role Confusion

自我同一性和角色混乱的冲突

Tries integrating many roles (child, sibling, student, athlete, worker) into a self-image under
role model and peer pressure

Young Adult

Intimacy vs Isolation

亲密对孤独的冲突

Learns to make personal commitment to another as
spouse, parent or partner

Middle-Age Adult

Generativity vs Stagnation

生育对自我专注的冲突

Seeks satisfaction through productivity in career, family, and civic interests

Older Adult

Integrity vs Despair

自我调整与绝望期的冲突

Reviews life accomplishments, deals with loss and preparation for death

Gender identity

By the age of 2 to 3 years, almost everyone has a firm conviction that "I am male" or "I am female." Yet even if maleness and femaleness develop normally, persons must still develop a sense of masculinity or femininity.

Gender identity, according to Robert Stoller, "connotes psychological aspects of behavior related to masculinity and femininity." He considers gender social and sex biological: "Most often the two are relatively congruent, that is, males tend to be manly and females womanly." But sex and gender may develop in conflicting or even opposite ways.

Gender identity results from an almost infinite series of cues derived from experiences with family members, teachers, friends, and coworkers and from cultural phenomena. Physical characteristics derived from a person's biological sex--such as physique, body shape, and physical dimensions--interrelate with an intricate system of stimuli, including rewards and punishment and parental gender labels, to establish gender identity.

Thus formation of gender identity arises from parental and cultural attitudes, the infant's external genitalia, and a genetic influence, which is physiologically active by the sixth week of fetal life. Even though family, cultural, and biological influences may complicate establishment of a sense of masculinity or femininity, persons usually develop a relatively secure sense of identification with their biological sex--a stable gender identity.

Step 2. Vocabulary

1. Familiarize Ss with the proper names and the pronunciation of some words; (5Min)

2. Analyze the important words and let Ss practice using these phrases. (45Min)

1. occur

事故发生在五点钟。The accident occurred at five o'clock.

这种植物不能在这里生存。Such plants don't occur here.

我想到一个主意。An idea occurred to me.

If any difficulties _____, you can call me for help.

- A. arise
- B. happen
- C. occur
- D. take place

本题是近义词辨析题。【详细解答】arise 用于问题、困难、责任、争吵等的发生出现; occur, happen, take place 用于事故、事情、变化等发生、产生。

It occurs to sb. to-info / that (p1) : it dawns on sb that, it strikes sb that/how/as

It never occurred to me that Brad Pitt and Jennifer Aniston could get divorced.

A smart idea occurred to me.

His name simply did not occur to my mind.

It never occurs to him to help the poor and the old.

Dawn on/upon sb(p1):begin to appear; grow clear (to the mind);

The chilling truth began to dawn on him.
It has just dawned on me that I can do it if I believe I can.
It gradually dawned on me that I still had talent and ought to run again.

Passage of Our Life (p1)

fertilized egg with DNA code

embryo 胚胎

fetus 胎儿

newborn

infant / child

Teenager (infml)/ adolescent (p1)

adult (grown-up, infml) / youth / prime 盛年

middle-aged

pensioner

old-aged / elderly / senile

senior citizen / the state of infirmity

Go through(P2): experience, undergo, suffer

During this time, NEW ORLEANS is going through turmoil. The government has opened two more giant centers for victims of Hurricane Katrina.

Other uses of 'go through'

I don't think this plan will go through the Security Council.

(be accepted by)

We have gone through all these documents.

(go over carefully from beginning to end)

It's too late to back out(收回, 停止不干). We just have to go through with it.

(do it because you have promised or planned to do it, even though you are no longer sure you want to do it)

The deal did not go through.

to be concluded

Let's go through the arguments again.

to discuss in detail

The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief.

to search

It did not take Albert very long to go through his inheritance.

to consume; use up

After performing a successful operation, the doctor at last pulled the patient _____ .

