

# 榆 林 学 院

## 教 案

课程名称：《高级英语》

系级班：翻译18本1

任课教师：李冬艳

2020-2021 学年度 第 1

学期



- 说明：1、教师每次授课前都应根据教案或讲义认真写出提要（教学设计）
- 2、教案提要内容应和教学进度表中的进度计划保持一致。
- 3、每学期结束时，教师都要将该学期所讲授课程的教案提要交给教研室主任检查签字，最后交系办，归入教师业务档案。

## 教 学 进 度 表

课程总学时数144 本学期总学时数72 本学期上课周数18 平均周学时数4

讲课\_\_\_\_\_ 课堂讨论\_\_\_\_\_ 实验、实习\_\_\_\_\_ 机动\_\_\_\_\_

本课教学目的和要求： The course of Advanced English is intended for learners to further enhance their integrated skills (including reading, speaking, writing, translating and listening), get more cultural information of English-speaking countries, get themselves to be familiar with as many genres (types of writing) as possible, grasp more language points, learn to use various rhetorical devices, appreciate different writing styles and skills, and take in more language knowledge.

周 次	章 节 内 容
1	Lesson One Face to Face with Hurricane Camille
2	Lesson One Face to Face with Hurricane Camille
3	Lesson One Face to Face with Hurricane Camille
4	Lesson Two Hiroshima --- the "Liveliest City" in Japan
5	Lesson Two Hiroshima --- the "Liveliest City" in Japan
6	Lesson Two Hiroshima --- the "Liveliest City" in Japan
7	Lesson Three Blackmail
8	Lesson Three Blackmail
9	Lesson Three Blackmail
10	Lesson Four The Trial That Rocked the World
11	Lesson Four The Trial That Rocked the World
12	Lesson Four The Trial That Rocked the World

13	Lesson Six Mark Twain --- Mirror of America
14	Lesson Six Mark Twain --- Mirror of America
15	Lesson Six Mark Twain --- Mirror of America
16	Lesson Fourteen Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R
17	Lesson Fourteen Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R
18	Lesson Fourteen Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R
19	Revision
20	Final Examination

**Lesson One**  
**Face to Face with Hurricane Camille**  
**迎战飓风卡米尔**

本课整体模块内容:

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习课文相关问题,旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉课文相关背景知识,旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、。4.2)

**III. Writing style** (学习并欣赏英语常用写作题材---记叙文,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)

**IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析,培养学生的写作构思能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文,让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点,掌握更多英语语言知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用,培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

**X. Exercises P.14-19** (教材中 14-19 页的练习题,旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.17-19** (作业布置,检测所学内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

本课分模块具体内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3）

1. What is a hurricane?
2. What's the difference between a hurricane and a typhoon?
3. Do you know the terms like cyclone, tornado, waterspout, twister, breeze, gale, zephyr, monsoon, dry monsoon, and wet monsoon?
4. Can you name the four commonly used genres (types of literature)? Explain them briefly.
5. What genre (type of literature) does this passage belong to?
6. What does the passage describe? (What's the main idea of the passage?)
7. What does the passage focus on? Action or character?
8. Who is the hero of the story?
9. What's the theme of the story?
10. How many parts can the text be divided into?

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

1. Joseph P. Blank

The writer published "Face to Face with Hurricane Camille" in the Reader's Digest in March 1970.

2. Hurricane

Hurricane is a term for a tropical storm in which winds attain speeds greater than 75 miles (121 kilometers) per hour. The term is often restricted to those storms occurring over the North Atlantic Ocean. Incipient hurricanes usually form over the tropical North Atlantic Ocean and mature as they drift westward. Hurricanes also occasionally form off the west coast of Mexico and move northeastward from that area. An average of 3.5 tropical storms per year eventually mature into hurricanes along the east coast of North America, usually over the Caribbean Sea or Gulf of Mexico.

Similar storms occurring over the West Pacific Ocean and China Seas are called typhoons and those over the Indian Ocean are called tropical cyclones. Hurricanes are given girls' names and typhoons are given serial numbers. The National Weather Service of the United States has used girls' names to identify hurricanes in the Atlantic,

Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico since 1953 and the names were given in alphabetical order. A semi-permanent list of 10 sets of names in alphabetic order was established in 1971. This practice of giving girls' names to hurricanes changed recently. In 1980 a hurricane was given a man's name and was called Hurricane David. Hurricane season begins June 1 and ends November 30.

In fact, there are many words for a violent tropical storm. When it occurs over the North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, it is called a hurricane. However, when it occurs over the West Pacific Ocean and China Seas, it is called a typhoon; and when it occurs over the Indian Ocean, it is called a tropical cyclone. In the United States hurricanes are named alphabetically and given the names of people like Hurricane Alice, Hurricane Betsy, Hurricane Camille, and so on; whereas in China typhoons are given serial numbers like Typhoon No. 1, Typhoon No. 2 and so on.

### 3. Hurricane Betsy

Hurricane Betsy was a huge storm. It lashed Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana in 1965 from September 7 - 10, causing the death of 74 people.

### 4. Hurricane Camille

Hurricane Camille occurred in 1969. It is said to be the worst storm ever to hit mainland United States. With winds in excess of 200 mph and tides over 20 feet, the storm lashed Mississippi and Louisiana for two days from August 17 to 18. The death added up to 258. Many houses and buildings were destroyed. Lots of cattle and animals were killed. Many people became homeless.

5. Different kinds of terms for storms: Hurricane (飓风), typhoon (台风), cyclone (旋风), tornado (龙卷风), waterspout (海上龙卷风), twister (陆地龙卷风), breeze (微风), gale (大风), zephyr (西风), monsoon (季风), dry monsoon (冬季季风), and wet monsoon (夏季季风)

### 6. The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is a protestant religious body devoted to the conversion of, and social work among the poor, and characterized by use of military titles, uniforms, etc. It was founded in 1878 by William Booth in London, with the assistance of his wife Catherine Booth. The organization has established branches in more than 75 countries throughout the world, with the international headquarters in London. The army operates hospitals, community centers, alcoholic and drug rehabilitation programs, emergency and disaster services, social work centers and recreation facilities. Support of the vast undertakings in all parts of the world depends upon voluntary contributions and profits

form the sale of publications.

#### 7. Red Cross

Red Cross is an international organization concerned with the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of public health. It was founded in 1864. Today there are national Red Cross societies in over 100 countries, each a self-governing organization, and two international groups with headquarters in Geneva: the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The blanket agency for all Red Cross groups is known as the International Red Cross.

#### 8. Gulfport (海港湾)

Gulfport lies in Harrison county, southeastern Mississippi. It is a port of entry on the Mississippi Sound (海湾) and the Gulf of Mexico.

#### 9. Las Vegas (拉斯韦加斯)

Las Vegas city is the seat of Clark county, southeastern Nevada. Mormons (摩门教徒) from Utah were the first settlers (1855). Its growth was stimulated by legalized gambling (1931). Las Vegas is famous as a unique year-round desert resort (度假胜地), with luxury hotels, casinos, and nightclubs featuring gambling and exotic entertainment. Gambling was legalized in Nevada in 1931, and from the late 1940s Las Vegas began to earn a reputation as a popular tourist destination.

#### 10. Magna Products (马格纳公司)

Magna Products is the name of the firm owned by John Koshak. It designed and developed educational toys and supplies.

#### 11. National Guard (国民警卫队)

National Guard is the organized militia forces of the individual states in the U.S. It is a component of the Army of the U.S. when called into active Federal service. (美国各州所属的一种民兵组织, 战时由联邦编入正式军。)

#### 12. Civil Defence (民防队)

It was organized as a defense of the population against enemy actions in time of war. The principal U.S. civil defense agency was established in 1950 and in 1961 civil defense functions were transferred to the Defense Department (国防部) .

#### 13. Seabees (修建营)

Seabees refers to members of the construction battalions of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy (美国海军工程兵修建营) that builds harbor facilities, airfields, etc. Seabees stands for CB, short for Construction Battalion.

**III. Writing style** (学习并欣赏英语常用写作题材---记叙文, 对标本专业人才培养

#### 方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)

The text is a piece of narration, which is organized as follows: introduction, development, climax and conclusion. The first 6 paragraphs are introductory paragraphs, giving the time, place, characters, and background of the conflict – man versus hurricanes. The writer then describes how the Koshaks and their friends struggled against each onslaught of the hurricane in a chronological order from Paragraph 7 to Paragraph 26. The story reaches its climax in Paragraph 27 and from there on the story moves rapidly to its conclusion. In the last paragraph the writer states his theme in the reflection of Grandmother Koshak: “We lost practically all our possessions, but the family came through it. When I think of that, I realize we lost nothing important.”

Lexically, in order to embody the ferocity of the hurricane, the writer makes effective use of verbs, such as lash, pummel, demolish, lap, swipe, skim, snap, smash, slashing, etc. Syntactically, the writer uses many elliptical and short simple sentences to heighten tension and help create a sense of danger and urgency. John Koshak’s urgent orders – “Back to the house!” “Count the children! Count nine!” “Everybody on the stairs!” – are good examples. Rhetorically, the writer employs several rhetorical devices including simile, metaphor and personification to enhance the vividness of the language.

The writer portrays the characters in a heroic and appreciative way. Confronted with the formidable hurricane, the characters show firm determination and utmost courage to fight against the natural disaster. Their mutual encouragement signifies the humanistic greatness, which the writer mainly strives for in the story. For example, the adults always put the children in the first place; Charlie, John’s close friend, takes responsibility for the neighbour mother and her two children; grandparents gently express deep love to each other. After they survive, their faith in life and optimism lead them to start all over in rebuilding their home. All of them know that nothing is more important than human lives, which is the theme or the purpose behind the story.

#### **IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析, 培养学生写作构思能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

Part one (Para. 1- Para.6): Introduction (This is the introductory part, giving the time, place and background of the conflict – man versus hurricanes. It also introduces the characters in the story, and how they prepared for the coming hurricane.)

Part two (Para. 7- Para.26): Development (In this part, the writer builds up and sustains the suspense in the story by describing in detail and vividly the incidents showing how



the Koshaks and their friends struggled against each onslaught of the hurricane. The writer describes these actions in the order of their occurrence. This natural time sequence of chronological order holds the story together.)

Part three (Para. 27): Climax (The story reaches its climax in paragraph 27.)

Part four (Para. 28- Para.39): Conclusion (From Paragraph 27 on, the story moves rapidly to its conclusion. People courageously deal with what happened to them. In the last paragraph, the writer states his theme: human life is more important than material possessions.)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

### **Part 1: Introduction**

#### 1. **(come)face to face (with sb./sth.):**

meet and look directly at; confront one another ;

e.g.(1) The boxer **came face to face with** his opponent in the street.

(2)They **came face to face with** the enemy when they retreated from the village.

#### 2. Camille **lashed** northwestward:

**lash:**v. strike violently with great force

e.g.(1) The rain was **lashing** (against) the windows.

雨击打着窗子。

(2)He **lashed** the horse across the back with his whip.

他用鞭子抽打马背。

#### 3. It was certain to **pummel** Gulfport.

1) **pummel:** beat repeatedly

e.g. (1) The thief was pushed and **pummeled** by an angry crowd.

愤怒的人群推搡并痛打小偷

(2) The thief was caught stealing a wallet, and was given a good **pummeling**.

2) **Gulfport:** seaport in S. Miss.

#### 4. **The coastal communities:**

- towns and cities along the coast

#### 5. **reluctant:** adj. unwilling

e.g. (1) She seemed **reluctant** to join in the discussion.

她似乎不愿意参加讨论。

(2) He was **reluctant** to leave.

他恋恋不舍地离开。

6.... try to **reason out** the best course of action:

1) **reason out**: think out

2) **course of action**: way of doing things 行动路线

7. **consult** sb.: ask sb. for help

e.g. **consult** dictionary: turn to dictionary

**Consultant**: n. a person who gives specialist professional advice to others

**CPPCC**: Chinese People's Political Consultant Conference 中国人民政治协商会议

**NPC**: National People's Congress 人大

**CPC**: Communist Party of China 中国共产党

8. All of **Magna Products' correspondence, engineering drawings...**

1) Magna Products: the name of his firm 玛格纳公司

2) correspondence: letters 信函

3) engineering drawings: 工程绘图

9. Hurricane Betsy had **demolished** his former home:

**demolish**: destroy

10. Koshak had moved his family to **a motel**:

**motel**: a blending word (混合词), formed by combining parts of mo(torist) + (ho)tel;

• more examples:

• **brunch**: breakfast-lunch;

• **smog**: smoke-fog

• **digicam**: digital-camera

• **sitcom**: situational comedy

• **Chinglish**: Chinese English

• **netizen**: network citizen

• **Dink**: double income, no kids

• **11. We are elevated 23 feet: We are 23 feet above sea level.**

**elevate**: lift up; (here) above sea level

• **elevator**: lift 电梯

• **elevated railway** 高架铁路

12. We're **a good** 250 yards from the sea:

• **a good**: at least

• e.g. 1) We waited **a good** six hours.

• 2) The meeting lasted **a good** four hours.

**13. We can batten down and ride it out:**

- 1) **batten down**: (lit.) fasten with battens 用板条固定;
- e.g. There's a storm coming, so let's **batten down** the hatches.
- 暴风雨就要来了, 让我们把舱口都封住。
- (here, fig.) prepare for the coming difficulties
- comparing the house in a hurricane to a ship fighting a storm at sea
- The figure of speech: metaphor
- 2) **ride it out: face it**
- 3) Paraphrase:

We can prepare for the coming difficulty like what you do on the deck and face it.

**14. The men methodically prepared for the hurricane:**

- **methodically**: adv. systematically/ in a systematic way/ orderly way
- e.g. The men prepared for the hurricane in a systematic and orderly manner.

**15. water main: n.**

- a principal pipe or line in a distributing system for water, gas, electricity, etc.
- e.g. The **water main** in the street burst.
- 街上的自来水管破裂了。

**16. ...gray clouds scudded in from the Gulf on the rising wind.**

- 1) **scud**: v. go straight and fast
- e.g.(1)The clouds **scudded** across the sky.
- 云从天空中疾驰而过。
- (2) Birds **scud** across the lake surface.
- 鸟儿迅速掠过湖面。

2) Paraphrase: Gray clouds were driven inland from the Gulf by the wind that was getting stronger and stronger.

3) Translation:

乌云随着声势愈来愈猛的飓风从海湾上空席卷而来

**17. Vietnam War: 越战 (1961-1975)**

- Vietnam War is a nightmare that can never go for Americans.
- 越战, 美国人永远挥之不去的噩梦。

**Part 2: Development**

**18. Wind and rain now whipped the house:**

- **whip**: v. beat/lash sth. as if with a whip;
- The figure of speech: metaphor

- Paraphrase: Strong wind and rain was lashing the house as if with a whip.
19. ...**concerned about** glass flying from **storm-shattered panes**.
- 1) **concerned about: worried about**
  - 2) **storm-shattered panes:** panes of a window shattered by the storm
20. **seemingly:** adv. apparently;
- e.g. 1) **Seemingly**, he is right, but actually, he is misleading us.
- 2) In spite of his **seeming** friendship, he gave me no help.
21. **French doors** (American English):
- **French windows** (British English)
  - 落地窗
22. **disintegrate:** v. **break into pieces;** separate into parts or fragments;
- e.g. The whole plane just **disintegrated** in mid-air.
23. A **blast** of water hit the house:
- blast:** n. a gust of wind; strong rush of air 一股水, 一阵风
- e.g. **A blast of** wind blew the windows and the door open.  
一阵风把窗子和门都吹开了。
24. **fling (flung-flung):** v. throw violently, hurl, cast
- e.g. Spectators flung bottles and cans at the referee.  
观众们将瓶子和易拉罐扔向裁判。
- fling a stone at sb.** 向某人投掷石块  
**fling sb. into a prison** 把某人投入监狱
25. The generator was **doused**.
- douse** (also dowse): v. **put sth. into liquid; extinguish**  
(Here) put in water
- e.g. The explorer's torch was **doused** time and time again by the heavy rain.  
大雨把探测者的火把一次又一次地浇灭。
26. The cars wouldn't start; the electrical systems had been **killed by water**.  
点火系统被水浸泡坏了。
27. As they **scrambled** back:
- **scramble:** v. climb or crawl with the hands and feet  
e.g. The children **scrambled** up the side of a cliff.  
孩子们爬上了悬崖的峭壁。
28. **Frightened, breathless and wet**, the group settled on the stairs!
- They were frightened, out of breath and wet...

- **Translation:** 惊恐不已, 气喘吁吁, 浑身湿透, 他们躲到楼梯的台阶上。
29. ... by two **interior** walls.
- **interior:** adj. inside
  - **interior** factors: 内因;
  - **interior** affairs: 内政 (opposite of exterior)
30. She peered nervously at her **litter**:
- **litter:** n. **all the newly-born young ones of an animal** 一窝
  - e.g. a litter of cats/puppies 一窝猫/狗
31. The house **shuddered**.
- **shudder:** v. shake or tremble suddenly and violently
  - e.g. He **shuddered** when he saw the dead man.
32. The mother was **on the verge of** panic.
- **on the verge of:** almost in
  - =on the edge of
  - =on the brink of
  - e.g.:(1)The country is **on the verge of** disaster.
  - (2)The child was **on the verge of** tears.
33. **It's bound to end soon.**
- **be bound to do sth. : be destined to do sth.**
  - **be bound** for sth./ a place
  - e.g. **The train is bound for Xi'an.**
34. **...water lapped at the steps.**
- **1) lap: v. move or strike** gently with a light, splashing sound of waves, etc. (海浪) 轻轻拍打
  - e.g. The sea **lapped** against the rocks.
  - 海水拍打着礁石。
- 35... felt **a crushing guilt: a strong sense of guilt**
36. He had **underestimated** the **ferocity** of Camille:
- **1) estimate: v. judge sth. without calculating it exactly**
  - **underestimate: v. think sth. smaller than it really is**
  - **overestimate: v.**
  - **2) ferocity: n. fierceness,**
  - **destructive force;**
  - **ferocious: adj. fierce**

37. "Get us through **this mess**, will you ":

- this **mess** : this **difficulty**

38....the hurricane, in one mighty **swipe, lifte**d the entire roof off the house and **skimmed** it 40 feet through the air.

- 1) **swipe**: v. **hit hard**; n. **a hard blow**
- 2) **skim**: v. (**skimmed- skimmed**) **throw-threw-thrown**
- The figure of speech: personification

39. One wall began **crumbling** on the **marooned group**.

- 1) **crumble**: v. **collapse, fall**
- 2) **maroon**: v. **put sb. on a desert island, and abandon him there; leave abandoned, isolated or hopeless**
- 3) **marooned group**: **a group of people who were hopeless and isolated by the storm**

40. **grade...as...:** 给.....定级为.....

**grade**: arrange sth. according to their quality or rank

- e.g. These apples have been graded according to size and quality.
- 这些苹果已经按照大小和质量分了等级。

41. In its concentrated **breadth** of some 70 miles ...

- 1) **breadth**: width, the distance from one side of sth. to the other 宽度
- **escape by a hair's breadth** 幸免于难
- **to a hair's breadth**: very exact
- 2) It was concentrated within a width of about 70 miles...

42. ...it **devastated** everything **in its swath**:

- 1) **devastate**: v. **destroy, ruin; make desolate**
- e.g. The bomb devastated the city.
- 2) **in its swath**: on its way (or where it passed)

43. The hurricane tore three large cargo ships from their **moorings** and **beached** them.

- 1) **mooring**: n. the ropes, chains, anchors, etc. used to moor a ship or boat
- 系船设施
- 2) Translation: 飓风把三艘大货船刮离泊位, **推上海岸**

44.... as the winds **snapped** them:

- **snap**: v. **break suddenly**, esp. with a sharp, cracking sound
- e.g. **snap off** a twig 折断树枝

45. **virtually**: adv. almost; really

46. .. from their **spectacular** vantage:

a **vantage point**: a place from which one has a good view of sth.

- 良好的观望地点/有利的地势
- **spectacular**: adj. very impressive 壮丽的, spectacular scenery
- The figure of speech: transferred epithet
- Transferred epithet is, as its name implies, a figure of speech where an epithet (an adjective or descriptive phrase) is transferred from the noun it should rightly modify to another noun to which it does not really belong.
- e.g. angry hair; sleepless night; purposeless days; frenzied rush;
- Happy 2020!

47. 26 people **perished**.

- **perish** : v. die; be killed; be destroyed
- e.g. Hundreds of people perished in the earthquake.
- Saying: Publish, or perish. (名言: 不出版, 便完蛋。)

48. The children **huddled** in the **slashing rain** within the circle of adults:

- 1) **huddle**: v. crowd close together
- 2) **slashing rain**: whipping rain
- 3) **Translation**: 在倾盆大雨中,孩子们蜷缩在一起,大人们把他们团团围住。

50. **She carried on alone for a few bars; then her voice trailed away**:

- 1) **She carried on alone for a few bars**: She sang a few words alone
- 2) **trail away**: grow gradually weaker/dimmer
- 2) **Paraphrase**:
- She sang a few words alone and then her voice grew dimmer and stopped.

51. **sanctuary**: n. sacred place, where, in former times, a person running away from the law was secure; 庇护所, 避难所

- e.g. The U.S.A. has always been a sanctuary of political refugees from many parts of the world.
- 美国一直是世界许多国家政治难民的避难所。

52. **Shivering from** the wind and rain and fear, **clutching** ..., she thought, ...

- 1) **Shivering from**: Shaking because of....,
- 2) **clutching**: holding tightly
- 3) **Translation**:
- 由于风雨和恐惧, 她抱紧俩孩子, 心想, .....

53. Pop Koshak **raged** silently, **frustrated at not being able to** do anything to fight

Camille:

- **1) rage:** v. show violent anger
- e.g. The raging sea was lulled.
- 翻腾的海浪平息了。
- **2) frustrated at not being able to ...:**
- annoyed and disappointed because he was not able to....
- 3) Paraphrase:
- He was furious, but kept silent. He felt annoyed and disappointed because he was not able to...
- 4) Translation:
- 父亲柯夏克心里窝着一团火。他感到沮丧，因为面对飓风卡米尔他束手无策。

54. **extinguish**: put out

- to extinguish fire 灭火
- fire extinguisher 灭火器

55. **make it a lean-to**

- lean-to: protection

56. **prop sth. up**: v. support sth., hold sth. up

- e.g. 1) The mailman propped his bicycle up against the wall and put the mail into the mailbox.
- 2) We can prop it up with heads and shoulders.

### **Part Three: Climax**

57. ...the wind slightly **diminished**:

- diminish: v. become weak

58. ...water began **receding**: ...water began moving back

- e.g. 1) the tide receded/ebbed. 潮水退了。
- 2) Memories of childhood are gradually receding.
- 童年的事渐渐记不清了。

### **Part Four: Conclusion**

59. **be strewed with**: be filled with

60. **National Guard and civil-defense units**: 国民警卫队和民防队

- Salvation Army: 救世军 (see Note 12)
- canteen trucks: 流动餐车

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力，对标本专业人才培养)



养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

This text describes the heroic struggle of the Koshaks and their friends against the forces of a devastating hurricane. Unwilling to abandon their home, the Koshaks had made full preparations for the hurricane. However, they had underestimated the ferocity of Hurricane Camille. The overwhelming wind and rain whipped the house so that it was on the verge of disintegration. The Koshaks and their friends tried to quit the house, but unfortunately failed because of the doused car. They scrambled back, terrified and bewildered. Plunged in a desperate situation, they attempted to support each other with verbal comforts or prayers to God. With the entire roof lifted off, the staircase breaking apart, and the walls toppling, the Koshaks found no room sanctuary and prepared a door for the nine children. Luckily the main thrust of Camille had passed and the Koshaks and their friends survived. Organizations within the country had come to the aid of the devastated coast and the inhabitants there quickly reorganized their lives. Though the hurricane had deprived the Koshaks of all their material possessions, the family came through it, which was the most significant thing for them.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

1. Radio and television warnings had sounded throughout that Sunday, last August 17, as Camille lashed northwestward across the Gulf of Mexico:
  - Radio and television had broadcast warnings of potential danger that Sunday, last August 17, as Camille struck northwestward across the Gulf of Mexico.
2. Nearly 150,000 people fled inland to safer ground:
  - Nearly 150,000 people ran away to the interior of the country where they would be safer.
3. We are elevated 23 feet:
  - We are 23 feet above sea level.
4. The place has been here since 1915, and no hurricane has ever bothered it:
  - The house has been here since 1915, and no hurricane has ever caused any damage to it.
5. We can batten down and ride it out:
  - We can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage.
6. The men methodically prepared for the hurricane:
  - The men made all the necessary preparations to fight the hurricane in a systematic

and orderly manner.

7. Gray clouds scudded in from the Gulf on the rising wind:

- Gray clouds were driven inland from the Gulf by the wind that was getting stronger and stronger.

8. Wind and rain now whipped the house:

- Strong wind and rain was lashing the house as if with a whip.

9. The generator was doused, and the lights went out:

- Water got into the generator and put it out. It stopped producing electricity so the lights also went out.

10. Everybody out the back door to the cars:

- Everybody go out through the back door and run to the cars.

11. The electrical systems had been killed by water:

- The electrical systems in the car had been put out by water.

12. Water inched its way up the steps:

- Water rose on the steps of the staircase inch by inch.

13. John watched the water lap at the steps, and felt a crushing guilt:

- As John watched the water inch its way up the steps, he felt a strong sense of guilt because he blamed himself for endangering the whole family by deciding not to flee inland.

14. Get us through this mess, will You?

- Oh, God, please help us to get through this storm safely.

15. In its concentrated breadth of some 70 miles it shot out winds of nearly 200 m.p.h.:

- The hurricane was concentrated within a breadth of about 70 miles and in this area the hurricane threw out winds that reached nearly 200 m.p.h.

16. Along the Gulf Coast it devastated everything in its swath:

- Along the Gulf Coast it destroyed everything in its path.

17. It tore three large cargo ships from their moorings and beached them:

- Three large cargo ships were torn free from the cables and anchors that held them and were grounded on the beach.

18. She carried on alone for a few bars; then her voice trailed away:

- She sang a few words alone and then her voice gradually grew dimmer and stopped.

19. Pop Koshak raged silently:

- Grandfather Koshak was furiously angry but he kept silent. (He didn't shout and

curse the hurricane.)

20. Make it a lean-to against the wind:

- Put up the mattress as a protection against the wind.

21. The main thrust of Camille had passed:

- The direct and forceful attack of the hurricane had passed.

22. They stood shocked, trying to absorb the shattering scenes before their eyes:

- They stood shocked, trying to fully understand the extensive damage and destruction which they saw all round them.

23. ... he pitched in with Seabee...:

- ... he set to work energetically with the Seabees...

24. Janis had just one delayed reaction:

- Janis displayed rather late the exhaustion brought about by the nervous tension caused by the hurricane.

25. It could have been depressing, but it wasn't; each salvaged item represented a little victory over the wrath of the storm:

- Going through the wrecked home picking up things could have a depressing effect, but it didn't. When they picked up some useful things they felt as if they had won some kind of a victory over the storm.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

### 1. Metaphor 暗喻

Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

A metaphor, like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.

Examples from the text:

1) "We can batten down and ride it out."

Here the writer is comparing the house in a hurricane to a ship fighting a storm at sea. The sentence means we can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage.

2) Wind and rain now whipped the house.

Here whipped is used metaphorically. The strong wind and rain is compared to a whip, which was lashing the house.

3) Strips of clothing festooned the standing trees...

Here festooned is used metaphorically. Bits of clothing were hanging on the trees as if decorating them with festoons.

4) Camille, meanwhile, had raked its way northward across Mississippi...

The word raked is used figuratively, meaning attacked and devastated as it moved along.

## 2. Simile 明喻

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike elements having at least one quality or characteristic in common. To make the comparison, words like as, as ... so..., and like are used to transfer the quality we associate with one to the other. e.g. Jim and Billy are as like as two peas.

Examples from the text:

1) The children went from adult to adult like buckets in a fire brigade.

The writer is comparing the passing of children to the passing of buckets of water in a fire brigade when fighting a fire.

2) The wind sounded like the roar of a train passing a few yards away.

The sound of wind is compared to the roar of a passing train.

3) Telephone poles and 20-inch-thick pines cracked like guns as the winds snapped them.

The sound of the snapping poles is compared to the firing of guns.

4)... blown-down power lines coiled like black spaghetti over the roads.

Blown-down power lines are compared to black spaghetti.

## 3. Transferred epithet 移就

Transferred epithet is, as its name implies, a figure of speech where an epithet (an adjective or descriptive phrase) is transferred from the noun it should rightly modify to another to which it does not really belong. Generally, the epithet is transferred from a person to a thing or idea. For instance, when we say we spent sleepless nights on a project, the word sleepless is a transferred epithet, for nights cannot sleep. We really mean to say we did not sleep for many nights while working on the project.

Example from the text:

Several vacationers...held a hurricane party to watch the storm from their spectacular vantage point.

The word “spectacular” should be used to modify the “storm”, meaning impressive to see and strikingly unusual. But here it is used to modify “vantage point”.

## 4. Personification 拟人

By definition, personification is a figure of speech that gives human form or feelings to animals, or life and personal attributes to inanimate objects, or to ideas and abstractions.

e.g. The wind **whistled** through the trees.

Examples from the text:

1) A moment later, the hurricane, in one mighty swipe, **lifted** the entire roof off the house and **skimmed** it 40 feet through the air: the hurricane acted as a very strong person lifting something heavy and threw it through the air.

2) It **seized** a 600, 000-gallon Gulfport oil tank and dumped it 3.5 miles away: The hurricane was like a very strong person lifting something very heavy and dumping it 3.5 miles away.

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

1. What is the organizational pattern of this text? How would you classify the first six paragraphs?
2. What does the writer focus chiefly on – developing character, action (plot), or idea (theme)?
3. Who is the protagonist or leading character in the story?
4. What opposing forces make up the conflict?
5. How does the writer build up and sustain the suspense in the story?
6. How does the writer give order and logical movement to the sequence of happenings?
7. At what point in the story does the action reach its highest point?
8. At what point would you have ended the story? Why?
9. Is the last paragraph important? Why?
10. What are the strong and weak points of the narration?
11. Whom do you admire most in this story? Why?
12. What have you learned about people and society in the US? Does the story give a true picture?

