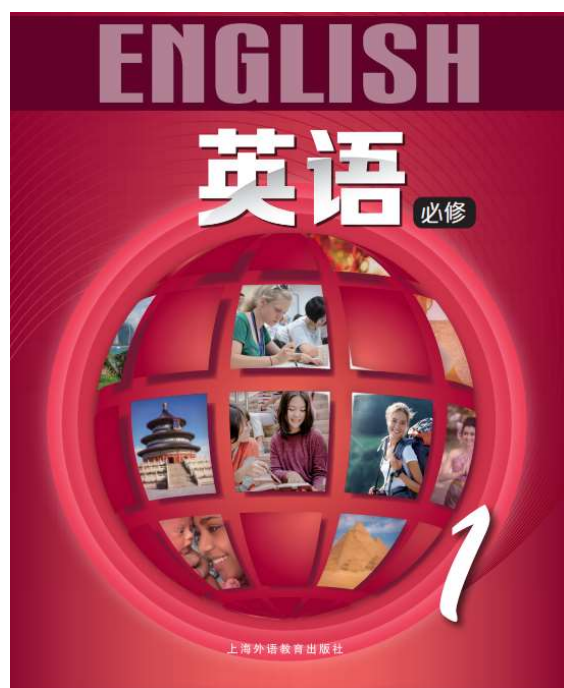




上海市英语教育教学研究基地

Shanghai Center for Research in English Language Education



《高中英语》（上外版）

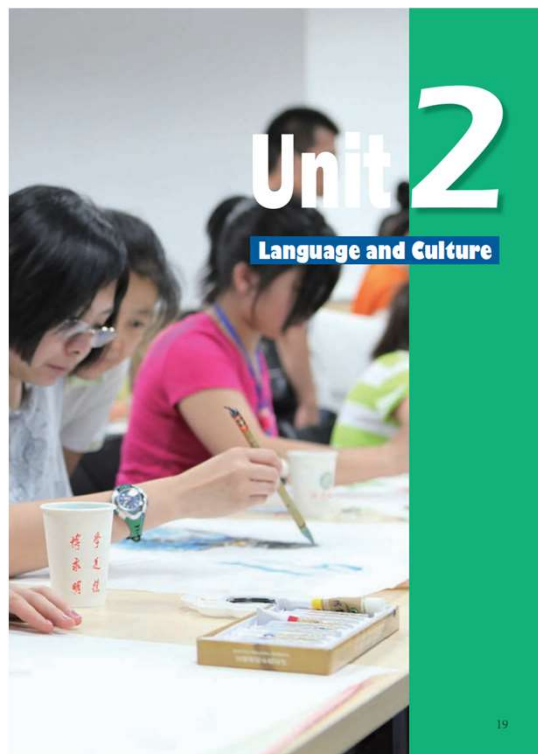
必修第一册第二单元

Language and Culture

授课教师：孔庆昊

《高中英语》（上外版）

必修第一册第二单元



课时	主要内容
1	Getting Started/ Reading A
2	Vocabulary Focus
3	Grammar in Use
4	Listening and Viewing
5	Moving Forward
6	Reading B / Culture Link
7	Critical Thinking/ Famous Quote <i>Further Exploration / Self-assessment (homework)</i>

学习目标 Learning Objectives:

At the end of the lesson, you will be able to ...

1. 能通过阅读有关英语语言特点的短文，识别和理解五种基本句型；
recognize and understand the basic sentence patterns in active voice: SV, SVO, SVOiOd, SVC, SVOC;
2. 能运用所学基本句型，简单地陈述信息和表达观点；
describe and express viewpoints with the help of the basic sentence patterns;
3. 能理解一词多义和文化差异会导致理解沟通障碍。
understand communication failures can be caused by polysemy and cultural differences.

Worksheet (Grammar in Use)

Do you know why English is so difficult? Just take a look at the following example:

- ✧ I like fine art, fine food, and of course, a fine day.
- ✧ We can feel fine and fine others.
- ✧ This kind of arrangement will suit me fine.
- ✧ She has to pay a \$200 fine.

Text 1

What makes English so unique is the richness of its vocabulary. English is unique in having a synonym for so many words. We can go up, rise, mount, or ascend; we will feel fear, terror, or trepidation; and give, offer, or grant something.

Yet, a critic could argue that English is an untidy language, which is full of needless words. And one single word may have a whole galaxy of meanings. Fine, for instance, has fourteen definitions as an adjective, six as a noun, and two as an adverb. We can talk about fine art, fine gold, a fine day. We can feel fine and can fine others. In the Oxford English Dictionary, it fills two full pages and takes 5000 words of description.

Text 2

Another thing that makes English difficult is the collocations. Take pay as an example. We can pay somebody money. And we can pay somebody compliments. We can pay somebody a visit, but we don't give somebody a visit. The strangest expression of pay is to pay your way, which has something to do with money, but still it seems strange.

Text 3

But the champion of multiple meanings is set. It seems totally simple, but it has 58 uses as a noun, 126 as a verb, and 10 as a participial adjective. Its meanings are so various that it takes the OED 60000 words—the length of a short novel—to discuss them all. No wonder, to know set is to know English, according to some linguists.

Text 4

One more thing makes English more confusing: a word may have opposite meanings. For example, To wind up a meeting is to finish it; to wind up a watch is to start it. We consider "trying one's best" agreeable, but trying one's patience is a bad thing. "I could care less" means the same thing as "I couldn't care less".

