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An Integrated English Course Book 3

Unit 14

Text I Father Forgets



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Lead-in Questions

- 1. What kind of father do you have?
- 2. How do you think a father should treat his son or a mother, her daughter?



Structural Analysis

1. What is the main idea of the text?

This narration is a confession made by a harsh father. From the early morning when the boy rose, washed and had breakfast, to the late afternoon when the boy came back from school, to the night when the son kissed him goodnight, and finally, to the moment when his son was soundly asleep, the father records his deep regrets and self-examination.



Structural Analysis

2. Division

- Introduction (Paragraph 1) --- an affectionate father filled with remorse comes to his son who is in sound asleep and is ready to make a confession.
- Development (Paragraphs 2-8) --- the father recalls his harsh and inappropriate behaviors towards his son.
- Ending (Paragraphs 9-15) --- the father has made a resolution to be a real daddy.



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Paragraph Analysis

- 1. Introduction (Paragraph 1)
- Q2: Why was the father filled with remorse?

A2: Open for discussion.



Paragraph Analysis

- 2. Development (Paragraphs 2-8)
- Q1: what were the things that the father found fault with?

A1: The father found fault with almost everything the boy did. Even though some of the things his son did were perfectly all right for a child, he would reprimand the son.



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Paragraph Analysis

- 2. Development (Paragraphs 2-8)
- Q2: How would you describe the father?

A2: This is a father who is at times so harsh that even if the son has done nothing wrong a whip is cracked on his back.



Paragraph Analysis

- 2. Development (Paragraphs 2-8)
- Q3: what made the father repent?

A3: Though the father was cross and unreasonably fussy about trivialities, the son didn't bear grudges. Instead, he showed his deep affection toward his father. This awakened his father, made him feel ashamed and led him to his introspection.



Paragraph Analysis

- 2. Development (Paragraphs 2-8)
- Q4: What diction helps create the image of a harsh father?

A4: The author uses words like “frowned”, “spied”, “humiliated”, “impatient” and “snapped” to show how cross and harsh the father is.



Paragraph Analysis

- 3. Ending (Paragraphs 9-15)
- Q1: What rhetorical devices are used in Paragraph 9?

A1: The author starts Paragraph 9 with a rhetorical question, which suggests the father's reflection on his behavior. Then he uses "The habit of complaining, of finding fault, of reprimanding..." to emphasize his regrets for his harshness. He also uses irony: "all these were my rewards to you for being a boy" to show his regret.



Paragraph Analysis

- 3. Ending (Paragraph 9-15)
- Q2: Why is the father so cross to his son?

A2: He was not satisfied with whatever the child did because he had expected too much from his son and always judged him by the standard for an adult.



Paragraph Analysis

- 3. Ending (Paragraph 9-15)
- Q3: What does the father resolve to do?

A3: He has made a resolution to be a real daddy and to treat the son as a little boy.



Language Work

(Paragraph 1)

- 1) crumple
- v. to (cause to) become wrinkled; to fall apart; to collapse.
- E.g. The side of the car had crumpled where it had been hit.
- The Nazi regime finally crumpled.



(Paragraph 1)

1) crumple

Translate:

别坐在那件衬衫上——你会把它弄皱的。

Don't sit on that shirt---- you'll crumple it.

汽车前部撞在墙上，车头撞瘪了。

The front of the car crumpled as it crashed into the wall.



(Paragraph 1)

- 2) stifling
- a. very hot or stuffy almost to the point of being suffocating; causing a feeling of stultification, repression, or suffocation.
- E.g. She can hardly breathe in this stifling hot weather.
- The scholarly correctness of our age can be stifling.

我们这个时代学者的正确性令人感到窒息。



(Paragraph 1)

- stifle
- v. to make or become unable to breathe properly because of heat or a lack of fresh air.
- E.g. The gas stifled them. 煤气令他们窒息。
- to prevent from happening or developing.
- E.g. The government stifled all opposition.
- 政府压制了所有的反对意见。



(Paragraph 1)

- 3) remorse
- n. a strong feeling of guilt and regret about sth. one has done. 悔恨，自责。
- E.g. The man showed no remorse for his crime.
- Remorse preyed upon her mind when she heard the death of her ex-husband.



(Paragraph 1)

- 3) remorse
- Translate:

他打了孩子后感到悔恨不已。

He was filled with remorse after beating the child.



(Paragraphs 2-8)

1) call out

- ----to order someone to come and help. 使...出动；召集（某人来帮忙）。
- E.g. The army was called out to help the police clear the streets.
军队出动协助警察把街道清场。
- ----to order someone to stop work. 给...下令罢工。
- E.g. The union immediately called the men out on strike.
工会立刻下令工人罢工。



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 2) gulp
- vt. to swallow food or drink quickly. 大口吞下，大口喝。
- E.g. She gulped down her coffee and rushed out.
她大口喝完咖啡后跑了出去。
- vi. to make a sudden swallowing movement as if you are surprised or nervous. 倒吸气。



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 3) start off
- ----to have your first job. 做第一份工作。
- E.g. They started off as dancers.
他们开始时是当舞蹈演员的。
- ----to do the first stage of an activity. 开始（活动）。
- E.g. I always start off the first lesson by discussing the students' aims.
我上第一课总是先讨论学生要达到的目标。²¹



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(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 3) start off

- Translate:

比尔的第一份工作是从事市场营销。

Bill started off in marketing.



