

Lesson Four Wisdom of Bear Wood

1. 授课时间:

第 9—10 周

2. 授课类型: 理论课三次; 习题课一次

3. 授课题目: Wisdom of Bear Wood

4. 教学目的、要求:

- a) Ask the students to preview the text, dividing it into several parts and summarizing the main idea of each part;
- b) Ask the students to understand and remember the new words and phrases of this lesson;
- c) Help the students to understand the difficult sentences of this lesson;
- d) Help the students to understand that true friendship is in the giving and not in the taking.
- e) Help the students to understand the essence of true friendship and its main ingredients.

5. 教学重点及难点:

- 1) 背景知识的传授: Robin Hood; Berkshire; Rural life in Britain
- 2) 文章的体裁分析, 段落划分;

3) 语言点的理解;

Word study: suspect; regard; earn; incline; identify

Grammar Focus: Ways of expressing adverbial; ways of expressing apposition;
prepositions (comprehensive)

6. 教学基本内容纲要, 教学方法、手段, 实施步骤:

A 内容纲要:

- 1) 词缀 bi-; -ocular; -ify;
- 2) 背景知识及作者的介绍 Robin Hood; Berkshire; Rural life in Britain
- 3) 文章结构和段落划分
- 4) 课文讲解

B 教学方法和手段:

以学生为主体, 教师为主导, 课堂上开展以任务为中心的形式多样的教学活动, 在加强基础训练的同时, 采用启发式、讨论式、发现式和研究式的教学方法, 充分调动学生的积极性。以课堂教学内容为基础, 引导学生思考什么是真正的友谊以及如何与他人建立纯洁和持久的友谊。

C 实施步骤:

- 1) 口语讨论练习
- 2) 背景知识及作者的介绍
- 3) 文章结构和段落划分
- 4) 课文语言点的讲解

5) 习题的讨论

7. 作业、讨论题、思考题:

完成课后练习;

多看英语报刊杂志及英语经典小说, 扩大阅读量;

精听与泛听相结合, 逐步提高自己的听力水平;

积极参加英语角等有助于提高英语口语的活动;

坚持用英语写日记;

做一些专四相关练习;

8. 参考资料 (含参考书、文献等):

- 1) 杨立民主编,《现代大学英语精读》(3) 教学用书。北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002。
- 2) 梅仁毅主编,《现代大学英语精读》(3) 教师用书。北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002。
- 3) 李观仪主编,《新编英语教程》(第三、四册)。上海: 上海外语教学研究出版, 1999。
- 4) 黄源深, 虞苏美等主编,《综合英语教程》(1-4 册)。北京: 高等教育出版社, 1998。
- 5) 《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》, 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2000。
- 6) Judy Pearsall 主编,《新牛津英语词典》。上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 1998。
- 7) 丁往道、吴冰等编著,《英语写作手册》。北京: 外语教学与研究出版社。
- 8) 张道真,《现代英语用法词典》(重排本)。北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 1994。
- 9) 张道真, 温志达,《英语语法大全》上、下卷。北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 1998。

9. 课后小结

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Part I Warm-up

1.1 Love

Spread love everywhere you go: first of all in your own (1)house. Give love _____
to your (2)children, to your wife or husband, to a next door (3)neighbor _____ ... Let
no one ever come to you without leaving (4)better and (5)happier. Be the living
(6)expression of God's kindness; kindness in your (7)face, kindness in your (8)eyes,
kindness in your (9)smile, kindness in your warm (10)greeting.

—Mother Teresa

1.2 A Song about Friendship

Auld Lang Syne

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to mind

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and days of auld lang syne

For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne;

we'll raise a cup o' kindness yet for auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne;

we'll raise a cup o' kindness yet for auld lang syne.

Story Telling

1. Make up a story with the following elements.

Woodlands; an owl; a boy;

an old lady; shortbread; cottage;

2. Compare your story with the text. Have you found anything unexpected

Part II Background Information

Author

Michael Welzenbach (1954—2001) was an art critic as well as a poet and novelist.

