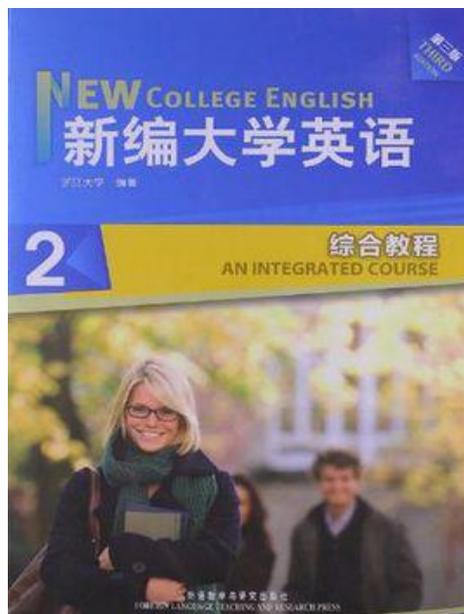


北京林业大学外语学院教案大赛

参 赛 教 案

Teaching Plan



Unit 1, Book 2 Love

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Unit One Love

A Synopsis of the Teaching Plan

Course 课程名称	College English 大学英语
Target Students 教学对象	Non-English majors, Freshmen 非英语专业大一学生
Content 教学内容	Unit 1, Book 2 Love 第二册第一单元《爱》
Duration 教学时间	6 periods (300 minutes) 6 学时
Teaching Objectives 教学目标	a. help students get a better understanding of love and nurture their ability to love; understand how one can have a “good heart”; b. help Ss express themselves logically and convincingly. c. enlarge Ss’ vocabulary & phrases and enhance their awareness of using proper grammar; d. improve Ss’ critical thinking and descriptive ability in writing
Focuses 教学重点难点	<u>Cognitively:</u> Understand the meaning of Love; different kinds of Love; history of Love, and how love is constructed and shaped throughout history <u>Culturally:</u> Understand differences between western and eastern ideas of Love <u>Linguistically:</u> Vocabulary: coordinate; halting; pace; adjust; cling; indignity; punch; reluctance; vicariously; trifle; commodity; confidentially; pamper; impulsively; reminisce; Phrases & Sentence patterns: keep ones balance; let...on; see (to it) that....; let on; make it; subject... to...; More than I realized ...; find oneself + prep. phr./ p.p.; deprive...of...; tuck...in...; Grammar: his hand on his arm for balance (absolute structure); He went to work sick (adjective used as a subject complement) ; a proper standard by which to judge people (n.+ prep. + which/ whom + infinitive); <u>Speaking:</u> how to make a statement and support it convincingly <u>Writing:</u> How to write a summary (cf. an abstract); How to write a narrative (6 Ws) and describe a person ; <u>Translation:</u> Omission of Pronouns and Articles
Teaching Arrangements 学时分配	Oral practice (50 mins): speech, pair & group work and discussion Reading (90 mins): incl. comprehension, vocabulary & grammar Writing (50 mins): incl. summary writing & narrative writing Translation (30 mins): Exercises (30 mins): incl. in-class reading, after-class reading Further development (50 mins): incl. discussion, reflection and feedback
Further Development 课后拓展	Movie: <i>Love Story</i> (1970 Oscar winner); <i>Dr Zhivago</i> Suggestive Reading list: 美国哲学家弗洛姆《爱的艺术》 (<i>Art of Loving</i> Erich Fromm); 保加利亚社会学家瓦西列夫《情爱论》; 意大利作家亚米契斯《爱的教育》; 王小波 《爱你就像爱生命》 马尔克斯《霍乱时期的爱情》; 屠格涅夫《父与子》和德国漫画家卜劳恩《父与子》 (<i>Vater und Sohn</i>); 傅雷的《傅雷家书》
Teaching Approaches 教学方法	Communicative Approach, Grammar-Translation Method, Situational Approach
Teaching Plan & Procedures 具体教案及教学步骤	For details, see below

Teaching Plan and Procedures

Step 1 Preparation & Oral practice: Talk about Love (50 mins)

- **Leading-in:** Love is a permanent and will be everlasting theme or topic of literary works. Can you name some of worldly acclaimed literary works about love? Invite Ss to list some literary works they've known about. After Ss' response, mention the following items particularly and make brief comments on them in order for Ss to understand the role love plays. **(5 mins)**
- Robert Burns' "A Red Red Rose" — enthusiastic praise of loyalty to love;
- Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* — love can cure family feudal hatred and appease conflicts;
- T. S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" — satirize inability to love of people who lived in a suffocated world;
- Bai Juyi's "Everlasting Regrets" (白居易的《长恨歌》): Love does not always bring happiness but tragedies or even disasters to individuals and nation;
- Wang Shifu's *The Romance of West Chamber*(王实甫的《西厢记》): Love can not only bridge gaps between different classes but also serve as an inspiration for individuals' advancement and achievements
- **Devote the remaining 45 mins to the following points:**
- **A definition of the word "love"**
 - **Discussion: different quotes about love---why are there such significant differences?**
 - **Pair & Group work: Types of love ---difference between motherly love and fatherly love**
 - **Group work and mini speech: Talking about someone you love most**
 - **A definition of the word "love" (5 mins)**

What is love in your opinion or according your experience? Or what is the definition of love?

(Instruct Ss to pay attention to definitive features of a term or a thing when asked to define it.)

After Ss's response, Sum up by the teacher:

Love is a deep or strong feeling of fondness, affection and friendship that grows between two people or among people. It is a universal emotion that expresses itself in every culture. To love is to be human. To need love is also to be human.

- **Discussion: different quotes about love---why are there such significant differences? (15 mins)**

Read the following quotes about love first and how do you understand them? Then, think about why there are such significant differences of their interpretation of love? Choose the quote you love best and explain why. Finally, figure out your own saying of love.

1. Love is Sharing. This is one of the most important ingredients of love. It is important to open ones heart and share – pain, joy, success and failure. --- D. H. Lawrence
2. Love is the flower of life, and blossoms unexpectedly and without law, and must be plucked (采摘) where it is found, and enjoyed for the brief hour of its duration (持续时期) . --- D. H. Lawrence
3. Love is patient, love is kind. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. It is not rude, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs. Love does not delight in evil but rejoices with the truth. It always protects, always trusts, always hope, always perseveres.

--- *Bible: Corinthians 13*

4. Gravitation cannot be held responsible for people falling in love. --- Albert Einstein
5. Love is a state of mind, which has nothing to do with the mind. ---Bob Phillips
6. Love is a grave mental disease. ---Plato
7. One should always be in love. That is the reason one should never marry. --- Oscar Wilde
8. Love is only a dirty trick played on us to achieve continuation of the species. ---W. Somerset Maugham
9. A man falls in love through his eyes, a woman through her ears. ---Woodrow Wyatt
10. The hunger for love is much more difficult to remove than the hunger for bread. ---Mother Teresa 特蕾莎修女

After listening to Ss' replies, explain and summarize by the teacher:

Love, though, is a universal and natural feeling or emotion of human beings, it means different for different people, in different times and social context.

