

许爱军 主编

高级英语

ADVANCED ENGLISH

第三版

2

学习指南

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

由我国著名的英语教育家、北京外国语大学原资深教授张汉熙主编的《高级英语》以及张汉熙主编、王立礼编的《高级英语》(修订本)是我国改革开放后最早出版的大学高年级英语教材,一直深受广大师生的喜爱,至今仍被广泛使用,对我国的英语教学产生了深刻影响。

经过再次修订的版本被称为《高级英语》(第三版),第三版增加了一定数量的新课文,从而使本教材更具时代感;新选课文主题新颖、题材广泛,文章作者具有深远的影响力。

由于该教材的所有课文均选自原汁原味的英美国家阅读材料,语言地道、精湛,且难度较大,故学生在使用时会不断遇到学习和理解上的困难。为方便教师教学,帮助学生更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们编写了与其配套使用的《高级英语·学习指南》。

《高级英语·学习指南》由国际关系学院英语系主任许爱军教授主编,参加编写的教师有樊新志副教授、梁晓晖副教授、宋新副教授、孙硕副教授、杨亚东副教授、赵敏副教授、刘岩博士、江玉清讲师、林琴讲师、王天舒讲师、王雪鸽讲师。此外,边永卫副教授也参与了第一册第一课篇章分析部分内容的编写。

《高级英语·学习指南》的编写按《高级英语》(第三版)的课文顺序进行。每课的内容由“背景介绍”、“语言要点”、“篇章分析”、“课文注释”、“练习答案”、“全篇译文”等部分组成,其中“语言要点”梳理了课文的语言要点和重点,有利于学习和掌握本课的单词、词组、惯用法以及值得记背的英文靓句。“课文注释”和“全篇译文”可以帮助学生全面、准确、透彻地理解课文,而“背景介绍”、“篇章分析”则可以帮助学生拓宽视野,为学生学习、欣赏、分析课文提供了有用的视角和途径。

本书具有以下显著特点:

1. 加强对课文中的典故以及文化背景知识的注释和学习。在重视语言技能学习的同时,强调文化内容的学习和理解,以提升学生的英美文化素养并为其获得跨文化的理解打下良好的基础。
2. 在课文学习和理解过程中,重视学生的语言综合运用能力的提高,同时注意和英语专业八级考试的衔接,使学生的语言运用能力和应试能力同步提高。
3. 强调单个语言知识点学习的同时,对系统知识进行恰到好处的梳理,从而使学习者既见树木,也见森林。
4. 着重学生阅读理解能力、写作能力和翻译能力的全方位提高。切实帮助学习者深入、准确地理解课文,提高其欣赏英语原文的能力和实际驾驭与运用语言的能力。
5. 全书语言准确规范、地道流畅,适合大学高年级学生和研究生自主学习,是《高级英语》(第三版)学生用书及教师用书的有益补充。

此外，本书在编写的过程中，还得到了加拿大多伦多大学乔纳森·肯尼迪（Jonathan Kennedy）博士的帮助，他通读了部分英文书稿，并提出了有价值的意见和建议。同时，本书的编写也得到了外语教学与研究出版社领导和编辑的巨大帮助。在此，向他们表示衷心的感谢。

最后，祝本书读者学业有成！

编者
国际关系学院
2012年4月

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Lesson 1

Pub Talk and the King's English

Henry Fairlie

I Background Knowledge (背景介绍)

1. pub (酒馆)

A public house, informally known as a pub, is a drinking establishment fundamental to the culture of Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. The number of pubs has been declining every year, so that nearly half of the small villages no longer have a local pub. In many places, especially in villages, a pub can be the focal point of the community. The writings of Samuel Pepys describe the pub as the heart of England.

2. the King's English (标准英语)

The King's English, also called the Queen's English, or Received Pronunciation (RP), is the accent of Standard English in England, with a relationship to regional accents similar to the relationship in other European languages between their standard varieties and their regional forms. It is defined as "the standard accent of English as spoken in the south of England", but some have argued that it can be heard from native speakers throughout England and Wales. It is sometimes referred to as "Oxford English" or "BBC English" because those organizations are often considered standard-bearers for it.

