

## Unit 3 Things to Be Remembered

Close Reading: God in the Doorway

### I. Time Plan

<b>Period I</b>	●Background introduction ●Vocabulary ●Organization of the text	90 minutes
<b>Period II</b>	●Language points	90 minutes
<b>Period III</b>	●Speaking practice: Group discussion ●Revision	90 minutes
<b>Period IV</b>	●Dictation & recitation ●Listening comprehensive ●Exercises of this unit	90 minutes

### II. Teaching Objectives

#### Objectives:

1. Ss learn the vocabulary and be familiar with the pronunciation and usages.
2. Ss can answer some questions guided by the teacher.
3. Ss can read and fully understand the text.
4. Ss learn to paraphrase the long sentences.

#### Skills:

Reading comprehension & Listening and Speaking skills

#### Before class:

Ask Ss to preview the vocabulary of this unit and the text.

### III. Background Information

#### 1. What do you know about Christmas as a holiday?

25th December, the birth of Jesus Christ.

#### 2. The background knowledge about God according to Holy Bible.

*(There are two lines:*

1. *The relationship between the author and Miss White.*
2. *The relationship between the author and God.*

*Should be useful if we introduce some background knowledge of God. For reference*

only.)

**- Who is GOD?**

Holly Father, Holly Son, Holly Spirit

Three-in-one GOD

**- Who is Jesus Christ?**

God love people. He sent people his only son, Jesus Christ, to save people's Sin and to give eternal Life to human being as a free gift.

**- Why do we human being have Sin?**

God created the universe:

In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth;

The first day: day and night; morning and evening

The second day: air/sky;

The third day: land and seas, plants and trees;

The fourth day: sun, moon and stars

The fifth day: creatures in the water and birds

The sixth day: animals and man (God created man in his own image)

God formed the man from the dust of ground and call him Adam. God blessed the man and let him rule over all the earth, all the creatures that move along the ground. The Lord God said "It is not good for the man to be alone, I will make a helper suitable for him." So God made a woman Eve form Adam's rib. Adam and Eve rule over the earth and all creatures. They live in the Garden of Eden.

The serpent (snake) was crafty than any of the animals and he deceived Eve to eat the fruit from the tree in the middle of the garden.

Man starts to have wisdom and run away form God. That is **Sin**.

People cannot save themselves from the Sin except to follow Jesus Christ who died for people's **Sin** on the cross. His death can let people turn back to God and face God again. God can give people eternal lives in the heaven. Devil in the world will lead people to hell.

**About the title: God in the Doorway**

"Here I am! I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in and eat with him, and he with me." *Revelation 3:20 Holly Bible*

"看哪！我站在门外叩门，若有听到我声音就开门的，我要进到他那里去，我与他，他与我一同座席。" 启示录 3:20

**God in the Doorway**

**Santa Claus (Miss White) in the doorway brings free gifts to Children (I. The author) Miss White's kindness is refused by the author. Miss White is hurt.**

**God in the doorway brings an eternal life (free gift) to human being. God's love is refused by people. Jesus Christ is crucified.**

#### IV. Organization of the Text

Section I (Paragraph 1-5): Refuse Miss White's kindness

Para 1: Back home for Christmas Eve.

Para 2: Miss White visited her home as Santa Claus.

Para 3: Bad and impolite behavior (thoughtless, brute and reactive).

Para 4: Realized her rude because of fearing God.

Para 5: Try to behave herself. (bend over the stairwell and see).

**Fear God  
Not love God**

Section II (Paragraph 6-7): Misunderstood Miss White

Para 6: Who is Miss White?

Para 7: The accident. Doesn't want to forgive Miss White.

Section III (Paragraph 8-9):

Para 8: Not sure about God's love (By using a "if" clause)

Para 9: Make sure about God's love.

**Hesitate God's  
love.  
Sure about God's  
love**

(by saying "For you meant only love, and love.")

Make sure about Miss White's love.

**Say sorry to Miss White**

**Say sorry to God**

**It is I who misunderstood everything (God's and Miss White's love & kindness)**

## V. Teaching Notes

1. One cold Christmas Eve I **was up** unnaturally late... (L1)

**Up:** adj; out of bed, not in bed : 起床的,没睡觉的

•be/ stay up 起床/不睡觉

•I am up by seven every day. 七点前起床

•Oh, I've been up all night, finishing my essay.

•stay/be up late 深夜不睡, 迟睡

•I was up late last night. 昨晚我睡得很晚。

2. Our **stockings** dropped from the **mantel**.(L3)

A photo attached.

