

英 语

第 六 册

俞 大 强 主 编

教师手册

徐炳勋 韩以明 编

内蒙古大学出版社

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前 言

北京大学已故俞大纲教授主编的《英语》第五、六册是大专院校高年级精读课教材，长期以来为许多院校及自学者所选用。课本所选篇目多是英、美文学名著，内容丰富、语言规范、练习体裁多样，并与课文配合紧密。充分发挥本教材的长处不但有利于打好语言基础，而且可为英美文学爱好者搭桥铺路。为了方便使用本教材院校的课堂教学，1983年12月中国英语教学研究会华北地区分会秘书处委托我们试编一本教师手册。这项倡议也得到了北京大学英语系李赋宁教授的支持。一年来我们陆续收到河北、山西、内蒙等地一些兄弟院校来信祝愿《手册》早日脱稿。但我们人力，水平实在有限，加之资料缺乏，定会有大量纰漏，敬请读者不吝指正。

内蒙古大学外语系

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出版说明

徐炳勋、韩以明二同志主编的俞大纲《英语》第五、六册《教学手册》是受中国英语教学研究会华北分会委托，于1984年底编写的。当时内大出版社还未正式成立，该书脱稿后只油印装订了三百份。然而，仅在1985年上半年，就有全国28个省市自治区（台湾、西藏除外）一百五十多所院校来函订购，油印本早已售完，为满足读者要求，我社现已将修改后的《英语》第六册《教学手册》正式出版。

内蒙古大学出版社

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1. Spring Flood

An Extract from Daughter of Earth

--by Agnes Smedley

Additional Background Material for Teachers' Reference

1. About the author

Agnes Smedley (1892--1950) was an American revolutionary ~~writer~~ and journalist and a true friend of the Chinese people. She, the great daughter of the American people, was born on a farm in a small town in northern Missouri on Feb. 23, 1892. Born into a poor farmer's family and brought up in the western mining state of Colorado, partially of American Indian descent, Agnes knew social injustice from her earliest childhood. At various times, she sold newspapers, worked as an attendant, a waitress, a worker in a tobacco factory and a sales representative peddling books from door to door in order to earn her living.

She first came to China as a correspondent in 1928 and spent the greater part of the thirteen following years in our country. In the 1930's right under

he nose of KMT and imperialist spies, she assisted Madam Sun Yat-sen to found the committee to protect Rights in China. She also went to Northeast China to investigate and report on the Japanese economic invasion and military concentration.

In January 1937, Agnes Smedley, despite the difficulties and hardships on route, went to Yan'an where she interviewed Chairman Mao and other leaders of the C.P.C. Certainly she was one of the first western reporters to visit the Eighth Route Army headquarters. Large amount of writings by Smedley about the Red Army men and people in the red area just functioned the same as Edgar Snow's "Red Star over China" which served as an eye-opener for people in western countries. It was through her efforts that many people in Britain and the United States came to have a better understanding of the real nature and the great strength of the Chinese revolution, its aims and its roots, which had long been concealed.

Owing to illness she returned to the United States in 1941 with great reluctance, but persistent persecution from the McCarthyites who labelled her as "enemy spy" or "enemy agent", compelled her to leave her own country for England, where she died on May 6, 1950, at Oxford from lack of proper care after

an operation.

Her love for China uppermost even to the very end, she expressed the hope in her will that her ashes could be burned on Chinese soil. Today we can see a granite tomb with a grey marble headstone bearing Comrade Zhu De's inscription in the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries on the western outskirts of Beijing.

2、A brief summary of Smedley's major works

1) *Daughter of Earth* 《大地的女儿》 from which our text *Spring Flood* is extracted, is the title of her first novel. It was published in 1928. This autobiographical account of her life up to the First World War was a powerful evocation of the poverty and tenacious struggles of her early years.

2) *Chinese Destinies* 《中国人民的命运》 published in 1933 was her first work on the Chinese revolution. As soon as Smedley had arrived in China, she got involved in political activities. She got in touch with many progressives as Madam Sun Yat-sen, Lu Xun, Cai Yuan-pei, Mao Dun, etc., and did a lot of investigations on the imperialist invasions in China, and it was just based on the facts she collected that the book was written.