He wrote some of the most stimulating criticisms of art and music for the Washington Post.

Robin Hood

Robin Hood is a legendary hero of a series of English ballads, some of which date from at least the 14th century. He was a rebel, and many of the most striking episodes in the tales about him show him and his companions robbing and killing representatives of authority and giving the gains to the poor. Their most frequent enemy was the Sheriff of Nottingham, a local agent of the central government. Others included wealthy ecclesiastical landowners.

Robin treated women, the poor, and people of humble status with courtesy. A good deal of the impetus against authority stems from the restriction of hunting rights. The early ballads, especially, reveal the cruelty that was an inescapable

part of medieval life.

The authentic Robin Hood ballads were the poetic expression of popular aspirations in the north of England during a turbulent era of baronial rebellions and agrarian discontent, which culminated in the peasants' Revolt of 1381. Robin Hood was a people's hero as King Arthur was a noble's.

Berkshire

Situated in the heart of southern England, the County of Berkshire, also known as *the White County*, is home to several well-known towns and cities, such as Windsor, where the famous royal retreat Windsor Castle can be found. Another royal connection is the Town of Ascot, famous for its very popular annual horse racing festival — *Ascot Racecourse*. The views across the River Thames absolutely stunning.

Berkshire, a county of southern England, that occupies the valleys of the middle Thames and its tributary, the Kennet, immediately to the west of London. Its area is 485 sq mi (1,256 sq km), and it is divided into six districts: Bracknell, Newbury, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Wokingham.

Rural Life in Britain

Cottages: Picturesque cottages (*cottages*) are most people's idea of the typical country building. Cottages dating from the late 16th century are generally the earliest to survive.

All manner of materials were used to build England's country cottages: stone,

slate, wood, flint, clay, cob, thatch, boulders and pebbles, and turf. Whatever material was used, traditionally this would have reflected what was locally available

Whilst colorful flowers, always important to the cottage dweller, were haphazard in their planting, vegetables were grown in ordered rows. Edibles were grown, not only for the cottagers' own table but also to be sold as a means of supplementing their income. The garden was not solely inhabited by plants, for the keeping of bees, and sometimes pigs, which was once a commonsight in the cottage garden. The cottage garden provided the opportunity for the annual village show to develop, with every keen gardener hoping his produce would scoop the top prize.

Part III Text Appreciation

Text Analysis

Plot : the cultivation of friendship between a boy and an old lady

Setting : Bear wood

Protagonists :

Writing techniques : go to Writing Devices

Theme of the story: True friendship is both rare and precious. It exists deep in heart and does not change. It is enduring and rewarding.

Structure:

Part 1 (paras. 1 — 4) about: The lonely boy found his pleasure in Bear Wood.

Part 2) about: The boy met Mrs. Robertson-Glasgow in the Bear Wood
and they became best friends.

Part 3) about: Mrs. Robertson-Glasgow became sick and dead
while their friendship flourished more than ever
before

Part 4) about: The revelation of true love.

1 Friendship Between Two Souls

Differences:

The old woman	the boy
old	12
English	American
woman	boy
lost her husband	separated from friends

Similarities:

1) lonely	2) common interest	—nature and knowledge
3) true love	—giving not taking	4) others...

2 Beauties vs. Beauties

Beauties that lie in the Wood a vaulted cathedral

Beauties that lie in the friendship giving but no taking

3 When I was 12 years old, my family moved to England, the fourth major move in my short life.

Question: What does the author intend to emphasize, using this sentence as the opening

The author intends to impress the readers that the boy disliked moving very much. The impressive.

4 Question: What can you learn from the first 3 sentences of Paragraph 2

From the we've already got a good idea that in Berkshire there are lots of historic interests, including some famous ancient castles. For little boys, ancient castles usually mean brave explorations and endless pursuit of mysterious treasures. The boy, however, had no taste for these kinds of things. Instead, he just loved nature. Maybe besides this reason, he was also trying to avoid any involvement with other boys.

