

《高中英语》（上外版）

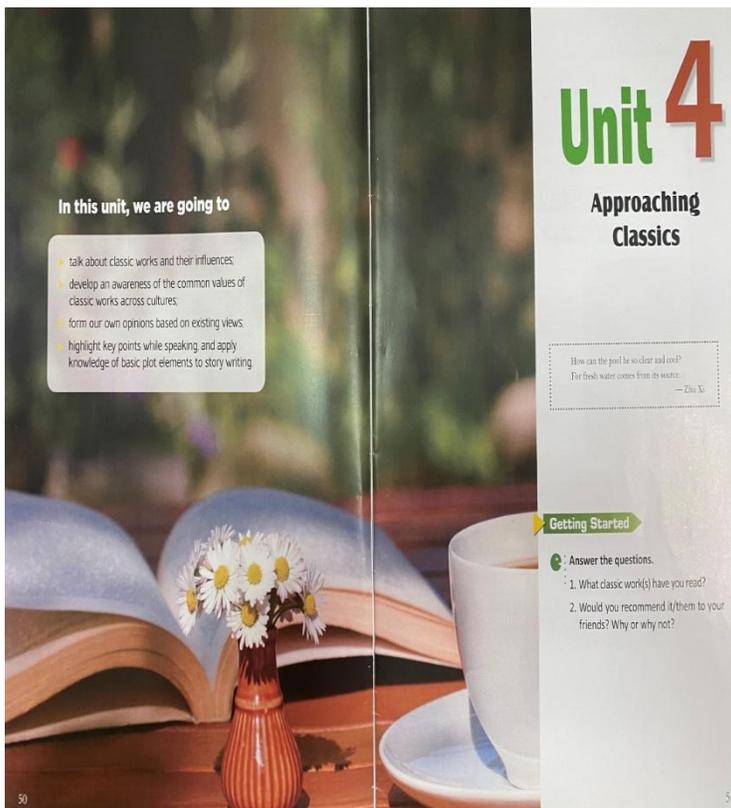
选择性必修第四册第四单元

Approaching Classics

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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
1.5	Listening, Viewing and Speaking
1	Reading B
0.5	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. 在语境中掌握课文核心词汇的意义，并运用核心词汇表达相关信息与观点；

master the key words and expressions in context and use them properly to express topic-related information and voice opinions;

2. 构建与经典相关的主题词汇语义网；

build the word web about classics;

3. 总结经典作品的特征及讨论阅读经典的意义。

summarize the features of literary classics and discuss the meaning of reading classics.

● Review

Though the fierce shark had been killed, the old man still faced a crisis ...

The problems Paragraphs 1-2

The shark took the old man's harpoon and rope

The fish was bleeding, which might attract more sharks

First, he felt very sad as though he himself had been mutilated.

He even regretted hooking the

But he fish successfully cheered himself He
believed that man is not made for defeat.

"A man can be destroyed but not defeated."

He thought of DiMaggio's handicap to
search for inspiration and encouragement.

As an experienced fisherman, he knew the pattern of what could
happen the inner part of the current
when he reached _____.

The solution Paragraphs 12- 14

He decided to arm himself again and see the positive side.

- Key words and expressions

- How does the shark and the old man fight ?

The shark

“

How did the shark struggle?

”

He **swung** over and over again, **wrapping** himself **in** two loops of the rope.
His tail **lashed**.
His jaws **clicked**.

He **swung** over and over again, **wrapping** himself **in** two loops of the rope.

➤ **swing** v. swing-sung-sung

1. to move backwards or forwards or from side to side while hanging from a fixed point; to make sth do this (使) 摆动, 摇摆, 摇荡;

Translate: 当鲨鱼挣扎时, 船猛烈地地左右摇晃。

When the shark struggled, the boat swung fiercely from one side to the other.

2. to move or make sth move with a wide curved movement (使) 弧线运动, 转弯, 转动

e.g. The boat found the current and swung around.

3. to change or make sb/sth change from one opinion, mood, etc. to another (使) 改变 (意见、情绪等)

Translate: 渔夫的情绪从沮丧变为了振奋。

The fisherman's emotions swung from depression to cheerfulness.

