

《高中英语》（上外版）

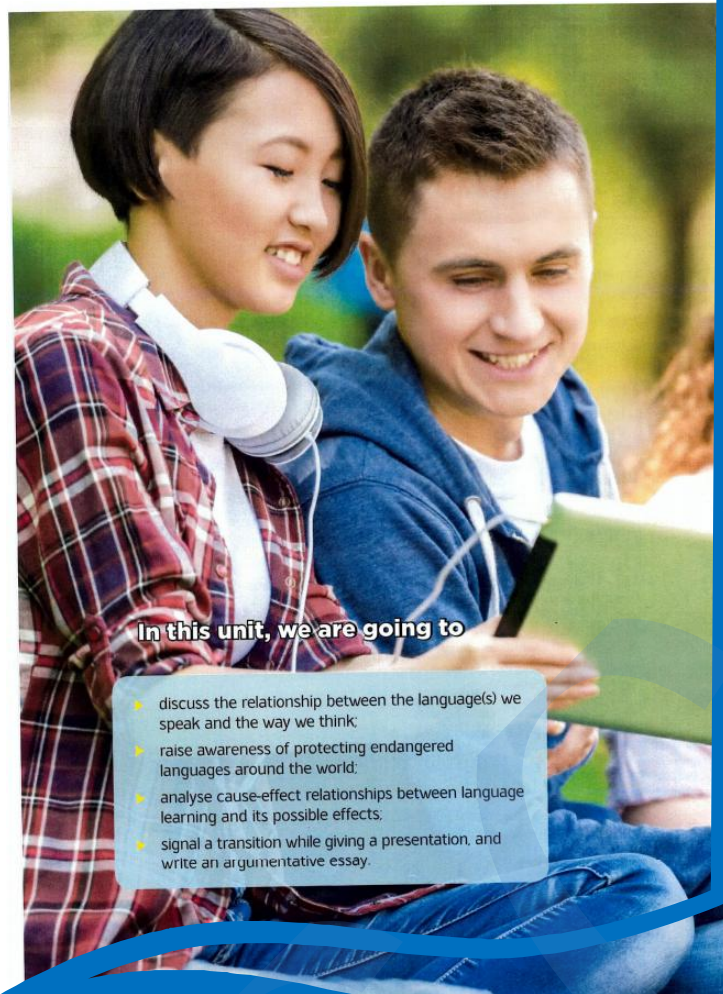
选择性必修第二册第二单元第2课时

Language and Mind

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《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第二册第二单元



课时	授课内容
1	Getting Started/ Reading A
2	Reading A/ Vocabulary Focus
3	Reading A/ Grammar in Use
4	Listening and Viewing
5	Reading B
6	Critical Thinking and Speaking
7	Writing
8	Further Exploration and Self-assessment

学习目标 **Learning Objectives:**

At the end of the lesson, you will be able to ...

1.能在语境中判断核心词汇的意义和功能以及作者的意图和态度;
understand and use the topic-related vocabulary in the context and better understand the writer's points of view;

2.能根据语篇话题梳理词汇语义网，并运用话题词汇语义网理解和表达相关信息和观点。
share your own points of view on language and mind with the vocabulary learned.

Revision

Introduction
Para(s) 1

- A question: Does the language we speak shape the way we think?
- Two claims: Language affects reality.
Language does not affect reality.

Body
Para(s) 2-4

Three examples:

- Example 1: The Kuuk Thaayorre people have a good sense of direction because of the language they speak.
- Example 2: Influenced by the language they speak, Russian people are faster when recognising the differences between dark blue and light blue.
- Example 3: English speakers and Spanish speakers pay attention to different aspects when describing an accident, because the action doer is usually mentioned in English but is not normally

Conclusion
Para(s) 5-6

- A final thought:
Why do I think the way that I do?

