Innovation English Integrated Course Book 4

**Unit One**

**Teacher and Me**

**Objectives**

Students will be able to:

1. Grasp the main idea (that students can evaluate their teachers through a site, and different people have different ideas on that phenomenon.) and structure of the text (introduction of the topic by the Netware Evaluate; development of the article by giving different opinions on the behavior of students evaluating teachers);
2. Appreciate how the author lists different views on the same phenomenon;
3. Acquire the key language points and grammatical structures in the text;
4. Participate in a series of reading, listening, speaking and writing activities related to the theme of the unit.

**Suggested Teaching Steps**

Lead-in

Text A

* Word Study
* Sentence Study
* Structure

After-reading

Additional Materials

**Lead-in**

**Directions: Please watch the video clip and answer the questions.**

1. What are they talking about?

2 . From which aspects are the teacher evaluated?

**Tips:**

1. They are talking about the evaluation the teacher got from his students.
2. The first student complains about the boring class. The second doesn’t give any effective evaluation, simply asking the school to fire the teacher. The third comments on the teacher’s clothing.

**Text A: When Students Grade Their Teachers**

When a teacher wonders what his High school English students think of him, he simply logs on to Netware Evaluate the Teacher system, where millions of anonymous teacher critiques await anyone with an unrestricted Internet connection. (Explanation: Sentence 1)

At the site, a smiley-faced icon with sunglasses sits next to the teacher’s name, (Explanation: Sentence 2) indicating he’s especially popular. Eighteen students gave the teacher an average rating of 4.1 out of 5, with one saying he’s “one of the coolest teachers I’ve ever had”. He couldn’t be more flattered. (Explanation: Sentence 3)

“Too many teachers insulate themselves from the people around them,”says the teacher, who teaches in a high school, “The website is fundamentally a good way for us to keep tabs on what the people we work with have to say.” (Explanation: Sentence 4)

Others aren’t so sure. The rapid growth of the site — which boasts ratings for 887,000 public and private school teachers in four countries — is provoking a backlash. (Explanation: Sentence 5) The site’s creators estimate that hundreds of school districts have cut off Internet access to the site. And teachers, many of them stung by blunt or crass comments on the site, are crying foul. (Explanation: Sentence 6) They don’t think children should be able to anonymously rate their teachers, even though older students have long had that freedom on many university campuses.

“How can you claim that your service offers more than a way for kids to ‘bash’ teachers?” asks a physical education teacher who anonymously posted a complaint letter to an education website. The site is “unprofessional”, writes the teacher, who says he doesn’t care whether students think his classes are dull — “bored people … are boring people” — but is offended by “derogatory comments about my physical appearance”. (Explanation: Sentence 7).

The nay-sayers don’t appear to have any significant effect on the popularity of the website. Last week, the site received its 6-millionth teacher rating, up from just 1 million barely more than a year ago, says co-founder, a 20-something computer whiz.

The site is partly as a way to give students a chance to compliment their favorite teachers. “It’s a site I wanted for myself when I was in high school,” he says. “I really liked most of my teachers, but I wasn’t necessarily going up and telling them why I liked them because I didn’t want to be labeled as a suck-up.”

A co-founder of the site says he also wanted to give students a forum for critical evaluations. “There were a small handful of teachers who I felt were really more or less wasting my time. But I had nowhere to go for grade retribution.”

On the platform of evaluation teaching network, students pay nothing to look at ratings or rate their teachers. The site is profitable, which makes money from advertising and from paid memberships. (Explanation: Sentence 8).

The site has a small paid staff, according to the co-founder, and relies on hundreds of student volunteers who monitor postings for accuracy and taste in the US, Canada and now Britain and Ireland. Anyone can click a tiny red flag next to a comment to automatically remove it from the site pending review by a staff member (Explanation: Sentence 9).

Most of the ratings “are pretty accurate”, says a ninth-grader, who monitors ratings of teachers at his school. In some cases, students may rip into teachers who gave them detentions, he says, “but most of the comments are not bad at all.” (Explanation: Sentence 10)

That student thinks the ratings help both students and teachers. “I can decide which teacher to choose by their ratings and the comments,” he says. As for teachers, “it gives them a chance to improve, and they get to see what feedback they’re getting from students. They get to know how well they’re teaching.”