Non-English speakers may find pronunciation an even bigger headache. If there is one thing certain about English pronunciation, then there is almost nothing certain about it. No other language in the world has more words spelled the same way and yet pronounced differently.

Worksheet (Assignment)

1. Can you figure out all the sentence patterns of the underlined sentences in the following text?

In English, we have at least six ways of expressing negation with prefixes: a-, anti-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, un-, and non-. Whether this is a sign of great variety or just untidiness is quite arguable. Foreign English learners must find it desperate to learn that a thing unseen is not unvisible, but invisible; something that cannot be reversed is not irreversible, but irreversible. a thing not possible is not nonpossible but impossible.

Furthermore, they must learn not to make the mistake of assuming that because a word contains a negative suffix or prefix it is necessarily a negative word. For instance, in- almost always implies negation, but not with invaluable; -less is also negative, but not with *priceless*.

Things are so confusing that even native users leave us two forms that mean the same thing: *flammable* and *inflammable*, *habitable* and *inhabitable*, *ravel* and *unravel*.

2. How do you tell SVOC and SVOId apart, and how do you tell SVO from SVC? Use examples to prove your point.

About your English learning...

Why is English
so difficult?



- Do you know why English is so difficult? Just take a look at the following examples:
- I like fine art, fine food, and of course, a fine day.
- We can feel fine and fine others.
- She has to pay a \$200 fine.
- This kind of arrangement will suit me fine.

S V and O?

- I like fine art, fine food, and of course, a fine day.
- We can feel fine and fine others.
- This kind of arrangement will suit me fine.
- She has to pay a \$200 fine.

Can you figure
out the S, V,
and O?



Text 1

Why are some verbs followed by objects?

Subject+Vi (不及物动词) → 基本句型1: SV

Subject+Vt (及物动词) + Object → 基本句型2: SVO

What makes English so unique is the richness of its vocabulary. English is unique in having a synonym (同义词) for so many words. We can go up, rise, mount, or ascend; we will feel fear, terror, or trepidation, and give, offer, or grant something. SV SVO

Yet, a critic could argue that English is an untidy language, which is full of needless words. And one single word may have a whole galaxy of meanings. Fine, for instance, has fourteen definitions as an adjective, six as a noun, and two as an adverb. We can talk about fine art, fine gold, a fine day. We can feel fine and can fine others. In the *Oxford English Dictionary*, it fills two full pages and takes 5000 words of description. SVO

Text 2

Can you find out all the objects in sentences with “pay”?

Another thing that makes English difficult is the collocations (搭配). Take pay as an example. We can pay somebody money. And we can pay somebody compliments. We can pay somebody a visit, but we don't give somebody a visit. The strangest expression of pay is to pay your way, which has something to do with money, but still it seems strange.

A verb (pay, give, tell, buy...) with 2 objects

Subject + Verb + 2 Objects → 基本句型3: SVOiOd

Linking Verbs

Linking verbs + 表语(predicative)

Subject + linking verbs+表语→基本句型4: SVC

Fill in the blanks with as many verbs as possible.

English _____ more/less complicated to me than Chinese.

English _____ a universally used language taught around the world.

is sounds seems becomes looks

Chinese learning grows popular worldwide.

The comparison between Chinese and English sounds hard. But it gets interesting.



Text 3

Find out all the SVC sentences.



But the champion of multiple meanings is set. It seems totally simple, but it has 58 uses as a noun, 126 as a verb, and 10 as a participial adjective.

Its meanings are so various that it takes the OED 60000 words—the length of a short novel—to discuss them all.

No wonder, to know set is to know English, according to some linguists.



Identify the sentence patterns

SVOiOd

SVO

Today my friend told me a funny story. One day, an American was meeting a

Chinese man. As the visitor saw the host's wife, he said, "Your wife is very

beautiful." The host smiled and said, "Where? Where?" This surprised the

American very much, but still he answered, "Eyes, hair, nose." **Of course the**

host found the answer a bit puzzling. We know that cultural differences in

languages caused the confusion. "Where? Where?" in Chinese is a kind of

humble expression, but the American understood it as "Which parts of the body?"

”

Text 4

SVO+an object compliment 宾语补足语

→SVOC



S

V

O

One more thing makes English more confusing; a word may have opposite meanings. For example, to wind up a meeting is to finish it; to wind up a watch is to start it. We consider “trying one’s best” agreeable, but trying one’s patience is a bad thing. “I could care less” means the same thing as “I couldn’t care less”.

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Where do misunderstandings come from?




A couple were travelling in Spain. One day they went into a small restaurant for lunch. They did not speak the local language and the waiter did not speak their language ...

An example:

A couple were travelling in Spain. One day they went into a small restaurant for lunch. They did not speak the local language and the waiter did not speak their language. They were tired and hungry,(SVC) so they wanted milk and bread (SVO). The waiter brought them pen and paper (SVOiOd), and the man drew a cow. But later the couple found themselves very puzzled (SVOC) . The waiter showed them the way to the bullfight place.



Assignments

1. Finish grammar exercises on pages 15-16 of the workbook.
 2. Figure out all the patterns of the underlined sentences on the worksheet.
 3. How do you tell SVOC and SVOiOd apart, and how do you tell SVO from SVC? Use examples to prove your point.
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Thank you!