A. back

B. in

C. up

D. through

pull through

1) to make sth. or sb. through by pulling

The eye of the needle is too small and I can't pull the thread through.

2) to survive a difficult or dangerous situation

That newly liberated country is going to have a rough time, but it will pull through.

3) to recover or help to recover from illness

He was badly injured in the accident, but the doctors made every effort to pull him through.

Endeavor 尝试, 试图

He endeavored after more fame and wealth.

They endeavored to make her happy, but in vain.

名词 n. 努力, 尽力

He is earnest in his endeavors. 他热心努力。

Shop assistants should do their best endeavors to give the customers satisfaction.

Cf. strive / make great efforts

Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients' wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should _____ to involve patients in their own medical care decisions.

- A. enforce
- B. enhance
- C. endeavor
- D. endow

perceive

She has perceived the danger.

I can't perceive any difference between these coins

I perceived that I could not make him change his mind.

Did you perceive anyone entering the laboratory?

Soon the boy perceived the snake to be a dead one.

I can't _____ any difference between these two pictures.

- A. decisive
- B. perceive
- C. deceive
- D. precise

Expected noises are usually more _____ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.

- A. manageable
- B. controllable
- C. tolerable
- D. perceivable

Perceive

Conceive

Receive

Deceive

Independent vs. dependent

To be independent from\of (P3)

Eg: be independent of one's parents 不依赖父母而自立

To be dependent on

Eg: She is completely dependent on her daughter for money.

她花的钱完全靠从她女儿那里得到。

Pursue (p3): to proceed along

Pursue a college education 继续深造

Pursue further education / studies

Pursue a peace policy

Pursue a plan / topic

in pursuit of 追求,寻求

In the past most bus drivers have been men, but today the number of women _____ this field is climbing.

- A. devoting
- B. engaging
- C. registering
- D. pursuing

pursue 此处意为"从事",符合本题题意。engage 表示"从事,忙于"时则应与 in 搭配; devote 一词的常用搭配为 devote oneself (sth.) to 意为"献身于,致力于"; register 意为"登记,注册",因此 D 为正确选项。

paraphrase

It may be heightened by their choice to pursue a college education.(3)

If they choose to go to college to continue their education, they will face an even more serious struggle between the desire to be independent and the need to depend on the financial support of their parents.

Counsel: formal use (p4)

He had always been able to count on her wise counsel. (n. advice fml.) 劝告; 建议

The prime minister was right to counsel caution about military intervention. (v. advise)

The doctor counsels her to take various treatments of cancer. (her taking)

Singleton's counsel said that he would appeal after the trial. (n. lawyer 辩护律师,法律顾问)

I would _____ you not to involve in this matter.

- A. council
- B. counsel
- C. declare
- D. console

本题是形近词辨析题。【详细解答】counsel 意为劝告,忠告;而 council 意为政务会,理事会等,是名词;declare 意为宣称,console 意为安慰,安抚。

Counsel vs. Consult

After _____ with her daughter and manager she decided to take over the factory. consulting

He is acting on the basis of a _____. (consultancy)

He will need medical help and ___ to overcome the tragedy. (counseling)

My advisers ___ my doing nothing. (counsel)

Observe v. a. to see or notice; watch carefully b. to say by way of comment

Examples:

The accused was observed trying to force the lock of the door.

Some scientists observed that global warming is not necessarily related to human activities.

They faithfully observed the rules.

说; 评述, 评论(与 on, upon 连用)

All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments.

- A. obey
- B. conform
- C. concede
- D. observe

conform 意为“遵守”, 后接 to; obey 亦有“遵守”的意思, 却无 obey to 的搭配; concede to sb. 意为“向某人让步”; observe 意为“遵守”时, 为及物动词, 不与 to 搭配。

distinct

distinct 意思是“分明的”、“明了的”、“清楚的”(well-marked, clearly defined or easily discernible)。distinct 还可用以表示“截然不同的”、“有区别的”意味。

The photo you took in Hong Kong Cultural Centre is not distinct enough.