He **swung** over and over again, **wrapping** himself **in** two loops of the rope.

➤ **swing** n.

1. a swinging movement of rhythm 摆动; 挥动; 扭转; 强劲节奏

Translate: 老人对准鲨鱼挥拍一击。

The old man took a wild swing at the shark.

2. a change from one opinion or situation to another; the amount by which sth changes 改变; 改变的程度

□ mood swings 情绪起伏

Paraphrase: Facing such a pressing problem, the old man's mood swung.

=Facing such a pressing problem, the old man experienced mood swings.

He *swung* over and over again, *wrapping* himself *in* two loops of the rope.

➤ *wrap ... in...*

to enfold, envelop, or enclose someone or something in some material.

用...把...裹起来

Translate: 受伤的手被裹上了绷带。

The bleeding hand is wrapped in bandage.

His tail *lashed*.

➤ *lash* v.

1. to move or to move sth quickly and violently from side to side (使)
迅猛摆动，甩动
2. to fasten sth tightly to sth else with ropes 捆绑；捆

His jaws *clicked*.

➤ *click* v.

1. to make or cause something to make a short sharp sound (使) 发出 咔哒声, 咔哒 (或咔嚓) 响

Translate: 相机咔嚓一声, 拍摄下了这条巨大的鲨鱼。

The camera clicked and captured the huge shark.

2. to choose a particular function or item on a computer screen, etc., by pressing one of the buttons on a mouse or touchpad (用鼠标或在触控板上) 点击, 单击

Translate: 点击按钮, 你就能得到有关《老人与海》的更多信息。

Click the button, and you will get more information about the Old Man and the Sea.

His jaws *clicked*.

➤ *click* n.

1. *the act of pressing the button on a computer mouse or touchpad* 点击，单击
2. *a short sharp sound* 咔哒声，咔嚓声

- How does the shark and the old man fight ?

The old man



What weapons does the old man have?

The old man had a boat to sail away from the shark, a **harpoon** to hit it, and some rope to tie his catch.

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➤ **harpoon n.**

a weapon like a spear that you can throw or fire from a gun and is used for catching large fish 渔猎标枪; 鱼叉

Translate: The fish dived as the harpoon struck it.

叉一碰到鱼它就潜入水中。

- How does the shark and the old man fight ?

The old man



Do you know why the old man does not like to look at the fish anymore?



Because it has been **mutilated**. The old man feels as if he himself had been hit.

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➤ **mutilate** ['mju:tɪleɪt] v.

to damage sth very badly 严重损毁, 毁坏

e.g. The bad news is that the fish was badly mutilated.

- How does the shark and the old man fight ?

The old man



Why does the old man regretted hooking the fish?



Because the big fish he caught is **bleeding** and the smell of the blood would invite more sharks. He felt painful about the fish being attacked and regretted **hooking** the fish.

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➤ **bleed v. bleed-bleed-bleed**

to lose blood, especially from a wound or an injury 流血, 失血

Fill in the blank: 被鲨鱼毁伤之后, 这条鱼开始大量流血。

Having been mutilated by the shark, the fish began to bleed badly.

Because the big fish he caught is **bleeding** and the smell of the blood would invite more sharks. He felt painful about the fish being attacked and regretted **hooking** the fish.

➤ **hook v.**

to catch a fish with a hook 钓 (鱼)

e.g. At the first cast, I hooked a huge fish, which weighed ten kilograms.

hook n.

a curved piece of metal, plastic or wire for hanging things on, catching fish with, etc. 钩; 钓钩; 挂钩; 鱼钩

- What does the old man's struggle with the shark suggest about the nature of humanity?

“

Why does the old man think of DiMaggio?

”

Both his hand injury and DiMaggio's bone spur are **handicaps**. Just like bone spur troubled DiMaggio, hand injury made the old man suffer. The old man thought of DiMaggio to search for inspiration and encouragement.

➤ *handicap* n.