**Drop from:** to fall from

*The book dropped from the shelf.*

*I'm always dropping things.*

3. ... a special table **bore** a bottle of ginger ale and ... (L4)

**bear:** v. bore, borne; to carry and move something to a place:

*At Christmas the family descend on the house bearing **gifts**.*

*Countless waiters bore trays of drinks into the room.*

4. I had taken off my **fancy** winter coat and... (L5)

**fancy** : decorative or complicated:

*I wanted a simple black dress, nothing fancy.*

**Fancy dress:** the special clothes that you wear for a party where everyone dresses up as a particular type of character e.g. a king, an angel, a batman etc. **n. 化妆舞会所穿着的服装**

*a fancy-dress party*

*I thought he was in fancy dress.*

5. Everyone was calling me. (L8)

6. Santa Claus was looming in the doorway and looking around for me. (L9)

I feared Santa Claus, (when I was) thinking he was God. (L12)

### Review the past continuous tense:

- We use the past continuous to talk about something which was in progress at a past time.

*e.g. I was working at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.*

- We often use the past continuous and the past simple together in a sentence.

*e.g. I dropped my bag when I was running for a bus.*

*We were walking in the park when it started to rain.*

**Learn grammar in a context:**

**Fill in the blanks by using the correct tenses.**

It was midnight and I was alone in the house. Outside it was raining very hard. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready to go to bed when I suddenly heard a strange noise outside my room in the corridor. Then, when I looked at the door, I noticed that someone \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the handle! I \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) over to the door and quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the key in the lock. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) in a trembling voice “Who is it?”

**Key:** was getting; was turning; rushed; turned; asked

**7. Whom I never-ever-wanted to meet (L11)**

never ever (colloquial)从不/未;永不/无

I ordered him never ever to do that again.

She never ever wears a hat.

She never won anything, ever.

**Compare:**

**on the never-never:** using a system of payment in which part of the cost of something is paid immediately and then small regular payments are made until the debt is reduced to nothing:

e.g. *I don't like buying things on the never-never because they charge you such a lot in interest.*

**A never-never land:** an imaginary place where everything is pleasant or perfect in a way that is impossible to achieve in reality:

**8. Like everyone in his right mind...(L12)**

having beliefs or opinions that most people think are reasonable

**9. I feared Santa Claus, (when I was) thinking he was God. (L12)**

“when I was” is omitted.

**10. I was still **thoughtless** and **brute**, **reactive**. I knew right from wrong, but had **barely** tested the possibility of shaping my own behavior, and then only from fear, and not yet from love. (L13)**

**Thoughtless:** not considering how your action may upset someone.

(The author does not consider that his/her behavior may upset Miss White.)

**brute:** insensitive

(The author has no reaction to his mother's calling, pleading, father's encouragement, and the most importantly Miss White's greetings.)

**reactive:** React to an event, prevent to do something

(The mother pleaded and tried to persuade her to meet Miss White but she refused and ran upstairs.)

**barely:** adverb, no more than , by the smallest amount 仅仅, 刚刚;; almost not 几乎不能

e.g. *She was barely (= only just) fifteen when she won her first championship.*

e.g. *They have barely enough (= no more than what is needed) to pay the rent this month.*

**Explanation:**

I (the author) can distinguish right from wrong, I know what I am doing is bad. I only try to behave myself a little bit not because of loving God, because of fearing God (Because HE knew when I'd been bad or good). That's why (in the next paragraph) I just bend over the stairwell and see Miss White.

11. **nevertheless;** (L16) (副词) in spite of that adv.; nonetheless; however:然而: 尽管如此; 仍然; 然而:

a small, nevertheless fatal error. 很小却是致命的错误

12. ...who lived **across** the street... (L26)

**across:** preposition, on the opposite side of:

e.g. *The library is just across the road.*

13. She liked having me **around:** (L28)

Around: preposition, in a position surrounding

You **have sb. around:** You let the person be with you 请...到家里来作客

I will be having a few friends around for a meal tomorrow evening.

**have sth around**

e.g. She had a woolen scarf around her neck.

**Show sb around:** to go with someone to all parts, or the main parts, of a place that they have not visited before, so that they can see what it is like or learn about it:

e.g. *Let me know when you're coming to Cambridge and I'll show you around.*

e.g. *A guide showed us round the exhibition.*

14. She **piled me with** cookies...(L27)

**Pile:** noun, objects positioned one on top of another:

*a large pile of sand*

*a pile of books*

*a pile of dirty clothes*

e.g. *I've got piles/a pile (= a lot) of things to do today.*

**pile** verb, to arrange objects into a pile:

e.g. *Her plate was piled (high) **with** salad.*

e.g. *We piled plenty of logs **up** next to the fire.*

e.g. *Please pile your homework books neatly **on** the table as you leave.*

15. She **meant** no harm on earth. (L29)

For you meant only love, and love, and I felt only fear, and pain.