About 7,000 languages are spoken around the world. And all the languages differ from one another in all kinds of ways. That begs this ancient question: does the language we speak shape the way we think? Charlemagne, Holy Roman emperor, said, "To have a second language is to have a second soul." — a strong statement that suggests that language affects reality. On the other hand Shakespeare's Juliet says, "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." — this suggests that language does not shape reality. Whether language shapes reality has been debatable for thousands of years.

Language shapes the way we think.

Language doesn't shape the way we think.

Example 1: The Kuuk Thaayorre people **are more aware of** direction because of the language they speak.

- 25 Instead, they use: north, south,
east, and west. Thus, they would say
something like, "Oh, there's an ant on
your southwest leg." Or, "Move your
cup to the north-northeast a little bit."
- 30 In fact, people who speak languages
like this are more aware of where they
are in the world.

Languages **differ from** one another **in** the way they express direction.

Example 2: Influenced by the language they speak, Russian people are faster when recognising the differences between dark blue and light blue.

“light” and “dark.” For example, in English, there is a word for blue, but in Russian, there isn’t just one word. 40 Instead, Russian speakers have to tell the difference between light blue, “goluboy,” and dark blue, “siniy.” When

Languages differ from one another in the way they express colours.

Example 3: English speakers and Spanish speakers **pay attention to** different aspects when describing an accident, because the action doer is usually mentioned in English but is not normally mentioned in Spanish.

50 Languages also differ in how they describe accidents. In English, it's fine to say, "He broke the vase." In a language like Spanish, you might be more likely to say, "The vase broke," or, "The vase broke itself." If it is an accident, you wouldn't say that "someone" did it. So, people
55 who speak different languages will pay attention to different things, depending on what their language usually requires them to do.

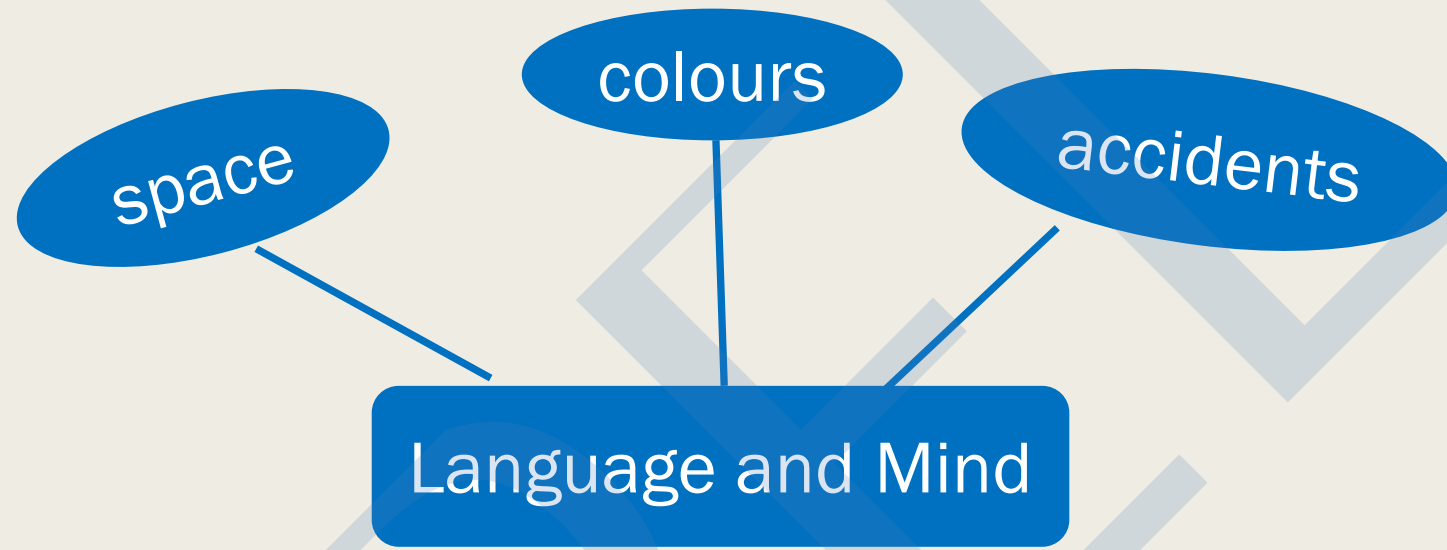
He **is to blame**.
We **blame** him **for** breaking the vase.

how language can shape things that have personal significance for us — ideas like blame and punishment.
70

Languages **differ from one another in** the way they describe accidents.