(becoming old-fashioned, sometimes offensive) a permanent physical or mental condition that makes it difficult or impossible to use a particular part of your body or mind 残疾；生理缺陷

Translate: 老人的伤使他想起DiMaggio的生理缺陷，从中他获得了鼓舞。

The old man's injury reminds him of DiMaggio's handicap, from which he found encouragement.

handicap v. to make sth more difficult for sb to do 妨碍；阻碍

Translate: 失去鱼叉和绳子让老人处于不利的境地。

The old man was handicapped by the loss of harpoon and rope.

- What does the old man's struggle with the shark suggest about the nature of humanity?

“

How is the man's heel injury?

”

The sting ray **stung** it when the old man stepped on him when swimming and **paralyzed** the lower leg and made the **unbearable** pain.

The sting ray **stung** it when the old man stepped on him when swimming and **paralyzed** the lower leg and made the **unbearable** pain.

➤ **sting n.** the sharp pointed part of an insect or creature that can go into the skin leaving a small, painful and sometimes poisonous wound (昆虫的) 螫针, 刺; (植物的) 刺, 刺毛

sting v. sting-stung-stung

to feel, or to make sb feel, a sharp pain in a part of their body (使) 感觉刺痛

e.g. His cheeks were stinging from the icy wind, but he had no choice but to wait since it would be the last ferry home. 刺骨的寒风吹得他脸颊生疼, 但他只能等, 因为这将是他回家的最后一艘船了。

The sting ray **stung** it when the old man stepped on him when swimming and **paralyzed** the lower leg and made the **unbearable** pain.

➤ **paralyze/paralyse v.**

to make sb unable to feel or move all or part of their body 使麻痹；使瘫痪

e.g. Some animals, to protect themselves in time of danger, can release chemicals that paralyze predators. 有些动物会在危险时刻释放一些化学物质麻倒捕食者来保护自己。

to prevent sth from functioning normally 不能正常工作

e.g. The recession would paralyze the industry, leading to thousands of workers changing jobs. 这次危机将使整个行业受到重创，导致成千上万的工人转岗。

The sting ray **stung** it when the old man stepped on him when swimming and **paralyzed** the lower leg and made the **unbearable** pain.

➤ **unbearable** adj.

too painful, annoying or unpleasant to deal with or accept 难耐的；无法接受的；难以处理的

Translate: 随着时间一点点过去，他手上的伤变得难以承受。

As time went but, his hand wound was becoming unbearable.

- What does the old man's struggle with the shark suggest about the nature of humanity?

“

What does the old man decide to do toward the dangerous situation?

”

The old man knew quite well the **pattern** of what could happen when he reached the inner part of the **current**. He knew more sharks would come at the big fish as they smelt the blood of it.

He decided to keep fighting despite the unbearable pain and the danger.

He never lost his faith and was not defeated because he never gave up on bringing in his fish and fighting against the coming sharks.

The old man knew quite well the pattern of what could happen when he reached the inner part of the **current**.

➤ **current** n.

the movement of water in the sea or a river; the movement of air in a particular direction (海洋或江河的)水流, 潮流; 气流

e.g. Under normal conditions, the ocean currents of the tropical Pacific travel from east to west.

current adj. of the present time 当前的, 流行的

e.g. Have you read the current issue of National Geographic Magazine?

- Do you think the old man is a hero? Why or why not?

The old man is indeed a hero. In face of adversity, he never lost his hope or give in. Man **is not made for** defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated.

Man *is not made for* defeat.

➤ *be made for*

to be ideally suited for someone, something, or some activity

为...而做，最适宜的，最理想的

e.g. DiMaggio was made for baseball.

Answer the question: What do you think you are made for?

