

《高中英语》（上外版）

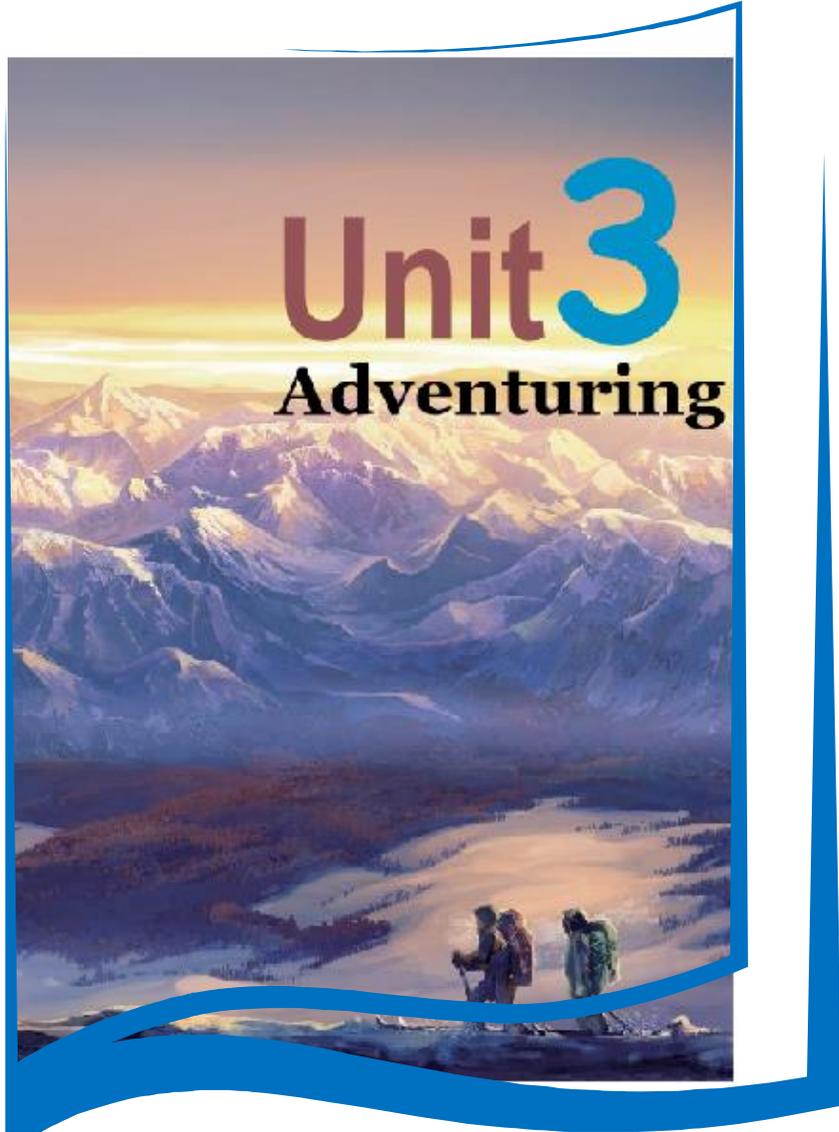
选择性必修第一册第三单元

Adventuring

授课教师：杨梦婕

《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第三单元



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. 能识别关键词汇，掌握词汇策略；

figure out the meanings of key vocabulary in reading A with the help of the strategies, such as lexical cohesion, reference and dictionary;

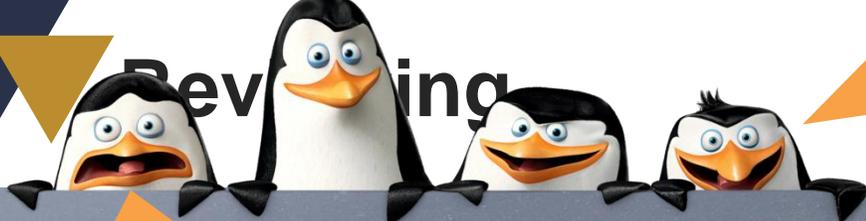
2. 能运用所学语篇模式和话题词汇重述故事；

recount the adventure of Ernest Shackleton and his men with the help of narrative pattern and topic-related vocabulary;

3. 能运用所学内容讲述一段相似的冒险经历并表达对于成功与失败的态度。

describe another adventure and express your attitudes toward success and failure with the help of what you've learnt.

Revealing



Narrative

Orientation
Time: 1914
Place: Antarctic
Characters: Ernest Shackleton and his men

Complication (Climax)
Shackleton and another 5 men sailed to South Georgia, crossed the mountainous island to reach the whaling station and finally got rescued.

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

Complication (Development)
They reached the Weddell Sea but the ship got stuck in ice and then broken. They headed for Elephant Island for rescue but failed.

Complication (Beginning)
Shackleton and his team left England for Antarctic.

Evaluation
Shackleton is remembered as a man with exceptional leadership and unbelievable endurance

Focusing on Vocabulary and Content (Meaning)

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.”*



How did Shackleton describe the Antarctic in the advertisement?



The Antarctic is **hazardous**, with **bitter cold, complete darkness** and **constant danger**.



Focusing on Vocabulary and Content (Meaning)

synonym

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

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



Which expression refers back to “hazardous”?

word formation



“dark” is an adjective and “ness” is a noun suffix, so “darkness” means “without light”.

“hazardous” means “constant danger” or “full of danger”.



Focusing on Vocabulary and Content (Meaning)

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.”

 How would you predict their journey in the Antarctic?

