

单元封面

《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第三单元

Adventuring

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《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第三单元

单元封面

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

2AU3

ADVENTURING

Endurance

**The Story of Ernest Shackleton,
Hero of the Antarctic**

学习目标 Learning Objectives:

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

1. 能获取记叙文语篇大意和文体特征;

identify the main idea of the text with the help of textual pattern analysis and situational context analysis;

2. 能判断作者的写作目的、意图和态度;

judge the writing purpose, writer's question in mind and basic concept through pragmatic analysis;

3. 能联系自身，批判性表达自己对沙克尔顿南极征程的见解。

express your own ideas on the given topics through critical thinking.

Match the motto

A. Nothing else matters but the step ahead of you!

B. Dive into an unexplored environment!

C. Stay sharp. Don't look down!



___ (1) rock climbing



___ (2) high ropes



___ (3) diving



The Antarctic

- *a hazardous journey*
- *bitter cold*
- *long months of complete darkness*
- *constant danger; doubtful safe return*
- *cross Antarctica from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea via the South Pole*

KEY WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

- **hazardous**

dangerous

- **expedition**

a group of people who are going for exploration

Read and interact – Textual pattern

The **story** began in 1914, with an **advertisement** in a British newspaper: *“Men wanted for a hazardous journey. Small wages. Bitter cold. Long months of complete darkness. Constant danger. Safe return doubtful.”*

The man who had placed the advertisement was the explorer, Ernest Shackleton. He planned to cross Antarctica from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea via the South Pole, something no one had ever done before. More than 5,000 men applied to join the expedition. **Only twenty-eight were chosen.**

Q: What background information did the writer tell us?

Ernest Shackleton’s **preparation** for the **expedition**.

place an advertisement on the expedition



only 28 applicants were chosen.

Q: What is the textual pattern?

a narrative

Read and interact – Orientation

Q: When did the story happen?

In 1914

Shackleton's ship, the *Endurance*, left England on 8 August 1914 and it reached the Weddell Sea in December, the Antarctic summer. But the weather was exceptionally bad and on 17 January 1915, the *Endurance* got stuck in ice. Unable to move, Shackleton and his men had to wait for eight months in complete darkness and freezing cold.

Q: Where did the story happen?

In Antarctica

Q: Who were involved in the story?

Ernest Shackleton
and his men



Read and interact – Complicating action

Route

Quality

Problem

Solution

Where did they travel from and to ?

What problem did they encounter in this period?

How did they deal with the tough situation?

What qualities did Ernest Shackleton show?

Read and interact – Route (1)

Start

Shackleton's ship, the *Endurance*, left England on 8 August 1914 and it reached the Weddell Sea in December, the Antarctic summer. But the weather was exceptionally bad and on 17 January 1915, the *Endurance* got stuck in ice. Unable to move, Shackleton and his men had to wait for eight months in complete darkness and freezing cold.