3. Henry Fairlie (亨利·费尔利)

Henry Fairlie (1924–1990), was a British political journalist and social critic. He spent 36 years as a prominent freelance writer on both sides of the Atlantic, writing for *The Spectator*, *The Washington Post*, *The New Republic*, *The New Yorker*, and many other papers and magazines. Fairlie devoted about half of his career to trying to explain America to Americans.

4. Alexandre Dumas (亚历山大·仲马，即大仲马)

Alexandre Dumas, born Dumas Davy de la Pailleterie (1802–1870), was a French writer, best known for his historical novels of high adventure which have made him one of the most widely read French authors in the world. Many of his novels, including *The Count of Monte Cristo*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Twenty Years After*, and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne*, were originally serialized. He also wrote plays and magazine articles and was a prolific correspondent. Born in poverty, Dumas was the grandson of a French nobleman and a Haitian slave.

5. Anglo-Saxon (盎格鲁-撒克逊)

The term *Anglo-Saxon* is used by some historians to name the Germanic tribes who invaded and settled the

south and east of Britain beginning in the early 5th century and the period from their creation of the English nation to the Norman Conquest. The Anglo-Saxon era denotes the period of English history between about 550 and 1066. The term is also used for the language, now known as Old English, that was spoken and written by the Anglo-Saxons and their descendants in England (and part of southeastern Scotland) between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century.

6. the Norman Conquest (诺曼征服)

The Norman Conquest of England in 1066 refers to the invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy. William became known as William the Conqueror after his victory at the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, defeating King Harold II of England. Harold's army was badly depleted in the English victory at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in Northern England on 25 September 1066 over the army of King Harald III of Norway. By early 1071, William had secured control of most of England, although rebellions and resistance continued until approximately 1088.

The Norman Conquest was a pivotal event in English history. It largely removed the native ruling class, replacing it with a foreign, French-speaking monarchy, aristocracy, and clerical hierarchy. This, in turn, brought about a transformation of the English language and the culture of England in a new era often referred to as Norman England.

By bringing England under the control of rulers originating in France, the Norman Conquest linked the country more closely with continental Europe, lessened Scandinavian influence, and also set the stage for a rivalry with France that would continue intermittently for many centuries. It also had important consequences for the rest of the British Isles, paving the way for further Norman conquests in Wales and Ireland, and the extensive penetration of the aristocracy of Scotland by Norman and other French-speaking families, with the accompanying spread of continental institutions and cultural influences.

7. Hereward the Wake (觉醒者赫里沃德)

Hereward the Wake (c. 1035–1072), known in his own times as Hereward the Outlaw or Hereward the Exile, was an 11th-century leader of local resistance to the Norman Conquest of England.

8. Thomas Nashe (托马斯·纳什)

Thomas Nashe (1567–c. 1601) was an English Elizabethan pamphleteer, playwright, poet and satirist.

9. Thomas Dekker (托马斯·德克)

Thomas Dekker (c. 1572–1632) was an English Elizabethan dramatist and pamphleteer, a versatile and prolific writer whose career spanned several decades and brought him into contact with many of the period's most famous dramatists.

10. Mistress Quickly (快嘴桂嫂)

Mistress Quickly is an inn-keeper who appears in four plays by William Shakespeare: *Henry IV, Part 1*; *Henry IV, Part 2*; *Henry V*; *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

11. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (《温莎的风流娘儿们》)

The Merry Wives of Windsor is a comedy by William Shakespeare, first published in 1602, though believed to

have been written prior to 1597. It features the fat knight Sir John Falstaff, and is Shakespeare's only play to deal exclusively with the English middle class life of Elizabethan era. It has been adapted for the opera on occasions.

12. the Angevins (安茹王朝)

The Angevins, also known as the House of Anjou, was a noble family founded in the early years of the Carolingian Empire. They first emerged as part of the minor feudal nobility, in what would soon be known as the Kingdom of France during the 10th century. After Geoffrey III, Count of Anjou inherited Anjou from his mother in 1060, the family began to grow in prominence. Then the senior line of the family branched off to become the House of Plantagenet, assuming the nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou, its founder, eventually going on to rule the Kingdom of England, Lordship of Ireland, Principality of Wales and various other holdings in the vast Angevin Empire in 1154.

