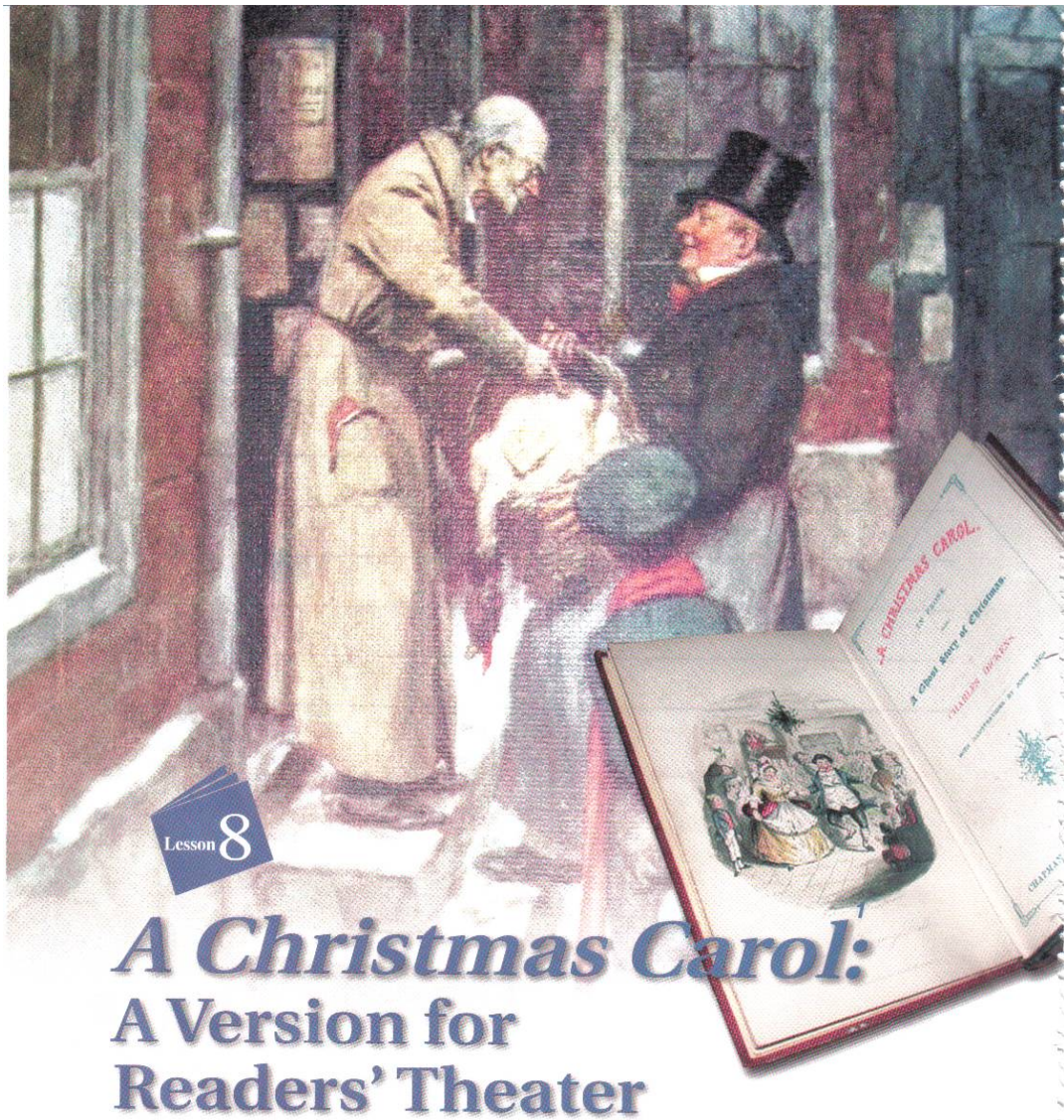


Appendix G
A Sample Lesson of the Textbook Published by Lungteng Cultural Co.,
Ltd.



