**上海财经大学浙江学院**

**课程教案（实验）**

**课 程 名 称： 大学英语阅读（2）**

**开 课 系 （部）： 外语系**

**撰 写 人：**

**修 （ 制 ） 订 日 期：**

 **系 主 任 签 章：**

 **教 务 处 制**

|  |
| --- |
|  **上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案（首页）** |
| 课程名称 | 大学英语阅读（2） | 课程代码 |  |
| 授课专业 |  | 年级、班级 |  |
| 课程类别 | 通识教育课（ ）；公共基础课（ √）；学科共同课（ ）；专业必修课（ ）；专业选修课（ ）；实践教学课（ ）；其他（ ） |
| 授课方式 | 课堂授课+线上辅助教学 | 考核方式 | 期末闭卷 |
| 总学时数 | 32 | 学分数 | 2 |
| 教 材 | 孔庆炎等总主编，高等教育出版社出版的《大学体验英语综合教程2》（第三版） |
| 指定参考书 | 《大学体验英语综合教程2教学参考书》 |
| 授课教师 |  | 职 称 |  |
| 授课时间 | 2019年 2月--2019年 6 月 |

|  |
| --- |
|  **上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案** |
| 授课进度 | 第 1-2 周 | 第 1 章 | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 课堂授课+线上辅助教学 | 教学时数 | 4 |  |
| 教学目的 | Students will learn:1. How to distinguish between jobs and careers;
2. learn to ask about job opportunities and go for job interviews.
 |
| 教学重点 | To make Ss talk about their dream jobs and understand the difference between jobs and careers. |
| 教学难点 | To encourage Ss to practice their vocabularies and phrases related to the jobs and careers. |
| 教学内容 | 1. Warm up（10分钟）
2. Jobs guessing game
3. Job vs. Career
4. Watch the video and discuss (15分钟）
5. What happens in the careers fair?
6. What does Mark think if one wants to be successful?

Discuss: Five “ps” to get the truth of career 1. Do you have enough passion to stand up the don’t-likes in the way to your dream career?
2. How to plan your dream career ?

c. What education and professional knowledge do you need to fulfill your dream career?d. How should you be persistent when the success comes late?e. How to prove that you are the most competitive candidate for promotion? 1. Free talk（10分钟）
2. What do you know about the following companies?
3. If given the chance, which company would you like to join? And why?
4. What are your dream jobs? What are your ideal employers?
5. Read about the passage A (45分钟)

Read and think Language focus |
|  | 1. Read about the Passage B （60分钟）

Para 1-31. What is the interesting comparison made by the author with regard to college graduates’ job hunting?
2. What are the seven personality types of job seekers that the survey results were broken down into?
3. Which company took the top spot in popularity in each of the past four years?