Description of Environmental conditions



Topic-related Vocabulary

Environmental Conditions
Difficulties

Feelings
Solutions



the Weddell Sea

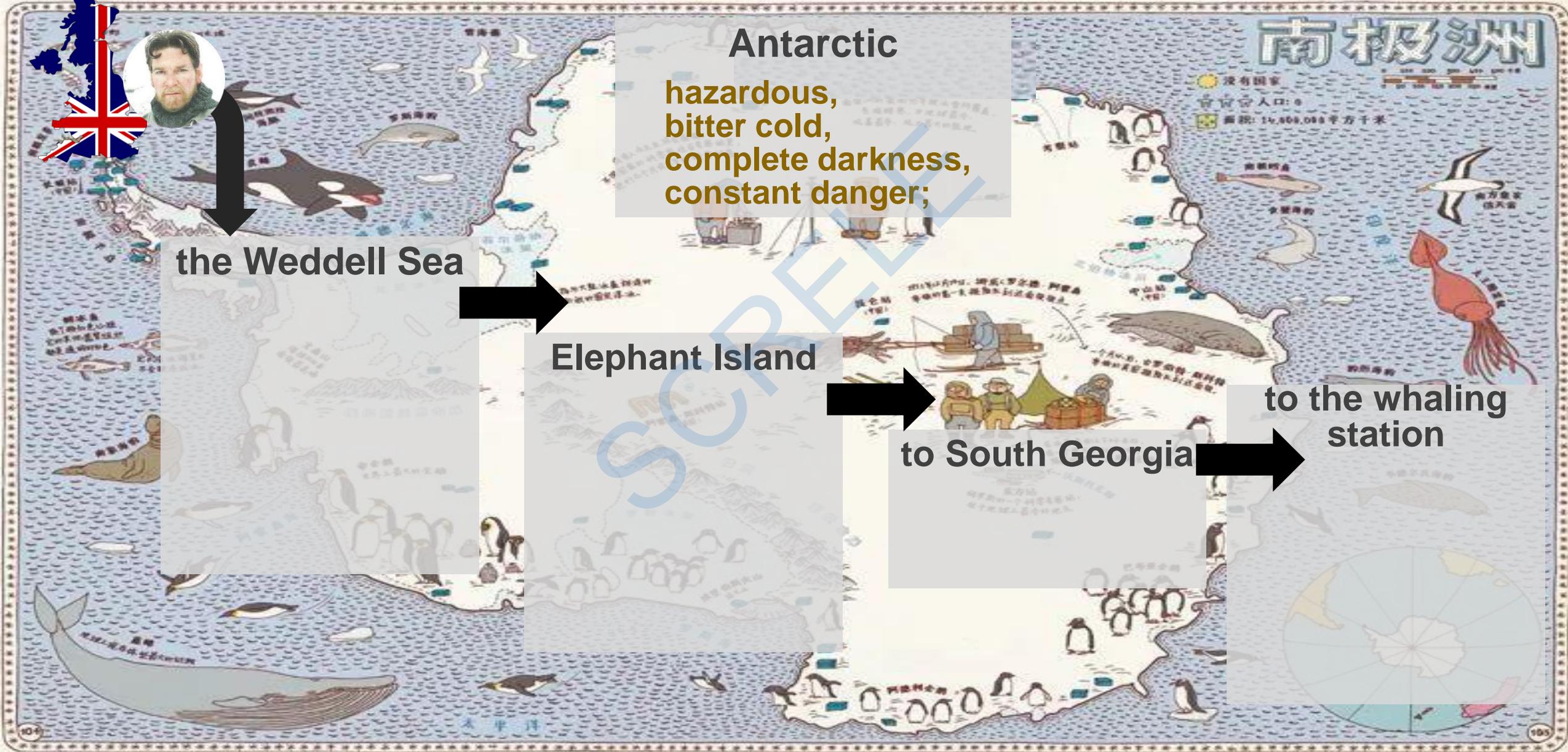
Antarctic

hazardous,
bitter cold,
complete darkness,
constant danger;

Elephant Island

to South Georgia

to the whaling station



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.



Can you give an account of what the Weddell Sea is like when Shackleton and his men arrived there?



The weather there was **exceptionally bad** in **complete darkness** and **freezing cold**.



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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.



Which expression in the first paragraph is similar to “freezing cold”?



The expression “bitter cold”.

collocation



It must be very cold in Antarctic, so “freezing cold” and “bitter cold” means “very cold” or “extremely cold”.

Can you guess the meaning of “freezing cold” and “bitter cold” according to your knowledge of the weather in Antarctic?



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Description of Environmental conditions

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Topic-related Vocabulary

Environmental Conditions
Difficulties

Feelings
Solutions



the Weddell Sea
exceptionally bad,
complete darkness,
freezing cold;

