



沈阳师范大学

大学外语教学部

授课教案

课程名称: 大学英语 (2)

课程代码: 00000513

学年学期: 2020-2021 (2)

授课教师: 温泉

时 间: 2021 年 2 月

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教 材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit 1 Communication in the digital age iExplore 1 Why emojis are a no-brainer for digital communication		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆Talk about communication in the digital age using new vocabulary; ☆Use personification as a writing device; ☆Explain the role of emojis in digital communication; ☆Make a speech about the impact of social media on daily communication. 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆Analyze why emojis are a no-brainer for digital communication. 		
教 学 过 程			备注
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>1. Warm-up Activities (15 minutes)</p> <p>1) Viewing and Speaking</p> <p>Watch a video clip about “emoji” and discuss the following questions.</p> <p>a) What is the video clip about?</p> <p>b) Can those emojis help you figure out the original story? Why or why not?</p> <p>◆Reference answers:</p> <p>a) The video clip uses emojis to tell a story of a bunny who tries every effort to realize her dream of becoming a police officer. She starts out as someone who is in charge of parking duty, during which she meets a cunning fox. After hearing a case of animals missing from the city, she volunteers to deal with that case. The bunny persuades the fox to solve the case together with her. They find the missing animals and find that it is the sheep who is behind the conspiracy and they catch her.</p> <p>b) Those emojis do help a lot in figuring out some of the plot of the original story, but cannot help me figure out the whole story. The video, without text, is a bit too fast for me to figure out the original story.</p>			

2) Further Discussion:

Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

a. When is the World Emoji Day and how is it decided?

World Emoji Day is held on July 17 each year. "July 17" is famously displayed on the Calendar Emoji, which is why it was chosen as the date for World Emoji Day.

b. What is the purpose of World Emoji Day?

World Emoji Day was created to promote the use of emojis and spread the enjoyment that they bring to all of those around us.

c. What is the significance of emojis?

Emoji is becoming a universal language. People tend to use these expressive faces when words fail them or as a shortcut. Emoji can express almost everything we want to say, and sometimes more. Emojis are gradually changing the way people interact online. It is an indispensable part of our daily conversation, especially online.

d. Do you know the hidden meanings and subtexts behind the following emojis?

People from a different cultural background may misinterpret some of emojis, which can make communication difficult.

2. Background Information (5 minutes)

1) Word of the Year (年度词汇)

It is a word or an expression that has attracted a great deal of interest over the 12 months of a particular year. It serves as a symbol of the year's most meaningful events and lookup trends.

2) Lumbersexual (留胡子的都市美男)

It is a portmanteau word of "lumberjack (伐木工人)" and "metrosexual (都市美男)" and a term used to describe a young urban man who cultivates an appearance and style of dress (typified by a beard and plaid shirt) suggestive of a rugged outdoor lifestyle.

3) SwiftKey

It is a technology company that aims to enhance interaction between keyboards and people. It upgrades smartphone keyboards to make typing faster, by utilizing artificial intelligence to learn from each user in order to predict their next word. The SwiftKey Keyboard for Android supports more than 80 languages.

4) SwiftKey (《白鲸记》):

It is also known as *The Whale*, a novel written by American writer Herman Melville. Ishmael is the narrator of the novel.

5) The Unicode Consortium (统一码联盟)

It is a non-profit organization based in Mountain View, California that coordinates the development of the Unicode standard. Its stated goal is to eventually replace existing character encoding schemes with Unicode and its standard Unicode Transformation Format (UTF) schemes.

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1. Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task: Read the text and complete the diagram

ppt (page 24-25、27)

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

★ ... When Oxford Dictionaries declared an emoji its 2015 Word of the Year, it was a bit of a head-scratcher. (Para. 1)

1) **head-scratcher:** n. [C] sth. that is confusing, mysterious, or hard to understand
让人头疼/疑惑的事

scratch one's head: to think hard about sth. and try to solve a problem or puzzle
绞尽脑汁思考

★ But for linguists around the world, the announcement wasn't about whether Oxford Dictionaries had lost it. (Para. 2)

2) **lose it: (informal)** to suddenly become unable to behave or think in a sensible way
(突然) 失去理智

此处 it 不指代任何前面出现的单词，而是与 lose 连用形成固定短语 lose it。

Translation:

我想他是真的失去理智了，拒绝出国深造的机会。

I thought he lost it when he turned down the opportunity to study abroad.

★ Rather, it was recognition of the enormous effect yellow smiley faces and other colorful emojis representing food, animals and hand gestures have had on the way people talk online. (Para. 2)

句子结构分析：该长句主干为 it was recognition of the enormous effect; yellow smiley faces and other colorful emojis representing food, animals and hand

gestures have had on the way people talk online 是 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the enormous effect; representing food, animals and hand gestures 修饰 yellow smiley faces and other colorful emojis, 补充说明它们的用途。

★ Aside from widespread adoption of the icons, which began after Apple made emojis available on its iOS mobile operating system in 2011, with Android following in 2013, emojis have been one of the biggest communication breakthroughs since people took to the Internet. (Para. 4)

3) **aside from:** in addition to 此外

Translation:

除了金钱和时间, 你还需要勤奋。

Aside from money and time, you need diligence.

4) **take to:** to start doing sth. regularly 养成...的习惯

Translation:

他上大学后就养成了晨读的习惯。

He took to morning reading ever since he went to university.

★ “There are estimates that as much as 70 percent of the meaning we derive from a face-to-face encounter with someone comes from nonverbal cues: facial expressions, intonation, body language and pitch. (Para. 5)

5) **derive:** vt. (~ sth. from sth.) to get sth., esp. a nice feeling or an advantage, from sth. or sb. 得到, 获得 (尤指愉快的感受或好处)

Translation:

许多人从他们的工作中找到了自我价值。

Many people derive their self-worth from their work.

6) **encounter:** n. [C] a meeting, especially one that is sudden, unexpected or violent 偶遇; 邂逅; (重要的)相逢

Translation:

自两年前匆匆邂逅后, 我再也没有见过她。

I had not seen her since our brief encounter two years before.

★ You get an email from a person who you know to be calm and sane, and this person comes across as a completely angry jerk. (Para. 6)

7) **sane:** a. reasonable and using or showing sensible thinking 明智的; 脑子清醒

的；思路清晰的

Translation:

阅读使人保持明智。

Reading is what kept men sane.

Antonym: *insane* *a.* 疯狂的；精神病的；极愚蠢的

★ **Cue the emoji. (Para. 7)**

8) **cue:** *vt.* to give sb. a signal to do sth. 提示

Here “cue the emoji” is used to remind the readers that the author is going to talk about the origin and development of emojis.

Translation:

该你上场的时候老师会提示你的。

The teacher will cue you when it's your turn to come on.

★ **Where the text took the empathy out of messages, emojis and emoticons put it back in. (Para. 8)**

9) **empathy:** *n.* [U] the ability to understand and share the feelings of another 同理心；感同身受；同感；共鸣

Translation:

我在一家儿童福利院长大，所以深深理解同情这些小孩。

Having begun my life in a children's home, I have great empathy with the little ones.

★ **Add to that the belief that humans as a collective species are programmed to use visual communication, and emojis became a no-brainer for digital communication. (Para. 10)**

10) **add(ed) to that/this:** used to introduce another fact that supports your opinion 此外；再加上

Translation:

我们的医院资金短缺，再加上医生工作时间长，这些早晚都是祸根。

Our hospitals are short of cash. Add to that the long hours doctors work, and you have a recipe for disasters.

★ **The process in which the Unicode technical committee decides if an emoji will see the light of day can take up to two years. (Para. 14)**

11) see the light of day: be born; come into existence; be made public, visible, or available 出生; 诞生; 问世

Translation:

《白鲸记》这部巨作于 1851 年问世。

Moby Dick first saw the light of day in 1851.

★ **The process in which the Unicode technical committee decides if an emoji will see the light of day can take up to two years. (Para. 14)**

12) up to: indicating a maximum amount 长达; 多达; 高达

Translation:

旱灾和饥荒夺去了这里 200 万人的生命。

Drought and famines have killed up to two million people here.

★ **For it to be as successful as spoken language, it needs this kind of system to complement and support the messages coming from text.” (Para. 15)**

13) complement: vt. to make a good combination with sb. or sth. 补充; 使相配; 使完美

Translation:

我们在辩论赛中配合得很好, 堪称完美。

We complement each other perfectly in the debate competition.

14) complement: n. [C] (~ to) sb. or sth. that emphasizes the good qualities of another person or thing 补足物; 补充; 使完备之物

Translation:

有咖喱的菜配米饭最棒。

Rice makes an excellent complement to a curry dish.

III. Building Your Language (55 minutes)

1. Review

Task 1. Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words below.

originate adopt enormous standardize automatically

1) Nowadays, more and more companies start to use WeChat in business communication because of its convenience and high efficiency. **adopt**

2) The way we communicate has undergone huge change since the invention of the Internet. **enormous**

- 3) Appearing first in Japan, emojis allow people to liven up their texts with colorful images. **Originating**
- 4) It's difficult to unify the definition of Internet slang due to the constant changes made to its nature. **standardize**
- 5) This chapter is written in a clear, understandable style, making it easier to understand the complicated legal issues discussed. **automatically**

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form when necessary.

derive ... from **single out** **aside from**
year to year **take to** **see the light of day**

- 1) Aside from the chat program, QQ has also developed sub-features like games, pets, ringtone downloads, etc.
- 2) The number of students participating in online courses varies year to year.
- 3) When people communicate face to face, 60-70 percent of the meaning is derived from the non-verbal cues such as gestures and facial expressions.
- 4) Which emoji would you single out as the most useful one in your daily communication?
- 5) Recently his grandfather has taken to surfing the Internet for health information.
- 6) Unless you have a good literary agent, your script will never see the light of day.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with suitable expressions from the collocation box. You may need to make other changes. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Adjectives which often go before:

expression facial visual emotional
communication digital visual face-to-face

Words which often go before:

message text instant voice
language body Internet spoken

- 1) Your body language such as gestures and postures sends a strong message to other people.

- 2) Online visual communication has been made possible through the use of webcam (网络摄像机).
- 3) Some facial expressions associated with emotions such as happiness and fear are the same all over the world.
- 4) To start recording a(n) voice message the user should tap and hold the microphone icon.
- 5) Emails, instant messages and text messages are all convenient ways of communication.

Task 4. Complete the sentences by choosing suitable words in brackets to collocate with the italicized words.

- 1) Young people have (have, take) *a tendency* to share their daily life on social media.
- 2) Once you hit the send button, you may lose (miss, lose) *control of* how the message will be interpreted.
- 3) One needs to submit (submit, hand) *a request* to register a new account to use WeChat.
- 4) In face of the challenge of long distance, we are going to pool (push, pool) *our efforts* to fulfill the task by online collaboration.
- 5) It will cost less if the institution can handle and process (process, post) *applications* online.

Task 5: Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

text	smiley	submission	non-verbal
information	communication	comparison	function
misinterpreted	encountering	emojis	instructions
cellphones	means	images	

We know that in public speaking, correct use of gestures will help get across our messages better. Emojis that flourish in our daily 1) _____ communication can serve this function, too, if employed properly.

In recent years, I've noticed with amazement how emojis like 2) _____ faces have crept into (逐渐融进) my office life. Supervisors start the day by issuing 3) _____ ending with an emoji, such as "a cup of coffee" on WeChat. Even

the secretary sends the reminder to all for the 4) _____ of the next day's work plan, with an icon of a red rose.

Emojis work like arms and hands in a speech that help me emphasize a point or ensure what I say is not 5) _____. But emojis, especially those pictures with Chinese characters, are not for everybody and most probably not appropriate for business 6) _____.

Chinese emoji users are predominantly young people led by millennials who send the most emojis per day. In 7) _____, users aged 40 or older account for only a small fraction of emoji fans.

Older users who want to be "on trend" may sometimes find they're 8) _____ embarrassment. Once I sent a new emoji with Chinese characters "I'm panicky," one of the colleagues quickly pointed out, "Even you're using it!"

And often, people disagree on what certain 9) _____ are supposed to represent. When writing this article, I've checked with several colleagues on the meaning of an emoji stored in our 10) _____, and we were surprised to realize how our understanding could differ from each other.

Keys:

- 1) non-verbal 2) smiley 3) instructions 4) submission 5) misinterpreted
6) communication 7) comparison 8) encountering 9) emojis 10) cellphones

2. Extended Exercises

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings

ppt (page 74)

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation

ppt (page 77)

Task 3. Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

1) 面试时他给人的印象非常好。

He came across very well in the interview.

2) 我们可以从读书研究中获得极大的乐趣。

We can derive great pleasure from our studies.

3) 那女孩被挑选为学校代表。

The girl was singled out to represent the school.

4) 当她听说她没有通过考试时，她彻底失去理智了。

When she heard that she had not passed the exam, she lost it completely.

5) 我建议你制定一个详细的时间表，明确这项任务的进度。

I suggest that you work out a timetable, which will make the progress of this task clear.