Language focusPara 4-9a. Apart from Google, Apply and Disney, what are the other employers that have gained popularity with college students?b. Why does the author say Disney offers individuals more than just a job? Why is Apple attractive to young people according to Petter Nylander?c. Choose the best answer on Page 38 (3-5)Language focus6 Check the homework ( Passage A & B: fill in the blanks with the words given &translation) (20 分钟) |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | Page 32 Language focus 4 Page 33 Read and think 7Page 39 Language focus 13 Page 40 Read and think 15英语趣配音四级模拟题一份中国日报双语新闻 |
| 参考资料 | 中国日报双语新闻 可可英语 21世纪英文报 |
| 预习内容 | Write and ProducePractical WritingCulture Salon |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案** |
| 授课进度 | 第 3-4 周 | 第 1 章 | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 课堂授课+线上辅助教学 | 教学时数 | 4 |  |
| 教学目的 | Students will learn:1. How to write and apply the unreal conditional clauses;
2. The format of resume.
 |
| 教学重点 | To enable Ss to write a resume.CET 4 Reading comprehension |
| 教学难点 | To encourage Ss to practice their vocabularies and phrases related to the jobs and careers. |
| 教学内容 | 1.Write and Produce (30 分钟)General Writing : Unreal ConditionsWrite and applyComplete the sentences with the appropriate verb form.Write and improve2. Practical Writing （30分钟）Resume3. Culture Salon （20 分钟）4. CET -4 真题一 Reading comprehension*The Economist*  Neurological night watch*Forbes*  Why Saying No At Work Can Further Your Career And Improve Your HealthTranslation 泰山位于山东省西部。海拔1500余米，方圆约400平方公里。泰山不仅雄伟壮观，而且是一座历史文化名山，过去3000多年一直是人们前往朝拜的地方。据记载，共有72位帝王曾来此游览。许多作家到泰山获取灵感，写诗作文，艺术家也来此绘画。山上因此留下了许许多多的文化古迹。泰山如今已成为中国一处主要的旅游景点。 |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | 巩固CET4 真题一个人简历一份中国双语新闻 |
| 参考资料 | 中国日报双语新闻 可可英语 21世纪英文报 |
| 预习内容 | 预习Unit 4 Passage A  |  |
| **上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案** |
| 授课进度 | 第 5 周 | **综合教程Unit 4** | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 讲授+讨论 | 教学时数 | 2 |  |
| 教学目的 | After finishing this unit, students will be able to1. Understand the meaning of calamity and rescue.
2. Get the main idea and detailed information of the passage after reading the passage twice.
3. Retell what happened as described in the passage.
4. Learn to describe calamities by drawing on useful expressions learned in the passage
 |
| 教学重点 | Talking and describing natural disasters and traffic accidents |
| 教学难点 | Talking and describing natural disasters and traffic accidents |
| 教学内容 | A. Lead in： Look at the photos and tell what happened. Calamities, rescues, first aidsB. listening tasks: Listen to the passage (at least 3 times) and try to fill the missing words in the blanks. C. discussion: 1. Is it possible for us to avoid man-made calamities? 2. What lesson(s) can we learn from most of the man-made calamities ever happened?3. If we could avoid man-made disasters, what can we do in face of the natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis?4. How do you feel when hearing of or reading about a disastrous calamity, such as the earthquake in Wenchuan, China, or the September 11th attack? 5. Based on what have been mentioned in the pre-reading activities, can you predict what is going to be presented in the Passage A?D. communicative tasksTask 1:  Topic: Talking about a traffic accident Roles: Carl and John Situation: Carl saw an accident on campus. His roommate Larry, who was riding a bicycle, collided with a car and Larry got injured. Carl told John about the collision and Larry‟s injuries. |
|  | Task 2:  Topic: Visiting the people injured in the traffic accident. Roles: Carl and Larry Situation: Carl went to the hospital to visit Larry, who was injured in the accident. Carl expressed his sympathy and told him not to worry about his injuries and the missed classes. E. Further reading In order to relate the topic to the current issues, a passage about the 5.12 earthquake was chosen for students to be familiar with the topic. Rescue efforts are underway in China‟s Sichuan province following Monday‟s devastating earthquake 灾难性的地震, which measured 7.9 on the Richter Scale 里氏震级. According to Xinhua news agency, nearly 15,000 people have died in the disaster, with as many as 24,000 more trapped under rubble 碎石，碎砖 from collapsing buildings and another 14,000 declared missing 申报失踪. Prime Minister Wen Jiabao has visited the area to personally oversee relief work （抗震）救灾工作, and is flying to the epicentre 震中 of the earthquake today. Chinese troops have been mobilised 调动 to carry out rescue operations and emergency aid 紧急救护 has been air-dropped 空降 into areas that have been cut off by the disaster.Bad weather has hampered 阻碍 relief efforts and in some cases rescuers have had to trek长途跋涉 into the disaster area 受灾地区 by foot and search for trapped survivors 生还者 by hand as roads have been blocked by debris 瓦砾碎片.  Some residents of the provincial capital 首府 Chengdu have chosen to sleep in tents and government shelters for fear of aftershocks 余震 causing more damage.  One witness in Chengdu told the BBC the city‟s population is helping the relief work by donating 捐献 food and water for those affected in the surrounding countryside.  Financial aid 经济救助 has been pouring in 大量涌进 from all over China, with the Chinese government pledging hundreds of millions of dollars. Substantial有实际价值的 donations from other countries and humanitarian organisations have also been pledged 承诺，给予（援助）. Although full casualty figures 伤亡数字 are not yet certain, it is clear that Monday‟s earthquake is the worst to strike China since the Tangshan earthquake of 1976. May 19-21 has been annunciated as the national mourning days in memory of all victims in the earthquake. Disaster makes us stronger and more united. United, we are undefeated.  United, we can make a stand!  |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | 1.Use the suggested expressions and sentence patterns on p71 to describe a traffic accident.2. further reading on calamity or disaster report. |
| 参考资料 | 英语趣配音，中国日报双语阅读 |