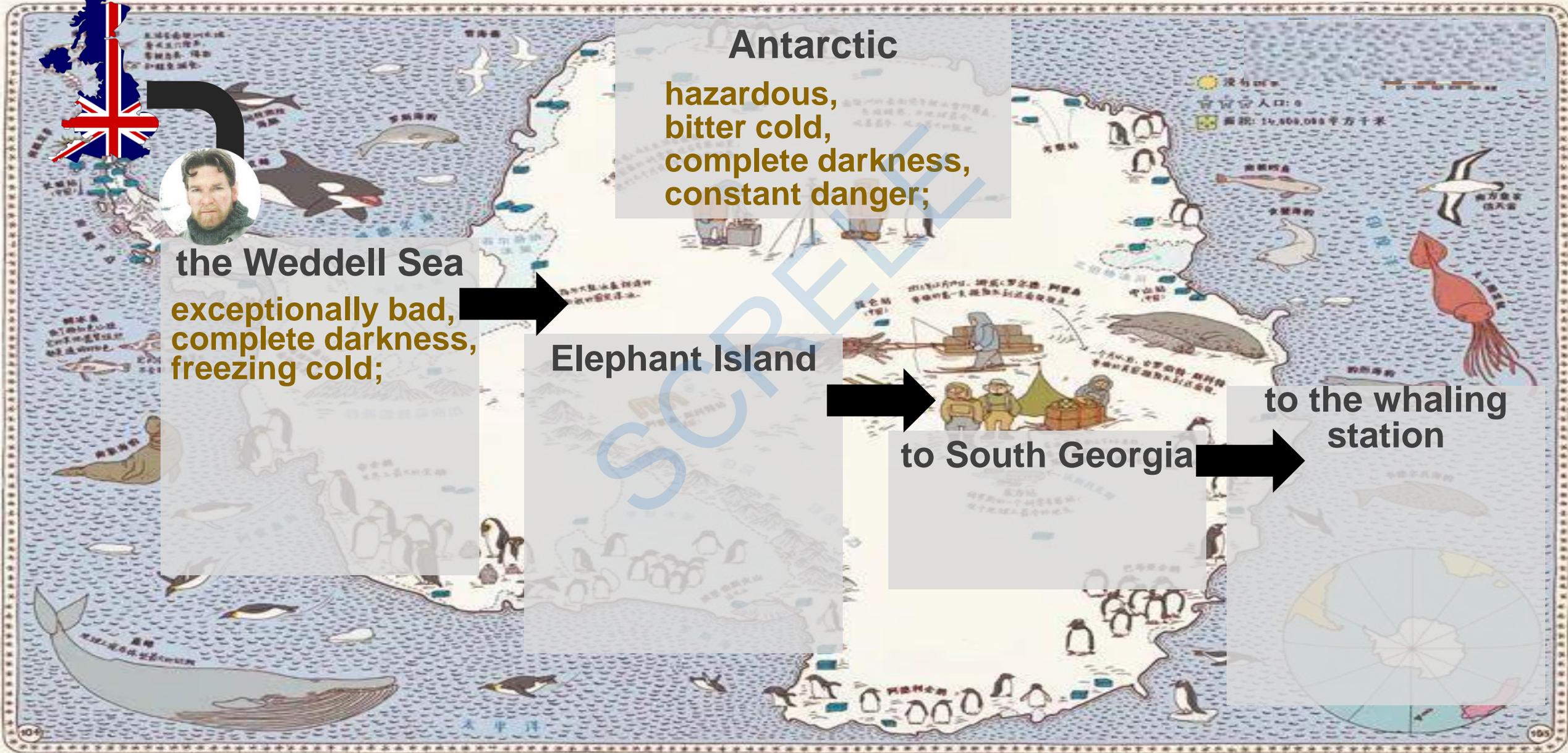
Elephant Island

to South Georgia

to the whaling station

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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.



What initial difficulty did Shackleton and his team meet with in the Weddell Sea?



The ship got stuck in ice.



Can you find some words in this paragraph similar to the meaning of “get stuck”?

synonym



“unable to move”.



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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.



What initial difficulty did Shackleton and his team meet with in the Weddell Sea?



The ship got stuck in ice.



What did they do to deal with this difficulty?



They waited until spring came.



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.



What subsequent difficulty did Shackleton and his team meet with in the Weddell Sea?



The ship broke in half as the ice melted.

reference



What did Shackleton and his men do to deal with this difficulty?



The crew abandoned ship and camped on the ice.

leave sth behind



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.



What did the crew do after the ship finally **sank**?

antonym



They tried to **float** on the ice.



What did the crew do after the ice melted?



They took small lifeboats and **headed for the nearest land**.

leave for...



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Description of
Environmental conditions

Description of
Difficulties

Description of
Solutions



Topic-related Vocabulary

Environmental Conditions
Difficulties

Feelings
Solutions



the Weddell Sea

exceptionally bad,
complete darkness,
freezing cold;
get stuck, break in half
sink, melt
wait until...,
abandon ship, float,
small lifeboats,
head for ...