Languages can have a significant impact on how we think.

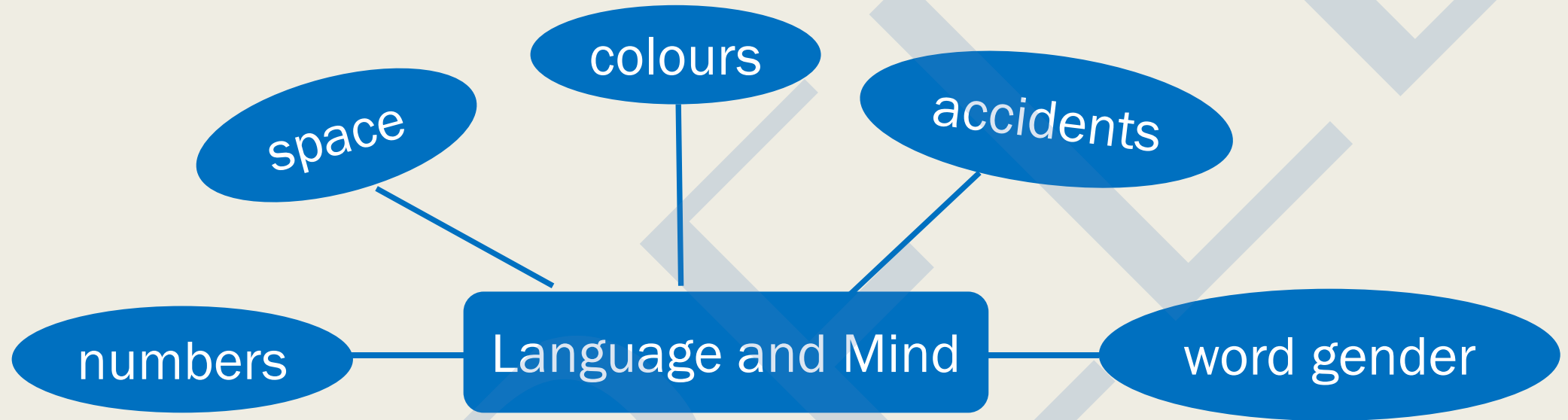
There is such a beautiful variety of language and it reveals just how brilliant and flexible the human mind is. I want to leave you with this final thought.



