

南昌大学共青学院教学任务书

2020 — 2021 学年第 二 学期

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|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--|--|
| 教师姓名 | 李兴安 | 职称 | 高校讲师 | 所在 部门 | 外国语言文学系 | | |
| 毕业院校 | 安徽大学 | 专业 | 英语 | 学历 | 全日制本科 | | |
| 授课名称 | 《高级英语》 | | 授课班级 | 18 英本 1/2/3/4/5 | | | |
| 学生人数 | 56/59/56/55/45 | | 总学时数 | 320 | | | |
| 课内实验/ 实践学时数 | 0 | | 是否使用多媒体 或机房教学 | 是 | | | |
| 上课起讫 周次 | 1-16 周 | | 考核方式 | 考试 | | | |
| 教 学 任 务 | 教学大纲（附后） | | | | | | |
| | 作业次数 | 5 次 | | | | | |
| | 讲课 | __20__ 学时/周 | | 共__16__周 | | | |
| | 实验/实践课 | __0__ 学时/周 | | 共__0__周 | | | |
| | 平时测验次数 | 0 次 | | | | | |
| 其他任务 | | 指导毕业论文，专四培训等 | | | | | |
| 备注 | | 积极配合完成部门安排的其它临时性任务 | | | | | |

教研室主任： 陈军

系主任：彭银梅

2021 年 3 月 8 日

2021 年 3 月 9 日

注：此表一式三份，一份报教务处，系自留一份，发任课老师一份。

南昌大学共青学院课程教学进度表

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|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| 系 别: | 外国语言文学系 | 任课教师: | 李兴安 | 性 别: | 男 |
| 教 研 室: | 英语专业教研室 | 职 称: | 讲师 | 学 历: | 本科 |
| 所学专业: | 英语 | 任课教级: | 18英本1、 2、3、4、 5、班 | 课程名称: | 《高级英语》 |

| 本课程总学时数 | 学分数 | 已完成学时数 | 本学期 | | 本学期学时数 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------|------|--------|----|------|---------|------|------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 上课周数 | 周学时数 | 小计 | 讲课 | 课堂讨论 | 实验 | 设计作业 | 实践 | | | | |
| 320 | | | 16 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 教学方式 | | 多媒体 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 教 材 | | 《高级英语》第三版第一册 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 教学参考书 | | 《高级英语》教参及相关参考书 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 周 | 月 | 教学内容 | | | | | | 教学环节及时数 | | | | | | |
| 次 | 日 | (包括讲课、习题课、课堂讲论、实验课、课程设计、作业及其他) | | | | | | 讲课 | 习题集 | 实验实践 | 设计 | 其他 | 合计 | 备注 |
| 1 | 3/1-3/5 | Lesson 9 A More Perfect Union I | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3/8-3/12 | Lesson 9 A More Perfect Union I | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3/15-3/19 | Lesson 10 A More Perfect Union II | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3/22-3/26 | Lesson 10 A More Perfect Union II | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3/30-4/2 | Lesson 11 The Way to Rainy Mountain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 4/6-4/9 | Lesson11The Way to Rainy Mountain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 4/12-4/16 | Lesson 12 Ships in the Desert | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 4/19-4/23 | Lesson 12 Ships in the Desert | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 4/26-4/30 | Lesson13 No Signposts in the Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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[illegible]

南昌大学共青学院教案

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|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 课程名称 | 《高级英语》 | | 授课专业 | 英语 | 班级 | 18 英本 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) |
| 课程编号 | | | | | | |
| 课程类型 | 必修课 | 院级公共课 () ; 基础或专业基础课 () ; 专业课 (√) | | | | |
| | 选修课 | 限选课 () ; 任选课 (√) | | | | |
| 授课方式 | 课堂讲授 (√) ; 实践课 () | | 考核方式 | 考试 (√) ; 考查 () | | |
| 课程教学总学时数 | 320 | | 学分数 | 4 | | |
| 学时分配 | 课堂讲授 320 学时; 实践课 0 学时 | | | | | |
| 教材名称 | 《高级英语》第三版 | | 作者 | 张汉熙, 王立礼 | 出版社及 出版时间 | 外研社, 2011 年 6 月 |
| 前修后续课程 | 前修课程: 基础英语 后续课程: 无 | | | | | |
| 指定参考书 | 《高级英语》教参 | | 作者 | 张汉熙, 王立礼 | 出版社及 出版时间 | 外研社, 2011 年 6 月 |
| 授课教师 | 李兴安 | | 职称 | 讲师 | 单位 | 外语系 |
| 授课时间 | 2020-2021 学年第二学期 | | | | | |

注: 表中 () 选项请打 “√”

南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 1-2 周, 第 1-4 次课 2021 年 3/1-3/12 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 9 A More Perfect Union (Part I) | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 8 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1.Learn about President Obama; 2.Learn about the background of the speech; 3.Master the key language points in the text; 4.Lead students to appreciate the speech. | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main career of the Obama 2. The background and gist of the speech given by Obama 3. The key language points in the text 4. Help students to learn about the culture involved 5. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | | | |
| 课堂内外练习或作业 | Try to recite some parts of the speech | | | |
| 注：①教案按授课次数填写，每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。 ②若有教学创新点，请在备注栏内填写。 | | | | |
| 教 学 内 容 (讲稿) | | | | 教学后记 |

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| <p>Time Allotment:</p> <p>Introduction 1 period</p> <p>Detailed analysis 7 periods</p> <p>Step I About Barack Obama</p> <p>▲ Basic Information Name: Barack Hussein Obama II Birthplace: Honolulu (火奴鲁鲁/檀香山), Hawaii, America Birthdate: Aug 4th, 1961 Nationality: American Belief: Protestant(新教教徒) Achievements: chosen as a senator of Illinois in 1996; elected as the 44th President of the United States in 2009; won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009</p> <p>▲ Obama's Family Father: Barack Hussein Obama I, Kenyan, a black Muslim Mother: Ann Dunham, a white teacher In 1971, Obama returned to Honolulu to live with his maternal grandparents, Madelyn and Stanley Armour Dunham. ※美国 24 位总统身高过 1.80 米 奥巴马 1.87 米排第九 新网 6 月 17 日电 身高? 没错。如果你恰巧是个高个子, 那么恭喜你, 也许你在美国会比其他人在未来更加成功。 据美国《华盛顿观察》周刊报道, 纵观美国历届总统身高, 有 24 位总统身高都在 1.80 米以上。 最高的是林肯, 达到了 1.93 米。现任总统奥巴马的身高约 1.87 米, 列第九高。最矮的总统是麦迪逊, 只有 1.64 米。而在华盛顿政治圈里也盛行“身高论”。在总统竞选中, 身高越高的人战胜对手的机率越大。 备注: Michelle Obama 是美国历史上最高的第一夫人, 身高为 1.80m。 Daughters: Malia Ann Obama; Natasha Obama</p> <p>▲ Political Career He was elected to the Illinois Senate in 1996(参议员) In January 2003, he became chairman of the Illinois Senate 's Health and Human Services Committee(公共卫生服务委员会主席) He resigned from the Illinois Senate in November 2004 following his election to the US Senate(联邦参议员) His presidential campaign began in February 2007 On November 4, 2008, Obama won the presidency to become the first African American to be elected president . Obama was re-elected president in November 2012.</p> | <p>结合美国梦介绍奥巴马, 引发学生对中国梦的思考, 对自己个人梦想的思考。给学生小小的励志。</p> <p>奥巴马演讲稿的开篇模仿了林肯的演讲稿, 借此告诉学生模仿写作的重要性, 鼓励学生多增加 input, 能有更好的 output。</p> |
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Step II Text Analysis

简介:美国民主党总统候选人奥巴马皈依的芝加哥圣三位一体联合基督教堂牧师赖特以前布道的一些仇恨白人和反美的激情演讲片段被公布，全国顿时一片哗然。奥巴马的竞选宣传一下子陷入严重的危机。3月18日，奥巴马在费城美国宪法中心发表了一篇深入探讨美国种族问题的演讲，获得好评如潮，成功地走出危机。——摘自胡祖庶评论

1. Why does Obama begin the speech with a quote from the Constitution?

Key: ① to show where the title came from

② to appeal to the audience (According to American political scientists, the American people worship the Constitution, regarding it as a sacred document like the Bible.)

2. across : on the other side of

3. Two hundred and twenty-one years ago...

→ This sentence is modeled on the beginning of the “Gettysburg Address” by Abraham Lincoln.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

八十又七年前吾辈先祖于这大陆上，肇建一个新的国度，乃孕育于自由，且致力于凡人皆生而平等此信念。

模仿写作是前人成功的经验

唐代诗人王勃模仿北朝诗人庾信的诗句“落花与芝盖齐飞，杨柳共春旗一色”，创作出“落霞与孤鹜齐飞，秋水共长天一色”的佳句。朱熹说过：“古人作文作诗，多是模仿前人而作之。盖学之既久，自然纯熟。”

4. ...traveled across the ocean...

Q: What does the ocean refer to?

Key: Atlantic Ocean

5. made real ...

→ turned the concepts embodied in The Declaration of Independence into articles in the Constitution.

6. civil disobedience 非暴力反抗，温和抵抗，不合作主义

→ Refusal to obey civil laws in an effort to induce change in governmental policy or legislation, characterized by the use of passive resistance (消极反抗，和平抵抗) or other nonviolent means.

More modern advocates and practitioners of civil disobedience include Mohandas K. Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

7. whitest populations

→ referring to the white people living in the Southern States, who are

演讲中提到的大卫王是《圣经》中的著名人物，有必要向学生介绍相关故事，丰富学生的文化背景知识。

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| <p>more racially biased, more conservative</p> <p>8. on the cheap → at very little cost 廉价地</p> <p>9. terms ① n. a way of expressing yourself or saying sth e.g. The letter was brief, and couched in very polite terms. 这封信内容简短，措辞特别客气。 ② be on good, friendly, bad, etc. terms with sb e.g. I'm on first-name terms with my boss now. 现在我和老板交情很好，相互直呼其名。</p> <p>10. nagging adj. continuing for a long time and difficult to cure or remove 纠缠不休的，难以摆脱的</p> <p>11. speak out against → to state your opinions publicly, especially in opposition to sth and in a way that takes courage speak up for (尤指为...) 说好话，辩护</p> <p>12. charge v. to fill sb with an emotion racially charged → to be filled with racial bias e.g. The room was charged with hatred.</p> <p>13. chronic bronchitis 慢性支气管炎 acute appendicitis 急性阑尾炎</p> <p>14. profess v. ① to claim that sth is true or correct, especially when it is not 妄称；伪称；声称 e.g. professed love of what one really fears ② to state openly that you have a particular belief, feeling, etc. 宣称，公开表明</p> <p>15. HIV → Human Immunodeficiency Virus 人免疫缺陷病毒 AIDS → Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 获得性免疫缺陷综合症</p> <p>16. David and Goliath Goliath was a nine-foot-tall soldier from Gath. He bragged that he could beat any Israelite soldier who would fight him. But all the Israelite soldiers were afraid to fight him. David was a young shepherd boy who believed in God. He said, "The Lord who delivered me from the paw of the lion and from the paw of the bear, will deliver me from the hand of this Philistine." David took his sling (投石器) and five smooth stones from the brook. Then he went to fight Goliath. King Saul wanted to put his heavy armor and helmet on David. He also tried to give David a big sword, but David said he could not wear them. He knew that his strength and protection came from God. Goliath cursed the boy coming out to fight him. David said to the</p> | |
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Philistine, "You come against me with sword and spear and javelin; but I come against you in the name of the Lord Almighty, the God of the armies of Israel, whom you have defied."

David threw a stone with his sling at Goliath. It hit Goliath in the forehead and the giant fell face down. Without a sword in his hand he struck down the giant and killed him.

David believed in God, and God helped him win over the giant.

17. gang bang

an occasion when a number of people have sex with each other in a group 集体淫乱活动

the rape of a person by a number of people one after another 轮奸

gang-bang V.

18. jar v. to have an unpleasant or annoying effect

e.g. His constant moaning was beginning to jar on her nerves.

他不停的呻吟开始使她焦躁不安起来。

19. in full → including the whole of sth 整个，全部

20. A home without love is no more a home than a man without soul.

无爱之家庭犹如无灵魂之人。

Step III Assignment

Recite some parts in the speech if you think they deserve your efforts.

南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 3-4 周, 第 5-8 次课 2021 年 3/15-3/26 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 10 A More Perfect Union (Part II) | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 8 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1.Master the key language points in the text; 2.Lead students to appreciate the speech. | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1.The gist of the speech given by Obama 2. The key language points in the text 3. Help students to learn about the culture involved 4. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | | | |
| 课堂内外练习或作业 | Try to recite some parts of the speech | | | |
| 注: ①教案按授课次数填写, 每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。 ②若有教学创新点, 请在备注栏内填写。 | | | | |
| 教 学 内 容 (讲稿) | | | | 教学后记 |