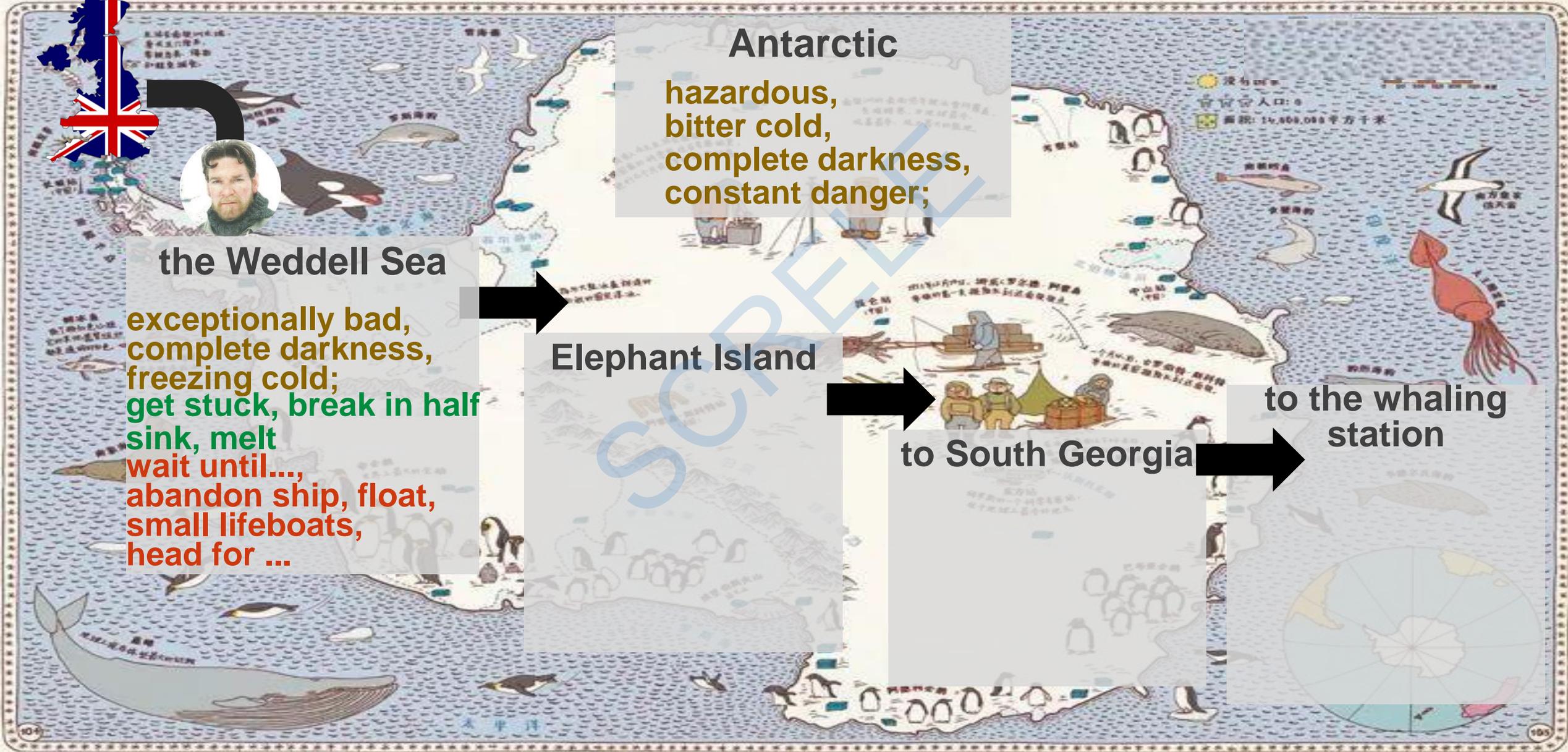
Antarctic

hazardous,
bitter cold,
complete darkness,
constant danger;

Elephant Island

to South Georgia

to the whaling station



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.



Have you adopted any of the lexical strategies to figure out the meaning of a certain word or expression?



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exceptionally bad,
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abandon ship, float,
small lifeboats,
head for ...



Elephant Island

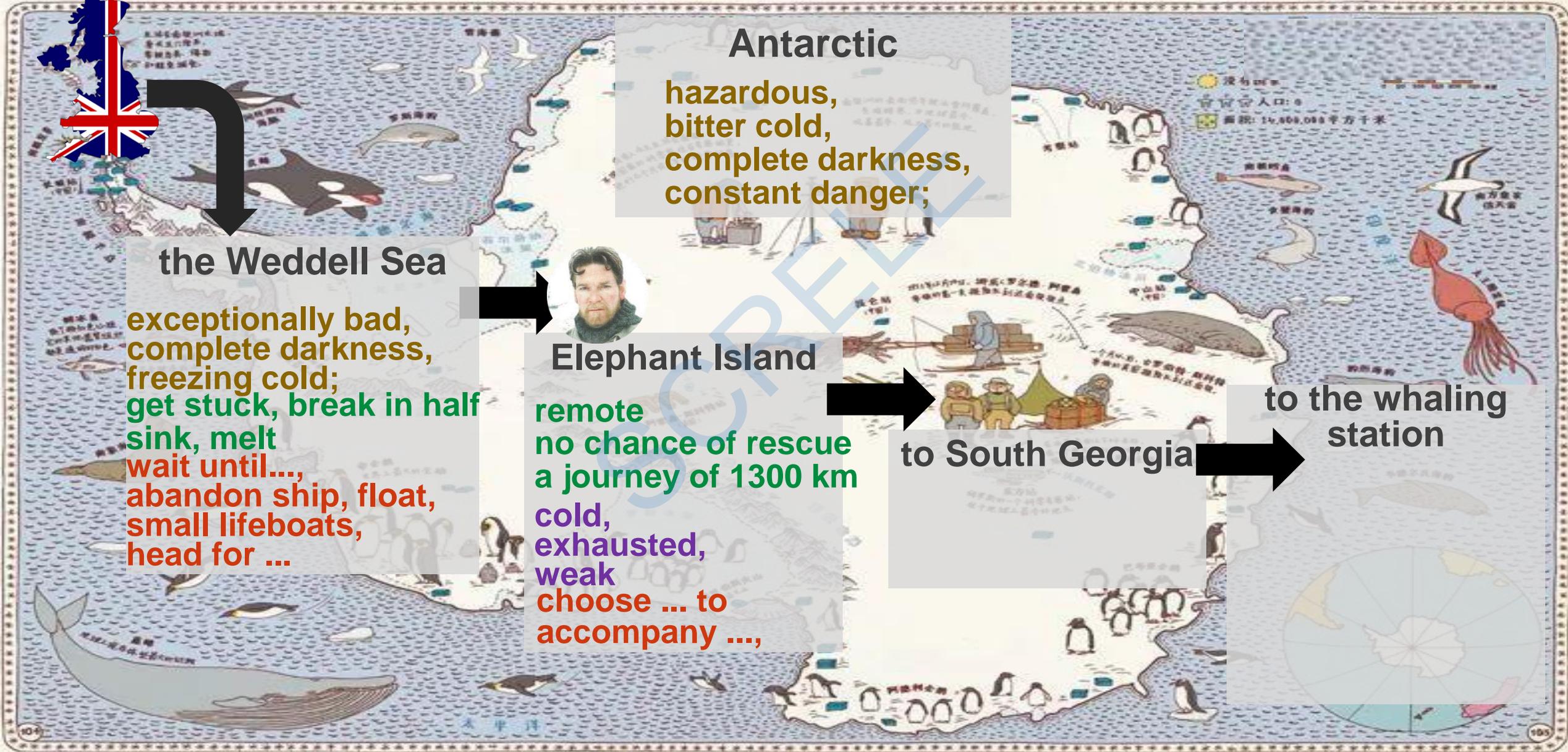
remote
no chance of rescue
a journey of 1300 km
cold,
exhausted,
weak
choose ... to
accompany ...,