Pre-reading Activity

What comes to mind when you think of Christmas?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Claus | <input type="checkbox"/> Jesus Christ | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jingle Bells | <input type="checkbox"/> Gifts | <input type="checkbox"/> Happiness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Rudolph the Red-nosed Reindeer | <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas cards |



READING SELECTION

A Christmas Carol is one of the most beloved works of literature by the great British storyteller, **Charles Dickens***. Dickens told his story in the form of a short story in **prose**². Here it is presented as a form of drama known as “readers’ theater.” In readers’ theater,
 5 the various roles are read with sufficient **oral**³ expressiveness so listeners can easily imagine the action and settings of the drama.

NARRATOR: Once upon a time on Christmas Eve, as old **Ebenezer Scrooge*** sat busy in his **counting-house***, the door opened and a young man called out cheerfully:

10 FRED: A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you.

SCROOGE: Bah! **Humbug***!

FRED: Christmas a humbug, uncle!

You don’t mean that, I am sure?

SCROOGE: I do. Merry Christmas!

15 What right do you have to be merry?

You’re poor enough.

FRED: Come, then. What right do you have to be **dismal**⁴? You’re rich enough.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

I Reading for the Main Idea

- _____ The main idea of “A Christmas Carol” is that _____.
- (A) Christmas is a season for joy and celebration
 (B) it is never too late to change your behavior
 (C) Ebenezer Scrooge was a selfish old man

II Reading for Details

A. Decide whether the statements are true or false according to the reading selection.

- _____ 1. Scrooge’s nephew came to wish him a merry Christmas.
 _____ 2. Bob Cratchit was Scrooge’s business partner.
 _____ 3. Jacob Marley had been dead for ten years at the beginning of the story.
 _____ 4. Scrooge was visited by three ghosts as he slept on Christmas Eve.
 _____ 5. Tiny Tim did not die at the end of the story.

B. Answer the following questions with short answers according to the reading selection.

1. Why does Jacob Marley feel remorse after his death?
2. What does the ghost of Christmas Yet to Come show Scrooge?
3. What does Scrooge do when he wakes up on Christmas morning?

III Thinking Further about the Topic

In your opinion, in what ways does the Chinese Lunar New Year celebration

CABULARY

ary for Production

英解 a song of joy, especially a song sung at Christmas

中解 *n.* [C] (宗教性的) 祝頌歌

“Silent Night” and “Joy to the World” are two very popular Christmas carols.

中解 *vi. vt.* 歡唱；歌頌

The group of singers caroled while joining hands around the Christmas tree.

The group caroled “Joy to the World” in front of the home of the town’s mayor.

英解 ordinary written language that does not have meter or rhyme

中解 *n.* [U] 散文

Essays are written in prose while poetry is written in verse.

英解 of the spoken, not the written, language

中解 *adj.* 口頭的

Oral exams are necessary when testing students of foreign languages to find out how well they hear and speak the language.

英解 sad; miserable; unhappy

中解 *adj.* 憂鬱的；沉悶的

Homeless people live a dismal existence because they have no family or friends to care for them.

英解 angry; bad-tempered

中解 *adj.* 不高興的；易怒的

Patrick’s father has a bad temper and is often cross with his children for no good reason.

英解 determined; having a fixed purpose

中解 *adj.* 堅決的

Kevin is a resolute person and seldom gives up, no matter what

Vocabulary for Recognition

Charles Dickens [tʃɑrlz 'dɪkɪnz] *n.* (1812-70) British novelist of the 19th century 查爾斯·狄更斯

Ebenezer Scrooge ['ɛb,nɛzə skru:dʒ] *n.* the major character in *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens 艾比納澤·史庫奇

counting-house ['kaʊntɪŋ,haʊs] *n.* [C] (*old-fashioned*) an accounting firm 帳房；會計室

humbug ['hʌm,bʌg] *n.* [C] nonsense 胡說；豈有此理

half-a-crown ['hæfə'kraʊn] *n.* [C] a unit of money used in Britain 半克朗（英國舊貨幣單位）

fellow-beings ['fɛlə'biɪŋz] *n.* [C] (*usually pl.*) comrade; companion; people in general 同伴



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

at length (*literary*) finally 最後；終於

Mona sat at her office desk and watched the clock slowly approach five o'clock; at length, it was time to go home.

pick one's pocket to steal money from somebody's pocket 扒竊

Be careful when you are in a crowd because someone might pick your pocket.

mark me (*literary*) pay attention to me 注意我（說的話）；（請）注意

Be careful how you behave toward others because—mark me—your bad actions will always come back to haunt you.

make amends to do something that serves as an apology for past behavior

賠罪；賠償

If you feel that you have behaved badly toward someone, you must make amends by apologizing and promising to do better in the future.

set about to start; to take steps toward 著手；開始（做）

After all the guests had left the party, the host and hostess set about cleaning up their house.

be better than one's word to do even more than one has promised

做的比答應的還要好

Polly promised her mother that she would help cook the dinner; in fact, she was better than her word and even washed and dried the dishes.