3) *China's Red Army Marches* 《中国红军在前进》 was published in 1934. In 1933 for reasons of

health Smedley went to the Soviet Union for treatment. There she finished the book based on the accounts of direct participants in the famous Long March of the Chinese Red Army who had made their way secretly into KMT-held Shanghai where Lu Xun was staying at that time.

4) *China Fights Back* 《中国在反攻》 was published in 1938 in London. The sub-title is *An American woman with the Eighth Route Army* in which she expressed her great sympathy for the Chinese workers and peasants. She said in the book, "...I eat the same food as they do and feel ashamed if I do not share mine with them. Does this mean that I am indulging in weak, middle class sympathy? If so, so be it, and let all make the most of it. If helping workers and peasants is middle class, petty bourgeois, then let it be that forever, to me it means merely that I cannot live a life apart from them..."

5) *Battle Hymn of China* 《中国的战歌》 was published in 1943. After leaving China she was distressed to learn that for ten years Americans had been supplying the Japanese with scrap metal which had been made into bullets and bombs to kill the Chinese people. She was determined to expose their plot and also determined to tell China's story, and especially the revolutionary drive of her people which

she had seen in the Red Army. *Battle Hymn of China* was her fullest expression of her determination.

6) *The Great Road* (life story and times of Zhu De) 《伟大的道路》(朱德的生平和时代) was a political biography of Zhu De, with whom she had had long conversations in Yan'an. The book, six years in the writing, faithfully portrays the life and times (up to his 60th year) of Comrade Zhu De and vividly depicts the series of events of the Chinese revolution under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong. It was published in 1958 and since then together with that other classic, *Red Star over China* 《西行漫记》by Edgar Snow, it has been considered essential in the west for the study of modern Chinese history.

Detailed Study of the Text.

1. The spring time came, first to the plains and foothills and then up to the mountain snows. In Trinidad the cottonwood trees put on a fuzzy greenness and the Purgatory River rose higher and higher, swelled by the melting snows. (line 1)

春天来了，先来到平原和山麓小丘，然后又来到了积雪的山峰。在特立尼达市周，三角叶杨看上去已是绿茸茸。消融着的积雪使得彼格特立河水不断上涨，水位越来越高。

In other words, the result of the coming of the

springtime was that the trees on the plains and foothills turned green and the snows on the top of the mountains melted. The melting snow flew down into the river which rose higher and higher.

1) Trinidad (line 2) -- It is a small city in southern Colorado on the Purgatory River. Be sure not to confuse it with "Trinidad and Tobago" which is a group of islands lying off the coast of Venezuela.

2) put on (line 3) -- clothe with

3) fuzzy (line 3) -- covered with fine downy particles, loose light fibres or hairs. Thus fuzzy greenness means the pale and blurred green of trees just coming into leaf.

4) Purgatory River (line 3, 4) -- a river in south and southeast Colorado. Purgatory is a significant word for Christians. They believe that souls have to be purged of worldly sins before going to heaven.

5) swelled by the melting snows -- "To swell" means "to grow or make bigger" e.g. The river is swollen by rain.

2. Each day we stood on its banks and watched it eat nearer to the row of little houses in front of our tent.

我们每天站在河岸上监视着它，眼看着它一点点地吞噬着我们帐篷前的那一排排小房子。

Everyday we were on the riverbanks and kept

a lookout for the gradual and irresistible advance of the flood water engulfing its banks, bridges, and rows of houses. Here the word 'eat' is in a figurative use which serves as a vivid description of a river in spate. People just watched it come closer and closer and the soil being eroded bit by bit. Actually the word 'eat' means to penetrate, destroy, swallow as if by eating.

Other examples are:

The river had eaten away the banks.

The sea had eaten away much of the shore.

Acid eats metal. (Acid eats into metal)

Rust eats into iron.