Antarctic

hazardous,
bitter cold,
complete darkness,
constant danger;

to South Georgia

to the whaling station



Focusing on Vocabulary and Content (Meaning)

55 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
whaling station was sixty kilometres
60 away on the other side of the
mountainous island. No one had ever
crossed South Georgia on foot before.



Have you adopted any of the lexical strategies to figure out the meaning of a certain word or expression?

Topic-related Vocabulary

Environmental Conditions
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the Weddell Sea

exceptionally bad,
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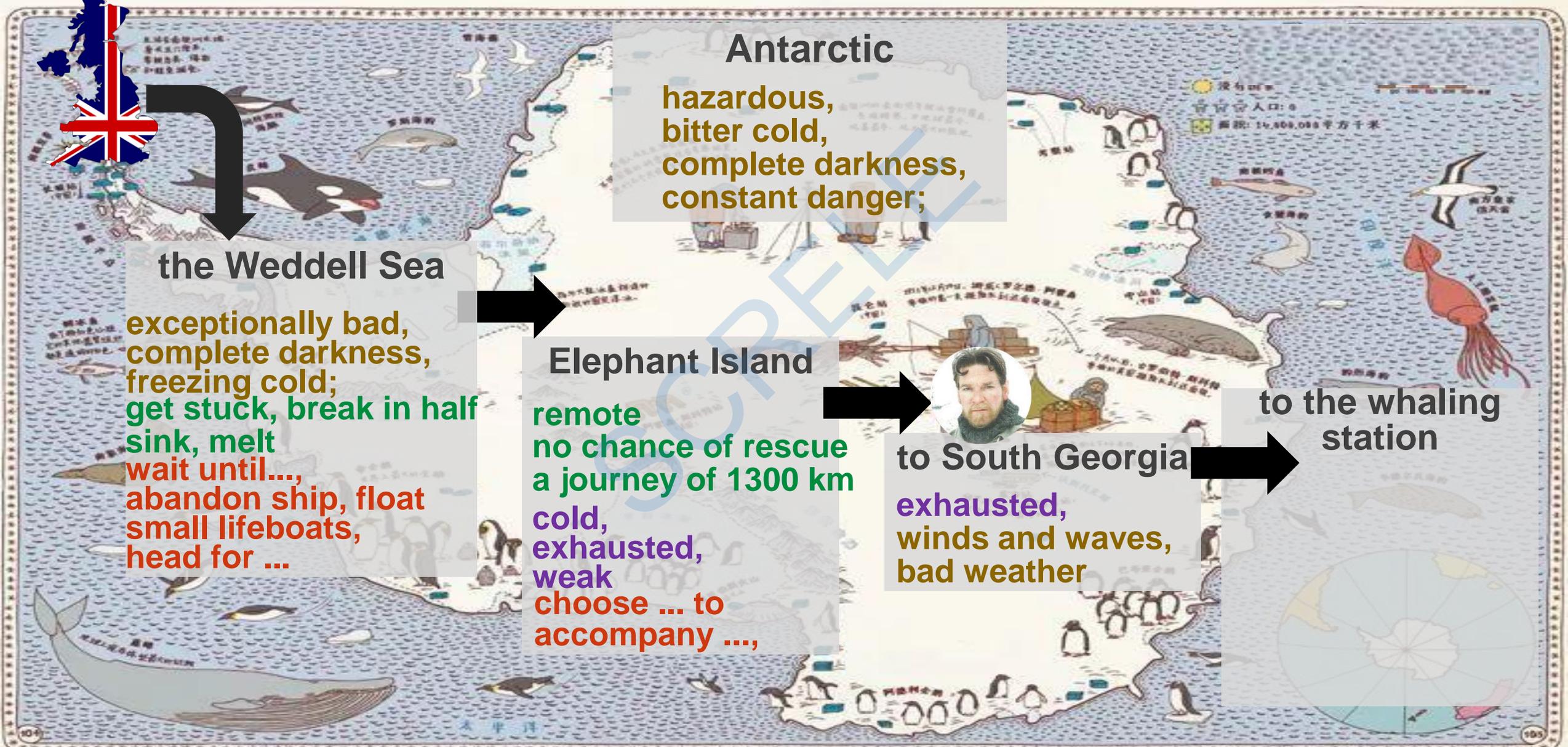
Elephant Island

remote
no chance of rescue
a journey of 1300 km
cold,
exhausted,
weak
choose ... to
accompany ...,

to South Georgia

exhausted,
winds and waves,
bad weather

to the whaling station





Have you adopted any of the lexical strategies to figure out the meaning of a certain word or expression?