D. H. Lawrence, a widely acknowledged expert on love, almost all of whose major works are entitled with the word "love", such as *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *Son and Lover*, *Women in Love*, etc., tried every means to shake off the fetters and shackles Victorian moral codes imposed on human nature and teach people how to love. So for him, love is beautiful and meanwhile commonplace.

The quote about love from Bible carries the religious interpretation of love. The holy book of Christianity guides Christians to show more love to God and others rather than to themselves, thus, love there takes on a more restricted, unselfish characteristics.

For Plato, the Greek philosopher of idealism, love is completely emotional lacking in ration while Philips, who is a film director, holds the seemingly similar opinion of love though he put more respect for the feeling than Plato. For Einstein, the great physicist of the 20th c, love, unlike force which can be explained through gravitation, is beyond explanation. Wilde's understanding of love reflects his aesthetic pursuit (art's for art's sake), attitude towards love as well as the prevalent trend of Fin de Si ècle. Maugham, the British novelist, equals love to reproduction of species, emphasizing its pragmatic value, while Wyatt, another British novelist, points out gender difference of love. Mother Teresa, of course, understood love more nobly for she devoted her whole life to helping those in need and set a great example for later generations of how to love. Therefore, love, though inherent and instinctive, is, in a sense, subjective, constructed and shaped throughout history and for different purposes. So you can have your own definition or wise saying of love. Please figure it out after class and share your saying or definition with the whole class next time.

● **Pair & group work: Types of love ---difference between motherly love and fatherly love (15 mins)**

Ask Ss to work with their desk mates and list different kinds of love (5 mins)

Eg. --- Love between children and parents: parents' nurturing love for their children, motherly/fatherly love, children's loyal love for their parents, sisterly/brotherly love
---romantic love: the love between husband and wife, the romantic love between man and woman, puppy love
---the love between friends, love between teacher and students
---the love of one's country (patriotism), the love for one's hometown, the love for nature, the love for animals

Ask Ss to read Erich Fromm's statements on motherly love and fatherly love (Exercise 1,

Page 1). Then work in groups to discuss the following questions. (7 mins)

“Motherly love by its very nature is unconditional. Mother loves the newborn infant because it is her child, not because the child has fulfilled any specific condition, or lived up to any expectation. Fatherly love is conditional love. Its principle is ‘I love you because you fulfill my expectations, because you do your duty, because you are like me’.”

1 What do you think about Erich Fromm’s view on motherly love and fatherly love?

2 Can you tell the differences between motherly love and fatherly love according to your personal experience?

After Ss’ replies, make comments on their answer and instruct them how to make a claim and how to support it, logically and convincingly. (3 mins)

● **Group work and mini speech: Talking about someone you love most (15 mins)**

Ask Ss to work in group of four to tell your group members whom you love very much and explain why. Then invite some representatives to make a mini speech on this topic to the whole class. (10 mins)

Words and Expressions you may find useful

ambitious	有抱负的
considerate	体贴的, 考虑周到的
cordial	热心的, 亲切的
diligent	勤奋的, 努力的
easy-going	随和的, 悠然自得的
generous	慷慨大方的
intelligent	聪明的, 智慧的
patient	耐心的
persevering	坚持的, 不屈不挠的
respectable	体面的, 值得尊敬的
thoughtful	体谅的, 考虑周到的
thrifty	节俭的

After Ss’ speech, show them 2 samples and instruct them how to make a logical and convincing speech through analyzing them. (5 mins)

Sample 1:

I love my mother most (statement), because she’s always very kind to me (how kind?), unlike my father, who often scolds me when I make mistakes or when I am naughty. (implies mother seldom scolds me) My mother is an ordinary-looking woman, but in my eyes she is very beautiful. She is hard-working and does almost all the housework. When I was working for the entrance examinations, she was very considerate and never let me do any housework. When I was hungry at night, she would fix a snack for me. She is a good cook. It’s a pity that now I cannot have what she cooks because I am far away from home.

Sample 2

The person I love most is my grandfather. I spent my childhood with him because my parents were too busy to take care of me at that time. Now I often visit him, especially in holidays. He’s a very kind and knowledgeable person.(how kind and knowledgeable?) He reads a lot and knows so much about the history of our country. Before I could read, he told me many interesting stories: stories about Monkey King, heroes in *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* and *Water Margin*, etc. When I was in the elementary school, he began to buy books for me and that’s why reading is

Step 2 Reading-Centered Activities (90 mins)

➤ Warm-up Questions: (5 mins)

- 1 How do you feel when you walk on the street and see a disabled person?
- 2 Do you know anyone who is disabled? If you do, talk about them.
The teacher tells of a story about a disabled person: Professor Li Jian
- 3 Ask students about Mother's Day and Father's Day and whether Ss celebrate the special days

➤ Understanding the passage ---Title: A Good Heart to Lean On (35 mins)

- Ask Ss to scan the article in **3 mins** and figure it out the main idea of article.

The article is about how a disabled father won respect from his son and others because he had a good heart and personality. The son, however, didn't realized how great his father was and how his father helped him keep balance in life until the father died.

- Ask Ss to read through the article in **6 mins** and figure out the organization of the

Part 1	Para.1-4	The father's physical condition and how he managed to get to work.
Part 2	Para.5-7	The son's comment on the father's personality.
Part 3	Para.8-11	The father's attempt to experience things directly or indirectly.
Part 4	Para.12-13	The father's influence on his son.

article.

- Ask Ss to read the article again for details. The following questions will help Ss to understand the article better. **(10 mins)**

- 1 What would people do when they saw the father and the son walking together?
They would stare at them.
- 2 How did the son feel at the time?
He felt embarrassed/ ashamed.
- 3 What was the father's reaction?
He never let on.
- 4 How did the father get to the subway station when the weather was fine?
He usually walked there with the help of his son.
- 5 How did the father get to the subway station on a snowy day?
He was pulled on a child's sleigh to the subway station.
- 6 What hobbies did the father have?
He liked baseball, dances, and parties.
- 7 What did he ask the others to do at the beach party when a fight broke out?
He asked them to sit down and fight with him.
- 8 How did the father feel about his son?
He was proud of his son.
- 9 How did the son feel after his father had been gone for years?
He missed him very much and was sorry for what he had thought about him.

10 What did the son learn from his father?

He learned to have a good heart from his father.

- Ask Ss to mark the sentences or words describing the father's appearance and personality and pay attention to supportive evidence. **(10 mins)**

*Severely crippled---he had to walk to work with the help of his son (his hand on his arm for balance); his halting steps; couldn't walk on snowy days and had to be pulled on a sleigh;

*very short --- on a child's sleigh

*he never missed a day, and would make it to the office even if others could not

*he had no bitterness and complaint for the indignity and stress he suffered

* he never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able

*he tried to participate in some way in many activities, such as baseball, beach party or dances, sometimes vicariously through his son; he kept a local baseball team going.