Weddell
Sea

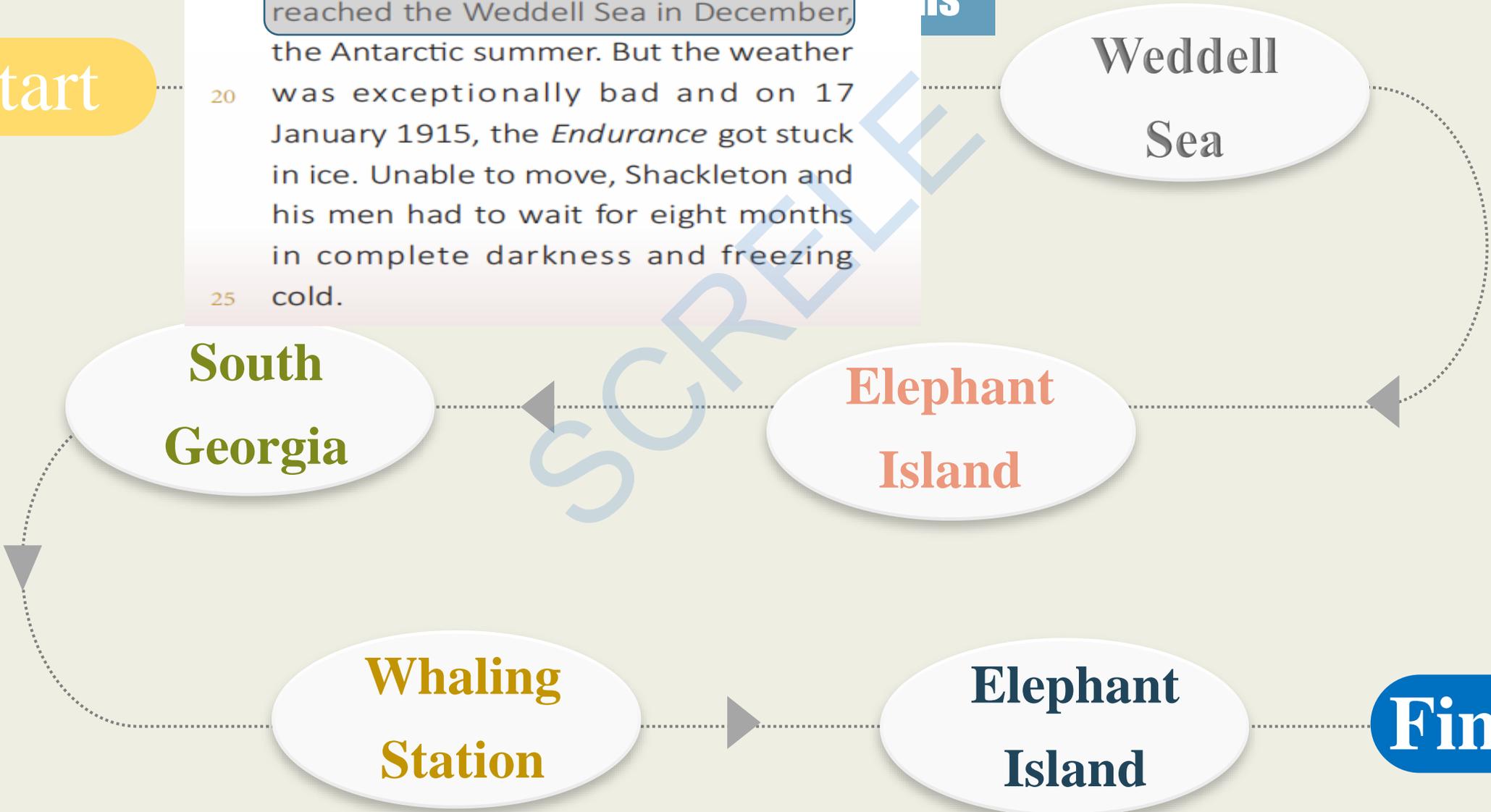
South
Georgia

Elephant
Island

Whaling
Station

Elephant
Island

Finish



Read and interact – Route (2)

Shackleton's ship, the *Endurance*, left England on 8 August 1914 and it reached the Weddell Sea in December, the Antarctic summer. But the weather was exceptionally bad and on 17 January 1915, the *Endurance* got stuck in ice. Unable to move, Shackleton and his men had to wait for eight months in complete darkness and freezing cold.

Finally spring came, but it brought disaster. As the ice melted, the ship broke in half. The crew had to abandon ship and camp on the ice for two months. When the *Endurance* finally

sank on 21 November 1915, Shackleton and his men tried to survive by floating on the ice. Eventually the ice melted and Shackleton put his men into three small lifeboats and headed for the nearest land.

