



Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

Several questions to think about:

▲ type of writing

▲ sections of the text

drought flood hurricane

Natural Disasters

earthquake

tornado

typhoon

sandstorm

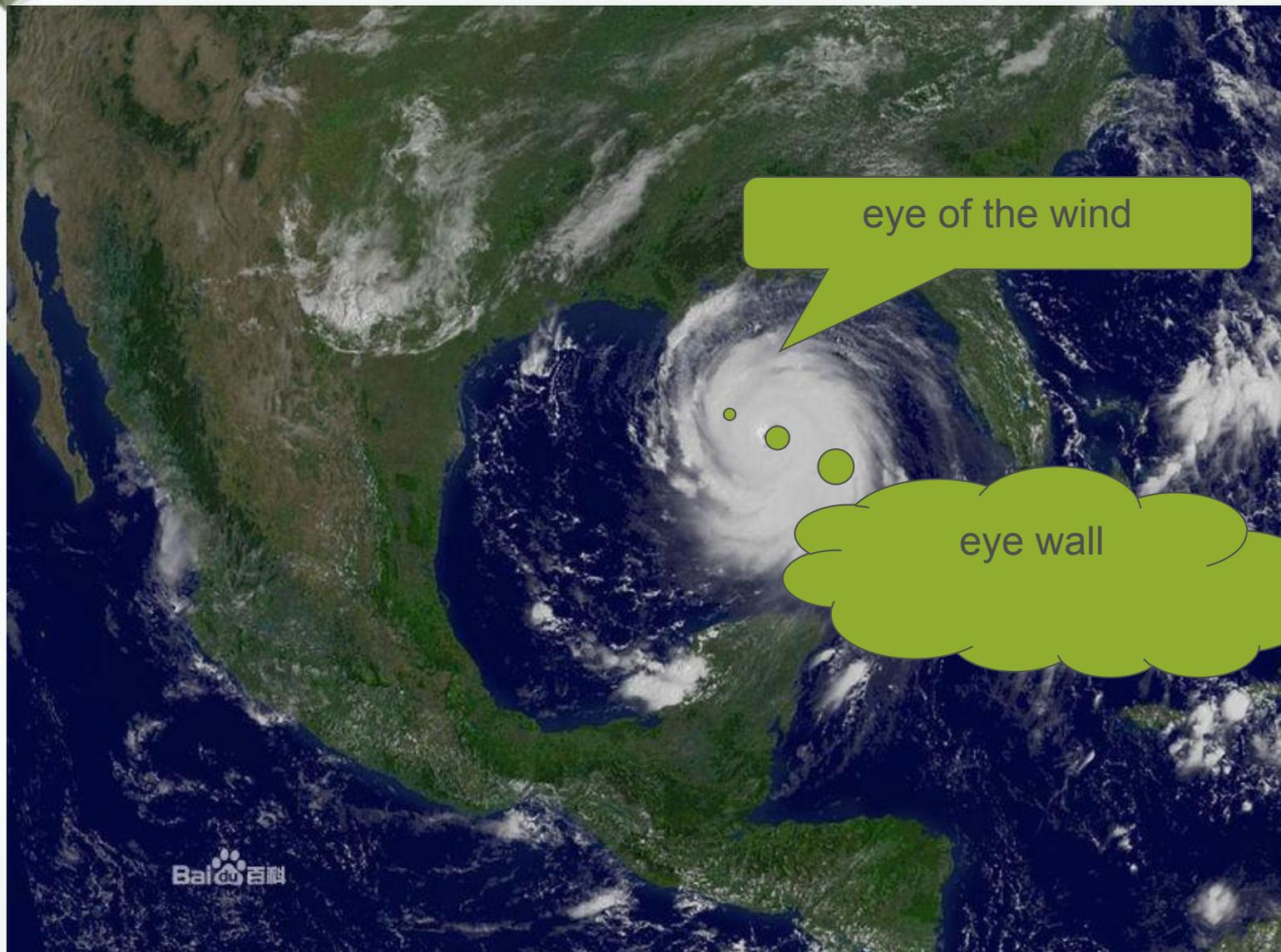
snowstorm

volcanic eruption

tsunami

snowslide

landslide



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- ◆ A **storm** is named when it reaches **tropical storm** strength with winds of 39 mph, and becomes a **hurricane** or typhoon when its wind speed reaches 75 mph.