* he never let on whether he sensed the son's reluctance to walk with him

* he was proud of his son when he joined the Navy---introduce the son to his colleagues

So the father is courageous, perseverant, dignified, tolerable, active, understanding and optimistic, against the traditional image of a disabled person. We readers can't help saying he is a great father. This is what a good description is like.

- Ask Ss to work out the meaning of **a good heart**? Or what do you think makes **a good heart**? **(3 mins)**

A good heart may mean differently, literally a healthy organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body, while metaphorically a kind-hearted person. The title of the article uses the latter meaning. According to the article, a good heart means a person who always shows understanding and consideration to others, is full of enthusiasm and passion for life though in hard situation, never envies others' good fortune and complains about trifles.

- Ask Ss how to understand the sentence "you set the pace, I will try to adjust to you", which appears twice in the article. **(3 mins)**

You set the pace, I will try to adjust to you.

这个句子在本文中出现了两次，它的意义也发生了变化。文章开头，儿子年轻时少不更事，嫌弃跛脚且身材矮小的父亲，当儿子扶着父亲走在上班的路上时，父亲总是说这句话。在此，这句话既表现了父亲对儿子的理解、宽容和信任，他是父亲走路时的依靠、生活的希望和奋斗的动力，同时也表现了父亲不屈不挠的个性。

而文章结尾儿子说这句话时，已是成年，这句意味深长的话表现出双关的意义。set the pace，除了具有“赛跑中确定步速，领先于别人”的意思，还引申为“给别人做榜样”。随着年龄的增长，儿子不再为残疾的父亲而羞愧，相反，从父亲身上，他看到了一个高尚的灵魂，一颗随时可依傍的善良之心。但此时此刻，父亲却已作古，“子欲养，而亲何在？”被悔恨和愧疚折磨的儿子，只能对着冥冥中父亲的亡灵重复着他生前的话。这一方面表现了他欲追随平凡而伟大的父亲的决心，另一方面，也从侧面说明父亲是不朽的，因为他已成功地将一种伟大的精神融到儿子的身上。这句话在文中有点睛之妙。

➤ **Post reading questions (25 mins)**

- 1 What do you think about the relationship between the father and the son? (3 mins)
- 2 How and why does the son's attitude change?
- 3 If you were the son, how would you feel toward the father? (3 mins)
- 4 What do you think makes a good Dad?

5 Think of Zhu Ziqing's *My Father's Back* 《背影》 you've learned in your high school and compare the two kinds of fatherly love. How are they different or similar? (6 mins)

6. Watch two video clips from the movie *Love Story* and discuss the relationship between Oliver Barret and his father and the relationship between Jenny and her father. What causes the difference? (13 mins)

Different greetings of their fathers: Oliver addresses his father Sir or father in person, son of bitch behind him while Jenny calls her father daddy or Phil;

Attitudes towards their fathers: Oliver is very uncomfortable in front of his father, tries every mean not to be together with him and even hates his father; while Jenny is happy and at great ease with her father. They are more like friends than father and daughter.

Class difference may be part of reason, but most obviously Oliver's father doesn't know how to love his son. He is too dominant, bossy and likes to impose what he considers good for his son on him. Jenny's father, though socially and educationally inferior to Oliver's father, knows better the meaning of true love than him. So the ability to love is not born with. One has to learn how to love others. Love is not what how you feel you love others but how others feel.

➤ Linguist points of the article (25 mins)

Word study

1 **coordinate** (Para. 2) v. make various things work effectively as a whole 协调

→ coordination n. → coordinator 协调者

eg. Such excellent swimmers as Ian Thrope of Australia and Luo Xuejuan of China are capable of **coordinating their movements in swimming** very well. 诸如澳大利亚的索普和中国的罗雪娟这样的优秀运动员能够很好地**协调自己在游泳时的动作**。

有时候联合国秘书长需要**协调一些成员国在某些敏感问题上的立场**。

Sometimes the UN Secretary General will have to **coordinate some member countries' standpoints on some sensitive issues**.

在为《终结者》这样的电影设计特技效果时，**声音必须和画面协调一致**。

In designing special effects for movies like *Terminator*, **the sounds had to be coordinated with the pictures**.

2 **halting** adj. (Para 2)

● limping; lame 跛的 eg. He is crippled and walked in a halting way.

● hesitant or stopping and starting as if uncertain 踌躇的; 迟疑不决的; 吞吞吐吐的

eg. Shyness made the boy speak in a halting manner. 因害羞那男孩说话结结巴巴。

→ halt * n. a stop or pause 停止, 停住; 暂停

eg. Heave snowfalls brought traffic to a halt. 大雪使得交通陷于停顿。

* v. to prevent someone or something from continuing 阻止

eg. The government has failed to halt economic decline. 政府没能阻止经济衰退。

3 **pace** n. (Para. 2)

● speed or change 速度 eg.

eg. The **pace** of change in our lives is becoming faster and faster.

我们生活的变化速度越来越快。

Public spending continues to rise **at a steady pace**. 公共开支继续稳步上升。

● the distance or speed that you move when you take one step. 步距, 步速

eg. He **quicken his pace**, longing to be home. 他加快步伐, 盼望着早点回到家中。

Traffic slowed to **a walking pace**. 车流速度减缓, 犹如步行。

● 常用习语和搭配:

at a steady/slow/leisurely/brisk etc pace 迈着稳稳的/缓慢的/悠闲的/轻快的步子

take a pace backwards/towards/forwards etc 朝着...向后/前走了一步

keep pace with sth/sb (与某物/某人) 并驾齐驱, 步伐一致

eg. Salaries have not always kept pace with inflation. 工资上涨的速度往往赶不上通货膨胀。

The supply of materials cannot keep pace with demand. 物资供不应求。

go through your paces = show your paces 展示自己的能力

put sb/sth through their paces 测试某人/某物的本领 [性能]

eg. The test driver puts all the cars through their paces. 试车手测试了所有的车辆。

set the pace 1) set an example 领先, 起带头作用

eg. Japanese firms have been **setting the pace** in electronic engineering. 日本公司在电子工程方面一直处于领先地位。

2) to go faster than the other competitors in a race, who then try to achieve the same speed [在比赛开始时]领先, 定速度

eg. The Italians **set the pace** for the first eight laps. 前八圈意大利队一马当先。

→ v. to walk first in one direction and then in another many times 踱步

eg. I found Mark at the hospital, **pac**ing restlessly up and down.

Sam stood up and **paced the floor**, deep in thought.