**X. Exercises P.13-19** (教材中 13-19 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.15-17** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**翻译练习: Translate the following sentences, using the words or phrases given in the brackets**

1. 那位拳击手在街上面对面遇上了他的对手。(come face to face)
2. 雨击打着窗户。(lash)
3. 这个小偷被抓住偷钱包, 所以人们狠狠地把他揍了一顿。(pummel)
4. 她似乎不愿意参加讨论。(reluctant)
5. 现在最佳对策就是提高酒税。(course of action)
6. 为了修建新路, 一些房子被拆除了。(demolish)
7. 他稍稍抬高了嗓门。(elevate)
8. 这位职员被提拔到了管理层的位置。(elevate)
9. 我们足足等了六个小时。(a good)
10. 会议持续了至少四个小时。(a good)
11. 暴风雨就要来了, 让我们把舱口都封住。(batten down)
12. 为了迎战飓风, 男人们有条不紊地做着准备工作。(methodically)
13. 街上的自来水管破裂了。(water main)
14. 自来水管可能会被破坏, 他们便在浴盆和水桶里蓄满水。(water main)
15. 云从天空中疾驰而过。(scud)
16. 鸟儿迅速掠过湖面。(scud)
17. 表面上, 他似乎正确, 实则在误导我们。(seemingly)
18. 表面上他是我朋友, 但没给我任何帮助。(seeming)
19. 整架飞机在空中就炸成了碎片。(disintegrate)
20. 一阵风把窗子和门都吹开了。(blast)
21. 观众们将瓶子和铁罐丢向裁判。(fling)
22. 大雨把探测者的火把一次又一次地浇灭。(douse, also dowse)
23. 由于汽车浸在水里, 他们没能逃走。(douse, also dowse)
24. 孩子们爬上了悬崖的峭壁。(scramble)
25. 猫妈妈紧张不安地盯着自己的孩子。(litter)
26. 他看见那个死人吓得直发抖。(shudder)
27. 房子摇晃个不停, 在地基上移动起来。(shudder)
28. 突然来临的暴风雨刮塌了屋顶。(collapse)
29. 科学家们即将取得一项重大突破。(on the verge of)
30. 正在降落的人紧紧抓住了绳子。(clutch)

31. 约翰望着海水拍打着楼梯，心中充满了沉重的负疚感。(lap)
32. 他低估了飓风的凶猛程度。(ferocity)
33. 他向球狠狠打去，但未打中。(swipe)
34. 他扔出一块扁石使之漂掠过小溪。(skim)
35. 燕子掠过水面。(skim)
36. 那份报告不要逐字逐句地看，浏览一遍就行了。(skim)
37. 当夜色降临时，这个孤零零的孩子感到恐惧和绝望。(maroon)
38. 暴风雪使旅客们处于孤立无援的境地。(maroon)
39. 这些苹果已经按照大小和质量分了等级。(grade)
40. 这条河的宽度是多少？(breadth)
41. 炸弹摧毁了市中心。(devastate)
42. 在海港湾沿岸，飓风所过之地，一切尽毁。(swath)
43. 暴风雨从小镇席卷而过，造成了很大的破坏。(swath)
44. 飓风把三艘大货船刮离泊位，推上海岸。(mooring)
45. 为了得到好的比赛观看地点，他们不得不一大早就去买票。(vantage/advantage)
46. 虽然床摔碎了，人却奇迹般地没有受伤。(smash)
47. 成百上千的人在地震中死亡了。(perish)
48. 孩子们像一群羊一样互相紧贴在一起。(huddle)
49. 他恳求士兵们救救他的孩子。(implore)
50. 她独自唱了两句，然后声音逐渐越来越小。(trail away)
51. 翻腾的海浪平息了。(rage)
52. 父亲柯夏克心里窝着一团火。(rage)
53. 另一堵墙也在晃动，然后坍塌。(waver)
54. 我们可以用头和肩膀把它撑起来。(prop...up)
55. 邮递员把自行车靠在墙上然后把邮件放在信箱里。(prop...up)
56. 那只狗紧闭双眼，身子缩成一团。(cower)
57. 就在这时，风势稍稍减弱，水也停止上涨。(diminish)
58. 童年的事渐渐记不清了。(recede)
59. 潮水退了。(recede)
60. 地板上到处都是纸屑。(strew)
61. 农民在田野里播种。(strew)
62. 敌人尸横遍野。(be strewn with)
63. 圣诞节即将来临，屋子里用各种花饰装饰着。(festoon)
64. 政府贷款挽救了几家濒临倒闭的公司。(salvation)

65. 他把枯叶从草地耙出来。(rake)
66. 球迷们在街上横冲直撞。(rampage)
67. 我们如果拼命干活,就会马上做完。(pitch in)
68. 我们设法从火灾中救出几本相册。(salvage)
69. 每件幸存下来的物品都代表着对这场愤怒的飓风的小小胜利。
70. 他突然觉得闷闷不乐。(the blues)
71. 但忧郁的情绪也偶尔会困扰着所有的大人们。(afflict)
72. 这个国家饱受饥荒之苦。(afflict)
73. 那个地区的海啸使成千上万的人痛苦。(afflict)
74. 他认真思考好长时间之后决定不走了。(reflect)
75. 约翰病的很厉害,但幸运的是他挺了过来。(come through)
76. 我们虽然在物质上损失殆尽,但一家人幸存了下来。(come through)

**Key to the translation (附加练习翻译答案)**

1. They came face to face with the enemy when they retreated from the village.
2. The rain was lashing (against) the windows.
3. The thief was caught stealing a wallet, and was given a good pummelling.
4. She seemed reluctant to join in the discussion.
5. Now the best course of action is to increase tax on alcohol.
6. Several houses were demolished to make way for the new road.
7. He elevated his voice slightly.
8. The clerk was elevated to a managerial position.
9. We waited a good six hours.。
10. The meeting lasted a good four hours.
11. There's a storm coming, so let's batten down the hatches.
12. The men methodically prepared for the hurricane.
13. The water main in the street burst.
14. Since water mains might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails.
15. The clouds scudded across the sky.
16. Birds scud across the lake surface.
17. Seemingly, he is right, but actually, he is misleading us.
18. In spite of his seeming friendship, he gave me no help.
19. The whole plane just disintegrated in mid-air.
20. A blast of wind blew the windows and the door open.
21. Spectators flung bottles and cans at the referee.



22. The explorer's torch was doused time and time again by the heavy rain.
23. They failed to escape because the car was doused.
24. The children scrambled up the side of a cliff.
25. Mother Cat peered nervously at her litter.
26. He shuddered when he saw the dead man.
27. The house shuddered and shifted on its foundations.
28. The unexpected rainstorm caused the collapse of the roof.
29. The scientists are on the verge of the important breakthrough.
30. The falling man clutched the rope.
31. John watched the water lap at the steps, and felt a crushing guilt.
32. He underestimated the ferocity of the hurricane.
33. He swiped at the ball and missed it.
34. He skimmed a flat stone across the creek.
35. The swallows were skimming over the water.
36. Don't read the report word for word, just skim (through) it.
37. The marooned child felt scared and desperate when the dark was approaching.
38. The travellers were marooned by the blizzard.
39. These apples have been graded according to size and quality.
40. What's the breadth of this river?
41. The bomb devastated the city centre.
42. Along the Gulf Coast the hurricane devastated everything in its swath.
43. The storm cut a wide swath through the town.
44. The hurricane tore three large cargo ships from their moorings and beached them.
45. In order to get a vantage point for the match, they had to rise up early to buy the ticket.
46. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt.
47. Hundreds of people perished in the earthquake.
48. The children huddled together like a flock of sheep.
49. He implored the soldiers to save his child.
50. She carried on alone for a few bars; then her voice trailed away.
51. The raging sea was lulled.
52. Pop Koshak raged silently.
53. Another wall wavered and toppled.
54. We can prop it up with our heads and shoulders.

55. The mailman propped his bicycle up against the wall and put the mail into the mailbox.
56. The dog cowered with eyes closed.
57. In that moment, the wind slightly diminished, and the water stopped rising.
58. Memories of childhood are gradually receding.
59. The tide receded.
60. There were bits of paper strewn all over the floor.
61. The farmers are strewing seeds in the fields.
62. The field was strewn with enemy dead.
63. As Christmas is approaching, the room is festooned with decorations.
64. Government loans have been the salvation of several shaky business companies.
65. He raked the dead leaves off the lawn.
66. Football fans rampaged through the streets.
67. If we pitch in, we will finish it in no time.
68. We managed to salvage a few albums from the fire.
49. Each salvaged item represented a little victory over the wrath of the storm.
70. He felt a sudden attack of the blues.
71. But the blues did occasionally afflict all the adults.
72. This country was afflicted by famine.
73. The tsunami in that area makes thousands of people afflicted.
74. After reflecting for a long time, he decided not to go.
75. John was seriously ill, but he was lucky to come through.
76. We lost practically all our possessions, but the family came through it.

## Lesson Two

### Hiroshima – the “Liveliest” City in Japan

#### 广岛-日本最具活力的城市

本课整体模块内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习的课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3）

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

**III. Writing style**（学习欣赏写作题材---记叙文，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1）

**IV. Text analysis**（文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

**V. Detailed study of the text**（详细讲解课文，让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点，掌握更多英语语言知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1）

**VI. Summary of the text**（培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2）

**VII. Paraphrase**（培养学生理解长难句的能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2）

**VIII. Rhetorical devices**（学习英语修辞格的应用，培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1）

**IX. Questions for discussion**（培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2）

**X. Exercises P. 32-38**（教材中 32-38 页的练习题，旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1）

**XI. Assignment P.35-38**（作业布置，检测所学内容，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1）

**XII. Additional exercises**（课后拓展练习，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2）

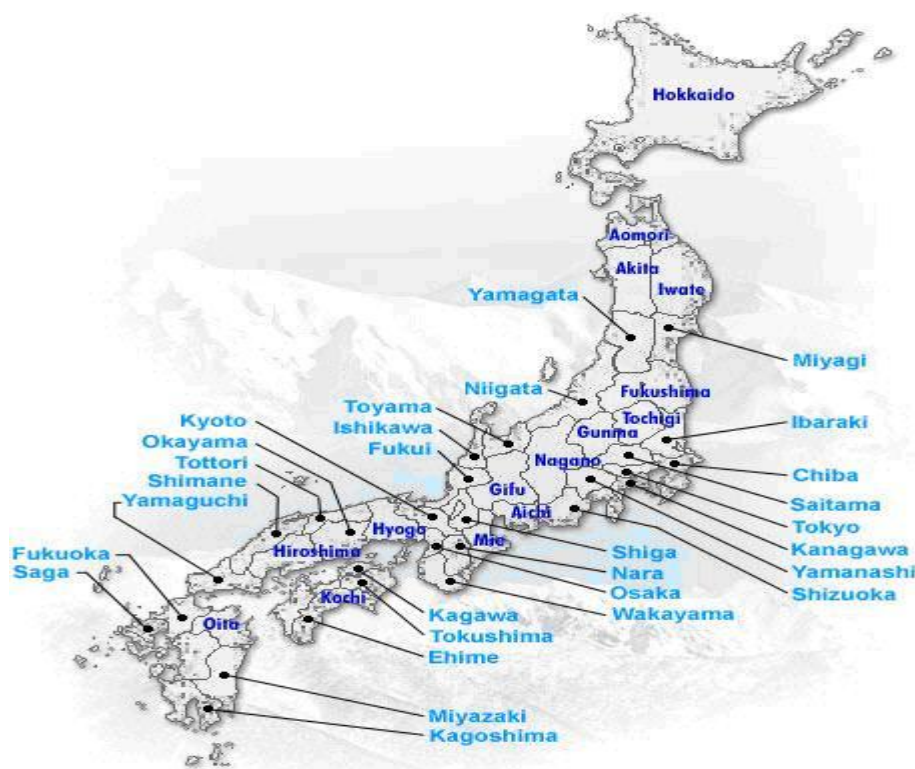
本课分模块具体内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习的课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3）

1. What is the genre of this passage?
2. What do you know about Hiroshima?
3. To the best of your knowledge, what is it known for?
4. What were the causes for Japan's unconditional surrender towards the end of WWII?
5. Why did the US air force drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
6. How do you understand the title of the passage?

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

### 1. Japan



- National Name: Nippon
- Geography: Four main islands: Honshu (本州), Hokkaido (北海道), Kyushu (九州), and Shikoku (四国)
- Area: 371,857 sq.km.

- Population: 122,700,000 (1988).
- Capital: Tokyo
- Monetary unit: Yen
- Government: Diet (parliament) consists of a house of Representatives of 511 members elected for four years, and a house of Councilors of 252 members, half of whom elected every three years for six-year terms. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet, which is headed by a Prime Minister, nominated by the Diet from its members.

## **2. Hiroshima**

Hiroshima lies on the delta at the head of Hiroshima Bay. It is the capital of Hiroshima prefecture in southwest Japan and the chief industrial and population center of the Chugoku region.

Hiroshima began as a settlement around a castle built in 1593 by a feudal lord. The castle took the name Hiroshima (“Broad Island”) from its location in the Ota River delta.

After the Meiji Restoration (1868), Hiroshima expanded as a modern transportation and industrial center.

By the beginning of WWII, Hiroshima was the 7<sup>th</sup> largest city in Japan, with a population of 350,000. During the war it was a regional army headquarters as well as a major rail center and producer of war materials.

On August 6, 1945, Hiroshima was the first city to be struck by an atomic bomb, dropped by the U. S. air force. Almost 130,000 people were killed, injured, or missing, and 90% of the city was leveled. Much of the city has been reconstructed, but a gutted section of the city has been set aside as a “Peace City” to illustrate the effect of an atomic bomb. Since 1955, an annual world conference against nuclear weapons has met in Hiroshima.

## **3. Some important dates related to WWII**

1938: Munich Pact, which sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Germany.

Aug. 1939: Germany. and the USSR concluded a non-aggression pact.

Sept.1, 1939: Hitler invaded Poland. France and Britain declared war on Germany.

World War II broke out. At the same time, the USSR annexed  
Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Jun.22, 1941: Gr. invaded the USSR.

Dec. 7, 1941: Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, bringing the US into the war.

Sept. 1943: Italy surrendered.

May 7, 1945: Gr. surrendered unconditionally.

Aug. 6, 1945: The first A-bomb exploded in Hiroshima.

Aug. 8, 1945: The USSR declared war on Japan and occupied Manchuria.

Aug. 9, 1945: The second A-bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

Aug. 14, 1945: Japan announced its surrender.

#### **4. Atomic Bomb**

The explosion produces great amounts of heat, a shock wave and intense radiation. The region of the explosion becomes radioactively contaminated and radioactive products may be deposited elsewhere as fallout.

At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, by order of President Truman, the first atomic bomb, nicknamed Little Boy, was exploded over a point near the centre of Hiroshima, destroying almost everything with a radius of 830-1,450 meters. The damage beyond this area was considerable, and over 71,000 people were killed instantly. Many more later died of injuries and the effects of radiation. Casualties numbered nearly 130,000. Survivors are still dying of leukaemia, pernicious anaemia and other diseases induced by radiation. Almost 98% of the buildings were destroyed or severely damaged.

The Japanese dedicated post-war Hiroshima to peace. A destroyed area named "Peace City" has been set aside as a memorial. A peace Park was built. A special hospital built here treats people suffering from exposure to radiation and conducts research into its effects.

#### **5. The Peace Memorial Park**

The Peace Memorial Park was built to commemorate the dropping of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and to promote a peaceful world. It is located in the area around the atomic explosion's epicenter, and houses the Peace Memorial Museum and many other a-bomb related monuments.

The Peace Memorial Museum graphically displays the atomic bomb's horrible effects on the city and its inhabitants. A visit is naturally depressing. In the museum's east building, Hiroshima's militarist past and the process leading to the dropping of the bomb are documented. Audio guides are available in more than a dozen languages.

The Atomic Bomb Dome is one of the few buildings around the explosion's epicenter that partially survived the blast, and the city's only remaining bomb damaged building.

Between the museum and the Atomic Bomb Dome stands the Memorial Cenotaph

for Atomic Bomb Victims. It contains a list of all the people who were killed by the explosion or died due to the bombing's long-term effects such as cancer caused by radiation.

## **6. Some Japanese items**

- 1) Kimono: a loose Japanese robe with wide sleeves and a broad sash, traditionally worn as an outer garment by the Japanese.
- 2) Tatami --- straw matting used as a floor covering in a Japanese home. It is a custom of the Japanese to remove their shoes once they go indoors, walking on the tatami matting in their socks.

## **III. Writing style**（学习并欣赏写作题材---记叙文，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1）

This text is a piece of narration. The author tells us his experience of his journey in Hiroshima and what he has seen and felt and understood there. The most used pattern of narration is narrating and describing. Apart from the main clue of the author's thoughts and feelings, he also spices this piece with some typical description of the characteristics of the Japanese nation, and at the same time he emphasizes the co-existence and struggle of the Eastern and Western culture. As the comment in narration is always its golden-stone which directly gives opinion and judgment of the narrated content, this text is no exception. At the end of text, the author makes some comments which echo with the title, thus makes the whole passage a smooth and natural entirety.

### **Narration**

Narration is the telling of a story. A good story has a beginning, a middle and an end, even though it may start in the middle and move backward to the earlier happenings. Narration is concerned with action, with life in motion, with a meaningful series of actions. It revolves around people, called characters, in some kind of struggle or conflict against other people, nature, society or themselves. In the story the leading character is called the hero or protagonist and the people or forces he fights against is called the antagonist or the enemy. The actions, that is, incidents and events, are generally presented in order of their occurrence, following the natural time sequence of the happenings. As the conflict develops, suspense and tension increase until the highest point or the climax of the struggle is reached. After the climax, the story quickly moves to a conclusion.

Action (plot) usually dominates narration; however, some narratives focus on

character, theme (the idea behind the story), or atmosphere (the mood or tone).

#### **IV. Text analysis** （文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

##### Part I Meeting with the mayor

1. Introduction: The author's arrival in Hiroshima, his anticipation and his first impression of the city.

(Para.1) His anticipation: the scene of the crime

(Para.2- Para.4) His impressions of the city

2. The meeting with the mayor

(Para.5- Para.6) The mayor's response to the author's request for an interview before his visit

(Para.7) The struggle between the old and the new in the city as symbolized by the contrast between the restaurant boat and the skyscraper

(Para.8- Para.10) The author's mixed feelings at the reception: stocking-footed embarrassment, thoughts on the meeting of the mayor and uncertainty about the nature of the occasion

(Para.11- Para.20) The mayor's speech of welcome and the author's reaction to the mayor's boast for Hiroshima's oysters

3. The two schools of thought on the atom bombing

(Para.21- Para.23) The small man's explanation

(Para.24- Para.25) The two schools of thought: one for preserving the traces, the other for getting rid of all traces

(Para. 26- Para.27) Reason for getting rid of all traces

##### Part II: Visit to the Atomic Section of a Hospital

1. Talk with a patient in the atomic section

(Para.28) The atomic section of the hospital

(Para.29- Para.31) The fisherman's description of what had happened to him

2. The situation facing the surviving victims

(Para.32- Para.34) The doctor's explanation

(Para.35- Para.38) The victim's occupation and philosophy

3. Conclusion: (Para.39) The unstated answer to the question: People in Hiroshima are trying to forget the horror of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.



**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1) )

**Part I: Meeting with the mayor**

**1. (Para.1- Para.4): Introduction to the author's arrival in Hiroshima, his anticipation and his first impression of the city**

1. ...**slip to a stop**: come to stop smoothly

1) slip: v. to move glidingly, smoothly,  
e.g. The ship slipped through the water.

2) slip to a stop: stop smoothly

The figure of speech: alliteration

**2. I had a lump in my throat:**

1) lump: n. a mass of sth. solid without a special size of shape

e.g. a lump of sugar

2) **have a lump in one's throat**:

(lit.) have a tight feeling in the throat because of strong emotion, such as sorrow or gratitude

(Here) to have one's throat choked, to have a feeling of pressure, being unable to breath, a tight sensation in the throat caused by unexpressed pity, sorrow, excitement, etc.

e.g. All during her husband's funeral, she had a lump in her throat.

3. ...a lot of sad thoughts **on my mind**:

1) on one's mind: troubling one's thoughts, causing anxiety, unhappiness

e.g. (1) His failure weighs heavily on his mind.

(2) He has got too much on his mind to worry about your problem.

2) eg: in one's mind: thinking about

e.g. I think I know what's in your mind.

4. **adventure**: n. a journey that is strange and exciting and often dangerous

e.g. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* 《汤姆·索亚历险记》

Adventure: v. venture (the usual word): dare,

venture: n. (do something) at a venture

Nothing venture, nothing gain.

不入虎穴, 焉得虎子

5. ....**the very act of stepping on this soil**: Upon stepping on this land

**on this soil:** on this land, on this earth,

soil: an emotive word

e.g. A person in exile comes back to his motherland, and kneels down to kiss the soil.

6. **...any reportorial assignment:** any reporting task

7. **preoccupy:** v. to fill one's mind completely

**preoccupation:** n. thought

e.g. Reading is his main preoccupation at the moment.

他这会心里总想着读书的事。

e.g. I was too preoccupied to hear the bell.

当时我全神贯注，没有听到铃声。

8. **rub shoulders with:** to meet and mix with (people)接触

e.g. A person in my position rubs shoulders with all kinds of people.

处在我这样位置上的人得和各种各样的人打交道。

9. **oblivious:** adj. unaware

**Be oblivious of:** be unaware of, be unconscious of

e.g. I was so preoccupied with the book that I was oblivious of the surroundings.

10. **bob up and down:** VP. to move up and down quickly and repeatedly

11. **rite:** n. (c) ceremony;

**ritual:** n. (u) all the rites connected with a ceremony;

adj. of religious rites

**ritual formula:** forms of words used regularly as “How are you?” “Thank you.” and so on

e.g. On Sunday we make our ritual visit to the pub at lunchtime.

每周星期天的午餐时我们都去那家酒吧。

12. ...whose door **popped open** at the very sight of a traveller

1) popped open: opened immediately

2) **at the very sight of sth/sb.:** upon seeing sth./sb....

13. **grinned at:** smiled broadly

laugh, smile, giggle, chuckle

14. **martyred city:** the city that has been made to suffer

**martyr** n. person who is put to death for his belief (烈士)

e.g. Eternal life to the revolutionary martyrs!

革命烈士永垂不朽!

**martyr:** v. to put to death, cause to suffer,

15... **lurch** from side to side...

**Lurch:** v. to sway suddenly, move unsteadily

e.g. a drunken man lurching along the street

16. **sharp twists of wheels:** sudden change of the direction

17. **screech to a halt:** to make a harsh, piercing sound to a stop

18. **ignore:** vt. know nothing

**ignorance:** n. lack of knowledge

**ignorant:** adj. to be ignorant of

19. **without concern for:** regardless of

20. **intermezzo:** n.

(lit.) short musical entertainment between the acts of a play

幕间插曲

(fig.) Here it means something that occurs between two events.

21. **embankment:** n. a wide wall of stones or earth built to keep a river or a canal from overflowing its banks 河堤

e.g. the Thames Embankment

泰晤士河的河堤

22. **moor:** v. to faster (a ship, boat) to land

23. The rather **arresting spectacle** of little old Japan **adrift amid beige** concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the **incessant** struggle between **the kimono and the miniskirt.**

1) arresting: adj. striking, attracting

2) spectacle: n. sight, view or scene

e.g. The big army parade on National Day is a grand spectacle.

3) little old Japan: little old Japanese house (synecdoche)

4) adrift: adj. afloat without control,

5) amid: adj. (fml) among, in the middle of

6) beige: adj. brownish grey

7) incessant: continuous

8) the kimono: the old and Eastern (metonymy)

9) the miniskirt: the new and Western (metonymy)

24. ...a **stunning, porcelain-faced** woman in traditional **costume:**

- 1) **stunning**: adj. very attractive, delightful, beautiful, making you become intoxicated  
e.g. You look stunning in your new suit.
- 2) porcelain: (u) (cups and plates made of ) fine china with a coating of transparent material called glaze(釉)
- 3) **porcelain-faced woman**: woman with a fair complexion  
面容姣好的女性
- 4) **costume**: a set of clothes worn by an actor or clothes of a particular place/time  
national costume 民族服装  
historical costume 古装,  
swimming costume 泳装
25. **This done**,...:After this had been done, ...  
Absolute construction  
n. /pron. + p.p.
- 26....**treading cautiously** on the soft **tatami matting**:
- 1) **tread**: v. to walk or step,  
e.g. She was treading lightly so as not to wake up the baby.
- 2) **cautiously**: adj. carefully to avoid danger, harm
- 3) **tatami matting**: see Note 5
27. **...experiencing a twinge** of embarrassment ...
- 1) **experiencing**: suffering
- 2) **twinge**: n. a short sudden pain  
(fig.) a strong sudden feeling of pain, shame, remorse, etc.  
e.g. A twinge of fear attacked him.
28. **at the prospect of** meeting...
- 1) **prospect**: n. reasonable hope  
e.g. The scandal ruined his prospects.
- 2) at the prospect of doing sth.  
=at the hope of doing sth.
29. **sad-eyed**: look sad/gloomy
30. I **was crushed by** the thought:  
**be crushed by**: be occupied by
31. on the **site** of the first atomic **bombardment**:
- 1) **site**: place where sth. was, is or is to be

2) **bombardment**: attack

e.g. There was bombardment on enemy's positions

32. **slay: vt. (-slew-slain)** (lit.) kill or murder in a violent way

e.g. Soldiers slain in battles sacrifice their precious lives to our country.

cf: kill, murder, slaughter, butcher, assassinate, execute, massacre, suicide

1) kill: (general word) to make a person or animal die; make sth. stop; be angry with sb.

e.g. The president killed the project.

Mom will kill me if I'm late.

2) murder: to kill with a motive, a plan in advance

e.g. The bandits murdered the man for his money.

3) slaughter: kill (an animal), usu. for food; kill (animals or people) in large number □

4) butcher: kill and prepare (animals) for meat ; (derog.) kill (people or animals) unnecessarily and brutally

5) assassinate: kill (esp. an important or famous person) for money or for political reasons

6) execute: kill (sb.) as a legal punishment

He was executed for treason/ betrayal of his country. □

7) massacre: n. cruel killing of a large number (of people or animals)

Nanking Massacre 南京大屠杀

8) suicide: n. killing oneself intentionally □

commit suicide

33. ... **linger on to die in a slow agony**:

1) **linger on**: VP. to live on the point of death for some time

e.g. The pain lingered on for weeks (was slow to disappear).

2) **linger on to die**: die slowly

3) **agony**: great pain

e.g. He suffered agonies from his broken arm.

34....seemed just as **inhibited** as I was:... seemed to be feeling as restrained as I was.

**inhibited**: adj. (of people) feeling restrained 感到压抑

**inhibit**: v. cause one to suppress certain thoughts or desires 抑制

e.g. His way of teaching is dull, and inhibits the students' imagination.

This medicine will inhibit the spread of the disease.

35. After three days in Japan, **the spinal column** becomes extraordinarily **flexible**.

1) **spinal column**: backbone

2) **flexible**: easily bent

3) Translation: 在日本待上三天以后我的脊梁骨变得特灵活。

4) The figure of speech: innuendo(暗讽): mild irony ( to achieve humor)

36. **agitated**: adj. excited

e.g. Don't get more agitated !

**agitate**: v. to stir, upset, disturb

e.g. The speech agitated the crowd.

**agitation**: n. painful excitement of the mind or feelings;

37. "Seldom has a city gained such world **renown**, and I am proud and happy to welcome you to Hiroshima, a town known throughout the world for **its oysters**."

1) **renown**: n. (fml) fame or distinction

e.g. He is an artist of great renown.

他是一个极有声望的艺术家。

**Be renowned for**: be famous for

2) **oysters**: a kind of shellfish 牡蛎

3) The figure of speech: anti-climax 渐降/突降

38. I was just about to make my little bow of **assent**, when the meaning of these last words **sank in**, jolting me out of my sad **reverie**:

1) **assent**: v. agree; n. (fml) agreement

e.g. The bill passed by the parliament has to get the royal assent.

2) **sink in: (sink-sank-sunk)** that can be fully understood

If information sinks in, you gradually understand it or realize its full meaning.

e.g. The teacher explained it to me twice but I'm afraid it still hasn't sunk in.

3) the meaning of these last words sank in: I understood the meaning of these last words.

4) **reverie**: dreamy thinking 遐想

be lost in reverie; be deep in reverie;

indulge in reverie about the future

沉浸在对未来的遐想中

e.g. He was awakened from his reverie by the teacher's question.

39. **heinous**: adj. (fml.) wicked

(of people or acts) very shameful,

e.g. 1) Treason has always been regarded as a heinous crime.

叛国罪一直被认为是滔天罪行。

2) He was a heinous criminal.

他是一个十恶不赦的罪犯。

40. **back away:** VP. move backwards away

back into/out of

back: v. back up, support

41. **confess:** v. admit

Confess usu. applies to what one feels to be wrong while admit stresses reluctance, or unwillingness.

to confess / admit that...

to confess / admit one's sins / error / crime/doing sth.

42. **cataclysm:** n. great disaster

a violent and sudden happening, esp. a serious flood, an earthquake ,tsunami, avalanche, typhoon, hurricane, or war

synonyms:

disaster: general word

catastrophe: great disaster

calamity: great disaster

43. **preserve:** v. (fml or lit) to keep from destruction

e.g. Old records are preserved by protecting them from light and moisture.

44. **erect:** v. (fml) to construct, build or establish, set up; to set upright

e.g. Many factories were erected during that period.

45. **demolish:** v. pull down and smash into pieces; to destroy

e.g. They have demolished the slum district.

46. ---“Why would they want to do that?”

---“Because it hurts everybody, and because time marches on. That is why.”

This is the theme of the passage.

Comment on what the old man said.

## Part II: Visit to the Atomic Section of a Hospital

47. ...the hospital **smelled of formaldehyde and ether.**

1) **smell of:** give out of a smell

2) **formaldehyde:** strong smelling gas used esp. to preserve specimens 甲醛

3) **ether:** a colourless liquid that burns easily 乙醚

48. I was a fisherman **by trade**.

**by trade:** by occupation

e.g. He is a writer by trade.

49.. ...**somehow I had been spared**.

1) **somehow:** in the way not known yet; by some means

2) **spare:** v. to keep from harming, punishing or attacking; afford to give

3) **meaning:** By some means no harm had been done to me.

More examples for the word spare:

1) Take my money but spare my life.

2) Lay down your arms and we'll spare your lives.

3) Can you spare me 5 minutes?

4) Can you spare an extra ticket for me?

50. **My belly turned to water**: Water began to accumulate in my belly.

belly: an informal term for abdomen, suggesting roundness

e.g. He has a large belly.

Synonyms:

1) abdomen: medical term

2) stomach: specifically means the organ which digests food

3) paunch: a derogatory and humorous term, meaning fat stomach, esp. a man's.

e.g. The man has a paunch / a pot belly / a paunchy belly / is paunchy, etc.

51. **testing and treating**

The figure of speech: alliteration

52. ---“**Why did they committed suicide?**”

---“It’s **humiliating** to survive in this city.”

humiliating: adj. disgraceful

humiliate: v. hurt the pride or dignity of, make sb. feel ashamed or disgraced

humiliated: adj. ashamed or disgraced

53. **Each day that I escape death, each day of suffering that helps to free me from earthly cares,...**

1) **earthly cares:** worldly things/ worries

2) **meaning:** one more day of suffering would mean a day nearer my death.

3) **translation:**

每天我从死神那里挣脱出来，每天的痛苦帮助我从尘世的烦恼中解脱出来...

54. ...I **tore into pieces** a small notebook with questions that I’d prepared **in advance**



for interviews

1) **tear...into little pieces: break...into pieces**

2) **in advance:** before hand

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2) )

The present lesson is taken from an American radio program presented by Edkay. The text was written by Jacques Danvoir, an American news reporter.