Task 4. Write a paragraph about emojis, trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible.

popular	take to	intonation	background	consider
facial	convey	derive from	originate from	emotion
midst	gestures	misinterpret	encounter with	

Sample:

With over 60 billion sent every day, emojis have become increasingly popular worldwide in the last few years, and are now considered to be one of the biggest communication breakthroughs since people took to the Internet. The word emoji is derived from the Japanese words for “picture writing.” When we talk, a large amount of meanings are conveyed through gestures, facial expressions and intonation, and these can get lost in written language. So comes emoji which is, though, a single picture, can help express most of our emotions. There is an emoji almost for everything. But if you are from a different cultural background, you may misinterpret some of emojis, which can make communication difficult.

3. Language Focus

★... less of ... than ... 意为 “比起...更不...” 或 “...不如...”。

Eg: To some, it was even less of a word than the shortlisted nominee “lumbersexual.” (Para. 1)

与此相关的句型有... more of ... than ..., 意为 “比起...更加...” 。例如:

Tom is more of a sportsman than his brother.

如果比较的不是双方，而是同一事物，那么... more of ... than ... 表示 “与其说...不如说...” 。例如:

The role of the computer analysts may be more of a facilitator than a designer, helping the users get what they want.

IV. Sharpening Your Skills (10 minutes)

1. Skills analysis: *Personification*

Personification is a figure of speech, which treats a thing or an idea as if it were human or had human qualities.

Personification can be used

- to help readers connect more easily with the objects or ideas;
- to create imagery;
- to make a story more interesting and visually appealing to the readers.

For example,

The process in which the Unicode Technical Committee decides if an emoji will see the light of day can take up to two years. (Para. 14)

In this sentence, emoji is personified; it is given the human ability to see.

2. Skills practice:

Task 1 : Examine the following sentences, identify the object or idea that is personified and explain which human trait or action is applied to the object or idea.

1. The 20th century witnessed a number of innovations that changed the way of communication.

The 20th century is personified; it is given the human ability to witness / see.

3. Letter writing is a lost art that has surrendered to voice mail, email, texts, blogs, Facebook, Instagram and all sorts of other social media.

Letter writing is personified; it is given the human ability to surrender.

4. Has social media torn us apart from each other or drawn us closer to each other?

Social media is personified; it is given the human ability to tear or draw.

5. Information travels much faster in the modern age than it did in ancient times.

Information is personified; it is given the human ability to travel.

Task 2: Work in pairs and make sentences on the topic of digital communication using personification.

1. Emojis sometimes can express more meaning than people expected.
2. WeChat made its debut in 2011, and by 2018 it has had over one billion monthly active users.

3. In the digital age, information flies while in the pen-and-pencil time, it crawls.
4. Text messages can't tell the mood and thus sometimes can be misinterpreted.

V. Assignment (5 minutes)

- 1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;**
- 2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;**
- 3. Sharing your ideas.**

Write a paragraph of about 100 words to explain the role of emojis in digital communication. Try to use personification to make your writing more vivid.

Step 1: Prepare the content

Go back to the text and note down useful information, structure and language. Work in pairs or groups to share the information and expressions.

Step 2: Writing and peer-review

Write the paragraph after class. After finishing the paragraph, you should, before coming to class, work with a pair and do peer review.

Step 3: Feedback

In class, we will select a few as samples to analyze and give feedback on them.

Sample report:

“Ding!” My phone rings and I receive a message from my friend Shelia in Canada – no words but a cake, three balloons and a few hearts. I know she’s saying “Happy birthday!” to me. I smile and think, how emojis have changed the way we communicate. In fact, the birth of emojis has made digital communication more effective.

教学
反思

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit 2 Start up Young iExplore 1 How I Started Business while Studying at University		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Talk about entrepreneurship using new vocabulary ☆ Use synonyms to avoid repetition in writing ☆ Describe the advantages of being student entrepreneurs ☆ Explain the possible challenges for young entrepreneurs ☆ Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of launching a business at university ☆ Express opinions and attitudes clearly and disagree politely 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆ Learn to describe the advantages and disadvantages of being student entrepreneurs 		
教学过程			备注
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>1. Warm-up Activities (15 minutes)</p> <p>1) Viewing and Speaking (Textbook, page 28;PPT, page 5-6)</p> <p>Watch the video, then fill in the blanks on the next slides and discuss the following questions in your groups.</p> <p>◆Reference answers:</p> <p>Why is John struggling to find a job?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacancies don't suit his 1) _____. (skills) • No jobs suit his 2) _____.(degree) • He has not heard back from 3) _____.(employers) <p>How did We Connect Students change John's situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John posted a 4) _____.(single CV) • Employers searched for John's 5) _____.(skills) • Employers 6) _____ John directly.(contracted) • John was invited to an 7) _____. (interview) <p>◆Questions for discussion:</p> <p>Do you think the service provided by the platform is useful and effective? Why or</p>			

why not?

Reference answers:

Yes, I think the service provided by the platform is useful and effective. In this way, employers will not receive many “copy-and-paste” applications from people who are not genuinely interested. Instead, employers can find students who better match their needs. The process would become significantly more efficient for both parties.

2)Scenario

You are going to participate in the National English Debating Competition on the topic of “University students should be encouraged to start their own business.” You are the first speaker of your team and need to make a two-minute opening speech. What are the advantages and challenges for student entrepreneurs? You will be able to complete the task after studying this unit.

2. Background Information (5 minutes)

1) Oliver Dickinson

Oliver Dickinson, now 26, of Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, set up WOW in 2014, after he and university pal, Rory Paterson, created a chia seed ([植]奇雅子, 又称芡欧鼠尾草籽, 可食用) drink. Forecasted turnover (预测营业额) for next year is £10m.

The former East Norfolk Sixth Form College student, who went on to study at Plymouth University, started his business career in 2009 when he formed Fluid Advertising, which designed, printed and distributed high-quality leaflets.

Later, at the age of 19, he launched internet business We Connect Students, a graduate talent platform. Three years later, it had moved to offices in west London and was valued more than £1m. After moving on from this, Oliver began to think of ways he could apply the same speed-to-market mentality he used in tech to a drinks start-up. He moved back home to Lowestoft and made an office out of his bedroom to brainstorm ideas for his ‘dream’ product.

Oliver and Rory, who had no background in the food and drink sector, registered their chia drink invention for Food Standard Authority (FSA)

A very early version of a software product that may not contain all of the features that are planned for the final version (一种软件产品的早期版本, 可能不包含为最终版本计划的所有功能). It is typically unstable, but useful to show what the product will do. The software goes through two stages of testing before it is considered finished. The first stage, called alpha testing, is often performed only by users within the organization developing the software. The second stage, called beta testing, generally involves a limited number of external users.

2) The University of Plymouth (普利茅斯大学)

Consistently ranked as one of the leading universities in the UK, and awarded a Queen’s Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education in 2012, Plymouth has a strong record of excellence, enterprise and innovation across its teaching and research activities.

Distinguished by its long-term engagement with business and the community,

the University enjoys outstanding links with employers and plays a key role in civic and regional leadership. It is the only university in the world to have been awarded the Social Enterprise Mark in recognition of its work in support of the sector.

With around 30,000 students, including those studying higher education at its partner colleges throughout the South West, the university is one of largest in the UK. It enjoys a high rate of graduate employment and has recently invested more than £150 million in its estate and facilities to enhance the student experience and support world-class research.

Plymouth has embedded sustainability across its operations, and is the overall best performing university in the People & Planet Green League. It is the first modern university to found a medical and dental school - the University of Plymouth Peninsula Schools of Medicine and Dentistry - and is the leading provider of Higher Education in Cornwall.

3)Alpha version(内测版)

It is an early version of a program or an application that contains most of the major features, but is not yet complete. It is being tested to see if it works properly. The software goes through two stages of testing before it is considered finished. The first stage, called Alpha testing, is often performed only by users within the organization developing the software. The second stage, called Beta testing , generally involves a limited number of external users.(一种软件产品的早期版本,可能不包含为最终版本计划的所有功能).

4) Angel investor(天使投资人)

Angel investors would like to provide capital for a business start-up, in exchange for convertible debt or ownership equity. Often they work not just for monetary rewards, and they may also want to keep abreast of current development of a particular business arena and mentor a new generation of entrepreneurs. As angel investors, they provide not only capital support, but also valuable management advice.

5)Mark Zuckerberg

Mark Zuckerberg is the co-founder and CEO of Facebook, as well as one of the world's youngest billionaires. Zuckerberg co-founded the social-networking website Facebook out of his college dorm room at Harvard University. He left Harvard after his sophomore year to concentrate on the site, which as of March 31, 2015, has 1,4 billion active monthly users. At the age of 23, Zuckerberg became a billionaire and in 2010, Time Magazine named Zuckerberg "Person of the year." The birth of Facebook was portrayed in the 2010 film "The Social Network."

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1.Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task: Read the text and complete the diagram (Textbook, page 31;PPT, page 14-15)

References:

Steps: What did Oliver Dickinson do?

Observing

He observed that it was not 1) efficient for employers to find students who matched their selection criteria. (Para. 4)

Getting the idea

He got the idea of improving on the efficiency of finding students who could match the employers' 2) needs. (Para. 4)

testing the idea

He developed an "alpha version" of his website that had 3) basic functionality. (Para. 5)

Getting feedback

He asked for feedback from those who 4) registered on his website. (Para. 5)

Revising:

He 5) made improvements based on the negative feedback. (Para. 6)

Getting funding

He got funding from his 6) previous venture, student loan, a loan from his mother and his 7) overdraft. (Para. 7)

He networked his way into 8) an angel investor community to get investment. (Para. 8)

Enhancing competitiveness

He mitigated the risk of competition by 9) moving as quickly as possible and creating as many barriers as possible. (Para. 9)

He 10) raised finance to build an intuitive, powerful and flexible platform. (Para. 9)

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

★ **1. Balancing study and social commitments can be tough enough when you're at university, but many students now start their own business too, either because of the highly competitive job market or simply because they want to fulfill their entrepreneurial ambitions. (Para. 1)**

Paraphrase: When you are at university, it's difficult to keep a balance between study and social responsibilities. But now many students start their own business, because it's not easy to find a good job or they want to realize their dream as an entrepreneur.

1) balance: vt. to create or preserve a good or correct balance between different features or aspects 权衡; 斟酌

Translation:

有必要权衡工作场所和家庭生活两者的需求。

There is a need to balance the demands of the workplace with those of family life.

balance: n. [sing., U] a situation in which different aspects or features are treated equally or exist in the correct relationship to each other 均衡; 均势

Translation:

在给你的孩子提建议和控制他们之间很难找到合适的平衡点。

It can be hard to find the right balance between advising your children and controlling them.

collocation

lose one's balance 失去平衡

e.g. He lost his balance and tipped backwards in the chair.

keep one's balance 保持平衡

e.g. She grabbed at him to keep her balance.

strike / achieve a balance 取得平衡; 达到两全其美

e.g. We want the classes to be both enjoyable and useful — we're trying to strike the right balance.

upset / alter the balance 破坏平衡

e.g. These creatures have upset the delicate ecological balance in the lake.

2) fulfill: vt. to achieve sth. that you wanted to do, or get sth. you hoped for 实现; 达到

Translation:

你的工作符合你的预想吗?

Does your job fulfill your expectations?

Collocation:

fulfill a dream / an ambition 实现梦想/抱负

e.g. The journey fulfilled a long-cherished dream.

fulfill an aim / objective 实现目标

e.g. They hope to fulfill their objectives by 2020.

fulfill sb's expectations 达到某人的期望

e.g. Supporters feel that the team has not fulfilled their expectations.

fulfill sb's potential 发挥潜能

e.g. He never really fulfilled his potential as a player.

★ 2. I never wanted a 'normal' career; I've always preferred the idea of forging my own path. (Para. 2)

3) forge: vt. to illegally copy sth., for example, a document, a painting, or money, to make people think that it is real 伪造, 假冒 (文件、绘画、钱等)

Translation:

他被指控伪造他父亲在支票上的签名。

He was accused of forging his father's signature on the check.

forge: vt. if you say that a person has forged sth. that you approve of, you mean that you admire them for having done sth. difficult 努力实现

Translation:

她以诗人和歌词作者为新的职业努力工作。

She forged a new career path as a poet and songwriter.

★ 3. The idea of improving things by introducing new ideas has always appealed to me. (Para. 3)

4) appeal to: If sth. appeals to you, you find it attractive or interesting 对...有吸引力

Translation:

对露营这种想法我从来就不感兴趣。

The idea of camping has never appealed to me.

★ 4. My business – We Connect Students – enables employers to search a database of tens of thousands of student profiles who closely match their selection criteria. (Para. 3)

5) **criterion:** n. [C, usu. pl.] (pl. criteria) a standard which is established so that a judgment or decision, esp. a scientific one, can be made (尤指作出科学判断或决定的) 标准, 准则

Translation:

雇用新员工时, 你必须非常清楚选拔标准。

When employing new staff, you need to be very clear about your selection criteria.

Collocation:

fulfill / meet / satisfy the criteria 符合/满足标准

Everyone whose qualifications meet our criteria will be considered.

我们会考虑所有符合我们标准的人。

★ 5. Such was the competition for places that they were having to apply for many schemes, which meant employers must have been receiving many awful ‘copy-and-paste’ applications from people who weren’t genuinely interested. (Para. 4)

6) **genuinely:** ad. really and sincerely 的确

Translation:

我对给你造成的麻烦表示真诚的歉意。

I’m genuinely sorry for the problems I’ve caused you.