13. the Plantagenets (金雀花王朝)

It refers to the House of Plantagenet, a branch of the Angevins. It was a royal house founded by Geoffrey V of Anjou, father of Henry II of England. Plantagenet kings first ruled the Kingdom of England in the 12th century. Their paternal ancestors originated in the French province of Gâtinais and gained the County of Anjou through marriage during the 11th century. The dynasty accumulated several other holdings, leading the Angevin Empire to its peak, stretching from the Pyrenees to Ireland and the border with Scotland.

14. Thomas Carlyle (托马斯·卡莱尔)

Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) was a Scottish satirical writer, essayist, historian and teacher in the Victorian age. He wrote articles for the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, and then became a controversial social commentator.

15. Wystan Hugh Auden (威斯坦·休·奥登)

Wystan Hugh Auden (1907–1973), who published as W. H. Auden, was an Anglo-American poet. He was born in England, later became an American citizen, regarded by many as one of the greatest writers of the 20th century. His work is known for its stylistic and technical achievements, its engagement with moral and political issues, and its variety of tone, form and content. The central themes of his poetry are love, politics and citizenship, religion and morals, and the relationship between unique human beings and the anonymous, impersonal world of nature.

16. E. M. Forster (爱德华·摩根·福斯特)

Edward Morgan Forster (1879–1970), who published as E. M. Forster, was an English novelist, short story writer, essayist and librettist. He is well-known for his ironic and well-plotted novels examining class difference and hypocrisy in the early 20th-century British society.

17. Charles Lamb (查尔斯·兰姆)

Charles Lamb (1775–1834) was an English essayist, best known for his *Essays of Elia* and for the children's book *Tales from Shakespeare*, which he produced with his sister, Mary Lamb (1764–1847). Charles Lamb has been referred to by E. V. Lucas, his principal biographer, as the most lovable figure in English literature.

18. *The Washington Post* (《华盛顿邮报》)

The Washington Post is the most widely circulated newspaper published in Washington, D.C., and the oldest extant in the area. Located in the capital city of the United States, *The Washington Post* has a particular emphasis on national politics. Daily editions are printed for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The newspaper is published as a broadsheet, with photographs printed both in color and in black and white.

The Washington Post is generally regarded as one of the leading daily American newspapers, along with *The New York Times*, which is known for its general reporting and international coverage, and *The Wall Street Journal*, which is known for its financial reporting. *The Washington Post* has distinguished itself through its political reporting on the workings of the White House, the Congress, and other aspects of the US government.

II Language Points (语言要点)

1. Glossary (词汇汇编)

Para. 1

indulge *v* [I, T] to let yourself do or have something that you enjoy, especially something that is considered bad for you (使自己)沉溺于, 沉湎于

Para. 2

meander *v* [I] 1. if a river, stream, road, etc. meanders, it has a lot of bends rather than going in a straight line (河流、小溪、道路等)蜿蜒而行, 迂回曲折 2. also **meander on**, if a conversation or a piece of writing meanders on, it is too long and has no purpose or structure (对话、文章)冗长, 结构松散

sparkle *v* [I] to shine in small bright flashes 闪闪发光, 闪耀, 闪烁

anecdote *n* [C] a short story based on one's personal experience (基于个人经历的)轶事, 趣事

Para. 3

upbringing *n* [singular, U] the way that your parents care for you and teach you to behave when you are growing up 抚育, 养育, 培养, 教养

musketeer *n* [C] a soldier in the past who used a musket 火枪手, 滑膛枪手

delve *v* [I] to try to find more information about someone or something 探索, 探究, 查考

Para. 4

desultory *adj* **formal** done without any particular plan or purpose 【正式】漫无目的的, 毫无计划的, 散漫的
Jupiter *n* the planet that is fifth in order from the sun and is the largest in the solar system 木星 (太阳系中最大的行星)

alchemy *n* [U] 1. a science studied in the Middle Ages, which involved trying to change ordinary metals into gold 炼金术 2. **literary magic** 【文】魔法, 法术

pressing *adj* needing to be discussed or dealt with very soon 紧迫的, 迫切的

Para. 6

affirmation *n* [C, U] a public statement of something that is true 确认, 证实

Para. 7

tart *adj* a tart reply/remark refers to a reply or remark that is sharp and unkind 尖刻的回答/话语等

descendant *n* [C] someone who is related to a person who lived a long time ago, or to a family, group of people that existed in the past 后代, 后裔

convict *n* [C] someone who has been proved to be guilty of a crime and sent to prison 囚犯