The site can indeed be a tool for teachers, says an English teacher, who teaches at a technical high school, which had nearly l4,000 ratings, more than any other school. But the English teacher has noticed that only teachers with positive ratings like the site. “I think it would be an occasion for teachers to do some soul-searching and make some change or improvement.” (Explanation: Sentence 11)

It’s hard to imagine how it could, considering the site’s reliance on anonymity, says the academic dean of a school, who complains of both “undeserved character assassination” and “undeserved beautification” on the site. (Explanation: Sentence 12)

“I’ve often thought what fun it would be to create several virtual selves and rate myself with extravagant praise. (Explanation: Sentence 13) And the thing is, there really isn't anything to prevent my doing just that,” says the academic dean, who has just one rating — a perfect 5.0 — on the site.

But the teacher who teaches at a technical high school points out that teachers themselves are in the business of rating students. “Turnabout,” he says, “is fair play.”

**Word Study**

Word Study: Anonymous

anonymous *adj.* not named; unknown by name 匿名的

e.g. An anonymous call led to the recovery of the stolen jewel.

She vanished into the vast anonymous mass of the population of London.

anonymity *n.* the state of remaining unknown to most other people 无(匿)名

e.g. Complete anonymity is the best weapon I have.

His greatness was cloaked in anonymity.

Word Study: Critique

critique

*n.* a piece of written criticism of a set of ideas, a work of art, etc. 评论(价)，批评

e.g. The book presents a critique of the government’s policies.

*vt.* (formal) to say how good or bad a book, play, painting, or set of ideas is 评价(论)

e.g. He offered to critique our plans.

The trainees were divided into several groups to hold discussions; and their conclusions were critiqued afterwards.

criticize *v.* to express your disapproval of sb. or sth., or to talk about their faults 批评 (判)

e.g. He does nothing but criticize and complain all the time.

Word Study: Flatter

flatter *v.*

(1) to praise sb. too much or insincerely, especially in order to gain favor for oneself 恭维，奉承 e.g. Tom would always flatter Mrs. Mitchell by praising her cooking.

(2) to give a feeling of pleasure or honor to sb. 使某人感到高兴或荣幸

e.g. I was very flattered by your invitation to talk at the conference.

Note: “couldn’t be better/worse/more pleased, etc.” is used to emphasize how good, bad, etc. something is.

e.g. Their lifestyles couldn’t be more different.

Ordering online couldn’t be simpler.

Words Study: Boast

boast

*v.*

1. ( ~ about/of sth.) to talk with too much pride about sth. that you have or can do 自夸(吹)

e.g. He likes to run off at the mouth and never misses a chance to boast.

A modest man will never boast of his merits.

1. to possess (sth. to be proud of) 以有……而自豪，拥有

e.g. Our school library boasts quite a few rare books.

*n.* sth. that you like telling people because you are proud of it 自夸，值得夸耀的事物

e.g. His boast that he could drink ten pints of beer impressed nobody.

It was his proud boast that he had never missed a day’s work because of illness.

Word Study: Rating

rating *n.* a level on a scale that shows how good, important, popular, etc. sb./sth. is 等级，级别 e.g. Harold’s rating of some of his brothers creations wasn’t very flattering.

The opinion polls gave the president a high rating.

rate *v.*

1. ( ~ sth./sb. as sth.) to estimate the worth or value of sb./sth. 评价 (估)

e.g. I don’t rate his merits very high.

(2) to regard as, consider 认为

e.g. Do you rate Tom among your friends?

Word Study: Provoke

provoke *v.*

(1) to cause a reaction or feeling, especially a sudden one 激 (引) 起

e.g. The ambassadors offensive remarks provoked widespread criticism.

(2) to make sb. angry, especially deliberately 惹 (激) 怒

e.g. If you provoke the dog, it will bite you.

provoking *adj.* annoying 气 (恼) 人的

e.g. A provoking thing about Edward was that he behaved as if he were the one with all the news.

Word Study: Sting

sting

*v.*

1. ( ~ sb. into doing sth.) (usually passive) to make sb. angry or upset 使苦恼，惹恼

e.g. Their ridicule stung him into making a sharp reply.

Toms bad behavior at last stung his patient mother into anger.

(2) to prick or wound sb. with or as if with a sting 蜇 (刺) 伤

e.g. Bees do not normally sting without being provoked.

(3) ( ~ sb. for sth.) to charge sb. too much for sth. 敲诈，诈骗

e.g. The restaurant stung him for l,000 yuan.