★ 6. Initially, I asked those who registered for feedback on my site. (Para. 5)

7) **initially:** ad. at the beginning of a plan, process, situation, etc. 起初

Translation:

这座大楼最开始是用作图书馆, 后来变成了食堂。

The building was used as a library initially, but it is now used as a restaurant.

initial: a. happening at the beginning of a process, or when you first see or hear about sth. 开始的; 最初的; 第一个的

Collocations:

initial stage / phase 初始阶段

initial reaction / response 第一反应

initial impression 第一印象

8) **feedback:** n. [U] (~ on) advice, criticism, etc. about how successful or useful sth. is 反馈意见

Translation:

给员工提供他们工作表现的反馈意见很重要。

It is important to provide employees with feedback on their job performance.

Collocations;

give / provide feedback 提供反馈
get feedback 得到反馈
positive / negative feedback 肯定、否定的反馈

★ 7. As I recall, one week I had just £3 to live off! (Para. 7)

9) as (far as) I recall: used for telling sb. what you remember about a particular event, person etc. 就我所能回忆起的

Translation:

我记得你还欠我 150 元。

As I recall, you still owe me 150 yuan.

Similar usages:

as far as I know / can remember / can see / can tell: [spoken] used for stating what you think is true when you think there may be facts that you do not know, remember etc. 据我所知/记得/所见/所了解

据我所知，没有人抱怨过。

No one has complained, as far as I know.

Translation:

我记得他是唯一一个喜欢这出戏的人。

He was the only one who enjoyed the play, as far as I can remember.

10) live off: to depend on sb. or sth. for the money or food that you need 以...为生

Translation:

他 30 岁了，可还是靠父母养着。

He is 30 and still living off his parents.

自从去年 12 月失业以来，她一直靠存款生活。

She has been living off her savings since she lost her job in December.

★ 8. I then networked my way into an angel investor community and was offered investment by eight sources. (Para. 8)

Paraphrase: I managed to join an angel investor group through networking, and there were eight investors who agreed to provide money for my business.

11) network: vi. If you network, you try to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job 建立人际关系网

Translation:

你总得与人交流并建立新的联系。

You've always got to network and make new contacts.

★ 9. He advised us on patents, but it soon became clear that the only way to mitigate the risk of competition was to move as quickly as possible and create as many barriers as possible. (Para. 9)

12) mitigate: vt. (fml.) to make a situation or the effects of sth. less bad, harmful, or serious 缓解; 减轻; 缓和

Translation:

只有开展国际合作才能减轻对环境的破坏。

Only international cooperation can mitigate environmental damage.

★ 10. My mother was very supportive of my wish to start my own business while I was at university.... (Para. 10)

13) **supportive:** a. giving help or encouragement, esp. to sb. who is in a difficult situation (尤指在困难中) 支持的, 给予帮助或鼓励的

我生病时老板很关照我。

My boss is very supportive when I was ill.

be supportive of

Translation:

He has always been extremely supportive of her.

他一向都非常支持她。

★ 11. ... if you can't find the time to launch your business while only having 15 hours of lectures a week, then you're probably not cut out for the long, unsociable hours and hard work that being your own boss involves. (Para. 11)

14) **launch:** vt.

to start sth., usu. sth. big or important 发动, 开始从事 (大型或重要活动)

to put (sth.) into motion; send on its course 使 (某物) 运动; 送上轨道

Collocations:

launch a missile / satellite / rocket 发射导弹/卫星/火箭

e.g. The agency will launch a new weather satellite next month.

launch an attack / a war 发动进攻/战争

e.g. President Trump launched a trade war Thursday.

launch an inquiry / investigation 开始调查

e.g. The police confirmed that an inquiry has been launched into the incident.

launch an election / advertising / marketing / fundraising campaign 发起竞选活动/
开展广告宣传/开展市场营销活动/发起募捐活动

e.g. Launching an advertising campaign requires a lot of research and analysis.

15) **be cut out for sth. / to do sth.:** to have the qualities and abilities needed for sth.
是...的材料

Translation:

他尽力了, 但他真地不适合这份工作。

He did his best, but he just wasn't cut out for this job.

比尔根本不适合当家长。 Bill was never cut out to be a parent.

★ 12. Also try to develop your communication and presentation skills at university – they can come in handy later, for example, when you pitching for investment or new business. (Para. 14)

16) **come in handy:** to be useful for a certain purpose 迟早有用; 派得上用场

Translation:

我知道这件夹克总有一天会用得上。

I knew this jacket would come in handy one day.

17) pitch for: to try to persuade sb. to do business with you, buy sth., etc 竭力推销

Translation:

销售人员必须竭力推销产品，与潜在客户达成购买协议。

Salesmen have to pitch for their products and make an agreement with potential customers.

★ **13. Universities are a hotbed of knowledge, too, but you need to tap into that knowledge. (Para. 15)**

18)hotbed: n. a place where there are a lot of people involved in a particular activity
温床

Translation:

西雅图是软件出版的温床。

Seattle is a hotbed of software publishing.

19) tap into:to make as much use as possible of the ideas, experience, knowledge, etc. That a group of people have 利用

Translation:

研究人员将利用网络上的大量数据。

Researchers will tap into the masses of data on the Web.

★ **14.Don't get hung up trying to be a 'cool, young entrepreneur' – it's not about that. (Para. 16)**

20)be hung up on / about sth.: to be extremely interested in or worried by a particular subject and spend an unreasonably large amount of time thinking about it
无端担心某事

Translation:

为什么你总纠结于把每件事都做对？

Why are you so hung up on getting everything right?

★ **15. Importantly, keep your network happy and do as much as you can to help – but don't always expect something in return. (Para. 18)**

21)in return (for sth.): as payment or in exchange for sth., or as a way of thanking sb. for sth. 作为对...的报答；作为对...的交换

Translation:

我们能做些什么来回报你的好意呢？

What can we do in return for your kindness?

III. Building Your Language (45 minutes)

1. Review

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

initially investor supportive feedback scary

- 1) Wise parents are very often supportive of their children's business ideas.
- 2) Customer feedback is a must for any business hoping to provide users with the products they need.
- 3) Initially she worked for us as a secretary, but she has been promoted to administration director after two years' hard work.
- 4) Starting a business is scary for many people, but they have to overcome the fear and step out of their comfort zone
- 5) Through his efforts at the fundraising event, all the investors decide to put their money into his proposed project.

Task 2

Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the expressions below. You may need to make other changes.

live off in return set up come in handy be hung up on

1. Thousands of university students establish their own businesses every year in China. (set up)
2. People help others because they care, so they expect nothing in exchange. (return)
3. Establishing relationships with other entrepreneurs will be helpful when you are looking for support or suggestions for your start-up. (come in handy)
4. When starting a business, you need to avoid being obsessed with trivial things or detailed planning. (being hung up on)
5. After he lost his job, he had to depend on his parents for the money or food that he needed. (live off his parents)

Task 3. Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English, using suitable expressions from the collocation box.

Nouns which often go after:

fulfill	ambition	duty	dream
forge	path	link	alliance
networking	skill	event	opportunity
match	criterion	need	requirement

verbs which often go before:

investment secure make attract

1. Parents should encourage their children to _____ (实现他们的企业家梦想). (fulfill their entrepreneurial ambitions/dreams)
2. The artist has consistently progressed artistically and _____ (开拓自己的道路) over the past decade. (forged his own path)
3. Going to _____ (社交活动) can always be a bit scary but it is so beneficial to your business. (networking events)
4. The company has _____ (投入大笔资金) in new technology. (made a huge investment)
5. In an interview, you need to state how your skills _____ (符合需求) of the job and organization. (match the needs/ requirement)

Task 4. Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

entrepreneur business partner incredibly glaringly
continue offer customer marketing opportunity
better trade currently focusing attending

Many students put their dreams of becoming a(n) 1) _____ to one side until after they have achieved their degree. But I would say that university could be the perfect place to start a(n) 2) _____.

Inspiring Imagery was set up after my business 3) _____, fellow student and best friend, Graham Fisher's photography hobby led us to discover a niche in the market for affordable, high-quality printing solutions.

It has been a stressful yet enjoyable task to set up our business while still at university. Although the benefits outweigh the challenges, it hasn't been easy. We have had to work 4) _____ hard. For the past nine months our time has been spent 5) _____ lectures during the day, working part-time in the evening and 6) _____ on Inspiring Imagery at any spare moment we had.

Since we started, Inspiring Imagery has continued to go from strength to strength. We now 7) _____ a wide range of large format printing solutions and our customer base is growing all the time thanks to online and offline 8) _____ and word of mouth. We 9) _____ do most of our trade through our website but our strategy for the future is to take Inspiring Imagery to the high street and open a chain of small shops.

Students tend to be less tied down, so I don't feel there will ever be a(n) 10) _____ time than when you are a student to start your own business.

Key:

1-5 entrepreneur business partner incredibly attending
 6-10 focusing offer marketing currently better

2. Extended Exercises

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings

PPT (page 69-70)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. mitigate | a. really, used for emphasizing a particular quality |
| 2. fulfill | b. try to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job |
| 3. genuinely | c. to work hard to achieve sth. |
| 4. network | d. to achieve sth. that you wanted to do, or get sth. you hoped for |
| 5. forge | e. to make a situation or the effects of sth. less bad, harmful, or serious |

Key: 1-e 2-d 3-a 4-b 5-c

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 6. initially | f. to create or preserve a good or correct relationship between different features or aspects |
| 7. balance | g. a standard which is established so that a judgment or decision, esp. a scientific one, can be made |
| 8. criterion | h. at the beginning of a plan, process, situation, etc. |
| 9. feedback | i. giving help or encouragement, esp. to sb. who is in a difficult |

situation

10. Supportive j. advice, criticism, etc. about how successful or useful sth. is

Key: 6-h 7-f 8-g 9-j 10-i

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation

PPT (page 71)

to be attractive or interesting to sb. (appeal to)

to have the qualities and abilities needed for sth. (be cut out for / to do sth.)

to be used for telling sb. what you remember about a particular event, person etc. (as I recall)

as payment or in exchange for sth., or as a way of thanking sb. for sth. (in return (for))

Task 3 Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

PPT (page 72)

1) 我请他喝酒以酬谢他的帮助。

I bought him a drink in return for his help.

2) 就我回忆，那时候他们经常吵架。

As I recall, they quarreled very often at that time.

3) 我不适合做办公室工作。

I'm not cut out for an office job.

4) 她的幽默感把他强烈地吸引住了。

Her sense of humor appealed to him enormously.

Task 4 Write a paragraph about entrepreneurship, trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible.

balance	fulfill	forge	criterion	genuinely
initially	feedback	launch	mitigate	supportive
network	appeal to	live off	in return	as I recall
be cut out for	come in handy	pitch for		

Sample:

As I recall, the idea of starting my own business always appealed to me, but I was not sure whether I was cut out for it at first. When I was a college student, I came up with a great business idea and decided to launch my business. My family was not supportive of this decision, because they were afraid that I couldn't balance my time well and I had to take great risk. As an adult, I didn't want to live off my parents anymore. I wanted to fulfill my entrepreneurial ambition. I attended various activities, practiced my networking skills and found a great business partner. Then we worked together, and finally attracted an angel investor to invest in our business idea.

3. Language Focus

★ **providing (that) ...**

providing 可以用作连词，引导条件状语从句，表示“只要；如果”。例如：
And there's no reason why a younger person can't be more successful than someone who is older, **providing** they have a good idea, work hard and maintain the right attitude and commitment. (Para. 12)

其他有同样用法的词包括 provided (that), given (that) 等。例如：

You can borrow the car **provided that** I can have it back by six o'clock.

Translate the following sentences.

- 1) You can go out to play **providing** that you finish your homework first.
只要你先把家庭作业做完，你就可以出去玩。
- 2) Traveling by car is convenient **providing** that you have somewhere to park.
只要有地方停车，开车去旅行还是很方便的。
- 3) **Providing** she studies hard, she'll pass the exams.
只要她认真学习，就会通过考试的。
- 4) You can establish your own company, _____ (如果你能平衡好学习与管理职责) (providing that you can balance study and management responsibilities)
- 5) We can go to the angel investor meeting next week _____ (如果我们已经准备好策划). (providing that we have our proposal ready)
- 6) Maintaining a start-up is not that hard _____ (如果你能找到足够的资金). (providing that you can find sufficient funding)
- 7) We'll buy everything you produce _____ (倘若价格合适).
(providing that the price is right)
- 8) You can wear jeans for the dancing class, _____ (如果他们不是很紧)
(providing that they are not too tight)

IV. Sharpening Your Ideas (10 minutes)

1) Write an essay of about 150 words to describe the advantages of being a student entrepreneur.

1. In the text you have learned from Oliver Dickinson that starting a business while at university can be advantageous. Write an essay of about 150 words to describe the advantages of being a student entrepreneur.
2. Justify your idea with evidence and examples.
3. Use synonyms, if possible, to avoid repetition.

Sample:

Entrepreneurship is not for everyone. However, for those who want to be an entrepreneur, it is the perfect place and time to launch a business while one is still at university. Being a university student entrepreneur, I think, may have the following advantages.

First, universities host a lot of activities and events, which provide networking opportunities for student entrepreneurs. In these activities and events, student entrepreneurs may meet potential investors and clients, which is of great importance for a start-up business.