Para. 8

churl *n* 粗暴的人；农民，乡下人；吝啬鬼，守财奴

Para. 9

Anglo-Saxon *n* [C] someone who belonged to the race of people who lived in England from about the 5th century
盎格鲁-撒克逊人

snobbery *n* [U] behavior or attitudes which show that you think you are better than other people, because you belong to a higher social class or know much more than they do—used to show disapproval 势利，自命不凡 [含贬义]

rift *n* [C] a situation in which two people or groups have had a serious disagreement and begun to dislike and not trust each other 分歧，嫌隙，裂痕；= split

Para. 10

till *v* [T] to prepare land for growing crops 耕（地），犁（地）；= cultivate

rear *v* [T] to look after a person or animal until they are fully grown 养育，抚养（孩子）；饲养（动物）；= raise

scamper *v* [I, always + *adv/prep*] to run with quick short steps, like a child or small animal 蹦蹦跳跳地跑

Para. 13

tussle *v* [I] 1. to fight or struggle without using any weapons, by pulling or pushing someone rather than hitting them 揪扯，搏斗 2. to try to beat someone in order to get something 争夺，争抢

Para. 14

dandelion *n* **dandelion clock** [C] *BrE* the soft ball of white seeds that grows on the dandelion plant 【英】蒲公英的白绒球

Para. 15

pejorative *adj formal* a word or expression that is used to show disapproval or to insult someone 【正式】（单词或短语）贬义的，用于侮辱的

facetious *adj* saying things that are intended to be clever and funny but are really silly and annoying 乱开玩笑的

vigor *n* [U] physical or mental energy and determination 活力，精力，热情

underling *n* [C] an insulting word for someone who has a low rank—often used humorously 下属，部下，走卒（侮辱性用词；常为幽默用法）

jeer *n* [C] a laughter at someone or a shout of unkind things at people in a way that shows you do not respect them 嘲笑，嘲弄

Para. 16

edict *n* [C] *formal* an official public order made by someone in a position of power 【正式】法令，敕令；= decree

immune *adj* [not before noun] not affected by something that happens or is done 不受影响的

Para. 17

ultimatum *n* **ultimatums/ultimate** [plural, C] a threat saying that if someone does not do what you want by a particular time, you will do something to punish him/her 最后通牒

Para. 18

prose *n* [U] written language in its usual form, as opposed to poetry 散文（与诗歌相对的文体）

Para. 19

lofty *adj* of high moral or intellectual value（理想、信仰、态度等）高尚的，崇高的

2. Useful Expressions (实用表达)

- 1) **indulge in** (Para. 1): to take part in an activity, especially an illegal one 参与, 参加 (尤指违法活动)
e.g. Women do not indulge in crime to the same extent as men. 妇女参与犯罪的程度不如男人。
- 2) **on the rocks** (Para. 3): *informal* a relationship or business that is on the rocks is having a lot of problems and is likely to fail soon 【非正式】(关系) 濒临破裂; (企业) 濒临破产
e.g. I'm afraid Tim's marriage is on the rocks. 蒂姆的婚姻恐怕是濒临破裂了。
- 3) **get out of bed on the wrong side** (Para. 3): *BrE* 【英】, **get up on the wrong side of the bed** *AmE* 【美】 to feel slightly angry or annoyed for no particular reason (无缘由地) 感觉不对劲, 心情不好
e.g. He must have got out of bed on the wrong side today, because he has shouted at everybody in the office. 他今天准是情绪不佳, 办公室里的每一个人他都训斥了。
- 4) **burst into flames/flame** (Para. 6): to suddenly start to burn very strongly 突然起火, 猛烈燃烧起来
e.g. Their cars crashed and burst into flames. 他们的汽车撞车后猛烈燃烧了起来。
- 5) **lay down** (Para. 7): to officially state something or say that rules, principles, etc. must be obeyed (正式或坚决地) 阐述, 声明, 规定
e.g. He had already clearly laid down his view in his opening speech. 他在开场白里已经明确阐述了自己的观点。
- 6) **turned up one's nose at something** (Para. 10): *informal* to refuse to accept something because you do not think it is good enough for you 【非正式】瞧不起(某事物), (对某事物) 嗤之以鼻
e.g. My children turn their noses up at home cooking. 我的孩子都看不上家里做的饭菜。
- 7) **come into its own** (Para. 13): to become very good, useful, or important in a particular situation (在某一特殊情况下) 显示出用处或重要性, 显出本色
e.g. On icy roads, a four-wheel drive vehicle really comes into its own. 在结冰的路面上, 四轮驱动车尽显本色。
- 8) **sit up** (Para. 18): to suddenly start paying attention to someone, because he/she has done something surprising or impressive 突然关注(注意)起(某人)来
e.g. If Maria succeeded, then everyone would sit up and take notice. 如果玛丽亚成功了, 大家马上就会注意起她来。
- 9) **talk sense** (Para. 21): *spoken* to say things that are reasonable or sensible—often used when you think someone has just said something silly 【口】说话要讲道理, 别胡说
e.g. Talk sense! There's no way we can afford a new car! 说话要有脑子! 我们哪里买得起新车!