*n.*

1. a wound or mark made when an insect or plant stings you 蜇 (刺)

e.g. The sting of a jellyfish is very painful.

(2) any sharp pain of body or mind 伤 (剧) 痛

e.g. She felt it with a dreadful sting of remorse.

His tongue has a nasty sting.

Word Study: Blunt

blunt *adj.*

(1) speaking in an honest way even if this upsets people 直率的，坦诚的

e.g. To be blunt with you: you are fired!

I suffered a blunt refusal when I called him.

(2) not sharp or pointed 不锋利的，不尖的，钝的

e.g. My pencil is a bit blunt.

*v.*  to make sth. blunt or less sharp 使钝，使迟钝

e.g. You’ll blunt the scissors if you use them to cut cards.

The drug blunted his senses.

Word Study: Comment

comment

*n.* an opinion that you express about sb. or sth. 评论，观点

e.g. Have you got any comments to make on recent developments?

The scandal provoked a lot of comments.

*v.* ( ~ on sth.) to express an opinion about sb. or sth. 评论，发表意见

e.g. Downing street has so far refused to comment on these reports.

Asked about the date of the election: the Prime Minister commented that no decision had yet been made.

Word Study: Foul

foul *n.*

( in sport) an action that is against the rules of the game (比赛中的) 犯规行为

e.g. The footballer was cautioned for a foul on an opponent.

Word Study: Offend

offend *v.*

to make sb. Angry/upset by doing or saying sth. that they think is rude, unkind, etc.使反感，冒犯

e.g. His remarks deeply offended many Scottish people.

Word Study: Derogatory

derogatory *adj.* insulting and disapproving 侮辱的，贬损的

e.g. Such conduct will be derogatory to his reputation.

derogate *v.* to make sth. seem less important or less good 贬低 (损)

e.g. Such shameful behavior will certainly derogate from his reputation.

People often derogate what they don’t understand.

Word Study: Profitable

profitable *adj.* producing a profit or a useful result 盈利的，可获利的

e.g. Its only in the last year that our business has become profitable.

Word Study: Membership

membership  *n.*

(1) all the members of a club, group, or organization 全体会员

e.g. The membership voted to change the rules about women members.

(2) being a member of a club, group, or organization 会员身份，会籍

e.g. In order to continue to take part in the clubs activities I had to renew my membership.

Word Study: Remove

remove *v.*

(1) to get rid of sth. so that it does not exist any longer 删除，去掉

e.g. Remove the old wallpaper and fill the holes in the walls.

The news removed any doubts about the company’s future.

1. ( ~ sb. from sth.) to force sb. out of an important position or dismiss them from a job免职

e.g. Congress could remove the President from office.

removable  *adj.* that can be removed or detached 可移动的，可拆卸的

e.g. This coffee maker has two removable parts.

Word Study: Pending

Pending

*prep.* while waiting for sth., or until sth. happens 在等待(某事物)之际，直至

e.g. Sales of the drug have been stopped, pending further research.

Pending his return, let us get everything ready.

*adj.* not yet decided or settled 未决定的，待解决的

e.g. Many trade disputes are pending, awaiting the outcome of the talks.

I was present at both these Cabinet meetings, and was not aware that any significant issue was still pending.

Word Study: Rip

rip *v.*

( ~ into sb.) to criticize sb. and tell them that you are very angry with them 抨击，批评

e.g. I expected him to rip into me for what I had done.

Word Study: Detention

detention *n.* a punishment in which children who have behaved badly are made to work in school for a short time in a break or after the others have gone home 课后留校的惩罚

e.g. She was always getting put in detention.

Word Study: Undeserved

undeserved *adj.* not fair or just 不恰当的，不应得的

e.g. His reputation as a Romeo is quite undeserved.

Much of the responsibility for the disaster was shifted onto him, and this was quite undeserved.

deserve *v.* to have earned sth. by good or bad actions or behaviors 应( 受, 得, 该)

e.g. About income, I think most people deserve more than they currently get.

Since you’ve been working all morning, you deserve a rest.

Word Study: Virtual

virtual *adj.*

1. made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的，非现实的

e.g. New technology has enabled development of an online“virtual library”.

Virtual visits and vacations could become commonplace.

1. being or acting as what is described, but not accepted as such in name or officially 事实上的，实际上的

e.g. Our deputy manager is the virtual head of the business.

