

# 教 案

周 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日
授课章节	Lesson 2 Say Yes		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) 实践课 ( <input type="checkbox"/> )	教学时数	2
授 课 要 点	本 ( 章 ) 节 教 学 目 标	1. Background information 2. New words and expressions.	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. Usage of new words and expressions	
思 考 题  或  作 业	1. Review the new words in the glossary.		

# 教学内容与组织安排

## 1<sup>st</sup> period:

### 1. Check the preview work

- 1) What did the wife and husband discuss one night?
- 2) What was the husband's basic position on this issue?
- 3) What reasons did he give?
- 4) What was the wife's basic position on this issue?
- 5) Did the husband really know his own wife?

### 2. Backgrounds

#### 1) Author

Tobias Wolff (1945—) was born in Alabama in 1945. His parents divorced when he was a boy. Wolff's mother retained custody of him. As a child, Wolff traveled with his mother, Rosemary, to the Pacific Northwest, where she remarried. Growing up in the Pacific Northwest, young Tobias soon was forced to endure life under his strict and cruel stepfather. His efforts to get away from his stepfather led to his self-transformation.

That period of Wolff's life is recounted in *This Boy's Life: A Memoir*, which was later made into a film.

He lives with his family in upstate New York and teaches writing at Syracuse University.

From 1964 through 1968, Wolff served as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army Special Forces (Green Berets) in Vietnam. He later recounted his wartime experiences in the memoir *In the Pharaoh's Army: Memoirs of the Lost War*.

In 1972 Wolff earned his B.A. and then his M.A. from Oxford University with First Class Honors in English three years later.

He is the author of the short novel *The Barracks Thief*, which won the 1985 PEN/Faulkner Award; two collections of short stories, *Back in the World* (collecting "Say Yes") and *In the Garden of the North American Martyrs*, which received the Saint Lawrence Award for fiction in 1982.

#### 2) Racism

Racism: the belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others.

#### 3) Ku Klux Klan

Koo Klucks Klan also known as KKK: a secret white supremacist organization at various times in American history terrorized blacks and white sympathizers with violent acts of lynching, shootings and whippings.

Founded: 1866

Founder: Confederate Civil War veterans

Headquarters: Powderly, Kentucky; Butler, Indiana; Jasper, Texas

**Background:** The Klan has fragmented into scores of competing factions. Most of these are nominally independent.

**Estimated size:** no more than a few thousand, organized into slightly more than 100 units

**Media:** mass mailings, leafletting and the Internet

**Strategy:** public rallies and protests

**Ideology:** some Christian fundamentalist beliefs, Christian Identity, white supremacy

**Financial support:** little

**Birth:** Six college students founded the Ku Klux Klan between December 1865 Tennessee. The six young men organized as a social club or fraternity and spent their time in horseplay of various types, including wearing disguises and galloping about town after dark. They were surprised to learn that their nightly appearances were causing fear, particularly among farmer slaves in the area. They quickly took advantage of this effect and the group began a rapid expansion. Various factions formed in different towns, which led to a meeting in April 1867 to codify rules and organizational structure.

#### 4) **Jim Crow Laws**

Racial segregation, called “Jim Crow”, excluded blacks from public transport and facilities, jobs, juries, and neighborhoods. Blacks had separate hospitals, prisons, orphanages, parks and pools. The 19th century ended with the races firmly segregated—culturally and legally.

## 2. **Key words and expressions**

**Teaching Method:** First, invite 3 to 4 students to read the new words in the glossary aloud so to check whether they pronounce the new words in the right way, and then lead the whole class to read the new words aloud altogether. Finally, invite 5 students to explain the words to the whole class.

### ★**somehow**

**adv. in a way not specified, understood, or known**

- I know what we are doing is legal, but somehow it doesn't feel right.

**Compare: anyhow, anyway**

**anyhow: in whatever way or manner; however; nevertheless**

- They came anyhow they could—by boat, train, or plane.
- It sounds crazy, but I believe it anyhow

**anyway: in any way or manner; whatever; nevertheless; regardless**

- It was raining but they played the game anyway.

### ★**consider**

**v. 1. to think carefully about**

- All things considered, the reform is a success.

**2. to think or deem to be; to regard**

- She considers waste to be criminal.