Route: Weddell Sea to Elephant Island

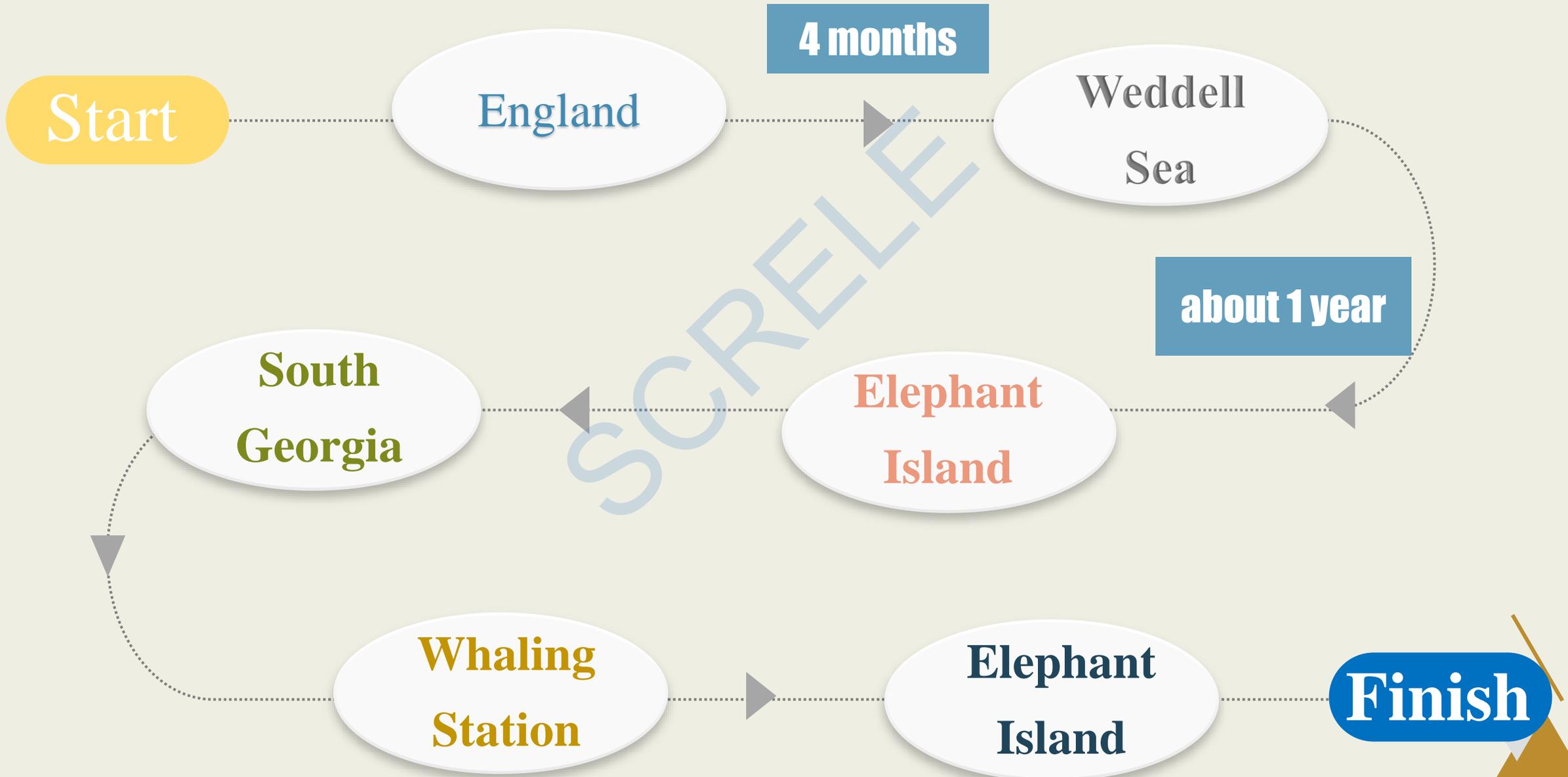
Problem

- Got stuck in ice
- The ship broke in half

Solution

- waited for about **eight** months
- abandoned ship and camped on the ice for **two** months

Read and interact – Route (2)



Read and interact – Route (3)

After five days at sea, they reached Elephant Island. The men were cold, exhausted, and weak from the journey and the lack of food. There was no chance of rescue in this remote place, so Shackleton decided to continue to South Georgia. He knew there was a Norwegian whaling station there, where he could get help, but it was a journey of 1,300 kilometres. Leaving the others on Elephant Island, Shackleton chose five men to accompany him to South Georgia in a tiny, seven-metre-long lifeboat.