Second, university students are free of many obligations to family. They don't have to pay mortgages or support family. So they are more willing to take risks and

embrace challenges, which is very important for starting a business.

In addition, universities are a hotbed of knowledge. Students have access to valuable advice from professors and faculty.

Last but not least, students can promote their products or services by word of mouth. Word spreads quickly on campus and it will be your cheapest form of marketing. Friends' recommendation is one of the most effective marketing strategies for any products or services and student entrepreneurs can make full use of this strategy.

2) Using synonyms to avoid repetition

When we talk about something on the same topic, we may need to use the same words or phrases to express the same concept. To avoid repetition and make your writing richer in vocabulary and expressions, one way is to use synonyms that have the same or similar meanings.

Example:

We went on holiday to a ski resort. The resort was very beautiful with lots of things to do. The mountains were also beautiful, and, to be honest, there were also many beautiful people.



We went on holiday to a ski resort. The resort was very beautiful with lots of things to do. The mountains were majestic, and, to be honest, there were also many glamorous people.

V. Assignment (5 minutes)

- 1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;**
- 2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;**
- 3. iProduce: Making a speech (Textbook, page 43-44)**

Making a speech

Drafting an opening speech in a debate

Debate topic: University students should be encouraged to start their own business.

You are going to participate in the National English Debating Competition on the topic. You are the first speaker of your team. To get ready for your Two-minute opening speech, you first need to draft a script and practice it. The following steps may help you with the project.

Useful expressions for debate

Stating an opinion

- In our opinion...
- We think that...
- If you want our honest opinion...
- As far as I'm concerned...

Giving your rebuttal

- I see your point, but I think...
- I'm afraid I can't quite agree with your point.
- I think I've got your point. Now let me respond to it.
- I'd like to take issue with what you just said.
- We said that... but the other side has not responded to our point.
- I'd like to focus on two points that the other side has failed to address

Giving concluding statements

- To sum up, here are the main points our opponents have not addressed...
- We pointed out that ...
- Our opponents have claimed that
- To recap the main points...
- Let's sum up where we stand in this debate.

Useful arguments:

Advantages of starting one's business at university

- You can get as student loan.
- You can go to relevant activities and events your university hosts.
- You can speak to a senior staff member at university directly.
- You can tap into the knowledge when studying in university.
- You can find your business partner form your schoolmates.

disadvantages of starting one's business at university

- It's difficult to balance study with running a company.
- College students may find no backers and no support system.
- College students may lack experience and capital.

Reference Answers

The affirmative view: University students should be encouraged to start their own business.

Nowadays, more and more university students start their own business before graduation. Although some people argue that there is a good chance that they will fail for the lack of experience if they start a business at university, we believe that there are more advantages than disadvantages for one to start a business at university.

First of all, there are a lot of resources on campus. Universities are a hotbed of knowledge and student entrepreneurs can tap into that knowledge. For example, students can have free access to advice from professors who often love getting involved in student-run startups.

Besides, university students have less pressure in earning a living or supporting a family. So they can be more focused and are more willing to take risks, which are of great significance for starting a new business.

Also, universities provide students with plenty chances for networking. Student entrepreneurs can go to relevant activities and events their universities host and might meet good contacts.

Of course, student entrepreneurs will encounter problems like the lack of experience and capital. But they can find a mentor and try to secure investment from angel investors who are interested in their business ideas.

All in all, I strongly believe that university students should be encouraged to start their own business as long as they have good business ideas and are ready for all the barriers.

教学
反思

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit 3 The way to leadership iExplore 1 How I became a leader		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Talk about leadership using new vocabulary; ☆ Develop your idea in chronological order; ☆ Describe the necessary qualities of a leader; ☆ Prepare for a candidate speech to run for the directorship of an English Association. 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆ Learn to describe the necessary qualities of a leader. 		
教 学 过 程			备注
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>Warm-up Activities (20 minutes)</p> <p>1) Viewing and Speaking</p> <p>Watch the video, then fill in the blanks and discuss the questions that follow.</p> <p>◆Reference answers:</p> <p>What are the qualities of remarkable leaders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be 1) <u>honest</u> to yourself and others. • Be 2) <u>focused on</u> and devoted to your work. • Be reliable, 3) <u>respectful</u> and patient. • Be brave and 4) <u>strong</u>. • Be open-minded. <p>◆Questions for discussion:</p> <p>Which of these qualities do you think you now possess? Use examples to support your points.</p> <p><i>Reference answers:</i></p> <p>I think I have an open mind. Having an open mind means being open and willing to consider new ideas. For example, in group discussion or daily conversation, when</p>			

I hear a group member or friend saying something different from what most of us think, I don't think they are wrong. Instead, I feel it is very interesting and I'm willing to know more about it.

2) Further Discussion:

Watch a video clip, and then answer the following questions.

a. What are the traits for great leadership according to the video?

Standout leaders come in all shapes and sizes, but there are some things great leaders across the board do every day. Here are five keys for effective leadership:

- face challenges
- win trust
- be authentic
- earn respect

stay curious

b. In your opinion, who is the greatest leader? What special traits does he or she have?

I think Ren Zhengfei is a great leader. He is the founder of Huawei, the world's biggest telecom equipment vendor.

He is forward-looking, and has a clear, exciting idea of where they are going and is excellent at strategic planning. The belief that risk is always hiding behind the prosperity pushes him to think deeply about the underlying crisis, and he transferred this thinking and pressure to his followers. When others were happy about the fantastic growth of Huawei, Ren didn't care much about the success but continued to analyze and develop risk management policies for the company.

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1. Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task 1: How did the author become a leader? Read the text and fill in the blanks.

ppt (page 13)

Task 2: What qualities should one have to become a leader according to the author? Read the text and complete the diagram.

ppt (page 15)

Task 3: In the text, the author introduces several qualities that make a good leader. In your opinion, what are the other essential qualities for a good leader?
ppt (page 18)

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

★ Those traits were suppressed by my debilitating meekness. (Para. 1)

1) **debilitating:** a. a debilitating disease or condition makes your body or mind weak 使（身体或精神）虚弱的

Translation:

约翰病了：他非常虚弱，十分抑郁。

John was ill: he suffered from debilitating depression.

2) **meekness:** *n.* [U] the trait of being quiet and gentle, and unwilling to argue with people 温顺；柔和；懦弱

Translation:

他的懦弱行为遭到了同事们的嘲笑。

His meekness was laughed at by his colleagues.

★ Please get her over her shyness. (Para. 1)

3) **get over:** overcome (a difficulty) 克服

Translation:

克服这个困难对他来说是容易的。

It's easy for him to get over this difficulty.

★ Even though I was socially able, I could never muster up the courage to become a leader to my classmates, save for the studious example that I set for them. (Para. 2)

4) **muster:** *vt.* (~ up sth.) to find as much courage, support, etc. as you can in order to do sth. difficult 鼓起（勇气）；争取（支持）等

Translation:

我们应该拿出勇气，更加勤奋地工作。

We should muster up the courage and work harder.

5) **save for:** (*old use or formal*) except 除了

Translation:

除了她的名字，他们对她一无所知。

They knew nothing about her save for her name.

★ Finally, I was a freshman in college – still the epitome of shyness and silence.

(Para. 3)

6) **epitome**: n. [C] (the ~ of) a person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type 缩影, 象征

the best possible example of sth. …的典型

Translation:

她是成功经理人的典范。

She is the epitome of the successful executive.

★ Introversion was my specialty, while extroversion eluded me. (Para. 3)

7) **elude**: vt. (of an achievement or sth. desired) fail to be attained by (sb.) 使无法达到

Translation:

她仍然无法获得金牌。

The gold medal continues to elude her.

★ There, I was removed from petty college drama, focused only on being the administrative support in providing healthcare for others. (Para. 5)

8) **petty**: a. not important and not worth worrying about 微不足道的; 不重要的

Translation:

他一直都很闷闷不乐, 常为一些鸡毛蒜皮的事吵架。

He was miserable all the time and fights would start over petty things.

★ I had developed good rapport with many of my fellow volunteers and felt comfortable being myself there. (Para. 5)

9) **rapport**: n. [sing., U] (~ with / between) friendly agreement and understanding between people 意见一致; 关系和睦

Note: the final “t” in “rapport” is not pronounced

Translation:

她与学生关系很好。

She is in rapport with her students.

★ I took meticulous notes: in my brain and on paper. (Para. 10)

10) **meticulous:** *a.* very careful about small details, and always making sure that everything is done correctly 对细节十分注意的; 一丝不苟的

Translation:

他对任何事情都很小心谨慎。

He was so meticulous about everything.

★ However, even after you campaign hard and try your hardest to be a leader, if it doesn't work out there are other ways to stay strong in that activity. (Para. 12)

11) **campaign:** *vi.* If sb. campaigns for sth., they carry out a planned set of activities over a period of time in order to achieve their aim. 发起运动, 参加活动

Translation:

我们正参与法律改革运动。

We are campaigning for law reform.

III. Building Your Language (55 minutes)

1. Review

Task 1. Complete the sentence with the words below. Change the form where necessary.

administrative volunteer meticulous
instruct thoroughly registration

- 1) Communication skills and a pleasant attitude toward people are very important for a(n) administrative position.
- 2) Registration for the leadership program will take place a week before the start of the term.
- 3) It is easier to recruit a(n) volunteer for hands-on work than for a leadership position.
- 4) The Leader's Guide aims to make the new leader thoroughly informed with the administrative details of running this sales team.
- 5) A combination of innovation and meticulous attention to detail has contributed to the luxury brand's success.
- 6) He works in a sports center instructing people in the use of the gym equipment.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where

necessary.

try one's hardest watch out for work out
go about get over save for

- 1) He made some suggestions about the best way to go about the project.
- 2) The man tried his best to secure the leadership position in the company.
- 3) To the manager's disappointment, things didn't work out as he'd planned.
- 4) He is determined to get over his shyness and social anxiety by consulting a psychologist.
- 5) In the business world, the business leader has to watch out for market changes every day.
- 6) The manager managed to find all the lost documents save for one.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Verbs which often go before:

trust build gain lose have
solution find offer seek
confidence have lose rebuild

Nouns which often go before:

skill leadership communication language

- 1) If leaders want to build/gain/have trust within their teams, they must lead by example and show their people that they trust others.
- 2) Becoming a leader in an organization will help you develop leadership skills that will be invaluable in all areas of life.
- 3) The newly-elected government is seeking solutions to the financial crisis.
- 4) Leaders should have confidence/trust in their team members and delegate.
- 5) The tennis player managed to rebuild confidence after experiencing career setbacks.
- 6) Good communication skills will help you maintain positive interpersonal relationships.
- 7) If a leader loses trust of his team, he will not be able to lead the team effectively.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with suitable adverbs or prepositions to collocate

with the italicized words.

- 1) Leaders should take note of everything that is going on around them.
- 2) Everyone wishes that things will work out in their favor.
- 3) Not all talents are interested in taking on a leadership role.
- 4) Jerry is always willing to put himself out for other people.
- 5) Parents and teachers can do a lot to help children get over shyness.

Task 5. Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

provide	build	role	traits	leadership
solutions	shyness	involved	express	eventually
trouble	possibly	concerned	position	relations

Shyness can limit your interpersonal skills, severely affecting your ability to be an effective leader. Leaders must 1) _____ instruction, guidance and, when necessary, impose discipline. A shy person may have 2) _____ effectively accomplishing these tasks. To be an effective leader, you must get over that 3) _____ and build confidence. Start by realizing that you take on a leadership 4) _____ because of your abilities and your own managers' faith in you. Build on that to find the 5) _____ within yourself to be an effective leader.

- Make a list of what you want to accomplish in your 6) _____ role. Analyze these goals and how they complement your strengths.
- Rehearse what you will say before meetings and other interactions. Make a list of potential problems and the 7) _____ you want to offer. This will increase your confidence before meetings and other interpersonal communication.
- Get 8) _____ in a solitary activity like reading or writing before going into a potentially uncomfortable situation. This will focus your mind and reduce anxiety.
- Communicate through emails and memos where possible. Composing a written message will allow you to clearly 9) _____ your thoughts.
- Build confidence through your success. Each time you come out of a stressful situation successfully, you will find it easier to face the next one. 10) _____, you will become a confident person.

Keys:

provide	trouble	shyness	role	traits
---------	---------	---------	------	--------

leadership solutions involved express eventually

2. Extended Exercises

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings.

ppt (page 44)

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation.

ppt (page 46)

Task 3. Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

1) 总的意见对我们有利。

The general opinion is in our favor.

2) 有没有一种方法可以改进这一点呢？

Is there anything you can do to improve upon this?

3) 他缺乏维生素 C。

He is deficient in vitamin C.

4) 我花了几年时间鼓足勇气去追随我的激情。

It took me several years to muster up the courage to go after my own passion.

Task 4. Write a paragraph about innovation, trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible.

trait	critical	unique	leadership	muster up
reflect	build	develop	motivate	competent share
honest	inspire	courageous	imaginative	

Sample:

No one is born to be a leader. To be a good leader, we have to gain certain leadership skills. Although good leaders come in all shapes and sizes, they share some unique traits that are critical to their leadership: they are honest, competent, courageous, imaginative, and committed, they create enthusiasm, empower their people, instill confidence and inspire those around them. Understanding those traits and reflecting on our own characteristics may be of great importance for us. By studying and building on those traits we can also develop into a stronger leader.