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| <p>Time allotment: Introduction 1 period Detailed analysis 7 periods</p> <p>Step I Language Points</p> <p>1. this reality→the complexities of race 2. reminder→a thing helps to remember sb/sth e.g. The accident served as a timely reminder of just how dangerous mountaineering can be. 这次事故及时地提醒了人们登山运动有时会多么危险。</p> <p>3. how we arrived at this point → how the racial relations have developed to the current stage</p> <p>4. stream of consciousness 意识流 → narrative technique intended to render (表达) the flow of myriad (大量的) impressions—visual, auditory, physical, associative, and subliminal (潜意识的)—that impinge on (影响, 妨碍) the consciousness of an individual and form part of his awareness along with the trend of his rational thoughts.</p> <p>5. disparity → difference, esp one connected with unfair treatment 2007 英语专八作文题 Some people think that financial disparity affects friendship. What do you think? Write an essay of about 400 words.</p> <p>6. Jim Crow → a pejorative expression meaning “negro” → traditional discrimination against or segregation of black Americans Jim 为普通男孩名;crow 意为“乌鸦”。Jim Crow 原意为“黑人”,是美国白人至上主义者对黑人的蔑称;今译作“黑人隔离法”。《朗曼当代英语辞典》对该词条的释义是:“the system of unfair treatment of black Americans”。与 Jim Crow 连用的表达法有:Jim Crow Law(黑人法);Jim Crow school/bus/car(黑人专用学校/公交/汽车);Jim Crowism(种族隔离)等。</p> <p>7. How could welfare policies worsen the deterioration of relations in black families? → Maybe the welfare support of single-parent families makes a black man think that if he deserts the family, the family without him could still live on, or even live better. ※美国政府对女性单亲家庭的福利救济始于 1935 年的社会保障法中的第四款/对依附性子女的援助(Aid to Dependent Children,简称 ADC),该项目在 1962 年改名为/对依附性子女的家庭援助 (Aid to Families with Dependent Children,简称 AFDC),为包括女性单亲家庭在内的有未成年子女的家庭提供现金补助、医疗补助(Medicaid)、住宅补助及食品券(Food Stamp)。这项实施长达 60 年之久的福利计划在美国影响深远。在许多美国人心中,AFDC 成了福利的同义</p> | <p>我们常说的“意识流”指的是文学范畴,有必要向学生解释这一文学常识,建议学生课后自主学习,查找英国以意识流手法闻名的女作家 Virginia Woolf 的相关资料。本人上课时还顺便告诉学生我国著名作家冰心曾经到 Woolf 家做客并深入交流过,暗示学生不要觉得这个英国女作家好遥远,让学生对这个作家产生亲切感。</p> |
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| <p>语。自 AFDC 实施以来,美国社会恶评不断,认为 AFDC 导致女性单亲单纯依赖福利,无心工作,成了福利的寄生虫</p> <p>8. beat → the area which a police officer walks around regularly and which he/she is responsible for 管区, 辖区, 巡逻地段</p> <p>9. come of age 成年, 达到法定年龄 → to reach the age when one has full legal rights; often used figuratively for any arrival at maturity, one's prime(盛年)</p> <p>10. odds ①the degree to which sth is likely to happen 可能性, 几率 e.g. The odds are that he will win. ②sth that makes it seem impossible to do or achieve sth 不利条件, 掣肘的事情, 逆境 e.g. They secured a victory in the face of overwhelming odds. 尽管情况非常不利, 他们仍取得胜利。</p> <p>11. make a way out of no way When our days become dreary with low hovering clouds of despair, and when our nights become darker than a thousand midnights, let us remember that there is a creative force in this universe, working to pull down the gigantic mountains of evil, a power that is able to make a way out of no way and transform dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows. Let us realize the arc of the moral universe is long but it bends toward justice. 当绝望的阴云密布, 我们的日子变得阴郁无望时, 当我们的夜晚变得比 1000 个深夜还黑暗时, 让我们记住宇宙之间有一种创造力, 能把黑暗的昨天变成光辉灿烂的明天。让我们铭记道德的苍穹长又长, 但它终将落向正义。 from the speech <i>Where Do We Go from Here</i> delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. on Aug16, 1967, at Atlanta, Georgia. The concept is a biblical concept and Obama is using the concept to appeal to the listeners.</p> <p>diffuse thinking 扩散思维 我在朦胧中, 眼前展开一片海边碧绿的沙地来, 上面深蓝的天空中挂着一轮金黄的圆月。我想: 希望是本无所谓有, 无所谓无的。这正如地上的路; 其实地上本没有路, 走的人多了, 也便成了路。《故乡》 As I dozed, a stretch of jade-green seashore spread itself before my eyes, and above a round golden moon hung in a deep blue sky. I thought: hope cannot be said to exist, nor can it be said not to exist. It is just like roads across the earth. For actually the earth had no roads to begin with, but when many men pass one way, a road is made. 杨宪益 译</p> <p>12. scratched and clawed → dug with one's nails and claws --- fought very hard</p> <p>13. pulpit and pew</p> | <p>from scratch 这个习语曾经在 2013 年的英语专八考试阅读理解中出现过, 告知学生, 引起重视, 可能效果更好。</p> <p>奥巴马在演讲中把美国人失业归罪于工作机会输送到国外, 可能暗指中国。这是值得批判的, 鼓励学生发扬 critical thinking 精神, 这是非常重要的。让学生明白读书时要有自己独立的思考。</p> |
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| <p>→ the priest and the church congregations 会众</p> <p>→ metonymy alliteration</p> <p>14. Why is the statement an old truism?</p> <p>→ The place where the white and the black are most segregated is the church, when Christianity is supposed to say that all people are equal before God. Even when the churches are of the same denomination(教派), black and white would go to separate churches.</p> <p>15. Can you summarize Paras 27-33?</p> <p>→ Obama outlines the historical development of racial discrimination and the sufferings of the older generation. Then he points out that the anger is real though it may not be shown so often. Obama is putting Wright's remarks in a broader picture----- black experience, the black situation today and the hidden or suppressed anger.</p> <p>16. from scratch</p> <p>→ from a point where nothing has been done, so you have to do everything yourself 从零开始</p> <p>2013 年 TEM8 TextC 第三段</p> <p>As a result, wind turbines(涡轮机) now dot Denmark. The country gets more than 19% of its electricity from the breeze(Spain and Portugal, the next highest countries, get about 10%) and Danish companies control one-third of the global wind market, earning billions in exports and creating a national champion from scratch.</p> <p>17. only to see their jobs shipped overseas</p> <p>→outsourcing 业务外包, 也称资源外包、资源外置, 它是指企业整合用其外部最优秀的专业化资源,从而达到降低成本、提高效率、充分发挥自身核心竞争力和增强企业对环境的迅速应变能力的一种管理模式。企业为了获得比单纯利用内部资源更多的竞争优势,将其非核心业务交由合作企业完成。</p> <p>美国部分政客把失业归罪于工作机会大量移往中国,把贸易失衡归罪于中国“操纵”人民币汇率,完全是为了自己选举考量,为了讨好选民。制造业是产业链的低端,利润薄,生产地点从成本高向成本低的地方转移是自然的事情。目前中国东南沿海制造业部分厂商也将生产地点转移至成本更低的中国西部或东南亚,也说明了这一点。可见,美国制造业的生产端移到中国,完全是市场的选择。崇尚自由市场的美国政客却无视市场的力量,把美国失业率高归罪于中国的产业优势,纯属颠倒黑白,别有用心。</p> <p>18. ... their pension dumped after a lifetime of labor</p> <p>dump→fall abruptly</p> <p>※the sudden collapse of a corporation, making the loss of pensions or company stock in the hands of workers worthless</p> <p>19. stagnant wages</p> <p>20. zero-sum game</p> <p>→a situation in which what is gained by one person or group is lost by another person or group 一方受益一方受损的局面; 得失相抵的情</p> | <p>向学生解释 PC, 这里指的是政治正确性, 让学生了解其背景, 有助于学生在跨文化交流中避免语用失败 (pragmatic failure)。</p> <p>glass ceiling 是社会上谋求职业发展的女性所深恶痛绝的。本人借用该词唤起学生 (英语专业女生居多) 的女权意识和自强意识, 一定程度上引起共鸣。</p> |
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| <p>形；零和游戏</p> <p>21.bus VERB 用校车送 In some parts of the United States, when children are bused to school, they are transported by bus to a school in a different area so that children of different races can be educated together. e.g. The courts ordered busing to desegregate the schools. 法律规定要用校车运送学生来打破学校的种族隔离。</p> <p>22. resent v. to feel bitter or angry about sth, esp because you feel it is unfair 愤恨，愤愤不平 e.g. She resents her mother for being so tough on her. 她怨恨母亲对她太严厉。 resentment n.</p> <p>23. In the last sentence of Para 34 , busing, affirmative action and security are raised. This is what many whites call reverse discrimination. 逆向歧视 Reverse discrimination is discrimination against members of a dominant or majority group or in favor of members of a minority or historically disadvantaged group.</p> <p>24. polite company company: a group of people polite company → people you should behave politely towards, people of a high social class e.g. “Bum” is not a word we use in polite company. “屁股”可不是我们当着文雅人的面说的字眼。 polite society 上流社会</p> <p>25. political landscape → the main features of the political situation 政治形势，政治景观 ※ liberalism : It considers individual liberty and equality to be the most important political goals ※ conservatism: a political or theological orientation of advocating the preservation of the best in society and opposing radical changes. ※ By the end of the 1970s, liberalism had run its course 任其发展，听其自然 and people felt that it could no longer solve domestic and foreign policy issues. People blamed this on affirmative action and on social welfare and they were worried about crime and refused to discuss racial inequality. People demanded change. This led to the election of Reagan and the dominance of conservatism for more than 25 years. This is the "political landscape" that Obama refers to.</p> <p>26. How could politicians exploit fears of crime for their own electoral ends? Key: Since the unemployment rate and school dropouts were higher among black youth and there were biased media reports about the</p> | |
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crime rate among black youth, it would be easy for politicians to put the blame on blacks and appeal to white people with pent-up 压抑的 resentment.

27. PC

Political correctness (adjectivally, politically correct; both forms commonly abbreviated to PC) is a term that refers to language, ideas, or policies that address perceived or actual discrimination against or alienation of politically, socially or economically disadvantaged groups. The term usually implies that these social considerations are excessive or of a purely "political" nature. These groups most prominently include those defined by gender, race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability.

N-UNCOUNT 政治上正确（指力求避免冒犯处于不利地位或被歧视的社会群体的态度或原则） Political correctness is the attitude or policy of being extremely careful not to offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage, or who have been treated differently because of their sex, race, or disability.

在最近几十年的自由主义与民权运动的传统下，美国出现了一个新的概念：名曰 PC（Political Correctness），中文译作政治正确性。顾名思义，即一个公民有义务按照宪法规定，保持一国所奉行的政治原则和立场。对于美国公民来说，一个政治上正确的人必须做到不能流露出任何歧视性的情绪。这根源于其‘法律面前人人平等’的宪法精神。而且这种潜在的约束已经约定俗成，大有越来越严的趋势，尤其是对于那些试图从政的人。

比如在美国对黑人的称呼的变化就是一个证明：早期本来叫 nigger（黑鬼）也无所谓，叫 Negro 则是比较正规的用法，现在则连这场称呼也完全可以打你耳光了，起码要叫 black，最文明的称呼应该是 African American（非裔美国人）。你不要嫌罗嗦，这才是政治上完全正确。这一类的变化词汇很多，比如主席叫做 chairman，现在要叫做 chairperson，否则就是侮辱女性，会引起鄙视，甚至仇恨。

28. reverse racism

→ Reverse racism is discrimination against the dominant racial group in a society

29. counterproductive

ADJ-GRADED 产生相反效果的；事与愿违的；适得其反的
Something that is counter-productive achieves the opposite result from the one that you want to achieve.

30. culprit

①N-COUNT 罪犯；犯错的人 When you are talking about a crime or something wrong that has been done, you can refer to the person who did it as the culprit.

e.g. All the men were being deported even though the real culprits in the fight have not been identified.

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| <p>尽管真凶尚未查出，所有参与斗殴的男子均被驱逐出境。</p> <p>②N-COUNT 引起问题(或不利情势)的事物 When you are talking about a problem or bad situation, you can refer to its cause as the culprit .</p> <p>e.g. About 10% of Japanese teenagers are overweight. Nutritionists say the main culprit is increasing reliance on Western fast food.</p> <p>大约 10%的日本青少年超重。营养学家指出主要原因是对西式快餐越来越依赖。</p> <p>31. squeeze</p> <p>→ a period or situation marked by scarcity, hardship, insecurity, etc.</p> <p>32. rife adj. rife with sth → full of sth bad or unpleasant 充斥，充满</p> <p>e.g. Los Angeles is rife with gossip about the stars' private lives.</p> <p>洛杉矶盛传明星私生活的流言蜚语。</p> <p>33. glass ceiling</p> <p>N-COUNT 玻璃天花板，隐形顶障，无形限制（指社会上限制女性升迁的态度和传统） When people refer to a glass ceiling, they are talking about the attitudes and traditions in a society that prevent women from rising to the top jobs.</p> <p>34. Para40 Ironically ...</p> <p>→ The irony lies in the contrast between radical sermons and the idea of self-help, a conservative notion.</p> <p>35. the quintessence of sth</p> <p>→ the perfect example of sth 典范；范例</p> <p>e.g. It is the quintessence of an English manor house. 那是典型的英式庄园宅第。</p> <p>e.g. He was the quintessential tough guy.</p> <p>他是个典型的硬汉子。</p> <p>36. embark on/upon</p> <p>→ start doing something new, difficult, or exciting</p> <p>e.g. He's embarking on a new career as a writer.</p> <p>他即将开始新的职业生涯——当一名作家。</p> <p>e.g. Armed with the right tools and materials, newly-weds gaily embark on the task of decorating their own homes.</p> <p>用适当的工具和器材装备起来之后，新婚夫妇便兴致勃勃地着手承担装饰自己家庭的任务。</p> <p>37. ail</p> <p>①cause problems for sb/sth</p> <p>② make sb ill or sick 使患病；使不适</p> <p>※ailment indisposition 小病，微恙</p> <p>38. overt adj. done in an open way and not secretly 公开的；明显的；不隐瞒的</p> <p>covert 隐蔽的，暗中的</p> <p>e.g. covert surveillance 暗中监视</p> | |
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| <p>39. Don't do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you. 己所不欲,勿施于人。 We do unto others as we would have them do unto us. 施之于人者,必为欲人施之于己者也。</p> <p>40. keeper → guardian, protector</p> <p>41. Scripture= the Scriptures 《圣经》</p> <p>42. stake 重大利害关系 have a stake in 与……有利害关系; 休戚相关 e.g. All free nations have a stake in preventing sudden and catastrophic attacks.防范灾难性的突发攻击事件, 与所有自由的国度休戚相关。</p> <p>43. breed →to be the cause of e.g. Nothing breeds success like success. 一事成功万事亨通。 ※Nothing succeeds like success.</p> <p>44. spectacle → a grand show 精彩的表演, 壮观的场面</p> <p>45. O.J. Simpson Orenthal James "O. J." Simpson (born July 9, 1947), also nicknamed "The Juice", is a retired American football player, broadcaster, actor, and convicted felon currently incarcerated in Nevada. Simpson played college football at the University of Southern California (USC), where he won the Heisman Trophy in 1968. He then played professionally in the National Football League (NFL) as a running back for 11 seasons, with the Buffalo Bills from 1969 to 1977 and with the San Francisco 49ers from 1978 to 1979. Simpson was the first NFL player to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a season, a mark he set in 1973. While six other players have passed the 2,000-rush yard mark, he stands alone as the only player to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a 14-game season; the NFL changed to a 16-game season in 1978. He holds the record for the single season yards-per-game average, which stands at 143.1. Simpson was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1983 and the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985. After retiring from professional football, he had a career as a football broadcaster and actor. In 1995, he was acquitted of the 1994 murder of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Ronald Goldman after a lengthy and internationally publicized criminal trial, the People v. Simpson. In 1997, a civil court awarded a judgment against Simpson for their wrongful deaths; as of 2007 he had paid little of the \$33.5 million judgment. In September 2007, Simpson was arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada, and charged with numerous felonies, including armed robbery and kidnapping. In 2008, he was found guilty and sentenced to 33 years' imprisonment, with a minimum of nine years without parole. He is serving his sentence at the Lovelock Correctional</p> | |
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Center in Lovelock, Nevada.

46. pounce on /upon

① to move suddenly forwards in order to attack or catch 猛扑, 突袭
e.g. The lion crouched ready to pounce.

狮子蹲下身, 准备猛扑。

② to quickly notice sth that sb has said or done, esp in order to criticize it

e.g. Why do you pounce on every single thing I say? 干吗我说的每句话你都要找麻烦?

47. gaffe

N-COUNT 失态; 失礼; 失言 A gaffe is a stupid or careless mistake, for example when you say or do something that offends or upsets people.

e.g. He made an embarrassing gaffe at the convention last weekend.

他在上周末的会议上出了洋相, 狼狈不堪。

48. Para48 special interests

→ referring to the insurance companies, the pharmaceutical industry (制药业) and other interests which oppose health care reform

49. take on → fight against sb

Step II Assignment

Recite some parts of the speech.

南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 5-6 周, 第 9-12 次课 2021 年 3/30-4/9 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 11 The Way to Rainy Mountain | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 8 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1. Learn about the author Momaday and the book <i>The Way to Rainy Mountain</i> ; 2. Master the key language points in the text; 3. Encourage students to learn history about the Kiowa | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main career of the author Momaday 2. The main content of the book <i>The Way to Rainy Mountain</i> ; 3. The key language points in the text 4. Help students to learn about the culture involved 5. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | | | |
| 课堂内外练习或作业 | Summarize the history and culture of the Kiowa | | | |
| 注: ①教案按授课次数填写, 每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。 ②若有教学创新点, 请在备注栏内填写。 | | | | |

| 教 学 内 容（讲稿） | 教学后记 |
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| <p>Time allotment: Introduction 1 period Detailed analysis 7 periods</p> <p>Step I Introduction to the Author ---N. Scott Momaday</p> <p>Father : Al Momaday(a painter) Mother : Natachee Scott Momaday (a writer)</p> <p>N. Scott Momaday , a Kiowa Indian, is a poet, novelist, playwright, storyteller, artist, and a professor of English and American literature</p> <p>1958 B.A. in political science the University of New Mexico 1960 M.A. in English Stanford University 1963 Ph.D in English Stanford University</p> <p>Masterpiece: 《黎明之屋》(House Made of Dawn)</p> <p>1969 年，斯科特莫马迪(N, Scott Momaday, 1934 —)的《黎明之屋》(House Made of Dawn, 1968)成为第一部获普利策奖的印第安小说。这部作品的成功为印第安英语小说的发展开辟了新的方向，创立了新的模式。此后，印第安作家作为一个独立的群体迅速崛起，印第安文学发展的新阶段由此开始。后来，这一阶段被肯尼斯林肯(Kenneth Lincoln, 1943 —)命名为印第安文艺复兴。</p> <p>在《黎明之屋》中，莫马迪记述了印第安青年艾贝尔回到部族土地，重获印第安文化身份的旅程，为印第安英语小说开启了归家的叙述范式。尤为重要的是，莫马迪自始至终以印第安传统观念主导着艾贝尔返乡旅程的描述。莫马迪首先描写了艾贝尔脱离部族、离开家乡之后所遭受的肉体与精神磨难，然后叙述艾贝尔返回祖先土地、参加部族典仪的经历，表现他所获得的印第安意义上的再生。</p> <p>莫马迪从印第安传统观念出发，突出表现了祖先土地之于印第安生存的重要意义。在一次接受采访时，莫马迪曾经强调指出，世代居住的土地是传统印第安人的一种精神财富。只有在祖先的土地上，他们才能以一种特殊的方式认识自我，认识自我与土地的关系，才能为自己界定出一种地方感，一种归属。</p> <p><i>The Way to Rainy Mountain</i> (1969) is a book about the journey of Momaday's Kiowa ancestors from their ancient beginnings in the Montana area to their final war and surrender to the United States Cavalry at Fort Sill, and subsequent resettlement near Rainy Mountain, Oklahoma.</p> <p>The book is divided into three main parts: The Setting Out, which consists of early Kiowa legends and anthropological studies on the Kiowa people. The second part, The Going On, continues with the theme of Kiowa mythology, and discusses the origins of Tai-me (a traditional medicine bundle used by the Kiowa in their Sun Dance)and</p> | <p>对于重点作家的代表作一定要重点介绍，有助于学生较好地找到了解作家的切入口。</p> <p>把基奥瓦人介绍清楚了，课文也就成功地解释了一半。背景知识的导入是为讲解课文服务，该多时不厌其多，该少时不嫌其少。</p> |