In this text, the author narrates an experience of his journey in Hiroshima and what he has seen and felt and understood there. This piece starts with his arrival at Hiroshima. Before having a real touch with the martyred city, the author's mind was occupied with a superficial impression that people there were sad and would remember forever the atomic cataclysm which happened half a century ago. As he walks out of the station, the attentive author notices some phenomenon of co-existence of Eastern and Western culture in Japan, such as the different clothing styles and traditional Japanese houses "adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers". The purpose of his journey is to interview the mayor of Hiroshima. The whole process of meeting with the mayor is described humorously and comically mainly because foreigners are not accustomed to old Japanese customs. Different from the thought which has pre-occupied the author before, the mayor and ordinary people of Hiroshima do not want to mention the bomb and misery any more. At first the author is puzzled why they are willing to hide or forget the history, especially the painful and suffering one. But after a talk with an old atomic victim, he begins to get a deeper understanding of their souls – the psychological scars in their mind hurt most and as an optimistic nation the Japanese want to expect the good future rather than the miserable past.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

1. Serious looking men spoke to one another as if they were oblivious of the crowds about them:

- Serious looking men spoke to one another as if they were not aware of the crowds about them.

2. The cab driver's door popped open at the very sight of a traveler:

- The cab driver opened the door immediately when they saw a traveler.

3. The rather arresting spectacle of little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the incessant struggle between the kimono and the

miniskirt:

- The traditional floating houses among tall modern buildings are a striking sight, which represents the constant struggle between old tradition and new development.
4. I experienced a twinge of embarrassment at the prospect of meeting the mayor of Hiroshima in my socks:
- I suffered from a strong feeling of shame when I thought that I would meet the mayor of Hiroshima in my socks.
5. The few Americans and Germans seemed just as inhibited as I was:
- The few Americans and Germans seemed to be feeling as restrained as I was. (I felt restrained. It seemed that it was also true of the few Americans and Germans.)
6. After three days in Japan, the spinal column becomes extraordinarily flexible:
- After three days in Japan, I was already used to bowing, and it was not a bit difficult for me to bow.
7. I was about to make my little bow of assent, when the meaning of these last words sank in, jolting me out of my sad reverie:
- I was just about to show my agreement by nodding when I suddenly realized what he meant. His words shocked me out of my dreamy thinking.
8. I thought somehow I had been spared:
- I thought somehow no harm had done to me.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

### 1. Anti-climax 渐降

Anti-climax is a common literary device to achieve humor, surprise, satire etc. Anti-climax, as used in the text, states one's thoughts in a descending order of significance or intensity from strong to weak, from weighty to light. It can often achieve a humorous or surprised or even a sarcastic effect.

Example from the text:

Seldom has a city gained such world renown, and I am proud and happy to welcome you to Hiroshima, a town known throughout the world for its – *oysters*.

### 2. Alliteration 头韵

Alliteration is a rhetorical device extremely popular with poets and writers. In this device the same consonant sound is repeated in the initial position of two or more words. e.g. safe and sound

Example from the text:

.. and ever since then they have been testing and treating me.

### 3. Rhetorical question 反问

It is question asked only for effect. No answer is expected. The listener or reader surmises the actual answer from the context and /or the tone of the speaker or writer. This device is often used in argument or persuasion.

Example from the text:

Was I not at the scene of the crime?

### 4. Metonymy 借代 (用另一事物的名称代替某事物), 亦称为“换喻或转喻”

Metonymy is a figure of speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another. This substituted name may be an attribute of that other thing or be closely associated with it. In other words, it involves a change of name. The substituted name suggests the thing meant.

Metonymy can be derived from various sources – from names of persons, animals, professions, locations or place names, etc.

- A. Names of persons: John Bull – England; Uncle Sam – the U. S.
- B. Animals: the Bear – Russia or the former Soviet Union; Chinese dragon – China
- C. Parts of the body: heart – feelings or emotions; head, brain – wisdom, intelligence, reason; gray hair – old age; e.g. 1) Her heart ruled her head. 2) Use your brains. 3) Gray hairs should be respected.
- D. Professions: the bar – the legal profession; the bench – position of judge; the veil – vocation of a nun; the press – newspapers or newspaper reporters; the media – the communications industry (TV, radio, etc.) e.g. 1) He has been called to the bar. 2) He has been appointed to the bench. 3) She took the veil at 20. 4) He is meeting the press this morning.
- E. Locations of government, of business or industrial enterprise: Downing Street – the British government; the White House – the U. S. government; Kremlin – the Russian government; Hollywood – American film making industry; Silicon Valley – center of computer / electronic industry

Examples from the text:

1) The rather arresting spectacle of little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the incessant struggle between **the kimono** and **the miniskirt**.

Here “the **kimono**” stands for something tradition and Eastern and “**the**

**miniskirt**” stands for something new and Western.

2) I thought that **Hiroshima** still felt the impact of the atomic cataclysm.

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

13. Can you guess the writer's occupation, and perhaps, his nationality?
14. What do you think was the aim of the visit?
15. What thoughts were on his mind? Were there other visitors from abroad? Did they share his views? How do you know?
16. What was his attitude towards Hiroshima?
17. Were the Japanese preoccupied with the same thoughts as the writer was?
18. Was Hiroshima in any way different from other Japanese cities?
19. Even in this short description one may find some of the problems of Japan, or at least, of Hiroshima. Can you say what they are?
20. Why didn't the writer ask the patients of the atomic ward the questions he had prepared in advance?
21. What was the answer he read in every eye?
22. How do the Japanese themselves look at Hiroshima? Why?
23. Why did the writer go to Hiroshima? What effect did the visit have on him?

**X. Exercises P. 32-38** (教材中 32-38 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P. 35-38** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**Part A: Put the following into English, by using the words or expressions given in the brackets**

1. 船在水面上平稳地航行。(slip)
2. 他的额上肿起一大块。(lump)
3. 在她丈夫的整个葬礼期间, 她一直喉头哽咽, 伤心欲绝。(to have a lump in one's throat)
4. 失败承重地压在他的心上。(on one's mind)
5. 我想我知道你在想什么。(in one's mind)
6. 当时我全神贯注, 没有听到铃声。(preoccupy)

7. 他现在成天盘算的是读书。(preoccupation)
8. 处在我这样位置上的人得和各种各样的人打交道。(rub shoulders with)
9. 当时我全身心投入进那本书里, 因而未注意到周围的一切。(be oblivious of)
10. 每周星期天的午餐时我们都去那家酒吧。(ritual)
11. 我知道对主教的习惯称呼。(formula)
12. 悬挂在售货亭门面前的电话给路人提供了很大的方便。(facade)
13. 他朝我咧嘴一笑, 好像彼此会心领略一个笑话。(grin)
14. 革命英雄永垂不朽!(martyr)
15. 他被罗马人处死而成为殉道者。(martyr)
16. 一个醉汉正沿街蹒跚而行。(lurch)
17. 汽车停下时刹车发出尖锐刺耳的声音。(screech)
18. 机器出了毛病, 工作便停顿下来了。(halt)
19. 贫穷、疾病和无知仍是世界主要问题。(ignorance).
- 20. 我们对他的计划一无所知。(ignorance)**
21. 他对拉丁语一窍不通。(ignorant)
22. 他对他的出现视而不见。(ignorant)
23. 这是一个不可忽视的问题。(ignore)
24. 我们如释重负地舒了一口气。(heave)
25. 泰晤士河的河堤(embankment)
27. 我们靠码头停泊。(moor)
28. 注目的微笑 (arresting)
29. 国庆节的大型阅兵是很壮观的一景。(spectacle)
30. 从山上居高远望, 日出景象蔚为奇观。(spectacle)
31. 幸存者在木筏上漂流了六天。(adrift)
32. 她不停的抱怨搞得他糊里糊涂。(incessant)
33. 你穿着这套新衣服真漂亮。(stunning)
34. 她步子很轻以免惊醒孩子。(tread)
35. 我母亲总要求我花钱谨慎。(cautious)
36. 一阵恐惧袭来, 令他十分难受。(twinge)
37. 他心里感到一阵剧痛。(twinge)
38. 我看不出他有恢复的希望。(prospect)
39. 流言毁了他的前程。(prospect)
40. 炮轰敌军阵地后, 我步兵开始攻击。(bombardment)

**Part B Put the following into Chinese**

41. Soldiers slain in battles sacrifice their precious lives to our country.

42. Though being desperately ill, he could linger on for months.
43. The pain lingered on for weeks (was slow to disappear).
44. He's no better, but he's lingering on by sheer will power.
45. The newly acquainted young couple lingered around the hall long after the concert had ended.
46. He suffered agonies from his broken arm.
47. The country must not again go through the agony of war.
48. The wounded man was in agony.
49. His way of teaching is dull, and inhibits imagination.
50. This medicine will inhibit the spread of the disease.
51. The speech agitated the crowd.
52. Don't get more agitated !
53. He is an artist of great renown.
54. The new bill passed by parliament has received the royal assent.
55. The committee assented to our proposals.
56. The teacher answered with a brief nod of assent.
57. If the ink sinks in, it'll be hard to remove the spot from the cloth.
58. The teacher explained it to me twice but I'm afraid it still hasn't sunk in.
59. The news was a jolt to me.
60. The cart jolted along over the rough road, jolting every bone in his body.
61. She fell into a reverie about her childhood.
62. He loved to indulge in reveries about his future.
63. He was awakened from his reverie by the teacher's question.
64. She sat at the window, deep in reverie.
65. Treason has always been regarded as a heinous crime.
66. He was a heinous criminal.
67. The car hit the stone wall with great impact.
68. We see the impact of modern science on our society everywhere.
69. The book made a great impact on its readers.
70. Her speech made a tremendous impact on everyone.
71. Old records are preserved by protecting them from light and moisture.
72. A statue was erected to Queen Victoria.
73. Many factories were erected during that period.
74. They have demolished the slum district
75. Her article brilliantly demolished his argument.

76. The automobile was demolished in a collision with the train.
77. Take my money but spare my life.
78. Lay down your arms, and we'll spare your lives.
79. The enemy was so heinous that they even refused to spare the new-borns.
80. Can you spare me 5 minutes?
81. He felt humiliated by the scornful remarks.
82. I encountered many difficulties when I first started this job.

**Key to Part A.**

1. The ship slipped through the water.
2. He has got a bad lump on the forehead.
3. All during her husband's funeral, she had a lump in her throat.
4. His failure weighs heavily on his mind.
5. I think I know what's in your mind
6. I was too preoccupied to hear the bell.
7. Reading is his main preoccupation at the moment.
8. A person in my position rubs shoulders with all kinds of people.
9. I was so preoccupied with the book that I was oblivious of the surroundings.
10. On Sunday we make our ritual visit to the pub at lunchtime.
11. I know the formula for addressing bishops.
12. Telephones hung on the facades of the stall provide great convenience to passers-by.
13. He grinned at me as if sharing a secret joke.
14. Eternal life to the revolutionary martyrs!
15. He was martyred by the Romans.
16. A drunken man was lurching along the street.
17. The brake screeched as the car stopped.
18. Work came to a halt when the machine broke down.
19. Poverty, disease and ignorance remain major world problems.
20. We are in complete ignorance of his plan.
21. He is quite ignorant of Latin.
22. She was ignorant of his presence.
23. It is not a question that can be ignored.
24. She saw him coming but ignored him.
25. We all heaved a sigh of relief when the work was done.
26. the Thames Embankment

27. We moored alongside the quay.
28. an arresting smile
29. The big army parade on national day is a grand spectacle.
30. The sunrise seen from high in the mountains was a tremendous spectacle.
31. The survivors were adrift on a raft for six days.
32. Her incessant complaint makes him confused.
33. You look stunning in your new suit.
34. She was treading lightly so as not to wake the baby.
35. My mother always demands me to be cautious about spending money.
36. A twinge of fear attacked him.
37. He felt a twinge in the region of heart
38. I see no prospect of his recovery.
39. The scandal ruined his prospects.
40. There was bombardment on enemy's positions before our infantry attacked.

### **Key to Part B**

41. Soldiers slain in battles sacrifice their precious lives to our country.  
在战斗中被杀害的士兵将他们宝贵的生命献给了祖国。(slay)
42. Though being desperately ill, he could linger on for months.  
他虽病入膏肓，却尚能苟延数月。(linger on)
43. The pain lingered on for weeks (was slow to disappear).  
疼痛持续了几周。(linger on)
44. He's no better, but he's lingering on by sheer will power. 他没有好转，但凭着毅力他还挣扎着活着。(linger on)
45. The newly acquainted young couple lingered around the hall long after the concert had ended. 音乐会结束了好长时间，那一对刚刚认识的年轻人还在大厅里逗留。(linger)
46. He suffered agonies from his broken arm. 他由于胳膊骨折而忍受着极大的痛苦。(agony)
47. The country must not again go through the agony of war. 这个国家不能再忍受战争的苦痛。(agony)
48. The wounded man was in agony. 那受伤的人极度痛苦。(agony)
49. His way of teaching is dull, and inhibits imagination. 他的教学方法不仅枯燥而且抑制了学生的想象力。(inhibit)
50. This medicine will inhibit the spread of the disease. 这种药能防止疾病



的扩散。(inhibit)

51. The speech agitated the crowd. 演讲煽动起了群众的情绪。(inhibit)

52. Don't get more agitated! 不要那么激动!(get/be **agitated**)

53. He is an artist of great renown. 他是一个极有声望的艺术家。(renown)

54. The new bill passed by parliament has received the royal assent. 议会通过的  
新法案已获国王批准。(assent)

55. The committee assented to our proposals. 委员会同意了我们的提议。(assent)

56. The teacher answered with a brief nod of assent. 老师点头同意,以示作  
答。(assent)

57. If the ink sinks in, it'll be hard to remove the spot from the cloth. 如果墨水从布料  
中渗进去,就很难清除掉。(sink in)

58. The teacher explained it to me twice but I'm afraid it still hasn't sunk in. 老师讲了  
两遍,但我恐怕还是没有明白。(sink in)

59. The news was a jolt to me. 这消息令我震惊。(jolt)

60. The cart jolted along over the rough road, jolting every bone in his body.  
马车在崎岖的路上颠簸着,他的每块骨头都在震颤着。(jolt)

61. She fell into a reverie about her childhood. 她沉浸在童年往事的遐思  
中。(reverie)

62. He loved to indulge in reveries about his future. 她喜欢沉浸在对未来  
的遐想中。(reverie)

63. He was awakened from his reverie by the teacher's question. 老师所提的问题把他  
从白日梦中唤醒。(reverie)

64. She sat at the window, deep in reverie. 她坐在窗前,沉浸在遐想中。(reverie)

65. Treason has always been regarded as a heinous crime. 叛国罪一直被认为是滔天罪  
行。(heinous)

66. He was a heinous criminal. 他是一个十恶不赦的罪犯。(heinous)

67. The car hit the stone wall with great impact. 汽车猛烈地撞击在石头上。  
(impact)

68. We see the impact of modern science on our society everywhere. 我们看到现代科  
学对社会方方面面的影响。(impact)

69. The book made a great impact on its readers. 这本书对其读者产生了极大的影响。  
(impact)

70. Her speech made a tremendous impact on everyone. 她的演讲对每个人都产生了  
极大的影响。(impact)

71. Old records are preserved by protecting them from light and moisture. 旧档案的保

存应该避免光和潮湿。(preserve)

72. A statue was erected to Queen Victoria. 为纪念维多利亚女王建立了一座雕像。(erect)

73. Many factories were erected during that period. 那个时期建立起了好多工厂。(erect)

74. They have demolished the slum district 他们拆除了贫民区。(demolish)

75. Her article brilliantly demolished his argument. 她的文章精辟地驳倒了他的论点。(demolish)

76. The automobile was demolished in a collision with the train. 汽车在与火车的相撞中完全毁坏了。(demolish)

77. Take my money but spare my life. 拿走我的钱，但请饶我一命。(spare)

78. Lay down your arms and we'll spare your lives. 放下武器，免你一死。缴枪不杀。(spare)

79. The enemy were so heinous that they even refused to spare the new-borns. 敌人如此险恶以致于他们连新生儿都不放过。(spare)

80. Can you spare me 5 minutes? 我能专用你 5 分钟吗?(spare)

81. He felt humiliated by the scornful remarks. 他听到那些嘲讽的话而感到屈辱。(humiliate)

82. I encountered many difficulties when I first started this job. 我开始做这项工作的时候，遇到许多困难。(encounter)

## Lesson Three

### Blackmail

#### 讹诈

本课整体模块内容:

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习的课文相关问题,旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识,旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2)

**III. Writing style** (学习欣赏写作题材---记叙文,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)

**IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析,培养学生的写作构思能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文,让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点,掌握更多英语语言知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用,培养学生欣赏并理解英语修辞的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

**X. Exercises P. 55-63** (见教材中 55-63 页的练习题,旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.59-63** (作业布置,检测所学内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

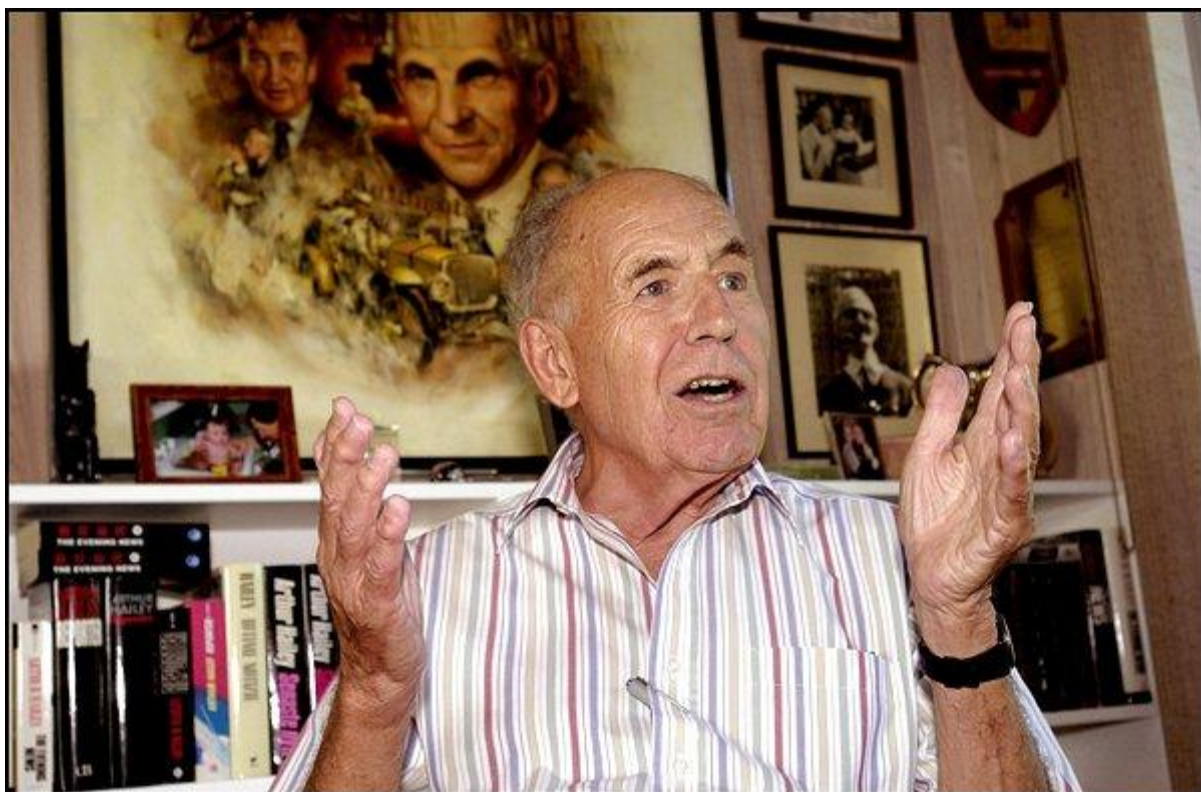
本课分模块具体内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习的课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3）

1. What is the genre of this passage?
2. What does “blackmail” mean?
3. Name the characters in “Blackmail”.
4. What is the gist of the text?
5. What do you know about Arthur Hailey?

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

### 1. About the author



Arthur Hailey

Arthur Hailey is the author of a number of bestselling novels. Born in Luton, England, in 1920, he was educated in English schools until age fourteen. After a brief career as an office boy, he joined the British Royal Air Force in 1939 and served through World War II, rising through the ranks to become a pilot and flight lieutenant. In 1949 Hailey emigrated to Canada, where he was successively a real estate salesman, business paper

editor and a sales and advertising executive. He became, and still is a Canadian citizen. In 1956 Arthur Hailey scored his first writing success with a TV Drama, Flight into Danger, which later became a motion picture and a novel, Runway Zero-Eight. The sensational Hailey bestsellers include The Final Diagnosis, In High Places, Hotel, Airport, Wheels, The Moneychangers. Though a Canadian himself, he set the scene of most of his works in the United States. Each of his books deals with one particular field of society. This is made clear by the titles of his books. It is this peculiarity of his that is of value to those who are eager to learn about contemporary American society.

## **2. About the novel Hotel**

The St. Gregory Hotel is the largest in New Orleans, Louisiana. For four days from Monday evening to Friday, the hotel goes through a succession of dramatic events. With the hotel's mortgage due by the weekend and with no chance of getting further renewal, the owner, Warren Trent, reluctantly makes up his mind to sell his hotel to a chain hotel owner, Curtis O'Keefe.

Peter McDermott, the assistant general manager, has to tackle several other knotty problems: handling an attempted rape which has occurred in one of the hotel's rooms; catching a professional thief operating in the hotel; pacifying a whole convention of several hundred dentists that threaten to leave in protest against the hotel's objection to putting up a member of the convention - a black doctor. Then there is the Duke of Croydon.

The Duke is an internationally famous statesman and the newly-appointed British ambassador to Washington. He and his wife occupy the best suite in St. Gregory. On Monday evening while driving back with his wife from a gambling house, the Duke knocks down a woman and her child. Both are killed. The Duke and the Duchess, however, drive away. The hit-and-run becomes top sensational news in New Orleans. The hotel's chief house detective Ogilvie notices the battered car when it comes back. Instead of reporting this to the police, he goes to see the Duke and the Duchess. He promises to keep quiet about what he knows and asks for a large sum of money in return for the favor. The Duke, now totally at a loss as to how to act, hides behind the skirts of his wife. The Duchess understand that to get themselves out of this mess, the car has to be driven out of the south where people are alerted about the hit-an-run. So she offers to pay Ogilvie more than he has asked on condition that he drives the car to Chicago up in the north. The greedy detective agrees. At one o'clock Thursday morning Ogilvie gets the car out of the garage. He is seen leaving by one person only, by Peter McDermott,

the assistant general manager. Though it strikes him as odd, Peter does not link this up with the hit-and-run until late that afternoon when he witnesses the funeral of the two victims of the accident. He contacts police headquarters right away. By this time, Ogilvie has crossed Louisiana and Mississippi, driving by night and concealing the day by day. He thinks that everything is going smoothly, little knowing that he is already being followed by the Highway patrol cruisers. In Tennessee, he is caught and sent back to New Orleans.

At first the Duchess tries to deny everything, but doesn't succeed in convincing the police. The Duke then decides to go over to police headquarters before they come for him, wishing to save the little shreds of decency left in him. He takes an elevator to go down. This elevator which has been out of order for some time and badly in need of repair breaks down. As it goes down, one set of clamps holds and the other fails. The elevator car twists, buckles and splits open, throwing the Duke nine floors down to the cement ground. He dies instantly.

However, the novel ends with a pleasant surprise. A sick, old, eccentric man staying in the hotel turns out to be an extremely wealthy man from Montreal, Canada. Earlier, he fell seriously ill and was saved by Peter and his girl friend. To show his gratitude and to repay their kindness, he buys the hotel from its former owner and makes Peter the new executive vice-president, with complete authority to run the hotel as he thinks fit.

### **3. European titles of nobility**

Duke 公爵 (Duchess 公爵夫人): a European title of nobility, whose rank is just below that of a prince;

Marquis 侯爵 (Marquise 侯爵夫人: in Britain the name is called Marchioness): a European title of nobility ranking above an earl and below a duke;

Count or Earl 伯爵 (Countess 伯爵夫人): a European title of nobility, ranking in modern times after a marquis or a duke;

Viscount 子爵 (Viscountess 子爵夫人): a European title of nobility, ranking higher than a baron but lower than an earl;

Baron 男爵 (Baroness 男爵夫人): member of the lowest rank of the British peerage.

### **III. Writing style (学习并欣赏写作题材---记叙文, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)**

This text is a piece of narration. Narration is the telling of a story. A good story has a beginning, middle and an end. Narration is concerned with action, and revolves around people, called characters, in some kind of struggle or conflict against other

people, nature, society or themselves. The leading character is called the hero or protagonist and the people or forces he fights against is called the antagonist or the enemy. The actions, that is, incidents and events, are generally presented in order of their occurrence, following the natural time sequence of the happenings. As the conflict develops, suspense and tension increase until the highest point or the climax of the struggle is reached. After the climax, the story quickly moves to a conclusion.

In this excerpt the Duchess is the protagonist, and her language is refined and elegant due to her noble blood and her good education. In contrast to her, the antagonist, the house detective, is ill-mannered and unscrupulous. The language he uses is coarse, ungrammatical and slangy.

And through the confrontation of words, the novel develops intense conflicts not only between the characters, but within each character as well. For instance, when they get to talk about the specific details, the Duchess on one hand keeps “firm, tight rein on her racing mind”, while on the other hand she reasons with the detective “with calculated coolness”. And it is just the conflicts that hold readers’ interest.

The setting of this novel is also of great importance. The story takes place in a hotel that attracts all kinds of people, and thus represents the coming together of people of different social classes. And all the action in this excerpt is limited to a single room. Such a setting can suggest isolation and alienation, which means that the conversation between the Duchess and the detective goes on covertly.

The following is a detailed, specific analysis of the story from the perspectives of plot, character, point of view, setting, climax, theme and method.

Plot: The Duke and the Duchess are involved in the hit-and-run, which is suspected by the hotel’s detective Ogilvie who tries to blackmail them. In the end the deal is done.

#### **Characters:**

1. Ogilvie: a bad guy. He has piggy eyes, a gross jowled face and an obese body. He speaks in falsetto voice. The author depicts him as a greedy, tricky, sinister, coarse, vulgar and uneducated person. Hence his language is ungrammatical and slangy, e.g. “ There’s things it pays to check” for “there’re things...”; “You two was...” for “You two were...”; “They find who done...”for “When they find who did...”. His pronunciation is also non-standard, e.g. “set” for “sit”; “musta” for “must have”; “outa” for “out of”; “gotta” for “got to”.

2. The Duke: game-loving, fond of liquor, passive, slow-minded, weak-minded.

3. The Duchess: clever, quick-minded, noble, arrogant, strong-minded, speaking the

Queen's English, using strictly grammatical structures and carefully choosing her words.

**Point of view:** the third-person narration

**Setting:** the Croydons suite of the hotel

**Climax:** The Duchess draws the conclusion that Ogilvie has come to blackmail them, and she tries to make a deal with him.

**Theme:** narration about the ugly deal done between the so-called noble couple and the greedy Ogilvie

**Methods:** appearance description, dialogue, psychological activity, action description

**IV. Text analysis**（文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

**Part One: The Croydons' anxious wait for Ogilvie's visit and their preparations for the secret discussion of the hit-and-run**

1. Reasons for their anxiety
  - a. Uncertainty about the nature of the mysterious telephone call from Ogilvie
  - b. The long wait caused by Ogilvie's deliberate delay in coming
2. Preparations made by the Duchess for Ogilvie's visit
  - a. The sending away of her maid on an invented errand
  - b. The sending away of the male secretary to exercise her dogs
  - c. Her effort to compose herself

**Part Two: The Duke's admission of his guilt of the hit-and-run under the first threat by Ogilvie**

1. The arrogant arrival of the house detective
2. Tentative approaches made by both sides to the topic for secret discussion
3. The Duke's blunder and the Duchess' warning
4. Direct approach made by the Duchess to the topic for discussion
5. The second blunder made by the Duke
6. Ogilvie's check of the suite
7. The trial of strength between the Duchess and Ogilvie

**Part Three: Ogilvie's account of what he has discovered out of the hit-and-run**

1. Time
2. Cause of the accident
3. Hiding place of the car
4. Traceable clues: a brush trace; blood stain



#### **Part Four: Ogilvie's promise to keep silent in return for a sum of money**

1. Revelation by Ogilvie of his purpose in visiting the Croydons
2. Initial discussion of the terms for covering up the hit-and-run

#### **Part Five: Discussion of the hot situation facing the Croydons**

1. Introduction to this discussion
2. One favorable factor: three or four days' delay on the part of the police in searching the down-town area
3. Unfavorable factors: all states in the south alerted; every repair shop in the city alerted
4. The other favorable factor: their car being foreign

#### **Part Six: Sizing up of the situation on the part of the Duchess**

1. Consideration of the possibility of having the car taken to the north
2. Consideration of the difficulties involved in taking the car to the north
3. Consideration of the possible ways of overcoming the difficulties
4. Consideration of other factors involved such as the use of maps and refueling

#### **Part Seven: The bargain over the terms of driving the car to the north**

1. Ogilvie's demand for 10,000 dollars
2. A dramatic turn in the bargaining brought about by the Duchess' shocking decision to offer 25,000 dollars
3. End of the story: Ogilvie's first civil remark to show his acceptance of the offer

#### **V. Detailed study of the text** （详细讲解课文，让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点，掌握更多英语语言知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求4.1、8.1及专业核心能力1.1、3.1）

1. **blackmail**: v. force sb. to pay a large sum of money for not revealing a secret or harming him 讹诈  
e.g. A stranger tried to blackmail the clerk into helping him draw the money, but he failed. 一个陌生人想讹诈职员让他帮他取钱，但未能得逞。
2. **suite**: n. a set of rooms 一套房间  
e.g. the Presidential Suite 总统套房
3. **cryptic**: adj. secret, mysterious, with a hidden meaning 秘密的，神秘的；含义模糊的  
e.g. a cryptic remark/message/smile 含义隐晦的言语/信息/微笑
- 4...the nerves of both the Duke and Duchess were **excessively frayed**:
  - 1) **excessively**: adv. extremely

2) **frayed**: adj. (lit.) worn out; (fig.) nervous

e.g. frayed cuffs/button holes 磨破的袖口/扣眼

Clothes frayed at the neck/knees. 衣服在脖子/膝盖处磨破了。

This kind of living began to fray her nerves. 这样的日子开始让他精神紧张。

Relations between us have become frayed through a series of misunderstandings.

我们之间产生了一连串的理解，因而关系变紧张了。

5. **dispatch**: v. send; deliver; kill; finish quickly 派遣；发送；处决；迅速了结

e.g. The government is preparing to dispatch 400 soldiers to the island. 政府准备派遣 400 名驻守那个岛屿。

Dispatch a letter/message 传送信件/信息

Dispatch a person/animal 处决一个人；杀死一头牲口

He is anxious to dispatch the matter in hand. 他急于了结手头上的事情。

6. **errand**: n. a short trip taken to perform a task for someone else 差事

e.g. Run an errand for me, will you. 替我跑个腿，好吗？

He was tired of running errands for his sister. 他已经厌烦给姐姐当跑腿了。

He went off on some errand. 他出去办个差事去了。

7. **exercise a dog**: walk a dog, take a dog out and give it some exercises 溜狗

8. **survey**: v. overlook; look up and down; examine the condition of; measure (an area of land) 眺望；打量；调查；测量

e.g. survey the surrounding landscape 眺望周围的景色

survey a stranger from head to toe 从头到脚打量陌生人

survey population growth 调查人口增长情况

survey the international situation 概括的述评国际形势

survey the boundaries of a tract of land 勘定一片土地的边界

9. The house detective's **piggy eyes surveyed** her **sardonically**

1) **piggy eyes**: small and narrow eyes

2) **survey sb.**: Look sb. up and down

e.g. (1) survey a stranger from head to toe

从头到脚打量陌生人

(2) survey the international situation

概括的述评国际形势

3) **sardonically**: scornfully or cynically mocking

e.g. He said it sardonically.