● pace oneself [比赛中]控制自己的速度; 调整自己的生活节奏

eg. Nicky **paced herself** and came through the ranks to win. 尼基控制好了自己的速度, 超过了一个又一个选手, 最终获得了胜利。

You need to **pace yourself** and decide which tasks are the most important. 你应该调整一下自己的节奏, 将工作分出轻重缓急来。

4 **adjust** (Para. 2) to change slightly in order to be more suitable 调整, 校准, 使适应

→ adjustment n. make minor slight adjustments 作一些小小的调整

eg. to adjust to a new climate 适应新的气候

Chameleon is able to **adjust** the colors of its skin to changes of environment. 变色龙能够根据环境的改变调整皮肤的颜色。

Adjusting themselves to the new environment as soon as possible is so significant an ability for today's college students. 尽快**使自己适应**新的环境对于当今的大学生来说非常重要。

词义辨析 *adjust, fit 与 suit*

- **adjust** 强调调整自身以适应新的环境或新的需要, 能和反身代词及介词 **to** 连用。
- **fit (vt./vi.)** 和 **suit (vt./vi.)** 常易混淆。
fit 指适合某种目的和用途;
suit 指配合适当(to match or make appropriate)。
- 试比较:
Her skirt **fits** her. 她的裙子很合身。(指尺码合适, 不大不小)
Her skirt **suits** her. 她的裙子很合适。(指穿着好看, 款式合适)

相关短语:

● fit in (with) 一致, 相符合

His thought to take part in next month's English speaking competition **fits in with** mine. 他想参加下个月的英语演讲比赛, 这正**符合**我的想法。

● be suited for/to 适合于

That new product **was not suited for/to** the customer's needs. 那种新产品**不适合**顾客的需要。

Exercise

请选择 **adjust, fit** 或 **suit** 的适当形式填空。

- This regulation completely **suited** the current situations.
- I have to **adjust** the alarm clock. It's slow.
- Can we make the punishment **fit** the crime?
- She was not quite **suited** for a dancer.
- The body **adjusted** itself well to changes of temperature.
- Necessary military training **fits** men for harsh environment.

5 **cling** (Para. 4) v. (clung, clung) hold tightly 紧紧抓住; 依附

句型: **cling to sb / sth** 坚持, 依恋, 依靠

eg. The frightened child **clung to** her mother.

She **clung to** the handrail as she walked down the slippery steps.

The mud **clung to** her shoes.

6 **indignity** (Para. 5) n. sth. that makes you feel very ashamed, unimportant, and not respected 侮辱

eg. I could feel nothing but **indignity** at my quest's bad manners.

Later, he suffered the **indignity** of having to flee angry protesters.

后来, 他因为不得不逃离愤怒的抗议者而蒙受羞辱。

- cf. indignation n. 愤慨
- indignant adj. 愤慨的; 愤愤不平的
- dignity n. 尊严

7 **punch** (Para. 9) v.

- hit sb/ sth hard with your fist 用拳猛击 punch sb on /in sth

eg. He punched her in the ribs and pushed her against the wall.

- **punch holes in something** 在...上打孔

eg. I took a ballpoint pen and **punched a hole in** the carton. 我拿了一支圆珠笔在纸板箱上戳了个孔。

- punch holes in sb's argument /idea plans etc 批评某人的论点/观点/计划等并指出毛病
- punch the air 挥舞拳头 (以示喜悦)
- punch the clock [美]打卡上下班

→ **n.**

- a quick strong hit made with your fist 用拳打

eg. The two men started throwing punches. 那两个男人动起了拳头。

I managed to land a punch on his chin. 我一拳击中他的下巴。

- a strong effective way of expressing things that makes people interested [语言文字的]力量, 感染力

eg. Thirty years after it was written, Orton's 'Entertaining Mr Sloane' Still packs a punch. 写成 30 以后, 奥顿的《款待斯罗恩先生》依然很有感染力。

- a drink made from fruit juice, sugar, water, and usually some alcohol 潘趣酒

e.g. ...a bowl of punch 一碗潘趣酒。

- a metal tool for cutting holes or for pushing something into a small hole 打孔器

- not pull any punches [批评时]毫不留情

eg. The inquiry report doesn't pull any punches in apportioning blame. 调查报告在追究责任方面毫不留情。

8 **vicariously** (Para. 11) adv. In a way of experiencing sth. By watching or reading, rather than by doing it yourself 间接感受地

Chicago Bulls fans experienced Michael Jordan's victories **vicariously**.

For a long time, I had no chance to see the sunrise and could enjoy it **vicariously** from books.

9 reluctance (Para. 12) n. unwillingness to do something 不情愿

She said this with great **reluctance**. 她极为勉强地这么说。

→ reluctant adj. 不情愿的

Hong Kong SAR's pop diva Mei Yanfang's fans **are still reluctant to** accept the fact that their idol has already taken her farewell of them forever. 香港天后梅艳芳的歌迷仍旧不愿接受自己的偶像已经永远离去的事实

10 trifle (Para. 12) n. sth. Unimportant or without value 微不足道的事情

Buying a house is no trifle for middle-class families.

He's so cheerful and interests himself so much about every little trifle.

cf. trivial adj. 不重要的, 琐碎的 trivial matters 无关紧要的事情

→ v. **trifle with sb /sth** to treat someone or something without respect or not in a serious way 轻视, 小看, 随便对对

eg. He's not a man to be trifled with. 他这个人怠慢不得。

Men who trifle with women's affections are immoral. 玩弄女性感情的男人是不道德的。

(Note: "commodity, confidentially, pamper, impulsively, reminisce", the remaining of five words listed in the synopsis taken from after-class reading are difficult for students to master and so will be dealt with in class in Exercise session. So will the phrases "deprive...of...; tuck...in...".)

Phrases & Sentence Patterns

1 let on

● to let sb. know; to tell a secret 泄漏秘密, 透漏

eg. Don't let on about the meeting.

He doesn't let on that he is richer than he really is.

● to pretend 假装

eg. At least they let on that relationships have problems. 至少他们假装之间的关系出了问题。

2 keep one's balance

to keep one's balance: to keep steady, remain upright 保持平衡, 站稳

Example

① 在迈向成功的漫长道路上, 年轻人应该时刻走稳。

Young people should always try to **keep their balance** in the long way to success.

② 在学习上, 你不要偏科。

You should **keep the balance of your study**.

strike a balance between ... 权衡利弊; 在...之间达成平衡

Eg. Premier Li Keqiang said that China had to **strike a balance between** smothering inflation and maintaining fast, steady growth. 李克强总理表示, 中国必须在遏制通胀与保持经济平稳快速增长之间**找到平衡**。

be/hang in the balance 悬而未决, 安危未定, 不能肯定

lose / regain / recover one's balance 失去/重新获得/恢复平衡

knock / throw sb off balance 把某人打得失去/推得失去平衡

a balanced diet 均衡的饮食

a balanced view/account 客观的看法/描述

3 see (to it) that....