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| <p>the Sun Dance Ritual. The last section, the Closing In, describes the end of the Kiowa golden age and has a lot to do with the death of the Kiowa culture.</p> <p>Each chapter is also divided into three parts. The first consists of the mythological stories of the Kiowa, the second focuses on the actual history of the Kiowa tribe, and the third part is the author's own observations from when he retraced the long journey to Rainy Mountain his ancestors had taken. As the book draws to an end, these parts start to combine, the mythology becomes more historical, the history becomes more personal, and the personal tales become more mythological.</p> <p>1969 House Made of Dawn Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 普利策小说奖</p> <p>2007 National Medal of Arts 美国国家艺术奖章 by former President George W. Bush</p> | |
| <p>Step II About Kiowa 基奥瓦人</p> <p>The Kiowa are a nation of American Indians and indigenous 土生土长的 people of the Great Plains. Mostly nomadic, they survived on buffalo meat and gathered vegetable, living in teepees 圆锥形帐篷, and depended on their horses for hunting and military use. They had several distinctive traits, including a pictographic 象形文字的 calendar and the worship of a stone image.</p> <p>Total population: 12,000 (2011)</p> <p>Languages: Kiowa, English</p> <p>Religion: Christianity and Native American Church</p> <p>In the 17th century, the Kiowa inhabited west Montana.</p> <p>In 1700, they had moved to an area southeast of the Yellowstone River. Here they came into contact with the Crow Indians(克劳族) who gave the Kiowa permission to settle in the Black Hills. While living there, they acquired the horse, probably from the Crow. After the invading Cheyenne(夏安族) and the Sioux(苏族) drove the Kiowa from the Black Hills, they were forced to move south to Wichita Mountains.</p> <p>In 1790, after a bloody war 血战, the Kiowa reached a permanent peace with the Comanche(科曼奇族). The Kiowa and Comanche came together and formed an alliance. Together they often raided Mexican settlements. During this time the Kiowa became very wealthy with an easy access to buffalo.</p> <p>Gradual loss of land</p> <p>In 1837, the Kiowa were forced to sign a treaty with the government</p> | <p>中诗英译乃译界难事，但并非没有佳作。本人向学生介绍唐朝诗人贺知章《咏柳》的一篇佳译，让学生得到美的享受，并希冀有所启发。</p> |

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| <p>that allowed Americans to travel through Kiowa and Comanche lands. After 1840 , when the Kiowa made peace with the Cheyenne, four groups—the Kiowa, the Cheyenne, the Comanche, and the Apache—combined to fight the eastern tribes, who had migrated to Indian Territory. This caused more hostility between Native Americans and the U.S. government. In 1868, the U.S. troops forced the Kiowa into a reservation(美国为土著美洲人划出的) 保留地，居留地。 In 1874, the Kiowa broke out of the reservation and resumed active warfare with the white settlers. Many of their chiefs and warriors were caught and deported. By 1879 most of them were settled on their present lands in Oklahoma. In 1968. Kiowa Tribal Council is formed.</p> <p>Living</p> <p>The Kiowa were nomadic people, meaning they did not live in one area long enough to grow plants or crops, but did trade with sedentary 定居的，不迁徙的 tribes that grew crops.</p> <p>Ledger Art The term comes from the accounting ledger books that were a common source of paper for Plains Indians during the late 19th century.</p> <p>Ledger Art is a term for Plains Indian narrative drawing or painting on paper or cloth.</p> <p>Today, there are more than 12,000 Kiowa, many of whom live in Oklahoma and other areas of the Southwestern United States. They have tribal sovereignty and direct governmental relations with the US Government. And They live in the modern times as the other Americans.</p> <p>Step III Language points</p> <p>1. knoll → hillock, a small round hill 小山，圆丘</p> <p>2. range → a series of connected mountains considered as a single system 山脉 ※ridge 山脊</p> <p>3. Wichita Range: 达科他山脉 Wichita Mountains, located in south Oklahoma</p> <p>4. arise → arose, arisen → occur e.g. A new crisis has arisen. e.g. Children should be disciplined when the need arises. 必要时孩子应该受到管教。 ※注意 arise 与 arouse 的区别。</p> <p>5. anvil → an iron or steel block on which metal objects are hammered into shape. Here the word anvil is used metaphorically. 铁砧</p> | <p>本文作者力图文字给读者视觉印象，颇似唐朝诗佛王维，本人就此提问，学生都能很快回答，中西对照，发散思维，快哉！</p> |
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| <p>※chopping/cutting board 砧板</p> <p>6. brittle →easily broken and cracked because it's hard and inflexible 脆性的</p> <p>7. crack→make a sharp sound</p> <p>8. green belt 绿化地带 注意该词在文中的意义。</p> <p>9. grove 小树林；果树林 groove 沟；槽；辙；纹</p> <p>10. hickory （北美）山核桃木</p> <p>11. pecan 美洲山核桃</p> <p>12. willow 柳树</p> <p>The Willow</p> <p>The slender tree is dressed in emerald all about, A thousand branches droop like fringes made of jade. But do you know by whom these slim leaves are cut out? The wind of early spring is sharp as scissor blade. 唐朝诗人贺知章 《咏柳》 碧玉妆成一树高， 万条垂下绿丝绦。 不知细叶谁裁出， 二月春风似剪刀。</p> <p>13. witch hazel 金缕梅</p> <p>It was originally used by Native Americans, who used witch hazel bark and twigs in many therapeutic applications and passed on their knowledge to the settlers.</p> <p>14. at/ from a distance 从远处</p> <p>15. foliage N-UNCOUNT (植物的) 叶，枝叶 The leaves of a plant are referred to as its foliageshrubs with grey or silver foliage. 长着灰色或银色叶子的灌木丛</p> <p>16. writhe VERB (通常指由于剧痛或不适而) 扭动，翻滚 If you writhe, your body twists and turns violently backwards and forwards, usually because you are in great pain or discomfort. e.g. He was writhing in agony. 他痛苦地翻滚着。 e.g. The subject makes her writhe with embarrassment. 这个话题让她难堪得坐立不安。</p> <p>17. grasshopper 蚱蜢，蝗虫，蚂蚱</p> <p>18. tortoise 陆龟；乌龟 (sea) turtle 海龟</p> <p>19. Creation →perhaps to show that he is talking about the creating of</p> | <p>讲单词能把相关重要高频搭配补充给学生很重要。本人讲 descend 这个词，必告知学生 be descended from 这个搭配，不然总有未尽职责之感。</p> |
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| <p>the universe as a Kiowa imagines</p> <p>20. What is the role of the first paragraph?</p> <p>The opening paragraph of the essay is a lyrical description of the author's ancestral land, which plays a key role in his exploration of his Kiowa identity. The land is crucial for Momaday because the migration of his people took place here. The land is the visible embodiment of the tribal history.</p> <p>The old days are gone forever. The Kiowa warriors are dead. The culture has almost disappeared. What remains is the land which is the visible embodiment of their people's past. By directly involving himself with the landscape of his ancestors, the author is able to identify more closely with them and relive their experiences in his imagination more vividly.</p> <p>※The author is good at painting pictures with words.</p> <p>I really want to see things in my writing, literally, and I want the reader to see what I'm talking about, to have a visual impression.</p> <p>Momaday</p> <p>诗佛王维</p> <p>苏轼评价其：“味摩诘之诗，诗中有画；观摩诘之画，画中有诗。</p> <p>明月松间照，清泉石上流</p> <p>2011 年英语专八英翻中（风景描写）</p> <p>When flying over Nepal, it's easy to soar in your imagination and pretend you're tiny-a butterfly - and drifting above one of those three-dimensional topographical maps architects use, the circling contour lines replaced by the terraced rice paddies that surround each high ridge.</p> <p>Nepal is a small country, and from the windows of our plane floating eastward at 12,000 feet, one can see clearly the brilliant white mirage of the high Himalayas thirty miles off the left window. Out the right window, the view is of three or four high terraced ridges giving sudden way to the plains of India beyond.</p> <p>There were few roads visible below, most transportation in Nepal being by foot along ancient trails that connect and bind the country together. There is also a network of dirt airstrips, which was fortunate for me, as I had no time for the two-and-a-half week trek to my destination. I was on a flight to the local airport.</p> <p>参考译文：飞机飞越尼泊尔上空时。你很容易天马行空起来，假想自己很渺小----像只蝴蝶----在建筑师所使用的某个三维地形图上方漂浮着，只不过一圈圈的等高线被替换成了环绕每个高高山梁的水稻梯田。</p> <p>尼泊尔是个小国。我们的飞机在 12000 英尺的高空向东飞去。从左边的机窗望去，你能清晰地看到 30 英里开外的高耸的喜马拉雅山的耀眼的白色蜃景。靠右边的机窗外是三、四条成梯状的高耸</p> | <p>将易混淆词汇尽量呈现给学生，如 wary 和 weary，定收事半功倍之效。</p> <p>文中第 11 段第一句写法酷似蒙太奇这一艺术手法，及时介绍给学生以拓宽视野。</p> |
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| <p>山脊，再往远处突然之间成了印度平原。</p> <p>下面看不清有什么道路。尼泊尔的交通方式以步行为主，人们沿着连接整个国家的古老小径行走着。尼泊尔也有一个土筑的飞机场网络，这对我来说很幸运，因为我没时间长途跋涉两周半到达我的目的地。我在飞往当地机场的飞机上。</p> <p>21. infirm ADJ-GRADED (常指因年迈而) 体弱的，虚弱的 A person who is infirm is weak or ill, and usually old. infirmity e.g. In spite of his age and infirmity, he still writes plays and novels. 年迈体衰的他仍然坚持创作剧本和小说。</p> <p>22. range → a large, open area of land</p> <p>23. headwaters → the beginning of a large stream or river ※ headquarters</p> <p>24. fork → the point where a river/road is divided into two or more branches or where branches join to form a river/road 岔口；分流处 e.g. Shortly before dusk they reached a fork and took the left-hand track. 快到黄昏时，他们来到一个岔路口，沿着左边的小径走去了。</p> <p>25. preeminent eminent prominent ①preeminent ADJ-GRADED 卓越的；杰出的；超凡的；有支配地位的 preeminently → to a very great degree; especially 极大地，格外地 ②eminent (尤指在某专业) 卓越的 ③prominent 杰出的；显眼的 (noticeable) e.g. The story was given a prominent position on the front page. 这则报道刊登在头版的显著位置。</p> <p>26. disposition the natural qualities of a person's character 性格，性情 [SYN] temperament e.g. have a cheerful disposition 性情开朗 a person of a nervous disposition 神经质的人 a tendency to behave in a particular way 倾向 e.g. have a disposition towards violence 有暴力倾向</p> <p>27. grim → fierce; cruel; savage</p> <p>28. unrelenting → relentless 不留情的；势头不减的 e.g. unrelenting pressure 持续不断的压力</p> <p>29. ill-provisioned → without adequate supplies, especially food</p> <p>30. pillage [SYN] plunder V./N. 掠夺，抢劫</p> <p>31. canyon (周围有悬崖峭壁的) 峡谷 crayon 蜡笔</p> <p>32. spare → save/free sb from sth</p> <p>33. the dark brooding of old warriors</p> | <p>易混淆词汇还是要强调，ample, amble, amber 这三个词挺容易混淆，确有必要呈现给学生。</p> <p>false alarm 假警报。引导学生联想 cry wolf 这个来自《伊索寓言》的习语，再引发学生联想到中国历史上有名的烽火戏诸侯</p> |
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| <p>→ old warriors thinking about their defeat in a gloomy and hopeless way</p> <p>34. nomadic 游牧的</p> <p>sedentary 定居的, 不迁徙的</p> <p>35. Tai-me: Tai-me is the sacred object of worship in their Sun Dance religion. It is also referred to as the Sun Dance doll or fetish. In other places in his work Momaday describes it as a bundle of medicine, which has great healing power.</p> <p>36. Sun Dance: The Great Plains Indians worshipped the sun as their god. The Sun Dance was their religious ceremony. The dance was attended with symbolic rites. One of the rites was to hang Tai-me, the Sun Dance fetish, from a tree. That was the only time when it was exhibited to view. The Sun Dance period took place in mid-summer and was considered to be very festive and sacred.</p> <p>37. priests of the sun</p> <p>→ people who believed in the Sun Dance religion and practiced religious rituals piously</p> <p>38. In the first chapter of his book <i>The Way to Rainy Mountain</i>, Momaday writes, "You know, everything had to begin, and this is how it was: The Kiowas came one by one into the world through a hollow log. There were many more than now, but not all of them got out. There was a woman whose body was swollen up with child, and she got stuck in the log. After that, no one could get through, and that is why the Kiowas are a small tribe in number. They looked all around and saw the world. It made them glad to see so many things. They called themselves Kwuda, 'coming out.'"</p> <p>39. the sunless world</p> <p>→ the mountains of Montana they had lived before their migration to the Great Plains. Those mountains were so high and forests so dense that the sunlight could not penetrate them.</p> <p>40. confinement → the state of being forced to stay in a closed space, prison, etc., the act of putting sb there 禁闭; 监禁; 关押 e.g. her confinement to a wheelchair 半步离不开轮椅对她的束缚 years of confinement as a political prisoner 作为政治犯被监禁的岁月</p> <p>41. skyline → the outline of buildings, trees, hills, etc. seen against the sky 轮廓线</p> <p>42. (close/near) at hand</p> <p>→ close to you in time or distance (时间或距离上) 接近 原句译文: 放眼望去, 四周天际线近在咫尺, 伸手可及。这天际线是一道树的高墙和一条条幽深的裂缝。</p> <p>43. descend → to come or go down from a higher to a lower level 下来; 下降 [Antonym] ascend</p> | <p>典故。这种联想自然而然, 一气呵成, 对学生思维是极有裨益的。</p> <p>对于 come away with 这样由学生所熟知的单词所构成的短语是学生往往忽略而又不甚了了的, 有必要予以解释。(本人问了几个学生, 果然都不能确切说出其含</p> |
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| <p>be descended from → 是某人的后裔 e.g. He claims to be descended from a Spanish prince. 他声称是一位西班牙王子的后裔。 descendant 后裔</p> <p>44. highland adj./n. e.g. highland regions 高原地区 Highland 苏格兰高地的 the Highlands 苏格兰高地</p> <p>45. Para 7 第一句 The highland meadows, which are on the slope of the Rocky Mountains, descended from west to east.</p> <p>46. Rocky Mountains 落基山脉 广袤而缺乏植被，故名“石头山”</p> <p>47. the inland slope → the side of the Rocky Mountains facing the Great Plains, not the side facing the Pacific Ocean lying to the west of the Rocky Mountains</p> <p>48. luxuriant → growing thickly and strongly 茂盛的；浓密的 luxurious 奢侈的</p> <p>49. cause the vision to reach away → make one see far into the distance</p> <p>50. and wonder to build upon the mind → make their imagination grow 由于位居落基山脉的坡上，向东看上去高高的草地就像通往平原的台阶。七月，落基山脉面向平原的内坡上长满了亚麻、荞麦、景天和翠雀等各种植物。当大地在我们面前展开时，陆地的边缘渐渐退去。远处的树木和吃着草的动物开阔了我们的视野，使人张开想像的翅膀。</p> <p>51. Why does the sun follow a longer course in the day? → Because of the low horizon, the sun rises early and sets late, thus making the day longer and night shorter than in the mountains.</p> <p>52. the sky is immense beyond all comparison 天空宽阔无比 → This is a contrast with the sentence in Para6 “The skyline in all directions is close at hand.”</p> <p>53. billow 像巨浪般汹涌，像巨浪般波动：to surge, swell in large waves of water Clouds swell like large waves and move like sails upon the sky, casting shadows on the grain fields. As the clouds move, the shadows move too, making some patches of land brighter and some darker. 原句译文：宛如波浪的大片云彩在天空中游动，就像一片片船帆，在庄稼地里投下了影子。</p> <p>54. take hold of → to get control or possession of 苜蓿长满了山丘，她低垂的叶子盖到地上，密密地封住土壤。</p> | <p>义)</p> |
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55. The main idea of Paragraph 7:

This paragraph is a depiction of the landscape which they came upon when they got out of the highlands in Montana. The new landscape is open, limitless and sunlit, allowing them a new vision into unknown distances. This forms a sharp contrast with the sunless mountain landscape of Yellowstone. The sense of confinement and limitation in the mountains gave way to a sense of freedom in the plains.

56. catch sight of = catch a glimpse of

57. upthrust = uplift

→ a geological term meaning an upheaval of a part of the earth's crust (地壳的) 隆起, 上升

58. crust 地壳 **mantle** 地幔 **core** 地核

59. strike → put sb suddenly into a particular state

60. The boy had turned into a bear.

→ In the Kiowa culture, the bear is regarded as the most powerful of all animals.

61. Paraphrase: The bear rose upright on its back legs and scratched the bark of the tree with its sharp claws.

62. Whatever they were in the mountains, they could be no more.

→ They had been a mountain people in Montana, and now they had been completely transformed into a plains people.

63. tenuous

→ ADJ-GRADED (联系) 脆弱的; (理由) 站不住脚的, 牵强的; (地位) 不稳固的 If you describe something such as a connection, a reason, or someone's position as tenuous, you mean that it is very uncertain or weak.

e.g. This decision puts the President in a somewhat tenuous position.

这个决定使得总统的位置有些岌岌可危。

64. all but → nearly, almost 几乎, 差不多

65. wary → **wariness** 小心, 谨慎

weary → **weariness** 疲劳

66. come a long way

→ have developed or changed a lot

67. restore

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A great amount of work has gone into ____ the Cathedral to its previous splendour.

A. refreshing B. restoring C. renovating D. renewing

68. In summing up we can see that in Paragraphs 4 to 10, the author, by involving himself with the landscape, explores the three stages of the Kiowa culture—emergence, evolution and decline. His grandmother serves as a focus or a link by which the author moves his narrative from one stage to another.