39 m.p.h



75 m.p.h.

Hurricane Typhoon Tornado

- ◆ **Hurricane** (the North Atlantic Ocean):
- ◆ An extremely violent tropical storm, attaining speed greater than 75 miles per hour.
- ◆ Use **girls' names** to identify hurricanes in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico since 1953.
- ◆ The names were given in **alphabetical** order.
- ◆ In 1980 a hurricane was given a man's name (Hurricane David)
- ◆ Hurricane season begins June 1 and ends Nov. 30.



- ◆ Typhoon/cyclone:
- ◆ Similar storms occurring over the **West Pacific Ocean and China Seas** are called typhoons. Typhoons are usually given serial numbers as its name.
- ◆ Those over the **Indian Ocean** are called tropical cyclones.



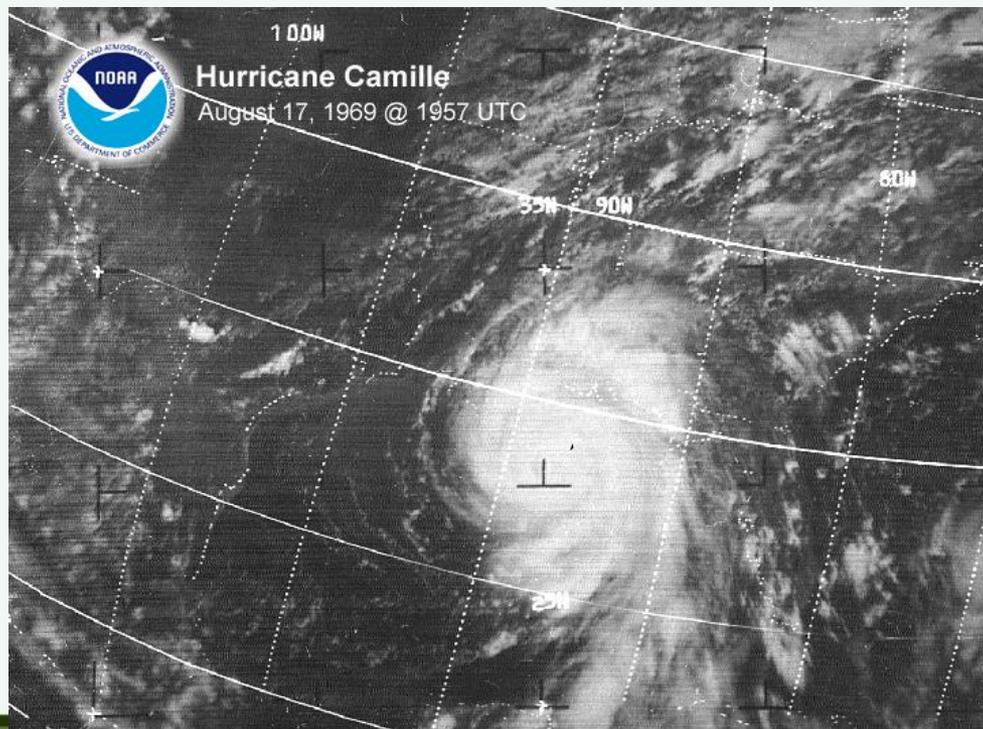
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- ◆ **Tornado:**
- ◆ **a localized and violently destructive windstorm occurring over land characterized by a funnel-shaped cloud extending **toward the ground.****
- ◆ 一般只指开阔”陆地上“形成的”龙卷风“，规模一般比 **hurricane** 小。

Hurricane Camille

- ◆ Hurricane Camille: **The storm lashed Mississippi and Louisiana for two days, Aug.17-18,1969. The death toll was 258 and billions of dollars in damage.**
- ◆ *winds: 190 mph*





◆ town center after Hurricane Camille in August 1969



- ◆ Apartment building in Pass Christian, Mississippi before and after Camille.