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 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.



Topic-related Vocabulary

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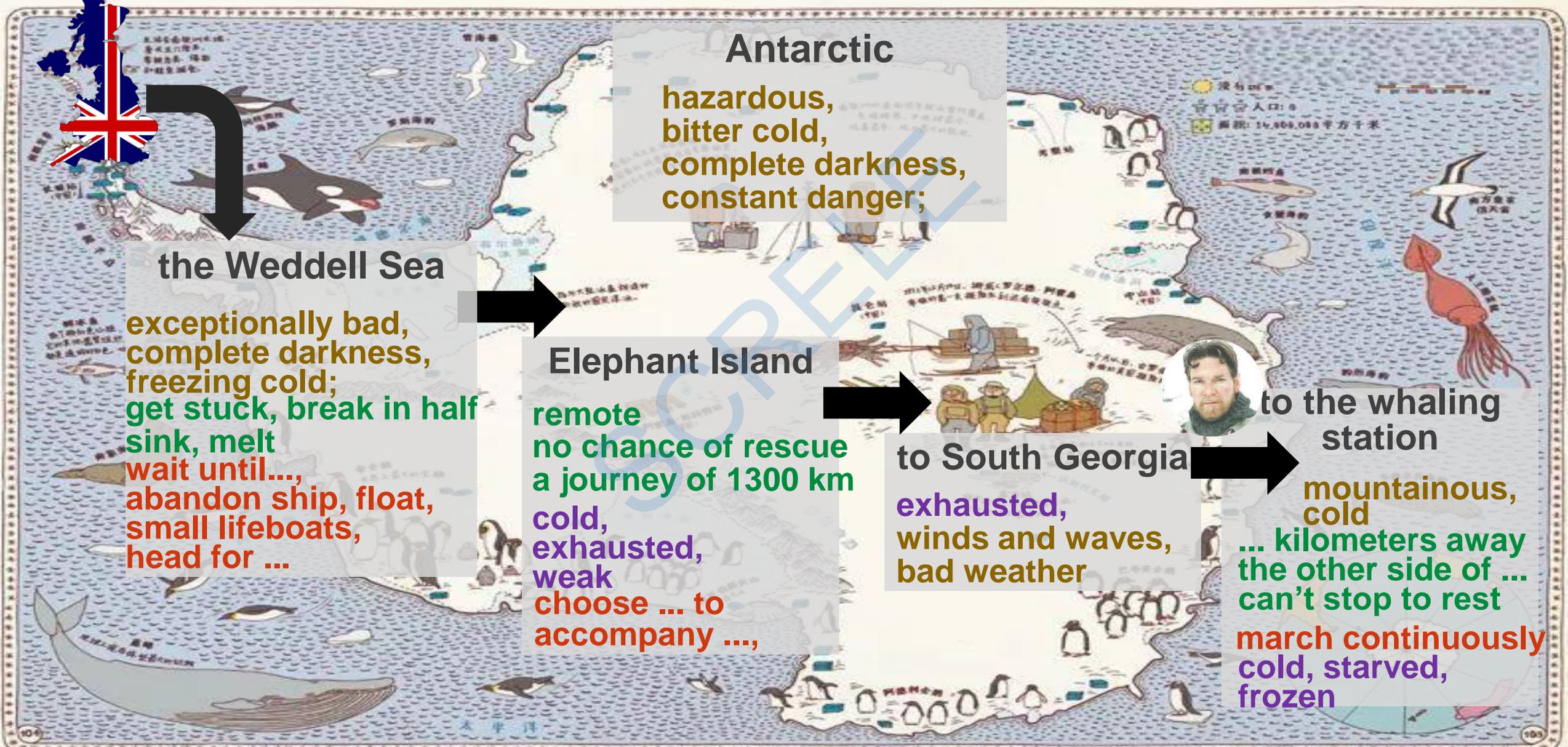
remote
no chance of rescue
a journey of 1300 km
cold,
exhausted,
weak
choose ... to
accompany ...,

to South Georgia

exhausted,
winds and waves,
bad weather

to the whaling station

mountainous,
cold
... kilometers away
the other side of ...
can't stop to rest
march continuously
cold, starved,
frozen



Recounting the Adventure

Orientation

Time: 1914
Place: Antarctic
Characters: Ernest Shackleton and his men

Complication (climax)

to South Georgia

exhausted,
winds and waves,
bad weather

to the whaling station

mountainous, cold
... kilometers away
the other side of ...
can't stop to rest
march continuously
cold, starved, frozen

Complication (rising)

the Weddell Sea

exceptionally bad,
complete darkness,
freezing cold;
get stuck, break in half,
sink, melt
wait until, abandon ship,
float, lifeboats, head for

Elephant Island

remote
no chance of rescue
a journey of 1300 km
cold, exhausted, weak
choose ... to
accompany ...