**3. to take into account; to bear in mind**

- Her success is not surprising if you consider her excellent training.

#### 4. to show consideration for

- She failed to consider the feelings of others.

#### Synonyms

deem

regard

account

reckon

#### ★pinch

v. 1. to squeeze or bind (a part of the body) in such a way as to cause discomfort or pain

- These shoes pinch my toes.

2. to nip; to wither

- buds that were pinched by the frost
- a face that was pinched with grief

#### ★snap

v. 1. to take photograph

- The reporter snapped the governor as she was getting into her car.

2. to speak abruptly or sharply

- He snapped at the child.

#### ★spray

1. v. to disperse (a liquid) in a mass or jet of droplets

eg. The pipe burst and the water was spraying everywhere.

2. n. water or other liquid moving in a mass of dispersed droplets, as from a wave

Eg. Can you feel the spray from the waterfall?

#### Synonyms

*splash*

*sprinkle*

#### ★ashamed

adj. feeling shame 感到羞愧的, 惭愧的

- You should feel ashamed of what you have done.

shameful: adj. causing shame; disgraceful 导致羞愧的; 可耻的

shameless: adj. without shame; feeling no shame 厚颜无耻的

- shameful conduct
- shameless exploiter

### ★attach

v. **1. to fasten, secure, or join, connect**

**2. to bind by emotional ties, as of affection or loyalty**

- They attach great importance to the threat.
- The girl is very much attached to her grandparents.
- She attached great value to being financially independent.
- He is thirty two, he is gorgeous, he's got his own house, and what's more, he is unattached.

### Word Formation

attached

unattached

attachment

### Antonym

detach

### ★demonstrate

v. **1. to present by experiments, examples, or practical application; to explain and illustrate**

**2. to show clearly and deliberately; to manifest**

**3. to participate in a public display of opinion**

- He demonstrated the laws of physics with laboratory equipment.
- He demonstrated affection by hugging.
- People went on the street to demonstrate against the tax hikes.

### Word Formation

demonstration

demonstrative

### ★clear

adj. **1. free from clouds, mist, or haze**

**2. free from what dims, obscures, or darkens**

**3. free from flaw, blemish, or impurity**

**4. free from impediment, obstruction, or hindrance**

**5. plain or evident to the mind; unmistakable**

a clear day 一个晴天

clear water 清澈的水

a clear, perfect diamond 完美无瑕的钻石

a clear record with the police 没有前科

a clear path to victory 通往胜利坦途

a clear case of cheating 一桩明显的诈骗案

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授 课 要 点	本 ( 章 ) 节 教 学 目 标	1. Detailed study of the text: part1 and some paragraphs of part2	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. Understand key sentences by paraphrasing	
思 考 题  或  作 业	1. Group Discussion: <i>Do you personally approve of "mixed Marriages"? What problems might there be in mixed marriages? What advantages might there be in mixed marriages?</i> 2. Finish the exercises on pages 123-129		

## 教学内容与组织安排

### 3<sup>rd</sup> period:

#### Detailed study of the text

**Teaching method:** First, invite some students to read the paragraphs to see whether they are familiar with the text and try to correct their pronunciation; then, analyze the whole passage paragraph by paragraph; third, guide students to learn key words and expressions in context by giving examples; lead them to analyze the difficult sentences by paraphrasing; finally, summarize what have been taught in the passage.

**Part 1 (Para.1):The husband and wife maintain a harmonious relationship with each other.**

● They were doing the dishes, his wife washing while he dried.

**To do the dishes** means to wash the dishes or clean the dishes. Pay attention to these verb-noun collocations. More examples from the text:

to call sb's name; to mop the floor; to dry the dishes; to wipe the table; to demonstrate the difference; to take a breath; to win the argument; to spray the silverware; to pinch one's brows; to bite one's lower lip.

● Unlike most men he knew, he really pitched in on the housework.

**pitch in:** to offer help and support

**housework:** domestic duties such as cleaning and cooking(not to be confused with "homework")

● A few months earlier he'd overheard a friend of his wife's congratulating her on having such a considerate husband.

Review the verb pattern: verb+(pro)noun +do sth.

**More examples:**

I overheard the young couple quarrel last night.

She overheard the men discuss their plan to rob a bank.