他嘲弄地说。

10. .... from his **gross jowled** face

1) **gross**: adj. total; fat; vulgar

gross industrial output value 工业总产值

gross national product 国民生产总值

gross sales 销售总额,

gross profit 毛利

gross language 粗俗的话

2) **jowl**: n. jaw; lower part of the face 下颚, 脸的下部

e.g. a heavy-jowled man 有双下巴的人

11. **encompass**: v. surround on all sides; include or comprise sth.

包围, 围绕; 包括

e.g. The enemy encompassed the city. 敌人包围了城市。

He is encompassed with doubts. 他充满了疑虑。

The general arts course at the university encompasses a wide range of subjects.

大学的文科包括的科目范围很广。

12. “**Pretty neat set-up** you folks got.”

1) **neat set-up**: a slang, ungrammatical

2) **meaning**: “This is a pretty nice room you have got.”

13. **take one’s time (doing sth./to do sth./about sth.)**: v. phrase. do sth. slowly

不着急, 慢慢 (做事)

e.g. You can take your time coming to see me. 你不用着急来看我。

14. **flip**: v. throw or toss 轻弹, 轻抛

e.g. He flipped a coin in the air. 他把一枚硬币投向空中。

15. **decor**: (F) decoration

16. The obese body shook **in an appreciative chuckle**.

1) **obese**: a. extremely fat, grossly overweight

e.g. Obese patients are advised to change their diet. 建议肥胖病人改变饮食。

2) **in an appreciative chuckle**: chuckle in an appreciative way

3) **obesity**: n. fatness

17. He lowered the level of his **incongruous falsetto** voice

1) **incongruous**: a. not harmonious;

e.g. The modern huge building looks incongruous in that old-fashioned village.

那座现代化的高楼大厦在那古老的村庄里看上去极不协调。

2) **falsetto**: n. unnaturally high-pitched voice in men 尖锐的假声

3) Paraphrase: He lowered his not harmonious and unnaturally high-pitched voice.

Or: He had an unnaturally high-pitched voice, and he lowered his pitch.

18. **emission**: n. (fml) thing that is sent out or given off

e.g. the emission of light from the sun 阳光的照射

the survival emission 生存排放

the waste gas emission 废气排放

the emission of light from the sun 阳光的照射

**emit**: v. give out (waste gas)

e.g. Cars emit waste gas.

19. He inquired **abruptly**:

**abruptly**: adv. suddenly and unexpectedly; out of the blue

e.g. I feel I owe you a great many apologies for I departed abruptly yesterday.

昨日不告而别，深表歉意。

20. **“There’s things it pays to check.”**

1) **There’s things**: There are things

2) **It pays to do sth.**: It is worth doing...

**It pays to check**: It’s worth checking.

e.g. (1) It pays to keep a diary in English.

(2) It pays to think before you speak.

21. The Duchess had **seated herself**:

**seat herself**: be seated: (a state)

**sit down**: (an action)

22. You two was **in hit-’n-run**: You two were guilty of that hit-and-run accident.

Or: You two were involved in that hit-and-run accident.

**hit-and run**: a road accident caused by a driver who flees from the scene in which he is involved 肇事逃逸

23. **This is for real**: (slang) I’m not joking. This is sth. serious.

24. **The words spat forth with sudden savagery, all pretence of blandness gone.**

1) **The words spat forth with sudden savagery**: He spat out the words with sudden violence.

2) **all pretence of blandness gone**: His pretended politeness was gone.

blandness: n. politeness

blandly: adv. politely

bland: adj. gentle, polite in manner or talk

e.g. a bland manner 和蔼的态度

25. **adversary**: enemy, foe, opponent

26. ...your **high-an'-mightiness**.

---The correct way of addressing a Duke or a Duchess:

Your Highness or Your Excellency(阁下)

27. **This city's burnin' mad**: All the people in the city are angry.

28. **high-tail it**: v. (colloquial) leave or go in a hurry

e.g. He was seen to high-tail it with another man.

有人看到他和另外一个男人一起迅速逃走。

29. ...they'll **throw the book** and never mind **who it hits**:

1) **throw the book**:

What kind of book?

What does it mean?

(idiom) **law book**, meaning “ give the greatest punishment”

2) **who it hits**: who will be punished

30. The Duchess---three centuries and a half of **inbred arrogance behind her—did not yield easily**

1) **inbred**: adj. inborn, possessed at birth

e.g. He had an inbred talent for art.

他生来具有艺术天赋。

2) **arrogance**: n. pride and self-importance shown in a way that is rude and disrespectful to others

e.g.:(1) crush the enemy's arrogance

(2) feed sb.'s arrogance

助长某人的气焰

3) **yield**: v. give in

**yielding**: adj. soft (opposite: unyielding)

4) **Paraphrase**: Supported by her inborn arrogance coming from her parents of noble families that lasted for three centuries and a half, the Duchess did not give in easily.

31. **wrath**: n. anger

*The Grapes of Wrath* 《愤怒的葡萄》

**wrathful**: adj. (fml) extremely angry

e.g. It makes me wrathful when people don't listen, and then ask silly questions.

我讲话时人们不听，而后又问我一些愚蠢的问题，这使我愤怒不已。

32. Her tone would have **withered** anyone:

**wither:** (lit.) become dry, faded or dead;

e.g. Flowers **wither** if cut.

Her hopes **withered**. 他的希望破灭了。

(fig.) frighten

e.g. The teacher withered the noisy students with a glance.

33. “You **unspeakable blackguard!**”:

1) **unspeakable:** that can't be expressed in words

2) **blackguard:** n. scoundrel, 无赖, 流氓

Synonyms: scoundrel, villain, hooligan, hoodlum, rogue, rascal

thug, gangster, varlet, wicked person

34. Even the **self-assurance** of Ogilvie **flickered**:

1) **self-assurance:** self-confidence

2) **flicker:** v (of light) shine unsteadily, move back and forth 闪烁, 摇曳

e.g. 1) The candles flickered and then went out.

2) Leaves are flickering in the wind.

树叶在风中摇曳。

3) The hope still flickered within her that her husband might be alive.

丈夫可能还活着的希望仍然在她心头闪烁。

(Here in the text, of a person) move unsteadily

35. **interject:** v. interrupt, put in suddenly 插嘴

e.g. When I brought up the question of funding, he quickly interjected that it had been settled.

我刚提出筹措资金的问题，他急忙插嘴说问题已经解决了。

36. “**That's more like it.**”

---“That sounds more acceptable”

37. “**Now you are getting somewhere.**”

--- “Now you are making some progress.”

38. **Clasping** her hands to conceal their trembling:

1) **clasp:** v. hold tightly

(1) The thief was clasping a knife in his hand.

小偷手中握着一把匕首。

(2) The button won't clasp. 扣子扣不上。

2) **conceal**: hide

39. “Well now, **I’ll spell it out.**”

---“I’ll explain it in detail.”

40. ...leisurely **puffing** a cloud of blue cigar smoke:

**puff**: v. blow out

e.g. He often puffs cigarette smoke into others’ face for fun.

他常常向别人脸上喷烟闹着玩。

41. But beyond **wrinkling her nose** in distaste, she made no comment.

---She only wrinkled her nose to show her dislike for the cigar smoke, but didn’t say anything.

wrinkle her forehead 皱起了额头

42. **leastways**: anyway; at least

e.g. There is no pub round here, leastways not that I know of.

附近没有酒店，至少据我所知没有。

43. Well, the **smug** fat face **swung back**:

1) **smug**: adj. self-satisfied 自鸣得意的

e.g. Don’t grow smug over your successes.

不要因为成功而自鸣得意。

2) **swung back**: moved back

3) fat face: fat body (metonymy)

44. **...the way I hear it**, you won one hundred **at the tables**, then **lost it at the bar... a real swinging party**

1) **the way I hear it**: from what I hear

2) **at the tables**: in gambling

3) **lost it at the bar**: spent...in drinking

4) **swinging party**: merry and lively party(时尚舞会)

45. **oblige**: v. 1) require sb. to do sth.要求

2) compel (usu. in passive) 强迫

3) do sb. sth. as a favour 施恩

e.g. 1)The law obliges parents to send their children to school.

法律要求父母必须送子女上学。

2) They were obliged to sell their house in order to pay their debts.

他们为了还债不得不出售房屋。

3) Can you oblige me by closing the door?

你能不能帮我关上门?

obligation: n. duty

obligations of good citizenship

良好公民的义务

(idiom) be obliged to sb. for sth.: be grateful to sb. For sth.

e.g. I'm very much obliged to you for all you have done for us.

46. **out of the way**:

1) remote: far away from city or town 偏僻的;

2) unusual, improper, 不恰当的

e.g.: 1) I've bought a new house in the country, quite out of the way.

2) There was nothing out of the way about what she said.

她说的没有什么不恰当的。

47. **tuck away**: hide; put sth. in a desired place

e.g. 1) The map was tucked away in a book.

2) He has got a fortune tucked away in a Swiss bank.

他把一大笔钱存在一家瑞士银行里。

48. ... **clucked his tongue reprovingly**:

1) **cluck**: v. (1) make a sound similar to that of a hen when calling her chicks

(2) (here) Ogilvie makes a noise with his tongue to show his disapproval.

2) **reprove**: v. say sharp words

**reproving**: adj.

**reprovingly**: adv.

(fml) expressing a blame or rebuke in a reproving way

49. **be lickered up**: be liquored up; be drunk

50. Last night **word was out**.

---Last night the news was spreading out.

e.g. Word came that he won the champion.

Idioms:

a man of few words: 言语不多的人

a man of one's word: 说话算话的人

break one's word: break one's promise

Keep one's word: keep one's promise

give one's word: promise

have one's word: have one's promise



give the word: say

have the last word: make the final decision

have a word (a few words) with: have a talk

have words: have a quarrel

eat one's words: take back what one has said.

weigh one's words: careful in word diction

51. **hunch**: n. an intuitive feeling 直觉

**have a hunch**: suspect

e.g. He had a hunch that their team would lose.

他预感到他们的球队会输。

**on a hunch**: based on a feeling for which there is no proof 凭预感

e.g. Few people are willing to skate their reputation on a hunch.

没有人愿意贸然用名声冒险。

52. **jockeys**: 1) professional riders in horse races

2) (in the text) people who park cars in the garage

53. **You might have something there.**

---There might be point in what you say.

54. **concede**: v. admit as true

e.g. (1)The lawyer refused to concede that the two cases were similar.

律师拒绝承认这两宗案件相似。

(2)The government conceded defeat as soon as the election results were known.

大选结果一揭晓，政府就承认了失败。

55. **do some scouting**: do some investigation

scout bomber: 侦察轰炸机

The Boy/Girl Scouts: 男/女童子军

56. **a busted headlight**:

**busted**: adj. smashed, broken

**bust**: v. (infml) smash, esp. with force

e.g. I dropped my camera on the ground and busted it.

我把照相机掉在了地上，摔坏了。

**bust**: n. upper half of body; head and shoulders of a person cut in stone or cast in

bronze 半身像

e.g. a bust of Mozart

Mozart:(1756-91) an Austrian composer, one of the most famous and admired

classical musicians who ever lived. His many works include 41 symphonies, 27 piano concertos, and some of the most famous operas ever written.

57. “...**there is no call for being hasty.**”

---There is no need for being hasty.

58. ...nobody **twigs** the car:

1) **twig**: v. notice, observe or figure out

e.g. I gave him another clue, but he still didn't twig the answer.

我再次给了他提示，可他还是不理解答案。

2) **twig**: n. small branch of a tree

59. **discreetly**: adv. carefully 谨慎地，考虑周全地

e.g. We must act discreetly. 我们必须小心谨慎才是。

60. **emphatically**: adv.

emphatic: adj.

emphasis: n.

emphasize: v.

61. **holler cops** :

1) **holler**: v. (infml) call/yell /shout

2) **cops**: n. (infml) police

62. **You people are hot**:

**hot**: wanted by policemen.

63. **She kept firm, tight rein on her racing mind**: She controlled her mind which was working fast.

1) **rein**: control

2) **racing mind**: mind working fast

(metaphor)

她控制着飞快奔驰的思绪。

**rain, rein, reign**

(homophones 同音异体异义字)

1) **rein**: long, narrow strap fastened to a bridle for controlling a horse 缰绳 (see: harness) (fig.) hold the reins of government 执掌政权

2) **reign**: n. sovereignty, rule, 统治

v. hold office as a monarch 当朝

e.g. The king reigned but he did not govern.

国王当朝，但不治理。

- 3) **rain**: condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling in separate drops
64. **...not survival itself**: concerned with life or death 生死攸关
65. **inevitable**: not avoided
66. **eventual**: adj.  
eventually: adv.  
eventuality: n. possible events, consequences, something that may occur, esp. something bad  
e.g. We must get prepared for any eventuality. 我们必须做好准备, 以防万一。
67. Is it **traceable**? Is it something that can be traced?
68. **affirmatively**: firmly
69. **make**: n. the style or manner in which a thing is made 牌子  
e.g. 1) Benz is of a German make. 奔驰是德国牌子。  
Jaguar [dʒæɡjuə]: a trademark of British motorcar  
2) Computers of different makes integrate with each other.  
不同品牌的电脑是互相兼容的。
70. **incriminate**: v. say or show that sb. is guilty of wrongdoing 证明某人有罪恶  
e.g. Don't say anything that may incriminate your friends.  
不要说任何可能牵连你朋友的话。  
incriminating: adj. that may prove sb. guilty of sth.  
the incriminating evidence: the evidence that might prove them guilty of the accident
71. ...even if **suspicion** settled on them: even if the police suspected them,  
**be suspicious of sb./sth.**
72. **oaf**: (pl. oafs, rarely oaves) awkward lout 蠢汉  
**oafish**: adj. roughly behaved, loutish, vulgar
73. **hazard**----hazardous  
danger----dangerous  
risk-----risky  
peril-----perilous
74. **complicate**: v. complicated: adj.  
complications: n. difficulties
75. **adept (at or in)**: adj. skilled at (in) ,  
e.g.: 1) She is adept in needlecraft.  
2) She is adept at playing the piano.

3) He is adept at organizational work.

76. **betray**: give ...away

He said he was from the south, but his accent betrayed him.

77. Assuming we paid this **grotesque** amount:

**grotesque**: absurd, fantastic

e.g. It is grotesque to expect a person of her experience to work for so little money.

想让她那样有经验的人为这点钱工作真是可笑。

78. The statement is **unequivocal**:

unequivocal: unambiguous/ clear

equivocal: ambiguous

e.g. I took an unequivocal position in this matter.

我在这件事情上的立场是明确的。

79. **bulbous**: adj. shaped like a bulb; round and fat

e.g. a bulbous face/ countenance/nose

80. **peremptory**: [pə'remptəri]

adj. (of a person, his manner) too commanding 专横的/威风凛凛的

**peremptorily**: adv. firmly

e.g. We dislike his peremptory manner. 我们不喜欢他这种专横的举止。

81. Her eyes were **riveted** on his face.

rivet: v. fix one's eyes firmly on;

attract and hold one's attention firmly

e.g.: 1) He riveted his eyes on the 32-ton dumper.

他注视着 32 吨自动卸货车。

2) The strange sound riveted the attention of a passing policeman.

奇怪的声音吸引了过路警察的注意力。

82. ...**set in their most imperious mold**:

1) **set**: fixed

2) **imperious**: adj. commanding 专横的

3) **mold**: looks

e.g. an imperious look 飞扬跋扈的样子

83. **a few days' respite**: a few days' delay

**respite**: n. a short period of pause or rest;

e.g. I have been working for 10 hours without a moment of respite.

我已经连续十个小时不停地工作。

84. **comply: v. (with)** obey, agree with

act in accordance with another's command, request or rule

e.g. Patients should comply with physicians' orders. 病人必须遵从医嘱。

85. **vacillation: n.** hesitation, indecision

犹豫不定, 踌躇不决

e.g. His constant vacillation made him an unfit administrator.

他经常优柔寡断, 这使他不适合当行政官员。

86. **dally: v.** waste time; be slow,

e.g. 1) Don't dally, or we'll be late.

2) They dallied with the proposal for days, but finally refused it.

他们将提案拖延了好些天, 最后还是拒绝了。

**87. When you were playing for the highest stakes, you made the highest bid:**

---You had to pay the highest price when your reputation was at stake.

1) **stake and bid:** two gambling terms

stake 赌注; bid 出价

2) The figure of speech: epigram(警句)

88. She must do so **in such a way as to** place the outcome beyond any doubt:

---She should offer him so much money as to make it impossible for him to refuse to do what she asked him to in return.

89. **intent: n.** intention

adj. eager

**intently:** adv. eagerly, earnestly

**be intent on /upon sth.:** be determined to do sth.

**intentional:** adj.

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

On Monday evening while driving back with his wife from a gambling house, the Duke knocked down a woman and her child and killed both. Instead of reporting to the police, the Duke and the Duchess drove away. The hotel's chief house detective Ogilvie noticed the battered car when it came back. Ogilvie went to see the Duke and Duchess, promised to keep quiet about what he had discovered and asked for a large sum of money in return for the favor. The Duchess understood the hot situation she and her husband were in and agreed to give Ogilvie 25,000 dollars if he drove their car to Chicago in the north.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

2. The chief house officer, Ogilvie, who had declared he would appear at the Croydons suite an hour after his cryptic telephone call actually took twice that time:
  - The chief house officer, Ogilvie, gave the Croydons a mysterious telephone call telling them he would pay them a visit an hour later, but actually he appeared at their suit two hours later.
3. As a result, the nerves of both the Duke and Duchess were excessively frayed ...:
  - As a result, both the Duke and the Duchess were extremely nervous.
4. Her own tension was not lessened by the knowledge that both might return at any moment:
  - She was still nervous because she knew both might come back at any moment.
5. The house detective's piggy eyes surveyed her sardonically from his gross jowled face:
  - The house detective had a fat face and small eyes. He looked her up and down scornfully.
6. Pretty neat set-up you folks got:
  - A pretty nice room you've got.
7. The obese body shook in an appreciative chuckle:
  - When he chuckled, his fat body shook.
8. I imagine you did not come here to discuss decor:
  - I suppose you did not come here merely to discuss the arrangement of the furniture and other decorations of this suite.
9. He lowered the level of his incongruous falsetto voice:
  - He had an unnaturally high-pitched voice. When he spoke now, he lowered the pitch.
10. The words spat forth with sudden savagery, all pretense of blandness gone:
  - He uttered the words suddenly and with violence. He no longer pretended to be polite and gentle.
11. The Duchess of Cyodon – three centuries and a half of inbred arrogance behind her – did not yield easily:
  - The Duchess was supported by her arrogance coming from parents of noble families who belonged to the nobility for three hundred and fifty years. So she did not give

in easily.

12. It's no go, old girl. I'm afraid. It was a good try:

- It's no use, old girl. I'm afraid. It was a good attempt at saving the situation.

13. "That's more like it," Ogilvie said. He lit the fresh cigar, "Now we're getting somewhere.":

- "That sounds more acceptable," Ogilvie said. He lit a new cigar, "Now we are making some progress."

14. ... his eyes sardonically on the Duchess as if challenging her objection:

- ... his eyes settled scornfully on the Duchess as if he wanted to know if the Duchess dared to object to his smoking.

15. But beyond wrinkling her nose in distaste, she made no comment:

- She only wrinkled her nose to show her dislike, but did not rebuke him.

16. The way I hear it, you won a hundred at the tables then lost it at the bar:

- From what I hear, you won a hundred dollars in gambling and then spent the money drinking.

17. There ain't much, out of the way, which people who stay in this hotel do, I don't get to hear about:

- If anybody who stays in this hotel does anything wrong, improper or unusual, I always get to know about it.

18. The house detective clucked his tongue reprovingly:

- The house detective made noises with his tongue to show his disapproval.

19. On a hunch I went over to the garage:

- As I suspected and felt there was something wrong, I went over to the garage to inspect.

20. You might have something there:

- There might be a point in what you say.

21. The incongruous falsetto voice took on a musing note:

- The unnatural high-pitched voice sounded as if he was deep in thought.

22. We'd become turned round:

- We lost our way.

23. You people are hot:

- You are now wanted by the police.

24. The Duchess of Croydon kept firm, tight rein on her racing mind:

- The Duchess of Croydon kept firm and tight control of her mind which is working

quickly.

25. It was essential that her thinking remain calm and reasoned:

- It was very important for her to think calmly and logically.

26. It would be hazardous, but no more than waiting her for certain detection:

- To drive the car north would be risky, but not more risky than to wait here, because if they did nothing, they would surely be discovered.

27. ... their speech and manner would betray them:

- ... their speech and manner would reveal their identity.

28. I figure you people are pretty well fixed:

- I guess you people are quite rich.

29. Eyes bored into him:

- She looked at him steadily, sharply and searchingly.

30. When you were playing for the highest stakes, you made the highest bid:

- You had to pay the highest price when your reputation and career were at stake.

31. She intended to gamble on the fat man's greed:

- She intended to take a chance on the fat man's greed.

32. She must do so in such a way as to place the outcome beyond any doubt:

- She would offer him so much money as to make it impossible for him to refuse to do what she would ask him to in return.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

### 1. Metaphor 暗喻

Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

A metaphor, like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.

Examples from the text:

1)...instructed the moon-faced male secretary...

Here *moon* is used metaphorically, suggesting his face is as round as the moon.

2)The house detective's piggy eyes surveyed her sardonically from his gross jowled face.

Here *piggy* is used metaphorically, meaning his eyes are small and narrow, lost in the mass of flesh, like those of a pig.

3)Her voice was a whiplash.



Here *whiplash* is used metaphorically, meaning her voice was like a whiplash.

## 2. Personification 拟人

By definition, personification is a figure of speech that gives human form or feelings to animals, or life and personal attributes to inanimate objects, or to ideas and abstractions. e.g. The wind *whistled* through the trees.

Examples from the text:

- 1) A wave of cigar smoke accompanied Ogilvie in.
- 2) .....their speech and manner would betray them.
- 3) The abruptness took him by surprise.
- 4) The silence hung.

## 3. Metonymy 借代 (用另一事物的名称代替某事物), 亦称为“换喻或转喻”

Metonymy is a figure of speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another. This substituted name may be an attribute of that other thing or be closely associated with it. In other words, it involves a change of name. The substituted name suggests the thing meant.

Examples from the text:

- 1) The obese body shook in an appreciative chuckle.
- 2) The smug fat face swung back—“ the way I hear it.....”

## 4. Epigram 警句

An epigram is a short, pithy statement in verse or prose, usually with a touch of wit, often antithetical

Example from the text:

When you were playing for the highest stakes, you made the highest bid.

## IX. Questions for discussion (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

24. Did Ogilvie deliberately delay his call at the Croydons' suite? Why?
25. Why did the Duchess send her maid and secretary out?
26. Why do you think Ogilvie was being deliberately offensive to the Croydons in the beginning?
27. How did the Duchess know where the Duke had gone the night the accident occurred?
28. How did Ogilvie come to suspect the Croydons of the hit-and-run crime?
29. What is a “brush trace”?
30. What made the Duchess jump to the conclusion that Ogilvie had come to blackmail

them?

31. Why didn't the police come immediately to the hotel to check the cars?
32. Why couldn't the Duchess get her car repaired discreetly in New Orleans?
33. Why did the Duchess decide to make the detective drive their car north?
34. Why did the Duchess offer Ogilvie twenty-five thousand dollars instead of the ten thousand the detective asked for?
35. Did Ogilvie accept the Duchess' offer?
36. Describe and comment on the three characters.

**X. Exercises P. 55-63** (见教材中 55-63 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.59-63** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

翻译练习:

Par A: Put the following into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets

1. 一个陌生人想讹诈职员让他帮他取钱, 但未能得逞。(blackmail)
2. 总统套房 (suite)
3. 含义隐晦的言语/信息/微笑 (cryptic)
4. 这样的日子开始让他精神紧张。(fray)
5. 我们之间产生了一连串的理解, 因而关系变紧张了。(fray)
6. 政府准备派遣 400 名驻守那个岛屿。(dispatch)
7. 他已经厌烦给姐姐当跑腿了。(run an errand)
8. 嘲弄的表情 (sardonic)
9. 有双下巴的人(heavy-jowled)
10. 敌人包围了城市。(encompass)
11. 那座现代化的高楼大厦在那古老的村庄里看上去极不协调。(incongruous)
- 12 他肇事逃逸。(hit-and-run)
13. 有人看到他和另外一个男人一起迅速逃走。(high-tail)
14. 他生来具有艺术天赋。(inbred)
15. 灭敌人的威风 (arrogance)
16. 我讲话时人们不停, 而后又问我一些愚蠢的问题, 这使我愤怒不已。(wrathful)
- 17 盛夏炎热使草枯萎了。(wither)

18. 他的希望破灭了。(wither)
19. 烛光闪了几闪, 然后熄灭了。(flicker)
20. 丈夫可能还活着的希望仍然在她心头闪烁。(flicker)
21. 附近没有酒店, 至少据我所知没有。(leastways)
22. 不要因为成功而自鸣得意。(smug)
23. 法律要求父母必须送子女上学。(oblige)
24. 他们为了还债不得不出售房屋。(be obliged to)
25. 我在乡村买了一处新房子, 相当偏远。(out of the way)
26. 地图藏在一本书里。(tuck away)
27. 他把一大笔钱存在一家瑞士银行里。(tuck away)
28. 没人愿意贸然以自己的名誉冒险。(on a hunch)
29. 律师拒绝承认这两宗案件相似。(concede)
30. 大选结果一揭晓, 政府就承认了失败。(concede)
31. 我再次给了他提示, 可他还是不理解答案。(twig)
32. 我们必须小心才是, 我丈夫已经起疑心了。(discreetly)
33. 我们必须做好准备, 以防万一。(eventuality)
34. 这个盗窃犯在供词中供出了另外两个协助他偷窃的人。  
(incriminate)
35. 她擅长针线活。(be adept in/at)
36. 他擅长弹钢琴。(be adept in/at)
37. 想让她那样有经验的人为这点钱工作真是可笑。(grotesque)
38. 我在这件事情上的立场是明确的。(unequivocal)
39. 病人必须遵从医嘱。(comply with)
40. 他经常优柔寡断, 这使他不适合当行政官员。(vacillation)

#### Key to Part A:

1. A stranger tried to blackmail the clerk into helping him draw the money, but he failed. 一个陌生人想讹诈职员让他帮他取钱, 但未能得逞。(blackmail)
2. the Presidential Suite 总统套房 (suite)
3. a cryptic remark/message/smile 含义隐晦的言语/信息/微笑
4. This kind of living began to fray her nerves.  
这样的日子开始让他精神紧张。(fray)
5. Relations between us have become frayed through a series of misunderstandings.  
我们之间产生了一连串的误解, 因而关系变紧张了。(fray)
6. The government is preparing to dispatch 400 soldiers to the island.

- 政府准备派遣 400 名驻守那个岛屿。(dispatch)
7. He was tired of running errands for his sister.  
他已经厌烦给姐姐当跑腿了。(run an errand)
8. a sardonic expression 嘲弄的表情 (sardonic)
9. a heavy-jowled man 有双下巴的人
10. The enemy encompassed the city. 敌人包围了城市。(encompass)
11. The modern huge building looks incongruous in that old-fashioned village.  
那座现代化的高楼大厦在那古老的村庄里看上去极不协调。(incongruous)
12. He had a hit-and-run. 他肇事逃逸。
13. He was seen to high-tail it with another man.  
有人看到他和另外一个男人一起迅速逃走。(high-tail)
14. He had an inbred talent for art. 他生来具有艺术天赋。(inbred)
15. crush the enemy's arrogance 灭敌人的威风 (arrogance)
16. It makes me wrathful when people don't listen, and then ask silly questions.  
我讲话时人们不停, 而后再问我一些愚蠢的问题, 这使我愤怒不已。(wrathful)
17. The summer heat withered the grass. 盛夏炎热使草枯萎了。(wither)
18. Her hopes withered. 他的希望破灭了。(wither)
19. The candles flickered and then went out. 烛光闪了几闪, 然后熄灭了。(flicker)
20. The hope still flickered within her that her husband might be alive. 丈夫可能还活着的希望仍然在她心头闪烁。(flicker)
21. There is no pub round here, leastways not that I know of. 附近没有酒店, 至少据我所知没有。(leastways)
22. Don't grow smug over your successes. 不要因为成功而自鸣得意。(smug)
23. The law obliges parents to send their children to school.  
法律要求父母必须送子女上学。(oblige)
24. They were obliged to sell their house in order to pay their debts.  
他们为了还债不得不出售房屋。(be obliged to)
25. I've bought a new house in the country, quite out of the way.  
我在乡村买了一处新房子, 相当偏远。(out of the way)
26. The map was tucked away in a book. 地图藏在一本书里。(tuck away)
27. He has got a fortune tucked away in a Swiss bank.  
他把一大笔钱存在一家瑞士银行里。(tuck away)
28. Few people are willing to skate their reputation on a hunch.  
没人愿意贸然以自己的名誉冒险。(on a hunch)

29. The lawyer refused to concede that the two cases were similar.  
律师拒绝承认这两宗案件相似。(concede)
30. The government conceded defeat as soon as the election results were known. 大选结果一揭晓，政府就承认了失败。(concede)
31. I gave him another clue, but he still didn't twig the answer.  
我再次给了他提示，可他还是不理解答案。(twig)
33. We must act discreetly; my husband suspects something.  
我们必须小心才是，我丈夫已经起疑心了。(discreetly)
34. We must get prepared for any eventuality.  
我们必须做好准备，以防万一。(eventuality)
35. In his confession the thief incriminated two others who helped him steal.  
这个盗窃犯在供词中供出了另外两个协助他偷窃的人。(incriminate)
35. She is adept in needlecraft. 她擅长针线活。(be adept in/at)
36. He is adept at playing the piano. 他擅长弹钢琴。(be adept in/at)
37. It is grotesque to expect a person of her experience to work for so little money. 想让她那样有经验的人为这点钱工作真是可笑。(grotesque)
38. I took an unequivocal position in this matter. 我在这件事情上的立场是明确的。(unequivocal)
39. Patients should comply with physicians' orders.  
病人必须遵从医嘱。(comply with)
40. His constant vacillation made him an unfit administrator.  
他经常优柔寡断，这使他不适合当行政官员。(vacillation)

**Lesson Four**  
**The Trial That Rocked the World**  
**震惊世界的审判**

本课整体模块内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习的课文相关问题,旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识,旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2)

**III. Writing style** (学习欣赏写作题材---记叙文,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)

**IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析,培养学生的写作构思能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文,让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点,掌握更多英语语言知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用,培养学生欣赏并理解英语修辞的能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

**X. Exercises P. 83-89** (见教材中 83-89 页的练习题,旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.87-89** (作业布置,检测所学内容,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

本课分模块具体内容:

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习的课文相关问题,旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

1. What is the genre of this passage?
2. Search on Internet or in the library for the information about John Scopes, Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Charles Darwin, United States Law and fundamentalism.
3. What do you know about the Bible, particularly Genesis and the story of Adam and Eve?
4. Why was so much attention paid to this trial in an out-of-the-way small town in the U.S.?
5. Did John Scopes lose or win the case?