Type of Literature

◆ 1. A piece of _____.

- Simply defined, it is the **telling of a story**.
- It is mainly developed in the actual _____ sequence. The writer tells the readers what happens first and what next.
- But it can also start in the middle or at some other point in the action and move backward to the earlier happenings. This is called_____.



extended narration ---

novels

histories

biographies

autobiographies

travelogues

The essentials of narration:



◆ – **setting (time, place)**

◆ – **character**

protagonist (hero) --- antagonist (enemy)

◆ – **conflicts**

internal & external

◆ – **climax**

◆ – **denouement**





- people --- people
- people --- nature
- people --- society
- people --- themselves

Atmosphere

- ◆ The general mood or feeling established in a piece of literature.
- ◆ Atmosphere is created through **word choice** and **pacing**.



- ◆ Today, look at the blue sky, hear the grass growing beneath your feet, inhale the scent of spring, let the fruits of the earth linger on your tongue, reach out and embrace those you love.



- ◆ **Room 124 was spiteful. Full of a baby's venom. The women in the house knew it and so did the children. Each one fled at once. Within two months, in the dead of winter, leaving her grandma and their little sister all by themselves in the gray and white house on Bluestone Road.**



- ◆ **A moment later, the hurricane, in one mighty swipe, lifted the entire roof off the house and skimmed it 40 feet through the air. The bottom steps of the staircase broke apart. One wall began crumbling on the marooned group.**

Point of View

a person who is narrating the story

- ◆ **First person:** the narrator uses "I" to tell the action, and is involved in the story.
- ◆ **Third person:** the story is told from a perspective outside the story. The characters are referred to by name, or as he, she or they.



- ◆ What's the theme (the idea / purpose behind the story) of the story?

Text Structure

- Part I (para. 1~6)
 - Introduction --- setting of the story
- Part II (para. 7~27)
 - development & climax ---- struggle against hurricane
- Part III (para. 28~39)
 - conclusion --- the scene and relief work after the storm



◆ **face to face**
→ **urgency, danger**



◆ **John Koshak, Jr**

junior

Sr. → senior

***John Rockefeller I / John Rockefeller II / John
Rockefeller III***

N United States





abbreviations of US states

AL	ALABAMA	KY	KENTUCKY	ND	NORTH DAKOTA
AK	ALASKA	LA	LOUISIANA	OH	OHIO
AZ	ARIZONA	ME	MAINE	OK	OKLAHOMA
AR	ARKANSAS	MD	MARYLAND	OR	OREGON
CA	CALIFORNIA	MA	MASSACHUSETTS	PA	PENNSYLVANIA
CO	COLORADO	MI	MICHIGAN	RI	RHODE ISLAND
CT	CONNECTICUT	MN	MINNESOTA	SC	SOUTH CAROLINA
DE	DELAWARE	MS	MISSISSIPPI	SD	SOUTH DAKOTA
DC	DISTR. COLUMBIA	MO	MISSOURI	TN	TENNESSEE
FL	FLORIDA	MT	MONTANA	TX	TEXAS
GA	GEORGIA	NE	NEBRASKA	UT	UTAH
HI	HAWAII	NV	NEVADA	VT	VERMONT
ID	IDAHO	NH	NEW HAMPSHIRE	VA	VIRGINIA
IL	ILLINOIS	NJ	NEW JERSEY	WA	WASHINGTON
IN	INDIANA	NM	NEW MEXICO	WV	WEST VIRGINIA
IA	IOWA	NY	NEW YORK	WI	WISCONSIN
KS	KANSAS	NC	NORTH CAROLINA	WY	WYOMING

Para. 1

- ◆ **Topic sentence**
- ◆ **How is the paragraph developed?**
facts or reasons
- ◆ **The function of the last sentence.**
introduction of other characters
transitional sentence



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◆ Reasons to stay:

1. A self-employed businessman managing his own company, which is right at home.

implication: How great the loss it would be if the house was destroyed.