Task 5. Sort out the following words and expressions into two groups: that describe a) the personality traits that may stand in the way of becoming a leader and b) the qualities that make a leader.

confident extroversion introversion shyness
meekness responsible socially able willing to solve problems

a) introversion, shyness, meekness,

b) confident, extroversion, responsible, socially able, willing to solve problems

Task 6. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions listed above. Sometimes more than one choice is possible.

Jasmine believed that her **meekness** had suppressed those qualities of being a leader. Even her father considered her **shyness** a weakness to be overcome. After she entered the Middle School, she still had no courage to become a leader even though she was **socially able**. Considering the importance of leadership in college, Jasmine was determined to change in spite of her **introversion**. She started by getting involved in activities in and out of school. Gradually, Jasmine became more and more **confident** in herself and **responsible** at work and she was **willing to solve problems**. Thanks to her determination, she finally came to possess many qualities of a leader although **extroversion** was not among her personality traits.

3. Language Focus

★Inversion in Adverbial Clauses Introduced by 'AS'

当 as 作“虽然”讲引导让步状语从句时，须将作表语的名词或形容词、作状语的副词或作谓语的实义动词提到 as 前面，比如“Shy as I was, I worked on putting more power in my voice, my body language and my manner.” (Para. 8)。此类句子的倒装语序主要有以下三种形式：

• a. / ad. + as + 主语+ 连系动词 be 或实义动词

e.g. Successful as he is, he is not proud.

• n. + as + 主语+ 连系动词 be (注意句首的名词不带冠词)

e.g. Child as he is, he knows a lot.

• 实义动词+ as + 主语+ 助动词或情态动词

e.g. Try as you will, you won't be able to persuade him.

Task: Rewrite the following sentences by using the conjunction “as.”

- 1) Although it is raining hard, I'm going out for a walk.
Hard as it is raining, I'm going out for a walk.
- 2) Although Paul was disabled, he tried his best to serve his country.
Disabled as Paul was, he tried his best to serve his country.
- 3) Although he was angry, he managed to speak calmly.
Angry as he was, he managed to speak calmly.
- 4) Although he was patient, he didn't like waiting that long.
Patient as he was, he didn't like waiting that long.
- 5) Although they tried hard, they couldn't make her change her mind.
Hard as they tried, they couldn't make her change her mind.

IV. Sharpening Your Skills (10 minutes)

1. Skills analysis: *Chronological order*

Chronological order, also called time or linear order, is a method of organization in which actions or events are presented as they occurred in time. Narratives commonly rely on chronological order. In the text, from Paragraph 1 to Paragraph 3, the information is organized chronologically as illustrated below:

Time	Personality
Elementary school years	She was shy and meek.
Middle school years	She was socially able but had no courage to become a leader.
College years	She was still shy and silent, but she was determined to overcome her shyness and managed to become a leader.

2. Skills practice

During my six years' primary school life, I came across one of the best teachers I've ever had and she has far-reaching influence on me, from how to be a good learner to how to live my life. After that, I went to middle school, where I made great friends to whom I am still quite close. Then, I went to high school and had to spend most of the time studying and preparing for the college entrance exam. Finally, three years' hard work paid off and I got admitted to university. Here it's a new phase of my life and I will try my best to live it to the fullest.

V. Assignment (5 minutes)

1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;

2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;

3. Sharing your ideas.

Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

In the text, we have learned several qualities that one should have to become a leader. In your opinion, which one of the qualities is the most important one for you to develop? What steps will you take?

Write an essay of about 150 words to describe the quality you choose and to introduce your schedule for developing the quality. You can use chronological order if necessary. Work in pairs and make comments on each other's writing.

Sample:

When it comes to the most important quality for me to develop to be a good leader, I would vote for the communication skills. Having good communication skills means communicating in a clear, strong, kind, polite and effective way. Without good communication skills, it's almost impossible for one to lead others. Therefore, the communication skills are very much like the foundation for a person to be a good leader. To improve communication skills, I will follow the steps below:

The first step I will take is to read books about good communication skills. From them, I can learn some theory and tips that can guide me.

Reading books alone is not enough. With some tips of good communication acquired from reading, I will also consult professionals. That is, I will take some courses that can train me to communicate effectively. With the help of the teachers, my communication skills will improve faster.

After reading books and taking the courses, I will practice the communication skills in the daily life because learning without practicing is of no use. A good way to do this is to join student clubs. For example, the public speaking club is a good choice.

I hope the steps above will help me improve the communication skills that are essential to be a leader.

教学
反思

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教 材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版 第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit 4 Business: Think out of the box Explore 1 The miracle of Solar City		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ talk about running a business using new vocabulary ◇ cite statistics to support your view ◇ describe financing strategies for a start-up business ◇ prepare to write a proposal for a start-up business 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆ Learn to describe students' own understanding of starting-up business 		
教 学 过 程		备 注	
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>1. Warm-up Activities (15 minutes)</p> <p>1). Viewing and Speaking</p> <p>Listen to an audio clip, then fill in the blanks on the next slide and discuss the following question in your groups.</p> <p>◆Questions for discussion:</p> <p>Do you think you are a creative person? Why or why not?</p> <p><i>Reference answers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think I am a creative person because I like to solve problems. While most people are running and hiding from problems, I purposely seek them because I love nothing more than a fresh new challenge. I won't fret about problems and I can always find innovative ways to solve them. So I think I am a creative person. I would not rent it out. I'm mainly worried about safety issues. You don't know what kind of a person the lodger is even when he/she presents documents. I've read stories about some criminals taking advantage of such situations. 			

- Last but not least, I am a creative people in term of how I spend my leisure time. Mostly I spend my time in traveling and reading, which can expand my vision and knowledge base.
- It is not easy to be creative all the time. Thus, we have to remind us to jump out of the comfort zone to embrace the change, read and travel more.

2). Further Discussion:

- **Watch the video clip and then answer the following questions.**

1. What is leadership according to Jack Ma?

2. Which one do you think is the most important to be a leader?

References:

1) Leaders speak responsibility

2) Leaders do the right things

3) Leaders always stay focus

4) Leaders bring people up

5) Leaders believe in dream

6) Leaders contribute to social responsibility

7) Leaders talk wisely

8) Leaders make their team happy

9) Leaders dream to change the world

10) Leaders make tough decision

2) I think the eighth one is important, that is, leaders make their team happy. The leader's job is to make his team happy because when the team is happy, the employees will have more motivation to achieve their jobs better, and the company can realize a healthy and sustainable development.

2. Background Information (5 minutes)

1). Elon Reeve Musk

He was born in South Africa, and attended Queen's University in Canada, and later transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. He is the founder, CEO and lead designer of SpaceX, and he is the co-founder, CEO and product architect of Tesla, Inc.

In 2006, he created the SolarCity company, which is now a subsidiary of Tesla. He has claimed that the goals of SpaceX, Tesla and SolarCity revolve around his vision to change the world and humanity. He aims to reduce global warming through sustainable energy production and consumption and reduce the risk of human extinction by establishing a human colony on Mars.

2). The Goldman Sachs Group (高盛集团)

It is an American multinational investment bank and financial services company headquartered in New York City. It was founded in 1869, and is now one of the largest investment banking enterprises in the world.

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1.Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task1: Read the text and complete the table on the next slide.**The change in the American Dream**

What strategies did SolarCity adopt to solve problems and develop its business? Read Paras.5-9 and complete the table.

Problems: High cost prevented adoption of solar panels for homeowners. (Para.5)

Strategies: It developed a solar lease strategy that lets people put solar panels on the roof for 1) no money down. (Para.5)

Problems: Building solar systems is capital- intensive. (Para.6)

Strategies: It made deals with big Wall Street firms to finance the construction and packaged the leases into 2) bonds that can be purchased by individual investors. (Para.6)

Problems: Home rooftop installation is a business in which it is difficult to gain cost savings through economies of scale because it involves doing one-offs. (Para.7)

Strategies: • It made deals with the Defense Department. (Para.7)

• It built a network of 40 3) warehouses. (Para.7)

• It purchased a solar panel 4) manufacture. (Para.7)

Problems: Installers tend to work with large companies, leaving small-business owners in the dark. (Para.8)

Strategies: It broke into small businesses by offering 5) solar leases with no rate rise. (Para.9)

Task2: Check your understanding of the text by choosing the best answer to each of the questions.

1 What do you know about SolarCity from Paragraph 1?

- A. It gets the most press.
- B. It is an electric car manufacturer.
- C. It is the only venture that Elon Musk helped start.
- D. It is believed by the author to be an important and interesting venture.

2 Why do installers tend to work with large companies?

- A. Because it is more economically efficient.
- B. Because smaller companies are in the dark.
- C. Because large companies offer better prices.
- D. Because the government offers attractive incentives.

3 Which of the following features is shared by SolarCity and Ford?

- A. Both grabbed a share of an existing market.
- B. Both relied heavily on government subsidies.
- C. Both made a lot of money on an operating basis.
- D. Both tapped into innovations to create entirely new markets.

4 What is the author's attitude toward the future of SolarCity?

- A. Neutral.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Indifferent.

The keys: DADC

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

1. But to my mind, the most important and interesting venture that Musk helped start is the one that gets the least press. That's SolarCity, a company that aims to paper America's rooftops with solar panels. (Para. 1)

1) press: n. [U] reports in newspapers and on radio and television 新闻报道

Translation: 这个事件一定会在各报刊广泛报道。

The event is bound to attract wide press coverage.

2) paper: vt. to cover (an area) with sth. 用...覆盖...

Translation: 原先的房主显然是用壁纸把潮斑都盖起来了。

The previous owners had obviously papered over all damp patches.

2. SolarCity might offer some even more apt parallels to Ford's career. (Para. 2)

Translation: 我觉得你也许能从我的际遇中引出恰当的教训。

I imagine that you may deduce an apt moral from my tale.

3. ... homeowners would have to pay \$30,000 to \$50,000 upfront in exchange for savings that would trickle in over time. (Para. 5)

1) upfront: ad. (of money) paid out at the beginning of a business arrangement 预交地

Translation: 无可否认，大学教育需要提前支付大笔成本。

Admittedly, a college education demands pretty large amount of costs upfront

2) trickle: vi. to happen gradually and in small numbers 小量流动

Translation: 客人们开始陆陆续续进入教堂

Guests were beginning to trickle into the church.

4. The ability to save money on power with no money down is an appealing proposition. (Para. 6)

1) appealing: a. sb. or sth. that is appealing is pleasing and attractive 吸引人的

Translation: 在英国度假对我并不特别有吸引力。

Spending the holidays in Britain wasn't a prospect that I found particularly

appealing.

2) proposition: n. [C] an offer, plan, idea or suggestion, esp. in business or politics (尤指商业、政治上的) 提议, 建议

Translation: 他上周写信给我, 提出一项他认为我会感兴趣的商业建议。

He wrote to me last week regarding a business proposition he thought might interest me.

1) cost savings: n. cost savings refers to an expense already incurred, or a cost already being paid 节约成本

今年我们将要求各部分大幅削减成本。

Translation: We shall be asking all departments to make substantial cost savings this year.

2) one-off: n. you can refer to sth. as a one-off when it is made or happens only once 一次性事物

Translation: 我认为这个问题不是偶然发生的

I don't think the problem is a one-off.

6. Sales of the Model T didn't rely much on government subsidies; SolarCity and other installers have been huge beneficiaries of a federal tax credit for investments in solar power. (Para. 10)

1) subsidy: n. [U] money that is paid by a government or other authority in order to help an industry or business, or to pay for a public service 补贴金

Translation: 失业了我可以申请失业补助金吗?

Can I apply for the unemployment subsidy when I have no job?

2) beneficiary: n. [C] sb. who is a beneficiary of sth. is helped by it 受益者

Translation: 削减所得税的主要受益者将是谁?

Who will be the main beneficiary of the cuts in income tax?

III. Building Your Language (55 minutes)

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the words below. Change the form where necessary.

resemble

manufacturer

incentive

residential

vertical

- 1 The finished model of the product should resemble the one in the picture.
- 2 The new law provided incentives for businesses to invest in recycling equipment.
- 3 Microsoft Word provides several different ways to add vertical lines to your page.
- 4 As the world population grows rapidly, good design in **residential** buildings is more important than ever.
- 5 For many years manufacturers have been working to reduce the environmental impact of their products.

Task 2. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

- in exchange for break into make a deal with**
In an attempt at to my mind

- 1 Small business owners are looking for advice on how to _____ international markets.
- 2 The company has failed _____ expanding its overseas market for deficient leadership.
- 3 _____, Tencent is an important company, because its QQ and WeChat have changed the way we communicate.
- 4 The company has paid a ton of money _____ high tech equipment that can help increase the productivity.
- 5 This start-up has _____ the social media platform to market its products.
buyers.

- Keys: 1. in an attempt at 2 break into**
3 To my mind 4 in exchange for 5 made a deal with

Task 3: Complete the sentence with suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Nouns which often go after:

solar: panel system lease power capacity

Verbs which often go before:

market: expand open create break into

Adjectives which often go before:

market: small new potential existing domestic

1 _____ is the cleanest and most abundant renewable energy source in the world.