3. Study of Key Words and Expressions (词汇学习点拨)

- 1) **Word Choice (词语辨析): conversation/chat/gossip**
conversation: an informal talk in which people exchange news, feelings and thoughts (非正式的) 谈话, 交谈, 会话。It's impossible to carry on a conversation with all this noise in the background. 在这么喧闹的环境中进行谈话是不可能的。
chat: especially *BrE*, an informal friendly conversation 【尤英】(轻松愉悦的、友好的) 闲谈, 聊天。She was enjoying their friendly little chat. 她很喜欢他们那种友好的闲聊。
gossip: a conversation in which you exchange information with someone about other people's behaviors and lives, often including remarks that are unkind or untrue 说闲话, 说长道短。The whole town was gossiping about them. 全镇的人都在议论他们。
- 2) **Word Choice (词语辨析): intricate/complex/complicated**

intricate: hard to follow or understand because full of puzzling parts, details or relationships 错综复杂的, 盘根错节的, 复杂精细的。事物各部分互相交错、互相影响而令人迷惑, 难以理解或掌握。*The intricate computer requires a skilled operator.* 这台复杂精密的电脑需要熟练的操作人员。

complex: consisting of two or more related parts; not simple 由部件组成的, 组合的, 复杂的, 难懂的。指某事物由许多不同的部分组成, 他们既相互联系, 又相互影响, 因此需要深入研究或具备专门知识才能认识、掌握或处理。*His political ideas were too complex to get support from ordinary people.* 他的政治主张太深奥, 不能取得普通老百姓的支持。

complicated: made up of parts intricately involved; hard to untangle, solve, understand, analyze, etc. 结构复杂的, 难懂的, 难解的。强调因某一事物的复杂性而难以理解或处理。*Don't ask me such complicated questions.* 请不要问我这么复杂的问题。

简言之, **intricate** 强调复杂而精致; **complex** 通常指由不同部分和过程构成, 因而复杂且难懂; 而 **complicated** 则更强调理解和处理上的难度。