◆ Reasons to stay:

2. His present house was in a better condition than his former house.



◆ ... and no hurricane has ever
bothered it.



cause any damage

Personification



◆ We can **batten down** and **ride it out**.

batten down the hatches

◆ When you're coming down with flu all you can do is batten down the hatches and wait for it to pass.

ride (out) the storm

the house in a hurricane-----a ship fighting a storm at sea.

◆ We can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage.

What preparations did they make?
What for?

◆ **methodically**

→ **in a systematic and orderly manner.**

Filled bathtubs and pails—for **water**

Checked out batteries and flashlights—for **lights**

Portable radio—for **contact of the outside world**

Generator—for power

Refrigerator—for **food**

n. → v.

- ◆ **Don't baby your child.**
- ◆ **He's always bossing his wife about.**
- ◆ **Thumb through any dictionary, and you will see pages of words followed by definition.**



◆ sit out

I'm feeling rather tired, so I think I'll sit out the next dance.

para.7

- ◆ A description of the
- ◆ wind and rain
- ◆ glass flying from
- ◆ the wind moun
- ◆ the house beg
- ◆ The rain seeming
- ◆ rapidly spreading wa
- ◆ power failure

The first
onslaught of the
hurricane.

overwhelming

- ◆ **If something is overwhelming, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with it.**



para.8

- ◆ A description of the wind (**general**→**particular**)
- ◆ **Sound:**
- ◆ The **roar** of the hurricane now was **overwhelming**;
- ◆ **explosive sound**;
- ◆ **gun-like reports**
- ◆ **Effect**
- ◆ House shook
- ◆ Ceiling fell piece by piece
- ◆ Windows **disintegrated**
- ◆ Water rose



two adjoining doors that have glass panes from top to bottom and they open in the middle.

French doors





◆ **disintegrate/ decay/rot/spoil/ molder/ decompose**



- ◆ **blast**
- ◆ **fling**
- ◆ **shove**

e.g.: Tom seized the glass on the table and flung it at me.

He dragged her out to the door and shoved her into the street.

Real trouble?

- ◆ 23 feet above sea level and 250 yards from the sea
- ◆ water tasted salty

buckets in a fire brigade



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◆ **It's bound to end soon.**

be bound to

You've done so much work that you're bound to pass the exam.

I feel bound to tell you that you are drinking too much.



◆ lack its usual gruffness

It shows the old man's **sincerity and solemn** feeling. In this critical situation the old couple tenderly express their **mutual love**.

- ◆ **Disintegrate** implies the breaking of something into parts or fragments.
- ◆ **Decay** implies gradual, often natural, deterioration from a normal or sound condition.
- ◆ **Rot** refers to the decay of organic, esp. vegetable, matter caused by bacteria, fungi, etc.
- ◆ **Spoil** is the common informal word for the decay of foods.
- ◆ **Molder** suggests a slow, progressive, crumbling decay.
- ◆ **Decompose** suggests the breaking up or separation of something into its component elements. It is also a somewhat euphemistic substitute for rot.



◆ **Fish and visitor spoil three days.**

鱼放三天发臭，客住三天讨嫌。

◆ **Rot in hell!**

◆ **The snail had completely _____ inside its shell.**

◆ **This chemical compound was _____ by heating.**

◆ **The old castles were _____ on the Rhine.**



◆ ferocity of Camille:
the destructive force and power of the hurricane



◆ **Swipe**

◆ **Lift**

◆ **Skim**

→ a strong person lifting something heavy and throwing it through the air

◆ **Break apart**

◆ **crumble**



◆ **The sailboat skimmed the water.**

◆ 帆船掠过水面。

◆ **to skim the coffee**

◆ 撇去咖啡上的浮泡



◆ If one is *marooned*, he is left in a place, which is difficult or impossible to escape from.

e.g.: After years of being *marooned* on the island, Robinson made himself a brave survivor.

para 19~ para 20

◆ the greatest recorded storm ever to hit a populated area in the western hemisphere.