● Practice

What other literary classics have you read or learned about?
Can you make a similar introduction to us?

defeat

destroy

sail

(be) armed with

bleed

hit

unbearable

intelligent

current

step on

catch

last

The Old Man and the Sea is Hemingway's best novel. Time may show it to be the best single piece of his and his contemporaries'. Until now, the victories and **1** defeats of his men and women have been at the hands of each other, just to prove to themselves or one another how tough they could be. But this time, he wrote about pity; he wrote about something somewhere that made them all; he wrote about the old man who was now handicapped, hardly **2** armed any weapons and who had **3** sailed for three days with **4** unbearable pain to catch a fish, with the charming pose of decency and determination; he wrote about the fish that **5** bled and gave fresh scent, that had to be **6** caught and then taken away; he wrote about the sharks which robbed the old man of his fish and had to be killed. He made them all and loved them all and pitied them all. This time in this novel, the old man knew his victory over the big fish and the first invading shark was too good to **7** last. There would be more sharks coming. However, the fisherman still chose to fight for his pride and dignity because he believed he was more **8** intelligent than the shark. He truly believed that "A man can be **9** destroyed but not **10** defeated"

• Brainstorm

- *What is a classic? What are its features?*

A classic

- *is a well-known work of high quality or of great significance in a certain field.*
- *is a typical example of its kind.*
- *the value of a classic endures the test of time and are well-recognized by the public*

● topic-related expressions

rich in wisdom

touch every person's life

classic works

the appreciation of beauty

the nature of things

well-established reputation

centre of civilisation

subject of universal importance

gracefulness and simplicity

of high authority

The word “classic” is used in different senses. It may be used, for instance, to refer to a work **1** _____ or of great historical importance in a particular field. So Darwin’s *Origin of Species* could be described as a classic work of biology. The word is also used to describe properties concerned with beauty or **2** _____, such as the style of a dress or the line of a building. It typically suggests **3** _____. In the field of literature, writers tend to use “classic” to refer to a literary work not only of superb quality, but also of **4** _____. Literature is **5** _____, offering the best that has been thought and said. What makes a work of literature a “classic” is that it deals with **6** _____ and can portray **7** _____, the structure of reality and the enduring timeless truths that **8** _____.

● topic-related expressions

rich in wisdom

touch every person's life

classic works

the appreciation of beauty

the nature of things

well-established reputation

centre of civilisation

subject of universal importance

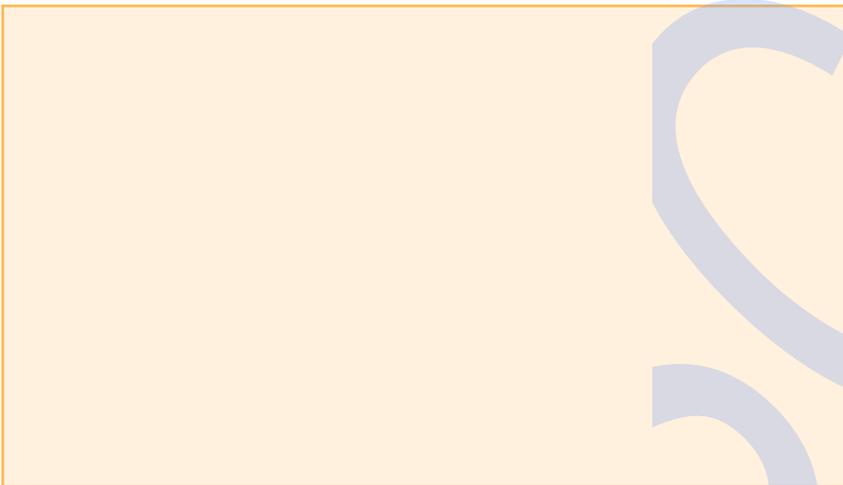
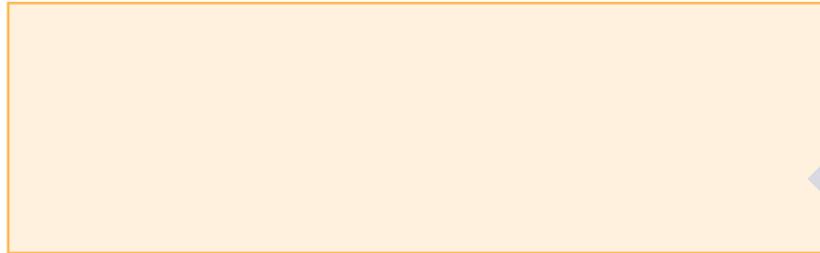
gracefulness and simplicity