A LOOK AT THE LANGUAGE

A Famous Christmas Carol

One of the most famous Christmas carols is “Silent Night.” It was originally a poem written in 1816 by Joseph Mohr, an Australian poet. The poem became a song in 1818 on Christmas Eve, when Mohr’s friend Franz Xavier Gruber wrote the music for it. It is said that the church organ in their town stopped working that night, and the only instrument they had for the celebration singing was a guitar. Mohr gave Gruber the poem, and Gruber wrote the music to be used with a guitar in a hurry. He finished the song in time to be performed, with a guitar, at the church service at midnight. The song, “Silent Night” is now heard all around the world at Christmas time.

Practice :

Listen to the music, and try to follow along.



*Silent night, holy night
 All is calm, all is bright
 Round yon Virgin Mother and Child
 Holy Infant so tender and mild
 Sleep in heavenly peace
 Sleep in heavenly peace*

*Silent night, holy night!
 Shepherds quake at the sight
 Glories stream from heaven afar
 Heavenly hosts sing Alleluia!
 Christ, the Saviour is born
 Christ, the Saviour is born*

*Silent night, holy night
 Son of God, love’s pure light
 Radiant beams from Thy holy face
 With the dawn of redeeming grace
 Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth
 Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth*

NOW HEAR THIS!

of Biography of Charles Dickens

Instructions: Listen to the facts about the life of the British novelist, Charles Dickens, and then answer the following questions.

- (A) He was a writer like his son.
 - (B) He worked as a clerk for the Navy.
 - (C) He worked as a prison guard.
 - (D) He was a preacher.
-
- (A) His grades were bad.
 - (B) He got into trouble with the law.
 - (C) He had to work to make money.
 - (D) He didn't like to study.
-
- (A) *A Tale of Two Cities*.
 - (B) *Great Expectations*.
 - (C) *David Copperfield*.
 - (D) *Oliver Twist*.
-
- (A) They are easy to read.
 - (B) They combine personal feeling and comedy.
 - (C) They are written in English.
 - (D) They deal with important social issues.
-
- (A) In the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey.
 - (B) In a graveyard in Portsmouth, England.
 - (C) In the backyard of his family home.
 - (D) In a cemetery in New York City.





PATTERNS IN ACTION

I. such a(n) + N + as

Example:

This is a world of fools. So what else can I be when I live in this kind of world?

→ What else can I be when I live in such a world of fools as this?

Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences by putting the words in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.

1. This lie is obvious. Why should I believe you when you tell me a lie like that?

→ Why should I believe you when you tell me such an obvious lie as that?

2. Frank is a good friend. Gary is thankful that he has a friend like Frank.

→ _____

3. My hair is a mess. I can't go to the party when my hair is like this.

→ _____

4. The joke Sam told was bad. Mary can't believe Vicky would laugh at a joke like that.

→ _____

2. My brother is a picky eater. But if you give him something tried, he will want a second serving.



3. I don't care if the prince is a royal family member. If we catch him littering, he will get fined.





WRITING CORNER

Explaining a Process

I. Characteristics of Paragraphs that Explain a Process

In Lessons 6 and 7, you practiced using time-sequence words to describe something that had already occurred. This required using the past tense in your paragraph.

However, you can also use the same time-sequence words to explain the steps involved in doing something. In this case, you use the present tense because you are no longer describing a particular event which occurred in the past.

8

II. Example and Analysis

Look at the following narrative:

When my teacher assigned a paper for me to write last semester, my first response was confusion. What subject could I possibly write about? Then, I thought and thought until I came up with a possible topic. When I thought I had found a good idea, I brainstormed some possible ways to develop it into a paper. Then, I went to the library and researched what had already been written on the subject. Next, I sat down and wrote the first draft. After I had done that, I corrected all the errors I could find