2 With the help of technicians, _____ can be installed without damaging the roofs.

3 A(n) _____ is a group of consumers that show some level of interest in a market offer.

4 The bicycle shop has _____ by combining mail order and retail sales.

5 _____ abroad is more difficult than developing new businesses.

Keys: 1.Solar power 2 solar panels 3 potential market

4 expanded its market 5 Expanding /Creating/ Opening/ Breaking into markets

Task 4. Complete the sentences with suitable adverbs or prepositions to collocate with the italicized words.

1 When shopping online, you may post a review in exchange _____ a free or discounted product.

2 I look forward to seeing you next month at the seminar and _____ the meantime, should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

3 Customers were amazed at the range of products _____ offer in the new supermarket.

4 The businessman was deep _____ debt and could see no way out.

5 Those companies that can provide goods or services _____ a low cost are likely to survive the financial crisis.

Keys: 1. for 2 in 3 on 4 in 5 at

2. Extended Exercises

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lease 租约 | (A) a tax on the value of property such as land and buildings |
| 2. down 立即支付 | (B) the financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities |
| 3. cost savings 节约成本 | (C) the total value of a company's shares |
| 4. capital-intensive 资金密集型的 | (D) when a company controls all the different stages in making and selling a particular product |
| 5. property tax 财产税额 | (E) a legal agreement which allows you to use sth. for a period of time |
| 6. economies of scale 规模经济 | (F) paid immediately |
| 7. market capitalization 市场总值 | (G) money that a company has saved by deliberately spending less |
| 8. vertical integration 纵向整合 | (H) needs a lot of money in order to operate properly |

Keys: 1. E 2 F 3 G 4 H 5 A 6 B 7 C 8 D

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation

- to become involved in a new activity, esp. a business activity :
break into**
- available to be bought or used : on offer**
- to be a part or proportion of something: account for**
- trying to do sth., especially sth. difficult, often with no success: in
an attempt at**

Task 3. Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

1 她在取得舞台生涯的成功后，最终进入电影界发展。

She finally broke into films after an acclaimed stage career.

2 在下一页上，你可以看到有关 6 本在售好书的全部信息。

Over the page you can read all about the six great books on offer.

3 少数民族占人口的百分之六。

The minority nationalities account for six percent of the population.

4 他挥舞武器意在恐吓。

He flourished the weapon in an attempt at threatening.

Task 4. Write a story or an essay or a paragraph about the importance of creativity in our life, trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible.

essential miracle apt express influential

incentive impact proposition unique creative

come from break into add to take advantage of

References:

Sample:

The importance of creativity in our personal lives can't be underestimated. Creativity is essential to individuals in order to express feelings, thoughts and ideas in a new way. Expressing creativity is what comes from taking both old and new ideas, melding them together and creating something new and unique out of these ideas. For example, writers, poets, philosophers all use the written words to express thoughts by **adding to** and expanding on pre-conceived ideas. Artists use their creative ideas and visions through painting, wood carving, sculptures, graffiti and photography.

Language Focus

★ **rather than** 意思是“而不是”，连接两个并列成分，表示在两者中进行选择。其连接的并列成分可以是名词、代词、动名词、分句、动词不定式等。

• 连接两个名词或代词。例如：

You rather than I are going camping. (**rather than** 连接两个名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词应与 **rather**

than 前面的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。)

- 连接两个动名词。例如：

She enjoys singing rather than dancing.

- 连接两个分句。例如：

We should help him rather than he should help us.

- 连接两个不定式。例如：

I decided to write rather than (to) telephone.

- Translate the following sentences by using “rather than”.

- 1) 这座动物园需要更好的管理，而不是更多的资金

The zoo needed better management rather than more money.

- 2) 他宁愿日光浴也不去游泳。

He wanted to sunbathe rather than (to) swim

- 3) 这双鞋与其说漂亮，不如说穿起来舒适

The shoes are comfortable rather than pretty.

- 4) 他正忙着写东西而不是在读报纸。

He was engaged in writing rather than reading the newspaper.

- 5) Jason decided to quit rather than accept the new rules of the company.

吉森决定辞职而非接受公司的新规定。

- 6) The boss is supposed to suggest or advise rather than give orders.

老板应该给出建议而不是发号施令。

- 7) Accumulation of knowledge can help rather than hinder innovation.

知识的积累有助于创新而非起阻碍作用。

- 8) 这家旅行社看重的是海外市场而非国内市场。

This travel agency values overseas market rather than domestic market.

- 9) 他决定打电话向商业伙伴求助，而不是写邮件。

He decided to call up rather than send an email to his business partner for help.

IV. Sharing your ideas (3 minutes)

Group discussion: Review the text, talk about the problems, and

provide the corresponding strategies mentioned in the passage.

V. Sharpening Your Skills (7 minutes)

1. Skills analysis: *CITING STATISTICS TO SUPPORT YOUR VIEW*

In this text, the author cites many statistics to provide hard facts and solid evidence for his view. For example, “SolarCity employs 12,000 people, and is now adding 500 positions per month. So far this year, it has been adding about 12,000 customers per month in the US.” (Para. 3) The statistics here are factual details, so they can make the argument more convincing. Also, the specific numbers rather than adjectives in a general sense, like many or enormous, can directly and effectively illustrate the author’s point that SolarCity is growing rapidly.

2. Skills practice: Read the following sentences from the text and figure out what the author is trying to prove with these figures.

1). homeowners would have to pay \$30,000 to \$50,000

upfront in exchange for savings that would trickle in over time. (Para. 5)

The _____ author’s _____ view:

_____.

2) In 2014, arrangements like solar leases accounted for 72 percent of the newly installed residential solar capacity. (Para. 5)

The author’s view: _____

3) It has made a series of deals with the Defense Department to put solar panels on large clusters of military housing: 6,500 homes in Hawaii and 6,000 homes in the San Diego area. (Para. 7)

The author’s view: . _____

VI. Assignment (5 minutes)

1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;

2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;

教学
反思

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教 材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit 5 City Well-being iExplore 1 How We Move: Sustainable Transport around the World		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Talk about urban challenges using new vocabulary ☆ Organize their argument in a logical way ☆ Describe urban transportation problems and provide possible solutions ☆ Write a report on urban challenges and provide possible solutions ☆ Identify a problem and propose solutions 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆ Learn to describe urban transportation problems and provide possible solutions 		
教 学 过 程		备注	
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>1. Warm-up Activities (15 minutes)</p> <p>1). Viewing and Speaking (10 minutes) (pp100, text book)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Watch the video, then discuss the following questions in your groups.</p> <p>◆Questions for discussion:</p> <p>◆Reference answers:</p> <p>1 Taking the bus, riding the bike; carpooling; renting a car; walking.</p> <p>2 I personally like biking best because it's convenient, cheap and healthy. Riding a bike is easy and I can ride my bike whenever I need to go somewhere without having to wait for the bus or worrying about parking. Moreover, riding a bike can save money because it doesn't need gas Riding a bike is also good for health. Thus, it's my favorite option.</p> <p>Scenario (5 minutes)</p> <p>An English program in your city's TV station is collecting ideas to change the city for the better. Citizens are encouraged to turn in a report to help identify a serious problem the city is faced with and give suggestions to deal with it. Those who write good reports will be invited to a TV show for further discussion. You've decided to take part in the activity, so you need to work on a report on one of the urban challenges such as air pollution, traffic congestion, poor public service, etc. Which challenge will you focus on? What will you say in your report? You will be able to</p>			

complete the task after studying this unit.

2. Background Information (5 minutes)

1) The origin of the text (2 Minutes)

Bogota is the capital and largest city of Colombia. In the 1990s, it was a city faced with serious urban problems. Under the leadership of Mayor Enrique Penalosa, Bogota underwent various urban innovations and has become a city renowned for its good urban planning. Enrique Penalosa was Mayor of Bogota from 1998 to 2001.

2) Culture notes (3 Minutes)

Bertrand Delanoe: He was born on May 30, 1950. He was Mayor of Paris from 2001 to 2014.

Ken Livingston: His full name is Kenneth Robert Livingston and he was born on June 17, 1945. He was Mayor of London from 2000 to 2008.

Guayaquil: It is the largest and most populous city in Ecuador, which is a country in South America.

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1. Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task: Read the text and complete the diagram (pp103, textbook; PPT page 17)

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

★ **Fostered in part by inadequate urban and transportation planning, its streets were crowded and polluted, illegal settlements and uncontrolled sprawl were rampant, and community-oriented urban space, like public parks and walking paths, was disappearing fast (Para. 1)**

1) foster: *vt.* to encourage the development of sth, esp. sth desirable 促成
e.g. I'm trying to foster an interest in classical music.

2) sprawl: *n* [U] a large area of land covered with buildings, esp. ones that have been added gradually over a period of time 杂乱无章地扩展的大型建筑群
e.g. A large number of tourist attractions have produced uncontrolled urban sprawl.

3) rampant: *a.* (esp. of sth. unwelcome) flourishing or spreading unchecked 猖獗的;蔓延的.

e.g. Online rumors and misinformation are rampant and can spread like wildfire.

★ Reinforcing Bogota's other well-known problems, this chaotic environment helped perpetuate a vicious cycle of urban decay, social and economic inequality, and environmental degradation in the city.(Para. 1)

1) chaotic:*a.* in a state of complete confusion and disorder 混乱的;无序的

e.g. The last few weeks have been chaotic as the couple organized the wedding.

2) perpetuate: *vt.* to make sth. continue as the couple organized the wedding etc. Paul continues his attempt to perpetuate his lies, but the public are beginning to wake up. continue indefinitely 使保持

e.g. Paul continues his attempt to perpetuate his lies, but the public are beginning to wake up.

3) vicious cycle: a sequence of reciprocal cause and effect in which two or more elements intensify and aggravate each other, leading to a worsening of the situation 恶性循环

e.g. Many people get caught in a vicious cycle of dieting and weight gain.

★ He also erected 100 nurseries, 51 schools and 14 libraries. (Para. 3)

erect: *vt.* to put together and set upright a building, wall or other structures 建立

e.g. The police erected roadblocks.

★ Most famously, he launched the TransMilenio Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, a cutting-edge network of buses that by 2003 was carrying 750,000 passengers each day. (Para. 3)

cutting-edge: *a.* highly advanced; innovative or pioneering 尖端的; 前沿的

e.g. The cutting-edge technology should be easy to use

★ A subsequent expansion of the system increased ridership to 1.4 million passengers per day (Para. 3)

1) subsequent: *a. (fml.)* happening after sth. Else 随后的

e.g. Subsequent investigations did not uncover any new evidence.

2) ridership: *n.* [U] the number of passengers using a particular form of public transport 公共交通工具乘客人数

e.g. Bus ridership was in decline over the last few decades.

Usage NOTE The suffix "-ship" can be put at the end of a word to form a noun. Here are some words ending with "-ship": friendship, scholarship, citizenship, fellowship, sportsmanship and ownership.

★ Almost immediately, air and noise pollution began to ebb, traffic accidents became less common, and people started spending fewer hours stuck behind the wheel and more time enjoying the city's new green spaces. (Para. 4)

ebb: *vt.* to gradually decrease 逐渐减退

e.g. Mrs. Robinson's strength was ebbing, but she seemed even more focused and determined.

★ Even crime, a previously constant scourge in the capital, responded to the

reforms, falling 35 percent. Considering the magnitude of the these changes, Penalosa's reforms were remarkably rapid and inexpensive (Para. 4)

1) Scourge: *n.*[C] sth. that causes great trouble or suffering 灾难;麻烦

e.g. Bill suffered the scourge of asthma all his life.

2) magnitude: *n* [U] the large size or importance of sth. 巨大; 重大

e.g. They don't seem to grasp the magnitude of the problem.

★ In addition, he launched an ambitious action plan to combat global warming that would encourage people to build more energy-efficient homes and offices, decrease reliance on cars, and promote the use of alternative energy to meet London's needs. (Para.6)

combat: *vt.* to take action to reduce or prevent sth. Bad or undesirable 与...,战斗

e.g. The charity is working to combat poverty.

★ Cities across the developing countries are also wising up . (Para. 7)

wise up: to begin to understand the truth about a situation or a fact 开始了解; 知晓

e.g. It's about time employers wised up to the fact that employees who are happy work more efficiently.

III. Building Your Language (55 minutes) (PPT 70)

1. Review (35 minutes)

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary. (pp 105, textbook)

renovate renewal implement chaotic tolerable subsequent

- 1) High fuel prices have led to a(n) renewal of interest in electric cars.
- 2) The city is renovating old houses and plans to rent them to low-income residents
- 3) Shenzhen implemented series of special policies to attract foreign investment in the 1980s.
- 4) Life in the smog-filled cities is barely tolerable.
- 5) More and more people are fleeing the chaotic life in cities.
- 6) The city museum is closed and will be repaired in the subsequent days.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

choke on cut down on drop off build upon reserve ... for

- 1) In many cities of China, you can ride a shared bike and drop it off at your destination.

- 2) The mayor of our city used to work 50 hours a week, but recently he's cutting down on working hours.
- 3) A healthy, happy and sustainable city is built upon its citizens' trust and support.
- 4) Residents choke on the air they breathe as pollution levels reach an all-time high.
- 5) The city reserved certain lanes for buses in the rush hour.