5 Question: In the beginning of the story, what did Bear Wood mean to the little boy

heaven —but a lonely heaven (Was he really happy about the situation)

a secret fortress (What to defend Did it form attachments or loneliness)

almost a holy place (Why holy)

a private paradise (Who was going to intrude into it)

6 Question: What is the implication of Paragraph 7

the finest shortbread in the world made by the old lady;
the everlasting friendship between them;
the kindness best shown by the boy's favorite snacks even before her death;
the odds and ends kept to remind how much the boy had learned from the old
lady —not only knowledge about nature, but also about lively life and rewarding
friendship.

11 Further Discussion

How did the boy come to live in England

How did he like the frequent moves

What did he usually do to amuse himself

Why did Bear Wood become his favorite

How did the boy come to meet Mrs. Robertson-Glasgow

How did they become friends

Why did they enjoy each other's company so much

What did the boy discover about the elderly woman

Can you imagine what kind of life she had had

How did the boy suddenly lose his dear friend

Why did the boy remember so fondly his days in the Bear Wood

Retell the story in your own words

3.2.1 Homonyms

Bear Wood (a large strong animal stand sth. difficult or unpleasant)

Homonyms words that happen to have the same sound and often the same spelling

but differ in meaning . In dictionaries, they are put in different entries.

1. A ___ is an animal. a. bare b. bear
2. When it ___, it pours. a. rains b. reigns c. reins
3. It is dishonest to _____. a. steal b. steel
4. A ___ is a type of tree. a. beach b. beech (b, a, a ,b)
5. Take me ___ your leader! a. to b. too c. two
6. What a ___ of good milk! a. waist b. waste
7. My ___ is naturally curly. a. hair b. hare
8. The team ___ the playoffs. a. won b. one (a, b a, a)
9. She vanished into thin _____. a. air b. heir
10. The ___ of France is Paris. a. capital b. capitol
11. Come ___ right this minute! a. hear b. here
12. The window ___ was cracked. a. pain b. pane (a, a ,b, b,)

3.2.2 Antithesis

Familiarity sometimes makes people physically invisible, for you find yourself

talking to the heart —to the essence, as it were, rather than to the face. (26)

Caring for a family member yourself can be enriching and rewarding but also demanding and draining .

As a spot on the weather map, Rochester is one chilly town. But as a model for educational reform, it's shaping up as the hottest place in America.

Terms like liberal and conservative do more to muddle than to clarify .

3.2.3 Onomatopoeia

... I'd leave the bright sun and the twitter and rustle of insects and animals outside and creep into another world —a vaulted cathedral,...(4)

Onomatopoeia: the formation of words that are like natural sounds

More examples:(can you imitate the sounds)

the twitter of birds; the rustle of leaves , the hiss of the snake,

the gurgle of the water, the cracking of the fire, the banging of the door ,

the fluttering of the flag, the rumbling of the waves , the tick-tock of the clock

Tom Carvel, 84, the ice-cream tycoon whose voice —a near-indescribable mix of

grumble, mumble, rasp and gasp— peddled his company's wares in radio and TV ads

for 35 years, died in his sleep in Pine Plains, N.Y., Oct. 21.

laughed dark Car's mother, stroking her moustache as she explained

-- From Tess of the d'Urbervilles Chapter 10 by Thomas

Hardy

Sentence Paraphrase

1. When I was 12 years old, my family moved to England, the fourth major move in my short life. (1)

When I was 12 years old, my family moved to England, which was the fourth major move in my short life.

the fourth major move in my short life: noun phrase as a condensed non-restrictive relative clause

More Examples:

1) Lottie grinned, a real wide open grin.

2) His father was laughing, a queer sobbing sort of a laugh.

2 My father's government job demanded that he go overseas every few years, so I was used to wrenching myself away from friends. (1)

wrenching myself away from friends. twisting and pulling myself violently away from friends

1) In the past men generally preferred that their wives c in the home. ____

A. worked B. would work C. work D. were working

2) Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry

is his insistence that it _c_ in a religious as well as worldly frame of reference.