69. now that → because of something, as a result of something

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| <p>70. posture 姿势</p> <p>71. peculiar to (某某)特有的 e.g. a humor that is peculiar to American sitcoms 美国情景喜剧特有的幽默 a species of mammal peculiar to China e.g. giant panda</p> <p>72. wood stove= wood-burning stove 燃木柴的火炉; 柴炉</p> <p>73. skillet=frying pan→ a flat heavy cooking pan with a long handle 长柄平底煎锅</p> <p>74. beadwork → decorative work in beads. American Indians like to wear beads as a decoration.</p> <p>75. when her vision had failed→when she could not see well vision: the ability to see To fail means to become weaker, cease functioning; break down.</p> <p>76. The first sentence of Para 11 This is a long sentence with several participle phrases portraying the different postures peculiar to his grandmother. Each posture is described in precise details. The method the author uses here is similar to montage [mɒn'tɑ:ʒ] (文学、音乐上的)蒙太奇手法, 综合表现手法, a technique often employed in films as well as in literature and music. Montage is the art or process of selecting, editing, and piecing together separate sections of cinema or television film to form a continuous whole; the technique of producing a new composite 混成的 whole from fragments of pictures, words, music, etc.</p> <p>比如,有个镜头是没有任何表情的男人. 在这个镜头前面分别加上 a.死人 b.美女 这样就组成了片段 A 和 B 播放时,观众就会认为 A 中,那个男人脸上有恐惧的表情 B 中,那个男人脸上有愉悦的表,实际上那个脸是没有表情的,是蒙太奇产生了作用.</p> <p>77. rambling adj. (of speech) very long and confused 冗长而模糊的</p> <p>78. exclusive agency 独家代理 exclusive agent 独家代理商 exclusive of →not including e.g. The price is for accommodation only, exclusive of meals. 此价只包括住宿, 饭费除外。 The meaning of this sentence is that his grandmother's prayers did not follow any customary way of praying, and she did not want anyone else to hear them.</p> | |
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| <p>“Mere” indicates how much less important custom and company were than her prayers.</p> <p>79. Unlike the first sentence of this paragraph, which juxtaposes['dʒʌkstəpəʊz] 并置,并列 several postures together, these two sentences focus on only one posture of his grandmother-praying by the side of her bed at night. Here the author uses the technique of close-up 特写镜头 instead of montage. With words he creates a memorable 难忘的 portrait of his grandmother. Apparently, as an artist, he knows how to use light in painting the portrait. This is a fine example demonstrating the author's ability to create a visual impression.</p> <p>80. transport→carry away with emotion; entrance[in'trɑ:ns] 使出神,使入迷</p> <p>81.beyond the reach of time→timeless 永恒的. The implied meaning is that she would live forever.</p> <p>82. sentinel (literary) 哨兵 sentry 哨兵</p> <p>83. keepers of weather watch → those who keep watch for the changes of weather</p> <p>84. windowpane: 窗玻璃 a single piece of glass in a window</p> <p>85. opaque: not letting light pass through, not transparent</p> <p>86. The windowpanes are black and opaque ... given up to the land. Explain the implied meaning of the sentence: For an outsider, the old house looks empty, but for someone who knows and cherishes the history of the Kiowas, the house reflects the undying spirit of the Kiowa people, who gave their lives to the land.</p> <p>87. Paragraph 12 is about the old houses at Rainy Mountain, which the authors' grandmother and other Kiowas used to live in, but which are now empty. This paragraph serves as a transition between the depiction of Grandma Aho and the reunion at her house.</p> <p>88. The Kiowas are a summer people. . . returns upon them. (1) The Kiowas are a summer people: The Kiowas are active in summer. They feel at home in summer (2) to abide: 遵守,忍受,居留 to put up with (3) to keep to oneself: to avoid contact with others (4) vital: full of life and vigor</p> <p>89. The aged visitors who came. . . bore themselves upright. (1)made of lean and leather: The word “leather” means animal skin that has been treated to preserve or to be used for making shoes, bags, etc. The author uses the word here because their skin had become as rough and hard as leather due to the over exposure to the sun and wind. Also “lean” and “leather” are placed together for alliteration. (2)bore themselves upright: carried themselves upright 腰板挺得很</p> | |
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90. ample adj. 足够的, 丰满的, 硕大的

amble V. 缓行, 漫步

amber n. 琥珀

91. They rubbed fat upon their hair.

→ They used fat as hair lotion.

92. The women might indulge themselves. . . of their servitude.

(1) On such occasions, the women, who usually served the men at home, could do what they liked to do or what they normally couldn't do, such as gossiping, making loud and elaborate talk among themselves, joking, etc.

(2) gossip was at once the mark and compensation of their servitude 苦役, 奴隶状态

Gossip revealed their position as servants of men and was also a reward for their servitude.

93. indulge VERB

(1.) (使自己) 沉迷; 放纵 (自己) If you indulge in something or if you indulge yourself, you allow yourself to have or do something that you know you will enjoy.

e.g. Only rarely will she indulge in a glass of wine.

她只是偶尔才喝杯红酒, 让自己享受一下。

He returned to Britain so that he could indulge his passion for football.

他重返英国, 为的是可以尽情释放自己对足球的激情。

(2) 纵容; 迁就; 娇惯 If you indulge someone, you let them have or do what they want, even if this is not good for them.

e.g. He did not agree with indulging children.

他反对纵容娇惯孩子。

94. fright and false alarm

→ The women might be telling ghost stories so that they were frightened, but there was no real danger.

false alarm → a warning about a danger that does not happen 假警报; 虚惊

cry wolf 发假警报

烽火戏诸侯, 指西周时周幽王, 为褒姒 (bāo sì) 一笑, 点燃了烽火台, 戏弄了诸侯。褒姒看了果然哈哈大笑。幽王很高兴, 因而又多次点燃烽火。后来诸侯们都不相信了, 也就渐渐不来了。后来犬戎攻破镐京, 杀死周幽王, 后来周幽王的儿子周平王即位, 开始了东周时期。

95. They went abroad in fringed and flowered shawls ... and German silver.

(1) went abroad: went outside/outdoors

(2) fringed and flowered shawls: shawls with flower patterns and a trimming 镶边饰物 of threads.

(3)silver: Silver usually refers to spoons, forks and other kitchenware made of silver. But here it means silver jewelry.

96. banquet→ a grand formal dinner 宴会

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Mary and John are busy looking for a hotel for their wedding ____.

A. meal B. snack C. refreshment D. banquet

▲ state banquet 国宴

97. nocturnal

(1)ADJ(动物)夜间活动的,夜行性的 Nocturnal creatures are active mainly at night.

When there is a full moon, this nocturnal rodent is careful to stay in its burrow.[OPP] diurnal

月圆之夜, 这种夜间活动的啮齿类动物会小心地呆在地洞里不出来。

(2) ADJ 夜间发生的; 夜间的 Nocturnal means occurring at night.

e.g. a nocturnal visit 夜访

98.Now there is a funeral silence in the rooms, the endless wake of some final word.

(1)The word“funeral”cannot be replaced with the word“dead”. Dead silence means complete silence. But funeral silence means the kind of silence that characterizes a funeral. Here the author uses it together with the word“wake”, which means watch over or viewing of a corpse before burial(守夜, 守灵)and the word “mourning” in the following sentence.

(2)some final word: so the wake is not for his grandmother, who died and was already buried, but for something abstract, maybe the dying culture of the Kiowas.

99.My line of vision was such that the creature filled the moon like a fossil.

(1)Explain the meaning of the sentence: I happened to glance in that direction, and there the cricket was perfectly framed by the full moon as if it were a fossil in it.

(2)Put this sentence into Chinese: 我当时的视线正好使我看到那只蟋蟀像块化石镶在满月之中。

100. It had gone there, I thought, to live and die. . . its small definition made whole and eternal.

(1)The cricket is a small insect with nothing special about it. But if it could go to live and die on the moon, the small meaning of its existence would become larger and eternal.

(2)Put this sentence into Chinese: 我猜想, 那蟋蟀到那里去生活和死亡, 因为只有在那里它的渺小价值才能变得完整和永恒。

101. Here the author has created an impressive image of the cricket against the moon. With this image Momaday brings his essay

to its climax. As readers we will surely ask, “What does the image mean? What does the cricket represent?” Different people may have different interpretations.

One may see the cricket as symbolic of the Kiowa culture. The Kiowa culture may seem small in definition, but its significance depends on how you look at this culture, or on the angle from which you view it. Maybe the cricket has a deeper meaning than that.

In his essay “Poems of Frederick Goddard Tuckerman” Momaday discusses the symbolic meaning of the cricket in Tuckerman’s poem The Cricket.

He says. “The ubiquity 到处存在,遍在 of Tuckerman’s cricket is the ubiquity of death. Unlike man, who has severed his existence from primitive nature, the cricket is an integral part of nature. And, like death, it has absolute existence in a dimension 在某一面 incomprehensible to man. Therein lies the validity of the cricket as a symbol of death and of the inevitable frustration of man’s quest to know the meaning of death.” These words may throw light on our interpretation of the image.

102. A warm wind rose up and purred like the longing within me: Longing for what? Nobody knows for sure, except the author himself. This statement is deliberately ambiguous.

purl → to flow with a gentle movement and a murmuring sound

103. scissortail → 叉尾霸鹟

gray flycatcher of the southwestern United States and Mexico and Central America having a long forked tail and white breast and salmon 鲑肉色 and scarlet markings 斑纹

104. come away with

→ to leave a place with a particular feeling or impression

e.g. We came away with the impression that all was not well with their marriage.

我们离开时有一种印象：他们的婚姻并不十分美满。

105. Looking back once, I saw the mountain and came away:

The last two actions of the narrator are significant. Looking back means remembering the past. Out of his exploration into the past grows an attitude of acceptance and a desire to hold on to cherished memories. Coming away indicates a determination to start afresh from Rainy Mountain with a rich heritage that will continue to have a powerful influence on the life of modern Kiowa people.

Step IV Assignments

Please analyze the writing style and rhetorical devices used in the text.

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南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 7-8 周，第 13-16 次课 2021 年 4/12-4/23 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 12 Ships in the Desert | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 8 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1.Learn about the author and his masterpiece 2.Master the key language points in the text; 3.Cultivate students' environmental awareness | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main career of the author Al Gore 2. The key language points in the text 3. Help students to learn about the culture involved 4. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | | | |
| 课堂内外练习或作业 | Retell the content of the text | | | |

注：①教案按授课次数填写，每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。

②若有教学创新点，请在备注栏内填写。

| 教 学 内 容（讲稿） | 教学后记 |
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| <p>Time allotment: Introduction 1 period Detailed analysis 7 periods</p> <p>Step I About the author: Al Gore Albert Arnold Gore Jr 阿尔戈尔 currently an author , businessperson, and environmental activist</p> <p>Al Gore was born in 1948 in Washington D.C., U.S. He was graduated from Harvard University. He has been a Senator (1985-1993) representing the State of Tennessee, and U.S. Vice-President (1993-2001) under President Bill Clinton. He ran for the Presidency against George W. Bush Jr. but the latter won the closely tied election . The text is taken from Al Gore' s book Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit. 《平衡的地球：生态和人类精神》</p> <p>Global Marshall Plan The Global Marshall Plan is a plan first devised by former American Vice-President Al Gore in his bestselling book Earth in the Balance, which gives specific ideas on how to save the global environment. The idea is based on the post-WWII Marshall Plan that saw the United States send billions of dollars to European nations to rebuild their war shattered economies. Gore states: "The model of the Marshall Plan can be of great help. For example, a Global Marshall Plan must focus on strategic goals and emphasize actions and programs that are likely to remove the bottlenecks presently inhibiting 阻碍 the healthy functioning of the global economy. The new global economy must be an inclusive system that does not leave entire regions behind. The new plan will require the wealthy nations to allocate money for transferring environmentally helpful technologies to the Third World and to help impoverished nations achieve a stable population and a new pattern of sustainable economic progress. To work, however, any such effort will also require wealthy nations to make a transition themselves that will be in some ways more wrenching 痛苦 than</p> | <p>联系历史讲解学生很感兴趣。</p> |