She has a distinct pronunciation.

There is a distinct smell of smoke in my room.

This picture is distinct from that.

The twins have distinct personalities.

distinctive

distinctive 意思是“表示差别的”、“有特色的”、“与众不同的”(marking or showing a difference)。

Can you find the distinctive watermarks of this stamp?

Pupils in Hong Kong usually have distinctive badges on their school uniforms.

在香港, 小学生的校服上常戴有颇具特色的徽章。

His speech was careful and _____ but his words seemed to make no sense.

- A. distinct
- B. distinctive
- C. distinguishable
- D. distinguished

distinct 意为“明显的, 清楚的; 清晰的”; distinctive 意为“有特色的”; distinguishable 意为“可辨别的”; distinguished 意为“卓越的, 杰出的”。

3. Memorize and learn these new words by heart. (5 Min.)

Step 3. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. The teacher check the usage of some new words either by asking Ss to translate sentences or by asking them to make up sentences. (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to preview the text and review the words so that they will be prepared for the dictation.

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

To get Ss to learn some useful and important words;

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Difficulties and Importance:

1. To conclude and collect the words and phrases.
2. To improve the student's ability of word-building..

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Dictation

Step 2. Vocabulary

1. Familiarize Ss with the proper names and the pronunciation of some words;

2. Analyze the important words and let Ss practice using these phrases.

Handle v. a. to touch, lift or turn with the hands

b. to operate with the hands

c. to manage, control or cope with

d. to buy and sell

Examples:

This box contains delicate china. Please handle with care.

This computer is easy to handle.

We have to handle the relationship between our two countries carefully.

This shop does not handle imported goods.

First, there is functional independence, which involves the capability of individuals to take care of practical and personal affairs, such as handling finances, choosing their own wardrobes, and determining their daily agenda. (4)

Other people's advice would be _____ valuable to him who is at present at his wit's end.

- A. exceedingly
- B. exclusively
- C. extensively
- D. excessively

他一筹莫展，别人的建议对他来说极为宝贵。【试题分析】此题考查副词的词义。【详细解答】exceedingly 意为“特别，极为”，符合本题题意。excessively 意为“过度，过分地”，常含有贬义；extensively 作“广泛地，广阔地”讲；exclusively 意为“唯一地，只”。因此 A 为正确选项。

A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions and events.

- A. in response to
- B. in favor of
- C. in contrast to
- D. in excess of

大部分人类活动，特别是与周围环境有关的活动，是对各种情况或事件的反应。【难点】in response 意为“反应”；in favour of 意为“赞成，主张”；in contrast to 意为“与…形成对照”；in excess of

4.伸出, 突出; 表达特点

The audience disliked the film thoroughly and were ____ by whistling and stamping their feet.

- A. protecting
- B. protesting
- C. projecting
- D. proposing

protest 意为“抗议, 提出异议; 反对”, 后接 against; protect 意为“保护, 保卫”; project 意为“计划, 规划”; propose 意为“提议, 提出”。

Relate to

She doesn't relate very well to her mother.

I can't relate to his ideas at all.

These proposals relate only to agricultural land.

relate sth to/with sth: connect (two things) in thought or meaning; associate sth with sth

She related to them how it happened.

He related the whole story to us.

relate sth to sb: tell sb sth

in/with relation to: as regards; concerning

Examples:

I have a lot to say in relation to that affair.

We can ____ the two islands with a bridge.

- A. unite
- B. connect
- C. relate
- D. combine

我们可以用桥将两座岛屿联接起来。【难点】connect 意为“连接; 与…衔接”; unite 意为“结合; 团结”; relate 意为“把…与…联系起来”; combine 意为“结合; 联合; 化合”。

Bounce Vi. (球)弹起, 弹回

The football bounced off the goalpost.