mean, (meant, meant): To intend:

*I'm sorry if I offended you - I didn't mean any harm.*

16. She lifted my hand and, holding it very **still**...(L33)

**Still**: adjective, staying in the same position; not moving:

e.g. *Children find it difficult to **sit/stand/stay** still for very long.*

*I can't brush your hair if you don't **keep/hold** still.*

*The **air** was so still (= There was so little wind) that not even the leaves on the trees were moving.*

*She dived into the still (= calm and not flowing) **water** of the lake.*

17. **It is I who** misunderstood everything and **let everybody down**...(L39)

Let sb down: disappointed sb.

**"It be...that..." type**

e.g. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes.

e.g. It was the goat's eyes that he had seen in the darkness.

• **let sb/sth. down**

① To put down 放下; 降下

She let down the blind.

② To withdraw support from; forsake. 从...撤回支持; 放弃

Don't let me down, I need your support.

③ To fail to meet the expectations of; disappoint. 辜负, 使失望

What you have done really lets me down.

She felt let down when he didn't phone her.

18. I'm still running, running from that **knowledge**, that **eye**, that **love** from which there is no refuge. (L40-41)

- God's knowledge, God's eye and God's love which is my only refuge.

19. So once in Israel **love** came to us **incarnate**, stood in the doorway between **two worlds**, and we were all afraid.

- **Israel** (Jerusalem): is the Holy Place chosen by God

- **Love incarnate**: The God's love became flesh (Jesus Christ) and living among us.

**For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.**

*John 3:16 Holy Bible*

神爱世人，甚至将它的独生子赐给他们，叫一切信他的，不至灭亡，反得永生。约翰福音 3:16

- **Two worlds**: the heaven and the hell

- **We were all afraid**: Because we always run from God's love. We always misunderstand God's love. We are rude to people, misunderstand love from the people around us. All these will not satisfy God.

## VI. Group discussion

Did you ever misunderstand other people's kindness? How did that happen?  
How did you realize your mistake? Have you forgiven the people?

## VII. Exercises on Students' book Page 41-42.

## VIII. Listening Task

## IX. Assignments

1. Vocabulary dictation
2. TEM 4 dictation (A passage)
3. The recitation (Paragraph 1-3 )
4. TEM 4 Vocabulary and Grammar (From CET 4 Jan, 2002. For details, log in:  
<http://www.21abroad.net/band46/200264.htm> )

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

1. [D]by 引导时间状语时，句子一般用完成时态，这里 by 短语所引导的是将来的时间，因此应该用将来完成时，所以答案为 D。
2. [A] 本题中所填谓语动词是宾语从句中时间状语从句中的谓语动词，不受前面动词的限制，该用什么时态的就用什么时态。从句表示一般将来，因此应该用一般现在，答案 A。
3. [C] 本题为话题同现题，从 lawyer 的使用可以判断这里所表达的是"案件"，所以答案为 C。
4. [B] 本题为搭配题，表示做某事有困难，一般用 have trouble in doing something, in 可以省略，所以答案为 B。
5. [A] 本题为搭配同现题，一般表示"完全不可能，绝对不可能"用 absolutely impossible。
6. [C] 本题表示由于道路中间有个大洞，交通受到阻碍。set back 表示"使受挫折"， stand back 表示"向后站"， hold up 表示"阻挡，拦截"， keep down 表示"镇压，保留"。根据本题的意思，应该填 hold up, 表示交通受阻。
7. [C] 本题是对虚拟语气的考查，在表示"命令，建议，要求"的名词性从句中要用 should 加原形动词，should 可以省略，所以答案为 C。
8. [B]incapable 表示"无能"， insensible 表示"无知觉，麻木"， indispensable 表示"必不可少"， infinite 表示"无限的"。本题表示父母在育儿方面是必不可少的，所以答案 B。
9. [D] 本题为话题同现。不正确的眼睛交流有可能造成交流上的障碍。Tragedy 意为"悲剧"， question 意为"问题"， vacuum 意为"真空"， barrier 意为"障碍物"，所以答案为 barrier。
10. [B] 本题为句型搭配，such ... that 表示"如此……以致于"。
11. [A] 本题为搭配题。可以与介词 to 连用的有 access 和 exposure，但是 exposure 意为"暴露，揭发"，与题意不符。本题表示没有通往房间的道路，能表达这一概念的是 access。
12. [A] accumulate 意为"积累"，有"逐步，逐渐"的含义， assemble 意为"集合"， gather 意为"聚集"， collect 为"收集"。地球下面的能量是一天天慢慢积攒的，所以答案为 accumulate。
13. [C] 本题考查的是非谓语动词作状语。非谓语动词做状语时，主要是依据非谓语动词与句子主语之间的关系，如果是动宾关系，则用过去分词，本句中 consider 与句子主语之间是动宾关系，因此答案为 C。
14. [D] tradition 意为"传统"， transmission 表示疾病或媒体方面的传播， transportation 意