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| <p>that of the Third World.”</p> <p>Step II Language points</p> <p>1. We sat in the sun. (sunshine) Everything is possible under the sun. (天下, 全世界)</p> <p>2. drop anchor 抛锚 weigh anchor 起锚 e.g. The ship lay at anchor in the bay. 这艘船停泊在海湾。</p> <p>3. process →clean, prepare for marketing, canning</p> <p>4. catch →the amount caught 捕获量</p> <p>5. fishing site 渔场</p> <p>6. bow legs 罗圈腿</p> <p>7. lap →touch gently and regularly</p> <p>8. dune= sand dune 沙丘</p> <p>9. the Aral Sea 咸海</p> <p>In the past few decades, the Aral Sea ‘s volume has decreased by 75 %, the equivalent of draining Lakes Erie [’ iəri]伊利湖 and Ontario [ɒn’ tɜəriəu]安大略湖, and its surface area by 50 percent. The shoreline has receded up to 120 km from its former shore. Sea level has fallen by more than 16 meters in this already shallow sea.</p> <p>10. North America’ s Great Lakes 北美五大湖区 the group of five freshwater lakes, central North America, between the United States and Canada, largest body of fresh water in the world From west to east, they are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario HOMES—H stands for Huron, O for Ontario, M for Michigan, E for Erie and S for Superior.</p> <p>2012 TEM8 人文知识题</p> <p>Canada is bounded on the north by</p> <p>A. the Great Lakes B. the Atlantic Ocean C. the Pacific Ocean D. the Arctic Ocean</p> <p>11. ill-considered=ill-conceived 考虑欠周的</p> <p>12. underlie→ to be the basis or cause of sth</p> | <p>英语专八常考北美五大湖区，有必要指出。学生果然很是集中注意力。</p> |
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| <p>underline 划横线；强调，突现 undermine 削弱信心，权威等；从根基破坏，挖...的墙角</p> <p>e.g. All these factors which underlie our success have been guaranteed in the Basic Law. 所有这些成功要素在《基本法》内都一一得到了保障。 The report underlines the importance of preschool education. 这份报告强调了学前教育的重要性。 The President's enemies are spreading rumors to undermine his authority. 总统的敌人在散布谣言逐渐破坏他的威信。</p> <p>13. the very bottom of the earth→the southern end 14. the Antarctic 南极地区 the Arctic 北极地区 15. glare →VERB 发出强光；发出耀眼的光芒 If the sun or a light glares, it shines with a very bright light which is difficult to look at. 16. ozone hole ozone layer ozone depletion 臭氧损耗</p> <p>17. about the tunnel he was digging through time: about the tunnel he was drilling for samples from the glacier 冰川, which estimates the time. The deeper he drilled, the farther the sample in time; in other words, the surface of the glacier is an indication of recent time while the deeper part of the glacier tells of situation of a much more remote period.</p> <p>18. parka 派克大衣，风雪外套 → a hooded fur jacket worn as an outer garment by Eskimos ※hood 风帽，兜帽</p> <p>19. core sample → a cylindrical section of (usually) a naturally occurring substance. Most core samples are obtained by drilling with special drills into the substance. cylinder 圆柱体</p> <p>20. two continents South America and Antarctica 南美洲和南极洲</p> <p>least accessible place on earth: the place which is the most difficult to get to in the world</p> <p>21. The domino effect 多米诺（骨牌）效应 is a chain reaction that</p> | <p>类比构词法，适当向学生灌输，加深了学生对单词的理解和印象。</p> <p>Than 的用法在语法界存在争议，要指出。学生不再迷茫。</p> |
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| <p>occurs when a small change causes a similar change nearby, which then causes another similar change, and so on in linear sequence.</p> <p>22. ski plane 滑撬起落架飞机, 雪上飞机 an airplane equipped with skis to enable it to land on and take off from snow/ice.</p> <p>23. the midnight sun →子夜太阳(在南北极的夏季能见到) The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon which occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight.</p> <p>24. pitch→to set up a tent or a camp for a short time 搭(帐篷), 扎(营)</p> <p>25. slab → a thick flat piece of stone, wood or other hard material e.g. a slab of marble 大理石板</p> <p>26. a hearty breakfast → a large and satisfying breakfast 丰盛的早餐</p> <p>27. snowmobile 雪地机动车, 滑雪车</p> <p>28. take on →(of a bus, plane or ship) to allow sb/sth to enter 接纳(乘客); 装载</p> <p>29. ice cap 冰冠</p> <p>30. release →the act of making sth available to the public 公开; 发布</p> <p>31. surface→come up to the surface of water 浮出水面</p> <p>32. eerie adj. strange, mysterious and frightening eerily adv.</p> <p>33. landscape (陆上, 尤指乡村的) 风景, 景观 moonscape 月球表面景色 snowscape 雪景(尤指使人印象深刻的)</p> <p>34. define →to show clearly a line, shape, or edge e.g. The mountain was sharply defined against the sky. 山在天空的衬托下显得轮廓分明。</p> <p>35. hummock 小山, 小丘 hammock 吊床</p> <p>36. scenario → a description of how things might happen in the future 设想, 方案</p> <p>37. establish VERB 确定; 查实; 证实 If you establish that something is true, you discover facts that show that it is definitely true.</p> | <p>华氏度和摄氏温度流行区域不一样, 要让学生明白。</p> |
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| <p>e.g. An autopsy was being done to establish the cause of death. 正在进行尸检以确定死亡原因。</p> <p>38. snowmelt In hydrology 水文学, snowmelt is surface runoff 地表径流 produced from melting snow. It can also be used to describe the period or season during which such runoff is produced. 大气降水落到地面后,一部分蒸发变成水蒸汽返回大气,一部分下渗到土壤成为地下水,其余的水沿着斜坡形成漫流,通过冲沟,溪涧,注入河流,汇入海洋。这种水流称为地表径流。</p> <p>39. tundra 冻原, 苔原 (树木不生, 底土常年冰冻的北极地区) 意思是“无树的平原”</p> <p>40. disturbing→adj. making you feel anxious and upset or shocked</p> <p>41. equator: an imaginary line on the Earth's surface equidistant from the North Pole and South Pole, dividing the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>42. billow →(smoke, cloud, etc.) billows, it rises and moves in a large mass 涌出, 大量冒出 billowing →large swelling mass of e.g. billowing clouds of cigarette smoke 烟雾缭绕 pillow 枕头</p> <p>43. worth→equal in area or size</p> <p>44. 关于 than 的用法 当 than 用作关系代词引导定语从句时, 主句中必须有比较级的词, than 在从句中通常用作主语, 偶尔也有用作宾语的。 e.g. He always does more work than was required of him. They came earlier than was expected. This sentence seems simple enough; but if we read and think carefully we may get more information than we were aware of initially. 也有人认为 than 是连词, 其后省略了 what 或 it, 引导比较状语从句。</p> <p>45. longitude: (long.)the distance of a place west or east of a line passing through Greenwich 经度 latitude: (lat.)the distance of a place north or south of the equator 纬度 altitude: the height above sea level 海拔 attitude 态度 latitudes 纬度地区 the northern latitudes 北纬地区</p> <p>46. blot out→ to cover or hide sth completely 遮住, 掩盖</p> | <p>帮助学生从课文中提炼句型, 有利于写作。指出之后, 学生很受启发。</p> <p>有三次专八都考到了美国最基本的史实, 有必要反复强调。</p> |
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| <p>e.g. Clouds blotted out the sun.</p> <p>47. altogether → completely</p> <p>48. nocturnal 夜间活动的 noctilucent 夜间可见的, 夜间发光的 fluorescent lamp 日光灯</p> <p>noct (Latin) 在夜里, 夜的</p> <p>49. noctilucent cloud 夜光云</p> <p>50. cloak 披风, 斗篷; 覆盖物</p> <p>e.g. They left under the cloak of darkness.</p> <p>51. shimmer V./N. → to shine with a soft light that seems to move slightly 发出微弱的闪光; 闪烁</p> <p>52. translucent adj. → allowing light to pass through but not transparent 半透明的</p> <p>53. buildup n. an increase in the amount of sth over a period of time 逐步的增长</p> <p>54. methane N-UNCOUNT 甲烷; 沼气 CH₄ Methane is a colourless gas that has no smell. Natural gas consists mostly of methane.</p> <p>55. landfill UNCOUNT 垃圾填埋; 垃圾堆填 Landfill is a method of getting rid of very large amounts of rubbish by burying it in a large deep hole. N-COUNT 垃圾填埋场; 垃圾堆填区 A landfill is a large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish are buried ※ incineration 焚烧 cremation 火葬, 火化 crematorium 火葬场</p> <p>56. termite 白蚁</p> <p>57. swarm → move around in a large group 成群地来回移动</p> <p>58. paddy (field) 稻田 terraced rice paddies 梯田</p> <p>59. biomass (单位面积或体积内) 生物的数量, 生物量</p> <p>60. a variety of other human activities ※ 在所有人类活动引起的甲烷排放中, 畜牧业 animal husbandry 是迄今最大来源地, 排放量超过 37%。</p> <p>61. strike → fall on a surface 照射</p> <p>63. rip → to tear sth, often suddenly or violently 撕开 rib 肋骨</p> <p>ripple 涟漪</p> <p>64. chemistry → chemical composition 化学成分</p> | |
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| <p>65. 华氏度 (Fahrenheit) 和摄氏度 (Centigrade) 都是用来计量温度的单位。包括中国在内的世界上很多国家都使用摄氏度, 美国和其他一些英语国家使用华氏度而较少使用摄氏度。</p> <p>华氏度($^{\circ}\text{F}$)=摄氏度($^{\circ}\text{C}$)$\times 9/5+32$, 摄氏度($^{\circ}\text{C}$)=$5/9\times$ (华氏度($^{\circ}\text{F}$)-32)。</p> <p>66. come at sth→ think about in a particular way</p> <p>67. distress</p> <p>N-UNCOUNT</p> <p>悲伤; 痛苦; 忧虑 Distress is a state of extreme sorrow, suffering, or pain.</p> <p>e.g. Jealousy causes distress and painful emotions. 嫉妒会带来忧虑和痛苦。</p> <p>危难; 危急; 危险 Distress is the state of being in extreme danger and needing urgent help.</p> <p>e.g. He expressed concern that the ship might be in distress. 他担心船可能会遇险。</p> <p>贫困, 窘迫 e.g. financial distress 财政困难</p> <p>VERB 使忧虑; 使悲伤; 使苦恼 If someone or something distresses you, they cause you to be upset or worried.</p> <p>e.g. The idea of Toni being in danger distresses him enormously. 想到托尼正处于危险中, 他心急如焚。</p> <p>I did not want to frighten or distress the horse. 我并不想吓到马或惹怒它。</p> <p>68. theater → the place in which a war or fighting takes place 战场, 战区</p> <p>69. skirmish→ a minor battle 小规模战斗</p> <p>70. aquifer → (岩石或土壤的) 含水层</p> <p>71. large oil spills→ large-scale leaking of oil from oil-tanker 大面积石油泄露</p> <p>▲cry over spilled/spilt milk 枉为无可挽回的事忧伤</p> <p>72. at stake→ at risk 有风险</p> <p>have a stake in 有重大利害关系</p> <p>73. chlorine 氯; 氯气</p> <p>氯气常温常压下为黄绿色气体, 化学性质十分活泼, 具有毒性。</p> <p>74. chlorofluorocarbon CFC</p> <p>→ a COMPOUND containing carbon fluorine and chlorine that is harmful to the ozone layer 氯氟烃, 氟利昂</p> <p>fluorine → a poisonous pale yellow gas and very active 氟</p> <p>75. 过分接触紫外线, 会灼伤皮肤, 引起老年性白内障 (senile cataract), 皮肤癌 (skin cancer) 等。</p> | |
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| <p>76. The supply of fish grew fourfold there. 鱼的供应量增了三倍。 Output of coal increased four times. 煤产量增加了三倍。 The expenditure was decreased five times. 开支减少了 4/5。</p> <p>77. pose a threat / challenge to 构成威胁/挑战 e.g. China's development will not pose a threat to any other country. 中国的发展将不会对任何国家构成威胁。</p> <p>78. retain V. 保留 detain V. 拘留</p> <p>79. equilibrium 平衡 e.g. Likewise, the faster you let go of an issue that upsets you, the faster you return to an equilibrium, the healthier you will be. from What Is Your Recovery Rate? 《你的恢复速率是多少?》 balance beam 平衡木</p> <p>80. vegetable 植物人 vegetarian 素食者 meatarian 肉食者 vegetative 植物的; 植物性的 vegetation (统称) 植物; 植被</p> <p>81. prehistoric times 史前时代 → periods before recorded history</p> <p>82. intentionally →deliberately 故意地</p> <p>83. reshape 重塑 → change the shape /structure of sth</p> <p>84. tend →care for 照料; 照管 e.g. well-tended gardens 精心照料的花园</p> <p>85. pervasive →adj. existing in all parts of a place or thing pervade 遍布, 弥漫 →v. spread through and be noticeable in every part of sth [SYN] permeate e.g. By loving and pampering them, this loving aura will pervade our house, our whole family, and emanate beyond, extending the positive atmosphere to the world. 我们这样爱护他们、宠爱他们, 这种爱的气氛就会充满我们整个房子、整个家庭, 然后也会散发出来, 带给世界好的气氛。</p> <p>86. It is always safe to assume that... e.g. Is it safe to assume that most people have a taste for</p> | |
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| <p>cruelty, though usually unacknowledged?</p> <p>87. restraint restrain</p> <p>refrain 克制 refrain from doing sth</p> <p>refrain v. 抑制, 禁止, 强调抑制一种冲动, 是正式用语, 为不及物动词, 后接介词 from.</p> <p>Students refrain from smoking in the classroom. 学生们克制住不在教室抽烟。</p> <p>restrain v. 抑制, 约束, 指通过管束阻止某事发生, 是及物动词, 其习惯用法是 restrain sb. (sth.) from doing.</p> <p>She restrains her dog by walking him on a leash. 溜狗时, 她牵着狗来限制它的活动。</p> <p>88. oblivious of /to→ not aware of 不知道; 未察觉 oblivion N. 无意识状态; 沉睡; 昏迷 e.g. Life is an interlude between two oblivions.</p> <p>89. The 5th century saw the end of the Roman Empire. Britain saw the first jet airliner in 1952.</p> <p>90. define →determine</p> <p>91. surge→sudden increase 急剧上升; 激增 e.g. After an initial surge of interest, now I have decided to give up my study of Japanese.</p> <p>92. magnifying glass 放大镜 microscope 显微镜 telescope 望远镜</p> <p>93. Christopher Columbus 克里斯托弗·哥伦布 1492 年 10 月 12 日 (农历九月廿一), 哥伦布“发现新大陆”。</p> <p>Columbus Day (美国节日) 十月第二个星期一 Amerigo Vespucci</p> <p>94. Thomas Jefferson 托马斯·杰斐逊</p> <p>2007TEM8 The Declaration of Independence was written by_____ . A. Thomas Jefferson B. George Washington C. Alexander Hamilton D. James Madison</p> <p>2012TEM8 Americans celebrate Independence Day on _____. A. July 4th B. Oct 11th C. May 31th D. Sept 6th</p> | |
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| <p>2014TEM8</p> <p>The thirteen former British colonies in North America declared independence from Great Britain in _____ .</p> <p>A. 1774</p> <p>B. 1775</p> <p>C. 1776</p> <p>D. 1777</p> <p>95. His room is as big again as mine. 他的房间是我的两倍大。</p> <p>96. exponent 幂; 指数</p> <p>97. axiom 公理</p> <p>98. architect 建筑师; 缔造者 e.g. He was one of the architects of the republic. (used metaphorically)</p> <p>99. Success lies not so much as in luck as in hard work. He did not so much as thank me. 他甚至都没谢谢我。</p> <p>100. a simplistic notion at best → at most a view which makes complex problems unrealistically simple</p> | |
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南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 9-10 周，第 17-19 次课 2021 年 4/26-5/8 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 13 No Signposts in the Sea | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 4 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1.Learn about the author and the book <i>No Signposts in the Sea</i> 2.Master the key language points in the text; 3.Encourage students to learn the humanitarian spirit. | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main content of the book <i>No Signposts in the Sea</i> 2. The key language points in the text 3. Help students to learn about the culture involved 4. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | | | |

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| <p>人物刻画细腻，具有非常高的艺术欣赏价值。</p> <p>He has recently discovered that he has only a short time to live. How shall he spend them? In this quandary (困惑), he decides to leave his job and takes a passage on a cruise ship where he knows that Laura, a beautiful and intelligent widow whom he secretly admires, will be a fellow passenger to Far East.</p> <p>《海上无航标》是一篇优秀的诗化小说。作者将诗化的语言、象征与联想巧妙地融合在一起,讲述了一个浪漫的热带海洋之旅和一段忧伤的爱情故事,作品中处处洋溢着诗意美感。</p> <p>Characteristics of a novel in the form of Journal (some Literary terms)</p> <p>1. First person perspective</p> <p>True and natural revelation of the character' s mental activities; Treat readers as his close friends and confide his secret</p> <p>2. Stream of consciousness</p> <p>the narrative techniques of interior monologue where novelists describe the unspoken thoughts and feelings of their characters without resorting to objective description or conventional dialogue.</p> <p>III. Topics for discussion and reflection</p> <p>If one is doomed to die, what would he/she do? What is the general function of a "signpost"? What is the special feature of a sea? What can you predict about the implication of the title of the text? Signpost: A post supporting a sign that has information or directions Sea: vast, no boundary, darkness, hopeless Idiom: at sea 1) On the sea, especially on a sea voyage; 2) In a state of confusion or perplexity (困惑); at a loss; confused: I'm all/completely at sea with the new words. No signpost in the sea: no hope in the sea of love; confused in life</p> <p>IV. Detailed study of the text</p> <p>1. saloon vs salon Saloon: a large comfortable room where passengers on a ship</p> | <p>们有做研究的习惯。</p> <p>借助本文让学生思考如何应对有限的人生,如何平衡工作和生活。</p> |
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| <p>can sit and relax; pub</p> <p>Salon: barbershop; a beauty salon 美容厅 a fashion salon; a literary / art salon</p> <p>2. way off (AmE.) : far from where you are e.g. I heard the bells from way off.</p> <p>3. have an eye for : to have the ability to see, judge and understand clearly; to have a keen appreciation of e.g. She has an eye for beauty. He has a good eye for water-colours. She has a good ear for music.</p> <p>keep an eye on...</p> <p>catch one's eye</p> <p>an eye-catching advertisement</p> <p>4. not much of a ... → not a good ... e.g. He is not much of a tennis player. 他算不上网球好手。</p> <p>5. rich : deep, intense</p> <p>6. colours: clothes of these colors</p> <p>7. midnight blue 深蓝色</p> <p>8. I ventured to say... political leaders: 1) venture: to express (an opinion) at the risk of criticism, objection, denial e.g. The girl ventured to object her parents' arrangement of her marriage. 2) political leader: (journalism) leading article, political editorial 政论文章</p> <p>9. take to sth. \doing sth: begin to do sth. as a habit After retiring, the old lady took to gardening. Pressed by poverty, the boy took to stealing.</p> <p>10. Para 1 Carr's observation and appreciation of Laura grace in her gesture (in drinking, talking & fetching a cigarette) gives me pleasure elegance in her dress (colors: grey, white, soft rich color; texture : supple flowing) impressed me → (a distinctive lady)</p> <p>11. beguile: to cause (time) to pass without being noticed</p> | |
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| <p>e. g. My long journey was beguiled with novels.</p> <p>12. ...he used to read me: me: books or articles written by me. (metonymy)</p> <p>e. g. I like Shakespeare. (Shakespeare' s works) I suppose you have read Mo Yan. (books written by Mo Yan)</p> <p>13. Empire Builder 帝国卫道士 jingoist 极端爱国主义者 chauvinist 沙文主义者</p> <p>e. g. He 's a real male chauvinist pig. 他是个彻头彻尾的大男子主义者。 male chauvinism 大男子主义</p> <p>14. deference N-UNCOUNT (尤指对位重者的) 敬重, 尊敬, 遵从 Deference is a polite and respectful attitude towards someone, especially because they have an important position. Out of deference to him, I lowered my head as he prayed. 出于对他的敬重, 在他祈祷时我低下了头。 deferential adj.</p> <p>15. preface ...with/by 以...为开端 e. g. I must preface my remarks with an apology.</p> <p>16. He is by no means stupid or ill-informed... ill : badly, imperfectly, wrongly, improperly, etc. e. g. ill-advised 不明智的, ill-considered, ill-defined, ill-mannered 态度恶劣的, 粗野的</p> <p>17. opinionated 固执己见的 →self-opinionated [SYN] stubborn; pig-headed</p> <p>18. just about as far to the Right as anybody could go → just about as conservative as anybody could go</p> <p>19. concern: a matter of interest or importance</p> <p>20. to the exclusion of: so as to keep out, leave out, excluding</p> <p>e. g. He was absorbed in game to the exclusion of all other things.</p> <p>21. to the extent of: to such a degree that e. g. The pollution is serious to the extent of affecting people' s daily life. to some extent, to such an extent,</p> | |
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| <p>22. Doubtless some instinct impels me gluttonously... always latent.</p> <p>1) gluttonous: eating like a glutton, (eat too much and greedily)</p> <p>2) gluttonously to cram...with : greedily filling ... with</p> <p>3) gentler things : more refined, pleasant and softer things (as compared with writing political leaders)</p> <p>4) releasing some suppressed inclination which in fact was always latent:</p> <p>inclination: a feeling that makes you want to do sth.</p> <p>setting free my likings and wishes, which had always existed but had been ignored and suppressed</p> <p>23. unwitting adj. 不知道的, 未觉察的;无意的</p> <p>Laura's unconscious influence makes me change my perspective of life, and have a reflection on my life in the past</p> <p>24. Dismissive as Pharisee, I regarded as moonlings ... a less practical plane:</p> <p>1) dismissive: refusing to consider sb. or sth. seriously; contemptuous</p> <p>▲contemptuous V.S. contemptible</p> <p>2) Pharisee 法利赛人;自诩圣洁者;自恃清高者;伪善者 See Note 3</p> <p>hypocrisy n. 虚伪</p> <p>hypocrite n. 伪君子</p> <p>hypocritical adj. 虚伪的</p> <p>3)plane: a level of existence</p> <p>plane geometry 平面几何学</p> <p>solid geometry 立体几何学</p> <p>4) moonlings : inhabitants of the moon</p> <p>Comprehension of the sen. ?</p> <p>I was as puritanical as a Pharisee and viewed with contempt all those who lived a less practical life than my own and regarded them as impractical</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">inhabitants on the moon.</p> <p>25. Protests about damage to 'natural beauty' froze me with contempt</p> <p>1) freeze: to make or keep motionless, or stiff, unable to show one's feelings</p> <p>2) I was not moved by the protests about damage to 'natural beauty' and I viewed them with great contempt.</p> <p>3) spare no regrets for: feel no regrets at all for</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">spare: to avoid using; to refrain from</p> | |
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| <p>4) a lake dammed into hydraulic use: a dam is built on a lake in order to make use of its water power</p> <p>26. A hard materialism was my creed, ... law of progress. What is materialism? the doctrine that comfort, pleasure, and wealth are the only or highest goals or values; the tendency to be more concerned with material than with spiritual or intellectual goals or values.</p> <p>I firmly believed in uncompromising materialism which in my opinion represented the law of human progress.</p> <p>27. any ascription of disinterested motives aroused not only my suspicion but my scorn: Paraphrase: When people said they did things out of unselfish motives, I not only disbelieved them, but also held them in contempt. ascribe v. 1) ascribe sth to sb 认为...为某人所写 e.g. This play is ascribed to Shakespeare. 2) 归因于 e.g. He ascribed his failure to bad luck. 3) 认为...具有 e.g. We ascribe great importance to the policy.</p> <p>28. And now see ... old maid doing water-colors of sunsets; Paraphrase: Just see how I have changed now. Here I stand, sentimental and sensitive, like an old unmarried woman, painting a water-color picture of the sunset. stand : be in a particular condition or situation e.g. The house stood empty for a long time.</p> <p>29. I once flattered myself that ...adolescently silly. Paraphrase: I once thought that I was an adult man, mature, but now I see that I am delightfully and childishly silly. ▲adolescent n./adj. 青少年/青春期的 ▲adolescence n. 青春期; 青春</p> <p>30. A new Clovis....I want...: before I go: Clovis: the savage pagan king who was later converted to Christianity and became a gentle Christian monarch.</p> | |
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| <p>2) despise (不用于进行时) 鄙视</p> <p>3) calf love: puppy love 早恋</p> <p>4) into/in the bargain→in addition, moreover 此外</p> <p>5) before I go: euphemism</p> <p>▲ See Naples and then die.</p> <p>Paraphrase:</p> <p>I am like a new Clovis, loving what I used to despise, and moreover I am experiencing the emotion of puppy love. I want to enjoy beauty to my heart's content\ as much as I can before I die.</p> <p>31. The young moon lies on her back tonight as is her habit in the tropics, and as, I think, is suitable if not seemly for a virgin:</p> <p>1) as: pronoun, used to introduce a non-restrictive relative clause.</p> <p>e. g</p> <p>He is a soldier as is clear from his manners.</p> <p>As might be expected, a knowledge of psychology is essential for a good educator.</p> <p>2) seemly: adj. 合适的, 得体的</p> <p>seemingly adv. 看似, 表面上</p> <p>3) crescent moon 新月</p> <p>Paraphrase: The moon which has just risen lies on her back, which is her habit in the tropics, and I think the way the young moon lies is suitable if not proper for a virgin.</p> <p>32. Endymion 恩底弥翁</p> <p>恩底弥翁是位风度翩翩的青年牧羊人,他在小亚细亚的拉塔莫斯山牧羊。他住在一幽静明媚的山谷中,过着无忧无虑的日子。有时,当羊群在四周茂盛的草地上逍遥自在地吃草时,他就在草地上沉睡,丝毫不受人世间悲伤与忧虑的侵扰。一个皓月当空的夜晚,当阿尔忒弥斯(一说为阿尔忒弥斯的前任月神塞勒涅)驾着马车穿越天空时,无意中看到一位漂亮青年正在下面静谧的山谷中睡觉。她芳心荡漾,对他充满爱慕之情。她从月亮马车中滑翔而下,匆忙而深情地偷吻了一下他的脸,甚至当熟睡中的恩底弥翁睁开双眼看到仙女时,也有点神魂颠倒。</p> <p>但眼前的一切很快消失,以致他误认为这是一场梦幻。每天夜间,阿尔忒弥斯都从空中飘下偷吻熟睡中的牧羊人。然而女神偶尔一次的失职引起了主神宙斯的注意。众神与人类之父决定永远清除人间对女神的诱惑。他将恩底弥翁召到身边令他作出选择:任何形式的死亡;或者在永远的梦幻中青春永在。牧羊人选择了后者。他仍睡在拉塔莫斯山上。每晚月亮女神怀着悲哀的心情看望他,吻他。</p> | <p>古希腊罗马神</p> <p>话是西方文明</p> <p>三大基石之一,</p> <p>作为英语教师,</p> <p>有义务也有必</p> <p>要让学生了解</p> <p>希腊罗马神话,</p> |
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| <p>33. All weight is lifted from my limbs; I am one with the night... I understand the meaning of pantheism 泛神论. I feel that I am weightless and totally absorbed by the night (completely integrated with the night) and feel at peace with the night, and I understand why people worship many objects as their gods.</p> <p>34. score off sb → (esp BrE) to show that you are better than sb, especially by making clever remarks, for example in an argument (尤指在辩论等活动中机灵地)驳倒, 挫败 e.g. He was always trying to score off his teachers. 他老和老师抬杠。</p> <p>35. voluptuous adj. 体态丰满的, 性感的, 肉感的 voluptuousness n. 快感, 体态丰满</p> <p>36. pious adj. 虔诚的 [SYN] devout [OPP] impious piety n. 虔诚 [OPP] impiety</p> <p>37. cleanse v. 1) to clean your skin or a wound 清洁; 清洗 2) to take away sb's guilty feelings or sin 使免除(罪过)</p> <p>38. confess v. 忏悔 confessional 忏悔室, 告解室</p> <p>39. absolution (尤指基督教中的)赦罪, 解罪</p> <p>40. Thus I imagine, must the pious feel cleansed on leaving the confessional after the solemnity of absolution. Paraphrase: I imagine devoted religious people must feel as clean and pure as I do now when they leave the solemn confessional after gaining pardon of their sins.</p> <p>41. Vision of the sea by daylight rippled with little white ponies; lazy satin of blue, marbled at the edge where the passage of our ship has disturbed it? Paraphrase: When our ship passes, it disturbs the slow, smooth blue waters as if cutting a piece of satin into two. At the edge there are streaks of white sea spray and blue waters. They resemble marble.</p> <p>42. untaught → uneducated</p> <p>43. scribble v. write quickly and carelessly, esp because you do not have much time [SYN] scrawl 潦草地写 scribbler n. 耍笔杆子的人; 潦草写字的人, 三流作家; 小文</p> | <p>并引导他们关注其对英语语言的影响及其深厚的人文底蕴。</p> |
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| <p>人</p> <p>44. put → to express or state sth in a particular way 说, 表达</p> <p>As Hemingway put it, courage is grace under pressure. 正如海明威所说, 勇气是压力之下的优雅风度。</p> <p>45. precipitous adj. 险峻的, 陡峭的</p> <p>46. bluff n. (尤指海边或河边的) 峭壁 [SYN] cliff</p> <p>47. limestone 石灰岩</p> <p>48. sheer adj. very steep 陡峭的</p> <p>49. adv. straight up or down 垂直地, 陡峭地</p> <p>50. e.g. The cliffs rise sheer from the beach.</p> <p>51. 悬崖从海滩上拔地而起。</p> <p>52. forbidding adj. seeming unfriendly and frightening and likely to cause harm or danger 冷峻的; 令人生畏的 e.g. The house looked dark and forbidding. 房子黑森森的, 令人望而生畏。</p> <p>53. scale v. climb to remove the small flat hard pieces of skin from a fish 去鳞</p> <p>54. ravish v. rape 强奸 e.g. She'll never know how close she came to being dragged off and ravished. 她将永远不知道她差点就被人拖走强暴了。 to give sb great pleasure 使狂喜; 使销魂 e.g. He was ravished by Helen's beauty. 文中: ravish: to seize and carry off by force unravished: unharmed ravishing adj. extremely beautiful e.g. a ravishing blonde 迷人的金发女郎</p> <p>55. recesses 隐蔽处, 幽深处</p> <p>56. intermittent adj. stopping and starting often over a period of time, but not regularly 断断续续的, 间歇的 e.g. intermittent showers 阵雨</p> <p>57. lighthouse 灯塔</p> <p>58. promontory 岬, 岬角</p> <p>59. Cape of Good Hope 好望角</p> <p>60. empty existence</p> <p>61. → an idle life with no practical problems of the world</p> | <p>凤凰涅槃是痛</p> <p>苦中求得新生,</p> |
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| <p>to disturb or trouble a person</p> <p>62. nirvana 涅槃（超脱一切烦恼的境界）</p> <p>涅槃，佛教用语，意义是指清凉寂静，烦恼不现，众苦永寂</p> <p>rise like a phoenix from the ashes</p> <p>我国的凤凰现在一般人都译做 phoenix。其实，phoenix 和凤凰不同，只是人们喜欢张冠李戴罢了。Phoenix 是指“不死鸟”，埃及特产，象征永生。据说，这种鸟的形状像鹰，长着火红色和金黄色的羽翼，没有配偶，每五百年就会自筑香木巢、自唱挽歌，然后自焚，在火里会重获新生。英文成语 rise from the ashes like a phoenix（像不死鸟一样从灰烬之中飞起来）就是“复活”的意思，有点儿近似于凤凰涅槃。现在我们在用这个成语的时候也往往会省略后面的 like a phoenix，而只说 rise from the ashes 就可以了。</p> | <p>借此引导学生 不断超越自己， 浴火重生。</p> |
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南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 11-12 周，第 20-24 次课 2021 年 5/10-5/21 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson 14 Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the USSR | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课（√）；实践课（）；实习（） | 教学时数 | 8 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | 1. Learn about Churchill and WWII; 2. Master the key language points in the text; 3. Encourage students to learn the art of speech. | | | |
| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main career of the author Churchill 2. The key language points in the text 3. Recognize some rhetorical devices | | | |

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| 教学模式 | multi-media | |
| 课堂内外 练习或作 业 | Retell the major events in WWII | |
| <p>注：①教案按授课次数填写，每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。</p> <p>②若有教学创新点，请在备注栏内填写。</p> | | |
| <p>教 学 内 容（讲稿）</p> <p>Time allotment: Introduction 1 period Detailed analysis 7 periods</p> <p>Lesson 14 Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R. 就希特勒入侵苏联发表讲话</p> <p>Part I Some facts about WWII On Sept 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. lightning war blitzkrieg 闪电战</p> <p>On Sept 3, 1939, France and Britain declared war on Germany. → all-out outbreak of WWII</p> <p>On June 22, 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union. ※ On June 6, 1941, the British had already learnt that Hitler was to attack the Soviet Union and passed on a warning to the Soviet Union, which was unheeded.</p> <p>Dec7, 1941 Pearl Harbor The U.S. Pacific fleet was seriously attacked. It led directly to the American entry into WWII.</p> <p>On Aug 15, 1945, Emperor Hirohito 日本天皇裕仁 announced the surrender of Japan to the Allies.</p> <p>On Sept2, 1945, the surrender documents were finally signed aboard the deck of</p> | | <p>教学后记</p> <p>要理解本文必须了解二战主要史实，向学生高度概括。另外，要提到抗日战争，激发学生的爱国热情。</p> |

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| <p>the American battleship USS Missouri 密苏里号， bringing the hostilities 战争行为 of World War II to a close.</p> <p>新中国成立伊始，1949 年 12 月，政务院公布了全国年节及纪念日放假办法，规定 8 月 15 日为抗战胜利纪念日。1951 年 8 月，政务院发布通告称，查日本实行投降，是在 1945 年 9 月 2 日日本政府签字于投降条约以后，故抗日战争胜利纪念日应改定为 9 月 3 日。</p> <p>9 月 3 日中国人民抗日战争胜利纪念日 12 月 13 日南京大屠杀死难者国家公祭日</p> <p>Nanjing Massacre 南京大屠杀</p> <p>日军暴行的高潮从 1937 年 12 月 13 日攻占南京开始持续了 6 周，直到 1938 年 2 月南京的秩序才开始好转。</p> <p>中国人民抗日战争 War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression</p> <p>国家公祭日 national memorial day</p> | |
| <p>Part II Winston Churchill (1874-1965)</p> <p>Why do English people like Winston Churchill so much?</p> <p>英国人有时用 WC 来戏称丘吉尔，“You know, why do English people like Winston Churchill so much? Because everyone wants to go to the WC.”</p> <p>Churchill's funeral was the largest state funeral in world history up to that point in time, with representatives from 112 nations</p> <p>Father: Randolph Churchill, a Conservative politician</p> <p>Mother: Jennie Jerome, the daughter of Leonard Jerome, a New York businessman.</p> <p>Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill</p> <p>Jenny Jacobson/Jerome</p> <p>Childhood</p> <p>As a small boy and a young man, he was neither happy nor successful at school. But very early in his life, he exhibited the physical courage 血气之勇 and love of adventure and action that he was to keep throughout his political career.</p> <p>由于父亲伦道夫·丘吉尔忙于政治而母亲又沉湎于交际之中，丘吉尔少年时代很少感受到父母的关爱，只与他的保姆结下了深厚的亲情。</p> <p>1881 年，7 岁的丘吉尔被送入一个贵族子弟学校读书，丘吉尔是学校中最顽</p> | <p>温斯顿丘吉尔</p> <p>是当之无愧的</p> <p>伟大历史人物，</p> <p>有必要浓墨重</p> <p>彩地讲，并鼓励</p> <p>学生阅读其相</p> <p>关传记。</p> |