◆ Explain the function of these two paragraphs.

official account → strength, forcefulness

interposition

Interposition (插入)

- ◆ --- the passage which is put between the action to give additional information.



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在飓风中心纵横约70英里的范围内,其风速接近每小时200英里。掀起的浪头高达30英尺。海湾沿岸风过之处,所有东西被一扫而光。19467户人家和709家小商号不是完全被毁,便是遭到严重破坏。高尔夫港一个60万加仑的油罐被狂风刮起,摔到3.5英里以外。三艘大型货轮被刮离泊位,推上岸滩。电线杆和20英寸粗的松树一遇狂风袭击便像连珠炮似的根根断裂。



Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia refers to the formation of a word in imitation of the natural sound associated with the object or action involved .

e.g.:

She banged the door behind her.

The rain pattered all night.

I listened to the rumbling of thunder.





◆ A hurricane party...vantage point.

spectacular vantage point

He laid a friendly hand on my shoulder.

The *Grapes of Wrath*

→ Transferred epithet

Transferred epithet

- ◆ A modifier of certain kinds of word is used for modifying some unrelated words.



◆ **slashing rain**

The enemy was slashed to death.

a slashing attack on the government

Prices were slashed .

The rain slashed against the window.

- 1) cut with long sweeping forceful strokes as with knife or sword**
- 2) attack fiercely in words**
- 3) cut or reduce sth. dramatically**
- 4) (esp. of rain) to come hard down and across**



- ◆ bedroom sanctuary: **the bedroom that was a place of refuge and protection**



- ◆ **Janis understood:**
Janis understood her husband wanted to encourage and comfort her.



◆ We won't let it win:

We won't let the hurricane defeat us, kill us.



self-encouragement, suggesting that they had recovered from their panic and desperation and were ready to fight against the storm – **face to face** with it.



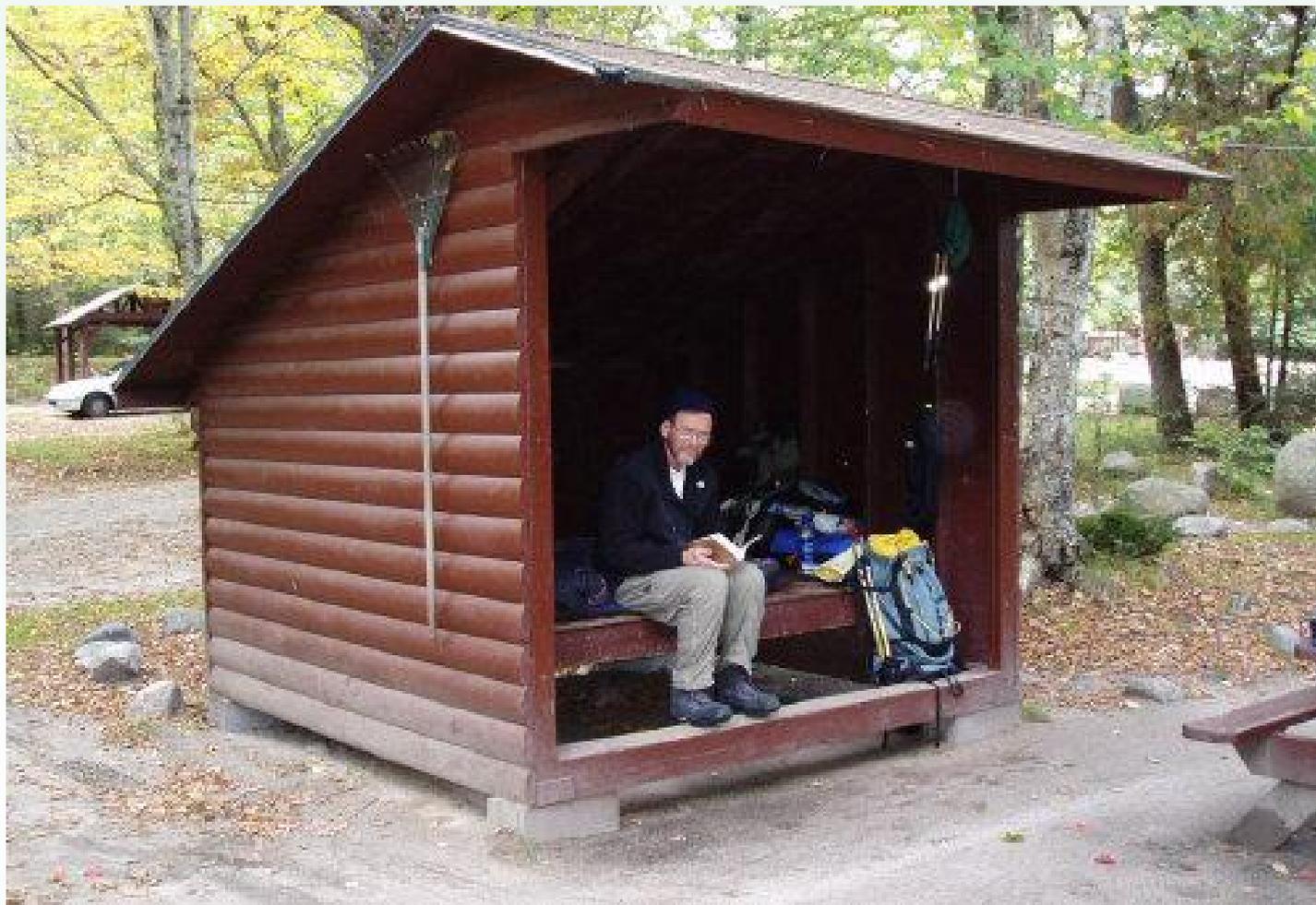
◆ **Make it a lean-to against the wind.**