When I came home on leave, he **saw to it that** I visited his office.

see (to it) that : make sure or check that sth. is done 注意, 务必做到, 保证

- **[同] to make sure, ensure**
注意: to后面接名词, 如果接从句, 必须用形式宾语it或者只用see that...
The parents who scold their children should first see to their own behavior.
责备孩子的家长首先应**注意**自身的修养。
See (to it) that the students have enough time to review the lessons.
要**保证**学生们有充足的时间复习功课。

4 make it

... **would make it to the office** **中to make it (to)**的意思是“to arrive somewhere in time or to succeed”。

到达了某处或做成了某事情。

e. g.

We just **made it** on time for the wedding.

You can **make it** if you hurry.

After years as an unsuccessful businessman, he has finally **made it**.

5 subject... to...

subject oneself to (Para. 5)

make someone experience something, especially something unpleasant 使承受, 使遭受

Translation

- ① 那个女孩突患白血病**让她**的父母陷入深深的悲痛中。
The girl's sudden suffering of leukemia (blood cancer) **subjected her** parents to great sorrow.

- ② 在四级考试中作弊**使他**遭受严厉的惩罚。
His cheating on the CET-4 exam **subjected himself to** a harsh punishment.

be subject to: be obedient to; be vulnerable to 易于.....

Exercise

Those who often have a close contact with the poultry **are subject to bird flu**.
那些经常与家禽密切接触的人**容易**患禽流感。

6 More than I realized ...

More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance. (Subtitle)

more than + 主语 + (can/could)...

expect/imagine/believe... 在此, “more than”具有否定的含义。

more than I realized: beyond my realization 在句中为插入成分, 解释整个句子。

Example

- ① 经过艰苦的建设工作, 这个城市之美无法用语言来描绘。

After hard construction work, the beauty of the city is **more than words can describe**.

- ② 这个年轻人讲故事供舍友消遣, 其中有些简直令人难以置信。

The young man entertained his roommates with stories, some of which could really **more than be believed**.

7. find oneself + prep. phr./ p.p.

When a local baseball team found itself without a manager, he kept it going. (para.8)

find oneself in/at/without, etc : 发现自己处于某 种状态、某种特殊的处境

【译文】当本地的一支棒球队缺经理时, 是他使它得以维持下去。

【例句】

1. They suddenly found themselves without a goalkeeper.
他们突然发现缺个守门员。
2. When I woke up, I found myself in hospital.
我醒来时发现自己躺在医院里。

Grammar

- 1 ...and when we would walk together, **his hand on my arm for balance**, people would stare.
his hand on his arm for balance (**absolute structure**) 独立主格结构

his hand on my arm for balance 名词+介词短语

独立主格结构，在句子中作伴随状语。其功能往往相当于一个状语从句。

Comments

常见的独立主格形式有：

- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 形容词
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 副词
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 名词
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 介词短语
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 过去分词
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (being) + 不定式
- 逻辑主语(名词/代词) + (having been) + 过去分词

在句子中的功能相当于时间、条件、原因、方式或伴随等状语从句。

Examples

1. She just kept silent, *her eyes full of tears*. 她只是保持着沉默，两眼噙满泪水。
2. He sat by the window, *pipe in mouth*. 他坐在窗前，嘴里衔着烟斗。
3. They decided to buy a car, *Mike to pay half the money*.

他们决定买一部车，迈克付一半的钱。

Exercise

请用独立主格结构改写下面的句子。

- ① Because all the airplanes had been cancelled, we had to go there by train.
- ② **All the airplanes having been cancelled**, we had to go there by train.
- ③ He was lying on the sands leisurely and putting his arms under his head.
- ④ He was lying on the sands leisurely, **his arms under his head**.

- 2 He went to work **sick**(adjective used as a subject complement 形容词作主补);

sick 相当于 **despite sickness**

sick: adj. 在此作主语的补语, 强调一种伴随状态。

作主语 **he** 的补足语, 表示其现状、状态。

e. g. Don't marry **young**. 不要早婚。

The wallet was found **empty**. 钱包被发现时已经是空的了。

Exercise

- ① 她无言地凝视了他一会儿，然后离开了办公室。
She gazed at him **speechless** for a moment and left the office.
- ② 所有的人们都既高兴又激动地观看了奥林匹克运动会的开幕式。
All the people watched the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games **happy and excited**.

- 3 a proper standard by which to judge people(n. + prep. + which/ whom + infinitive);
Now that I am older, I believe that is **a proper standard by which to judge people**, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. (Para 7)

by which to judge people 相当于定语从句 **by which we should judge people**, 作 standard 的定语

... 先行词+介词+which/whom... +to do...
做定语修饰名词, 介词取决于其前面的名词

Exercise

Fill in each of the following blanks with a preposition.

- ① She had no time in which to review all the answers of the exam.
- ② He had a little money with which to finish his college study.
- ③ The invention of electricity was a step in human progress to which there was not anything comparable until now.

by... standard 是固定搭配, 意为“根据-----标准”
In India this is a high salary, though **by European standards** it is quite low.
这在印度是高薪, 但按欧洲的标准还是相当低的。

Step 3 Focusing on Writing (50 minutes)

➤ **Practice 1 Learn to describe a person (10 mins)**

Take the In-class reading passage and After-class reading passage as examples:

- Appearance: is it a must when describing a person? What features or traits should be mentioned in detail and what in general?

eg. The father was severely crippled and very short: two features not only tell us the father's physical condition, make the father's indomitable character stand out, but also result in the narrator's embarrassment and shame. So describing how the father looks plays a critical role in the article.

After-class reading: Kate: pretty, dark-haired ; Chris: tall, blond and handsome

- Personality: hobbies, events, behavior or words
The father's hobbies: loves to go to baseball, dances, and parties →optimistic, brave, active and confident

The father's words: you set the pace, I'll adjust to you

Exercise: Write a paragraph describing the person you love most.

➤ **Practice 2 Learn to write a narration (10 mins)**

- Narrating a person or an event
- Major elements of a narration: who, when, where, what, why and how
→ **6 Ws** 即要写清事件发生的时间 when、地点 where、人物 who、发生了什么事 what、怎么发生的 how、原因 why。

- General introduction as well as detailed description;
- convey a meaning or reveal a lesson;
- Have an impressive Title 标题
- Study the In-class reading passage and After-class reading passage again, and pay attention to the 6 Ws
- Writing Exercise

Write an article about your father/mother or someone you love. Remember to give your article an appealing title, to apply the writing techniques you have learned from the text and use words, phrases and sentence patterns we learned in this unit. Your article should be no less than 200 words. 作文号为: 968958

➤ **Practice 3 Learn to write a summary of a text, passage, essay or an article. (20 mins)**

A summary is a brief statement of the main points as in a report or article. It is a synopsis, a short account of something longer, such as an article or thesis.

To write a good summary it is important to thoroughly understand the material you are working with. **Here are some preliminary steps in writing a summary.**

- Read the text through, highlighting important information and taking notes.
- In your own words, write down the main points of each section.
- Write down the key support points for the main topic, but do not include minor detail.
- Go through the process again, making changes as appropriate.