of high authority

The word “classic” is used in different senses. It may be used, for instance, to refer to a work **1** of high authority or of great historical importance in a particular field. So Darwin’s *Origin of Species* could be described as a classic work of biology. The word is also used to describe properties concerned with beauty or **2** the appreciation of beauty, such as the style of a dress or the line of a building. It typically suggests **3** gracefulness and simplicity. In the field of literature, writers tend to use “classic” to refer to a literary work not only of superb quality, but also of **4** well-established reputation. Literature is **5** rich in wisdom, offering the best that has been thought and said. What makes a work of literature a “classic” is that it deals with **6** a subject of universal importance and can portray **7** the nature of things, the structure of reality and the enduring timeless truths that **8** touch every person’s life.

Build a world web

Features of classics



Classic

Classic works



Build a world web

Features of classics

- be of high authority
- be of great historical importance in a particular field
- be concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty
- suggest gracefulness and simplicity
- be of superb quality and well-established reputation
- deal with subject of universal importance
- portray the nature of things
 - the structure of reality
 - enduring timeless truths that touch every person's life

Classic

Classic works

Origin of Species

The style of a dress
The line of a building

The Last Leaf
Robinson Crusoe
The Road Not Taken
Of Studies
.....

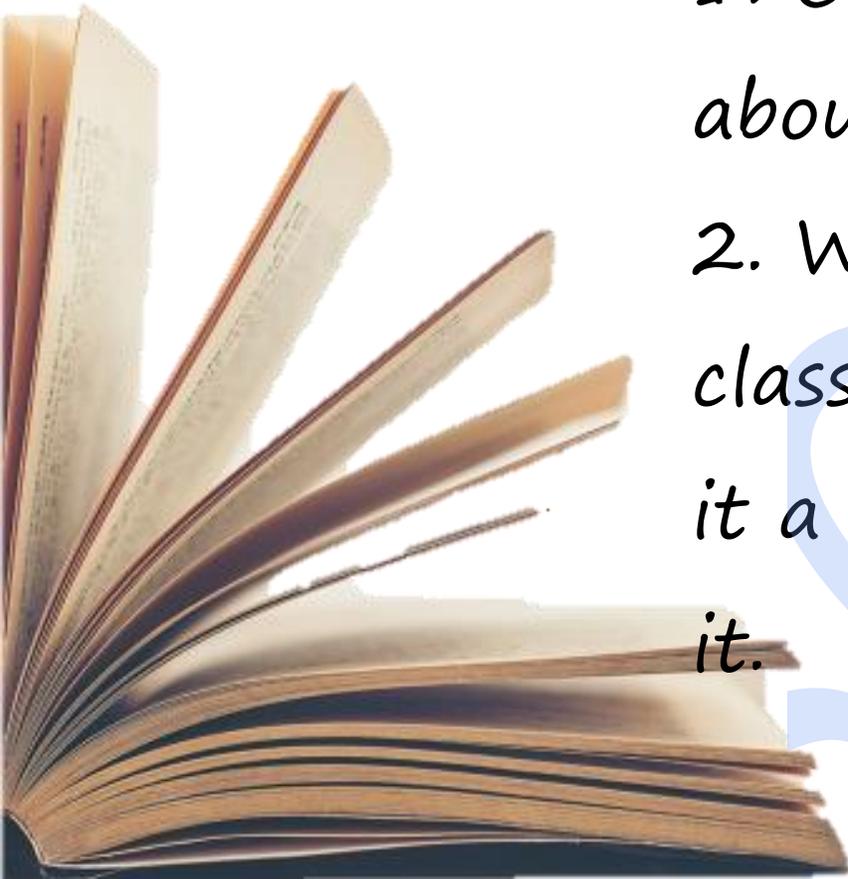
● Discussion

- Why shall we read classics?

You may refer to *The Old Man and the Sea* as an example. Please state your reasons and use as many expressions in the word web as possible.

• Assignments

1. Create your own version of word web about classics.
2. Write an introduction about a literary classic. Make sure you illustrate what makes it a classic and state the meaning of reading it.





Thank you!