Word Study: Extravagant

Extravagant *adj.*

(1) ( of ideas, speech or behavior) going beyond what is reasonable, usual, or necessary (指想法 、言行) 过度的，放肆的

e.g. He is seldom disappointed because he never had extravagant hopes.

People laughed at the peddlers extravagant praise of his goods.

(2) spending or costing a lot of money, especially more than is necessary or more than you can afford 奢侈的，挥霍的

e.g. The decoration has reached an extravagant degree of elaboration.

extravagance *n.* 奢侈，挥霍

e.g. His extravagance explains why he is always in debt.

**Sentence Study**

Sentence Study 1

l. **When a teacher wonders what his High school English students think of him, he simply logs on to Netware Evaluate the Teacher system, where millions of anonymous teacher critique await anyone with an unrestricted Internet connection**: When a teacher wants to know his students opinions of him, all he needs to do is to log on to Netware Evaluate the Teacher system where millions of comments can be found by anyone who has access to the Internet.

【译文】 一位教师想知道他中学英语课的学生对他有何评价时，就登录“评师网”。在那里，任何上网不受限的人都能看到有关教师的数百万匿名评论。

“where millions of anonymous teacher critiques await anyone with an unrestricted Internet connection”为非限定性定语从句，先行词是“Netware Evaluate the Teacher system”，“where”是关系副词，相当于“in/at/on + which”。

非限定性定语从句在修饰人时用 who、whom 或 whose，在修饰物时用 which，表示地点时用 where，表示时间时可以用when 引起。

e.g. A teacher, who teaches English, has to master English grammar.

The longest glacier so far discovered in China, the Karagul, which is 34 km in length, is located here.

They will fly to Kunming, where they plan to stay for two or three days, and then go on to Guilin.

We will put off the outing until next week, when we may not be so busy.

log on: to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow you to begin using it

登录，注册

e.g. You can log on to our website for further information.

log off: to exit a computer 退出，注销

e.g. The account must log off and then log on again for the change to take effect.

Sentence Study 2

1. **At the site, a smiley-faced icon with sunglasses sits next to the teacher’s name...:** At the site, this teacher finds that beside his name there is an icon in the shape of a smiling face with sunglasses…

【译文】在这个网站上，这位教师名字旁有一张带着太阳镜的笑脸……

“with sunglasses”为介词短语修饰“a smiley-faced icon”，“indicating”是现在分词作伴随状语，它的逻辑主语是“a smiley-faced icon with sunglasses”。现在分词作状语的主要用法如下：

表示时间：

e.g. Hearing the sad news, we were very much grieved.

Opening the door, I saw nobody there.

表示原因：

e.g. Not understanding its meaning, he asked the teacher to explain the word.

Having lived in Berlin for many years, he knew the city well.

表示条件：

e.g. Working hard, you are more likely to succeed.

Turning to the left, you will find the path leading to the site.

表示让步：

e.g. Despite learning a lot of words, he still cannot pass the English examination.

Although weighing almost one hundred kilos, the stone was moved by him alone.

表示结果：

e.g. Their car was caught in a traffic jam, thus causing the delay.

One by one Peter sold his bits and pieces, getting only a fraction of their worth.

表示行为方式、伴随状况或补充说明等：

e.g. They stood by the roadside, watching the parade.

She stood there, waiting for him in the rain.

Sentence Study 3

1. **He couldn’t be more flattered:** He felt extremely delighted.

【译文】他万分高兴。

Sentence Study 4

1. **The website is fundamentally a good way for us to keep tabs on what the people we work with have to say:** The website is a useful tool to get to know what the people we work with think.

【译文】这网站本质上是了解与我们打交道的人心声的一种良好途径。

keep tabs on: to watch sb./sth. carefully to check what they are doing 密切注意 (关注)

e.g. The police have been keeping tabs on Rogers since he got out of prison.

Sentence Study 5

5. **The rapid growth of the site — which boasts ratings for 887,000 public and private school teachers in four countries — is provoking a backlash:** While the site has ratings for 887,000 public and private school teachers, its fast development is causing a strong negative reaction among people.

【译文】“评师网”自夸已给4个国家的公立和私立学校的 88. 7万位教师评分，其迅速发展正激起强烈反对。

“which boasts ratings for 887,000 public and private schoolteachers in four countries”是非限定性定语从句，先行词是“the rapid growth of the site”，也是主句的主语。

Sentence Study 6

6. **And teachers, many of them stung by blunt or crass comments on the site, are crying foul:** And teachers, many of whom are offended by their students forthright and silly or offensive evaluations of them, are protesting against students rating teachers on the site.