2. (人)跳(起); 跃; 蹦蹦跳跳[Q]

Upon hearing shouts of "Help", he bounced out of the house.

3. (支票)被拒付而退还给开票人

Her check has bounced.

The tenant must be prepared to decorate the property ____ the terms of the agreement.

- A. with regard to
- B. in relation to
- C. in accordance with
- D. provided by

房客必须根据协议条款作好装修房产的准备。【难点】with regard to 意为“有关, 关于”; in relation to 意为“与…相关”; in accordance with 意为“根据, 按照”; provided by 不是习语搭配。根据题意, 应选 C)。

bounce

N

弹,反弹;跳,跃[C]

He got on the bus in a single bounce.

2. 弹力,弹性[U]

The ball has lost its bounce

Dejected(p5): miserable or unhappy, esp because of being disappointed

Everyone has days when he feels dejected or down.

Deject vs. reject

He looked _____ when the board _____ his plan of a meeting.

dismay

With/ in dismay

To one's dismay

Fill sb. with dismay

One of the effects of acid rain is that it causes plants to _____.

- A. contract
- B. shrink
- C. thrive
- D. wither

酸雨的影响之一就是导致植物枯萎。【难点】wither 意为“枯萎；凋谢”；contract 意为“(金属，肌肉等)收缩，缩小”；shrink 意为“(布料)缩水”；thrive 意为“兴旺，成长”。

3. Memorize and learn these new words by heart. (5 Min.)

Step 3. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. The teacher check the usage of some new words either by asking Ss to translate sentences or by asking them to make up sentences. (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to preview the text and review the words so that they will be prepared for the dictation.

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

1. To get Ss to learn some useful and important words;
2. To get Ss to learn the structure of this article

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Difficulties and Importance:

1. To conclude and collect the words and phrases.
2. To improve the student's ability of word-building..
3. To divide this passage into three parts.

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Dictation

Step 2. Vocabulary

1. Familiarize Ss with the proper names and the pronunciation of some words;

externalize 使客观化, 使具体化

要让广东文化资源闪烁光芒,必须以产业的眼光来审视其巨大的价值,将广东的地域文化特色附加于产品上,让产品体现出独有的地域文化附加值,使广东经济的发展从宏观上到微观上拥有独特、丰满的内容。

model for

Model for sb. : set an example to sb.

The famous figure was modelled by the students.

Angela is modeling an attractive blue silk dress.

Rebel against

The woman was a rebel against feudal ethics.

Young people are more likely to rebel against old traditions.

Prejudice against

Hostility toward or prejudice against Jews or Judaism.

反犹太主义对犹太人或犹太教思想敌视或抱有偏见

caution against

警惕...

prejudice against

对...的偏见

complaint against

控诉...

Affirm: (p8) formal

State firmly and publicly 肯定,断言,申明

The European Union has repeatedly affirmed that it's in agreement with the Americans on this point.

He expressed his affirmation of the plan on the meeting.

Prove sth. true 证实,确认,批准=confirm

Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion.

The council confirmed the decision.

evaluate

estimate: 通常指由个人作出的主观估价;(对距离、价值、数目、大小、重量、费用等的)估计, 估算

appraise: 指以专家身份作了最终精确的估价。

assess: 原意指对为确定交多少税而估计, 引申指通过估价以便更好利用。

evaluate: 与 appraise 相似, 指使判断绝对准确, 但多用于对人物的某方面的评价, 很少用于评价某物的市场价值。

value: 侧重指一般人对某物的价值或价格所作的估计;重视

Before the project was started, we asked the designer to give us an _____ of the cost of building such a museum.

- A. estimate
- B. evaluation
- C. assessment
- D. announcement

在项目开工前, 我们请设计者为建这样一座博物馆估计一下成本。【试题分析】此题考查名词词义。

【详细解答】estimate 此处意为"出价, 估价", 符合本题题意, 而 assessment 意为"估计, 估税, 评定"; announcement 作"宣布, 宣告"讲, evaluation 则意为"估价, 评价"。因此 A 为正确选项。

All experts agree that the most important consideration with diet drugs is carefully _____ the risks and benefits.