**a friend of his wife's:** one of his wife's friends(The person that is referred to here is not obvious within the situation. ) Notice the use of the possessive pronoun "his" here.

**congratulate sb on sth.**

**More examples:**

They all congratulated me on winning the first prize.

When I grew older, I realized that I really should have congratulated myself on having such a poor but loving father.

**considerate:** thoughtful; kind; careful not to hurt or cause inconvenience to others

**Part 2 (Paras. 2—51): The husband is questioned by his wife about his view on a white person's marrying a black person.**

● **somehow got on the subject of whether white people should marry black people.**

**somehow:** in some way(I don't remember how it happened),

e. g.

That day somehow I didn't feel like eating.

We went to Wangfujing together the other day and somehow I couldn't find him anywhere.

get on(to): to begin to discuss

whether white people should marry black people: whether it is advisable or a good idea for white people to marry black people. "Should" here does not mean "must".

● **He said that all things considered, he thought it was a bad idea.**

**all things considered:** when one considers every aspect of the problem or situation

e. g.

All things considered, he is doing pretty well at school.(Under these conditions he is doing quite well. )

All things considered, the reform is a success. (There are many problems of course. )

● **Sometimes his wife got this look where she pinched her brows together and bit her lower lip.**

"Where" here is used as a relative adverb introducing an attributive clause which modifies the word "look".

**Make students compare:**

He went to a school, which was very far from where he lived.

He went to school where he learned many interesting things.

I saw a movie last night which was real junk.

I saw a movie last night where there was a lot of violence.

**pinch her brows together:** to contract or squeeze her eyebrows; to frown

● **and I've worked with blacks and we've always gotten along just fine.**

Notice how the man tried to show that he was not a racist. The man of course was by no means the worst kind of racist. In fact, he would be considered quite liberal. But it is precisely the fact that even decent people are deeply influenced that shows the seriousness of the matter.

**gotten:** past participle of "get" in American English

● **I don't need you coming along now and implying that I'm a racist.**

Here, "you coming along..." is the complex object of the verb "need".

● **I just don't see what's wrong with a white person marrying a black person, that's all.**

Here's another example of complex object(a white person marrying...)to a preposition(with).

**More examples:**

What's wrong with peasants coming to big cities to look for jobs?

What's wrong with people demanding to know how their taxes are being spent?

● **They don't come from the same culture.**

As racial discriminations based on color differences are now totally discredited, today many people try to justify their prejudices by cultural differences.

● **That's okay with me, I like hearing them talk. But it's different.**

**That's okay with me:** I have no objection to that

**But it's different:** "It" here stands for "marriage".

● **Like you know me?**

In informal English, "like" is often used as a conjunction. More examples:

Like I said, I can't get there by 5 pm

Do you speak to Children like you speak to adults?

● **Oh boy, he thought.**

"Oh boy" is used often in American English when someone is slightly annoyed. The man was annoyed because his wife was determined to pursue the argument.

● **Don't take my word for it. Look at the statistics.**

You don't have to accept what I say as true. Look at the statistics.

**take someone's word for it:** (spoken)used to say that someone should accept what you say as true, e. g.

Take my word for it, this boy is going to have a bright future.

You can take my word for it, I will never let you down.

● **She was piling dishes on the draining-board at a terrific rate. Many of them were still greasy.**

**at a terrific rate:** at great speed. "Rate" means "speed" as also in "growth rate".

● **"Yes, different, " he snapped, angry with her for resorting to this trick of repeating his words so that they sounded hypocritical.**

**snap:** to say sth. quickly and angrily

**resort to this trick:** to adopt this method

"Trick" is often something you do to deceive or outwit.

● **and threw all the silverware back into the sink.**

"Ware" means manufactured goods. It is often used to form compound words such as silverware, ironware, software, hardware, glassware, earthenware, ovenware.

Also compare: warehouse

● **She stared down at it, her lips pressed tight together, then plunged her hands under the surface.**

She stared down at it, with her lips pressed tight...

"Pressed" here is past participle and "tight" modifies "lips".

**plunge:** (to cause sth. )to fall suddenly and with force, e. g.

The fish plunged deep into the water.

This scandal plunged the government into a serious crisis.

● He ran upstairs to the bathroom and rummaged in the medicine chest for alcohol, cotton, and a Band-Aid.