After fifteen exhausting days with winds of sixty kilometres an hour and waves of up to fifteen metres high, they arrived in South Georgia. The weather was so bad that they couldn't land for two days. Even when they landed, their journey wasn't over. The

Route: Elephant Island to South Georgia

Problem

- bad weather
- lack of food and energies
- no chance of rescue
- long distance

Solution

- chose five men to go with him
- **15** days to reach South Georgia

a decisive leader

Read and interact – Route (3)



Read and interact – Route (4)

whaling station was sixty kilometres away on the other side of the mountainous island. No one had ever crossed South Georgia on foot before.

The men marched continuously for 36 hours. They had no tent and could not stop to rest for more than a few minutes — if they fell asleep they would die of the cold. Starved and frozen, they finally reached the station.

Route: South Georgia to whaling station

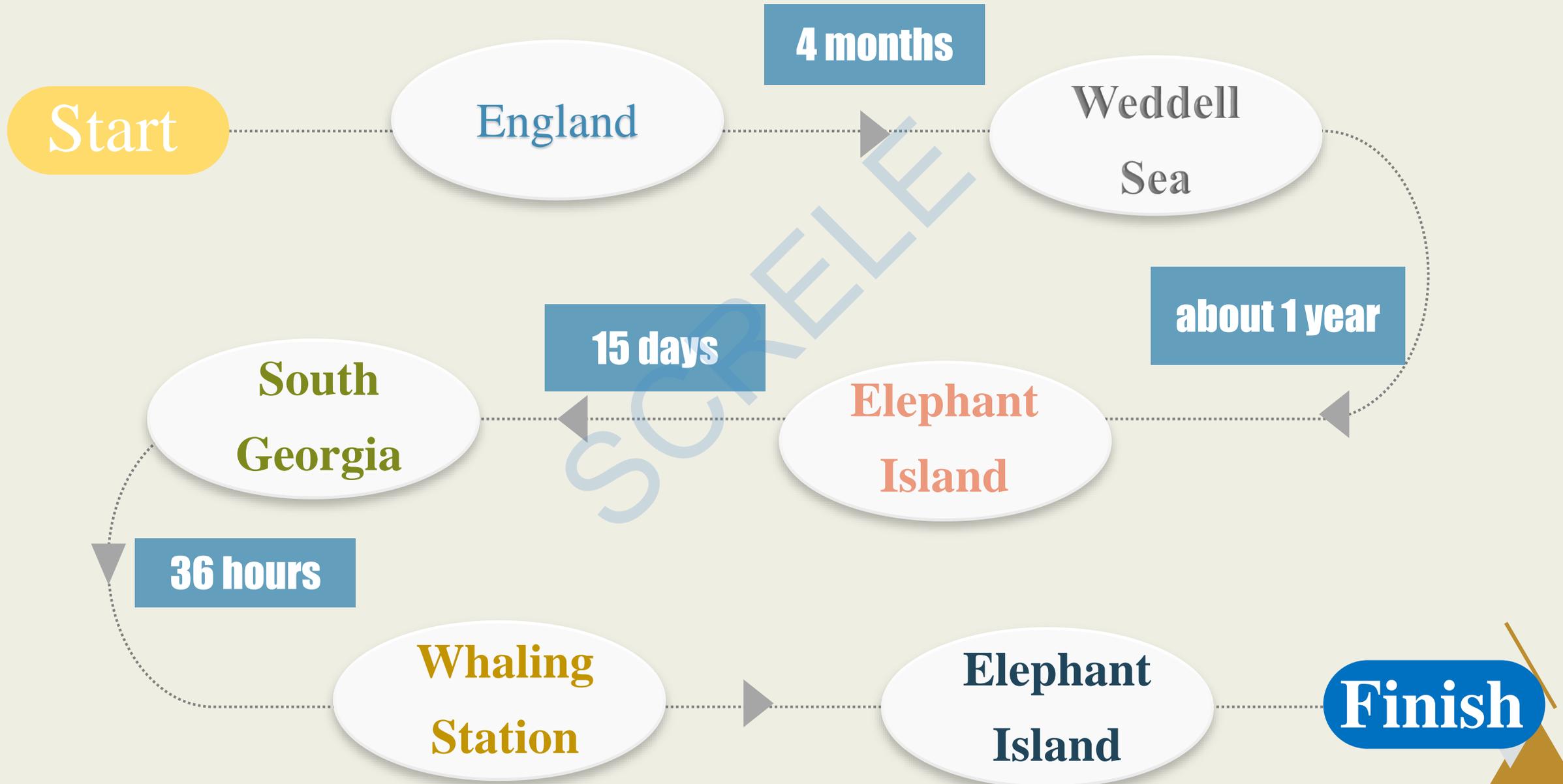
Problem

- bad weather
- long distance
- no tent
- starvation and coldness

Solution

- The men marched continuously for **36** hours

Read and interact – Route (4)



Read and interact – Resolution & Evaluation

On 30 August 1916, two years after the expedition began, they returned to Elephant Island in a small boat provided by the Chilean government. The other twenty-three men were still waiting. Miraculously, not one person had died.

Shackleton even returned to Antarctica. In 1921, he set out again to sail round the continent, but died during the journey in 1922. He was buried in South Georgia, remembered by history as a man who showed exceptional leadership and unbelievable endurance.

Resolution

Q: What happened at the end of the story?

a
trustworthy
man

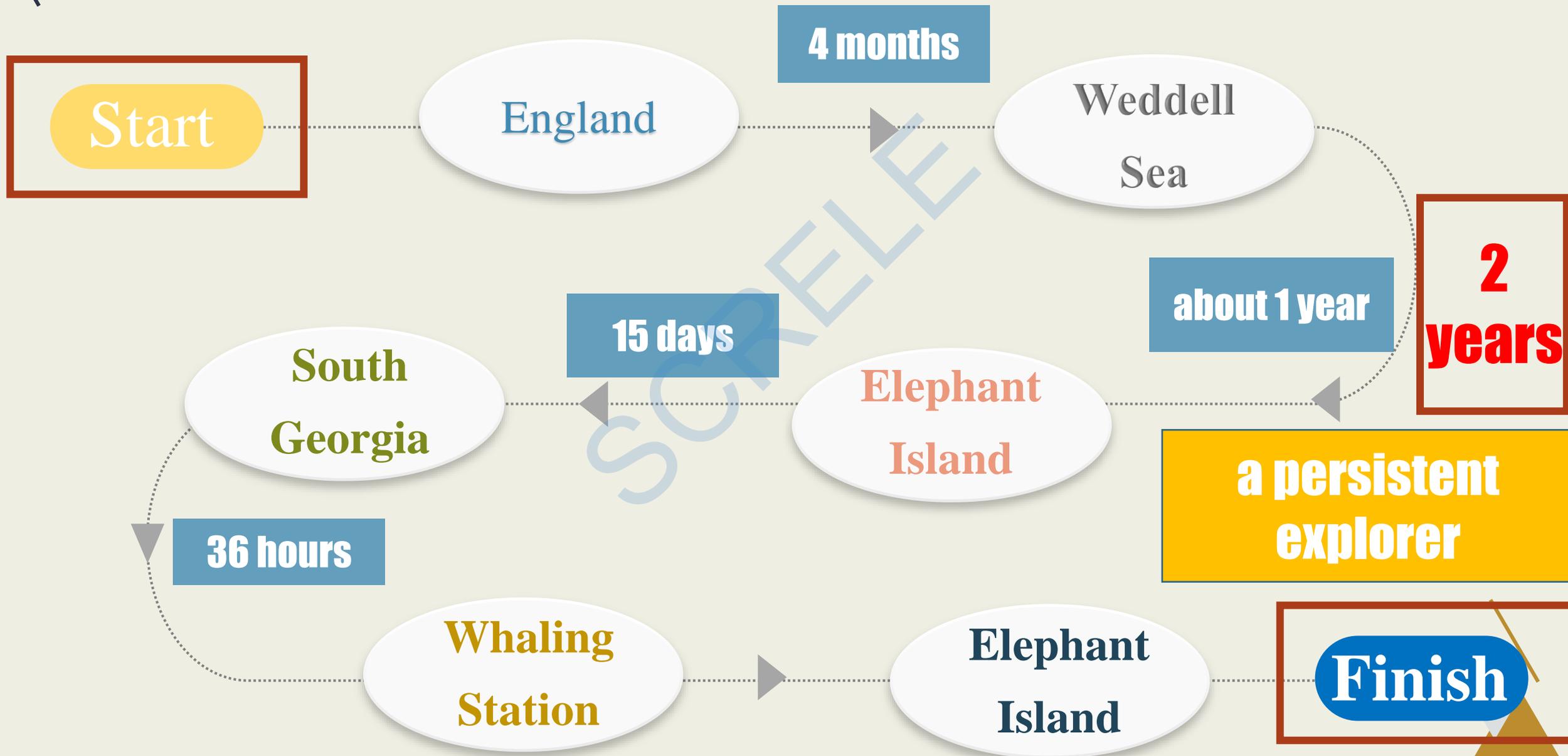
Shackleton and 5 men returned to Elephant Island to bring all the team back to England. No one died.