【译文】而教师们怨声载道，其中不少人都被网站上生硬或粗鲁的评价深深伤害过。

过去分词短语“stung by blunt or crass comments on the site”作定语，修饰“many of them”。

e.g. The book written by the professor is very popular and has sold well.

Is this the magazine recommended by your father?

cry foul: If you cry foul: you claim that sb., especially an opponent or rival, has acted illegally or unfairly. 喊冤，鸣冤叫屈

e.g. Rather than welcoming these bargains, importing countries tend to cry foul and raise anti-dumping duties.

Sentence Study 7

1. **The site is “unprofessional”, writes the teacher, who says he doesn’t care whether students think his classes are dull — “bored people … are boring people”— but is of ended by “derogatory comments about my physical appearance”:** The teacher says that the site is not professional; he doesn’t mind students’ feedback that his classes are not interesting, as he thinks that the students may find the class boring because they are not interesting themselves, but does mind students’ insulting remarks concerning his appearance.

【译文】网站“不专业”，这位教师写道。他并不在乎学生认为他的课枯燥与否—— “感到无聊的人同时也是乏味的人”——但令他反感的是“对其长相的诬蔑性评价”。

“who say his classes are dull”是非限定性定语从句，先行词是 “the teacher”。 “bored people … are boring people”作为插入成分解释说明“dull”。 “boring”表示事物的特征，而“bored”表示人的心理状态和情感。

Sentence Study 8

1. **The site is profitable, which makes money from advertising and from paid membership**.

【译文】这个网站是盈利的，从广告和付费会员那儿赚钱。

Sentence Study 9

1. **Anyone can click a tiny red flag next to a comment to automatically remove it from the site pending review by a staff member**: Anyone can delete a comment through clicking the red flag next to the comment. The comment will then be checked by a site worker to decide whether it is permanently deleted or restored to the website.

【译文】任何人都可以点击评论旁边的一面小红旗，在网站工作者查看前自动删除该评论。

Sentence Study 10

1. **In some cases, students may rip into teachers who gave them detentions, he says, “but most of the comments are not bad at all”:** In some cases, students may criticize their teachers who punished them by making them work in school for a short time in a break or after others have gone home, “but most of the comments are appropriate,” he says.

【译文】 有时，学生或许会猛烈抨击罚他们留校的教师，他说，“但绝大多数评论根本无不当之处”。

Sentence Study 11

11. **I think it would be an occasion for teachers to do some soul-searching and make some change or improvement:** I think the website may prompt teachers to do some self-reflection, or to change and improve their teaching.

【译文】我认为它能给教师提供一个反省、改变或提升的机会。

soul-searching *n.* careful examination of your thoughts and feelings because you are very worried about whether or not it is right to do sth. 深刻反省，自省

e.g. After much soul-searching, I decided to resign.

We should do some honest soul-searching and learn the lessons from the current outbreak.

Sentence Study 12

12. **It’s hard to imagine how it could, considering the site’s reliance on anonymity, says the academic dean of a school, who complains of both “undeserved character assassination” and “undeserved beautification” on the site:** It’s difficult to imagine how it could, given the fact that the website depends on not giving the name of users, says the academic dean of a school, who complains about the unreasonable evaluations, both derogatory and flattering, on the site.

【译文】一位中学的教务长说，考虑到“评师网”依赖的都是匿名评价，很难想象它如何能够做到这一点。他抱怨说这个网站上同时存在着“无理的人格诋毁”和“不当的美化”。

Sentence Study 13

1. **I’ve often thought what fun it would be to create several virtual selves and rate myself with extravagant praise:** I’ve often thought that it would be fun to create several “selves”on the website and then evaluate my own teaching with very high praise.

