

上海外语教育出版社



In this unit, we are going to

- describe scientists and their work;
- deepen an understanding of challenges faced by scientists from different cultures and their achievements;
- analyse and evaluate people's attitudes towards difficulties;
- identify the author's feelings in reading, and write a descriptive essay.

《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第二册第一单元

Scientists

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《高中英语》（上外版）

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课时	授课内容
1	Getting Started/ Reading A
1	Reading A/ Vocabulary Focus
1	Reading A/ Grammar in Use
1	Listening, Viewing and Speaking
1	Reading B and Culture Link
1	Critical Thinking
1	Writing
1	Further Exploration/ Self-assessment



学习目标 Learning Objectives:

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

1. 能通过教师的作业讲评，掌握人物专栏文章的语篇特征；

grasp the characteristics of the feature article about a specific person through the teacher's comments on the assignments;

2. 能通过学习 challenge, coincide with, hardship, persist, be home to, inspire, cultivate, more than, benefit, worth, the tip of the iceberg 等词汇，和通过匹配人物事迹、辨别人物态度和总结人物精神品质，分析人物引言；

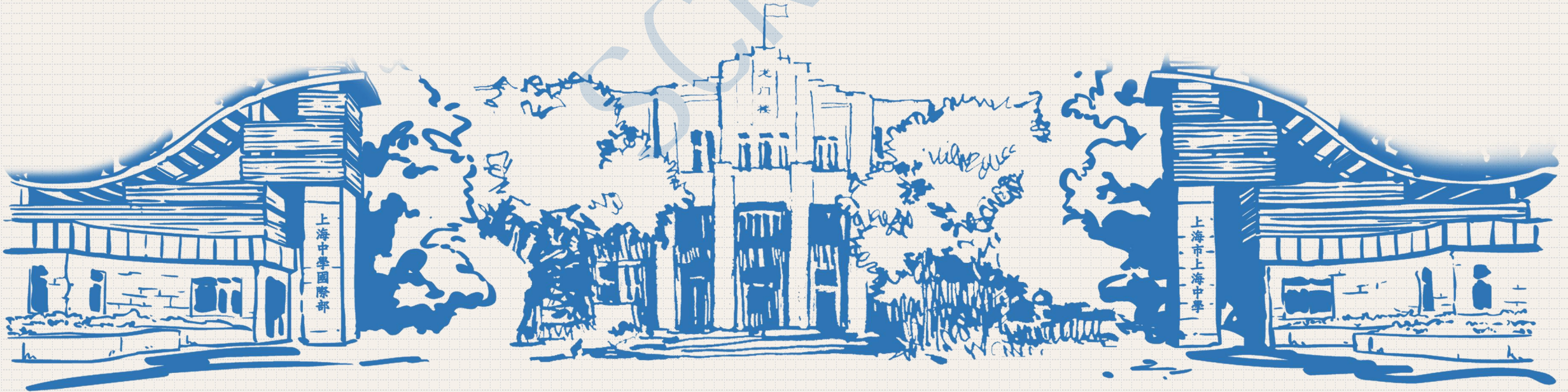
analyze a person's quotes by matching the relevant deeds, identifying the person's attitude, and concluding the person's qualities and by learning the target vocabulary (challenge, coincide with, hardship, persist, be home to, inspire, cultivate, more than, benefit, worth, the tip of the iceberg);

3. 能运用相关词汇口头表达对科学家的工作及其意义的理解。

express orally your understanding of scientists' work by using the target vocabulary wherever appropriate.



Saving Tibet One Seed at a Time





Madame Curie, Chemist

She worked day and night for 4 years with her husband in a poor shed. She used iron bars to stir the boiling experiment pot, with her eyes enduring the stimulation of smoke from the pot. After continual refining, she got one tenth of a gram of radium from several tons of the ingredient. She was persistent and enthusiastic about chemistry.

Feature article



A feature article should

- ! explore a newsworthy topic or issue
- ! follow narrative conventions
- ! be written in short paragraphs
- ! combine facts, quotes and opinions
- ! provide a perspective about the topic or issue
- ! include catchy features



Feature article about a specific person



What Zhong Yang looked like?

Zhong Yang's hands?

Collecting seeds?

SAVING TIBET ONE SEED AT A TIME

Today, more than 40 million seeds from nearly 1,000 different kinds of

the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau — a large elevated plain that is also known as



Feature article about Zhong Yang



Saving Tibet one seed at a time

title

WHEN biologist Zhong Yang first arrived in the Tibetan Autonomous Region in 2001, his goal was to make an inventory of all living creatures on the "roof of the world."

Since then he has collected more than 40 million seeds from nearly 1,000 species or varieties of plants, providing a great start for China's national seed bank.

His latest discovery was Arabidopsis, a small flowering plant related to cab-

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a country and a seed can benefit all mankind," said Zhong, 50, dean of Fudan University's Graduate School and Changjiang Professor of Biology at both Fudan and Tibet University.

China has been building its own gene pool of wild plants and animals since the China Germplasm Bank of Wild Species was established in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, in 2007. The seed bank will preserve seeds of plants that may have future uses in medicine and agriculture. Storing seeds will also protect biodiversity.