4. Sentences to Be Memorized (靓句背诵)

- 1) The fact that their marriages may be on the rocks, or that their love affairs have broken or even that they got out of bed on the wrong side is simply not a concern. (Para. 3)
他们之中也许有人面临婚姻破裂, 或恋爱失败, 或碰到别的什么不顺心的事儿, 但这些都没关系。
- 2) They are like the musketeers of Dumas who, although they lived side by side with each other, did not delve into each other's lives or the recesses of their thoughts and feelings. (Para. 3)
他们就像大仲马笔下的三个火枪手一样, 虽然朝夕相处, 却从不打探彼此的私事, 也不去揣摩别人内心的秘密。
- 3) It was not something that was pressing on her mind. (Para. 4)
那也不是什么非说不可的要紧话。
- 4) The glow of the conversation burst into flames. (Para. 6)
闲聊立刻热烈起来。
- 5) Who was right, who was wrong, did not matter. The conversation was on wings. (Para. 8)
孰是孰非, 都没有关系。聊天热火朝天地进行着。
- 6) They are cattle in the fields, but we sit down to beef (*boeuf*). (Para. 9)
在地里放养的叫牛, 餐桌上的叫牛肉 (来自法语 *boeuf*)。
- 7) We ought to think ourselves back into the shoes of the Saxon peasant. (Para. 11)
我们应设身处地为当时的撒克逊农民想一想。
- 8) There must have been a great deal of cultural humiliation felt by the English. (Para. 11)
英国人一定在文化上感到了莫大的羞辱。
- 9) The conquered in the end conquering the conqueror, English had come royally into its own. (Para. 13)
被征服者征服了征服者, 英语开始名正言顺地为国王所使用。
- 10) Yet there had been something in the remark of the Australian. (Para. 15)
不过, 那个澳大利亚人说的话也有一定的道理。
- 11) I have an unending love affair with dictionaries. (Para. 17)
我一向对词典有着永无止境的喜爱。
- 12) The only difference between her cook and the supreme chef, Brinvilliers, lay in their intentions. (Para. 19)
她(侯爵夫人)家的厨子和总厨师长布兰维利耶之间的唯一差别只不过是用心不一而已。

III Text Analysis (篇章分析)

1. Summary of the Text (文章的概述)

The text is a piece of expository writing, talking about what makes a good conversation. Conversation, as the most sociable of all human activities, does not start with a given topic—nor does it develop with a logical structure, nor does it end with the problems settled. Pub conversation, according to this passage, has a charm of its own. The writer illustrates this point by describing the conversation he had with his friends in a pub the other evening on the topic—“the King’s English,” which was a term of criticism from an Australian. Later in the passage, the writer digresses a great deal, shifting from a general discourse on what makes a good conversation to a number of examples. The writer concludes by saying that talking sense in a conversation ruins it all.

2. Theme of the Text (文章的主题)

The central theme of the text, as stated in the first two paragraphs: Conversation is the most sociable of all human activities; conversation does not really start anywhere, and no one knows where a conversation will go; conversation is not for making a point and there is no winning in conversation.

3. Structure of the Text (文章的段落)

Part I: Paras. 1–2

This part tells the reader what is a conversation and what are the characteristics of a real conversation.

Part II: Paras. 3–5

The focus of this part is pub talk, which has a charm of its own. Para. 5, a short transition paragraph, introduces the focal subject of the conversation—“the King’s English” as a term of criticism.

Part III: Paras. 6–17

This part shifts from a general discourse on what makes a good conversation to a series of instances.

Part IV: Paras. 18–21

This part summarizes the whole passage—talking sense ruins all conversations.

4. Text Appreciation (文章的赏析)

1) Writing Style (写作风格)

Loose organization is the most dominant characteristic of this article. It is intentionally written in a conversational style to illustrate the theme of this article, that is, what makes a good conversation. The characteristics of a real conversation are well embodied in this article. It does not really start anywhere, and nobody knows when and where it will end, it just digresses here and there, rambling around touching upon many subjects. In addition to this, this article employs a large number of rhetorical devices, such as simile and metaphor, etc. The language in the article is informal, colloquial, and idiomatic, coinciding with the characteristics of a good conversation.

2) Writing Skills (写作手法)

The article is a piece of exposition, or, an expository writing. The purpose of such a piece of writing is to put forth, to expound, to inform or to explain something. The writer has successfully achieved this, explaining what makes a good conversation in the article.

The loose structure is used deliberately by the author of this article to suit his theme of what makes a good

conversation. The use of the loose structure says a lot about what makes a good conversation. So the structure is something impressive about the article, and the use of conversational language also adds to the convincing power of the article. Besides, the use of a large number of rhetorical devices, coupled with copious literary and historical allusions enhances the vividness and humor of the writing.