Resolution / Ending

return to Elephant Island;
bring ... back to England

Evaluation

exceptional leadership;
unbelievable endurance

Complication (beginning)

left for the Antarctic

hazardous, bitter cold,
complete darkness,
constant danger;

Environmental Conditions

Difficulties

Feelings

Solutions

Describing the Adventure to Qomolangma

Orientation

Time: 1960

Place: Qomolangma

Characters: Fang Wuzhou and his team

Background information:

China faced a critical moment for the border negotiation over Mount Qomolangma. A climbing team from a neighboring country was preparing to summit from the South side. China decided to form the Chinese Mountaineering Team. It was the first time human beings summit Qomolangma from the North side.



Describing the Adventure to Qomolangma

Orientation

Time: 1960

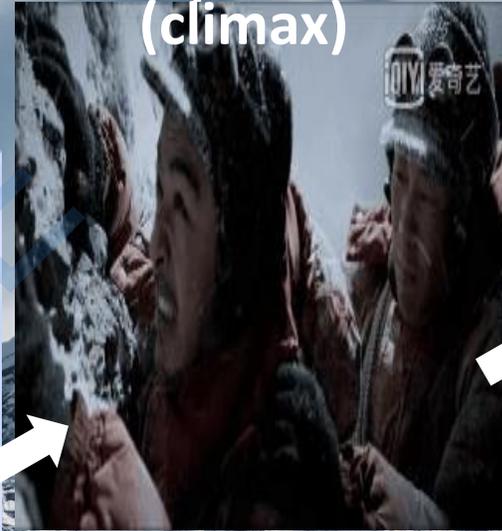
Place: Qomolangma

Characters: Fang and his team

Complication (rising)



Complication (climax)



Resolution / Ending



Complication (beginning)



Word Bank

Qualities	unbelievable endurance, exceptional leadership, persistent, decisive, strong, trustworthy,
Environmental Conditions	hazardous, bitter cold, constant danger, complete darkness, exceptionally bad, freezing cold, bad weather, winds and waves, mountainous
Feelings	cold, exhausted, weak, starved and frozen
Difficulties	got stuck, break in half, sink, melt, chance of rescue, remote place, ... kilometers away, can't stop to rest
Solutions	wait until, abandon, float, head for, choose ... to accompany, march continuously