**上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 授课进度 | 第 6周 | **综合教程Unit 4** | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 讲授+讨论 | 教学时数 | 2 |  |
| 教学目的 | 1. Analyze the structure of the passage. 2. Introduce the main idea of the Passage A. Explain and illustrate the cultural background and language points in the text.  3. Guide students to the correct use of the words, expressions in the text by doing the related exercises.  4. Lead discussions among students on calamities. |
| 教学重点 | Structure , key words and expressions |
| 教学难点 | Talking and describing natural disasters and traffic accidents |
| 教学内容 | Passage A Death of a Dream I. Warm-up activities to arouse students’ interest in learning the unit Ask some lead-in questions and students can answer the questions according to their own understanding. 1. Do you often travel by air? Do you enjoy it? Explain.   2. It is said that traveling by air is safer than any other form of transportation. Do you agree?  3. How do you feel when you hear of, or read about, an air disaster?  4. Who was a better skater, Laurie or her sister Maribel? Laurie was a better skater. 5. What was the weather like that day? 6. How many times did the pilot try to land? The pilot tried to land twice but failed 7. When did officials in the Brussels control tower sense that there must be something wrong with the plane? 8. What do you think was the impact of this plane crash on the sport of skating in the U.S.? II. Summary In 1961 the 18 members of the US figure skating team boarded a plane to travel to Belgium on their way to the world championships in Czechoslovakia. As the plane approached Brussels the weather was good but something was wrong with the plane. Twice it descended as if to land but pulled up and ascended again. The second time it exploded and crashed to the ground. All 83 people on the plane were killed and there were ten families that had lost at least two dear members. The crash site was a scene of total destruction. Later three pairs of melted skates were found dangling from one of the wings. The competition in Prague was cancelled to honor the dead. Never before had such a terrible tragedy occurred in the sport of skating. |
|  | III. Related Information 1. New York City New York city is the largest city in the United States, the home of the United Nations, and the center of global finance, communications, and business. Unlike most American cities, which make up only a part of a particular county, New York is made up of five separate counties, which are called boroughs. They are Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Staten. New York City is unusual among cities because of its high residential density, its extraordinarily diverse population, its hundreds of tall office and apartment buildings, its thriving central business district, its extensive public transportation system, and its more than 400 distinct neighborhoods. 2. Figure Skating The major types of competitive figure skating are individual men‟s and women‟s competitions, pairs skating, ice dancing, and precision skating. In individual competitions a single skater performs required elements and is judged on how cleanly and artistically the motions are executed. Pairs skating consists of two skaters performing together. In ice dancing partners carry out the artistic motions of dance on skates. Precision skating, which is a highly structured activity, consists of a team of skaters who perform choreographed maneuvers. 3. BrusselsBrussels is a city in central Belgium, capital and largest city of the country. Bilingual Brussels became one of Belgium's three federal regions in 1993, along with Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia. The city is located on the Senne River, and boasts tree-shaded boulevards, splendid parks, imposing monuments, and beautiful buildings. Centrally situated in northern Europe, Brussels is internationally important as the headquarters of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). 