Three main requirements:

- The summary should cover the original as a whole.
- The material should be presented in a neutral fashion.
- The summary should be a condensed version of the material, presented in your own words. Also do not include anything that does not appear in the original. (Do not include your own comments or evaluation.) And be sure to identify your source.

● **The difference between a summary (缩写) and an abstract (摘要)**

A summary is a fairly brief restatement--IN YOUR OWN WORDS--of the contents of a passage. The summary captures all the important parts of the original, but expresses them in much shorter space. A good summary is brief, complete and objective. Find the author's main idea and subordinating ideas and show your clear understanding of the structure.

An abstract is a short description of the entire paper that appears right at the beginning of the body part and it is often regarded as the most important component in a research paper.

- Exercise: Write a summary of "A Good Heart to Lean On" in In-class Reading.

Sample:

My father was badly crippled and very short. So I always felt disgraceful when we used to walk together. Despite his disability, he never looked down on himself or showed any envy of other lucky people, he always maintained a positive attitude towards life and work, and tried to participate in many activities in his way.

It's his courage and good heart that impressed me greatly. Although my father has passed away for many years, I often think of him. Now I am old, I begin to realize that it's my father who has been setting the pace for me, in contrast to him, how little I was. (108 words, 原文 798words)

➤ **Practice 4 Comment on Writing Exercise (10 mins)**

Title and submissions:

<input type="checkbox"/>	-- *	余佳维 □	土木17-3	86.5	11	A hug which breaks silence
<input type="checkbox"/>	-- *	! □	土木17-3	82.5	2	My Father/Mother or Someone you love most
<input type="checkbox"/>	-- *	罗世娇 □	土木17-3	87	6	The Star To Illuminate My Life
<input type="checkbox"/>	-- *	魏袞 □	土木17-3	83.5	20	The sunshine in my life
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102101	侯瑞	地信17	87.5	3	My father, My teacher
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102102	姜维正	地信17	77	19	The person I love me most, I hurt most
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102103	陈晗宇	地信17	75	5	The person I love most
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102106	朱显昊	地信17	80	11	My Mother, My Angle
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102110	王逸菲	地信17	80.5	1	A special woman in my life
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102112 *	田家欣 □	地信17	76	1	My Father/Mother or Someone you love most
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102113	蒋若兰	地信17	82.5	26	My kind mother
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102114	朱程	地信17	80	26	Someone I love
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102116	张佳	地信17	81.5	3	My Grandma
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102117	郑京生	地信17	77	7	My Mother
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102118	葛星彤	地信17	80.5	1	My Mother, My Girl
<input type="checkbox"/>	170102119	金正旭	地信17	86	3	MY LIFE'S EXAMPLE

Weaknesses of your essay: lack of coherence, grammatical errors and misuse of vocabulary

as well as unclear logic. Take the 2 students' essays as example. See below:

← 上一篇 You light up my life 下一篇 →

The person I love most is my mother. My mother likes every mother in the world, but be dissimilar from them in my eyes.

Generally speaking, motherly love is natural and unconditional. However, my mother expresses her love to me in a different way. My mother is an independent and hard-working woman, she taught me to be a generous, thoughtful and strong person when I was a child. She is strict sometime, if I do something wrong, she will point out my mistake immediately. And she doesn't like other mothers can cook well. But she is a good listener for me, I usually tell her some interesting stories or some troubles bother me a lot which happened in my school and she always listens patiently, mostly likes a friend. My mother is very concerned about me, she respects my thoughts, she tells me to dominate my own life, and encourages me when I feel upset about facing difficulties.

Andrew Jackson once described his mother: "There never was a woman like her. She was gentle as a dove and brave as a lion." Even if my mother isn't perfect, she is still the greatest person in my world. More than I realized, mum has helped me keep my balance and taught me to be better and better. She is a respectable person and the one who lights up my life.

← 上一篇 下一篇 →

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← 上一篇 Someone I Love Most 下一篇 →

There are many people around me who care of me. My sister is one of them.

She is a beautiful girl who has brown hair and big eyes. She learns Japanese in a university in Dalian.

Everytime I am in trouble, she is always the first one to provide help for me. During my high school. I lost my love. I was too sad to do anything but cry. After my sister had known that, she comforted me and asked me to be a strong man. She also told me what I had lost is what that was not suitable for me, And I would meet someone who is kind of me sooner or later. Thanks for my great sister, I could go on working hard and enter a good university.

She is not only my family, but also my best friend. I will never forget the time we spent together. This year, I left my hometown for Beijing to university. It has been 2 months since I met her for the last time. My dear sister, I really miss you.

If I can live for the second time, I want to be your brother for the second time. I love you.

← 上一篇 下一篇 →

字数:202, 提交次数:1, 字体:大 中 小, , 打印, 重置批改

to lean on 为不定式做定语，修饰 a good heart，直译为“一颗可以依傍的善良之心”，善良之心，永世相依。More than I realized, Dad has keep me my balance. 我当时没有意识到，是父亲帮我保持了平衡。

1. 微倾，显出努力的样子。这时我看到他的背影，我的眼泪很快地流下来了。The teacher asks a student to read the paragraph of Ex. 5 in Page 30 – My Father, My Hero

Step 4 Focus on Translating (30 minutes)

➤ Practice 1 英译汉省略译法 (1) ——省略代词和冠词 (10 mins)

省略译法指在翻译中略去原文中需要而译文中不需要的单词和词组。英语和汉语在某些词类的使用上有较大差异，英语里代词和连接词用得较多，而汉语里则用得较少。英译汉时，为了使译文自然流畅，往往要避免在句子里出现代词和连接词。

A 省略代词

英语里完整的句子（祈使句除外）都有主语。当谓语动词是及物动词时，宾语往往必不可少，因此代词会反复出现；而汉语句子中，前后若指的是同一人或事物，后面的主语就不再重复，宾语也经常会因为前面已提到过而省略。所以在汉语的译文中，重复出现的代词大多可以省略。 Example

He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did *he* show any envy of the more fortunate or able. 他从不把自己当作同情的对象，也从不嫉妒比自己幸运或能干的人。

Practice

Translate the following sentences into English.

- ① 他从来不抱怨肩负的经济负担。
He never complains about the financial burden on *his* shoulders.
- ② 他喜欢参加舞会和聚会，就是坐在一旁观看也很开心。
He liked to go to dances and parties, where *he* could have a good time just sitting and watching.
- ③ 作为晚间护士，每天下午我来值班的时候，都要走过养老院的过道，在每个门口停下来看一看，聊一聊。
Every afternoon when I came on duty as the evening nurse, *I* would walk the halls of the nursing home, pausing at each door to chat and observe.