Languages differ from one another in the way

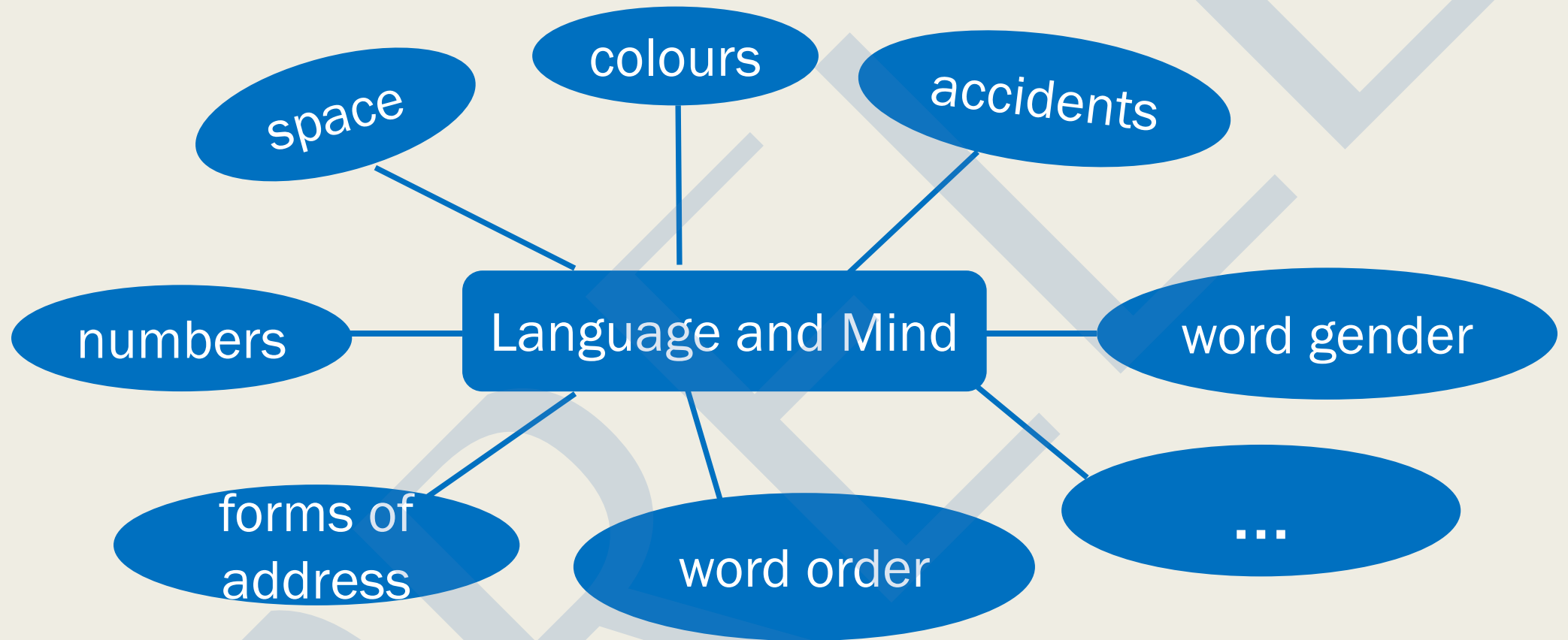
... have / has a(an) _____ impact on ...

Claims	Supporting examples



Languages differ from one another in the way

... have / has a(an) _____ impact on ...



Languages **differ from** one another **in** the way

... have / has a(an) _____ impact on ...

Languages differ from one another in word order.

- 1、这个打碎的花瓶应该由他负责。(blame)

He is to blame for the broken vase.

- 2、发生了这么严重的事故, 责备他也于事无补。(happen)

Such a serious accident happened, and it is no use blaming him for it.

- 3、如果不学习英语和西班牙语, 你不可能说出他们在表达事故时的差异。(impossible)

If you don't learn English and Spanish, it is impossible for you to tell the difference between them in expressing accidents.

Do you think the Chinese language shapes the way we think?



differ from ... in ...

tell the difference between ... and ...

have an impact on ...

be more likely to ...

be more aware of ...

brilliant

instead / on the other hand

...

In my opinion, the Chinese language does shape the way we think. Chinese characters **differ from** other languages **in** many ways. A lot of Chinese characters originate from pictures of the objects ancient people used or encountered in their daily life. And the art of writing Chinese characters, called calligraphy, marks the **brilliant** thoughts and soul of Chinese scholars. It is so unique and beautiful that it looks like a painting. Therefore, Chinese characters reflect the imagery thinking of the nation. In addition, thanks to the simpler linguistic expression of each number in Chinese, we **are more likely to** work out some basic maths problems in a faster way than westerners. In a word, the Chinese language to some degree **has an impact on** the way we think.

● Vocabulary Focus

I. Key Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given words to complete the passage. Note that there are two more options than you need.