**rummage:** to search for sth. by moving things around in a careless way

It is usually used in the following patterns: to rummage in a place for sth.; to rummage through a place for sth.; to rummage around

● (he)dabbed at her thumb with the cotton.

**dab:** to touch sth. lightly, usually several times

It is usually used in the following patterns: to dab at a certain place(a bleeding lip for instance)with sth.; to dab sth. on or onto some place

● He hoped that she appreciated how quickly he had come to her aid.

**come to her aid:** to come to help her

**Also:** to come to our rescue=to come to rescue us

● He'd acted out of concern for her, he thought that it would be a nice gesture on her part not to start up that conversation again,

The man had shown concern for his wife, and he hoped that his wife would in return by not continuing this unpleasant conversation.

Refresh students' memory of "out of concern".

**out of:** because of, e. g.

I just followed the crowd out of curiosity.

The job was not very well paid. She took it just out of interest.

I really have no excuse. I did it out of carelessness and stupidity.

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	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. Understand key sentences by paraphrasing	
思 考 题  或  作 业	1. Finish exercises of the grammar part		

## 教学内容与组织安排

### 4<sup>th</sup> period

**Part 2 (Paras. 2—51): The husband is questioned by his wife about his view on a white person's marrying a black person.**

● **“For Christ's sake, Ann!”**

“**For Christ's sake**” is often used to express annoyance too, like “Oh boy”. The man was really upset that his wife wouldn't stop.

● **“Then you probably would have been going out with a black guy. , He picked up the rinsing nozzle and sprayed the silverware.**

More examples for the pattern “**would have been doing sth.**” in the subjunctive mood:  
If it had not been for his help, my father would have been begging in the street still.  
If he had not hit upon this idea, he would have been living on government relief still.

● **“Let's say I am black and unattached, ” . . .**

**Let's say:** Let us suppose

**unattached:** still single or unmarried; not engaged; without regular companion

● **but he still felt cornered.**

**corner:** to get a person into a position from which it is hard to escape. Here, it means to put a person into a difficult situation.

● **“Let's not move too fast on this,” . . .**

Don't let us rush to a decision. I have to think carefully before I give you an answer.

● **She said, “Thank you, ” and walked from the kitchen into the living room.**

**Thank you:** Thank you for telling me the truth. This polite expression actually shows her mounting anger.

● **but she didn't snap through the pages the way he would have done.**

**snap through the pages:** to turn the pages suddenly, making short and sharp noises

Ask students to observe the following uses of the word “snap”:

He snapped two little twigs off a tree and used them as chopsticks.

She snapped her briefcase shut and left angrily.

I only told him that a certain Miss Li had called and he snapped at me for no reason.

He only stayed long enough to snap a few pictures.

At first I treated it as a joke, but then I suddenly snapped.

● **While he was at it, he decided, he might as well mop the floor.**

Since he was doing the dishes, etc. , he might as well mop the floor.

**be at it:** to be in a continuous state or activity, e. g.

to be at war; to be at work; to be at peace

## 2.Appreciation of the text

### 1)Innuendo

*Innuendo: an indirect or subtle, usually derogatory implication in expression; an insinuation*

He thought of years they had spent together, and how close they are, and how well they knew each other... (Para. 43)

The room was silent. His heart pounded the way it had on their first night together, the way it still did when he woke at a noise in the darkness and waited to hear it again—the sound of someone moving through the house, a stranger. (Para. 52)

### 2) Contrast

appearance	innermost being
<b>considerate:</b> pitch in on the housework, come to the aid out of concern, ask to complete the dish-washing ...	<b>hypocritical</b> He is excited by her anger to challenge her. His concern for her is for her appreciation. Send her away to stop the conversation as he is tired of it. He felt ashamed that he had let his wife get him into the fight. He knew that he had to come up with the right answer...

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	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	1. Usage of the key words and expressions 2. Suffix: -ic	
思 考 题  或  作 业	1. Review the whole text, and preview lesson 4		

## 教学内容与组织安排

**1、 Give keys to exercises and explain why**

**2、 Dictation**

**Words:**

alcohol dab considerate demonstrate

hypocritical plunge shallow snap

thoroughly wrist unattached pinch

**Phrases:**

at a rate

break up

come up with

come to one's aid

make it up to sth.