The flames ate up the wood.

3. steel structure (line 10) --the bridge mentioned previously.
4. cut a new riverbed (line 10) --the river changed course.
5. roar (line 11) -- a loud deep sound, sound, as, the roar of the cannon, a roar of laughter
6. intervals (line 12) --time or space between, e.g.
There is an interval of a week between Christmas and New Year's Day.
She has intervals of freedom from pain.
There are trees at intervals of twenty feet.
She learns French in the intervals of housework.

In the intervals of conversation he used to sing a little.

7. to and fro (line 13) --back and forth; one way and then back again; backwards and forwards; e.g.

The sentry paced to and fro.

The children ran to and fro in the street.

8. in low tones (line 14) --in low voice; tone means sound esp. with reference to its quality, feeling, etc.

Tone and *Voice* are interchangeable in;

He spoke in angry tones (in an angry voice)

only *Voice* is possible in the following;

I've caught a cold and lost my voice.

We couldn't recognize your voice from the recording.

Everybody was listening to the voice in the flood (text) *Voice* is the working word and *tone* refers to its emotional content, pitch, duration. e.g.

The tone of the letter is insulting. (serious, etc.)

9. It was in the gray of an early morning that my mother's terrified voice awoke us. (line 15)

是在暮夜时分，天色刚灰白的时候，我母亲的惊恐的声音把我吵醒。

It was in an early morning when the sky is dull, cloudy and gloomy that Mother's frightened voice

roused me from sleep. Here *gray* refers to twilight or the faint half-light before sunrise. In a different context *gray* may refer to the colour of an overcast sky, e.g.

It's very grey outside--I think it's going to rain.

Gray is American spelling. B. E. is grey.

10. there was time to dress (line 17) --there was enough time to dress properly, to put on all the necessary clothes.

11. yer (line 19) --your an' = and. It is realistic and has the true-to-life effect. Further examples:

gal for girl, dunno for don't know

wot for what

wanna drink? = Do you want a drink?

I think I'm goona die = I think I'm going to die.

What d'ya call it? = What do you call it?

12. had broken its banks (line 22) --The river had over-flowed its banks.

13. weeds and willows (line 23) --instance of alliteration.

14. with a sound of danger (line 23) --with a sound that strikes fear in people's hearts. This (the effect of sound) is elaborated in the sentence immediately following it.

15. It was a terrible sound...mad waters rushing and rising...elemental forces speaking in a voice of finality.

那是可怕的声音……疯狂的河水奔腾、猛涨……真是水火无情啊。

The horrible sound of violent waters gave people the impression that everything is unchallenged, irresistible and everything is finished and settled and there is nothing more to be said or done.

1) waters (line 25): The words water and waters appear in this text several times. Sometimes in the singular, sometimes in the plural. *Water* is usually seen in the singular, but when a mass of water is implied it is often used in the plural. In this respect there aren't any hard fast rules to go by.

If water is used in a specific sense the singular is preferred. e.g.

The *water* continued to rise...

Even if the *water* surrounded it...

...for although the *water* was rising.

...and each time the *water* crept nearer his hips...

...with the roar of the rushing *water*.

In the following only the singular is possible.

I'd like some *water* please.

Bring me some hot *water*.

The fields were under *water* after the heavy rain.

The rent was half covered with *water*. (test)

It was filled with *water*.

But the singular is unacceptable in these:

An enemy warship intruded into our territorial *waters*.

The *headwaters* of the river are formed from the melting snows high up the mountains.

They have a right to fish in certain *waters*.

Still *waters* run deep (prov.)

流静水深，人静心深。

Drink not the waters of forgetfulness.

The doctor advised her to drink the waters (go to a spa for mineral water)

2) elemental forces (line 25) -- Here it refers to Nature at her worst such as storm, calamities, etc. In old times earth water, air and fire were considered to be the four elements of nature.

3) in a voice of finality (line 26) -- with an air of unchallenged authority. In other words, man is at the mercy of the elements. (人听自然摆布) People were exposed to the full fury of the elements.