4. Belgium Belgium is a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, bounded on the north by The Netherlands and the North Sea, on the east by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the south and southwest by France. With The Netherlands and Luxembourg, Belgium forms the Low, or Benelux, Countries. It is about 280 km long, measured in a southeast-northwest direction, about 145 km wide, and is roughly triangular in shape. The area is 30,528 sq km. The capital and largest city is Brussels. 5. Sabena Airlines Sabena was founded in 1923, and opened its first scheduled service between Brussels and Strasbourg (France) in 1924. Scheduled services were further opened to London, Paris and Amsterdam.The first successful flight between Brussels and Léopoldville occurred in 1925, and a scheduled service between these two cities opened in 1938. In 1947, the first transatlantic service to New York was opened.In 1953, SABENA was the first airline in the world to launch an helicopter scheduled service, between Brussels and the European capitals. In April 2001, the fleet included 12 long-haul aircrafts and 66 median-haul aircrafts. SABENA has 11,000 employees and 1,500 more in outstations. 6. Prague Prague is the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic, located in the west central part of the country, in the region of Bohemia. Often called the City of a Hundred Spires because of its many churches and towers, Prague is the chief commercial, industrial, and cultural center of the Czech Republic. Unlike much of central Europe, the city was not seriously damaged in World War II and remains one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. From 1918 to 1993, Prague was the capital of Czechoslovakia, which came under Communist control after World War II. |
|  | IV. Language Points: 1. beam (~ at sb.): smile brightly and happily He is beaming with delight./He beamed inside. /The winner beamed with satisfaction 2. senior: older in years, higher in rank, authority, etc. Mr. Gray is a senior officer in this bank. /He is too senior to try for a young man's job. 3. bound:  ready to start, having started (for) They were on the New York express, bound for Maine. /That ship is bound for South America. 4. distress: a state of danger or great difficulty If the storm continues on the mountain, the climber will be in distress by morning. The lifeboat went out to rescue a ship in distress. 5. approach: (n.) the act of approaching Our approach drove away the wild animals. With the approach of the Spring Festival the weather turned cold. approach: (v.) come near or nearer Walk softly as you approach the bed./ I saw a figure approaching towards me. 6. in any case: whatever happens In any case, I shall return in a day or two. In any case, I would insist upon your being paid. 7. rear: raise, lift up A lion suddenly reared its head from among the tall grass. /They skyscraper rears above the neighboring buildings. 8. scatter: separate or cause to separate widely A flock of birds scattered when the shot was fired. The government scattered the factories instead of concentrating them in a single area. 9. Comb through: search something thoroughly The students spent many hours in the library combing through old books looking for facts they wanted. 10.signal: (n.) something intended to warn, command, or give a message A red light is often used as a danger signal. American Indians used to occasionally send smoke signals. (v.) send a signal or signals to The general signaled to his officers for the attack to begin. She was signaling wildly, waving her arms. 11. contact: get in touch with somebody I shall contact you by telephone. I must contact my lawyer before I make my final decisions. 12. wreckage: the broken parts of a destroyed thing After the accident, the wreckage of the cars was removed from the highway. The shore was covered with the wreckage of the destroyed ship. |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | 1. Review the text 2. finish the exercises on p 74-63. read the text  |
| 参考资料 | 英语趣配音，中国日报双语阅读 |

**上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 授课进度 | 第 7周 | **综合教程Unit 4** | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 讲授+讨论 | 教学时数 | 2 |  |
| 教学目的 | 1. Difficult sentence analysis2. simulate the structure of the English sentences 3. check the answers of the exercises on p 74-6 |
| 教学重点 | Read and simulate: Sentence structure  |
| 教学难点 | Read and simulate: Sentence structure |
| 教学内容 | I. Difficult sentences1. This was going to be the time of their lives. (para. 1) This was going to be their most important and memorable experience. 这将成为他们生命中蔚为珍贵的一刻。  2. The crash site was a scene of total destruction. (para. 8) The place where the plane crashed was completely covered with wreckage. 失事现场一片狼藉。  3. All that remained as rescuers combed through the wreckage were three pairs of melted skates dangling from one of the wings. (para. 9) When rescue workers carefully looked through the wreckage, the only things they found  (to remind them of the skaters) were three pairs of melted skates suspending from one of the wings. 救援人员仔细搜寻了遇难现场，所能找到的只有三双已经烧焦的冰鞋在残留的机翼上摇曳。   II. Read and simulate: Sentence structure1. ***Never before had***anything so tragic happened in their sport.**Simulated reproduction: *Never before had***anything so wonderful happened in his life before he was admitted to that famous university.2. The plane ***appeared to be***making a normal approach to land ***when it suddenly***reared up into the sky.**Simulated reproduction:** The boat ***appeared to be***making its way to the harbor ***when it suddenly*** crashed into a rock and was soon smashed into small pieces.3. ***It was***10:05 A.M. ***when***the Sabena jet hit the ground ***and***exploded in a ball of flames. **Simulated reproduction: *It was***three years and two months ago ***when***I met Jane***and***fell in love with her at first sight.  |
|  | 4. ***All*** 72 people on board were killed, ***including*** 49 Americans and 11 members of the crew.**Simulated reproduction: *All*** 42 students in the class participated in the campaign to help the disabled people in the local community, ***including*** three overseas exchange students.5. ***All that remained***as rescuers ***combed through***the wreckage were three pairs of melted skates ***dangling*** from one of the wings.**Simulated reproduction: *All that remained*** as people ***combed through***the crash site was her purse ***dangling*** from one of the wing mirrors of the car.III. check the answers of the exercises 4.  signal  2. crash   3. distress  4. grace   5. exploded    6. collision 7. lowered 8. beamed  9. scatter   10. Destruction5. 1. combed through 2. in any case 3. ended in 4. bound for 5. on board6. 1. crew  2. to embrace  3.reared  4.scheduled  5.was graced 7. 1 She waited at the bus stop until the last bus came in. 2. If there is any way we can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.3. How many crew does he need to sail his yacht? 4. I enjoyed her new book though it’s not quite as good as her last one. 5. Never before have I met such a kind person.8. 1 Never before had so many people gone in for jogging in this country.  2 All the people appeared to be excited the moment the rocket reared up into the sky when it suddenly exploded into a ball of flames. 3 It was 4:30 P.M. when the airplane was hijacked and directed to a neighbor country. 4 All 30 classmates came back for the reunion party, including nine alumni who are now working overseas. 5 All that remained as the police combed through the scene of the murder was a cigarette end still smoking and flashing in the darkness.  |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | 1. preview text B |
| 参考资料 | 英语趣配音，中国日报双语阅读 |

|  |
| --- |
| **上海财经大学浙江学院课程教案** |
| 授课进度 | 第 8 周 | **综合教程 Unit 4** | 备 注 |
| 授课方式 | 讲授+讨论 | 教学时数 | 2 |  |
| 教学目的 | Reading skills: skinning and scanningStudents will be able to understand the main idea of the passage, the structure and language points. |
| 教学重点 | 1. Master the key language points and learn how to use them in context2. Understand the cultural background of the story  |
| 教学难点 | Reading skills: skinning and scanning |
| 教学内容 | Passage B In the Nick of Time I. Warm-up activities to arouse students’ interest in learning the unit Ask some lead-in questions and students can answer the questions according to their own understanding. 1. Talk about one or two calamities that have happened around you, or that you have heard of. 2. How should one react when he or she is in some sort of emergency? 3. How do you understand the proverb “calamity is man‟s true touchstone”? 4. Why wasn't Katie worried about her children playing in the street? 5. How did the engine drivers and conductor act when they realized that there were children on the tracks? 6. What made Katie realize that something was wrong with her children? 7. How did Falzo rescue the two children? II. Summary As Katie Pritchard unloaded some groceries from her car, she thought her two sons were playing safely nearby. But they had wandered onto a railroad track and into the path of an approaching train. The train's engineer and its conductor saw them on the track but could not stop the train in time. The boys ignored the train's whistling horn and screeching brakes.So the conductor, Tony Falzo, a former gymnast, hung from the front of the train, jumped at exactly the right moment, and rescued the two boys from the moving train, which barely missed crushing them before it finally stopped. One of the boys had a minor cut and the other was unharmed. The mother said she could find no word in a dictionary to express her gratitude to Tony. |
|  | III. Related Information 1.New Jersey New Jersey is the fifth smallest state but one of the most diversified. Lying between New York City and Philadelphia, in the heart of the highly urbanized area called a megalopolis by some population experts, it is the second most urbanized state, behind only California, and the most densely populated. New Jersey is in the forefront of industrial research and development, but the continuing importance of farming is reflected in its nickname, the Garden State. New Jersey‟s ready access to the markets of New York City and Philadelphia led to an early specialization in fresh fruits and vegetable production. As early as the 17th century, colonists described the area as a garden because of its agricultural bounty.  2. Webster’s Noah Webster was an American lexicographer best known for his pioneering work An American Dictionary of the English Language. In 1825, having devoted more than 20 years to the study of the English language and having traveled in both England and France, Webster returned to New Haven to complete his monumental Dictionary. It contained 12,000 more words and about 40,000 more definitions than any earlier dictionary of the English language. Webster's importance does not rest only on the size of his work. He was the first authority to emphasize American rather than British usage and the first to list senses in the chronological order in which they made their appearance in the language. His etymologies were not entirely accurate by modern standards, but his precise definitions are models of lexical style. Also, by the inclusion of thousands of technical and scientific terms, Webster laid the groundwork for the modern comprehensive, rather than purely literary, dictionary. An enlarged edition of Webster's dictionary was issued in 1840; it has appeared in several later revisions. Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, are the latest of these revisions.  IV. Language Study:  1. unload: remove (a load) from (something) They unloaded the books from the car. The plane unloaded the passengers at the terminal. 2. in the nick of time: just in time You got here in the nick of time – the train’s just leaving.3. kneel: go down or remain on the knee(s)She knelt down to pull a weed from flower-bed. He went into the church, knelt (down) and began to pray. 4. pound: beat repeatedly With a madly pounding heart he took the steps three a time. His head pounded from the headache. 5. instant: a moment of timeNot for an instant did I believe he had lied. Mr. Carey considered the question for an instant. I don’t like instant coffee.  6. as good as new: in as good condition as when new  I’ll just sew up that tear, and the coat will be as good as new.  |
|  | 7. everlasting: lasting for ever, endless What is the key to everlasting happiness? Their contributions to science have earned them an everlasting place in history. I’m tired of her and her everlasting complaints. That book will give you everlasting fame. 8. wander: move about without aim or purposeAfter tea I wandered alone about the town. What peculiar pleasure it is to wander through a strange city. 9. put away: place something tidily The letter were all put away in numbered files. If you have finished with those tools, I wish you‟d put them away. 10. roar: a deep loud continuing sound She was frightened by the lion’s roars. The roar of airplane engines announced a coming air aid. 11. slam: push, move hurriedly and with great force. He slammed the book down on the table and angrily walked out.She slammed on the brakes and the car came to a stop. 12. leap: jump over When the bus slowed down the man leaped off. He leaped six meters in the broad jump. /Look before you leap. 13. stride: a long step in walking In a few strides he crossed the room. He reached the house several strides before us. 14. appreciation: grateful feelingec He showed no appreciation of my help. The girls giggled their appreciation How can we express our appreciation for you help? |
| 讨论、练习、作业 | read the text |
| 参考资料 |  英语趣配音，中国日报双语阅读  |  |