B 省略冠词

英语里有冠词，而汉语里则没有。因此，翻译时往往可以省略，尤其是当冠词固定地用在某些名词前或用来表示类别时。Example

Even brushing or patting *a* dog is great physical therapy, and we all know the benefits of walking, which is something *a* dog needs too. 甚至给狗梳梳毛或者轻轻地拍拍它都是很好的理疗，而且我们都知道散步的好处，这也是狗所需要的。

Practice

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- ① *The* sky was blue and *the* sun was shining.
天空湛蓝，太阳高照。
- ② *The* war escalated, on *the* ground, in *the* air, and at sea.
战争在地面，空中以及海上（全面）升级。
- ③ Water changes from *a* liquid to *a* solid when it freezes.
水结冰时由液体变成固体。

- **Practice 2** Doing Translation Exercise on Page 11 and Page 24-25. (10 mins)
- **Practice 3** Discuss differences of English and Chinese based on the translation of the paragraph from Zhu Ziqing's "My Father's Back" which were requested to translation before class through Wechat. (10 mins)

原文：我说道，“爸爸，你走吧。”他望车外看了看说：“我买几个橘子去。你就在此地，不要走动。”我看那边月台的栅栏外有几个卖东西的等着顾客。走到那边月台，须穿过铁道，须跳下去又爬上去。父亲是一个胖子，走过去自然要费事些。我本来要去的，他不肯，只好让他去。我看见他戴着黑布小帽，穿着黑布大马褂，深青布棉袍，蹒跚地走到铁道边，慢慢探身下去，尚不大难。可是他穿过铁道，要爬上那边月台，就不容易了。他用两手攀着上面，两脚再向上缩；他肥胖的身子向左微倾，显出努力的样子。这时我看见他的背影，我的泪很快地流下来了。我赶紧拭干了泪。怕他看见，也怕别人看见。我再向外看时，他已抱了朱红的橘子往回走了。过铁道时，他先将橘子散放在地上，自己慢慢爬下，再抱起橘子走。到这边时，我赶紧去搀他。他和我走到车上，将橘子一股脑儿放在我的皮大衣上。于是扑扑衣上的泥土，心里很轻松似的。过一会说：“我走了，到那边来信！”我望着他走出去。他走了几步，回过头看见我，说：“进去吧，里边没人。”等他的背影混入来来往往的人里，再找不着了，我便进来坐下，我的眼泪又来了。

Translation: I said, "Dad, you might leave now." But he looked out of window and said, "I'm going to buy you some tangerines. You just stay here. Don't move around." I caught sight of several vendors waiting for customers outside the railings beyond a platform. But to reach that platform would require crossing the railway track and doing some climbing up and down. That would be a strenuous job for father, who was fat. I wanted to do all that myself, but he stopped me, so I could do nothing but let him go. I watched him hobble towards the railway track in his black skullcap, black cloth mandarin jacket and dark blue cotton-padded cloth long gown. He had little trouble climbing down the railway track, but it was a lot more difficult for him to climb up that platform after crossing the railway track. His hands held onto the upper part of the platform, his legs huddled up and his corpulent body tipped slightly towards the left, obviously making an

enormous exertion. While I was watching him from behind, tears gushed from my eyes. I quickly wiped them away lest he or others should catch me crying. The next moment when I looked out of the window again, father was already on the way back, holding bright red tangerines in both hands. In crossing the railway track, he first put the tangerines on the ground, climbed down slowly and then picked them up again. When he came near the train, I hurried out to help him by the hand. After boarding the train with me, he laid all the tangerines on my overcoat, and patting the dirt off his clothes, he looked somewhat relieved and said after a while, "I must be going now. Don't forget to write me from Beijing!" I gazed after his back retreating out of the carriage. After a few steps, he looked back at me and said, "Go back to your seat. Don't leave your things alone." I, however, did not go back to my seat until his figure was lost among crowds of people hurrying to and fro and no longer visible. My eyes were again wet with tears.

Step 5 Assignments and Exercises (30 mins)

➤ Check Ss' understanding of After-class Reading (15 mins)

- 1 Ask Ss to summarize the main idea of the passage orally

Sample:

This passage talks about the true love story of an old couple, Chris and Kate. They lived in a nursing house and their deep love impressed all the nurses. Although they were old and weak, their love was intense, which could be seen from the kiss Chris would give to Kate every night before they went to bed. Then Chris died from a heart attack. It was a heavy blow to Kate. She couldn't recover from the sorrow. The author, a nurse there, noticed this and realized that Kate was missing her goodnight kiss throughout these weeks. The story tells us that love is the greatest thing in the world and everyone needs it.

- 2 Difficult vocabulary

What are the meanings of the five words: commodity, confidentially, pamper, impulsively, reminisce and how to use some?

Invite some Ss to tell their understanding of the words and their usage

- 3 Key sentences

1. Often, Kate and Chris, their big scrapbooks in their laps, would be reminiscing over the photos.

 Translation

经常，凯特和克里斯两个人腿上放着大大的剪贴本，他们看着相片，缅怀往事。



Comments

本句中出现了分词独立结构 **their big scrapbooks in their laps**，其中的分词 **being** 被省略掉了。分词作状语时，其逻辑主语与句子的主语应该一致，否则，分词应该有自己的逻辑主语，构成分词独立结构。分词独立结构由逻辑主语（名词、代词）+ 分词组成，可以表示时间、原因、条件、方式或伴随情况等。

在独立结构中，分词的逻辑主语可以是分词动作的执行者，也可以是分词动作的承受者，可以是现在分词，也可以是过去分词。例如：

- Nobody **having any more to say**, the meeting was closed.
- Everything **taken into consideration**, his plan seems to be more workable.

在作状语的独立分词结构中，分词往往可以省略。例如：

- The meeting (being) over, the delegates walked out of the hall.
- The work (having been) done, he left the office.

2. Two young lovers smiling through the passing seasons. How lovely they looked now, sitting there, the light shining on their white heads, their time-wrinkled faces smiling at the memories of the years, caught and held forever in the scrapbooks.

 **Translation**

两个年轻的恋人穿越时间隧道灿烂地笑着。他们现在坐在那儿，光线洒在他们白发苍苍的头上，他们那饱经沧桑而布满皱纹的脸上荡漾着对往事回忆的笑容，一切往事都被照相机摄下并永久性地保留在了剪贴簿上，这时候他们看起来真可爱。

 **Comments**

第一个句子没有严格遵循英语的语法规则，而是把这个独立分词结构用作了一个完整的句子。后边则使用了现在分词短语作伴随状语及其他独立分词结构，来表示作者看到这一场景时的心理活动。第二句time-wrinkle中的wrinkle用法如下：

wrinkle: *n.* a line or crease in the skin, as from age 皱纹

v. to make wrinkles or a wrinkle in (使起) 皱纹

wrinkle (up) one's forehead 皱起额头

wrinkle with age 老得皮肤皱起

wrinkled her nose in disdain 皱鼻子表示不屑

3. Under the watchful eyes of Chris and myself, Kate would take her pill, then carefully Chris would help her from the chair to the bed and tuck the covers in around her frail body.