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| <p>皮、最贪吃、成绩最差的学生之一，因此经常遭到老师的体罚，后来不得不转学到另一所学校。</p> <p>statesman, speaker, writer</p> <p>Prime Minister 1940-1945 1951-1955</p> <p>I have nothing to offer but blood , toil , tears and sweat .</p> <p>我所能奉献的只有热血、辛劳、眼泪与汗水。</p> <p>历史上掌握英语单词词汇量最多的人之一（十二万多）</p> <p>Churchill 有把文字送上战场的功夫（Mobilize the English language and send them to the battlefield），二战要不是丘吉尔英文好，说不定英国就挺不过来。</p> <p>Churchill 骂下属英文太差，写给他的请示条子上 intense 和 intensive 用错，就要他去多查查字典。</p> <p>Churchill's works, combining personal perspective with grand historical themes, are written with great sweep 磅礴的气势 and lucidity 明白易懂.</p> <p>works</p> <p>The Second World War</p> <p>《二战回忆录》</p> <p>A History of the English-Speaking Peoples</p> <p>《英语民族史》</p> <p>In 1953 Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.</p> <p>获奖理由：“由于他在描述历史与传记方面的造诣，同时由于他那捍卫崇高的人的价值的辉煌演说”。</p> <p>Quotations</p> <p>1 "Never, never, never, never give up."</p> <p>永远，永远，永远，永远都不要放弃。</p> <p>2 "We shall draw from the heart of suffering itself the means of inspiration and survival."</p> <p>我们应从遭受苦难的心中获得灵感、生存的方法。</p> <p>3 "Courage is going from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm."</p> <p>勇气就是不断失败，而不丧失热情。</p> <p>4 "Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference."</p> <p>态度是小事，但能造成很大区别。</p> <p>5 "I like a man who grins when he fights."</p> <p>我喜欢微笑着战斗的人。</p> <p>Quotations</p> <p>6 " "It is no use saying, 'We are doing our best.' You have got to succeed in doing what is necessary."</p> <p>说“我们尽力了”，没有用。你要在必须做的事情上成功。</p> <p>7 "Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to</p> | <p>丘吉尔的演讲 举世无双，有 必要引导学生 学习其语言艺 术。</p> |
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| <p>sit down and listen."</p> <p>站起来说话需要勇气。坐下倾听同样需要。</p> <p>8 "Study history, study history. In history lies all the secrets of statecraft."</p> <p>学习历史，学习历史。历史中有一切治国之道。</p> <p>Part III Detailed study of the text</p> <p>1. U.S.S. R. → Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟</p> <p>2. Chequers 契克斯 英国首相的官方乡间别墅</p> <p>10 Downing Street 唐宁街 10 号 (英国首相官邸)</p> <p>3. croquet 槌球</p> <p>4. devoid of → destitute of 缺乏，没有 e.g. It makes me sick to read over such stereotypes devoid of content. 这种空洞无物的八股调，我看了就讨厌。 The worst solitude is to be destitute of sincere friendship. 最大的孤独莫过于没有真诚的友谊</p> <p>5. appetite and racial domination → a strong desire for conquest and rule by the Aryan race, the allegedly most excellent race in the world 纳粹白人至上的种族主义标准是指金发碧眼的白种人就是雅利安人(不包括金发碧眼的犹太人)，纳粹认为北欧人种是最纯种的雅利安人(因金发碧眼在北欧最常见)，纳粹宣扬金发碧眼的雅利安人是最优秀的主宰种族。</p> <p>反犹主义与雅利安人优越论紧密联系。在纳粹种族主义理论中，犹太人是 最邪恶卑劣的民族。导致雅利安人血液遭到玷污的罪魁祸首就是犹太人。犹太 人与雅利安人是两个截然对立种族的代表。犹太人，不仅拥有不同的宗教文 化，而且属于不同的种族。犹太人是非上帝的、非人的，是所有罪恶的化身。 他们的目的是统治全世界，并通过污染雅利安人的血液来达到目的。 genocide 种族灭绝；种族大屠杀 Jews 犹太人 Gypsies 吉普赛人</p> <p>6. It excels all forms of ... 译文： 纳粹政权在残酷镇压和疯狂侵略方面极为拿手，人类过去这方面 的一切卑劣行径都望尘莫及。 ferocious adj. 凶猛的，残暴的 ferocity n. 凶猛， 残暴</p> <p>7. threshold 门槛</p> | |
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| <p>e.g. My earnings are just above the tax threshold. 我的收入刚刚超过征税起点。</p> <p>The young man was on the threshold of his career. 这个年轻人的事业刚刚起步。</p> <p>8. fathers → forefather, ancestor 祖先; 祖辈</p> <p>9. till V. (old use) to prepare and use land for growing crops 耕作 tillage N. 耕地</p> <p>10. from time immemorial → ancient beyond memory or record immemorial: adj. that has existed for longer than people can remember 古老的, 远古的; 无法追忆的 ▲此处 immemorial 作 post-modifier (后置定语), 很少有此种情况。</p> <p>11. bread-winner 挣钱养家的人 take the bread out of sb's mouth 剥夺某人的生计; 砸某人的饭碗</p> <p>12. ...where the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil... → where people have to work very hard on the land to keep the family going wring → wrung → wrung to twist and squeeze clothes, etc. in order to get the water out of them 拧出, 绞出 (衣服等中的水) to get by force/threats/persistence, etc. hardly : with effort or difficulty (rare)</p> <p>13. primordial adj. existing at or from the beginning; basic 原始的; 基本的</p> <p>14. hideous adj. very ugly or unpleasant, painful, or difficult to bear 十分丑陋的; 令人厌恶的; 非常痛苦的, 令人难以忍受的 e.g. She saw a hideous face at the window and screamed. 她在窗口看到了一张极丑陋的脸, 吓得尖叫了起来。 It's been a perfectly hideous day. 这一天真是糟糕透了。</p> <p>15. onslaught n. a strong or violent attack 猛攻</p> <p>16. dandy n. a man who cares too much about his clothes and appearance ;having a negative connotation 过分注重衣着或外表的男人; 花花公子 dandified adj. 像花花公子般的 → referring to the uniforms with shoulder-boards(肩章), insignia(官阶识别符号), decorations, etc. 二战时期德国军服</p> <p>17. Prussian officers 普鲁士军官 → The core of the officers of the Wehrmacht(the armed forces of Nazi Germany)</p> | |
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| <p>纳粹德国的国防军，正规军) was Prussian.</p> <p>18. crafty adj. (usually disapproving) clever at getting what you want, especially by indirect or dishonest methods 巧妙的；（尤指）狡诈的，诡计多端的</p> <p>[SYN] cunning, wily</p> <p>19. expert adj. 熟练的，内行的</p> <p>e.g. an expert driver 技术高超的驾驶员</p> <p>20. agent</p> <p>Schutzstaffel, 简称 S.S., (纳粹)党卫军，德国纳粹党的法西斯特务组织和军事组织</p> <p>cow: v. frighten sb to make them obey you 恐吓</p> <p>tie down: to reduce to bondage 限制，束缚</p> <p>The S.S. agents who specialize in genocide and who have just accomplished the task of crushing and enslaving a dozen countries.</p> <p>21. docile adj. quiet and easy to control 驯服的</p> <p>e.g. a docile child 听话的孩子</p> <p> a docile horse 温驯的马</p> <p>22. brutish adj. unkind and violent and not showing thought or intelligence 残忍的；野蛮的</p> <p>23. Hun (蔑称，尤用于一战和二战) 德国佬</p> <p>24. soldiery (old-fashioned) (尤指某种类型的) 军队</p> <p>25. plod v. to walk slowly with heavy steps, especially because you are tired 艰难地行走；吃力地行进</p> <p>e.g. We plodded on through the rain.</p> <p>我们冒雨艰难地跋涉。</p> <p>[SYN] trudge</p> <p>26. locust 蝗虫</p> <p>27. smart from → to feel a sharp stinging pain in a part of your body 感到剧烈刺痛</p> <p>e.g. His eyes were smarting from the smoke.</p> <p>他给烟熏得两眼生疼。</p> <p>28. Behind all this glare, behind all this storm...</p> <p>在这些刀光剑影，血雨腥风背后……</p> <p>29. villainous adj. very evil; very unpleasant 邪恶的；可憎的</p> <p>villain n. 恶棍</p> <p>30. cataract 大 瀑 布 ; 白 内 障</p> <p>31. Edward VIII 爱德华八世</p> <p>1936 年 1 月 20 日到 1936 年 12 月 11 日在位</p> <p>Simpson 夫人</p> | |
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| <p>不爱江山爱美人</p> <p>abdicate v. 退位</p> <p>爱德华八世为了娶辛普森夫人最终退位。1936 年 12 月 11 日夜晚，前国王爱德华向弟弟告别，深深鞠了一躬，乔治六世大惊。乔治六世即位以前，几乎从未接触过国家文件。</p> <p>George VI 乔治六世</p> <p>1936 年 12 月 11 日到 1952 年 2 月 6 日在位</p> <p>现任女王伊丽莎白二世是其女儿</p> <p>Elizabeth II 伊丽莎白二世</p> <p>The king's Speech 国王的演讲</p> <p>32. parley : discussion of terms of armistice 和谈</p> <p>33. moralise : to indulge in moral reflection or talk on a subject 进行道德说教</p> <p>Part IV Assignment Read more Churchill's speeches.</p> | |
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南昌大学共青学院教案

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| 周次 | 第 13-16 周，第 25-32 次课 2021 年 5/24-6/18 日 | | | |
| 章节名称 | Lesson15 Argentinia Bay | | | |
| 授课方式 | 理论课 (√) ; 实践课 () ; 实习 () | 教学时数 | 12 | 备注 |
| 教学目标 | <p>1.Learn about the author Herman Wouk and the book <i>The Winds of War</i></p> <p>2.Master the key language points in the text;</p> <p>3.Encourage students to contrast Churchill and FDR</p> | | | |

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| 教学重点与难点 | 1. The main content of the book <i>The Winds of War</i> 2. The key language points in the text 3. Help students to learn about the culture involved 4. Recognize some rhetorical devices | |
| 教学模式 | multi-media | |
| 课堂内外练习或作业 | 无 | |
| 注：①教案按授课次数填写，每次授课均应有上述各项内容。重复班授课可不另填写教案。 ②若有教学创新点，请在备注栏内填写。 | | |
| 教 学 内 容（讲稿） | | 教学后记 |
| <div>Lesson15ArgentinaBay</div> <div>阿金夏海湾</div> <div>Time allotment</div> <div>Introduction 1 period</div> <div>Detailed analysis 11 periods</div> <div>Part I Franklin Delano Roosevelt</div> <div>FDR</div> <div>1882-1945</div> <div>富兰克林·罗斯福是美国前总统西奥多·罗斯福的远房堂侄，故在中文环境里常称富兰克林·罗斯福为“小罗斯福”总统，而称西奥多·罗斯福为“老罗斯福”总统。</div> <div>Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909as president)</div> <div>A Democrat, he was elected four times and served from March 1933 to his death in April 1945.</div> <div>富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福（Franklin D. Roosevelt[1]）美国第 31 位、第 32 任总统，美国历史上唯一蝉联四届的总统。美国历史上最伟大的三位总统之一，同华盛顿、林肯齐名。</div> <div>In August 1921, while the Roosevelts were vacationing at Campobello Island,</div> | | <div>本文出现两大历史人物，丘吉尔和罗斯福。前文已讲</div> |

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| <p>New Brunswick, Canada, Roosevelt contracted polio, which resulted in permanent paralysis from the waist down.</p> <p>1921 年 8 月，罗斯福带全家在坎波贝洛岛休假，在扑灭了一场林火后，他跳进了冰冷的海水，因此患上了脊髓灰质炎症。</p> <p>The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression in the decade preceding World War II. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations, but in most countries it started in 1930 and lasted until the late 1930s or middle 1940s. It was the longest, deepest, and most widespread depression of the 20th century.</p> <p>In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt told Depression-racked Americans that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."</p> <p>Roosevelt's New Deal 罗斯福新政</p> <p>The programs were in response to the Great Depression, and focused on what historians call the "3 Rs": Relief, Recovery, and Reform. That is Relief for the unemployed and poor; Recovery of the economy to normal levels; and Reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression.</p> <p>World War II</p> <p>Part II Herman Wouk 赫尔曼●沃克 《凯恩舰哗变》</p> <p>Part III The Atlantic Charter 《大西洋宪章》</p> <p>Eight points of the Atlantic Charter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no territorial aggrandizement 扩大 no territorial changes made against the wishes of the people restoration of self-government to those deprived of it free access to raw materials global cooperation to secure better economic and social conditions for all freedom from fear and want freedom of the seas abandonment of the use of force, as well as disarmament of aggressor nations. <p>Significance of the Atlantic Charter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mobilize people against the fascism a heavy blow to German political union of America and Britain foundation of the United Nations <p>Part IV Detailed Study of the Text</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pervade → permeate, spread 遍布；弥漫 2. ring → v. surround 包围；环绕 | <p>过丘吉尔，本文重点介绍罗斯福。</p> |
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| <p>e.g. Thousands of demonstrators ringed the building. 成千上万的示威者包围了大楼。</p> <p>draw a circle 画圈</p> <p>e.g. Ring the correct answer in pencil. 用铅笔圈出正确答案。</p> <p>3. tint n. slight degree of color 色调；淡色彩 e.g. leaves with red and gold autumn tints 秋天略呈红黄色的树叶</p> <p>4. Para1 : to prepare the readers for the coming of a big event, just like the momentary silence before a thunder storm</p> <p>5. destroyer 驱逐舰</p> <p>6. battleship 战列舰</p> <p>7. camouflage n/v. (军事) 伪装；隐蔽</p> <p>8. steam→to move using the power produced by steam</p> <p>9. swirl → twist and curl 打旋；旋涡</p> <p>10. Prince of Wales 威尔士亲王号战列舰</p> <p>11. Bismarck 俾斯麦号战列舰 Bismarck 俾斯麦 Iron Chancellor 铁血宰相</p> <p>12. cruiser 巡洋舰 aircraft carrier 航空母舰 Augusta 奥古斯塔号重巡洋舰</p> <p>13. Para2 Here the playing of the national anthem was not a welcoming ceremony. It was a mutual salute since the two leaders were on board.</p> <p>March of the Volunteers 田汉 作词 聂耳 作曲</p> <p>14. awning 遮篷</p> <p>15. rig → fit a ship with masts, ropes, sails, etc</p> <p>16. august adj. venerable for reasons of age or high rank 令人敬畏的</p> <p>17. Roosevelt's large pink face was self-consciously grave. → Roosevelt put on a grave expression because the band was playing the national anthem and he knew he was wearing a grave expression.</p> <p>18. Harry Hopkins</p> <p>19. Admiral King</p> <p>20. beckon v. make a gesture to call sb 招手示意；举手召唤</p> <p>21. barge 驳船</p> <p>22. expedite v. be quick</p> <p>23. from peace to war → America nominally was not at war with Hitler.</p> <p>24. spick/spic-and-span → neat, clean and tidy 整洁的</p> | <p>诸多军事方面术语，有必要集中讲解，以避免破坏课文讲解的完整性。</p> |
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| <p>25. flagship : the ship that carries the commander of the fleet 旗舰</p> <p>flagship store 旗舰店</p> <p>旗舰店是企业营销过程中设在某地最高级别的品牌形象展示店, 一般来讲就是所处地段极佳、客流极强、销售极好之样板店, 是代表某品牌或某大类商品的专卖店或专业店。</p> <p>26. accommodation ladder 舷梯</p> <p>→ ladder hung from the side of a ship to reach small boats</p> <p>27. battery n. 电池; 排炮</p> <p>→ a number of large guns that are used together</p> <p>28. A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit. 吃一堑, 长一智</p> <p>29. scupper 排水孔 (以排出甲板上的水)</p> <p>30. superstructure 船舰主甲板上面的部分</p> <p>31. sticking plaster 橡皮膏; 膏药</p> <p>32. salvo 数炮齐发</p> <p>33. blaze : striking display or show</p> <p>34. Am I riding over with you?</p> <p>→ Am I to take the barge and go over to Augusta with you?</p> <p>35. ... as they came to hand</p> <p>→ to be found without a special search</p> <p>36. double-breasted 双排纽扣的</p> <p>single-breasted 单排扣的</p> <p>37. time of one's life</p> <p>→ an experience of great pleasure for one</p> <p>38. scrounge 借或擅取</p> <p>39. purse 撇嘴</p> <p>40. solid adj. of one specified color only 纯色的; 单色的</p> <p>e.g. The cat is solid black. 这只猫是纯黑色的。</p> <p>made completely of the material mentioned 纯质的</p> <p>e.g. a solid gold bracelet 纯金手镯</p> <p>41. anti-aircraft gun 高射炮</p> <p>42. swell</p> <p>→ the undulating 起伏的 movement of the surface of the open sea 涌浪</p> <p>43. drop away from → to slope steeply downwards 急剧倾斜而下</p> <p>44. topple → be unsteady and fall 不稳而倒下</p> <p>45. coxswain (小艇的) 艇长, 舵手</p> <p>46. oops-a-daisy</p> <p>daisy 雏菊</p> <p>daisy derives from "day"</p> <p>The flower closes at night and exposes its yellow center in sunlight, was regarded as the day's eye.</p> | <p>旗舰店是常见品牌形象展示店, 有必要向学生讲解。学生也很感兴趣。</p> <p>Solid 一词多义, 有必要向学生指出。</p> |
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| <p>daisy → perhaps alluding to the child being on the ground amongst the daisies oops-a-daisy/up-a-daisy/upsadaisy → An exclamation made when encouraging a child to get up after a fall or when lifting a child into the air.</p> <p>47. stagger v. walk unsteadily 踉跄</p> <p>48. flop → fall in a heavy way, without control e.g. The young man flopped back, unconscious. 那年轻人仰面倒下，不省人事。</p> <p>49. appointed → furnished and arranged</p> <p>50. waste→to become weak and thinner</p> <p>51. tick sth off→put a tick beside an item</p> <p>52. press for→make repeated and urgent requests for</p> <p>53. soften the ground →It will make it difficult for the Americans to reject their second demand.</p> <p>54. Suez Canal 苏伊士运河 苏伊士运河位于埃及东北部，北起地中海边的塞得港，南止红海旁的陶菲克港，全长 190 多公里。运河通过地中海 the Mediterranean 和红海 the Red Sea 连通大西洋和印度洋，紧扼欧、亚、非三大洲交通要冲。这样的运河，在世界上是独一无二的，具有重大的经济意义和战略价值。</p> <p>55. inconceivable →unimaginable</p> <p>56. shellac v. defeat soundly 彻底击败</p> <p>57. clanging → loud ringing sound of metal being struck</p> <p>58. the changing of guard → Hopkins was hinting that a transfer of power from London to Washington was taking place.</p> <p>59. pathetic adj. causing to feel pity 招人怜悯的 e.g. The small group of onlookers presented a pathetic sight. 这一小群旁观者看起来真是让人悲哀。</p> <p>60. a bent Pickwick → a fat, benevolent old gentleman 《匹克威克外传》</p> <p>61. hobble → walk lamely, limp</p> <p>62. 罗斯福总统图书馆保存有三万五千张照片，但是，其中只有两张是他在轮椅上的照片。人们对最高统治者的角色期待就是希望他生龙活虎，精力过人。如果摊上个病病歪歪的统治者，大家都会六神无主。</p> <p>63. summit 峰会；首脑会议 e.g. C I C A 亚信峰会 Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia 亚洲相互协作与信任措施会议</p> | <p>作者把丘吉尔 比作匹克威 客，非常恰当。 引导学生关注 文学常识。</p> |
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| <p>64. adviser/advisor 顾问</p> <p>65. service 公务部门</p> <p>e.g. the Diplomatic Service 外交部门</p> <p>66. unreal→unrealistic</p> <p>67. unfilled contracts→ contracts that failed to be carried out</p> <p>68. jumble v. to mix things together in a confused or untidy way 使乱堆；使混乱</p> <p>e.g. Books , shoes and clothes were jumbled together on the floor.</p> <p>n. 待义卖的一堆旧杂物</p> <p>e.g. jumble sale 旧杂物义卖</p> <p>69. foul n./v. 犯规 (in sports)</p> <p>foul: 充满辱骂性的；下流的</p> <p>foul v. foul sth (up)</p> <p>→ to become caught or twisted in sth and stop it working or moving (被)缠住</p> <p>e.g. A rope fouled up as we pulled the sail down.</p> <p>我们收帆时有一根绳索缠住了。</p> <p>fouled → entangled</p> <p>70. cardinal adj. most important 最重要的</p> <p>n. cardinal (number) 基数词</p> <p>[OPP] ordinal (number) 序数词</p> <p>71. hammer out → to discuss a plan, an idea, etc. until everyone agrees or a decision is made 反复讨论出（一致意见）；充分研讨出（决定）</p> <p>72. U-boat 德国潜艇</p> <p>U-boat is the anglicized version of the German word U-Boot ['u: bo: t] , a shortening of Unterseeboot, which means "undersea boat". While the German term refers to any submarine, the English one (in common with several other languages) refers specifically to military submarines operated by Germany, particularly in World War I and World War II.</p> <p>73. materiel</p> <p>→ weapons, equipment, supplies of armed forces(distinguished from personnel)</p> <p>74. so simple once agreed on</p> <p>→ so simple as soon as it was decided</p> <p>75. run a red line across→</p> <p>cross out 划掉，删掉</p> <p>76. projection</p> <p>预测，推断，设想</p> <p>a planned undertaking 规划</p> | |
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77. valve 阀；阀门

A valve is a device attached to a pipe or a tube which controls the flow of air or liquid through the pipe or tube.