3) Figures of Speech (修辞手法)

Many similes and metaphors are used in the article. Here are some examples:

simile:

- ① They are like the musketeers of Dumas who, although they lived side by side with each other, did not delve into each other's lives. (Para. 3)
- ② The Elizabethans blew on it as on a dandelion clock, and its seeds multiplied, and floated to the ends of the earth. (Para. 14)

metaphor:

- ① The charm of conversation is that it does not really start from anywhere, and no one has any idea where it will go as it meanders or leaps and sparkles or just glows. (Para. 2)
- ② The glow of the conversation burst into flames. (Para. 6)
- ③ The conversation was on wings. (Para. 8)
- ④ I have an unending love affair with dictionaries. (Para. 17)
- ⑤ The King's English slips and slides in conversation. (Para. 18)
- ⑥ When E. M. Forster writes of "the sinister corridor of our age," we sit up at the vividness of the phrase, the force and even terror in the image. (Para. 18)
- ⑦ Otherwise one will bind the conversation... (Para. 20)

IV Detailed Study of the Text (课文注释)

1. (Title) Pub Talk and the King's English: On the surface, "pub talk" and "the King's English" are irrelevant; however, the writer successfully arouses the reader's interest by juxtaposing the two. In this article, the writer uses the topic of the King's English in a pub talk to illustrate what a good conversation is.
2. (Para. 2) The charm of conversation is that it does not really start from anywhere, and no one has any idea where it will go as it meanders or leaps and sparkles or just glows.: What is beautiful about a conversation is that it starts naturally, it does not need anything specific or special to get started. And once the conversation gets started, no one knows where it will go and when it will end. Here the conversation is compared to a stream that meanders and leaps and is also compared to a fire that glows and sparkles. 此处作者使用的修辞手法是混合隐喻, 将谈话同时比作小溪和火花。
3. (Para. 2) The enemy of good conversation is the person who has "something to say": Good conversation will be spoiled, if people think they have a lot of important things to say.
4. (Para. 2) Conversation is not for making a point.: To make known your viewpoints and opinions in order that others would accept them is not the purpose of having a conversation.
5. (Para. 2) In fact, the best conversationalists are those who are prepared to lose.: Those who are not eager to get the upper hand in a conversation are good with conversations.
6. (Para. 3) They are like the musketeers of Dumas who, although they lived side by side with each other, did not delve into each other's lives or the recesses of their thoughts and feelings.: The three musketeers are

characters from the novel of *The Three Musketeers* by Dumas. They are close friends, but they are not nosy about each other's private lives, nor do they probe into the inmost thoughts and feelings of their companions.

7. (Para. 4) **It was on such an occasion the other evening...was a focus.**: One evening a few days ago, they had a conversation and the conversation went on aimlessly, without any specific focus; they talked about ordinary and everyday stuff, also touched upon the planet Jupiter. They were happy with such a conversation and didn't think that it was necessary to have a focus. Then all of a sudden, the seemingly magical process (of transmuting ordinary materials into something of true merit) took place and they had a focus in their conversation. 作者再次使用隐喻, 将炼金术比作聊天中突然出现的奇迹。
8. (Para. 6) **The glow of the conversation burst into flames.**: A metaphor. Conversation is being compared to a fire. All of a sudden the glow became flames, meaning the conversation suddenly became lively. 隐喻, 将谈话比作火焰, 说明其热烈程度。
9. (Para. 6) **...and of course the promise, made in all such conversation, that we would look it up on the morning.**: As what would happen in all such conversation, when there was a question that was unsettled, someone promised to search for the answer in reference books the next morning and settle the question.
10. (Para. 8) **Look at the language barrier between the Saxon churls and their Norman conquerors.**: The Norman rulers spoke French while the conquered Saxon peasants spoke English, hence they had difficulty communicating with each other.
11. (Para. 8) **The conversation was on wings.**: In this sentence, conversation is compared to a bird flying high. The conversation soon became spirited and exciting. 隐喻, 再次说明谈话的热烈程度。作者反复使用此修辞手法, 但每一次的喻体均不同, 形象且生动, 由此可见作者驾驭语言的非凡能力。
12. (Para. 9) **It is a pig in its sty; it is pork (*porc*) on the table.**: Here "pig" is an Anglo-Saxon word while "pork" is actually a French word, coming from "porc." When the animal is in the sty, it is called a pig; when its meat is served on the table it is called pork. The choice of different words with different origins indicates the fact the Anglo-Saxons were the oppressed, while the French were the oppressors, the ruling class.
13. (Para. 9) **Even if our menus were not written in French out of snobbery, the English we used in them would still be Norman English.**: Menus in some restaurants were written in French. This was because some people were snobbish, they thought that French food was the best in the world. Even if they wrote their menus in English, the English they used would still be Norman English.
Norman English: also called the Anglo-Norman language. The Norman invasion started the Anglo-Norman period in England. The Anglo-Norman language was mostly spoken by nobles at the time. However, many words of the contemporary English language reflect this heritage, particularly when it comes to food, administration, military vocabulary, law and religion.
14. (Para. 9) **What all this tells us is of a deep class rift in the culture of England after the Norman Conquest.**: After the Norman Conquest, the Norman rulers spoke French while the Anglo-Saxons spoke their own language. The very fact indicated that the gap between the conquerors and the conquered was widening, hence the widening of the class gap in the culture of England.
15. (Para. 10) **The Saxon peasants who tilled the land and reared the animals could not afford the meat, which went to Norman tables.**: The Anglo-Saxon peasants were the conquered. They were oppressed and exploited. They did all the farming and toiled all the year round, but they still could not afford to buy the meat the Norman rulers consumed.
16. (Para. 10) **...the Norman lords of course turned up their noses at it.**: Naturally the Norman rulers refused to eat the cheap rabbit meat, because they thought it's beneath them. It would lower their social position if