It is similar to Kew's Millennium Seed Bank Project in England, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway and a project by the Vavilov Research Institute in Russia.



Biologist Zhong Yang has collected more than 40 million seeds from nearly 1,000 types of plants in Tibet since 2011. — Dong Jun

around 4,000 meters on the plateau — a natural laboratory on their doorstep,

Some seeds are ... must not that
others are more d ... as far as I can tell.
seed is from Amy ... ents and cultivate
species of peach v ... ong them as there

Zhong was born to a teachers' family in Hunan Province. In 1979, the then 15-year-old was admitted to a class for gifted young people at the University of Science and Technology of China in Anhui Province.

The class was proposed by Tsung-Dao Lee, a Nobel Prize winner in physics, in 1978 to allow gifted young Chinese to receive a college education and cultivate them into elite scientists. It was established under the background that China faced a shortage of scientific talents for development.

Students enrolled in the elite youth class are generally considered "geniuses." Many of Zhong's former schoolmates are now famous executives, professors and scientists including Microsoft Vice President Zhang Yaquin and Henry Cao, professor at Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business.

"I don't think I am a genius," Zhong said. "The class is a place that makes you understand you are not smart enough."

Zhong said it was a difficult period in his life but it equipped him with solid scientific knowledge that helped shape who he is today. Zhong studied physics and then radio electronics at the university.

image

caption





numbers
actions
sensory details

Deeds

Words

Qualities





What was Zhong Yang's **deed** that matched this quote?

What did Zhong think of his work? What was his **attitude**?

What **qualities** in Zhong Yang can be concluded?

Since there is no suitable machine available for collecting the pits, we have to eat the peaches, which taste awful. But this is the safest way to get the seeds.





Q1: Scientific research itself is a challenge to humans, but challenges always coincide with opportunities.

Q2: Tibetan students have an amazing natural laboratory on their doorstep, but I found they are just not that interested in science as far as I can tell. I want to inspire students and cultivate a scientific spirit among them as there are still places in Tibet that have not been explored.

Q3: I have never regretted being a scientist. Imagine what you do today will benefit many people, even after you die. Everything difficult is worth the price.

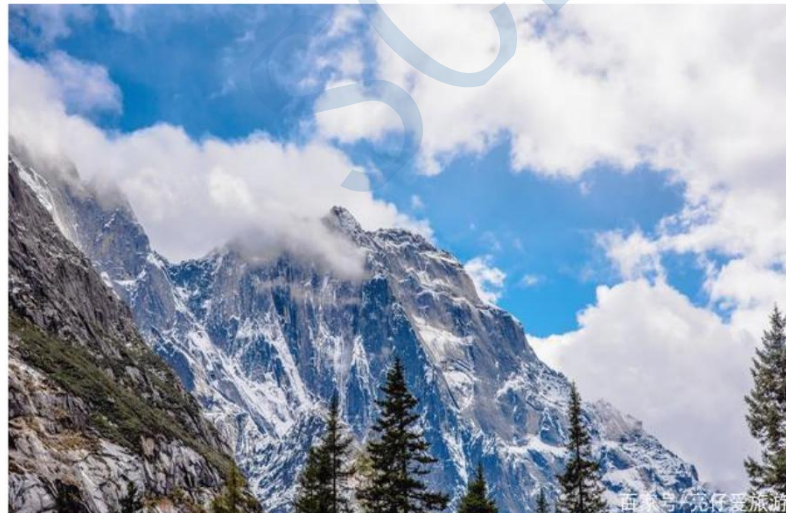




Q1: Scientific research itself is a challenge to humans, but challenges always coincide with opportunities.

What a coincidence!

Challenges are always coincident with opportunities.





Q3: Tibetan students have an amazing natural laboratory on their doorstep, but I found they are just not that interested in science as far as I can tell. I want to inspire students and cultivate a scientific spirit among them as there are still places in Tibet that have not been explored.

Tibet needs MORE THAN a biologist.





Q3: I have never regretted being a scientist. Imagine what you do today will benefit many people, even after you die. Everything difficult is worth the price.

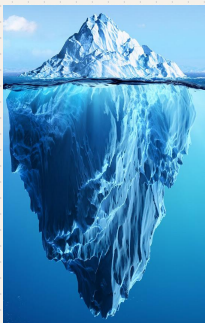
What is “the price”?

Meeting the challenges

Working for 16 years in Tibet

The tip of the iceberg

There was so much to do.





What is your understanding of scientists' work?





人就像种子

要做一粒好种子

袁隆平题

二〇一五、十一、十八。

Assignments



1. Finish Ex. I and Ex II in Vocabulary Focus on Page 7 and Page 8.
2. Choose a quote for the scientist of your choice. Write a reflection on your choice in about 60 words by answering the following questions:
 - *What deeds of the scientist match the quote? Give one example to illustrate it.*
 - *What does / did the scientist think of his / her work?*
 - *What quality/qualities in the scientist can be concluded?*
 - *Why do you choose this quote for the scientist of your choice?*



Thank you!