A. is to be analyzed B. had been analyzed
C. be analyzed D. should have been analyzed

3 Loving nature, however, I was most delighted by the endless patchwork of farms and woodland that surrounded our house. (2)

However, as (because) I loved nature, I was really very happy to enjoy the endless pieces of farms and woods around our house.

Loving nature :present participle phrase, showing the reason

. Being a few minutes late, he was dismissed.

Having been criticized, he made up his mind to improve his work thoroughly.

patchwork of farms and woodland :farms that look like small pieces of cloth of different colors when seen from far above

4 In the deep woods that verged against our back fence, a network of paths led

almost everywhere, and pheasants rocketed off into the dense laurels ahead as you walked. (2)

verged against: was close to; was at the edge or on the border of

a network of paths: a system of roads that cross each other and are connected to each other

pheasants rocketed off: pheasants went off like rockets

5 Keeping to myself was my way of not forming attachments that I would only have to abandon the next time we moved. (3)

I did not try to make many friends because in that way I did not have to give up my friendship the next time I had to move.

Keeping to myself: not mixing with or talking to other people

keeping; forming: gerund phrases

1) You can have it for the asking.

2) I feel like going shopping today. How about you

3) Our family make a point of going to church every Sunday.

4) The old lady had great difficulty getting on the bus.

5) The children are having fun playing on the playground.

6 My own breathing rang in my ears, and the slightest stirring of any woodland creature echoed through this private paradise. (4)

I could even hear my own breathing, and even the lightest movement of any bird or animal in the wood could be heard throughout this paradise.

7 I proceeded quietly, careful not to alarm a bird that might loudly warn other

creatures to hide. (5)

I moved quietly and carefully so that I would not alarm any bird which might loudly warn other animals in the woods to hide.

careful not to alarm a bird: an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement, which denotes the state the subject is in.

More examples:

2) At a quarter to three, he got up and crept downstairs, careful of the creaky boards, and let himself out.

3) The cows looked at him, sleepy and surprised.

8 Soon I saw a small brick cottage that glowed pinkly in the westering sun. (18)

Soon I saw a small brick cottage shining with a pink color in the sun that was moving toward the west.

9...and my well of knowledge about natural history began to brim over. (24)

I began to know much about natural history, too much for a boy of my age.

well : spring or fountain

metaphor: knowledge linked to a well

brim over: overflow

exaggeration: having knowledge overflowing

10 Familiarity sometimes makes people physically invisible, for you find yourself

talking to the heart —to the essence, as it were, rather than to the face. (26)

When people get to know each other really well, sometimes they don't notice physical changes. The boy did not see that his friend, the old lady, was getting weaker and weaker because all the time he was talking to her heart, rather than to her face.

essence: the most important quality of sth.; the thing that makes sth. what it is

as it were: used to describe sth. in a way that is not quite accurate

to her heart and to her face: comparison to A rather than to B

11 My mother was regarding me with a strange gentleness. (29)

My mother was looking at me with a strange gentleness because she wanted to break the news gently so that I would not take it too hard.

12 It is a wisdom tutored by nature itself, about the seen and the unseen, about

things that change and things that are changeless, and about the fact that no matter how seemingly different two souls maybe, they possess the potential for that most precious, rare thing —an enduring and rewarding friendship. (37)

I learn a lot of knowledge, taught by nature itself, about the things I can

see —the birds, insects, trees, and flowers, and the things I cannot see —ideas,

scientific laws and principles. I also learn a lot about the things that change,

including life itself, as well as the things that are changeless like friendship,

love, and many basic values.

Part IV Language and Study

Word Study

: n. affection; devotion

Examples:

As a teenager she formed a strong attachment to one of her teachers.

She has already formed a strong attachment to her baby brother.

feel a strong attachment to one's family

v. a. to hang or swing loosely

b. to offer as an attraction

Examples:

A pair of binoculars dangled from her neck.

He sat on the edge of the table dangling his legs.

They might do the job if you dangle a bonus in front of them.

a. a. closely packed or crowded together

b. difficult to see through

c. stupid

a dense crowd

dense laurels a dense metal

a dense fog

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