为"交通", transformation 表示"转变", 本题表示 20 世纪发生了世界性的政治、经济和文化方面的转变, 所以答案为 transformation。

15. [B] 本题为上下词复现, 贴在信封上的就是 label。

16. [C] 本题表示今年上海手机的拥有量会翻一番。Capacity 表示"容量", potential 为"潜能", possession 表示"拥有, 占有", impact 表示"冲击", 所以答案为 possession。

17. [B] 本题为固定短语, read between the lines 表示能理解文章的深层含义。

18. [C] 16 岁以前想掌握英语、法语和西班牙语, 可见是雄心勃勃, 能表达此含义的是 ambitious, arbitrary 意为"武断的", aggressive 表示"侵略性的", abundant 表示"丰富的, 充裕的", 都与题意不符。

19. [B] 本题为虚拟语气, 从句表示与过去事实相反的假设, 应该用过去完成时, 答案为 B。

20. [A] 本题为修饰同现题。用来说明数据的应该是 accurate。其他 fixed 表示"固定的", delicate 表示"精巧的, 精致的, 微妙的", rigid 表示"刚性的, 严格的", 都与话题不符。

21. [A] 本题为分词作状语, see 与句子主语之间是动宾关系, 应该用过去分词, 所以答案为 seen。

22. [C] 本题为话题同现, 足球比赛直播英语为 live。

23. [C] 本题考查的是短语动词意思的差别, turn in 表示"上缴", turn over 表示"打翻, 反复考虑, 周转", turn up 表示"出现, 露面", turn down 表示"拒绝"。本题表示主席没有在宴会上露面, 所以答案为 turn up。

24. [C] 本题为"疑问词+ 不定式"在句中做宾语, 四个选项中只有一个不定式。

25. [D] 本题为因果同现, 价格降了一半显然是向顾客妥协了, 答案为 yield。其他 leak (漏), draw (画, 拉, 绘制) quote (引用) 都与句子意思不符。

26. [D] 本题为同现题, 如果一个人很冷静的话, 就不会闯入办公室, 所以答案为 avoid。

27. [A] 本题我谈独立主格, 独立主格中分词与其逻辑主语间是动宾关系, 表示完成, 应该用非谓语动词的完成被动形式, 即 A。

28. [B] 本题为搭配题, be acquainted with 表示"对……熟悉, 了解"。

29. [D] 在比较状语从句中一般应该用助动词或情态动词, 本题答案为 did 用以代替上文中的 spend time。

30. [A] 本题为对立同现, 与 mechanically 相对的应该是 manually, 即手工。其他选项 automatically (自动地) artificially (人工地, 假), synthetically (综合底) 都与 mechanically 不构成同现关系。

## Exercise Two

### Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. By the time you get to New York, I \_\_\_\_\_ for London.  
A) would be leaving    B) am leaving    C) have already left    D) shall have left
2. The article suggests that when a person \_\_\_\_\_ under unusual stress he should be especially careful to have a well-balanced diet.  
A) is    B) were    C) be    D) was
3. The lawyer advised him to drop the \_\_\_\_\_, since he stands little chance to win.  
A) event    B) incident    C) case    D) affair
4. Sometimes children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.  
A) to separate    B) separating    C) for separating    D) of separating
5. He is quite sure that it's \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days.  
A) absolutely    B) exclusively    C) fully    D) roughly
6. There was a big hole in the road which \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.  
A) set back    B) stood back    C) held up    D) kept down
7. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate the incident.  
A) were set up    B) was set up    C) be set up    D) set up
8. In the Chinese household, grandparents and other relatives play \_\_\_\_\_ roles in raising children.  
A) incapable    B) indispensable    C) insensible    D) infinite
9. Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tragedy    B) vacuum    C) question    D) barrier
10. There was such a long line at the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ we had to wait for about half an hour.  
A) as    B) that    C) so    D) hence
11. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ to the house from the main road.  
A) access    B) avenue    C) exposure    D) edge
12. \_\_\_\_\_ energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.  
A) Accumulated    B) Gathered    C) Assembled    D) Collected
13. He wasn't appointed chairman of the committee, \_\_\_\_\_ not very popular with all its members.  
A) to be considered    B) considering    C) being considered    D) having considered
14. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tradition    B) transportation    C) transmission    D) transformation