What was the most beautiful thing someone has ever said to you? It could have been just one sentence — one single sentence that influenced your **1** _____ for a moment, or maybe even a lifetime. There is more to our language than strict grammar, words, spelling and **2** _____. There is a real power to it. Our language creates a **3** _____ range of emotions and feelings. The words we speak to other people and the thoughts we hear in our minds add up and create our personal stories. Those stories eventually create and **4** _____ our **5** _____. This is the power of language. If you spend some time focusing on the specific words people use to praise, complain and **6** _____, you will see how a language **7** _____ in the realities it creates. You may also **8** _____ the power of language if you replace negative sentences like “I don’t want to always feel like such a failure” with “I do want to feel secure and successful.” You will have similar findings if you pay attention to examples **9** _____. They all show how language can **10** _____ shape the way we think.

significantly

recognise

differ

structure

reality

affect

blame

soul

elsewhere

brilliant

effect

impact

What’s the power of language?

● Vocabulary Focus

I. Key Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given words to complete the passage. Note that there are two more options than you need.

What was the most beautiful thing someone has ever said to you? It could have been just one sentence — one single sentence that influenced your 1 soul for a moment, or maybe even a lifetime. There is more to our language than strict grammar, words, spelling and 2 structure. There is a real power to it. Our language creates a 3 brilliant range of emotions and feelings. The words we speak to other people and the thoughts we hear in our minds add up and create our personal stories. Those stories eventually create and 4 affect our 5 reality. This is the power of language. If you spend some time focusing on the specific words people use to praise, complain and 6 blame, you will see how a language 7 differs in the realities it creates. You may also 8 recognise the power of language if you replace negative sentences like “I don’t want to always feel like such a failure” with “I do want to feel secure and successful.” You will have similar findings if you pay attention to examples 9 elsewhere. They all show how language can 10 significantly shape the way we think.

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What’s the power of language?

II. Topic-Related Expressions

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given expressions to complete the sentences. Note that there are two more options than you need.

pattern(s) of thought	language contact	strong statement	mental activity
have an impact on	second language	early effects	human brain
a variety of words	recognise the difference		

1. How a language groups various things and concepts will guide an individual's _____, including **categorisation**, memory, reasoning and decision-making.
2. Scientists have found that unborn babies are able to _____ between two languages. The babies they observed were able to distinguish between English and Japanese even a month before they were born.

Word bank:

categorisation: *the act of distributing things into classes or categories of the same type.*

acquisition: *the act of getting sth, especially knowledge, a skill, ect.*

ethnic: *connected with or belonging to a nation, race or people that shares a cultural tradition.*

What's the power of language?

3. The _____ is the most complex object on Earth. It is the source of all thought and behaviour.
4. There is an interdependence between the input and the output in _____ **acquisition**.
5. As with the Anglo-Saxon and Norman settlers of centuries past, the languages spoken by today's **ethnic** communities have begun to _____ the everyday spoken English of other communities.
6. _____ often leads to language change.
7. There is a common belief that Eskimos have _____ for snow. Repeating this idea over and over does not turn it into a fact.
8. The ancient Greeks believed that the structure of language mirrored _____.

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Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given expressions to complete the sentences. Note that there are two more options than you need.

pattern(s) of thought
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language contact
second language
recognise the difference

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human brain

1. How a language groups various things and concepts will guide an individual's mental activities, including categorisation, memory, reasoning and decision-making.
2. Scientists have found that unborn babies are able to recognise the difference between two languages. The babies they observed were able to distinguish between English and Japanese even a month before they were born.

What's the power of language?

3. The human brain is the most complex object on Earth. It is the source of all thought and behaviour.
4. There is an interdependence between the input and the output in second language acquisition.
5. As with the Anglo-Saxon and Norman settlers of centuries past, the languages spoken by today's ethnic communities have begun to have an impact on the everyday spoken English of other communities.
6. Language contact often leads to language change.
7. There is a common belief that Eskimos have a variety of words for snow. Repeating this idea over and over does not turn it into a fact.
8. The ancient Greeks believed that the structure of language mirrored pattern of thought.

Assignments

1. Finish the exercises on Pages 21-23 in the workbook.
2. Choose one of the examples mentioned in class and write a paragraph with the claim and example pattern to illustrate your views on language and mind. (Use the following expressions: *differ from...in...; tell the difference between...and...; have an impact on...; be more likely to...; brilliant; blame*)

Thank you!