- A. weighing
- B. valuing
- C. evaluating
- D. distinguishing

Key: A

Be aware of (p8): know about

He was well aware of what was undergoing secretly inside the league.

Those swimmers should have been aware of the danger near the shores of this area.

process

Processed food

In the process of

Proceed

procedure

Last of all(p9)

First and foremost

Second...

Last but not least

appoint

1. To select or designate to fill an office or position:

They appointed her the chief operating officer of the company.

2. To fix or set by authority or by mutual agreement:

We will appoint a date for the examination.

3. To furnish; equip:

a house that is comfortably appointed.

任命, 委派:

约定, 指定:

装设; 布置:

In a different light(p9):see differently from other perspectives

Examples:

After I took that course, I began to see the world in a different light.

What he did made us see him in a different light.

The truth is unlikely to be brought to light by the promised enquiry. (come to light)

In the light of this information it is now possible to identify a number of key issues.

(by the help of 借助,按照,根据)

A new approach offers an answer, and may shed / cast light on an even bigger question.

(帮助说明某事物)

for certain: ad. certainly; definitely; no doubt

Examples:

He is probably an accountant. I don't know for certain.

I can't say for certain how much this car will cost. It must be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand yuan.

Contribute v. a. to join with others in giving help, money, etc.

b. to help to cause or produce

Attribute n. a quality or feature of sb./sth. v. to say or believe that sth. is the result of a particular thing

He was very much interested in the work of charities, and made a regular _____ to them.

- A. dedication
- B. fellowship
- C. hospitality
- D. contribution

他对慈善事业很感兴趣, 并定期作些捐赠。【难点】contribution 意为“捐款, 贡献; 捐助”, make a contribution to 是动词短语, 意为“向...捐款”; dedication 意为“献身; 献身精神”; fellowship 意为“伙伴关系; 友情; 友谊”; hospitality 意为“友好款待; 好客; 殷勤”。

Many automobile accidents were _____ careless driving.

- A. attributed to
- B. resulted in
- C. contributed to
- D. raised from

许多汽车交通事故都起因于莽撞驾车。【难点】attribute to 意为“把...归因于”; contribute to 意为“有助于, 促成”; result in 意为“导致, 结果造成”; raise from 不是固定搭配。

2. Familiarize Ss with word-building

Prefix-de, pro

Root-ject, volv, gen

Suffix-ogy, al

3. Memorize and learn these new words by heart. (5 Min.)

Step 3. Structure

Part 1 (para. 1)

Many key changes happen to college students during their college years.

Part 2 (paras.2---9):

The key changes involve the following: identity crisis, the independence/dependence struggle, establishment of sexual identity, affection giving and receiving, internalization of religious faith, values and morals, development of new ways to organize and use knowledge, a new understanding of the world and himself/herself

Part 3 (para. 10):

Conclusion.

Step 4. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. The teacher check the usage of some new words either by asking Ss to translate sentences or by asking them to make up sentences. (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to review the text and review the words so that they will be prepared for the dictation.

Text Appreciation

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

1. To get Ss to analyze this text;
2. To get Ss to learn developing paragraph by examples

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Difficulties and Importance:

Develop paragraph by examples

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Dictation

Step 2. Text Analysis

1. Theme of the text

College is designed to be a time of changes for students. Threatening the changes may be, they contribute to young adults' growth and maturity. College students are experiencing a lot. Not only are they being introduced to new people and new knowledge, but they are also acquiring new ways of assembling and processing information. They are also proudly growing in their understanding of themselves, others and the world.