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识,旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2)

### **1. John Scopes**

John Scopes is the writer of this piece. He was a high school science teacher in Dayton, Tennessee who, by teaching evolution, was accused of breaking the law. He was the defendant in the case. As the last surviving principal in this trial, he decided to write a story describing the highlights of the trial. The name of John Scopes became synonymous with this trial, which is popularly known as the “monkey trial”. A film, called “Inherit the Wind”, was made of the trial, with much of the dialogue coming directly from the transcripts of the court proceedings. This story also draws on the actual transcripts. John Scopes died in 1979.

### **2. Background Information about the “monkey trial”**

John Scopes came to Tennessee fresh out of college. In the spring of 1925, he had just completed his first year as science teacher and part-time football coach at the high school in the little town of Dayton.

Scopes planned to return home to Kentucky for the summer. But in his words, "a beautiful blonde" distracted him and he stayed for another week hoping for a date. The decision changed his life forever.

It all began when the state of Tennessee passed a law making it a crime to teach

evolution in public schools. A new organization called the American Civil Liberties Union responded immediately. The ACLU placed an ad inviting a teacher to help test the law in the courts. Dayton was in an economic slump, and the town's movers and shakers thought a sensational trial would put Dayton "on the map".

John Scopes was playing tennis when a group of businessmen called him to the town gathering place, Robinson's drugstore. They asked if he would be willing to be indicted for teaching evolution. Though he could not remember actually teaching Darwin's theory, Scopes believed in evolution and agreed to the plan.

The trial quickly became a media circus. John Scopes was to have Clarence Darrow, America's top criminal lawyer, defend him. The famous politician and anti-evolutionist, William Jennings Bryan, volunteered to assist the prosecution. Reporters from all over the country flocked to Dayton, including an announcer from Chicago's WGN radio. It would be the first live broadcast of a trial in American history.

The trial began on July 10, 1925. "The town was filled with men and women who considered the case a duel to the death," John Scopes later wrote. "Everything I did was likely to be noted. "But over the next two weeks nobody paid much attention to the defendant. Attorneys for both sides hogged the spotlight in the overheated courtroom. In the words of historian Kevin Tierney, "Scopes was being used. He was completely willing to be used. But essentially the case had been taken over by the big names."

The trial ended in a conviction. The judge imposed a fine of \$100 and John Scopes spoke for the first time. "Your honor," he said, "I feel that I have been convicted of violating an unjust statute. I will continue in the future, as I have in the past, to oppose this law in any way I can." ---where no one had ever heard of him.

In 1960 the defendant returned to the scene of his "crime" when the movie version of the trial, Stanley Kramer's *Inherit the Wind*, premiered at a Dayton drive-in. Scopes saw himself on the big screen as Bertram Cates, defender of science and victim of intolerance. In the film he is jailed for his beliefs.

In 1967 John Scopes summed up his life in his lively autobiography, *Center of the Storm*. "A man's fate, shaped by heredity and environment and an occasional accident," he wrote, "is often stranger than anything the imagination may produce."

### **3. Clarence Darrow (1857 - 1938)**

Clarence Darrow was a famous American criminal lawyer. He acted professionally in many cases against monopolies or on the side of labor; he pleaded for the Negro defendants in the Scottsboro trial (1932). He was also the president of the American



League to abolish Capital Punishment.

In the Scopes trial, Darrow's defense, and particularly his cross-examination of William Bryan, who spoke for the biblical, antiscientific, fundamentalist side, served to discredit religious fundamentalism and won national attention.

#### **4. William Bryan (1860 - 1925)**

American leader, editor, and popular lecturer; three times a nominee for the presidency of the US., Secretary of State (1901-1913). Just before his death (1925) Bryan figured as one of the prosecuting attorneys and a state's witness against the teaching of Darwinian evolution in the famed Scopes trial held at Dayton, Tennessee. The "naiveté" and narrowness of his thinking emerged clearly in this trial.

#### **5. Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882)**

British, world famous naturalist and biologist; originator of the theory of man's evolution by natural selection; his best known works: *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859), *Descent of Man* (1871).

Darwin's theory of evolution asserts that all living forms, plants and animals, including Man, have developed from earlier and similar forms by processes of change and selection.

#### **6. United States Law**

There are two types of American law: civil law and criminal law. Civil law covers suits between individuals (companies as well as people are "individuals"). Insurance claims, divorces, and business malpractices are examples of matters handled under civil law. Criminal law covers cases brought by the state against individuals; criminal offenses range from traffic tickets to major crimes like hijacking and murder.

State courts and Federal courts

State courts: local trial courts; general trial courts; state supreme courts.

Federal courts: The jurisdiction of the federal courts is basically limited by the Constitution to cases based on federal law and to controversies between citizens of different states.

#### **7. Fundamentalism**

Fundamentalism (原教旨主义) refers to religious beliefs based on a literal interpretation of everything in the Bible and regarded as fundamental to Christian faith and morals.

The Fundamentalist Movement was a militantly conservative and fanatically religious American Protestant movement that began in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in

opposition to modern scientific tendency; it held that the Bible is a verbally accurate recording of the word of God, and was strong in parts of the U.S., especially the South, at the time.

## **8. The Bible**

The Christian Bible is divided into two sections: the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament, composed of 39 books, is the name given by Christians to the Holy Scripture of Judaism. The New Testament contains the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and his followers.

## **9. Genesis**

It is the first book of the Old Testament of the Bible, which gives an account of the creation of the world and claims that God made the world and everything in it in 6 days and rested on the 7<sup>th</sup> (which is why one day is set aside as a day of rest – Saturday for Jews, Sunday for Christians). It outlines God's work during each of the 6 days, and says that on the first day there was morning and evening and that God made the sun on the fourth day.

## **10. The story of Eve**

According to the Bible, Adam was the first man made by God, who then decided Adam should have a companion. Therefore, he took a rib from Adam's side and made Eve. They lived ignorant, blissful, without any thought of a sexual relationship in the Garden of Eden, which was Paradise (Heaven) on earth. In the Garden was a tree of the knowledge of good and evil with apples. God told them not to eat from the tree. The serpent (snake) representing evil, persuaded Eve to have an apple, which she ate and then tempted Adam to do the same. God punished the snake for luring Eve into evil by condemning it and all snakes after it to crawl on their bellies. Adam and Eve were banished from the Garden of Eden and condemned to live and die in sorrow and misery.

## **III. Writing style**（学习并欣赏写作题材---记叙文，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1）

The whole piece is written in the form of self account with coherence. From the beginning about the description of the atmosphere in the court, to the description of the verbal battle between the prosecution and the defense, and to the end of the trial, a sense of fervor merriment and sarcasm is felt throughout the whole piece. Even the description of the activities by different people outside the little court is so vivid, vigorous and lively. The writer makes use of many rhetorical devices, such as metaphor, simile, pun, hyperbole, oxymoron, contrast, etc. to enhance the vividness of the

language in conveying the message. Moreover, the text is also praise-worthy in terms of diction. By the use of effective words such as “buzz”, “packed”, “baking”, “brandish”, “denounce”, “thunder”, “fervent” etc., the writer succeeds in creating a heated, stirring and conflicting atmosphere in the court. Words like “chuckle”, “snigger” and “laugh” in describing the response of the audience gradually further direct the verbal battle to its climax. Although this piece relates only a small event that happened in a little court in Dayton, a small town in Tennessee, it conveys to readers an urgent message that in modern society intellectual and academic freedom is much needed.

#### **IV. Text analysis**（文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

**Part one** (Para. 1): A lead-in (time: a sweltering July day in 1925; place: a packed court; characters: I - John Scopes, Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan)

**Part two** (Para.2- Para.9): A flashback (The reasons why I was brought to court: 1)Teaching Darwin’s evolution in American schools; 2) Fundamentalism was strong in Tennessee.)

**Part three** (Para.10- Para.43): The process of the trial (The debate between the two sides went through several stages)

Section one (Para.10- Para.11): An introduction to the atmosphere and the characters

1. William Bryan (ageing and paunchy), John Butler (an ill-educated man), Tom Steward ( a brilliant lawyer, Bryan’s son ), and the multitude mostly fundamentalists
2. Clarence Darrow (68 year-old, shrewd, an agnostic), Dudley Field Malone (43, handsome and magnetic, a Catholic), Arthur Garfield Hays (quiet, scholarly and steeped in the law, a Jew), and my father from Kentucky
3. John Raulston, the presiding judge (florid-faced, “I’m jist a reg’lar mountaineer jedge”)

Section Two (Para.12- Para.25): First round of the debate

1. The first day (Para.12- Para.15): 1) An open session with prayer; 2)The preliminary sparring over legalities; 3) Darrow’s opening statement.
2. The following day (Paras. 16- Para.25):
  - 1) Calling witnesses against me (16-19);
  - 2) Bryan rose to address the jury (Para. 20- Para.22);
  - 3) Dudley Field Malone popped up to reply (Para.23- Para.25);

Section Three (Para. 26- Para.28): The court adjourned (Situations on Dayton's streets)

Section Four (Para.29- Para.43): The climax of the trial (Darrow vs. Bryan: a discussion on the Bible)

Section Five (Para.44- Para.46): The verdict and my fate (The verdict was guilty. I got fined 100 dollars and the cost. I was offered my teaching job but I declined. I was offered a scholarship so that I could pursue the study of science at the University of Chicago. Later I became a geologist for an oil company.)

**Part four** (Paras. 47-48): 37 years later I went back to Dayton - changes in the small town

1. A William Jennings Bryan University on a hill-top overlooking the valley;
2. The oratorical storm that Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone blew up in the little court in Dayton swept like a fresh wind through the schools and legislative offices of the United States, bringing in its wake a new climate of intellectual and academic freedom that has grown with the passing years.)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

1. The trial that **rocked** the world.

1) **rock**: v. cause to swing backwards and forwards; cause great shock and surprise to  
e.g. The mother was rocking her baby to sleep. 母亲在摇孩儿入睡。

2) **The figure of speech**: hyperbole

e.g. Stormy applause rocked the hall. 暴风雨般的掌声震动了大厅。

The news rocked the household with surprise. 这消息使全家震惊。

2. **A buzz ran through the crowd** as **I took my place in the packed court** on that **sweltering** July day in 1925.

1) **buzz**: (lit.) the sound of a bee

(Here) the sound of many people whispering or talking excitedly in low tones

2) **run through the crowd**: spread among the people who had come to watch the trial

3) **I took my place in the packed court**: I went to my seat in the court which was crowded with people

4) **sweltering**: adj. very hot, causing unpleasantness 闷热的

e.g. a sweltering room 闷热的房间  
sweltering weather 闷热的天气

3. **The counsel for my defence** ...:

1) The counsel for my defence: one or more lawyers who defend me in court

2) criminal lawyer: lawyer in criminal law

e.g. The court heard the counsel for both sides. 法庭听取了双方律师的陈述。

4. **Leading counsel** for the prosecution ... **silver-tongued orator** that brought about my trial.

1) **Leading counsel**: chief lawyer of a group

2) **silver-tongued**: adj. eloquent, persuasive

e.g. a silver-tongued orator 雄辩的演说家

3) **orator** ['ɔrətər] n. public speaker, person who is good at public speaking

4) **nominee** [ˌnɒmiːni:] n.

person who is nominated for an office, a position, etc. 被提名的候选人

e.g. He was three times Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

他曾三次被民主党提名为美国总统候选

5) **fundamentalist** (see Note 4)

5. **Now I was involved in the trial reported the world over.**

All of sudden I found myself in the trial which was reported all over the world.

The figure of speech: hyperbole

6. **Seated in court...testify on behalf of ..:**

1) **Seated in court**: be present in court

2) **testify**: v. give evidence

e.g. The teacher testified to the boy's honesty. 老师证明那孩子很诚实

Two witnesses testified against her and one in her favour. 有两个证人的证词对她不利，另一个人的对她有利。

3) **on one's behalf/on behalf of someone**: benefit, support, serve the interests of someone

e.g. I'm writing on behalf of my mother, to express her thanks for your gift.

我代表我母亲给你写信，对你向她赠送礼品表达谢意。

The chairman signed the document on behalf of the company.

董事长代表公司签署了文件。

4) **distinguished**: renowned

5) **on hand**: present, available

7. Darrow had whispered throwing a **reassuring arm** round my shoulder ....  
Obviously “the arm” can’t be reassuring; it means in a reassuring manner, a friendly gesture to put John at ease.  
**The figure of speech:** Transferred epithet
8. The case had **erupted round my head**:
- 1) **erupt**: explode; break out suddenly and violently  
e.g. Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 A.D., destroying Pompeii.  
维苏威火山于公元 79 年爆发，摧毁了庞贝城。
  - 2) “my head” standing for “me”  
**The figure of speech:** synecdoche
9. **clash**: n. conflict, disagreement 冲突，交锋  
e.g. There is likely to be a clash between the government and the Opposition on the question of pensions.  
在抚恤金问题上政府和反对党很可能有矛盾。  
**clash** v. conflict, disagree 冲突，交锋，有矛盾  
e.g. Her wedding clashed with my examination, so I couldn’t go.  
她的婚礼和我的考试在时间上有冲突，所以我没有去成。
10. **build up**: develop gradually and steadily  
e.g. build up one’s reputation 使自己逐渐出名  
The tension is building up. 形势日渐紧张起来。
11. **adhere to**: insist on; continue to obey or maintain (esp., a rule, standard or belief)  
e.g. She adheres to her principles throughout her teaching career.  
她在整个教学生涯中始终坚持自己的原则。
12. The modernists, on the other hand, accepted the theory **advanced** by Darwin.  
1) advance: v. put forward 提出  
2) Translation: 另一方面，现代主义者接受达尔文提出的理论。
13. **legislature** [ˈledʒɪsleɪtʃə(r)] n. law-making body 立法机构  
e.g. The national legislature in China is called National People’s Congress.  
中国的国家立法机构叫做全国人民代表大会。
14. **prohibit** [prəˈhɪbɪt] v. forbid sth. or sb. from doing sth. esp. by laws, rules or regulations  
e.g. a regulation to prohibit parking in the city centre 禁止在市中心停车的规定

15. **civic** [sɪvɪk] 市政的; 市民的; 公民的  
 civic leaders 市政的...  
 civic responsibility 公民的...  
 The figure of speech: palindrome ['pælɪndrəm]回文  
 e.g. No X in Nixon  
 Was it a car or cat I saw?
16. **legality** [li'gæləti] n.  
 state of being legal, in keeping with a law, or a requirement of a law 合法性  
 e.g. The legality of this action will be decided by the United Nations.  
 这一行动的合法性将由联合国裁定。
17. **indict** [ɪn'daɪt] v.  
 charge sb. formally with an offence in law  
 e.g. be indicted on a charge of murder 因犯谋杀罪起诉
18. ...no one, **least of all I**, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.  
 1) **least of all I**: I, less than anyone else  
 2) **anticipate**: v.expect  
 3) **snowball**: v. grow rapidly in size or significance  
 4) **Figure of speech**: metaphor
19. **prosecute**: v. bring a criminal charge against sb. in a court of law  
 e.g. He was prosecuted for exceeding the speed limit.  
 他因超速行车而被起诉。
20. **a circus atmosphere**: atmosphere like a circus, a kind of holiday spirit
21. **festoon**: v. decorate with festoons (a festoon is a string of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc.  
 e.g. (1) a room festooned with paper streamers 饰有纸带花彩的房间  
 (2)The buildings along the main street were festooned with banners.  
 大街两旁建筑物上挂起了彩旗。
22. **sprout**: v. grow or come out; grow or develop quickly  
 发芽, 抽条; 很快地生长或发展  
 e.g. The rice seeds have sprouted. 稻种已发芽了。
23. **rickety** ['rɪkəti] adj. weak or shaky, likely to fall or collapse  
 e.g. a rickety shelter for the bikes 摇摇欲坠的自行车棚
24. **evangelist** [ɪ'vændʒəlɪst]: preacher of the Christian gospel, esp. a travelling

preacher

福音布道者，传道者

25. **exhort** [ɪg'zɔ:t] v. advise sb. strongly or earnestly

e.g. The chairman exhorted the party workers to action.

主席敦促党的工作人员采取行动。

26. **infidel** ['ɪnfɪdɪl] n. a person who holds no religious belief

无宗教信仰者

27. **The presiding judge**..., a **florid-faced man** who announced...

1) **The presiding judge**: 审判长，首席法官

2) **florid** ['flɒrɪd] adj. (Florida)

flushed with rosy color (red or pink) 气色好的、红润的

a florid-faced man 脸色红润之人

28. **paunchy** ['pɒntʃɪ] adj. (derogatory or humorous) having a fat stomach;

pot-bellied; having a paunch 腹便便的

e.g. Bryan was ageing (aging) and paunchy. 布赖恩老态龙钟，大腹便便。

29. **attorney** [ə'tɜ:nɪ] n. (in U.S.) lawyer, esp. one qualified to act for clients in a court of law 律师（尤指有资格代表当事人出庭的律师）

attorney-general 首席检察官

30. Besides the **shrewd** 68-year-old Darrow, my **counsel** included the handsome and **magnetic** Malone..., and **steeped in the law**.

1) **shrewd**: adj. sharp, clever

2) **counsel**: lawyer

3) **magnetic** (of a person, personality) having a powerful attraction 极富吸引力的

4) Translation: 我的辩护人中除了 68 岁的精明老练的达罗之外，还有英俊而富有魅力的马龙。

5) **steeped in the law**: thoroughly familiar with the law

e.g. be steeped in crime 罪恶深重

be steeped in Chinese literature 对中国文学造诣甚深

31. **agnostic** [æg'nɒstɪk] n. a person who believes that the human mind can not know whether there is a God or an ultimate cause, or anything beyond material phenomena n.不可知论者; adj.不可知论的; 不可知论者的

32. **growl** [graʊl] v. say sth. in a low threatening voice; complain in an angry manner 以低声威胁的口吻说，愤愤地埋怨



e.g. He growled out an answer. 他低声愤愤地回答。

33. **preliminary sparring:**

1) preliminary: adj. introductory or preparatory

e.g. a preliminary examination/hearing/measure 预考/预审/初步措施

2) sparring: argument

spar: v. argue or dispute (with sb.)

34. ...**ignorance and bigotry are rampant.** 愚昧和偏见横行。

1) **bigotry** ['bɪgətɹɪ] n. the behaviour, attitude, or beliefs of a bigot; prejudice, narrow-mindedness 偏执, 顽固, 偏见

bigot ['bɪgət] n. 执拗的人/心胸狭窄的人

2) **rampant** ['ræmp(ə)nt]美 ['ræmpənt] adj. widespread and impossible to control; spreading unchecked 猖獗的, 难以遏制的

e.g. a city of rampant violence 暴力活动失去控制的城市

35. **baking court:**

**Baking:** adj. burning hot 闷热的

e.g. He walked around the baking court. 他在闷热的法庭踱来踱去。

a baking-hot day 闷热的一天

36. ... **bigots lighted faggots:**

1) **bigot:** n. a person who holds strong beliefs and opinions, and is intolerant of anyone who disagrees 偏执的人

e.g. religious bigot 宗教道士

2) **faggot:** n. a bundle of sticks, twigs or branches for firewood bound together 柴捆;

37. He added that they had not been **contaminated** by the experience (of being taught evolution).

1) **contaminate** [kən'tæmɪneɪt] v. make sb./sth. impure 使某人/某物受污染  
a river contaminated by chemicals 受到化学品污染的河流

2) **Translation:** 他又说他们没有因为我讲进化论而受到毒害。

38. **snort:** v. utter with a snort to express anger, contempt, or the like

发出哼的声音 (表示愤怒、轻视等)

e.g. "There is some doubt about that," Darrow snorted.

“这可难说，”达罗哼着鼻子说。

39. **brandish** v. wave in a triumphant or threatening way 得意地或威胁地挥动

e.g. The demonstrators brandished banners and shouted slogans.

示威者挥舞着旗帜，呼喊口号。

40. **denounce**: v. condemn as evil; say that sb./sth. is wrong, unlawful, etc. 谴责  
e.g. Union officials denounced the management's hypocrisy.

工会负责人谴责管理层的虚伪。

41. **sonorous** ['sɒnərəs] adj. having a full deep sound; sounding impressive and important 洪亮的;圆润低沉的

e.g. a sonorous bell 声音圆润低沉的钟

42. **reconcile** ['rekənsaɪl] v. find agreement between; make peace between 妥协  
e.g. They quarrelled, but now they are completely reconciled.

43. Gone was the fierce **fervour** of the days when Bryan had swept the political **arena** like a prairie fire.

1) **fervor/fervour** [fɜ:və] n. enthusiasm 热忱

e.g. speak with great fervour 热情洋溢地说

2) **arena**: n. any sphere of struggle or conflict 竞争场所，活动场所

3) the **figure of speech**: simile

4) **Translation**: 布莱恩昔日如燎原烈火席卷政坛的那股激情已消失殆尽。

44. **oratory** ['ɒrətəri][ˈɔ:rətɔ:ri] n. public speaking, esp. when used skilfully to affect an audience 雄辩的演讲

e.g. Some politicians are famous for their powers of oratory.

有些政治家以辩才著称

45. **duel** ['dju:əl] ['du:əl] n. unlawful fight between two persons who have quarrelled, usu. with swords or pistols, at a meeting arranged and conducted according to rules, in the presence of another two persons 决斗

46. **adjourn the court** 休庭

**adjourn** [ə'dʒɜ:n] v. break off (a meeting) for a time; postpone

e.g. The meeting was adjourned for a week 休会一周。

Let's adjourn until tomorrow. 咱们休会，明天继续进行。

47. **hawker**: a person who sells goods by going from house to house, street to street, etc. 走街串巷的小贩

48. **One shop announced: DARWIN IS RIGHT – INSIDE.** (This was J. R. Darwin's Everything to Wear Store.)

**This is a pun.**

The author plays on the different meanings of the words Darwin and right. Darwin can refer to the English naturalist or to the shop owner, while right can mean

correct or directly.

49. **entrepreneur**: n. (F.)

a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit 企业家

50. **cower**: v. crouch down or move backwards in fear or distress

(因害怕或痛苦) 蜷缩, 退缩

e.g. He cowered back as she raised her hand to hit him.

她伸手打他, 他立即向后退缩。

51. **sulphurous dispatches**: fiery reports

1) **sulphurous**: adj. of or like sulphur; violently emotional; heated; fiery

(似) 硫的; 激烈的

2) **dispatch**: n. report sent to a newspaper or news agency 新闻报道

52. **citizenry as yokel**:

1) **citizenry**: n. (collective n.) citizens

2) **yokel**: (humorous or derog.) naive, simple-minded country person; bumpkin 乡下佬, 土包子

53. **squat**: v. crouch so as to sit on the heels with the knees bent

e.g. The old man squatted by the fire. 老人蹲在火炉旁。

54. **perch**: v. stand or sit on some elevated place, usually referring to birds 栖息

e.g. a pagoda perched on a cliff 耸立在悬崖上的宝塔

55. **gawk**: v. look at sth. in a foolish way 呆呆地看着

56. **trump card**: n. the winning card 王牌, 将牌

e.g. play one's trump card 拿出王牌, 出杀手锏 metaphor

57. **Scripture**: n. the Bible

58. **wily**: adj. crafty or cunning; full of willies 狡猾的, 诡计多端的

e.g. as wily as a fox 像狐狸一样狡猾

59. **repel**: v. drive back or away; repulse 驱除, 击退

e.g. to repel an invasion 击退进攻

The surface repels moisture. 这表面能防潮。

Like poles repel, unlike poles attract. 同极相斥, 异极相吸。

60. **punctuate**: v. interrupt frequently 不时地打断

e.g. a speech punctuated with cheers 不时被欢呼声打断的讲话

61. **fervent**: adj. enthusiastic; passionate

e.g. a fervent admirer 痴心的倾慕者

62. **Genesis** ['dʒenəsis] 创世纪
63. **snigger**: n. half-suppressed unpleasant laugh 窃笑, 暗笑  
e.g. His shabby appearance drew sniggers from the guests.  
他的样子寒酸, 客人们不禁暗自发笑。
64. **twirl**:v. (cause to ) turn round and round quickly; spin  
(使) 轻快地转动; 使旋转
65. **livid**: adj. greyish-blue; pale; lead-colored  
青灰色的  
e.g. The crowd laughed, and Bryan turned livid. 人们哄然大笑, 布赖恩脸色发青
66. I want the whole world to know that this man who does not believe in God is using the court to cast **slurs** on Him.  
1) **slur**: n. unfair damaging remark; any remark or action that harms or is meant to harm sb's reputation 诋毁, 诽谤  
2) **Translation**: 我要让全世界都知道这个不相信上帝的人正在利用法庭诽谤上帝。
67. The judge used his **gavel** to **quell** the **hubbub**.  
法官用小木槌止住了喧闹声  
1) **gavel**: n. small hammer used by an auctioneer or chairman as a signal for order or attention (拍卖者或主席用的) 小木槌  
e.g. to bang one's gavel on the table 用小木槌在桌上猛敲  
2) **quell**: v. put an end to; suppress 制止, 镇压  
e.g. to quell the rebellion 镇压叛乱  
3) **hubbub**: n. (pl. hubbubs) confused sound of many voices\ noises 喧哗  
e.g. There was a hubbub of excited conversation from over a thousand people.  
有一千多人在兴高采烈地大声谈话, 场面无比喧闹。
68. He stood **forlornly** alone.  
1) **forlorn**: adj. (lit. or formal) lonely and unhappy; abandoned  
孤独凄凉的; 被抛弃的  
e.g. a forlorn child 被遗弃的孩子  
**forlornly**: adv. unhappily  
2) Translation: 他孤零零地站着。
69. **verdict**: n. decision made by a jury in a court of law (陪审团的) 裁断  
e.g. to question a verdict 对裁断提出疑义
70. ...called **conviction a "victorious defeat"**:

1) **conviction** n. [kən'vɪkʃn]n.定罪; 信念; 确信; 说服;

a decision in a court of law that a person is guilty of a crime 定罪

e.g. They have no previous convictions. 他们没有前科。

2) **“victorious defeat”**:

The figure of speech: Oxymoron [ˌɒksɪ'mɔːrɒn] (Pl. Oxymora)

矛盾修辞法, 又叫反义法

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

This text describes the highlights of the trial, which is popularly known as the “monkey trial”. The defendant, John Scopes, who was a high school science teacher in Dayton, Tennessee, was accused of breaking the law by teaching evolution,. In the court, the counsel for his defense, the famous lawyer Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone launched a verbal attack on the prosecution headed by William Jennings Bryan, who was the mouthpiece of the fundamentalists. Though at last John Scopes was convicted guilty, the battle Darrow and Malone fought in the little court drew the attention of the people all over the country. It brought changes in the U. S. and paved the way for the spreading of the concept that people should be allowed to express their ideas freely.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

36. A buzz ran through the crowd as I took my place in the packed court on that sweltering July day in 1925:

- The sound of many people whispering spread among the people who had come to watch the trial as I went to my seat in the court which was crowded with people on that hot July day in 1925.

37. We'll show them a few tricks:

- We have some clever and unexpected tactics and we'll surprise them in the trial.

38. The case had erupted round my head ...:

- The case had come down upon me unexpectedly and violently ... / I was suddenly involved in the case ...

39. ... a clash had been building up between the fundamentalists and the modernists:

- ... the conflict between the fundamentalists and the modernists had become more and more intense.

40. When I was indicted on May 7, no one, least of all I, anticipated that my case would

snowball into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history:

- When a formal accusation was made against me of breaking the law on May 7, I was the last person to expect that my case would grow into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.
41. The fundamentalists adhered to a literal interpretation of the Old Testament:
    - The fundamentalists firmly supported word for word acceptance of what's said in the Bible.
  42. ... that all animal life, ..., had evolved from a common ancestor:
    - that all animal life, ..., had developed gradually from a common original organism.
  43. Let's take this thing to court and test the legality of it:
    - Let's accuse Scopes of teaching evolution and let the court decide whether he is breaking the law or not.
  44. The streets around the three-storey red brick law court sprouted with rickety stands ... :
    - Shaky stalls suddenly appeared along the streets around the three-storey red brick law court ...
  45. Evangelists set up tents to exhort the passerby:
    - The traveling preachers erect tents to urge people passing by to believe in God.
  46. People from the surrounding hills, mostly fundamentalists, arrived to cheer Bryan against the "infidel outsiders":
    - People from the surrounding hills, most of whom are fundamentalists, arrived to support Bryan against the "people who don't believe in religion."
  47. As my father growled, "That's one hell of a jury!":
    - As my father complained angrily, "That's no jury at all!"
  48. He is here because ignorance and bigotry are rampant:
    - He is brought to court because ignorance and prejudice are widespread and unchecked.
  49. The spectators chuckled and Bryan warmed to his work:
    - Bryan was encouraged by the audience's appreciation of his sarcasm and became more enthusiastic.
  50. Spectators paid to gaze at it and ponder whether they might be related:
    - Spectators paid to take a look at the ape and consider carefully whether apes and humans could have a common ancestry.
  51. Bryan was suspicious of the wily Darrow, yet he could not refuse the challenge:

- Bryan suspected that Darrow had some tricks up his sleeves, but it was impossible for him to refuse the call to fight.

52. ..., and the crowd punctuated his defiant replies with fervent “Amens”:

- ..., and the crowd interrupted his defiant replies frequently with enthusiastic “Amens”.

53. Bryan mopped his bald dome in silence:

- Bryan wiped the sweat off his bald head in silence.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices**（学习英语修辞格的应用，培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1）

### 1. Metaphor 暗喻

Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing. A metaphor, like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.

Examples from the text:

1) Then the court broke into a *storm* of applause ...

Here *storm* is used metaphorically, meaning the loud, noisy applause was just like a thunder storm.

2) The oratorical *storm* that ... blew up in the little court ...

Here *storm* are used metaphorically. The debate in the court is compared to a storm.

3) The crowd seemed to feel that their champion had not *scorched* the infidels with the hot breath of his oratory as he should have.

Here *scorch* is used metaphorically, meaning wither or burn.

4) ... my case would *snowball* into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history ...

Here *snowball* is used metaphorically, meaning grow or develop rapidly.

5) By the time the trial began on July 10, our town of 1,5000 people had taken on a *circus atmosphere*.

Here *circus atmosphere* is used metaphorically, meaning riotous holiday spirit.

6) The street around the three-storey red brick law court *sprouted* with rickety stands ...

Here *sprouted* is used metaphorically, meaning grow or spring up quickly.

7) ... he *thundered* in his sonorous organ tones...

Here *thundered* is used metaphorically, meaning said loudly and angrily.

8) Now Darrow *sprang his trump card* by calling Bryan as a witness for the defense. Here *sprang his trump card* is used metaphorically, meaning took the most decisive action which one believes cannot fail.

## 2. Simile 明喻

A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two *unlike* elements having at least one quality or characteristic *in common*. To make the comparison, words like *as*, *as ... so...*, and *like* are used to transfer the quality we associate with one to the other.

e.g. Jim and Billy are as like as two peas..

Example from the text:

- 1) Gone was the ... days when Bryan had swept the political arena *like* a prairie fire.
- 2) The oratorical storm that Clarence ... blew up in the little court in Dayton swept *like* a fresh wind ...