Evaluation

Q: What does the author think of the experience and Shackleton?

- miraculous experience;
- Shackleton was remembered as a man with exceptional leadership and unbelievable endurance.

Read and interact – Complete expedition





Deep thinking – writing purpose

Endurance

The Story of Ernest Shackleton, Hero of the Antarctic

Shackleton even returned to Antarctica. In 1921, he set out again to sail round the continent, but died during the journey in 1922. He was buried in South Georgia, remembered by history as a man who showed exceptional leadership and unbelievable endurance.

Why does the author write this article?

To **narrate** Shackleton and his team's adventure story in which they overcame various difficulties and **inspire** readers to learn from Shackleton.



Deep thinking – intended readers

The story began in 1914, with an advertisement in a British newspaper:

“Men wanted for a hazardous journey. Small wages. Bitter cold. Long months of complete darkness. Constant danger. Safe return doubtful.”

The man who had placed the advertisement was the explorer, Ernest Shackleton. He planned to cross Antarctica from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea via the South Pole, something no one had ever done before. More than 5,000 men applied to join the expedition. Only twenty-eight were chosen.

To whom does the author write this article?

**To the pure professional explorers;
// To the people who are curious about adventures.**



Deep thinking – author's stance

Endurance The Story of Ernest Shackleton, **Hero** of the Antarctic

Shackleton even returned to Antarctica. In 1921, he set out again to sail round the continent, but died during the journey in 1922. He was buried in South Georgia, remembered by history as a man who showed exceptional leadership and unbelievable endurance.

What is the author's stance on adventure?

Taking various risks and dangers into consideration, the author appreciates **the adventurous spirit, and the essential qualities involved in an adventure.**



Critical thinking – Discuss in groups



Why is Shackleton looked up to as a hero despite his failure to reach the South Pole?

For one thing, ... For another, ...
Therefore, no one can deny that Shackleton deserved to be admired as a great hero.



Critical thinking – Discuss in groups



If you had the opportunity, would you try an expedition like the one led by Ernest Shackleton? Why or why not?

Yes, I would have. What made Shackleton's expedition remarkable was ... , so if i had the opportunity to, I would..../ No, I wouldn't. Apparently, it would be ... if I... In other words, ...





Assignment

Write a letter to Shackleton in which you summarize Shackleton's adventure and share what you have learnt from his adventure.

SCREENED





Thank you!