

In a quiet town, there was a boy who carried a wooden chair everywhere he went. To school. To the park. Even down **narrow** 狭窄 streets.

The chair was not small. It was heavy and **awkward** 尴尬. People often **stared (stare)** 盯着看. Some laughed.

“Why do you carry that thing?” a girl once asked.

The boy simply **replied (reply)** 回复, “I might need it.”

Days passed. Then months.

The boy **continued** 继续 walking through the town with the chair on his back. He moved slowly, but he never left it behind.

One afternoon, a terrible storm arrived without warning. Rain **poured** 倾倒在 down. Winds howled through the streets.

People ran in **panic** 恐惧症, **searching** 寻找 for shelter. But the bus stop roof **collapsed (collapse)** 倒塌 and *benches were swept away*.

The boy quietly placed his chair on the ground and **sat beneath** 坐在下边 a tree. Soon, others gathered around him, tired and **soaked** 浑身湿透.

An old man **leaned against** 靠在 the chair’s back. A child sat beside the boy.

No one laughed anymore.

When the storm finally passed, the girl from before **approached** 接触, 在这里可以是走过去 him.

“Did you know the storm would come?” she asked.

The boy shook his head.

“Then why bring the chair every day?”

He thought for a moment.

“Because,” he said softly,

“Some things only look **unnecessary** 没用 until the day they become important.”

学会的道理:有的东西看上去没有用实际上有用
不要嘲笑别人
提前为以后做准备是好事

(每个东西都有自己的价值value

每个人的坚持都可能有自己的道理meaning

提前准备prepare可以帮助人们应对关键时刻critical moment)

主要是叙事

What happened

Cause, Process, Result, Who, When, Where

What does it mean

学会的道理 – 利益

Honesty:诚实, 诚信

Honesty is not always easy, but it builds trust that lasts.

At that moment, I chose honesty over comfort.

Honesty often requires courage.

Friendship:友谊

Kindness:善良

Courage:勇气

Patience:耐心

Patience teaches us that growth takes time.

Trust:信任

Perseverance:坚持不懈

Success often hides behind perseverance.

What seemed like failure became a lesson in perseverance.

My bed had a secret

Beginning + (Cause) 2-3

Process 5-7

Result + Meaning(1) 3-4

讲解作文的不足和好的地方

学术性写作

– 阅读课 单词的词汇量

- 1, 读一篇演讲或事件文章, 分析作者目的
- 2, 读一篇各种类型文章, 分析作者的修辞手法
- 3, 读一篇议论文, 分析作者的论点
- 4, 读好几篇科学类文章, 建立自己的论点