【译文】我常想，创造几个虚拟自我，用溢美之词去评价自己会多么有意思啊。

**Structure Study**

**Structure: Fill in blanks.**

**Directions: The text can be divided into four parts. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the text to complete the main idea of each part.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parts** | **Paragraphs** | **Main Ideas** |
| Part I | Paras. 1—3 | The information on the Netware Evaluate the Teacher system indicates that the teacher who teaches in a high school is l) **popular** among students and he holds a 2) **positive** attitude toward the website. |
| Part II | Paras. 4—5 | some teachers do not like the site: for instance: a physical education teacher considers the website 3) **unprofessional** and he is offended by 4) **derogatory** **comments** about his physical appearance. |
| Part III | Paras. 6—10 | Founders of the website think that the website gives students a chance to 5) **compliment** their favorite teachers and a forum for 6) **critical evaluations**. |
| Part IV | Paras. 11—16 | More views about the site are stated:7) **a ninth-grader and an English teacher who teach at a technical high school** have positive attitudes: 8 ) **the academic dean of a school** has a negative attitude. |

**Directions: Choose the best answer to each question.**

1) According to the authors understanding, what is the view of the teacher who teaches in a high school on the site?

A) It is especially popular.

**B) It is a good way for teachers to know what students say about them.**

C) It is a good way for teachers to separate themselves from the people around them.

D) It is a good way for students to know they are considered popular.

2) What is the physical education teachers attitude toward the site?

A) Indifferent. **B) Negative.**

C) Positive. D) Enthusiastic.

3) What does the ninth-grader think of the site?

A) Students can decide which teacher to choose from according to the ratings.

B) Teachers can gradually improve their teaching and get to know how well they are teaching.

C) It provides a chance for teachers to do some soul-searching and make some change or improvement.

**D) Both A and B.**

4) What does the word “business” refer to in the last sentence “Teachers themselves are in the business of rating students”?

A) Buying and selling. B) Shopping.

**C) Work.** D) Enterprise.

5) What is the message the author intends to convey?

**A) Students rating teachers is a controversial issue.**

B) That students grading their teachers is not reasonable.

C) Teachers should not insulate themselves from the people around them.

D) The site is a good way for students to compliment their favorite teachers.

**Key to Exercises — Vocabulary**

1. insulate 2) virtual 3) foul 4) complimented 5) provoked

6) evaluation 7) anonymous 8) flattered 9) boasts 10) offended

**2.**

1. He was too eager to ask how Zen had found out about the anonymous phone call.
2. Students should not insulate themselves from the people around them.

3) These sales figures are a good indication of another profitable year.

4)The coach’s comments about his performance were very blunt after the team lost.

5) It is a good way for teachers to keep tabs on what their students are doing.

6) Each user has a unique username and a password which must be used in order to log on to the network.

7)This report says more or less the same thing as the previous one.

8) The study program concentrates more on group work and places less reliance on lectures.

**Key to Exercises — Structure**

**1.**

1. He spoke proudly of his part in the game, without mentioning **what his teammates had done** (他的队友所做的一切) .
2. The teacher wonders **what his students think of his English class** (他的学生对他的英语课有何评价) .
3. It is what you do rather than **what you say** (所说的一切) that matters.
4. (医生真正所怀疑的) **What the doctors really doubt** is whether my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
5. Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is **what worries the public** (是公众所担心的) .
6. Hearing the news, they all jumped for joy. / They all jumped for joy on hearing the news.
7. Using what you know of word stems and word formation, you can make a guess at the meaning of a new word.
8. The students went out of the classroom, laughing and talking.
9. Walking slowly across the grass, he aimed the gun at the lion and fired.
10. Having eaten his dinner, the boy rushed out.

**Key to Exercises — Comprehension**

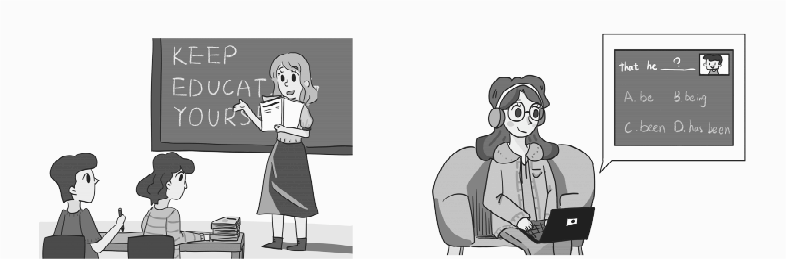
1) witnessed 2) supervisors 3) peers 4) specifically 5) mature  
6) inexperienced 7) assigns 8) easiness 9) appeal 10) valid

**Key to Exercises — Translation**

It is a long standing tradition in China that people lay much stress on education and show high respect for teachers. Since ancient times, the Chinese nation has put education in a very important position. All social classes will try by every means to have their children go to school to receive education, even though they are not rich. The status of the teacher relies on the importance attached to education. In ancient China, there were many sayings about respecting teachers. Respect for teachers can be seen in all aspects of social life. The teacher could be excused from etiquette when meeting the emperor, but officials should bow down when meeting teachers. Nowadays, China has set September l0th each year as Teachers’ Day in order to compliment them.