Task 3. Complete the sentence according to the Chinese in brackets, using suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. (pp 105, textbook)

Nouns which often go after:
 urban planning decay development
 sustainable development economy growth

Adjectives which often go before:
 environment chaotic livable favorable
 energy alternative solar renewable

- 1) These urban planning (城市规划) policies gave priority to protecting the long-term interests of the city against immediate, local interests.
- 2) The world cannot achieve sustainable development (可持续发展) without joint efforts of all countries.
- 3) A more favorable environment (有利环境) provides a significantly greater profit for businesses.
- 4) Solar energy is one of the renewable energy (可再生资源) that is used most widely across the globe.
- 5) In fact, consumerism is not a model either for a sustainable economy (可持续经济) or for healthy human development.
- 6) The future of one of the biggest fossil-fuel producers of the past 40 years may now depend of its investment in alternative energy (可替代能源).

Task 4. Complete the English collocations by translating the Chinese into English.

Chinese expressions	English equivalents
全球变暖	global <u> </u> warming
恶性循环	vicious <u> cycle</u>
行动计划	<u>action</u> plan

环境恶化	environmental <u>degradation</u>
智慧城市	<u>smart</u> city
交通拥堵	traffic <u>congestion</u>
大胆设想	<u>bold</u> vision
停放区域	<u>docking</u> situation

Task 5. Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once. (pp 107, textbook)

**vision sustainable greenhouse exclusively renewable
efficiency particular innovative economic environment
migrate contribute specially solar urban**

To create a framework for 1) sustainable development, the United Nations announced a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which, for the first time, address 2) urban planning as a method for sustainable development. More specifically, the new list uses Goal 11 to “make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”

Cities are already showing leadership in their dedication to sustainability and improving the quality of life for their citizens, and are going above and beyond the UN’s former standards. While Goal 11 3) exclusively calls for action on urban sustainability, cities are also leaders for creating change across sectors.

For example, cities are taking on Goal 7, which calls for improvements in building efficiency and the use of 4) renewable energy sources. They have taken up the challenge of Goal 7 in particular as it relates to buildings, which 5) contributes over one-third of global emissions of 6) greenhouse gas and energy use, with rates often higher in urban areas. Cities are able to improve energy efficiency in 7) innovative ways that overcome local obstacles.

Many cities are also working to mitigate climate change as outlined in Goal 13. These cities are innovatively integrating mitigation strategies into their 8) vision for growth by improving master plans.

Cities are finding that 9) economic growth and sustainable urban development, as outlined in the goals, go hand in hand. While the goals offer useful guidelines, the motivation behind these actions is a dedication to addressing the 10) environment health and social issues faced by urban populations.

2. Extended Exercises (15 minutes)

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings (PPT, page 74)

foster: encourage the development of (sth., especially sth. desirable)

inadequate: not good enough, big enough, skilled enough, etc. for a particular purpose

chaotic: very disorganized and confusing

inequality: an unfair situation, in which some groups in society have less money, influence, or opportunity than others

renovate: to repair and paint an old building so that it is in good condition again

subsequent: coming after or following sth. else

expansion: the act or process of increasing in size, number, amount, or range

implement: to begin to make sth. (a plan or process) happen

congested: very full of people or traffic

tolerable: not very good, but you are able to accept it

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation (PPT, page 75)

to permanently stop being involved with a place, person, or situation → **leave ... behind**

to reduce the amount of sth., esp. sth. you do, eat, buy, etc. → **cut down on**

to keep sth. for sb. so that they can use it when they need to → **reserve for**

to use your achievements as a base for further development → **build upon**

Task 3. Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

(PPT, page 76)

1) 医生告诉他减少饮酒量。

The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.

2) 这个座位是留给克莱尔的。

This seat is reserved for Clair.

3) 我不能相信他为了追求演艺事业竟然抛弃了自己的家庭!

I can't believe he left his family behind to pursue a career in acting.

4) 成功是建立在失败的基础上的。

Success is built upon a foundation of failure.

Task 4. Write a paragraph about urban development, trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible. (PPT, page 77-78)

foster inadequate chaotic inequality renovate expansion subsequent

**implement congested sustainability exclusively tolerable drop off cut
down on reserve for leave ... behind build upon**

Sample:

The transportation problem is rather serious in this city, mainly because streets are narrow and transportation planning is inadequate. New policies should be implemented to solve this problem. First, use of mass public transportation should be promoted to cut down on the need to drive cars. Government may implement “car-free” days to combat pollution and congestion. Second, special lanes reserved exclusively for buses and bicycles should be set up. With these solutions, the congested city can be transformed into a city of sustainability.

3. Language Focus (5 minutes)

★ 过去分词作状语通常表示被动或已完成的动作。

例如:

Driven by a vision of a city built for people ... (Para. 3)

现在分词也可以作状语，表示主动，其逻辑主语应该与句子的主语一致。

例如:

Reinforcing Bogotá’s other well-known problems ... (Para. 1)

★ Translate the underlined parts into English and write down its logical subject in the blanks.

1) 人们受到地震惊吓，跑向城市广场。

Shocked by the earthquake, the people ran for the city square.

Logical subject: the people

2) 市政代表们站起身，周围是雷鸣般的掌声。

The city representatives stood up, surrounded by thunderous applause.

Logical subject: the city representatives

3) 从山上往下看，这座公园更漂亮。

Seen from the top of the hill, the park looks more beautiful.

Logical subject: the park

4) 受到朋友们的鼓励，他在这次比赛中取得了显著的进步。

Encouraged by friends, he made great progress in the competition.

Logical subject: he

5) 沉浸在读书中，她连饭都忘了吃。

Absorbed in reading, she even forgot to take her meal.

Logical subject: she

IV. Sharpening Your Skills (10 minutes)

1. Skills analysis: *How to organize your argument?* (5 minutes)

Some paragraphs in the text can serve as good examples of how to organize an argument. In general, an argument can be organized in a format of claim (论点), data (论据) and warrant (论证).

Claim: The overall thesis the writer will argue for.

Data: Evidence to support the claim. Data can include facts or statistics, expert opinions and personal anecdotes.

Warrant: Explanation of why or how the data supports the claim; the underlying assumption that connects your data to your claim.

Extended example:

James is eligible for the presidency.(Claim) He was born in Cincinnati, is 38, and has never been arrested. (Data) Any 35- year-old or older non-felon born in the United States is eligible for the presidency.(Warrant)

2. Skills practice: Analyze the organization of Paragraph 12 of the text and figure out how the argument is presented in the structure of claim, data and warrant. (5 Minutes)

Finally, policymakers can create people-centered cities by using their existing land more wisely (Claim). Current zoning policies and transport systems often encourage mindless sprawl

(Data). But by changing the way that cities grow and function, cities can foster higher-density neighborhoods, and bring shops and offices closer to residential areas. These steps cut down on the

need to travel, and create more vibrant communities where people can spend more time enjoying community spaces (Warrant).

V. Assignment (5 minutes)

1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;

2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;

3. iProduce: Making a group presentation

In the text you have read about the problems that many big cities are faced with and the solutions to these problems. What transportation problems does your city have? Do the solutions in the text apply to the case of your city?

Remember to use the claim-data-warrant approach to organize your writing.

教学 反思	
----------	--

大学外语教学部教案

课程名称	大学英语（2）	课程代码	00000513
教 材	《新一代大学英语》提高篇综合教程第一版第二册	授课学时	4
授课内容	Unit7 Cultures across borders iExplore 1 The legacy of the Silk Road		
教学目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ talk about cultural exchange using new vocabulary ☆ use transitional signals for contrast in writing ☆ introduce the cultural legacy of the ancient Silk Road ☆ make a presentation on the Belt and Road Initiative 		
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Understand the main idea and structure of the text; ☆ Grasp the key language points and grammatical structures in the text; ☆ Learn how to invite questions at the end of the presentation at a seminar 		
教 学 过 程			备注
<p>I. Introduction (20 minutes)</p> <p>Warm-up Activities (20 minutes)</p> <p>1) Viewing and Speaking (Textbook, page148; PPT, page 5-12)</p> <p>Watch the video, then fill in the blanks on the next slides and discuss the following questions in your groups.</p> <p>◆ Reference answers:</p> <p>The ancient Silk Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Background: Back in 200 BC, trade was much more 1) _____ and 2) _____ trade routes were rare. ➤ Rise of the Silk Road: When the West encountered 3) _____, demand for it outweighs the danger, leading to the entire network of trade routes across Central Asia. ➤ Significance: The increased trade led to the 4) _____ between East and West. <p>The new Silk Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aim: It aims to 5) _____. ➤ Route: A 6) _____ running from East Asia into Western Europe and a 7) _____ stretching to Southeast Asia, South Asia and Africa. ➤ Areas covered: More than 8) _____ countries and regions. <p>◆ Questions for discussion:</p>			

Besides silk, do you know any other goods that were traded along the ancient Silk Road?

Reference answers:

Porcelain, jade, tea, spice, etc.

◆Further discussion

Watch the video clip and discuss the following questions in your groups.

1. Why do President Xi compare the Belt and Road Initiative to the chorus?
2. If you are going to introduce something from China that makes you proud to the world, what will you choose and how will you make your introduction?

References:

1. Why do President Xi compare the Belt and Road Initiative to the chorus?

A chorus is a collaboration of voices and instruments. Each participant brings their own expertise into play and makes the music more expressive by joint efforts. The Belt and Road Initiative works in a similar way. Countries in this initiative compliment each other: some are rich in energy, some in labor, some are technologically advanced and some have geographical advantages. People in different countries work collaborately to create a brighter future for us.

2. If you are going to introduce something from China that makes you proud to the world, what will you choose and how will you make your introduction?

I feel extremely proud of Chinese high-speed train, which is independently developed by our country. It runs so fast that makes the world even smaller since we can arrive our destination within hours.

2)Scenario

Your university is holding a seminar on the theme of the Belt and Road Initiative, where English is the working language. You are invited to make a presentation at the

seminar to introduce this initiative. What do you know about the legacy of the ancient Silk Road? How much do you know about Zheng He's expeditions? Can you find the appropriate words to express your ideas? You will be able to complete the task after studying this unit.

II. Understanding the Text (90 minutes)

1.Text Understanding (10 minutes)

Task1: What are the features and influences of the Silk Road? Where can we obtain information about it? Read the text and complete the diagram (Textbook, page 151;PPT, page 14-15)

Task 2 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. (Textbook, page 151;PPT, page 16-17)

___ 1 The excavated materials were all written by literate officials from the government.

___ 2 The authors of the excavated materials did not intend their writing to be

read by later generations.

___ 3 Sven Hedin was aware of the existence of the Silk Road when he was on an expedition.

___ 4 The invention of paper encouraged the printing revolution in Europe.

Task 3 In Paragraph 12, the author states that “The most important legacy of the Silk Road is the atmosphere of tolerance fostered by rulers of small oasis kingdoms strung along the northern and southern Taklamakan.” Do you agree with him or not? What is the significance of this “atmosphere of tolerance” in today’s globalization?

References:

I agree that the atmosphere of tolerance is the most significant legacy of the Silk Road. The Silk Road promoted the exchange of goods, religions, art, languages and new technologies. These intercultural exchanges helped people to know more about other cultures, and thus fostered the atmosphere of tolerance. The atmosphere of tolerance is of great significance because without it, peace is almost impossible since people tend to repel those different from themselves.

And it would be difficult for the whole world to grow and develop. In today’s globalization, the atmosphere of tolerance is no less important. It means that people from different regions can understand and respect each other despite the difference. This is important for the development of each nation and the world at large.

2. Language Points (80 minutes)

1) The Silk Road found a place in history because of its rich cultural legacy in written records and artifacts, and because trade and tolerance were so intertwined. (Para. 1)

intertwined: a. being closely related 紧密相关的

在日本，个人关系与商业关系是紧密相连的。

Personal and business relationships are closely intertwined in Japan.

2) Trade was not the primary purpose of the Silk Road, more a network of pathways than a road, in its heyday. (Para. 2)

heyday: n. [C, usu. sing.] the time when sb. or sth. was most popular, successful, or powerful 全盛时期；最兴盛的时期

匹兹堡在鼎盛时期是钢铁、煤炭工业的中心。

In its heyday, Pittsburgh was a center of the steel and coal industries.

3) Thriving in new homes, new comers mixed with local residents and often

absorbed other groups who followed. (Para. 2)

(1) thrive: vi. to become very successful, happy, or healthy 兴旺; 繁荣; 茁壮成长
有了足够的关爱, 孩子们就会健康成长。

Children thrive when given plenty of love and attention.

(2) mix with: to meet other people in social situations and talk to them 交际; 交往
这次聚会给了我一个和其他学生交流的机会。

The party gave me a chance to mix with the other students.

4) Sites of sustained economic activity, oasis towns like Turfan, Dunhuang or Khotan, enticed still others to cross over mountains and traverse oceans of sand.

(Para. 2)

(1) entice: vt. (~ sb. to do sth.) to persuade sb. to do sth. by offering them sth. nice
诱惑; 诱使

许多城市正鼓励驾车族搭乘地铁或公交车去上班。

In many cities drivers are being enticed to take subway or bus to work.

(2) traverse: vt. (fml.) to move across, over, or through sth. 跨过; 穿过; 横穿
这条公路穿过荒芜的山区。

The road traverses a wild and mountainous region.