2. Review the structure of this text

Relevant questions:

1. Question: How do college students go through an identity crisis at college? What factors may influence identity? Mentioned in Para. 2

Students endeavor to find out who they are and what their strengths and weaknesses are. They want to know how other people perceive themselves as well.

Identity may be influenced by genes, environment and opportunities.

2. In fact, it may be heightened by their choice to pursue a college education.

Question: What does "it" refer to here?

For reference: "it" refers to the independence/dependence struggle. Into the later adolescence stage, young adults tend to become less dependent on, even independent from their parents. For those who choose to enter the work world, they may become financially independent from their parents, while for others entering into college, the struggle seems stronger for they still need their parents' support, say for money.

3. Question: According to Jeffery A. Hoffman's observation, there are four distinct aspects to psychological separation from one's parents. What are they? How do you understand them?

1. Functional independence.
2. Attitudinal independence.
3. Emotional independence.
4. Freedom from "excessive guilt, anxiety, mistrust, responsibility, inhibition, resentment, and anger in relation to the mother and father."

4.Question: What may be one of the most stressful matters college students experience according to the

author? How do you understand it?

Establishing their sexual identity. It includes relating to the opposite sex and projecting their future roles as men or women.

5. I was relating to my father in a different way.

Question: What are the differences between the ways “I” related to “my” father in the past and at present? What type of change does the example reflect?

In the past “I” was encouraged by “my” father; now “I” was encouraging him.

The example reflects the change that college students are learning how to give and receive affection in the adult world.

6. These religious, moral, and ethical values that are set during the college years often last a lifetime.

Question: What makes it possible for these values to last a lifetime?

During college years, the young adults have the opportunity to decide for themselves what beliefs, values, and morals they are going to accept. These values are inclined to be internalized

7. **Question:** What is the significance of the college academic life according to paragraph 8?

College academic life is a challenge. All students should be aware of how they react to new knowledge and new ways of learning, how they process the knowledge presented to them, and how they organize this knowledge

8. **Question:** How do college students become world citizens?

At college, the young adults have good chances to meet people from different cultures. By interacting with them, they are introduced to new ways of life. They begin to understand life in different ways. By doing these, they experience a new understanding of the world and themselves.

Further discussion

What does the author mean by developmental changes?

Have you had any identity crisis yourself?

What does the author mean by independence/ dependence struggle?

How can college students establish their sexual identity?

What does the author mean by “internalizing” religious faith, values, and morals?

What does the author mean when he talks about “gathering, processing, assembling, applying, and evaluating” information? Why is this point so important?

3. How to develop paragraph by examples?

A statement which is very general is seldom impressive or convincing. It is usually necessary to give examples to prove, illustrate, or clarify a general statement. We may be too used to saying “for instance” or “for example” to realize that we are using a certain method for developing a topic

Developing paragraphs by examples

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 8

Paragraph 9

What statements do the examples respectively support?

Other ways of developing paragraphs?

Developing by time

Developing by process

Developing by space

Developing by detail

Developing by generalization

Developing by comparison and contrast

Developing by cause and effect

Developing by classification

Developing by definition

Writing Devices

Parallel structure

Antithesis

Step 3. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. Review: How to develop a paragraph? (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to review the Text Appreciation and finish Exercise Vocabulary part.

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

To get Ss to review some useful and important words through exercise.

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1 Word Building

1. Prefix—de, pro
2. Root—ject, volv, gen
3. Suffix—ogy, al

de- 向下, 减少, 除去, 离开, 否定

decrease 减少	degrade 使降级	devalue 使贬值	decolour 漂白
desalt 除去盐分	decompose 使分解	decentralize 使分散	decelerate 使减速

-fin(i)-, -finit- 结束, 界限

confine 限制, 禁闭	define 下定义, 规定	definite 限定的	finite 有限的
infinite 无限的	infinity 无限, 无穷大	semifinal 半决赛 (的)	
affinity 密切关系; 共鸣			

pro- 向前; 支持; 代理

proceed 前进; 着手	progress 进步	pro-British 亲英派的	promote 促进
pro-consul 代理领事	provoke 激怒, 招惹	project 投射	propel 推进