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 4) make for
- ----to move towards sth. 朝...前进; 冲向。
- E.g. He made for the door.
- ---to result in sth.
- E.g. The large print makes for easy reading.
用大字体印刷方便阅读。



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 5) snap v.
- ----to speak abruptly or sharply. 厉声说；急促地说。
- E.g. “You are late again!” he snapped at the boy.
- ----to close the jaw quickly; to bite. (动物) 咬。
- E.g. The big dog snapped at her ankles.
- ----to break suddenly off or in two. 突然折断。
- E.g. A branch snapped off the tree in the wind.



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 5) snap v.

- Translate:

我把棍子折成两截。

I snapped the stick in half.



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 6) tempestuous a.
- ----of, relating to, resembling a tempest; stormy. 暴风雨的；狂暴的。
- ----(of emotions) very strong and passionate. 激烈的；剧烈的。
- E.g. For decades, the Hollywood couple's tempestuous relationship made the headlines.
- Word derivation: tempestuously ad., tempestuousness n.



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 7) sickening
- a. causing or liable to cause a feeling of disgust or nausea.
- E.g. a sickening stench of blood
- 令人作呕的血腥味
- The child hit the ground with a sickening thud.
- 这个孩子重重地摔在地上, 让人吓了一跳。



(Paragraphs 2-8)

- sicken v.
- ----to (make sb.) feel disgusted or appalled. 使作呕；使震惊。
- E.g. We sickened at the thought of having to beg for peace.
- Cruelty sickened everyone present.



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(Paragraphs 2-8)

- 7) sickening

- Translate:

他们的虚情假意令我恶心。

Their hypocrisy sickened me.



(Paragraphs 9–15)

- 1) reprimand
- v. to speak angrily or seriously (to sb. who is thought to have done sth. wrong). 申斥; 训斥。
- E.g. Little Harry was reprimanded by the headmistress for playing truant.
- Her attempts to reprimand him were quickly shouted down.
- Words or phrases of similar meaning in this text: scold, take sb. to task, find fault, etc.



(Paragraphs 9—15)

- 2) atonement
- n. repayment or reparation for an injury or wrong.
赎罪；补过。
- E.g. True guilt is characterized by a readiness to make atonement for having done wrong.
- atone
- v. to make amends or reparation for an injury or wrong.



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(Paragraphs 9—15)

- 3) resolve
- n. a strong decision or determination.
- E.g. The argument increased her resolve to break up with him.



(Paragraphs 9—15)

- 3) resolve

- Translate:

他下定决心要考虑得更周全一些。

He made a firm resolve to be more considerate.



(Paragraphs 9–15)

- 3) resolve
- v. to make a decision formally or with determination; to deal with a problem.
- E.g. After a day of argument we resolved on/against visiting the frontier.
- We must find a way of resolving these difficulties.



(Paragraphs 9—15)

- 4) weary
- a. very tired, especially after working hard for a long time.
- Collocation: be/get/grow weary of
- E.g. You must be weary after the long, bumpy flight.
- Rose had gone out with the same people to the same clubs for years and she had grown weary of it.



(Paragraphs 9–15)

- 4) weary
- v. to (cause to) be tired or bored; to lose interest in sth.
- E.g. Children weary me with their constant inquiries and demands.
- The children never seem to weary of asking questions.



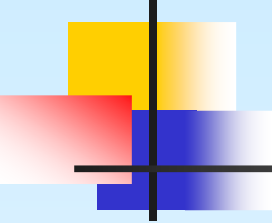
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VI. Rhetorical Device

The story is vivid by virtue of massive details. One of the unique features of the arrangement of detail is, among others, the juxtaposition of two adjectives with similar meanings or simply of two synonyms. For instance, we can find “ a hot, stifling wave of remorse” Paragraph 1 and “a stupid, silly logic” in Paragraph 4.

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The role the underlined parts in the previous sentence play is special, for it helps to build up progressive intensity for emphasis. The juxtaposition of “hot, stifling” is intended to stress how deep and bitter his remorse is and the juxtaposition of “stupid, silly” is employed to show how strange and absurd his logic is, But it should be pointed out that if you do not use this technique with sufficient skill you are apt to walk into a trap of redundancy.



Text II Letter to His Son

Useful words and expressions

- complaisance n. 彬彬有礼；殷勤；柔顺
- tedious a. 单调乏味的；沉闷的
- egotism n. 自我中心，自尊自大
- infallibly ad. 绝对无误地
- clamor n./v. 喧闹；叫嚷；大声的要求
- cant n./v. 伪善之言；黑话；隐语；



- insipid a. 没有味道的；平淡的
- vanity n. 空虚
- gallantry n. 勇敢
- gross a. 总的；毛重的
- antipathy n. 憎恶；反感
- genteelly ad. 有教养地；文雅地
- have an aversion to 对...反感
- grudge v. 不给予



II. Questions for Discussion

- 1. Why is it believed that “Do as you would be done by” is the surest method of the art of pleasing ?
- 2. Why are you supposed to banish the egotism out of your conversation?
- 3. Why should you never speak with this silly preamble: “I will tell you an excellent thing” or “I will tell you the best thing in the world”?



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II. Questions for Discussion

- 4. What is the object that women can not avoid liking to be flattered upon?
- 5. Why are little attentions necessary n dealing with others?



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Thanks for your
participation!