 **Translation**

在我和克里斯的注视下，凯特吃下药，然后克里斯把她从椅子上扶到床上，给她那瘦弱的身体盖好被子。

 **Comments**

注意这句话用来表现一系列连贯动作的表达方式。首先under介词短语起到时间状语的作用，表示与主句动作同时发生，然后又用then, and等连词引出一系列的后续动作。这里的would表示总是发生的习惯性动作。

4. He would pull up the side rail on her bed, and only then would he turn and accept his own medication.

 **Translation**

他总是把她床上的横档拉上以后，然后才转过身去拿自己的药。

 **Comments**

本句中出现一个倒装结构。当“only+状语”位于句首表示强调时用倒装，如不在句首或虽在句首但不修饰状语时用正常语序。如：

● Only in this way can we learn English well. (倒装)

We can learn English well only in this way. (正常)

● Only thus can we finish the job ahead of schedule. (倒装)

We can finish the job ahead of schedule only thus. (正常)

- Checking Vocabulary Exercises on Page 10-11 (In-class Reading): A&Q (7 mins)
- Checking Grammar and Vocabulary Exercises on Pages 20-21: A&Q (8 mins)

Step 6 Further Development (50 minutes)

➤ Practice 1 Expressions in Chinese Romances (25 mins)

1 The following are a list of expressions in traditional Chinese romances. Students will be divided into 7 groups. Each group will focus on one of the expressions below and discuss whether they are out of date or still work for the young generation in China. Please remember to support your statement with examples. Then each group will choose a representative to report their discussion to the entire class.

1 才子佳人	gifted scholar and beautiful lady
2 男耕女织	men till the soil while women weave at home
3 夫唱妇随	harmony between husband and wife
4 白头偕老	remaining a devoted couple to the end of their lives
5 门当户对	a well-matched couple in social and economic status
6 相敬如宾	treat each other with respect
7 嫁鸡随鸡	a woman follows her husband no matter what his lot (命运, 遭遇) is

2: Work in groups to comment on the following new expressions about marriage.

1 裸婚	get married with no car, no house, no wedding ceremony and even no rings
2 闪婚	flash marriage (get married soon after the couple began to know each other)
3 革命夫妻	a (revolutionary) couple that are devoted to career and live frugally
4 嫁入豪门	marry a man from a rich and powerful family

➤ **Practice 2 What's Wrong with Them? (10 mins)**

The following is a true story about John Gray and Bonnie Gray.

1 Read John's story carefully.

Eighteen years ago I was lucky enough to meet my soul mate but not skilled enough to make the relationship work. Bonnie and I dated for about a year and half. Although we loved each other very much, we didn't get married. We broke up (分手) and went our separate ways. Four years later, we got back together. This time, we dated differently, and we eventually got married and have lived happily ever after.

With a new understanding of how men and women are different, we were able to keep up our relationship the second time. By creating the right conditions for love to grow when we dated, our hearts opened, and we experienced a "soul love", then we became soul mates. With this confidence I proposed marriage and she was able to accept.

2 Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

A Why didn't John and Bonnie get married after dating a year and half?

B Why were they able to make their relationship work the second time?

➤ **Practice 3 Make a speech (10 mins)**

1) Pets Keeping

"People love keeping pets and it is said that people's blood pressure falls when they stroke their pets. Do you agree with this point of view? Why or why not? Given examples if possible.

2) Dating Is Popular with College Students.

➤ **Reflection (5 mins)**

- Ask Ss what lesson they learned from the passage?

Have a good heart always

- What is the most important lesson we've learned from this unit entitled "Love" ?

Without love, the world will be empty and meaningless; while abuse of love will be harmful.

Display or show your love when necessarily but properly.

Quote a line from D. H. Lawrence: "Love is the flower of life, and blossoms unexpectedly and without law, and must be plucked (采摘) where it is found, and enjoyed for the brief hour of its duration (持续时期)."

➤ Further Reading

1) 《爱的艺术》 作者：弗洛姆 上海译文出版社 2008 年 4 月

弗洛姆的文笔平易近人。他在书中提出爱是一门艺术，想要掌握便需付出努力。如果不努力发展自己的全部人格，并以此达到一种创造倾向性，那么每种爱的企图都会失败，失去失去爱的能力。如果没有爱他人的能力，如果不能真正谦恭地、勇敢地、真诚地和有纪律地爱他人，那么人们在自己的爱情生活中也永远得不到满足。

2) 《爱的教育》 是意大利作家亚米契斯的作品，是一部著名的儿童文学作品，被认为是意大利人必读的十本小说之一，是世界文学史上经久不衰的名著，被公认为最富有爱心和教育性的读物。朱光潜、丰子恺、茅盾、夏衍等学者曾将此书列为当时立达学园的重点读物。1986 年被联合国教科文组织列入《具有代表性的欧洲系列丛书》中。1994 年被列入世界儿童文学最高奖——国际安徒生奖《青少年必读书目》之中。2001 年被教育部指定为中小学语文新课标课外阅读书目。《爱的教育》超越了时代和国界的限制，被译成数百种文字，至今销量已超过 15,000,000 册，成为世界最受欢迎的读物之一。

3) 《父与子》是俄国作家屠格涅夫创作的长篇小说，也是其代表作。该作发表于 1862 年。

4) 1934 年 12 月 13 日，《父与子》(Vater und Sohn) 的第一个连环漫画故事《糟糕的家庭作业》在《柏林画报》刊载问世，作者埃-奥-卜劳恩 (E.O.Plauen) 德国漫画家。这本长篇连环漫画溢满了卜劳恩对三岁儿子克里斯蒂安的爱子之情，可以说是世界上流传最广的亲情漫画。作品中一个个生动幽默的小故事都是来自于漫画家在生活中的真实感受，父与子实际上就是卜劳恩与儿子克里斯蒂安的真实写照。

5) 《情爱论》 作者：瓦西列夫 生活·读书·新知三联书店 1998 年 3 月

“在这本书里，我们打算谈谈爱情，就是像一道看不见的强劲电弧一样在男女之间产生的那种精神和肉体的强烈倾慕之情。”瓦西列夫从伦理学、心理学和社会学的角度出发，阐述了爱情与责任、爱情与道德、心灵与理智等问题。毕竟，男女相爱是合理的。

6) 王小波 《爱你就像爱生命》

7) 《霍乱时期的爱情》是马尔克斯获得诺贝尔文学奖之后完成的第一部小说。它讲述了一段跨越半个多世纪的爱情史诗，穷尽了所有爱情的可能性：忠贞的、隐秘的、粗暴的、羞怯的、柏拉图式的、放荡的、转瞬即逝的、生死相依

与主题相关的电影赏析： *Love Story* (1970 获奥斯卡奖) 课间观看

课后如有兴趣可观看：《日瓦戈医生》(*Dr Zhivago*)， 《人鬼情未了》；《泰坦尼克号》