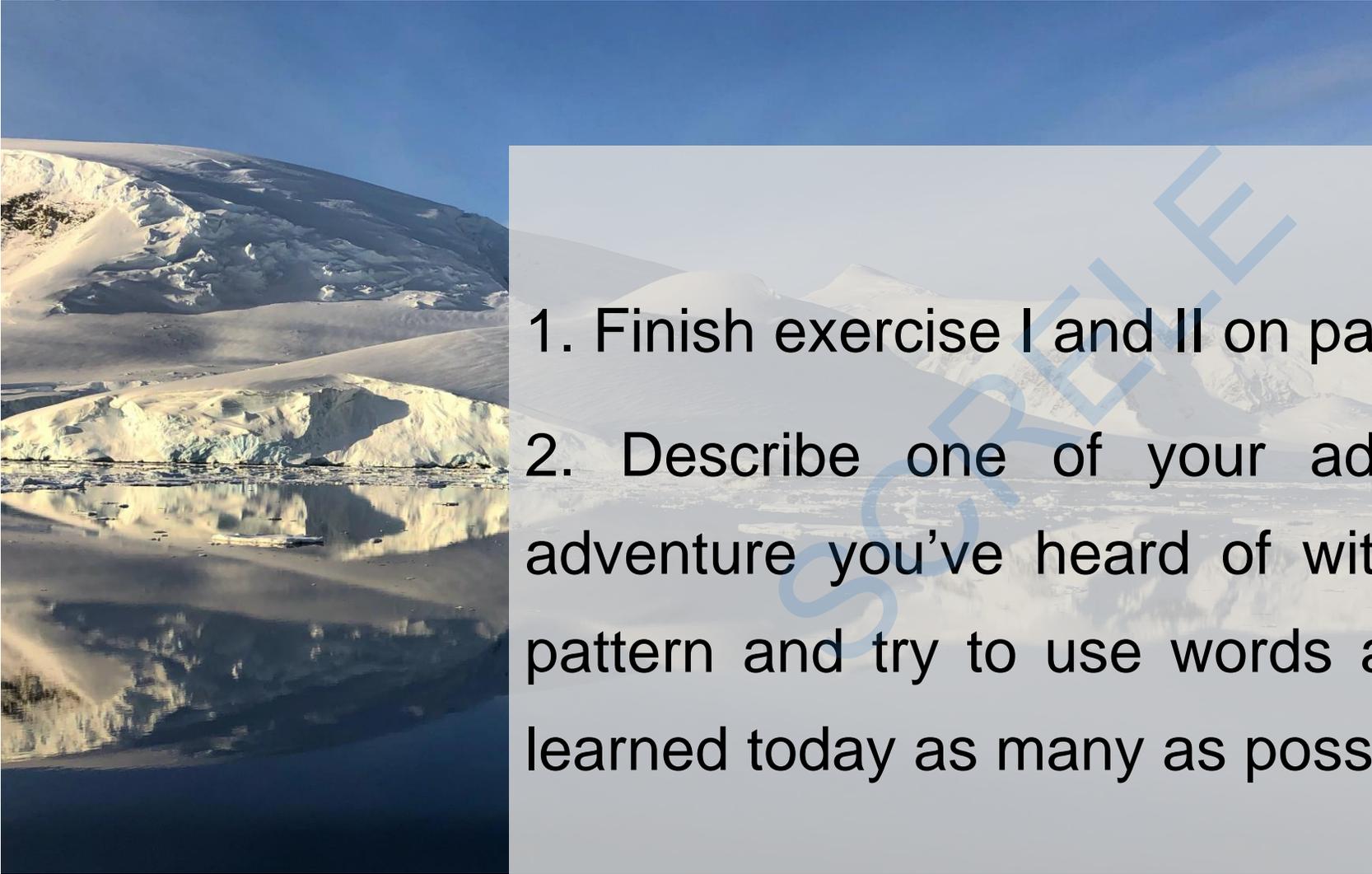
Describing the Adventure to Qomolangma

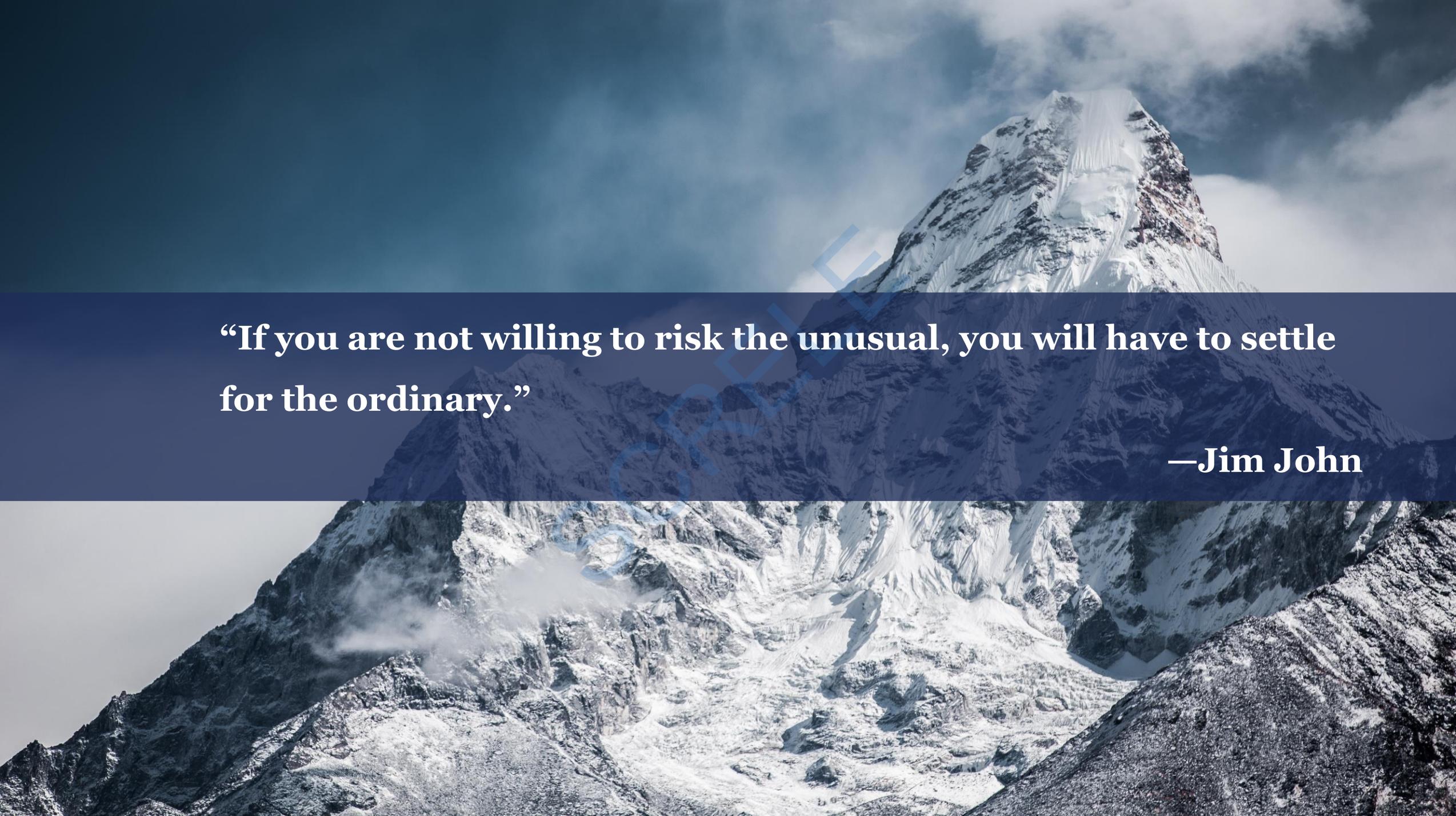


- Compare the adventure of Fang and his team and the adventure of Shackleton and his men and explain which one is more meaningful.

Point of View	Personally, I think.../In my opinion,...	unbelievable endurance, exceptional leadership, persistent, decisive, strong, trustworthy
Explanation	To begin with...What's more/Besides...	hazardous, bitter cold, constant danger, complete darkness, exceptionally bad, freezing cold, bad weather, winds and waves, mountainous
Example	For example/Take... as an example...	cold, exhausted, weak, starved and frozen
Conclusion	So/Therefore...	got stuck, break in half, sink, melt, chance of rescue, remote place, ... kilometers away, can't stop to rest
		wait until, abandon, float, head for, choose ... to accompany, march continuously

Assignments

- 
1. Finish exercise I and II on page 39-40.
 2. Describe one of your adventure or someone's adventure you've heard of with the help of narrative pattern and try to use words and expressions you've learned today as many as possible.



“If you are not willing to risk the unusual, you will have to settle for the ordinary.”

—Jim John



Thank you!