-jac(t)-, -ject- 投, 射

abject 凄惨的, 可怜的	adjacent 毗邻的, 邻近的	deject 使沮丧, 使气馁
eject 逐出, 排斥	inject 注射, 注入	object 反对
projective 投影的, 突出的	subject 使服从, 使遭受	

-volv-, -volut- 旋转

evolve 发展, 演化	involve 包缠, 包含	revolve (使) 旋转
intervolve 缠绕; 使互卷	devolve 转移, 移交 (工作, 职务)	evolution 旋转
revolution 革命	voluble 易旋转的; 健谈的	

-gen-, -generat- 生 (殖)

generate 使发生, 产生	genetic 遗传学的	genital 生殖的	genius 天才
ingenious 机灵的	congenial 同族的, 同类的, 相宜的	eugenic 优生学的	
progenitor 祖先			

-ogy- 学 (科)

zoology 动物学	geology 地理学	ecology 生态学	sociology 社会学
biology 生物学	archeology 考古学	physiology 生理学	psychology 心理学

-al的 (形容词后缀)

Parental: parental care;

Occupational: occupational disease;

Experimental: experimental work;

Educational: educational policy;

Cultural: cultural gap;

organizational: organizational skills;

environmental: environmental protection

conversational: conversational style

natural: natural selection;

personal: personal preference

Step 2 Check the answer to exercise

1. Translate the following expressions.

Into English

Define the word

resent the treatment

frustrate the students

Declare war

evaluate the result

perform one's duty

Narrow the gap

expand business

present the facts

Into Chinese

1. 认识自己的优缺点
2. 进入职场
3. 学会管理个人财务
4. 凡事都得请父母做主
5. 为我们将来如何扮演男人或女人的角色作准备
6. 逐步培养和建立自己的宗教信仰、道德和价值观念
7. 学会选择着装
8. 确定个人身份
9. 怀疑并反抗就观点
10. 向权威叫板和挑战

2. Fill in the blanks

1. occurrence, occur
2. applied, applicants, pursuits, occurring
3. involves, handled, handling, pursue
4. observant, occurrence
5. observation, observed, occur
6. handle, occurred
7. observe, application
8. occurred, involvement
9. observers, handled
10. observation

3. Translate the following sentences into English

1. He is so devoted to his research that it never occurs to him that he will soon have to retire.
2. Many people have observed that, without effective checks, we all have a tendency to abuse our power.
3. Some countries refuse to get involved in this dispute and they resent any foreign interference.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.(P15

)

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

C B C A C D A B D A

Step 3. Sentence Paraphrase

1. Has it ever dawned on you that certain developmental changes will occur in your life as you move from adolescence to young adulthood? (1)

psychological term which refers to the physiological and behavioral changes throughout the lifespan

1. It was clear enough what she meant.
2. It is said that he is doing fine at school.
3. He was an old man, and it did not matter much where he lived.

2. During this time, students are going through an identity crisis and are endeavoring to find out who they are and what their strengths and weaknesses are. (2)

It refers to the difficulties, confusions and anxieties that you go through during adolescence when you are not sure who you really are and what your purpose in life is.

3. ... identity is determined by genetic endowment (what is inherited from parents), shaped by environment, and influenced by chance events. (2)

Who we are is determined by three things: first, our genes, or what our parents have given us, our legacy; second, environment; third, luck or opportunities.

4. It may be heightened by their choice to pursue a college education. (3)

If they choose to continue their education, they will face an even more serious struggle between the desire to be independent and the need to depend on the financial support of their parents.

5. First, there is functional independence, which involves the capability of individuals to take care of practical and personal affairs, such as handling finances, choosing their own wardrobes, and determining their daily agenda. (4)

independence in handling everyday life situations; the ability to solve practical problems

Step 4. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. Review: How to develop a paragraph? (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to review the Text Appreciation and finish Exercise Grammar part.