**After-reading Activity 1: Talk about Pictures**

**Directions: Education is the key to success, and school is commonly believed a place where people go to get it. But with the progress of technology, the Internet has become a powerful meas of studying.Talk about the pictures below and use the following table to share your reflections with your classmates.**

****

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***E-learning v.s. Traditional Schools*** | | | |
| E-learning | Advantages | It provides a large amount of learning material that is accessible for students online anytime.  It saves money and time.  It is convenient because the physical restrictions in conventional education such as space and time limitations do not exist. | |
| Disadvantages |  | It lacks face-to-face communication.  Students are isolated. |
| Traditional Schools | Advantages | It offers a community environment.  Students can learn plenty of elements that can’t be found in books and on the Internet, such as how to become a warm and sweet person. | |
| Disadvantages |  | The costs of land, buildings and wages for teachers are continuously increasing and that makes conventional education more expensive than online education.  There exists physical restrictions. |

**After-reading Activity 3: The Goal of Education**

**Directions: The word “education” takes it roots from the Latin word “educare” which means “to bring out".What is to be brought out? What is the goal of education? Work in groups of five and discuss the goal of education.**

**Additional Materials**

**Activity One**

**Directions: The best teachers leave their mark on us long after we’ve left the classroom.Who is your favorite teacher? What are the qualities making him/her your favorite? Share the story of you and your teacher with your classmates.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***My favorite teachers:*** |  |
| ***His/Her special qualities:*** |  |
| ***An unforgettable moment between us:*** |  |

**Tips:**

Qualities: well-informed, knowledgeable, humorous, professionally-trained, enthusiastic, articulate, patient, modest, impartial …

**Activity Two**

**Directions: Rating teachers online anonymously has aroused a fierce discussion among teachers ad students. What, in your opinion, are the benefits and problems?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Rating teachers online*** | |
| ***Benefits*** | ***Problems*** |
|  |  |

**Tips:**

Benefits: It gives students a chance to write down feedback;

It provides teachers with new insights into their teaching;

It improves communication between teachers and students;

It promotes the relationship between teachers and students...

Problems: It may cause the potential for subjective and immature criticism;

It may cause the disclosure of teachers’ personal information (like photos, home addresses, ...);

It puts unnecessary pressure on teachers;

It increases the likelihood of unnecessary competition among teachers...

**Background Information**

**Netware Evaluate the Teacher system**

Netware Evaluate the Teacher system is the Internet's largest collection of high school teacher ratings with over l,000,000 teachers evaluated. And it is also the premier online destination for students and parents to connect and share reviews and ratings of middle and high school teachers. with thousands of new ratings. Daily users can enjoy new teacher reviews from many countries.

1. **Rating Rules**

By using this site students agree to rate and comment ONLY on teachers, administrators (principals, vice principals), counselors or other school professionals who affect students’ education. Students may rate each teacher (or other professional) only once. They are required not to state something as a fact if it is a personal opinion, and to try to provide an insight into what is happening in the classroom.

1. **Rating Categories for students**

Here are descriptions of this site's ratings categories for students:

**Easiness** — This is definitely the most controversial of the three rating categories, which is why it is NOT included in the “Overall Quality” rating. when rating a teacher’s easiness, students are asked “ How easy are the classes that this teacher teaches? Is it possible to get an A without too much work?”

**Helpfulness** — This category rates the teacher’s helpfulness and approachability. Are teachers approachable and nice? Are they rude, arrogant, or just plain mean? Are they willing to help you after class?

**Clarity** — This is the most important of the three categories, at least to most people. How well do teachers convey the class topics? Are they clear in their presentations? Are they organized and do they use class time effectively?

**Overall Quality** — The overall quality rating is the average of a teacher’s Helpfulness and Clarity ratings, and determines the type of “smiley face” that the teacher receives. Due to popular demand, a teacher’s Easiness rating is NOT used when computing the Overall Quality rating, since an Easiness of 5 may actually mean the teacher is too easy.