78. machine tool 机床

NC machine tool 数控机床

79. arsenal 军火库；兵工厂

80. dictate

to say words for sb else to write down 口授

e.g. He dictated a letter to his secretary.

dictate sth to sb

→ to tell sb what to do, esp in an annoying way

指使；强行规定

81. wrap up

→ to bring to a successful end 圆满完成；顺利结束

e.g. They wrapped up the business deal in less than an hour.

不到一小时，他们那笔生意就成交了。

82. Crete Island 克里特岛

克里特岛空降战役，是迄今为止唯一主要以空降作战方式进行的登陆战役，改变了传统的登陆作战模式——战场由平面走向立体，对以后的登陆作战产生了深刻影响；盟军受此启发，高度重视空降兵的使用，大规模组建空降部队，在西西里和诺曼底登陆战役中均进行大规模空降作战。

83. stupendous

adj. extremely large or impressive , esp greater or better than you expect 极大的；令人惊叹的；了不起的

e.g. stupendous achievements 极大的成就

stupendous costs 惊人的花销

84. plea for sth

→ an urgent emotional request 请求；恳求

85. blinding adj. very bright; so strong that you cannot see 雪亮的；刺眼的

[SYN] dazzling

86. larch 落叶松

87. fir 枞树

88. glow v. to show brilliant, conspicuous colors 色彩鲜艳 • ；绚丽夺目

e.g. The countryside glowed with autumn colors.

乡村里秋色绚烂。

89. nose v. move forward slowly and carefully

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| <p>90. bridge 船桥；舰桥 → the part of a ship where the captain and other officers stand when they are controlling and steering the ship</p> <p>91. level adj. having the same height</p> <p>92. lurch v. stagger</p> <p>93. hitch : move with jerks jerk: a sudden quick sharp movement hitch a ride/lift 搭顺风车；搭便车</p> <p>94. totter v. stagger</p> <p>95. sway v. move from side to side</p> <p>96. shoot v. to make a film or photograph 拍摄</p> <p>97. stand at attention 立正</p> <p>stand at ease 稍息 goose step 正步 quick march 齐步</p> <p>98. heave → to rise up and down with strong, regular movements(强烈而有节奏地)起伏</p> <p>99. chaplain (监狱、医院、军队等的) 教士，牧师，神父</p> <p>100. crimson 深红色</p> <p>101. vestment (法师的)法衣，圣衣 vest/undershirt 背心；汗衫</p> <p>102. that we may be a security for such as pass upon the sea upon their lawful occasions → that we may give protection to those who sail upon the sea on lawful business</p> <p>103. sneak → take sth secretly</p> <p>104. blouse 军服上衣/女衬衫</p> <p>105. unwonted adj. (formal) not usual or expected 不平常的；罕见的</p> <p>106. a library den →(colloquial) a small secluded room for study or relaxation</p> <p>107. I have a fair bottle of sherry here. → I have nearly a full bottle of sherry here.(老版教参) → I have a bottle of rather good sherry here.(新版教参)</p> | <p>老版教参和新 版教参对同一 句话的理解大 相径庭，有必 要向学生指</p> |
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| <p>108. sherry 雪莉酒 雪莉酒是由西班牙语 Jerez 的音译化而来，在西班牙，它的名字应该是“赫雷斯”酒。而和很多的欧洲名酒的得名规律一样，它也以产地得名。“赫雷斯”是位于西班牙南部海岸的一个小镇，小镇附近富含石灰质的土壤，适于生长品种葡萄巴洛米诺（Palomine），这种白葡萄即为雪利酒的原料。莎士比亚曾经说过：“雪莉酒就如装在瓶子里的西班牙阳光,给人们带来灿烂的心情。”</p> <p>109. dry adj. without alcohol; where it is illegal to buy, sell or drink alcohol 无酒的；禁酒的 e.g. a dry wedding 无酒的婚礼 a dry county 禁酒的郡 ▲ The cows are dry. 奶牛不产奶。 wet nurse 奶妈；乳母</p> <p>110. the source of →the man who lays down</p> <p>111. tailor →adapt sth for a special purpose</p> <p>112. jolly →（old-fashioned）very</p> <p>113. zigzag n. 之字形 v. 曲折前进</p> <p>114. sporting → risky</p> <p>115. fair → without any handicap</p> <p>116. Rule , Britannia 《统治吧，不列颠尼亚》 →the official march of the royal navy “And guardian angels sang the strain: Rule Britannia!”</p> <p>117. gamut → complete extent or scope of anything 全部；全范围 →（文中指）ambush ring 伏击圈 e.g. She felt she had run the gamut of human emotions from joy to despair. 她感到自己尝遍了从喜到悲的人类的一切情感。</p> <p>118. You understand that this cannot be a request from us. → Burne-Wilke did not want to make it a formal and official one, just to leave</p> | <p>出。鼓励他们独立思考，做出自己的判断。</p> |
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| <p>some leeway in case it be rejected, for dignity and face-saving of the Empire.</p> <p>119. squint v. to look with half closed eyes 眯着眼睛看</p> <p>120. wine and dine sb 设酒宴招待</p> <p>121. take the floor 发言，演讲</p> <p>122. embark 上船 disembark 上岸</p> <p>123. liaison officer 联络人；联络官</p> <p>124. Excellent 5 Good 4 Fair 3 Poor 2</p> <p>125. academy → American Navy Academy 美国海军学院 White Deer Cave Academy</p> <p>126. smattering 浅薄的知识 e.g. have a smattering of French 懂一点法语</p> <p>127. By one vote. → With a majority of one vote. majority → 超过对方的票数 extension of the draft 延长征兵法案 反战运动决定，一定要开展一场殊死斗争，来制止政府的各项备战计划。经过多次战略会议，他们决定集中力量反对马歇尔的扩充陆军计划。一年前，他们曾竭力阻止国会通过 1940 年征兵法案但未能成功，而现在一年已满，陆军要想保留其应征士兵，并再征召一批新兵，惟一的办法是请求国会投票批准征兵法案予以延长，因此，这次必须奋起阻拦。</p> <p>尽管反战运动来势凶猛，但政府还是胜利了，这实属险胜。延长征兵法案的动议一直胜负未卜，最后仅以一票的多数获得通过。然而，马歇尔还没来得及松一口气，他的扩军计划又受到新的威胁，使他重新坐卧不安起来。这次威胁来自完全没有料到的地方——盟国。 英国人和苏联人对美国全面征兵将对他们产生的影响感到惶惶不安，因为美国要是全面扩充军队，就需要增编大量武器装备，这样，就必然会大大减少他们根据“租借法案”正在获得的武器和给养。就军备而论，美国工业生产能力还不能满足国内外紧迫的日益增长的需求。毫无疑问，美国实行全面扩军计划，其陆军和航空兵部队将优先得到武器装备，这样，英国人和苏联人就会因美国国内扩军而蒙受其害。无论如何，必须设法制止美国扩军计划的实施。</p> <p>128. sighting n. (尤指对不寻常或意外事物的)所见，目睹 A sighting of something, especially</p> | <p>此处若无历史背景知识，断不能理解。故有必要向学生讲解。</p> |
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| <p>something unusual or sth that lasts for only a short time</p> <p>e.g. The National Weather Service has reported several tornado sightings in Illinois.</p> <p>美国国家气象局报道说在伊利诺伊州出现了几次龙卷风。</p> <p>a reported sighting of the Loch Ness monster</p> <p>据报道有人看见尼斯湖水怪</p> <p>Loch Ness, the largest freshwater lake in the British Isles</p> <p>(文中) locations of the U-boats 德国潜艇布局图</p> <p>129. to prep. while sth else is happening or being done 伴随；随同</p> <p>e.g. He left the stage to prolonged applause.</p> <p>他在经久不息的掌声中退下了舞台。</p> <p>130. gun salute 鸣礼炮；鸣炮致敬</p> <p>Gun salutes are the firing of cannons or firearms (便携式的枪) as a military honor.</p> <p>The custom stems from naval tradition, where a warship would fire its cannons harmlessly out to sea, until all ammunition was spent, to show that it was disarmed, signifying the lack of hostile intent. As naval customs evolved, 21 guns came to be fired for heads of state, with the number decreasing with the rank of the recipient of the honor.</p> <p>131. brisk adj.</p> <p>(of wind and the weather) cold but pleasantly fresh 凉爽的；清新的</p> <p>quick ; busy 快的；敏捷的；忙碌的</p> <p>e.g. a brisk walk 轻盈的步履</p> <p>Ice-cream vendors were doing a brisk trade.</p> <p>冰淇淋小贩的生意很红火。</p> <p>132. smell/taste of + n.</p> <p>e.g. 他的嘴里有股大蒜的味道。</p> <p>His breath smells of garlic.</p> <p>133. gloom</p> <p>n. feeling of sadness and hopelessness</p> <p>134. strike sb as sth</p> <p>→ give sb a particular impression</p> <p>e.g. She strikes me as a very efficient person.</p> <p>在我眼里，她是个很干练的人。</p> <p>135. subdued adj. (of a person) usually quiet, and possibly unhappy 闷闷不乐的；抑郁的；默不作声的</p> | |
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| <p>e.g. She was in a subdued mood. 她心情抑郁。</p> <p>136. dismal adj. causing or showing sadness 忧郁的；凄凉的；惨淡的；阴沉的 e.g....a dark dismal day with rain falling steadily... 天空昏暗、阴雨绵绵的一天 You can't occupy yourself with dismal thoughts all the time. 不要终日陷在阴郁的思绪中。</p> <p>137. grandeur 宏伟；堂皇；壮丽 If something such as a building or a piece of scenery has grandeur, it is impressive because of its size, its beauty, or its power.</p> <p>138. stuffy (人或组织机构)一本正经的，古板的，保守的 Stuffy people or institutions are formal and old-fashioned. e.g. Why were grown-ups always so stuffy and slow to recognize good ideas? 为什么成年人总是那么一本正经，对好点子反应那么迟缓呢？ 通风不畅的；闷热的；空气不新鲜的 If it is stuffy in a place, it is unpleasantly warm and there is not enough fresh air. e.g. It was hot and stuffy in the classroom. 教室里很闷热。</p> <p>139. Winnie → a short form of Winston</p> <p>140. note → quality(esp of voice)indicating the nature of sth 调子，特征 e.g. On a more serious note... → Speaking more seriously 更严格地讲</p> <p>141. blaze to burn brightly and strongly 熊熊燃烧 e.g. A huge fire was blazing in the fireplace, 壁炉中火烧得正旺。 to shine brightly 闪耀；发亮光 e.g. The garden blazed with color. 花园里姹紫嫣红。 Her eyes were blazing with fury. 她的双眼燃烧着怒火。</p> <p>142. one- piece</p> | |
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| <p>→ consisting of one piece, not separate parts 上下一件式的；连体式的</p> <p>143. heavy-eyed 耷拉着眼皮 → burden with sleep or fatigue</p> <p>144. bulkhead (船的) 舱壁；(飞机的) 隔板 A bulkhead is a wall which divides the inside of a ship or aeroplane into separate sections.</p> <p>145. dispatch/despatch (军事等) 急件，快信</p> <p>146. There is an awful unfolding picture. → There in the Soviet Union things are going badly for the Russians.</p> <p>147. bulge v. 凸出；鼓胀 If something such as a person's stomach bulges, it sticks out. e.g. He is 6ft 3ins with bulging muscles. 他身高 6 英尺 3 英寸，肌肉发达。</p> <p>(文中) a jutting-out part in line of attack or defense two fresh bulges → two new places where the Germans have attacked and pushed the Russians back towards Moscow</p> <p>148. Surely no government ever had less excuse to be surprised. → The Soviet Union should be the last on earth to be caught unprepared when it was suddenly attacked by the Germans. 别人猝不及防犹有可说，苏联猝不及防毫无道理。</p> <p>149. ruddy adj. (of a person's face) looking red and healthy 红润健康的 e.g. ruddy cheeks 红润的面颊</p> <p>150. springy adj. returning quickly to the original shape after being pushed, pulled, stretched, etc. 有弹性的 e.g. We walked across the springy grass. 我们走过松软的草地。 full of energy and confidence 矫健的；有活力的 e.g. She's 70, but hasn't lost that youthful, springy step. 她 70 岁了，但走起路来依旧矫健轻捷。</p> | |
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| <p>151. ashen adj. (usu of sb's face) very pale; without color because of illness or fear 面色苍白的; 没有血色的</p> <p>152. Don' t we have any development here? → So new U-boats have been detected here?</p> <p>153. sight v. suddenly see sth , esp sth that you have been looking for</p> <p>156. sport → adventure, referring to the encountering of U-boats</p> <p>157. a U-boat pack → a group of U-boats hunting together like a pack of wolves</p> <p>158. skipper → (小船或渔船的)船长</p> <p>159. destroyer screens → a formation of destroyers intended as a cover around a convoy or a fleet of heavier warships e.g. We planted a screen of tall trees.</p> <p>160. inconsequent adj. 不合理的; 不合逻辑的</p> <p>161. rheumy 稀黏液的, 潮湿的 rheumy voice (因伤风感冒而)瓮声瓮气的嗓音</p> <p>162. Clement Attlee 克莱门特·艾德礼</p> <p>Lord Privy Seal (1940-1942) 掌玺大臣 Deputy Prime Minister(1942-1945) Secretary for the Dominions (1942-1943)自治领事务大臣 Lord President of the Council (1943-1945)枢密院议长 Prime Minister(1945-1951)</p> <p>艾德礼 1945 年大选带领工党取得压倒性胜利, 并意外地击败在第二次世界大战领导英国的丘吉尔, 出任英国首相一职。</p> <p>163. Clement Attlee' s broadcast the next day packed the wardroom. → Obviously the broadcast cannot pack the wardroom. It means people crowded</p> | |
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| <p>into the wardroom to listen to Attlee over the radio.</p> <p>164. The battleship , plowing through a wild storm, rolled and pitched with slow long groans.</p> <p>plough/plow through sth →force a way through sth 费劲地穿越（或通过）</p> <p>pitch →(of ship/aircraft) to move up and down on the water or in the air 颠簸；上下飘荡</p> <p>e.g. The sea was rough and the ship pitched and rolled all night. 大海波涛汹涌，船整夜颠簸摇曳。</p> <p>Why use “ groan ” ?</p> <p>唐朝 孟郊</p> <p>谁言春物荣， 独见叶上霜。 《落第》</p> <p>春风得意马蹄疾， 一日看尽长安花。 《登科后》</p> <p>不以物喜，不以己悲 （宋）范仲淹《岳阳楼记》</p> <p>宠辱不惊看庭前花开花落， 去留无意望窗外云卷云舒 （明）陈继儒《小窗幽记》</p> <p>165. high-flown adj. (usu disapproving) (of language and ideas) very grand and complicated 浮夸的；故弄玄虚的；说大话的 [SYN] bombastic e.g. For the next two days Carrie indulged in the most high-flown speculations. 接下来的两天,嘉莉沉浸在想入非非中。</p> <p>166. bespeak bespoke bespoken → （literary）to show or suggest sth 展现；显示 e.g. His style of dressing bespoke great self-confidence.</p> | <p>借文章的措词，引导学生思考。鼓励学生中英文兼修，中西兼顾。</p> |
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| <p>他的衣着风格显得十分自信。</p> <p>167. shred n.细条；碎片 [SYN] scrap e.g. shreds of paper 碎纸片 shred of sth (used esp in negative sentences) → a very small amount of sth 少量；一丁点 e.g. There is not a shred of evidence to support his claim. 没有丝毫证据支持他的说法。</p> <p>168. more combat help for the British, flat zero → It was not true that the Americans would not help Britain. Churchill wrote to Attlee on August 12: "They are sending us immediately 150,000 more rifles." But of course Victor Henry and the British officers would have no way of knowing this at that time.</p> <p>169. Some sentences about free trade..... anything. → By free trade the Americans meant the tearing down of tariff barrier, including the breaking up of the sterling area. Without the sterling area, which was a measure taken by Britain to protect her interest and avoid foreign competition,</p> <p>the wide market of the British Empire would be penetrated by the United States and this would mean the end of the British Empire. And naturally the independence of the British colonies would mean the end of the British Empire.</p> <p>170. a tough customer 难伺候的顾客</p> <p>171. equivocate v. to use ambiguous terms in order to deceive, mislead, etc.含糊其辞；支语；搪塞 equivocal adj.含糊其辞的 unequivocal adj. 表达明确的；斩钉截铁的</p> <p>172. Lend-Lease 租借法案</p> <p>This program effectively ended the United States' pretense of neutrality and was a decisive step away from non-interventionist policy, which had dominated United States foreign relations since 1931.</p> <p>173. (idm) pure and simple 纯粹；全然</p> <p>174. Munich pact 慕尼黑协定</p> <p>175. We are paying the price for that gross mistake.</p> | |
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| <p>176. home team 主队 guest team 客队</p> <p>177. no sweat → no trouble or difficulty at all (saying) No sweat, no sweet.</p> <p>178. steep roll → a sudden sharp roll of the ship</p> <p>179. crockery 陶器，瓦器，锅碗瓢盆</p> <p>180. galley （船或飞机上的）厨房 gallery 画廊；（艺术作品）陈列馆</p> <p>181. crossfire→verbal duel</p> <p>182. ...he did not talk much more to the British officers → He felt ashamed that the U.S. was not going to give these brave people the kind of help they urgently needed, and he was not up to answering their questions and reproaches.</p> <p>Part V If possible, read <i>The Winds of War</i>.</p> | <p>此处美国人和英国军官的争辩和诸葛亮舌战群儒非常相似，鼓励学生对比阅读。</p> |
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