教学内容与组织安排

Teaching Goals:

1. To get Ss to learn some paraphrase;
2. To get Ss to learn some grammatical points;
3. Extension.

Teaching Method:

1. Task-based methodology
2. Communicative Approach

Difficulties and Importance:

1. Paraphrases.
2. Grammar

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Sentence Paraphrase

6. Hoffman defines this process as “freedom from an excessive need for approval, closeness, togetherness, and emotional support in relation to the mother and father.” (4)

no longer having something you do not want

7. Children need their parents to tell them what to do or not to do. They also need to be close to their parents and receive encouragement, love, all kinds of emotional support which give them strength. But when they grow up, they no longer have the same needs like babies

8. Probably one of the most stressful matters for young college students is establishing their sexual identity, which includes relating to the opposite sex and projecting their future roles as men or women. (5)

1. What he likes is playing chess after supper.

2. Reading is The main thing is getting there in time.

3. learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that.

9. Probably nothing can make students feel lower or higher emotionally than the way they are relating to whomever they are having a romantic relationship with. (5)

10. When students are in a romantic relationship with the opposite sex, they are most likely to feel unhappy or happy emotionally

1. I cannot agree with you more.

2. There is nothing cheaper.

No leader of a party has kept himself in greater detachment from the sentiment of his than has the late Prime Minister

11. During the course I had come to realize that while my world was expanding and new options were opening for me, my father, who was in his sixties, was seeing his world shrink and his options narrow. (6)
was beginning to realize that his world was getting smaller and his choices fewer

12. In the late sixties, a young woman from a background that was extremely prejudiced against people from other races came to college convinced that her race was superior. (7)

1. Trains in this country spend too much time stopped, waiting for other trains.

2. He went back to his home village frustrated.

Born and bred in the countryside, he was bewildered by the big city.

13. These religious, moral, and ethical values that are set during the college years often last a lifetime. (7)

These values that are established during the college years often last a lifetime. It is believed that our character or basic moral principles are formulated during this period of time.

14. I can no longer read the newspaper or watch a television newscast without seeing the people from other countries in a different light. (9)

Whenever I read the newspaper or watch a television newscast, I will see the people from other countries in a different way from what I used to see.

15. Not only are they being introduced to new people and new knowledge, but they are also acquiring new ways of assembling and processing information. (10)

They are getting to know a lot of new people and learning new knowledge. They are also finding or learning new ways of arranging, organizing, analyzing or understanding information.

It implies that mere information is not scientific truth. Scientific truth requires the processing of information. In college, students will learn new approaches, methods, and theories which will change many of their prejudices.

Step 2. Exercise Grammar

1. Study the uses of the conj. *While* in the following sentences and put each into a category listed below.

2. Learn to use parallelism.

3. Study the grammatical structure of these involved sentence

4. Translate the selection into Chinese

Step 3. Extension

3.1 Group discussion

1. Have you ever experienced any important changes since you entered our university?

2. Have they been positive or negative?

3. Do you have a better idea about your strengths and weaknesses now? What are they?

4. Do you consider yourself reasonably independent? Why is it so important to gain this independence?

5. Do you find it easy to relate to the opposite sex? Do you think to learn to love is important in college? Why?

6. What other things should students do at university? What does the author mean by “internalizing”

religious faith, values, and morals? Have you in some way internalized values and beliefs?

3.2 Debating

Topics for debating:

1. College students are bound to experience an identity crisis.
2. Parents are out-of-date and their influence is counterproductive.
3. Falling in love in college is a negative factor to one's academic development

Step 5. Review and Homework Assignment (5 Min.)

1. Review: grammatical points (4 Min.)

2. Homework Assignment (1 Min.)

Ask Ss to preview Lesson 2.