## 3. Transferred epithet 移就

Transferred epithet is, as its name implies, a figure of speech where an epithet (an adjective or descriptive phrase) is transferred from the noun it should rightly modify to another to which it does not really belong. Generally, the epithet is transferred from a person to a thing or idea. For instance, when we say we spent *sleepless nights* on a project, the word *sleepless* is a transferred epithet, for nights cannot sleep. We really mean to say we did not sleep for many nights while working on the project.

Example from the text:

Darrow had whispered throwing a *reassuring* arm round my shoulder ....

Obviously “the arm” can’t be reassuring; it means in a reassuring manner, a friendly gesture to put John at ease.

## 4. Pun 双关

To pun is to play on words, or rather to play with the form and meaning of words, for a witty or humorous effect.

Example from the text:

One shop announced: DARWIN IS RIGHT – INSIDE. (This was J. R. Darwin’s Everything to Wear Store.)

This is a pun. The author plays on the different meanings of the words *Darwin* and *right*. *Darwin* can refer to the English naturalist or to the shop owner, while *right* can mean correct or directly. So when you pause before the dash, the sign means Darwin (the



naturalist) is correct; when you read out the whole sign in a breath, it means the shop owner is directly inside.

## 5. Oxymoron 矛盾修辞法

An oxymoron is a compressed paradox, formed by the combination of two contrasting, contradictory or incongruous terms, as in: *bitter-sweet* memories (痛苦而甜蜜的记忆); *orderly chaos* (有秩序的混乱) .

An understanding of oxymoron can help us to appreciate more fully the implied complexity of descriptions and feelings. Like paradox, an oxymoron initially surprises one with its incongruity of terms, which really hides a certain truth, or a significant point.

Example from the text:

Dudley Field Malone called my conviction a “*victorious defeat*.”

The conviction was literally a defeat (found guilty, fined), but really something of a victory for the evolutionists because the very light sentence (轻判) signifies the jury wasn't outraged at his “crime”. Also the trial brought the issues out into the open, and the publicity largely showed the scientific viewpoint in a favorable light and as reasonable.

## 6. Irony 反语

Irony is a figure of speech that achieves emphasis by saying the opposite of what is meant, the intended meaning of the words being the opposite of their usual sense.

In everyday life we often hear people using irony in their speech. For instance, we may hear people saying, “Oh, how I love queuing up” when in fact they hate it.

Example from the text:

... until we are marching backwards to the *glorious* age of the sixteenth century when bigots lighted faggots to burn the men who dared to bring any intelligence and enlightenment and culture to the human mind.

*Glorious* is used ironically. The 16<sup>th</sup> century was the time of the Renaissance when new ideas of arts, science began flourish. The Church led a reactionary movement against the Renaissance which threatened old religious beliefs. They intimidated free-thinkers and even burned them to death.

## 7. Hyperbole 夸张

Hyperbole is the deliberate use of overstatement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis. Instead of saying in plain language “She is a pretty girl” or “He laughed heartily” we could express the same ideas more emphatically by saying “She is the

prettiest girl *in the world*” or “He *almost died* laughing.”

Effective hyperbole, however, is more than just to emphasize something in exaggerated terms. In the hands of experienced writers it can be used to achieve various literary effects: to intensify emotion, to elevate a person or thing to heroic or mythical status, or to poke fun at or ridicule.

Examples from the text:

- 1) The trial that rocked the world.
- 2) His reputation as an authority on Scripture is *recognized throughout the world*.

## 8. Synecdoche 借代

Synecdoche is often confused with metonymy, as both figures of speech involve substitution. Metonymy involves substitution of the *name* of one thing for that of another closely associated with it whereas synecdoche involves the substitution of *the part for the whole*, or *the whole for the part*. For instance, in the sentence “They counted fifty *sails* in the harbor” *sails* really means *ships*, and is an example of the part representing the whole. Another example of the part representing the whole is: “They were short of *hands* at harvest time.” (Here *hands* means *laborers* or *helpers*.)

An example of the whole representing the part: *Australia* beat *Canada* at cricket. (= The Australian team beat the Canadian team.)

Example from the text:

The case had erupted round *my head* ... (Here *my head* stands for *me*.)

## 9. Antithesis 对偶, 对句

Antithesis is the deliberate arrangement of contrasting words or ideas in balanced structural forms to achieve force and emphasis. e.g. 1) Speech is silver; silence is golden.  
2) Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.

Example from the text:

*The Christian* believes that man came *from above*. *The evolutionist* believes that he must have come *from below*...

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

37. How much do you know about the author from this article?
38. What do you think of the struggles between fundamentalists and modernists? What did that show?
39. Why was so much attention paid to this trial in an out-of-the-way small town in the U.S.?

40. Try to elaborate the views of Darrow and Malone and that of Bryan's.
41. What have you learned about the law and legal procedures in the U.S.? Do you think them sensible?
42. Did John Scopes lose or win the case?
43. What have you learned about the Bible?
44. What do you think is the message of this article?
45. What is the author satirizing in this piece? What methods does he use to achieve this?
46. What have you learned about the U.S. judicial system from this lesson?

**X. Exercises P. 83-89** (见教材中 83-89 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.87-89** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**翻译练习: Translate each of the following into Chinese**

1. The trial that rocked the world. 震惊世界的审判
2. Stormy applause rocked the hall. 暴风雨般的掌声震动了大厅。
3. The news rocked the household with surprise. 这消息使全家震惊。
4. A buzz ran through the crowd as I took my place in the packed court on that sweltering July day in 1925. 在一九二五年七月的那个酷热日子里, 当我在挤满听众的法庭里就位时, 人群中响起一阵叽叽喳喳的议论声。
5. a sweltering room/weather 闷热的房间/天气
6. The court heard the counsel for both sides. 法庭听取了双方律师的陈述。
7. a silver-tongued orator 雄辩的演说家
8. He was three times Democratic nominee for President of the United States.  
他曾三次被民主党提名为美国总统候选
9. The teacher testified to the boy's honesty. 老师证明那孩子很诚实
10. Two witnesses testified against her and one in her favour.  
有两个证人的证词对她不利, 另一个人的对她有利。
11. I'm writing on behalf of my mother, to express her thanks for your gift.  
我代表我母亲给你写信, 对你向她赠送礼品表达谢意。

12. The chairman signed the document on behalf of the company.  
董事长代表公司签署了文件。
13. Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 A.D., destroying Pompeii.  
维苏威火山于公元 79 年爆发，摧毁了庞贝城。
14. There is likely to be a clash between the government and the Opposition on the question of pensions.  
在抚恤金问题上政府和反对党很可能有矛盾。
15. Her wedding clashed with my examination, so I couldn't go.  
她的婚礼和我的考试在时间上有冲突，所以我没有去成。
16. build up one's reputation 使自己逐渐出名
17. The tension is building up. 形势日渐紧张起来。
18. She adheres to her principles throughout her teaching career.  
她在整个教学生涯中始终坚持自己的原则。
19. The modernists, on the other hand, accepted the theory advanced by Darwin.  
另一方面，现代主义者接受达尔文提出的理论。
20. The national legislature in China is called National People's Congress.  
中国的国家立法机构叫做全国人民代表大会。
21. a regulation to prohibit parking in the city centre 禁止在市中心停车的规定
22. The legality of this action will be decided by the United Nations.  
这一行动的合法性将由联合国裁定。
23. be indicted on a charge of murder 因犯谋杀罪起诉
24. ...no one, least of all I, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.  
没有人，更不用说我，期盼我的案件变成美国历史上最著名的案件之一。
25. He was prosecuted for exceeding the speed limit.  
他因超速行车而被起诉。
26. The buildings along the main street were festooned with banners.  
大街两旁建筑物上挂起了彩旗。
27. The rice seeds have sprouted. 稻种已发芽了。
28. The chairman exhorted the party workers to action.  
主席敦促党的工作人员采取行动。
29. The presiding judge was a florid-faced man.  
首席法官是个脸色红润之人。
30. Bryan was ageing (aging) and paunchy.

布赖恩老态龙钟，大腹便便。

31. Besides the shrewd 68-year-old Darrow, my counsel included the handsome and magnetic Malone, and they were steeped in the law.

我的辩护人中除了 68 岁的精明老练的达罗之外，还有英俊而富有魅力的马龙。他俩精通法律。

32. He is steeped in Chinese literature 他精通中国文学。

33. He growled out an answer. 他低声愤愤地回答。

34. preliminary sparring: 预审

a preliminary examination/hearing/measure

预考/预审/初步措施

35. ...ignorance and bigotry are rampant. 愚昧和偏见横行。

36. He walked around the baking court. 他在闷热的法庭踱来踱去。

37. ... bigots lighted faggots to burn the man 偏执的人点燃柴火烧死了那个人。

38 He added that they had not been contaminated by the experience (of being taught evolution). 他又说他们没有因为我讲进化论而受到毒害。

39. a river contaminated by chemicals 受到化学品污染的河流

40. "There is some doubt about that," Darrow snorted.

“这可难说，”达罗哼着鼻子说。

41. The demonstrators brandished banners and shouted slogans.

示威者挥舞着旗帜，呼喊口号。

42. Union officials denounced the management's hypocrisy.

工会负责人谴责管理层的虚伪。

43. a sonorous bell 声音圆润低沉的钟

44. They quarrelled, but now they are completely reconciled.

45. Gone was the fierce fervour of the days when Bryan had swept the political arena like a prairie fire. 布莱恩昔日如燎原烈火席卷政坛的那股激情已消失殆尽。

46. speak with great fervour 热情洋溢地说

47. Some politicians are famous for their powers of oratory. 有些政治家以辩才著称

48. The meeting was adjourned for a week 休会一周。

49. Let's adjourn until tomorrow. 咱们休会，明天继续进行。

50. He cowered back as she raised her hand to hit him. 她伸手打他，他立即向后退缩。

51. a pagoda perched on a cliff 耸立在悬崖上的宝塔

52. Like poles repel, unlike poles attract. 同极相斥，异极相吸。

53. I want the whole world to know that this man who does not believe in God is using the court to cast slurs on Him.

我要让全世界都知道这个不相信上帝的人正在利用法庭诽谤上帝。

54. There was a hubbub of excited conversation from over a thousand people.

有一千多人在兴高采烈地大声谈话，场面无比喧闹。

55. He stood forlornly alone. 他孤零零地站着。

## Lesson Six

### Mark Twain – Mirror of America

#### 马克·吐温，美国的一面镜子

本课整体模块内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习的课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3）

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

**III. Writing style**（学习并欣赏写作题材---人物传记，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1）

**IV. Text analysis**（文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

**V. Detailed study of the text**（详细讲解课文，让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点，掌握更多英语语言知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1）

**VI. Summary of the text**（培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2）

**VII. Paraphrase**（培养学生理解长难句的能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2）

**VIII. Rhetorical devices**（学习英语修辞格的应用，培养学生理解并欣赏英语修辞的能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1）

**IX. Questions for discussion**（培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2）

**X. Exercises P. 124-132**（见教材中 124-132 页的练习题，旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1）

**XI. Assignment P.129-132**（作业布置，检测所学内容，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1）

**XII. Additional exercises**（课后拓展练习，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2）

本课分模块具体内容:

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习的课文相关问题,旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

1. What is the genre of this passage?
2. Search on Internet or in the library for the information about Mark Twain and write a short essay about his life story.
3. Why is Mark Twain one of America's best-loved authors?
4. Give a brief account of Mark Twain's experience before he became a writer.
5. Why did the author adopt "Mark Twain" as his pen name?
6. Why did Twain become bitter late in life?

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识,旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识,对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2)



**Mark Twain (1835-1910)**

Mark Twain was the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), America's most famous humorist and the author of popular and outstanding autobiographical works, travel books and novels. The first 36 years of Clemens's life as a boy in a little town in Missouri, as a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi, as a reporter



on the far western frontier and as a traveler abroad supplied him with copious material which he used later for his best and most successful writings.

### **1) Boyhood**

Born in the small village of Florida, Missouri on Nov. 30, 1835, young Clemens was the third son and sixth child of a storekeeper (and at times also a lawyer). As Father's business failed, the family had to move to Hannibal when Samuel was 4, where he spent his boyhood, enchanted by the romance and awed by the violence of river life---the steamboats, keelboats, and giant lumber rafts and also the human flotsam washed up by the river, professional gamblers and hustlers ---people quick with fist, knife or gun. Nevertheless, Hannibal was an ideal place for a boy to grow up. Nearby, Holliday's Hill was just right for picnics or playing pirate of Robin Hood, and the cave near its summit tempted exploration.

### **2) Early Life**

Sam had relatively little schooling. After his father's death, he had to help the family by taking up odd jobs (as a delivery boy, grocery clerk and blacksmith's helper, etc.) during summers or after school. He left school at 13, and became a full-time apprentice to a printer. At 18, he became a tramp printer, and went to New York, then to Philadelphia and Washington, and finally to Iowa to set type for his brother's local paper. By then he had tried his hand at writing juvenile burlesque.

### **3) Experiences on the Mississippi River**

At 22, he set out again, with the intention of seeking his fortune in South America, along the Amazon. But on his way down the Mississippi toward new Orleans, he ran out of funds and was persuaded by a steamboat pilot to become his apprentice. About two years later, he was licensed as a pilot on his own right. He worked on the river till 1861. He found his life during this period both instructive and interesting. Later he was to say, "In that brief, sharp schooling; I got personally and familiarly acquainted with about all the different types of human nature...When I find a well-drawn character in fiction or biography, I generally take a warm personal interest in him, for the reason that I have known him before. I've met him on the river."

### **4) Journey West and the birth of "Mark Twain"**

Owing to the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, river traffic halted. Twain joined the Militia on the Confederate side for two weeks; then "retired". He then joined his brother (who had been appointed territorial secretary) in a trip to Nevada. The West was still an exciting new frontier and there were rumors about fortunes to be made in

Nevada and California. He tried prospecting, mining, speculating, but failed. And then he did reporting for local papers. It was in Virginia City on February 3, 1863, that “Mark Twain” was born when Clemens, then 27, signed a humorous travel account with that pseudonym. The new name was appropriate, for it was a river man’s term for water that was just barely safe for navigation. In 1865, *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* was published and became an immediate success.

### **5) Career as a journalist**

He took the trip to Honolulu as a correspondent for the *Sacramento Union* in 1866; the following year he boarded the steamship Quaker City for a voyage to Europe and the Holy land; in 1869, the book version of his travel sketches was published under the title *The Innocents Abroad*.

### **6) His most productive years**

He married in 1870, and moved to Hartford, Conn., where he lived his most productive years (till 1891). The move was a turning-point in his life. Up till now, he had been mainly accumulating material. Now he began to write out of that accumulation. *Tom Sawyer* was written in 1876; *Huckleberry Finn* in 1884.

### **7) Financial difficulties and personal misfortunes**

He started his own printing shop, invested largely on a new type-setting machine and became bankrupt. Heavily in debt, he made a lecturing tour abroad and succeeded in paying all his debts, but ruined his own health. In this period occurred the deaths of his son, daughters and wife.

### **8) Last years**

He wrote *What is Man? The Mysterious Stranger* and dictated his autobiography. He died in 1910. Some of his other major works are *Roughing It* (1872), *The Gilded Age* (1873), *The Prince and The Pauper* (1882), *The 1,000,000 Bank-Note and Other Stories* (1893), *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg and Other Stories and Sketches* (1899).

## **2. Summary of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn***

*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is often considered to be Twain's masterpiece. It combined his raw humor with startlingly mature material to create a novel that directly attacked many of the traditions the South held dear. Huckleberry Finn is the main character, and it is through his eyes that the South is revealed and judged. His companion, a runaway slave named Jim, provides Huck with friendship and protection during their journey along the Mississippi.

The novel begins with Huck himself writing the story. He briefly describes what

has happened to him since *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. After Huck and Tom discovered twelve thousand dollars in treasure, Judge Thatcher invested the money for them. Huck was adopted by the Widow Douglas and Miss Watson, both of whom took pains to raise him properly.

Dissatisfied with his new life, Huck runs away. Tom Sawyer manages to bring Huck back by promising to start a band of robbers. All the young boys in town join Tom's band, and they use a hidden cave as their hideout. However, many of them soon become bored with the make-believe battles and so the band falls apart.

Soon thereafter Huck sees footprints in the snow which he recognizes as his Pa's. Huck realizes that Pa has returned to claim his money, and so he quickly runs to Judge Thatcher and "sells" his share of the money for a "consideration" of a dollar. Pa catches Huck and makes him hand over the dollar, and threatens to beat Huck if he ever goes to school again.

Judge Thatcher and the Widow try to gain court custody of Huck, but a new judge in town refuses to separate Huck from Pa. Soon thereafter, Pa steals Huck away from the Widow's house and takes him to a log cabin. Huck says that he enjoys the life at first, but he soon decides to escape after Pa starts to frequently beat him.

Soon thereafter Pa returns to the town and Huck seizes the chance to escape. He saws his way out of the log cabin, kills a pig and spreads the blood as if it were his own, and then takes a canoe and floats downstream to Jackson's Island. Once there he sets up camp and hides out.

A few days later Huck stumbles onto a still smoldering campfire on the island. He is frightened but decides to discover who the other person is. The next day he discovers that the person is Miss Watson's slave Jim, who has run away after overhearing the Widow plan to sell him to a slave trader. Jim is frightened at first, believing Huck to be dead, but soon is happy to have a companion.

The river starts rising, and at one point an entire house floats past the island. Huck and Jim climb aboard to see what they can salvage. They find a dead man lying in the corner of the house, and Jim goes over to look. Jim realizes that the dead man is Pa, and he carefully refuses to tell Huck who it is.

Huck returns to the town dressed as a girl in order to gather some news. While talking with a woman, he learns that both Jim and Pa are suspects in his murder. The woman then tells Huck that she thinks Jim is hiding out on Jackson's Island. When Huck hears that, he immediately returns to Jim and together they leave the island.

Using a large raft, they float downstream during the nights and hide during the days. During a strong thunderstorm they see a steamboat which has crashed. Huck convinces Jim to land on the boat, and together they climb aboard. However, they soon discover that there are three thieves on the wreck, two of whom are debating whether to kill the third man. When Huck overhears the conversation, he and Jim try to escape, only to find that their raft has come undone. They manage to find the skiff that the robbers had used and immediately take off. Soon they see the wrecked steamship floating downstream, far enough below the waterline to have drowned everyone on board. They subsequently catch up with their original raft and recapture it.

Jim and Huck continue floating downstream, becoming close friends in the process. Their goal is to reach Cairo, where they can take a steamship up the Ohio and into the free states. However, during a dense fog they become separated, with Huck in the canoe and Jim in the raft. When they find each other in the morning, it soon becomes obvious that they passed Cairo in the fog.

A few nights after passing Cairo, a steamboat runs over the raft and forces Huck and Jim to jump overboard. Huck swims to shore where he is immediately surrounded by dogs. He ends up being invited to live with a family called the Grangerfords. Huck is treated well and soon discovers that Jim is hiding in a nearby swamp. Everything is peaceful until an old feud between the Grangerfords and the Shepherdsons is rekindled. Within a day all of the males in the family are killed, including Huck's best friend Buck. Huck uses the chaos to run back to Jim, and together they start downstream again.

Soon thereafter two humbugs named the Duke and the King are rescued by Huck. They immediately take over the raft and start to travel downstream, making money by cheating people in the various towns along the river.

The two men come up with a scam called the Royal Nonesuch which earns them over four hundred dollars. The scam involves getting all the men in the town to come to the show, and then having the King parade around naked for a few minutes. The men are too ashamed to admit to having wasted their money, so they tell everyone else how great the show was. Thus the next night is also a success. On the third night everyone returns plotting revenge, but the Duke and King manage to escape with all the money.

Further downriver the two con men learn about a large inheritance. They pretend to be British uncles of three recently orphaned girls in order to receive the money. The girls are so happy to see their "uncles" that they do not realize they are being cheated. Huck is treated so nicely by all three of the girls that he vows he will never let the

humbugs steal their money.

Huck sneaks into the King's room and steals the large bag of gold that came with the inheritance. He hides the money in the coffin of Peter Wilkins, the recently deceased "brother" of the con men. Meanwhile the humbugs spend their time liquidating the girls' property.

Huck encounters Mary Jane Wilkins, the eldest of the girls, and sees her crying. He decides to tell her the entire story about the two cons. She is infuriated by the story but agrees to leave the house for a few days so that Huck can escape.

Right after Mary Jane leave, the real two uncles of the girls arrive in the town. However, because they lost their baggage they are unable to prove their identity. Thus the town lawyer takes all four men aside and tries to establish who is lying. The King and the Duke fake their roles so well that there is no way to determine who is telling the truth. Finally one of the real uncles says that his brother Peter had a tattoo on his chest and challenges the King to identify it. In order to figure out who is telling the truth, the townspeople decide to exhume the body.

When they dig up the grave, the townspeople discover the missing money that Huck hid there. In the ensuing chaos, Huck runs straight back to the raft and he and Jim push off into the river. However, the Duke and King soon catch up with them and rejoin the raft.

Farther down the river the King and Duke sell Jim into slavery by claiming he is a runaway slave from New Orleans. Huck decides to rescue Jim, and daringly walks up to the house where Jim is being kept. Luckily, the house is owned by none other than Tom Sawyer's aunt Sally. Huck immediately pretends to be Tom.

When Tom arrives, he pretends to be his younger brother Sid Sawyer. Together he and Huck contrive how to help Jim escape from his "prison," namely an outdoor shed. Tom manages to make Jim's life difficult by putting snakes and spiders into the room with him.

After a lot of planning, the boys convince the town that a group of thieves is planning to steal Jim. That night they get Jim and start to run away. The local farmers follow them, shooting as they run after them. Huck, Jim, and Tom manage to escape, but unfortunately Tom gets shot in the leg. Huck returns to the town to get a doctor, whom he sends over to where Tom is hiding with Jim.

The doctor returns with Tom on a stretcher and Jim in chains. Jim is treated badly until the doctor describes how Jim helped him take care of the boy. When Tom awakens,

he demands that they let Jim go free.

At this point Aunt Polly appears, having traveled all the way down the river. She realized there was something wrong when her sister wrote her that both Tom and Sid had arrived. Aunt Polly tells them that Jim is indeed a free man, because the Widow passed away and freed him in her will. Huck and Tom give Jim forty dollars for being such a good prisoner and letting them free him.

Jim then tells Huck to stop worrying about his Pa. He reveals to Huck that the dead man on the floating house was in fact Huck's Pa. Aunt Sally offers to adopt Huck, but he refuses on the grounds that he had tried that sort of lifestyle once before. Huck then concludes the novel by stating that he would never have undertaken the book had he known it would take so long to write it.

### **3. The Gold Rush: California**

Those already in California were able to search for gold immediately. Only a few hundred people responded when word reached the east coast on April 15, 1848. The real rush began when President James K. Polk confirmed in his annual message on December 5, 1848, that gold had indeed been found in California. Gold fever swept "the States." The rush was on! The way west by land required planning and preparation for the six month trip. Grass had to green up to feed the horses and cattle and the sturdy oxen used to pull the heavy wagons. Those making the trek by land had to depart in April or May from Independence, Missouri, the last town before the prairie and the Indian Territory at the western edge of the United States. Gold Fever increased from a trickle to a rush in 1849 when an estimated 90,000 miners arrived in California. By land and by sea, miners rushed in from around the world to claim their share of wealth. No matter which year they arrived, whether 1849, 1850 or 1852, they were called 49ers! The most common land route used by the 49ers to get to California began at Independence, Missouri, and ended some 2,000 miles and six months later at Johnson's Crossing, near Wheatland, in Yuba County, California.

By sea, the distance was considerably longer, depending on whether the route was around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America, or involved transit across the Isthmus of Panama. The latter route proved to be the easiest and was often favored over the land route for the return trip home by Americans.

By 1858, more than 600,000 men, women and children made their way to the California gold fields. Most came for the gold and returned home. Many, however, stayed on to develop the Golden State into a major economic and political force in the

USA.

#### **4. The Westward Movement**

Western Expansion was an era of growth, exploration, hardships, enlightenment and change. The United State's western movement encompasses a great deal of history.

When America became independent, there were only 13 states along the Atlantic Ocean. By 1850, the United States had expanded to the Pacific coast. Events in this westward expansion include the massacre of the native Indians, the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Texas Annexation (1845), the push into Oregon (1846), Mexican Cession (1848), and the Gadsden Purchase. In 1848, gold was found in California. The news spread far and wide and people rushed there to seek their fortune. It was known in American history as the “gold rush”.

In early 1849 the major gold rush began: people stampeded to California from all over the United States and Europe, Mexico, Chile, China, as well as the Sandwich Islands and Australia.

In the same year about 85,000 people migrated to California: 40,000 came by ship, 15,000 via Mexico, and 30,000 by trek on the notorious California Trail over the Rocky Mountains.

Although the total number of migrants during the gold rush years is uncertain, the non-Indian population in California increased from 14,000 in 1848 to 223,856 by 1852.

Very soon, metaphors of lunacy or sickness were coined to describe those migrants who seemed to be afflicted by "gold fever."

In May 1848 displays of gold in the small village of San Francisco reduced its population from approximately 1,000 people to less than 100 as the men rushed to the mining sites, abandoning their homes and workplaces

Most important for triggering the migration were the extremely exaggerated press reports, creating the illusion that every gold digger would become a millionaire, unless he was too lazy to bend down and pick up the gold. According to these newspaper reports gold was literally lying on the ground and stories like the one of a woman who swept gold dust worth 500 dollars from a saloon's floor within a day spurred people's imagination and provided them with false expectations.

Soon, California gold became the subject of books, pamphlets, maps, guides, sermons, and entrepreneurial promotions that often spread the wrong information about the necessary preparations, mining techniques and tools.

Although traveling overland on the California Trail took only about 2 months, most

US citizens went to California by sea since traveling by land on the California Trail brought the risk of scurvy and Cholera.

Migrants to California often planned to remain for a year or less, hoping to become rich or at least making enough money to provide them with security and the resources to return home. Thus, most men believed they could easily leave their families behind for a few months and return in winter with their pockets full of gold.

While the poor had an obvious motivation to head for California if they could afford the trip, many middle class men also saw a possible chance to get rid of the debts that afflicted them in mid-century North America. For younger people, the journey to California also became a kind of declaration of independence from parents and siblings.

### **III. Writing style**（学习并欣赏写作题材---人物传记，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1）

In everyday speech and writing and in literature, figures of speech are often used to emphasize or clarify tones or atmosphere of discourse, to give life to inanimate objects for amusement or ornament. And it is exactly the immense use of figures of speech that achieves a special effect in this present text. For example, metaphor, metonymy, antithesis, alliteration, personification, euphemism, parallelism, hyperbole are seen everywhere in the text for different effects.

### **IV. Text analysis**（文章结构分析，培养学生的写作构思能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1）

Para. 1: General Impression of Mark Twain's character (two aspects): adventurous, patriotic, romantic, humorous VS. cynical, bitter, saddened, distressed, pessimistic.

Para. 2: Summary of Mark Twain's life experience and his achievement: tramp printer, river pilot, confederate guerrilla, prospector, writer, lecturer, world popularity.

Para. 3: Introduction to Mississippi River: geographic core in Twain's early years, main artery of transportation

Para. 4-5: The great significance of his steamboat experience to his writing career: meeting people of all sorts, pilothouse talk, colorful language, acquaintance with various human natures.

Para. 6 : Twain's soldering experience in the Civil War.

Para. 7- Para.8: Twain's change from a gold prospector to a newspaper reporter, which



proved to be more suitable and successful

Para. 9: Twain fled to the goldfield in the Sacramento Valley and was very impressed with the rough settlers there.

Para. 10- Para.11: The formation of Twain's first well-known short story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County", which established his national reputation.

Para. 12- Para.13: On a pleasure cruise to Europe and the Holy Land, Twain took a distinctly American Look at the Old World, which resulted in the popularity of his travelogue: "The Innocent Abroad".

Para 14: Twain settled in Hartford at 36 and published his best books there.

Para. 15: "Tom Sawyer" was published in 1876 and the character was loved by all.

Para. 16- Para.17: Brief introduction to Huckleberry Finn.

Para. 18- Para.19: the genuine reason for the creation of Huckleberry Finn.

Para. 20- Para.22: How personal tragedies influenced his attitude towards life and hence his writing style.

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

1. Most Americans remember Mark Twain as the **father** of Huck Finn's **idyllic cruise** through **eternal** boyhood...**endless summer**

1) **father**: author

2) **idyllic**: adj. picturesque, like an idyll; simple and pleasant 田园诗般的;

e.g. an idyllic holiday/journey 恬静愉快的假日/旅途

3) **cruise**: n. a sea voyage for pleasure

e.g. a round-the-world cruise 一次环球航行

4) **idyllic cruise**: simple and pleasant voyage

5) **eternal**: (lit.) lasting; (here) whole

The figure of speech: hyperbole

6) **endless summer**: All the adventures of Tom described in the book are supposed to have taken place in one particular summer.

2. **every bit**: altogether

3. **cynical, bitter, saddened by the profound personal tragedies life dealt him,**

1) **cynical**: seeing little or no good in anything and not believing in human progress

e.g. They have grown rather cynical about democracy.

他们逐渐感到民主制度也不过如此而已。

2) **bitter:** satirical

3) **saddened:** made sad

4) **profound:** deep

5) **dealt him:** offered him

4. ...who **became obsessed with frailties:**

1) obsess: v. (of fear or idea)

preoccupy the mind of, continually distress

2) **be obsessed with:** be occupied by 被... 所困扰

e.g. He is obsessed with the fear of unemployment. 他被失业的恐惧所困扰。

5...**who saw a black wall of night:**

...who couldn't see the bright side of things/couldn't see the future

The figure of speech: metaphor

6. **tramp printer:** a printer who moves here and there to do the printing

**tramp:** n. (often derog.) a person with no home or job, who wanders from place to place begging for food or money

7. **confederate:** adj. joined together by an agreement or a treaty 联盟的

e.g. the Confederate States of America 美国南部联邦

Confederate guerrilla: see Note 3

8. **prospector, starry-eyed** optimist, **acid-tongued** cynic:

1) **prospector:** a person who prospects for valuable ores, oil, etc. ; (here) gold-miner

2) **starry-eyed:** adj. romantic, dreamy, unrealistic 理想化的, 不切实际的、仰望星空的

e.g. He is completely starry-eyed about his future. 他对未来充满了美好的幻想。

3) **optimist:** a person who looks upon the bright side of things

4) **acid-tongued:** adj. sharp, sarcastic in speech (说话) 尖酸刻薄的

5) **cynic:** a cynical person

9... He **ranged** across the nation for more than a third of his life, **digesting the new American experience...**

1) **ranged:** travelled

2) **digesting the new American experience:**

understanding the new events that happened in his time such as the Civil War, the Gold Rush, and the Westward Expansion

10. ...**Signaling** two **fathoms** of water– a **navigable** depth

- 1) **signaling**: meaning
- 2) **fathom**: measure of depth of water, meaning 6 feet,  
two fathoms of water: 12 feet of
- 3) **navigable**: adj. suitable for navigation  
e.g. This stretch of river is navigable.  
这一段河流可以通航。

**navigation**: n. Is the depth of water suitable for navigation?

**navigate**: v. Can we navigate in this river?

11. **attest**: v. (fml) prove

e.g.: 1) I can attest to the absolute truth of his story.

2) The construction of Daqing Oilfield attested that our country's petroleum industry had entered a new stage.