they ate the cheap rabbit meat eaten by the poor Saxon peasants.

17. (Para. 11) As we listen today to the arguments about bilingual education, we ought to think ourselves back into the shoes of the Saxon peasant.: The way we understand the pros and cons of bilingual education today is certainly different from how the Saxon peasant understood the use of two languages (English and French) in England. If we did not think as if we were in their position, if we did not use their perspective, we would never understand how they felt about the use of two languages at the same time.
18. (Para. 11) The new ruling class had built a cultural barrier against him by building their French against his own language.: After the Norman Invasion, the Normans became the rulers of England, and the language they used was French rather than English. Because of this, they made it difficult for the conquered to be assimilated into the culture of the rulers.
19. (Para. 11) There must have been a great deal of cultural humiliation felt by the English...: In their homeland, the very existence of two languages and two cultures, with the ruling class speaking French and they themselves speaking English, was a lot of humiliation to the English people.
20. (Para. 11) "The King's English"—if the term had existed then—had become French.: The term of "the King's English" hadn't been coined and did not exist at that time. If so, it would have been French, because the King then spoke French rather than English.
21. (Para. 11) And here in America now, 900 years later, we are still the heirs to it.: Hereward the Wake was an 11th-century leader of local resistance to the Norman Conquest. The article "Pub Talk and the King's English" was published in *Washington Post* in 1979, so the time span is about 900 years. "We are still the heirs to it" very likely means 900 years later, the United States is experiencing a similar situation. English is the national language, though not the official language at the national level, but it is the official language of at least 28 states. This makes it difficult for people speaking other languages (for example, many people in some states speak Spanish) to live their daily life in the country and these people may feel the same cultural humiliation as the English had felt 900 years before.
22. (Para. 12) "thou clipst the King's English.": "thou clipst" is Middle English, "thou" means "you," while in modern English "clip" is used instead of "clipst." 中古英语, 意为 "你将标准英语简化了".
23. (Para. 12) Is the phrase in Shakespeare? That would be the confirmation that it was in general use.: Is the phrase "the King's English" found in the works written by Shakespeare? If it were the case, it would prove that the term "the King's English" was used then by many people.
24. (Para. 12) He uses it once, when Mistress Quickly in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" says of her master coming home in a rage, "...here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the King's English," and it rings true.:
 - 1) Mistress Quickly: a character in Shakespeare's play "The Merry Wives of Windsor," she is the servant to Doctor Caius.
 - 2) "...here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the King's English": God, who is famous for his patience, will not be patient with her master this time, and at the same time, there is going to be plenty of misuse of the King's English.
 - 3) ...and it rings true.: If something someone has said or written rings true, it seems to be true. Here, it means that Mistress Quickly's statement seems to be true.
25. (Para. 13) After five centuries of growth, of tussling with the French of the Normans and the Angevins and the Plantagenets and at last absorbing it, the conquered in the end conquering the conqueror...:

历经五个世纪的发展成长, 先后与诺曼人、安茹王朝以及金雀花王朝的法语奋力抗争后, 最终英