5) Most vigorous before the year 1000, these exchanges were often linked to Buddhism. (Para. 3)

vigorous: a. very forceful or energetic 强有力的

人们强烈反对修建新道路的建议。

There has been vigorous opposition to the proposals for a new road.

6) Excavated materials shed light on the nature of the Silk Road trade. (Para. 4)

(1) excavate: v. to dig in the ground in order to find things from the past 发掘; 挖出
发掘这座古城的工作正在进行。

Work is under way to excavate the ancient city.

(2) shed light on: to suggest an explanation for sth. that is difficult to understand 使
某物易于理解

在未来几年里, 研究人员很有可能阐明语言对知觉的影响。

In coming years, researchers may be able to shed light on the impact of language on perception.

7) Found by accident, many of them were written by people from all social levels, not simply the literate and powerful. (Para. 4)

(1) by accident: by chance, without being planned or intended 偶然; 意外地

我在查看我的文档时意外发现了她的信。

I found her letter by accident as I was looking through my files.

(2) literate: a. well educated 受过良好教育的；有文化的

教育的第一要务是确保年轻人有文化、有计算能力、并做好工作准备。

The top priority of education must be ensuring young people are literate, numerate, and ready for work.

8) Their authors did not expect later generations to read them, yet they offer a glimpse into the past that's often refreshingly personal, factual, anecdotal and random. (Para. 4)

(1) a glimpse into: an experience that gives you an idea of what sth. is like 窥见某物之一斑

在这个村庄你可以略微了解土耳其迷人的乡村生活。

In the villages you'll have a fascinating glimpse of Turkish country life.

(2) refreshingly: ad. pleasantly and unexpectedly 耳目一新地

这位新晋设计师凭借令人耳目一新的创造力和独特性受到广泛关注。

The new designer received extensive attention with refreshingly creativity and uniqueness.

9) When their supply ran out, he began a desperate search, eventually locating a stream, but not before two men perished. (Para. 5)

perish: vi. to die, esp. in a terrible or sudden way 死亡（尤指惨死或猝死）

泰坦尼克号沉没，逾 1500 人罹难。

Over 1500 perished when Titanic went down.

10) As he made his way out of the desert, Hedin encountered a caravan of merchants and pack animals, and he purchased three horses, saddles, maize, flour, tea, utensils and boots. (Para. 6)

make one's way: to start moving towards a place 去；前往

天不早了——我们该赶紧回家了。

It's getting late — we should make our way home soon.

11) This list, described in his biography, is revealing. (Para. 6)

biography: n. [C] a book about a particular person's life, written by sb. else (由他人撰写的) 传记

他读了林肯的传记后，能讲出许多关于这位总统的故事。

After reading a biography of Lincoln he was able to

tell many stories about the President.

autobiography: n. [C] a book about your life that you write yourself 自传

12) Refugees, artists, craftsmen, missionaries, robbers and envoys traveled along these routes in Central Asia. (Para. 8)

refugee: n. [C] sb. who has been forced to leave their country, esp. during a war (尤指战争中的) 难民, 避难者

成千上万的难民正在越过边境。

Thousands of refugees are making their way across the border.

13) Waves of immigrants brought technologies from their respective homelands, practicing those skills or introducing motifs in their new homes. (Para. 8)

respective: a. (only before noun) relating or belonging separately to each person who has been mentioned

领导人会面讨论各自国家面临的问题。

The leaders met to discuss the problems facing their respective countries.

14) Frequent migrations of people fleeing war or political conflicts meant that some technologies moved east, other west. (Para. 9)

flee: v. (fled, fled) to leave somewhere very quickly, in order to escape from danger 逃; 逃走

地震灾民被迫逃离了家园。

Earthquake victims have been forced to flee their homes.

15) Others had to learn foreign languages as adults, a more arduous process than it is today given how few study aids were available. (Para. 11)

(1) arduous: a. involving a lot of strength and effort 费力的; 艰巨的

过去, 去西方的旅途漫长而艰苦。

In the past the journey to the west was long and arduous.

(2) given: prep. taking (sth.) into account 考虑到 (某事物)

考虑到她喜欢孩子, 我可以肯定教书是最适合她的职业。

Given her interest in children/ Given that she is interested in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her.

16) Over the centuries these rulers welcomed refugees from foreign lands, granting them permission to practice their own faiths. (Para. 12)

grant: vt. (fml) to allow sb. to have or do what they want 同意; 批准

公司准予他因个人原因请假。

The company granted him a leave of absence for personal reasons.

III. Building Your Language (55 minutes)

1. Review

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

excavate respective vigorous literate flee

- 1) A burial site in Germany was _____ and Chinese silk was found.
- 2) International students celebrate the cultural events and holidays from their _____ cultures every year.
- 3) The cultural exchange between China and other countries is more _____ than before.
- 4) Only one third of the newly arrived migrants are _____ people. The others are even unable to perform basic tasks like reading a bus timetable.
- 5) War and famine have forced people in the region to _____ from their homes to other countries.

Task 2

Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words and expressions below. You may need to make other changes.

Arduous artery traverse run out by accident

- 1) Joint efforts by all countries are needed to prevent natural resources from being used up.
- 2) While some lost cities were discovered after years of searches, some others were found accidentally.
- 3) It took several weeks for Stanley to travel through the continent from west to east.
- 4) This river used to be an important transportation route leading into London.
- 5) In those days, a trip to the West was a difficult journey given how few means of transportation are available.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Words which often go before:

route commercial trade sea
record written historical
 business

Nouns which often go after:

preserve writing culture language
cultural transfer sharing legacy exchange

- 1) The Silk Road was an important _____ in ancient times.
- 2) Women's script (Nvshu) is the only ancient Chinese _____ especially created and used by women.
- 3) _____ show that acupuncture (针刺疗法) dates back to the Song dynasty in China.
- 4) Many efforts have been made by the Chinese government to _____ of ethnic groups.
- 5) English is now the international language of business and

_____.

6) It's our duty to _____ traditional _____ and pass them on to future generations.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with suitable adverbs or prepositions to collocate with the italicized words.

1) _____ its heyday, the hotel was mostly occupied by traveling salesmen in the 1920s and 1930s.

2) These books shed light _____ the political and social life of ancient Chinese society.

3) The historians have to read extensively _____ search of historical clues.

4) The remote Pacific island has only been visited by tourists _____ rare occasions.

5) Roman bridges were so well constructed that some remain _____ use today

Task 5. Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Routes exchanging trade network civilization transmission impact crafts
linking communication roads intellectual affect goods cultural

Human beings have always moved from place to place and traded with their neighbors, 1) _____ goods, skills and ideas. Throughout history, Eurasia was criss-crossed (纵横交错的) with communication routes and paths of 2) _____ which gradually linked up to form what is known today as the Silk Road, 3) _____ across both land and sea, along which silk and many other 4) _____ were exchanged between people from across the world. Maritime routes were an important part of this network, 5) _____ East and West by sea, and were used for the trade of spices in particular, thus becoming known as the Spice Route.

However, these vast 6) _____ carried more than just merchandise and precious commodities. The constant movement and mixing of populations also brought about the transmission of knowledge, ideas, cultures and beliefs, which had a profound 7) _____ on the history and 8) _____ of the Eurasian peoples.

Travelers along the Silk Road were attracted not only by trade but also by the 9) _____ and cultural exchange that was taking place in cities along the Silk Road, many of which developed into centers of culture and learning. Science, art and literature, as well as 10) _____ and technologies were thus shared and disseminated into societies along the lengths of these routes, and in this way, languages, religions and cultures developed and influenced each other.

KEYS: 1)exchanging 2)trade 3)routes 4) goods 5)linking 6) networks 7)impact

8) civilizations 9)intellectual 10) crafts

Task 6. Word bank

Past participles as modifiers

A past participle can be used to modify nouns. And sometimes, an adverb precedes the past participle to modify it. In the text, there are quite a few past participles used to modify nouns, for example, “excavated materials” (Para. 4), “abandoned postal stations” (Para. 4), “locally made necessities” (Para. 6), “locally grown vegetables” (Para. 7) and “preserved artifacts” (Para. 12).

Here are more examples: the frozen food, the frightened boy, the newly elected official, the completed project, the recently released film.

Note: It's important to distinguish past participles from present participles when they are used as modifiers, for example, the frightened boy vs. the frightening image. Past participles indicate passive meaning while present participles denote active meaning.

Translate the following participle phrases into Chinese.

PPT (page 59-60)

2. Extended Exercises

Task 1. Match the words with their meanings

PPT (page 62)

Task 2. Find out the right expressions according to the explanation.

PPT (page 63)

Task 3 Translate the sentences below with the expressions given in the table above.

PPT (page 64)

- 1) 我注意到，我们的时间到了
- 2) 保持年轻的秘诀就在于和年轻的人交往。
- 3) 沉船的发现使人们了解古代的造船技术和当时的贸易路线。
- 4) 今天早上我在街上非常偶然地遇见了一个老朋友。

Task 4 Write a story or an essay or a paragraph about the Belt and Road Initiative , trying to use as many words or phrases from the list below as possible. intertwined

entice	traverse	artery	rare given
respective	transcribe	soften	arduous craftsman
vigorous	refreshingly	literate	biography thrive
run out	shed light on	mix with	by accident

Sample:

The Belt and Road Initiative is developed based on the ancient Silk Road, the artery that traverses the Asian-European continents, which has made the arduous task of trade among those countries along the route possible. This historical route has been developed refreshingly these days and shed great light on the mutual development of the countries participating in it.

3. Language Focus

Given (that) ...

“given (that) ...”句型表示“考虑到... / 鉴于... / 在...的情况下”。例如：

Others had to learn foreign languages as adults, a more arduous process than it is today given how few study aids were available. (Para. 11)

再比如：

- Given cultural differences, mutual understanding is indispensable to bilateral ties.
- Given more time, we could do it much better.

Exercises:

Translate the following sentences.

- 1) Given that both countries had made some compromises, the agreement was finally signed successfully.
- 2) Given that these fields relate to our civilization and culture, they also reflect our identity.
- 3) Flexible ethnic policies are necessary in China, given that it is a united multi-ethnic state.
- 4) 如果冲突是不可避免的,那么我们就要学会如何处理它。
- 5) 因为约翰是一位国际知名学者,我想我们可以相信他的专业判断。

IV. Sharpening Your Ideas (10 minutes)

Transitional signals for contrast

Transitional signals are a very useful tool to achieve coherence and cohesion in writing. They help indicate the logical relation between a sentence and the subsequent sentence. Transitional signals can be used for different purposes, one of which is to introduce a contrasting idea.

Instead, the Silk Road changed history, largely because the people who managed to travel along part or all of the Silk Road planted their cultures like seeds of exotic species carried to distant lands. (Para. 2)

While not much of a commercial route, the Silk Road became the planet's most famous cultural artery for the exchange between East and West of religions, art, languages and new technologies. (Para. 2)

Task: Now rearrange the following sentences into a coherent paragraph with the help of transitional signals for contrast.

___ Otherwise, I am not bothered.

___ On the contrary, I enjoy poking out a cozy space for myself before drifting off to sleep.

___ Although some people may think that I am a slob, I have some sound reasons for breaking the bed-making habit.

___ Ever since I moved into my own apartment last fall, I have gotten out of the habit of making my bed – except on Fridays, of course, when I change the sheets.

___ However, if there is ever a fire inspection or a surprise date, I suppose I can dash in the room to fluff up (抖松) the pillow and slap a spread on the bed.

___ In the first place, I am not concerned about maintaining a tidy bedroom because no one except me ever ventures in it.

___ In addition, I find nothing uncomfortable about crawling into a rumpled mass of sheets and blankets.

Reference: 5-7-2-1-4-3-6

V. Assignment (5 minutes)

1. Review the language points of iExplore 1;

2. Finish the rest of the exercises after class;

3. iProduce: Giving a presentation (Textbook, page 155)

From the text, we know that the Silk Road routes have benefited human beings in many aspects like trade, technology, language, art and religion, among others. Can you give some specific examples to demonstrate these aspects of benefits? Work in pairs and make a poster to illustrate the legacy of the Silk Road network. You can use transitional signals to highlight your points if necessary.

Sample:

Trade

The Silk Road opened up trade between China and other countries. For example, silk in China was sold to other countries, while exotic goods such as Indian spices were introduced to China.

Technology

Exchanges of science and technology were one of the most important contributions the Silk Road made to the world. For example, the compass greatly facilitated ocean navigation; paper-making and printing were brought to Europe and promoted the dissemination of knowledge.

Language

The Silk Road pushed forward the development of languages. People along the Silk Road had to communicate with each other and thus they learned multiple languages. In addition, terms of one language might go into another language, which helped expand the vocabulary of the latter.

Art

The Silk Road also boosted the exchange of art. The combination of foreign and native elements formed unique art. For example, when Buddhism was introduced to China, Chinese art was incorporated into Buddhist architecture and wall painting and new art forms with Chinese characteristics emerged.

Religion

In addition to the exchange of trade, technology, language and art between East and West, religions were introduced into China via the Silk Road such as Buddhism and Islam. These exchanges promoted the variety and richness of religions in China.

教学 反思	
----------	--

好好讲课，好好工作，好好生活！