大庆油田的建设表明我国石油工业已进入了一个新的阶段。

12. ... main **artery** of transportation in the young nation's heart

1) **artery**: n. (lit.) one of the tubes carrying blood from the heart to all parts of the body

(fig.) a major route of transportation into which local routes flow

- 2) **heart**: centre
- 3) Both artery and heart are used metaphorically.
- 4) The figure of speech: metaphor

13. **Keel-boat**: n. a riverboat with a keel but without sails, used for carrying freight

一种有龙骨的内河运货船

14. **flatboat**: n. a riverboat with a flat bottom and square ends used for transporting freight 平底方边内河运货船

15. **delta country**: delta area (states in the south)

16. **molasses**: n. thick dark syrup produced in refining raw sugar (糖浆)

17.... the **vast basin drained** three quarters of the **settled United States.**

- 1) **the vast basin**: the Mississippi River
- 2) **drained**: occupied
- 3) **settled United States**: populated area of the U.S.A. of that time

18. **a cub pilot**:

- 1) **cub**: n. the young of various types of meat-eating wild animals;
- 2) **a cub pilot**: a young and inexperienced pilot

e.g. You cheeky young cub! 你这莽撞的毛头小伙子!

19. **the cast of characters**:

1) (lit.) set of actors in a play

2) (here in the text) used figuratively, meaning people of all sorts

20. **cosmos**: n. (lit.) universe;

(here, fig.) a place where one can find all types of people

21. He participated abundantly in this life:

1) **participate in**: take part in; get involved in

2) **abundantly**: very much

3) **Paraphrase**: He was very much involved in this life.

22. ...**pilothouse talk of feud, piracies, lynching, medicine shows**,... :

1) **pilothouse**: n. an enclosed place on the upper deck of a riverboat in which the pilot stands while steering

2) **feud**: n. a bitter quarrel/fight between persons, families or countries over a long period of time (世仇)

e.g. The tragedy of Romeo and Juliet lies in their family feud.

罗密欧与朱丽叶的悲剧根源于两家世代的恩怨。

3) **piracy**: n. robbery of ships at sea 海上劫掠

pirate: Caribbean Pirates ; Somalian pirates; pirate edition

4) **lynch**: vt. put to death without trial

**lynch**: n. death penalty

**lynching**: putting somebody to death without trial, usually by hanging 处以私刑

5) **medicine shows**: shows given by quacks selling quack remedies

江湖医生兜售江湖药

23. **soak up**: take in

**soak up with a memory**: take in mentally with a good memory

24. **phonograph**: recording machine

**phonographic**: a memory that seems to be able to record things like a phonograph

25. Steamboat decks **teemed not only with** the **main current** of pioneering humanity:

1) **teem with**: be filled with

e.g. (1) The riverside teems with mosquitoes in summer.

(2) His head teems with bright ideas.

2) **the main current**: (lit.) running water in a river

(fig.) people of pioneering spirit 具有开拓精神的人

26. ...but its **flotsam of hustlers, gamblers, and thugs:**
- 1) **flotsam:** n.(lit.) wreckage of a ship or its cargo 遇难船只的残骸或其货物  
(here fig.) persons whose life is wrecked 命运多舛的人
  - 2) **hustler:** a person who gets things through deceit, esp. one who helps a thief to steal money by pushing people 乱挤乱推的人 (尤指与扒手合作的同伙)
  - 3) **thug:** n. violent criminal or hooligan
27. **acquaint him with** every possible type of human nature: make him familiar with...
28. acquaintanceships: n. (circle of) acquaintances 所有相识的人, 交际圈
29. ...**drying up** the demand for steamboat pilots...:
- 1) drying sth. up: making sth. no more in need
  - 2) Because of the railroads there was no more demand for steamboat pilots...
30. a **motley band of Confederate guerrillas** who **diligently avoided contact with the enemy:**
- 1) **motley:** adj. of various sorts  
e.g. a motley crowd: people of all kinds of occupations, classes 混杂人群
  - 2) **a motley band of Confederate guerrillas:**  
a group of Confederate guerrillas of various sorts
  - 3) **diligently avoided contact with the enemy:** carefully not to fight with the enemy
  - 4) **The figure of speech:** euphemism
31. **stagecoach:** n. a four-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle formerly used to transport mails, parcels, and passengers over a regular route 驿站马车
32. ...**succumb to epidemic** of gold and silver fever:
- 1) **succumb to** v. yield; give way to; die of  
e.g. (1) We'll never succumb to the enemies. ( yield)  
(2) In the end he succumbed to the temptation. ( give way to)  
(3) His wife succumbed to a heart attack in Florida. ( die of)
  - 2) **epidemic:** n.  
widespread disease 流行病;  
the widespread occurrence of a fashion 风尚的流行  
e.g.:(1) an epidemic prevention worker 防疫员  
(2) Football hooliganism is now reaching epidemic proportions.  
足球流氓事件现在已达到愈演愈烈的地步。
  - 3) **epidemic of gold and silver fever:**

The gold rush was compared to an epidemic of fever.

33....he **flirted with the colossal** wealth:

1) **flirt with:** deal playfully or superficially with

e.g. I am flirting with the idea of getting a job.

2) **colossal:** immense; great

3) Paraphrase:...he tried but not very hard enough to get the enormous wealth

34. **rebuff:** v. reject, refuse:

rebuff: n. rejection, refusal

e.g. Her kindness to him was met with a cruel rebuff.

35. **Broke and discouraged:**

1) **broke:** bankrupt; penniless

2) **discouraged:** disappointed

36....**to literature's enduring gratitude:** If Twain hadn't accepted the job offered to him, literature might have lost that literary giant. Therefore, the world literature feels grateful.

37. ... **his pen would prove mightier than his pickaxe.**

1) **his pen:** his writing

2) **his pickaxe/pick:** his gold mining

3) **Paraphrase:**...his reporting brought him more money than his mining.

4) **The figure of speech:** metonymy

38. a **hotbed** of hopeful young writer:

hotbed: n. place that fosters rapid growth of ..., place that is favourable to ...

e.g. a hotbed of vice/crime 犯罪的温床

39. **hone:** n. a stone used to sharpen knives and tools

hone: v. (lit.) sharpen knives and tools on a whetstone;

(here fig.) develop carefully

40. **scathing columns:**

1) **scathing:** adj. severe and harsh

e.g. The report was scathing about the lack of safety precautions.

该报道对缺乏安全预防措施一事严加指责。

a scathing review of a new book 对新书尖刻的评论

2) **columns:** articles

41.His descriptions of the rough-country settlers there **ring familiarly in modern world** accustomed to **trend setting**

- 1) **ring familiarly in modern world**: seem familiar to modern world
- 2) **trend setting**: new ways of doing things
42. for all the slow, sleepy, **sluggish-brained sloths** stayed at home:
- 1) **sluggish-brained** : adj. dull-brained
- e.g. These tablets make me feel rather sluggish. 我吃了这些药片感到困倦无力。
- 2) **sloths**: (lit.) laziness;  
(here) lazy people
- 3) **The figure of speech**: alliteration
- 43...for **getting up astounding** enterprises and **rushing** them through with a **magnificent dash and daring** and **a recklessness of cost and consequences**:
- 1) **getting up**: starting
- 2) **astounding**: adj. surprising, amazing
- 3) **rushing**: developing
- 4) **magnificent**: great
- 5) **dash and daring**: vigor and courage
- 6) **a recklessness of**: regardless of
- 7) **cost and consequences**: risks and consequences
- 8) Paraphrase: for starting surprising enterprises and developing them with a great vigor and courage regardless of energy, time, effort as well as risks and consequences.
44. ...she **projects** a new surprise, **the grave world smiles** as usual, and says “Well, **that is California all over**.”
- 1) **projects**: makes plans for
- 2) **the grave world**: the grave people in other states
- 3) **the figure of speech**: personification
- 4) **that is California all over**: that is the characteristics of California
45. **notations...tedious**:
- 1) **notations**: brief notes
- 2) **tedious**: adj. long and tiring, uninteresting
- e.g. Too many abstract statements made his paper very tedious to me.
46. **descriptive genius**: descriptive ability
47. **the Holy Land**: Jerusalem where Jesus Christ preached and lived and was crucified.
48. **sizable group**: considerable group/ large number
49. **a milestone, of sorts**:

- 1) **a milestone**: n. (lit.) stone put at the side of a road showing distance in miles  
(fig) a very important event in a person's life or in history  
e.g. (1) This victory was a milestone in our country's history.  
这一胜利是我国历史的转折点。  
(2) The invention of the wheel was a milestone in the history of man.  
轮子的发明是人类历史上的里程碑。
50. **sorely**: adv. extremely, greatly  
e.g. Your financial help is sorely needed. 你们的财政帮助是非常需要的。
51. **Sultan**: n. ruler of a Moslem country 苏丹 (伊斯兰国家的最高统治者)
52. ...he **debunked revered** artists and art treasures: :  
1) **debunked**: v. revealed the truth  
e.g. The doctor debunks a supposed miracle drug. 医生戳穿了这种所谓的神奇药物。  
2) **revere**: v. greatly respect, regard with awe  
revered: respected  
e.g. The professor was revered for his immense learning.
53. ...**took unholy verbal shots at the Holy Land**: ridiculed the Holy Land
54. **in earnest**: seriously, not jokingly  
e.g. 1) If you work in earnest, you will succeed.  
2) I am in earnest.
55. Tom's **mischievous daring, ingenuity**, and the sweet innocence of his affection for Becky Thatcher are almost as sure to be studied :  
1) **mischievous**: adj. teasing, full of tricks  
e.g. a mischievous look/child/trick 调皮的神色/淘气的孩子/恶作剧  
2) **daring**: adventurous courage  
3) **ingenuity**: n. cleverness, originality (机灵)  
4) Translation: 汤姆的淘气勇敢机灵以及他对贝凯·撒彻尔的天真可爱的感情几乎一样和独立宣言成为美国学校必读。
56. **juvenile**: adj. no longer babies but not yet fully grown; of, like, by, or for young people e.g. a juvenile court/book 少年法庭/读物
57. **pariah**: n. (India) member of the lowest social caste (class); a social outcast (印度) 底层民众
58. **puritanical**: like a Puritan, extremely or excessively strict in matters of morals and religion 作风严格的,清教徒般的



59. a moving **panorama**: a constantly changing scene 全景  
 e.g. The book presents a panorama of British history since the Middle Ages.  
 该书概述了中世纪以来的英国历史。
60. **deplore**: v. feel very sorry about 对...感到遗憾  
 e.g. We all deplored his lack of good manners.我们都对他缺乏修养感到遗憾。
61. **energy-sapping clamour**:  
 1) **sap**: weaken gradually 耗竭, 使逐渐衰弱  
 e.g. (1)He was sapped by disease. 他因疾病而衰弱不堪。  
 (2)The criticism sapped his determination. 批评削弱了他的决心。  
 2) **energy-sapping**: energy-consuming  
 3) clamour : n. /v. a loud strong shout or demand for sth. ; (here) struggle  
 e.g. The foolish people were clamoring for war. 愚蠢的人们叫嚣着要打仗。
62. What a **robust** people: What a **vigorous** nation  
 1) **robust**: vigorous  
 e.g. His robust strength was a counterpoise to the disease. 他身体强壮, 抵抗住了疾病。  
 2) **vigorous**:energetic
63. and renew our edges: and refresh our head and feet
64. **Personal tragedy haunted his entire life**:  
 --Personal tragedy occurred repeatedly through his entire life  
**haunt**: v. come to the mind repeatedly; obsess 时常萦绕心头, 使困扰  
 e.g.:1) A wrong-doer is often haunted by fear of discovery.  
 2) He was haunted with gloomy thoughts and sad memories.
65. **pneumonia**: 肺炎
66. **meningitis**: 脑膜炎
67. **epileptic**: n. person who suffers from the kind of disease of the nervous system causing him or her to fall unconscious, often with violent uncontrolled movements of the body 癫痫症患者
68. **Bitterness fed on the man who had made the world laugh.**  
 1) **feed on**: eat up  
 2) **Paraphrase**: He was consumed by bitterness.  
 3) **The figure of speech**: personification
69. **pad**: v. fill or cover sth. with  
 e.g. (1) a cotton-padded coat (棉袄)

(2) to pad a box with soft cloth 用软布垫箱子

be padded with: be filled with

70. Now **the gloves came off with biting satire.**

1) The expression derives from the idiom:

**an iron hand in a velvet glove**

2) Paraphrase: He started to satirize things/He was cynical now.

71. **crumble**: v. break into pieces

(fig.) gradually deteriorate or come to an end 渐渐垮掉，走向末路

e.g.:1) crumble one's bread 把面包弄成碎片

2) hopes that crumbled to dust 成为泡影的希望

3) The great empire began to crumble. 这个大帝国开始衰落了。

72. He commented with a **crushing** sense of despair on **men's final release** from earthly struggles:

1) **crushing**: strong

2) **men's final release**: men's death

3) **Figure of speech**: euphemism

73. ...they vanish from a world where they were of no **consequence**; where they achieved nothing; where they were a mistake and a failure and a foolishness; where they have left no sign that they had existed— a world which will lament them a day forget them forever.

1) **consequence**: importance

(1) He is no consequence.

(2) He may be a man of consequence in his own city, but he is nobody here.

2) **lament**: v. express great sorrow or regret

(1) lament for a friend

(2) lament over one's misfortunes

(3) The figure of speech: antithesis

(4) Transition: 他们从这个世界上消失，在那个世界上，他们无足轻重，一事无成；在那个世界上，他们的存在就是个错误，就是个失败，就是一桩愚蠢的事；在那个世界上，他们未留下任何痕迹表明他们曾经存在过；那个世界为他们哀悼一日，然后将他们永远忘掉。

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

This excerpt is a brief yet impressive introduction to Mark Twain, one of the

greatest writers in America. His adventurous, patriotic, romantic and humorous characteristics are known by most people. Before becoming a writer, he had done various kinds of jobs which greatly enriched his writings. His experience on the Mississippi River left such a profound and permanent influence on him that he was at his best when he wrote about this river. He came to fame with a short novel about the Calaveras jumping frog and then reached the peak of his career by *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn*. However, the bitterness of his life, especially the successive deaths of his family members, is seldom made known to the public. And it is this dark side of his life that makes his later works filled with a satiric tone. Ironically, the man who makes the world laugh is made bitter by his own misfortunes. Thus his bitter life experience seems to be in contradiction with his humorous works. And by presenting both sides of his life, the author presents to his readers a fuller picture of Mark Twain that will help them understand his works much better.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

54. Huck Finn's idyllic cruise through eternal boyhood:

- Huck Finn's simple and pleasant journey through his boyhood which seems eternal.

55. I found another Twain as well:

- I found another aspect of Twain.

56. a man who became obsessed with the frailties of the human race, who saw clearly ahead a black wall of night:

- a man who was continually distressed by the moral weaknesses of the human race, who saw no hope and despaired.

57. He ranged across the nation for more than a third of his life, digesting the new American experience before sharing it with the world as writer and lecturer:

- He traveled across the nation for more than a third of his life and experienced most of the important events that happened in his time. Then he became a writer and lecturer and shared his experience with the world.

58. The cast of characters set before him in his new profession was rich and varied – a cosmos:

- As a pilot on the Mississippi River he was in contact with all kinds of people.

59. He participated abundantly in this life:

- He was very much involved in this life.

60. Steamboat decks teemed not only with the main current of pioneering humanity, but its flotsam of hustlers, gamblers, and thugs as well:
- Steamboat decks were filled with people of pioneering spirit and also lawless people such as hustlers, gamblers, and violent criminals.
61. When railroads began drying up the demand for steamboat pilots and the Civil War halted commerce, Mark Twain left the river country:
- Because of the railroads, there was no more demand for steamboat pilots. Because of the Civil War, commerce came to an end. As a result, Mark Twain left the river country.
62. He went west by stagecoach and succumbed to the epidemic of gold and silver fever:
- He went west by stagecoach and gave way to the prevailing gold and silver rush.
63. He flirted with the colossal wealth available to the lucky and the persistent, and was rebuffed:
- He tried but not very hard to get the enormous wealth available to those lucky and persistent ones, and he failed.
64. Broke and discouraged, he accepted a job as reporter with the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise:
- Because he was penniless and lost heart, he accepted a job as reporter with the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.
65. Mark Twain began digging his way to regional fame as a newspaper reporter and humorist:
- Mark Twain began working hard to gain regional fame as a newspaper reporter and humorist.
66. The instant riches of a mining strike would not be his in the reporting trade:
- It was impossible for him to become rich overnight in his reporting occupation as a gold miner might have done at that time by discovering a vein of gold.
67. Mark Twain honed and experimented with his new writing muscles:
- Mark Twain exercised and experimented with his new writing ability.
68. It was that population that gave to California a name for getting up astounding enterprises and rushing them through with a magnificent dash and daring and a recklessness of cost or consequences:
- It was that population that made California famous for starting surprising enterprises and developing them at high speed regardless of money, time and effort and regardless of risks or adverse consequences.

69. When she projects a new surprise, the grave world smiles as usual, and says “well, that is California all over.”:

- When she makes a plan for a new unexpected enterprise, people in other states of the U. S. will smile as usual and say “Well, that’s typical of California, or that’s just like California”.

70. Casually he debunked revered artists and art treasures:

- He exposed the pretensions of respected artists and the false glamour of art treasures. He did this as if unintentionally.

71. On the river, and especially with Huck Finn, Twain found the ultimate expression of escape from the pace he lived by and often deplored:

- By describing the river, especially Huck Finn, Twain best expressed the desire of escape from the pace he lived by and often felt sorry for.

72. If we would only lay ourselves on the shelf occasionally and renew our edges:

- If we relax, rest, or stay away from all this crazy struggle for success occasionally and keep our daring and enterprising spirit.

73. Personal tragedy haunted his entire life:

- Personal tragedies occurred repeatedly throughout his life.

74. Bitterness fed on the man who had made the world laugh:

- The man who had made the world laugh was himself consumed by bitterness.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生欣赏并理解英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

### **1. Metaphor** 暗喻

Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

A metaphor, like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.

Examples from the text:

1)...who saw clearly ahead a black wall of night

Here *a black wall of night* is used metaphorically, meaning hopelessness and despair.

2) ... main artery of transportation in the young nation’s heart.

Here *artery* and *heart* are used metaphorically. *Artery* means main channel of transportation while *heart* means central part.

3) The cast of characters set before him in his new profession was rich and varied—a

cosmos.

Here *cast of characters* and *cosmos* are used metaphorically. *The cast of characters* means people of all sorts and *cosmos* means a place where you can find all sorts of people.

4) Steamboat decks teemed not only with the main current of pioneering humanity, but its flotsam of hustlers, gamblers, and thugs as well.

Here *current* and *flotsam* are used figuratively. Pioneering humanity is compared to the main current whereas hustlers, gamblers, and thugs are compared to its flotsam

5) He went west by stagecoach and succumbed to the epidemic of gold and silver fever.

Here *epidemic* and *fever* are used metaphorically. The gold rush was compared to an epidemic of fever.

6) He flirted with the colossal wealth available to the lucky and the persistent, and was rebuffed.

Words like *flirt*, *lucky*, *persistent*, *rebuff* are often associated with love.

7) Mark Twain honed and experimented with his new writing muscles.

Here *hone* and *muscles* are used metaphorically.

## 2. Personification 拟人

By definition, personification is a figure of speech that gives human form or feelings to animals, or life and personal attributes to inanimate objects, or to ideas and abstractions.

e.g. The wind *whistled* through the trees.

Examples from the text:

- 1) ... the grave world *smiles* as usual...
- 2) America *laughed* with him.
- 3) Bitterness *fed on* the man who had made the world laugh.

## 3. Metonymy 借代 (用另一事物的名称代替某事物), 亦称为“换喻或转喻”

Metonymy is a figure of speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another. This substituted name may be an attribute of that other thing or be closely associated with it. In other words, it involves a change of name. The substituted name suggests the thing meant.

Example from the text:

... his pen would prove mightier than his pickax.

Here *pen* stands for reporting and *pickax* for mining.

#### 4. Alliteration 头韵

Alliteration is a rhetorical device extremely popular with poets and writers. In this device the same consonant sound is repeated in the initial position of two or more words.

eg: safe and sound

Examples from the text:

- 1) The *cast of characters* set before him in his new profession was rich and varied.
- 2)... for all the *slow, sleepy, sluggish-brained sloths* stayed at home ...
- 3) It was that population that gave to California a name for getting up astounding enterprises and rushing them through with a magnificent *dash* and *daring* and a recklessness of *cost* or *consequences*.

#### 5. Antithesis 对偶, 对句

Antithesis is the deliberate arrangement of contrasting words or ideas in balanced structural forms to achieve force and emphasis. e.g. 1) Speech is silver; silence is golden.

2) Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.

Examples from the text:

- 1)... what people claim to be and what they really are.
- 2)... lament them a day and forget them forever.

#### 6. Hyperbole 夸张

Hyperbole is the deliberate use of overstatement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis. Instead of saying in plain language “She is a pretty girl” or “He laughed heartily” we could express the same ideas more emphatically by saying “She is the prettiest girl *in the world*” or “He *almost died* laughing.”

Effective hyperbole, however, is more than just to emphasize something in exaggerated terms. In the hands of experienced writers it can be used to achieve various literary effects: to intensify emotion, to elevate a person or thing to heroic or mythical status, or to poke fun at or ridicule. Moreover, its form, too, can vary from a phrase, a sentence, to a paragraph or paragraphs of description. Sometimes a whole story or article may be one big hyperbole.

Example from the text:

... Huck Finn’s idyllic cruise through *eternal* boyhood and Tom Sawyer’s *endless* summer of freedom and adventure.

#### 7. Euphemism 委婉语

Euphemism is substitution of mild or vague or agreeable or inoffensive or

roundabout expression for harsh or unpleasant or direct one. (委婉是指以文雅的、悦耳的或婉转的说法来代替粗野的、刺耳或直露的说法。) e.g. 1) *Pass away* is a euphemism for *die*. Other examples are: depart; go to sleep; go to heaven 2) old age: getting on in years; past one's prime; feeling one's age; second childhood 3) old people: senior citizens 4) urinate or defecate: go to the bathroom; do one's business; answer nature's call 5) dismiss: lay off (laid-off workers) 6) maid: domestic help 7) hairdresser: beautician

Examples from the text:

1)... who diligently *avoided contact* with the enemy.

Here *avoided contact* is a roundabout way of saying *retreated* or *avoided fighting*

2) ... a crushing sense of despair on *men's final release from earthly struggles*.

Here *men's final release from earthly struggles* is a euphemism for *death*.

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

47. Why is Mark Twain one of America's best-loved authors?

48. Give a brief account of Mark Twain's experience before he became a writer.

49. Why did the author adopt "Mark Twain" as his pen name?

50. When did Mark Twain become a pilot on a steamboat? How long did he stay there?  
What did he learn there? What effect did this experience have on his writing?

51. Why did Twain leave the river country? What did he do then?

52. What story did he write that made him known as "the wild humorist of the Pacific slope"?

53. Why did the book, the *Innocents Abroad*, become an instant best-seller?

54. Why is *Tom Sawyer* as sure to be studied in American schools today as is the Declaration of Independence?

55. Why did Twain become bitter late in life?

56. Why does the writer consider Mark Twain a mirror of America?

**X. Exercises P. 124-132** (见教材中 124-132 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.129-132** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)



翻译练习:

Part A Translate the following into Chinese, using the words or expressions given in the brackets)

1. 恬静愉快的假日/旅途 ( idyllic )
2. 进行一次环球航行 ( cruise)
3. 他们逐渐感到民主制度也不过如此而已。(grow cynical about)
4. 他被失业的恐惧所困扰。(sb.be obsessed with sth.)  
她晚年一直受到死亡恐惧的困扰。(sth. obsessed sb.)
5. 尽管她品格上有些小缺点,但他依然爱着她。(frailties)  
我们看不到自身的缺点,而我们的美德却又十分贫乏。(frailties)
6. 他脚步沉重地在月台上走来走去,等候着火车。( tramp up and down)
7. 美国南部联邦 ( the Confederate States)
8. 他对这个新工作充满了美好的幻想。( be completely starry-eyed about sth.)
9. 你将书中的每一个要点了解透彻了吗? (digest)
10. 这一段河流可以通航。(stretch, navigable)
- 11.我可以证实他的话是千真万确的。(attest to , the absolute truth)  
大庆油田的建设表明我国石油工业已进入了一个新的阶段。(attests)
- 12.一条交通主干道 (a main artery)
13. 你这莽撞的毛头小伙子! (cheeky young cub)
14. 罗密欧与朱丽叶的悲剧根源于两家世代的恩怨。(lies in their family feud)
15. 夏天的河边有许多蚊子。( teems with)  
他的脑子里有许多聪明的主意。( teems with)
16. 混杂人群 ( motley)
17. 我们决不向敌人投降。(succumb to)  
他被她说服了。(succumb to)  
最终他未能经得住诱惑。(succumb to)  
他妻子在佛罗里达死于心脏病。(succumb to)
18. 足球流氓事件现在已达到愈演愈烈的地步。( hooliganism, reach epidemic proportions)
19. 他们在大庭广众之中那样调情,真让人难堪。(embarrass, flirt)
20. 她一片好心却遭到他冷酷的拒绝。(be met with, rebuff)

**Part B Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined parts**

21. The report was scathing about the lack of safety precautions.

a scathing review of a new book

22. These tablets make me feel rather sluggish.
23. The figures revealed by the report are astounding.
24. Too many abstract statements made his paper very tedious to me.
25. This victory was a milestone in our country's history.

The invention of the wheel was a milestone in the history of man.

26. It was a meal of sorts, but nobody enjoyed it.

It is a painting of sorts, but hard to describe.

27. Your financial help is sorely needed.
28. The doctor debunks a supposed miracle drug.
29. The professor was revered for his immense learning.
30. If you work in earnest, you will succeed.

I am in earnest.

Both sides are deeply in earnest, with passions that approximate those of a civil war.

31. a mischievous look/child/trick
32. The boy showed ingenuity in making toys.
33. I took an unequivocal position in this matter.
34. The customers fled from the bank when the alarm sounded.
35. The book presents a panorama of British history since the Middle Ages.
36. The foolish people were clamoring for war.
37. His robust strength was a counterpoise to the disease.
38. A wrong-doer is often haunted by fear of discovery.

He was haunted with gloomy thoughts and sad memories.

39. Nobody knew what the consequences might be.

It's of no consequence.

He may be a man of consequence in his own city, but he is nobody here.

40. lament the death of a friend; lament for a friend; lament over one's misfortunes

### Key to Part A

1. 恬静愉快的假日/旅途: an idyllic holiday/journey
2. 进行一次环球航行: go on a round-the-world cruise
3. 他们逐渐感到民主制度也不过如此而已。

They have grown rather cynical about democracy.

4. 他被失业的恐惧所困扰。 He is obsessed with the fear of unemployment.

她晚年一直受到死亡恐惧的困扰。 The fear of death obsessed her throughout her old

age.

5. 尽管她品格上有些小缺点，但他依然爱着她。

He loved her in spite of her little frailties.

我们看不到自身的缺点，而我们的美德却又十分贫乏。

Our frailties are invisible, our virtues barren.

他脚步沉重地在月台上走来走去，等候着火车。

He tramped up and down the platform waiting for the train.

7. 美国南部联邦 the Confederate States of America

8. 他对这个新工作充满了美好的幻想。

He is completely starry-eyed about his new job.

9. 你将书中的每一个要点了解透彻了吗？

Have you digested everything that's important in the book?

10. 这一段河流可以通航。 This stretch of river is navigable.

11. 我可以证实他的话是千真万确的。 I can attest to the absolute truth of his story.

大庆油田的建设表明我国石油工业已进入了一个新的阶段。

The construction of Daching Oilfield attests that our country's petroleum industry has entered a new stage.

12. 一条交通主干道 a main artery of transportation

13. 你这莽撞的毛头小伙子！ You cheeky young cub!

14. 罗密欧与朱丽叶的悲剧根源于两家世代的恩怨。 The tragedy of Romeo and Juliet lies in their family feud.

15. 夏天的河边有许多蚊子。 The riverside teems with mosquitoes in summer.

他的脑子里有许多聪明的主意。 His head teems with bright ideas.

16. 混杂人群 a motley crowd

17. 我们决不向敌人投降。 We'll never succumb to the enemies.

他被她说服了。 He succumbed to her persuasion.

最终他未能经得住诱惑。 In the end he succumbed to the temptation.

他妻子在佛罗里达死于心脏病。 His wife succumbed to a heart attack in Florida.

18. 足球流氓事件现在已达到愈演愈烈的地步。

Football hooliganism is now reaching epidemic proportions.

19. 他们在大庭广众之中那样调情，真让人难堪。

It is embarrassing when they flirt like that in public.

我胡思乱想着要去找份工作。 I am flirting with the idea of getting a job.

20. 她一片好心却遭到他冷酷的拒绝。

Her kindness to him was met with a cruel rebuff.

### Key to Part B

21. The report was scathing about the lack of safety precautions.

该报道对缺乏安全预防措施一事严加指责。

a scathing review of a new book 对新书尖刻的评论

22. These tablets make me feel rather sluggish. 我吃了这些药片感到困倦无力。

23. The figures revealed by the report are astounding.

这份报告透露的数字使人震惊。

24. Too many abstract statements made his paper very tedious to me.

他的文章中抽象的讲法太多，使我生也厌。

25. This victory was a milestone in our country's history.

这一胜利是我国历史的转折点。

The invention of the wheel was a milestone in the history of man.

轮子的发明是人类历史上的转折点。

26. It was a meal of sorts, but nobody enjoyed it.

这勉强算是一顿饭，但谁都没有吃好。

It is a painting of sorts, but hard to describe. 这勉强算是一幅画，但很难描述。

27. Your financial help is sorely needed. 你的资助实在是太需要了。

28. The doctor debunks a supposed miracle drug.

医生戳穿了这种所谓的神奇药物。

29. The professor was revered for his immense learning.

这位教授学识渊博而备受敬重。

30. If you work in earnest, you will succeed. 如果你认真工作，你会成功的。

I am in earnest. 我是认真的（不是开玩笑）。

Both sides are deeply in earnest, with passions that approximate those of a civil

war. 双方都很坚决认真，像是鼓足劲要打一场内战似的。

31. a mischievous look/child/trick 调皮的神色/淘气的孩子/恶作剧

32. The boy showed ingenuity in making toys. 这个男孩子在制作玩具方面非常聪明。

33. I took an unequivocal position in this matter. 我在这件事情上的立场是明确的。

34. The customers fled from the bank when the alarm sounded.

警铃响起，顾客纷纷从银行逃走。

35. The book presents a panorama of British history since the Middle Ages.

该书概述了中世纪以来的英国历史全景。

36. The foolish people were clamoring for war. 愚蠢的人们叫嚣着要打仗，

37. His robust strength was a counterpoise to the disease.

他身体强壮，抵抗住了疾病。

38. A wrong-doer is often haunted by fear of discovery.

作恶者常常提心吊胆，怕被发觉。

He was haunted with gloomy thoughts and sad memories.

他被悲观的思想和悲痛的追念所困扰。

39. Nobody knew what the consequences might be. 没有人知道后果会是什么。

It's of no consequence. 这是无足轻重的。

He may be a man of consequence in his own city, but he is nobody here.

