《高中英语(上外版)》选择性必修第四册Unit 2 Learning about Trade

and Economy

课时:第7课时
课题:Writing
课型:Writing a summary of a problem-solution essay
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Worksheet

1. Read the essay and find the topic sentence(s) and supporting details of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: Topic sentences:	
Supporting details: (1)	
(2)	
Paragraph 2: Topic sentence:	
Supporting details:	
Paragraph 3: Topic sentence:	

2. Interactive activity: Read the essay again and discuss with group members to work out the problem and solution in the essay.

Rational People Think at the Margin					
Problem					
Solution					
Evaluation					

3. List key words ,expressions and sentences that can present the author's view and try to paraphrase them.

key words ,expressions and sentence patterns	Paraphrased versions
minor adjustments	
exceed	
evaluate	
Economists use the term "marginal changes" to	
describe minor adjustments to an existing plan of	
action.	

People make the best decision by thinking at the	
margin.	
A rational decision-maker takes an action if and	
only if the marginal benefits of the action	
exceeds the marginal cost.	

4. Sample version: Economists use the turn "marginal changes" to describe minor adjustments to an existing plan of action. Thinking at the margin helps people make the best decisions. By comparing the marginal benefits and marginal costs, individuals can make better decisions.

Checklist for summary writing of a problem-solution essay
() 1. Is the problem properly stated?
() 2. Is the solution properly presented?
() 3. Is the evaluation clearly stated?
() 4. Are the key words, expressions and sentences in the essay properly paraphrased?
() 5. Is the content of the essay accurately stated?
() 6. Is the content of the essay briefly stated?
() 7. Is the content of the essay coherently stated?

Improvement suggestions:

5. Polish the summary and share the improved version with the whole class.

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6. Homework:

- 1. Write a summary of a problem-solution essay, using the summary writing strategies.
- 2. Assess the summary with the help of the checklist and make some improvements.

Most of us-even those at the top-struggle with public-speaking anxiety. When I ask my

clients what makes them nervous, invariably they respond with the same answers: "I don't like being watched", "I don't like the eyes on me" or "I don't like being in the spotlight".

To understand why, we need to go way back to prehistoric times, when humans regarded eyes watching us as an existential threat. Those eyes were likely predators(肉食动物) and people were terrified of being eaten alive. The bad news is that our brains have transferred the ancient fear of being watched into public speaking. In other words, public-speaking anxiety is in our DNA.

Fortunately, there is a solution: human generosity. The key to disarming our panic button is to turn the focus away from ourselves and toward helping the audience. Studies have shown that an increase in generosity indeed leads to a decrease in amygdala(扁桃腺) activity, which is responsible for our panic feeling in the brain. When we are kind to others, we overcome the sense of being under attack and start to feel less nervous.

Admittedly, this is hard to do. But it's absolutely possible to become a generous speaker. To begin with, when you start preparing for a presentation, the mistake you often make is starting with the topic. Instead, you should start with the audience. Identify the audience's needs, and craft a message that speaks directly to those needs. Also, you are the most nervous right before you speak. This is the moment when your brain is telling you, "Everyone is judging me." But it is exactly the moment when you should refocus your brain, Over time, your brain will begin to get it, and you will become less nervous.

Possible version:

