

## 《Living abroad》第一课时

Step 1. Lead- in

T: Good morning, everyone! Ss: Good morning, teacher!

T: Today we will learn Lesson 3 Living Abroad. First, let us look at two pictures. (Present the pictures.) The American mouse and the Chinese mouse reply differently when they are praised, one in a confident way while the other in a modest way. So we will find some other cultural differences between American and Chinese through the lesson.

Step 2. Learn the new words and phrases

T: Before the text, let us learn the new words. Oh, the first two words are embarrassing. Do not worry! Now, we only need to recognize them. “embarrassed” means feeling shy and stupid, and we say sb. feel embarrassed. “embarrassing” refers to making sb. feel shy and stupid, and we say sth. is embarrassing. The subject is different, and you can compare them with “interested” and “interesting”.

Understand

Ss: Yes!

T: Ok! Next, the word “change” means “换”, while “exchange” refers to. For example, “cultural exchange” means — (Ask students to translate it.) Ss: 文化交流

T: Yes! Then, when foreign friends come to China, we Chinese, as the host or hostess, should be hospitable. When the host or hostess is hospitable, the guest may feel delighted and have a good appetite. Now, the last two words. (Point at the PPT.) Most Chinese are modest. (Point at the PPT and say “talking little about one’s own ability and achievement) “stare at” means looking at for a long time without moving. Read after me — “embarrassed”.

Ss: embarrassed.

(Read after me: embarrassing, exchange, host, hospitable, appetite, modest, stare at)

T: Do you know how to use the new words in phrases? Let us learn them together. (Next PPT.) No strange words in the phrases, so we start directly. Xxx, the meaning of the first one, please.

Student A: 度过一段困难时期

T: Yes, sit down please. This phrase is similar to “have difficulty doing sth.” Xxx, the second one, please. Student B: 有一次尴尬经历

T: Right! Sit down, please. “look embarrassed” means “看起来尴尬”. And what about the fourth one?

Ss: 胃口好, 有食欲. see + sb. + doing sth.” means “注意到/听到/看到+某人+事”. (Show the sentences.) Xxx, could you translate the sentences into Chinese for us?

Student C: 我听见她正在唱歌和我听到歌。

T: Good! Quite clearly. Thank you! Step 3. Learn the new grammar

T: Let us learn the new grammar—present participle (Show the next PPT.) Firstly, “hear” is the verb; “sb.” is the object; so “doing sth.” is an object complement. (Point at the words “an”, “experience”, “embarrassing”) Article, noun, an attributive adjective! Now, you tell me the function. The third one, Xxx, please.

Student D: “What he did” is the subject. “is” is the verb. “amazing” is predicate.

T: Well done! “amazing” shows the feature of the subject.

Ss: Right.

T: Ok! (Show the PPT.) I went back to the room closing the door.

“closing” is adverbial. “closing” shows that, firstly, two actions happened almost at the same time; secondly, it is an active action; thirdly, the two actions share the same subject. Understand ?

Ss: Yes.

Summary:

T: Today we have learned the new words and phrases, present participle and the four functions, and cultural differences.

Homework:

T: Please review the lesson and write a short passage to tell the cultural differences between American and Chinese.

Reflection:

The warming-up was not so good as to attract the attention of the students. And the analysis of the dialogue was not so specific as to make the students familiar with the new knowledge. The student will have the chance to discuss the cultural differences the next class.

Blackboard design:

Lesson 3 Living Abroad

New words: embarrassed, embarrassing, exchange, host, hospitable, appetite, modest, stare

New phrases: insist / keep on doing sth.  
have a difficult time doing sth.

Grammar: present participle

1. hear sb. doing sth. (object complement)
2. an embarrassing experience (attribute)
3. What he did is amazing. (predicate)