他在自己的城市里可能是个人物，但在这儿是个无名小卒。

40. lament the death of a friend 哀悼朋友的死

lament for a friend 为朋友哀伤

lament over one's misfortunes 为自己的不幸哀伤

## Lesson Fourteen

### *Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U. S. S. R.*

#### 丘吉尔就希特勒入侵苏联之演讲

本课整体模块内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text** (课前让学生预习的课文相关问题, 旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1 及专业核心能力要求 1.1、2.2、4.3)

**II. Background information** (课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识, 旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2)

**III. Writing style** (学习并欣赏写作题材---演讲, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)

**IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析, 培养学生的写作构思能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

**V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生欣赏并理解英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

**X. Exercises P. 337-344** (见教材中 337-344 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.341-344** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

本课分模块内容：

**I. Questions for preparing the text**（课前让学生预习的课文相关问题，旨在培养学生阅读及口语表达能力，对标本专业人才培养方案中

1. What is the genre of this passage?
2. What do you know about WWII?
3. Who were heads of the U. S., Britain, the U. S. S. R. and France respectively during WWII?
4. When did WWII break out and which country did Nazi Germany invade first?
5. What do you know about Churchill and Hitler?
6. What does the U. S. S. R. stand for? And what do you know about the U. S. S. R.?
7. What is British Empire? What is Commonwealth of Nations? And what is Dominion?

**II. Background information**（课前让学生熟悉的课文相关背景知识，旨在让学生了解英语国家文化背景知识，对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.1、7.1 及专业核心能力 4.1、4.2）

### **1. World War Two**

The world economic crisis broke out in 1929: banks failed; factories closed down; foreign trade declined; people lost jobs; demonstrations and strikes broke out...It was during this period of history that Adolf Hitler came to power as Chancellor of the German Republic and started military expansion. However, Britain under Chamberlain and France under Daladier pursued a policy of appeasement at the start of Hitler's expansion, hoping to keep a balance of power in Europe. But their efforts to appease his lust failed.

In March 1939, Britain and France started talks with the Soviet Union on possible cooperation against Fascist Germany. After three months' fruitless negotiation, the talks were broken off. Then in order to protect itself, the Soviet Union signed the Non-aggression Pact with Hitler's Germany in August.

On September 1, 1939 Hitler broke his words and invaded Poland which both Britain and France were bound to defend. Britain and France had to declare war on Germany.

On September 17, Soviet troops crossed the border and moved into Poland, taking 77,000 square miles of territory. On November 1, 1939 Soviet troops attacked Finland. The latter sued for peace and ceded an area of over 16,000 square miles to the Soviet Union. In June 1940 Soviet troops occupied the three Baltic states and part of Rumania.

Before the fall of Poland, British intelligence officers managed to get hold of a German coding machine and a group of code-breaking experts. With the help of this machine, the British were able to decipher all German coded messages.

So on June 6, the British had already learnt that Hitler was to attack Russia and passed on a warning to the Soviet Union, which was unheeded. On June 20, two days before the invasion, Churchill worked on a speech to be broadcast to the world when the invading forces rolled into Russia.

## **2. Winston Churchill**

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was Great Britain's greatest 20<sup>th</sup>-century statesman. He was best known for his courageous leadership as prime minister during World War II.

Churchill was born in a British noble family on November 30, 1874. He was the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill and the American heiress Jennie Jerome. He attended a private school at the age of seven. When he was nineteen years old, he entered Sandhurst Royal Military College. In 1900 he was elected to Parliament as a Conservative. Despite his aristocratic background, he switched in 1904 to the Liberal party. In 1908 he became President of the Board of Trade. Later he served as First Lord of the Admiralty.

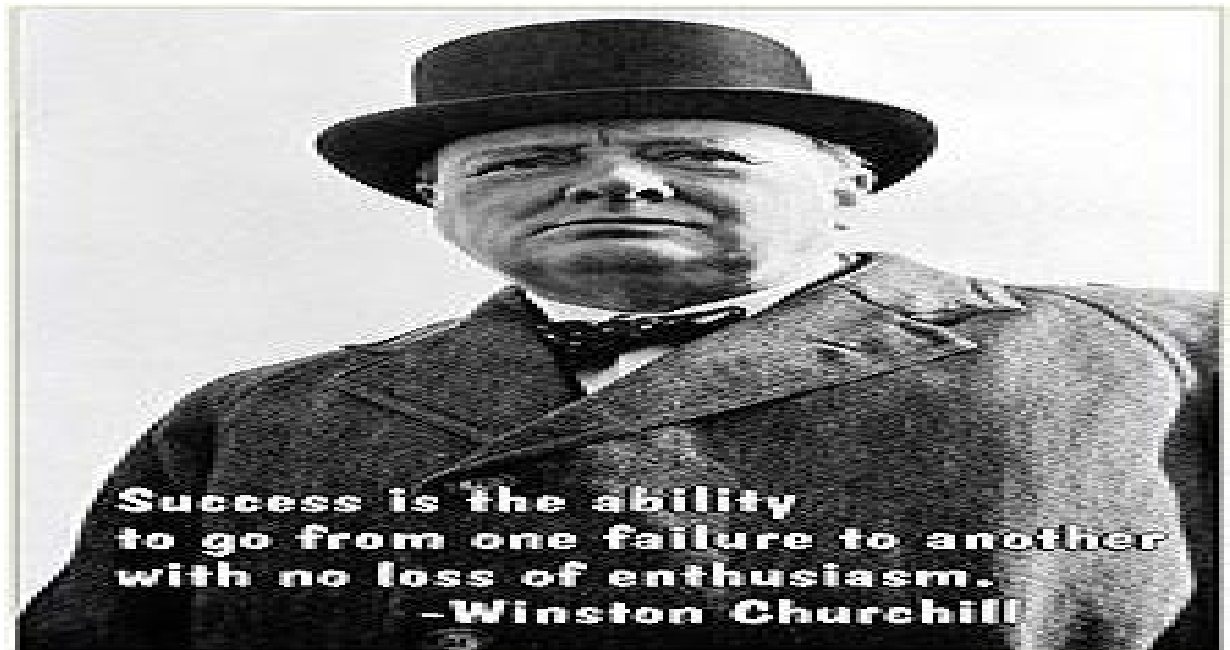
Churchill succeeded Chamberlain as prime minister on May 10, 1940. During the dark days of World War II that followed Dunkirk, the fall of France and the blitz, Churchill's rousing speeches rallied the British to continue the fight. By successful collaboration with President Franklin D. Roosevelt he was able to secure military aid and moral support from the United States. After the Soviet Union and the U.S. entered the war in 1941, Churchill established close ties with leaders of what he called the "Grand Alliance." Traveling ceaselessly throughout the war, he did much to coordinate military strategy and to ensure Hitler's defeat. His conferences with Roosevelt and Stalin, most notably at Yalta in 1945, also shaped the map of postwar Europe. By 1945 he was admired throughout the world. However, he was defeated in the election in July 1945.

In 1951 Churchill again became Prime Minister. He was created Knight of the Garter by the Queen in 1953. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in the same year. On April 5, 1955, Churchill resigned office and ended his public career. He died on January 24, 1965, and was given a state funeral.

Churchill was also a prolific historical writer, and his most famous works include



*The World Crisis, My Early Life, The Second World War* (for which he was awarded Nobel Prize) and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*.



**Winston Churchill**

### **3. Adolf Hitler**

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), one of the 20th century's most powerful dictators, converted Germany into a fully militarized society and launched World War II in 1939. For a time he dominated most of Europe and North Africa. He caused the slaughter of millions of Jews and other people whom he considered inferior.

Hitler believed that Germany needed to expand to the east in order to find living space. In September 1938, stating that Germans in the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia were being oppressed, he ordered his forces to march into Czechoslovakia. Britain and France feared the outbreak of war and agreed to the Munich Pact, which gave the Sudetenland to Germany in exchange for Germany's promise not to take additional Czech territory. However, by March 1939 Hitler had brought the remainder of Czechoslovakia under German control. He was actively preparing for an aggressive maneuver toward the east.

Germany signed a nonaggression pact with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in August 1939 and in the pact, the two countries secretly divided up Poland. Having neutralized the USSR, Hitler attacked Poland in September 1939. The Poles were quickly overpowered, and their allies, the British and French, who had declared war on Germany, would do nothing to help. In the spring of 1940 Hitler's forces overran

Denmark and Norway and a few weeks later routed the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The defeat of Britain was averted by the Royal Air Force, which fended off the German Luftwaffe.

Driven by his need for land and his hatred of communism, Hitler invaded the USSR in June 1941. Believing that the war would be brief, he did not allow the troops to take provisions for the winter. The German troops were initially successful and almost reached Moscow and Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg) before the Soviet armies counterattacked in December 1941. Hitler severely underestimated the size and the endurance of the Soviet armies. He also misjudged the significance of the entrance of the United States into the war. Consequently he met his doom in 1945 when the Second World War came to an end.

#### **4. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the U. S. S. R.)**

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the U.S.S.R.), 15 republics in eastern Europe and northern Asia, was formed in 1922, after the Russian Revolution. Until 1991 it was the world's largest country, covering one-sixth of the land area of the world. Many people thought that the USSR and Russia were the same thing. But Russia was really only one of its republics. After December 31, 1991, the U.S.S.R. no longer existed as a single country. Instead, it became 15 independent countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus (Byelorussia), Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

#### **5. British Empire**

The United Kingdom plus her colonies and protectorates

#### **6. Commonwealth of nations**

The United Kingdom plus her former colonies but now independent nations and still a member of the British Commonwealth of nations

#### **7. Dominions**

Self-governing members of the British Commonwealth of nations

### **III. Writing style (学习并欣赏写作题材---演讲, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 5.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1)**

This text is a political speech. The object of a political speech is to explain, convince and persuade the people that what he is saying and planning to do best represents their interests so they should support him.

In this speech Churchill came straight to the point, using brief and concise language to make clear the intention and theme of his speech. This kind of opening is usually

employed on formal occasions. Churchill employed many rhetorical devices in the main argumentative part, such as parallel structure, repetition, inversion etc., which make this speech vivid and forceful. The speech ends up with some agitative remarks calling on all the people to fight against the Nazi regime.

#### **IV. Text analysis** (文章结构分析, 培养学生的写作构思能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、5.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1)

##### Part One (Para. 1- Para.6) Background of the speech

1. (Para.1- Para.2) Churchill's reaction to the news of Hitler's invasion of the U.S.S.R.

- a. News of Hitler's blitz on the U.S.S.R. on June 22, 1941
- b. Churchill's reaction to this news
- c. General Dill's report
- d. Composition of the statement by Churchill to be broadcasted that evening

2. (Para.3- Para.6) Citation of the detailed description of the day by Churchill's private secretary as support to his reaction to the news

- a. (Para.3) Transition
- b. (Para.4) A reference to the visitors entertained by Churchill on June 21
- c. (Para.5) Talk with Churchill
- d. (Para.6) Reason for telling Churchill the news at 8 instead of 4 in the morning

##### Part Two (Para. 7- Para.13) The speech

1. (Para.7- Para.9) An emotional appeal to pave the way for the declaration of his decision

- a. (Para.7) Transition
- b. (Para.8) An emotional appeal by describing the hideous onslaught by Nazi war machine on Russian homes, Villages, etc.
- c. (Para.9) Hitler and his cabinet ministers responsible for the war

2. (Para.10) Churchill's declaration of his decision

3. (Para.11) Reason for such a policy

4. (Para.12) Further explanation of the policy

5. (Para. 13) Conclusion: The Russian danger is therefore our danger.

#### **V. Detailed study of the text** (详细讲解课文, 让学生掌握课文篇章内容及语篇句法重点难点, 掌握更多英语语言知识, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求

#### 4.1、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、3.1)

1.This changed conviction into certainty.

1) conviction: n. a very firm belief

convince: v.; be convinced: adj.

e.g. I am in the full conviction that our cause is just.

2. presently: adv.

1)soon

e.g. I will be with you presently.

2) (U.S.A.) at the present time

e.g. The Secretary of State is presently in Africa.

3. hasten: v.

If you hasten to do sth. you are quick to do it.

If you hasten to say sth, you quickly add sth. to what you have just said to prevent it being misunderstood.

If you hasten somewhere, you hurry there.

haste: n. More haste, less speed.

hasty: adj. hasty action/decision

4. ...had surprised a large portion:

1) surprised: v. Destroyed

2) portion: n. part

5. ground: v. station

Be grounded: be stationed

1 ) cause a boat to strike against the bottom (of a river or sea) or the ground;

2 ) cause a plane to stay on the ground instead of flying 使搁浅; 使停飞

e.g. Our ship grounded in the shallow water.我们的船在浅水中搁浅了。

e.g. All aircraft at London Airport were grounded by fog yesterday.

大雾使昨天伦敦机场的所有班机都停飞了

6. I suppose they will be rounded up in hordes.

1) round up: VP drive together, herd together, collect together (people or animals who are scattered; or who have fled, etc.)

e.g. The cowboy rounded up the cattle.

e.g. The guide rounded up the tourists and led them back to the coach.

2) horde: n. a large number

e.g. A horde of children ran over the office building.

hordes of: numbers of

in hordes: in great numbers

7. ...may be of interest: (formal)

--- may be interesting

More examples:

be of great significance

Be of great importance

8...Hitler was counting on enlisting capitalist and Right Wing sympathies...

1) count on: VP. rely on

e.g. I'm counting on you to help me through.

2) enlist: v. get the help or services of; obtain (help, sympathy, win the support of ; etc.)

e.g. Can I enlist your help in collecting money for the homeless people?

3) Paraphrase the sentence:

...Hitler was relying on getting support from capitalist and Right Wing in Britain and the USA if he attacked Russia.

Or:... Hitler was hoping that if he attacked Russia, the enemies of Communism in Britain and the USA would support him.

9. go all out: VP

do one's best/utmost,

spare no efforts

e.g. The team is going all out to win the championship.

这个队为了争取冠军而全力以赴。

10...the same would be true of the USA.

= the USA would do the same.

1) be true of : be the same

2)sentence pattern: A is so, and it is true of B.

e.g. : Mao Zedong's thought results from the integration of Marxism and the situation in China, and it is also true of Deng Xiaoping's theory.

11. He reverted to this theme.

revert: v. go back to a former subject;

to talk about again

e.g. The conversation kept reverting to the subject of money.

12. the arch anti-Communist

arch: adj. chief; principal

e.g. Their arch foe is the Chicago Bull.

arch-enemy; arch anti- Communist

13. to bow down in the House of Rimmon: (see Note 11)

(Here) whether he was not changing his attitude toward Communism since he had been opposed to it.

Figure of speech: allusion

14. make a reference to: VP.

1) make a favourable reference to:

--say a word in favour of

2)Hidden meaning:

I would say a word in favour of anyone who was attacked by Hitler, no matter how bad he had been in the past.

15. to the effect that/ to that effect:

=with the general meaning that,

大意是说

e.g. 1)He left a note to the effect that he would not be returning.

他留下一张字条，大意是说他不再回来了。

2) I don't remember his exact words, but he did say something to that effect.

我不记得他是怎么说的，但我肯定他讲话的大意是那样的。

3) When interviewed by the American writer Edgar Snow, Mao Zedong said something to the effect that all the imperialists were paper-tigers.

当美国作家爱德加·斯诺采访毛泽东时，毛泽东说了许多，其大意是所有的帝国主义都是纸老虎。

16. The Nazi regime is devoid of all ...except appetite and racial domination

1) the Nazi:

n. Nazis (pl.), the Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, which held power in Germany from 1933 to 1945

2) regime:

a particular government, esp. one which is not democratic.

3) devoid of:

empty of

e.g. He is completely devoid of humour.

4) appetite:

desire for conquest

5) and racial domination:

Dominated/ruled by the Germanic race

17. It excels all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression.

1) excel:

v. be very good at; do better than

e.g. He excels in courage.

他勇气过人。

2) in the efficiency of its cruelty

in the respect /in the way that it is cruel

3) ferocious:

cruel, fierce

ferocity: n. fierceness, cruelty

4) aggression: invasion

5) Paraphrase the sentence:

The Nazi regime is worse than all forms of human wickedness in the respect/in the way that it is cruel and it invades other countries fiercely.

18. ...the threshold of their native land:

threshold: entrance, frontiers

the threshold of the door;

the threshold of the country

19. immemorial: adj. ancient

time immemorial: ancient time

e.g. The Chinese have been worshipping their ancestors since time immemorial.

中国人自古以来就祭拜祖先。

20. ...the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil.

1) the means of existence: the way to make a living

2) wring-wrung-wrung: vt.

1) (lit.) twist and squeeze tightly

wring the wet clothes

2) (fig.) get by force

e.g. They wrung the truth out of her.

他们强逼她说出了真相。

3) Paraphrase:

People have to work hard on the land in order to make a living.

21. primordial human joys:

1) primordial:

adj. basic, fundamental, original;

2) primordial human joys:

basic human joys

22. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine...

1) hideous: ugly

2) onslaught: violent attack

3) Nazi war machine: Nazi army/German troops

4) Paraphrase: I see the Nazi army launching violent attack on all this.

23. with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers:

1) clanking: sound of swords

2) heel-clicking: noise made by boots

3) dandify: v. dress up like a dandy

cf: dandy: man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance

playboy: man who spends most of his time enjoying himself

cf: dandy: man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance

playboy: man who spends most of his time enjoying himself

24... its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down...

1) crafty: cunning

2) expert agents: secret police

3) fresh: just returned

4) cowing: frightening

5) tying down: enslaving

25. I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of Hun soldiery plodding on...

1) dull, drilled, docile: gloomy, disciplined, obedient

2) brutish masses of Hun soldiery: savage German soldiers

3) plodding: walking slowly

26. smart from many a British whipping:

smart v. feel a sharp, stinging pain

e.g. The smoke made my eyes smart.

e.g. No creature smarts so little as a fool. (Alexander Pope)



傻瓜是受到精神上折磨最少的人。

27. ...delighted to find what they believe is an easier and a safer prey:

--Now they feel happy because they think they can easily beat the Russian air force without heavy loss.

28. I see that small group of villainous men ...cataract of horrors upon mankind...

1)villain: n. wicked man

villainous: adj. wicked/evil

2) cataract: (lit.) waterfall; (fig.) flood/ disaster (metaphor)

29. His Majesty's Government:

British political system:

the Constitutional Monarch.

Actually the king had power only in name.

Churchill said so first to respect the king, and second to get support from the people.

30. ...will in due course concur:

1) in due course:at the proper time

e.g. Your request will be dealt with in due course.

2) concur: v. agree

e.g. She has expressed her opposition to the plan, and I fully concur with her in this matter.

31. irrevocable: adj.unchangeable;

that can not be changed;

that cannot be revoked,

unalterable

revoke: v. cancel; withdraw

revocable: adj. that can be changed.

32. ...every vestige of Nazi regime.

vestige n. a trace, mark, or sign of sth. that once existed but has passed away or disappeared

e.g. Not a vestige of the abbey remains.修道院的遗迹已经荡然无存。

33. We will never parley, we will never negotiate...

parley : v. talk, discussion, esp. with an enemy

Parley--talk—negotiate

(repetition)

34. We shall fight him by land,

we shall him by sea,  
we shall fight him in the air...

parallelism/ parallel structure

35. rid sb. of...:

v. free sb. from sth.

e.g. We should rid ourselves of the shackles of metaphysics.

我们应该摆脱形而上学的枷锁。

36. Any man or state who fights on against Nazidom will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler will be our foe.

periodic sentence 圆周句

Antithesis

37. It follows therefore that: As a result

follow: v. happen as a necessary result of

e.g. Disease often follows war. 通常情况下，战争之后必然是疾病蔓延。

38.creed: n. religious belief; a confession of faith

39... if Hitler imagines that ...divergence of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies..., he is woefully mistaken:

1) divergence n. difference

2) slackening: weakening

3) the great democracies: the West

4) woefully mistaken: sorrowfully wrong

5) Paraphrase: Hitler assumes that since he is fighting Communism, the West will stand by and let him destroy the Soviet Union and will not be determined to fight. However he is wrong.

40. fortify: v. strengthen; make strong

e.g. 1) to fortify one's confidence

2)He fortified his argument with statistics.

41. This is no time moralise on the follies of

1)moralise: talk about the question of right and wrong

2) This is not the time to talk about how foolish ...

42. catastrophe: n. a great, often sudden calamity; disaster

43. Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites:

1) blood-lust n. strong desire to kill

2) hateful appetites: extremely unpleasant desire to attack

44. impelled or lured:

1) impel: v. drive; urge; push forward

2) lure: attract, tempt

e.g. Financial pressures impel the firm to cut back on the spending.

经济压力迫使公司消减开销。

45. prelude: n. an introductory performance, event, or action preceding a more important one 前奏, 序幕

e.g. The bankruptcy of several small firms was the prelude to general economic collapse. 几家小公司倒闭了, 随之而来的是经济大萧条。

46. intervene: v. (fml) interfere

47. thrive: v. prosper, succeed

e.g. Markets are thriving and prices are stable.

市场繁荣, 物价稳定。

e.g. He that will thrive must rise at five.

(谚语) 五更起床, 百事兴旺

48. ...that the scene will be clear for the final act...

...that there will be nothing to prevent Hitler from his conquering all the countries in the West.

49. subjugate: v. control,

bring...under control;

conquer;

subdue;

overcome

e.g. Obviously the German fascists attempted to subjugate the people in that region.

50. hearth: n. (lit.) the floor of a fireplace;

(fig.) family life or home

hearth and home: (poetic) home and its comforts (alliteration)

51. Let us redouble our exertions...

1) redouble: increase

2) exertions: efforts

**VI. Summary of the text** (培养学生英语写作能力及概括能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 3.1、4.2)

At 8 a.m. on June 22, 1941 Churchill was woken up by his secretary Mr. Colville, who informed him of Hitler's blitz on Russia. His immediate reaction was that he would

make a broadcast over the B.B.C. at 9 that night. In his broadcast speech Churchill first made an emotional appeal to his audience by describing Hitler's hideous onslaught on Russia. Then he declared his policy. He said Britain would do all she could to help Russia in destroying Hitler. In analyzing Hitler's motive in his blitz on Russia, Churchill said that after conquering Russia Hitler would come back to conquer Britain before subjugating the whole world. He pointed out that the Russian danger was their danger and called on his people never to forget the historic lessons taught by the cruel experience they had had during the first years of the Second World War: United, the anti-fascist countries would survive; separated, they would be struck down one by one.

**VII. Paraphrase** (培养学生理解长难句的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

75. *This changed conviction into certainty*: In the past it was my belief that Hitler would soon attack the Soviet Union; but now it was no longer a belief, it had become a fact.

76. *I suppose they will be rounded up in hordes*: I think the Soviet soldiers will be surrounded and captured in surprisingly large numbers.

77. *Hitler was counting on enlisting capitalist and Right Wing sympathies in this country and the U.S.A.*: Hitler was hoping that if he attacked Russia, he would win in Britain and the U.S. the support of those who were enemies of Communism.

78. *We should go all out to help Russia*: We should make our utmost effort to help Russia.

79. *Winant said the same would be true of the U.S.A.*: Winant said the United States would do the same (adopt the same attitude).

80. *My life is much simplified thereby*: In this way, my life is made much easier. (In this way, it will be much easier for me to decide on my attitude towards events.)

81. *If Hitler invaded Hell I would make at least a favorable reference to the Devil in the House of Commons*: If Hitler should attack Hell, a most hated place, I would still say a word in favor of the Devil, the foe of mankind, in the House of Commons. (I would say a word in favor of anyone who is attacked by Hitler, no matter how bad he had been in the past.)

82. *The Nazi re.g.ime is devoid of all theme and principle except appetite and racial domination*: The Nazi re.g.ime does not have any guiding principle at all. All it has is a strong desire for conquest and rule by the Germanic race.

83. *It excels all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression*: The Nazi re.g.ime is very effective in cruel suppression of and savage

attack on other countries; in this respect it is worse than any other known form of evil.

84. *I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it:* I will not take back a single word of what I have said about communism.

85. *I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky, still smarting from many a British whipping, delighted to find what they believe is an easier and a safer prey:* I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky. They have suffered severe losses in the Battle of England. Now they feel happy because they think they can easily beat the Russian air force without heavy loss.

86. *Behind all this glare, behind all this storm, I see that small group of villainous men who plan, organize, and launch this cataract of horrors upon mankind:* Behind all this hostility and fighting I see that small group of wicked men who plan, organize and launch this war and make the world suffer untold miseries and unparalleled disasters.

87. *It is not for me to speak of the action of the United States:* I am not in a position to say what action the United States should take.

88. *We shall be strengthened and not weakened in determination and in resources:* We shall be more determined and shall make better and fuller use of our resources.

89. *This is no time to moralize on the follies of countries and Governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one:* This is not the time for us to explain how foolish those countries were in letting themselves be defeated by Germany one by one without forming a united front to fight Germany.

90. *But when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure I said there was one deeper motive behind his outrage:* But when I mentioned a few minutes ago of Hitler's insatiable desire for conquest which has driven him to attack Russia, I said there was a more important reason for his adventure.

91. *Let us redouble our exertions, and strike with united strength while life and power remain:* Let us strengthen our unity and our efforts in the fight against Nazi Germany when we have not yet been defeated and when we are still powerful.

**VIII. Rhetorical devices** (学习英语修辞格的应用, 培养学生欣赏并理解英语修辞的能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.1 及专业核心能力 2.1、4.1)

● **Periodic sentence** 圆周句

A periodic sentence is a long sentence in which the main idea of the sentence is not

expressed at the outset, but is reserved to the end of the sentence. Thus the meaning of the sentence is not completed until the final word – usually with an emphatic climax. A periodic sentence achieves forcefulness by suspense.

Examples from the text:

*The past, with its crimes, its follies, and its tragedies, flashes away.*

*Any man or state who fights on against Nazidom will have our aid.*

*Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe.*

If Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest divergence of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, *he is woefully mistaken.*

- **Rhetorical question** 反问

It is question asked only for effect. No answer is expected. The listener or reader surmises the actual answer from the context and /or the tone of the speaker or writer. This device is often used in argument or persuasion.

Example from the text:

I have to make the declaration, but can you doubt what our policy will be?

- **Parallelism (Parallel structure)** 排比 (平行结构)

Parallelism is one of the most frequently used of all English rhetorical devices. It refers to the repeating of phrase and sentences which are syntactically similar. It makes the passage not only more rhythmic but also more emphatic. Parallelism is re.g.ularly employed in the listing of facts, ideas, events, etc., and the parallel elements may range from a minimum of two to any number required. As a figure of speech, parallelism is also blended readily with other rhetorical devices, to produce a variety of effects.

Examples from the text:

1. *I see the Russian soldiers standing ...*

*I see them guarding ...*

*I see the ten thousand villages ...*

*I see advancing upon all this ...*

*I see also the dull ...*

*I see the German bombers ...*

2. *Behind all this glare, behind all this storm ...*

3. *We will never parley, we will never ne.g.otiate with Hitler or any of his gang.*

4. *We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, ...*

5. *That is our policy and that is our declaration.*

6. *We shall be fortified and encouraged in our efforts.*

*We shall be strengthened and not weakened in determination and resources.*

7. *Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience.*

*Let us redouble our exertions, and strike with united strength while life and power remain.*

● **Inversion** 倒装

Inversion refers to a change in the normal word order, such as the placement of a verb before its subject. It is often used for emphasis.

Example from the text:

From this nothing will turn us - nothing.

● **Repetition** 重复

Repetition refers to the repeated use of the same synonymous words in a sentence. The repeated words are often used to add force, clearness or balance to a sentence. Repetition is similar to parallel structure. However, compared with the latter, it is a repetition of words rather than structural pattern. The two figures of speech are sometimes combined to achieve better effect.

Examples from the text:

1. We have but one *aim* and one single, irrevocable *purpose*.
2. He has so long *thrived* and *prospered*.
3. We will never *parley*, we will never *negotiate* ...

● **Metaphor** 暗喻

Metaphor is a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

A metaphor, like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.

In a simile, the words *like*, *as* are used to make the comparison, as in “Jim was as cunning as a fox.” “The world is like a stage.” In a metaphor, however, the comparison would appear simply as “Jim was a fox.” “The world is a stage.”

Examples from the text:

1. I see the Russian soldiers standing on the *threshold* of their native land, ...  
Here *threshold* is used metaphorically, meaning entrance, or more literally, frontiers.
2. Behind all this glare, behind all this storm, I see that small group of villainous

men who plan, organize, and launch this *cataract* of horrors upon mankind.

Here *cataract* is used metaphorically, meaning disaster, or more specifically war.

● **Alliteration** 头韵

Alliteration is a rhetorical device extremely popular with poets and writers. In this device the same consonant sound is repeated in the initial position of two or more words.  
e.g. safe and sound

Examples from the text:

1. fighting for his *hearth* and *home*
2. *Let us learn the lessons* already taught by such cruel experience.

**IX. Questions for discussion** (培养学生沟通能力及英语口语表达能力, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 7.2、7.3 及专业核心能力 1.2、4.2)

57. When and how did the Germans attack the Soviet Union?
58. What was Churchill's reaction to the news of Hitler's invasion of Russia? Why?
59. Why did Churchill side with the Soviet Union since he had always been an avowed enemy of communism?
60. What policy did Churchill declare Britain would pursue?
61. What, according to Churchill, was Hitler's motive in invading Russia? Do you agree with him?
62. What "crimes", "follies" and "tragedies" was Churchill referring to?
63. Comment on Churchill's speech.

**X. Exercises P. 337-344** (见教材中 337-344 页的练习题, 旨在让学生巩固本章所学重点难点内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.1)

**XI. Assignment P.341-344** (作业布置, 检测所学内容, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 2.2、3.1)

**XII. Additional exercises** (课后拓展练习, 对标本专业人才培养方案中毕业基本要求 4.1、7.2、8.1 及专业核心能力 1.1、2.2)

翻译练习: Put the following into Chinese

1. I am in the full conviction that our cause is just.  
我坚信我们的事业是正义的。
2. The doctor said that sunrise and rest would hasten his recovery from illness.  
医生说阳光和休息能促使他的疾病早日痊愈。
3. Our ship grounded in the shallow water. 我们的船在浅水中搁浅了。



4. The guide rounded up the tourists and led them back to the coach.  
导游把游客集合在一起，领他们回到车上。
5. A horde of children ran over the office building.  
一大群孩子在办公大楼里到处奔跑。
6. I'm counting on you to help me through.  
我指望你帮我度过难关。
7. The team is going all out to win the championship.  
这个队为了争取冠军而全力以赴。
8. The conversation kept reverting to the subject of money.  
谈话的内容总是离不开钱。
9. He left a note to the effect that he would not be returning.  
他留下一张字条，大意是说他不再回来了。
10. This novel is devoid of wit and inventiveness.  
这是一部缺乏情趣和创意的小说。
16. The sound of footsteps faded away.  
脚步声渐渐消失了。
17. The Chinese have been worshipping their ancestors since time immemorial.  
中国人自古以来就祭拜祖先。
18. The universe was created out of a primordial ball of matter.  
宇宙是从一个本来就存在着的球体中产生出来的。
19. There is a great divergence of opinions among the board of directors.  
董事会内部的意见存在着巨大分歧。
20. The bankruptcy of several small firms was the prelude to general economic collapse. 几家小公司倒闭了，随之而来的是经济大萧条。