1) **a building joined to one side of a larger building**

with which it shares one wall

a cottage with a lean-to garage

2) (US) **a shelter or simple building with a roof that slopes in one direction, which is slept in when camping**

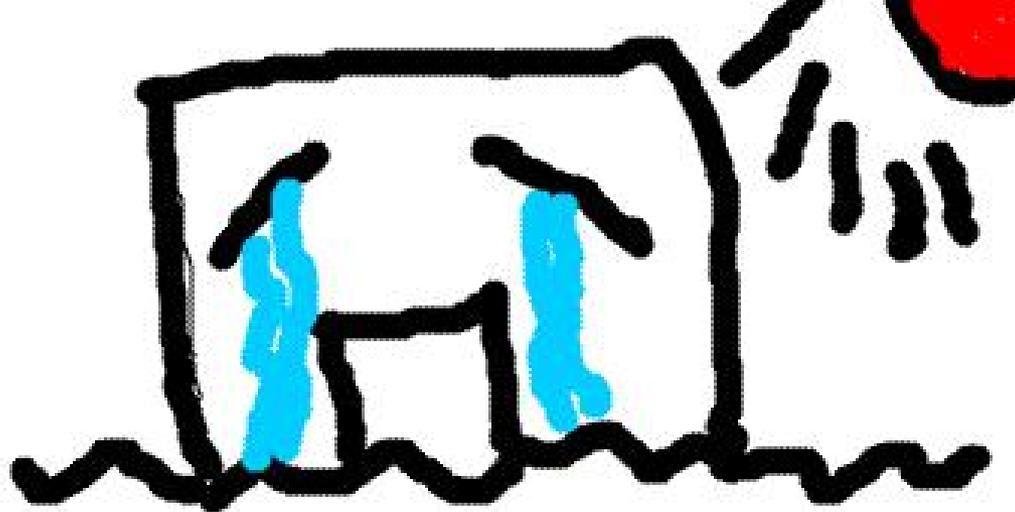




- ◆ Put up the mattress as a protection against the wind.
- ◆ What does the protection exactly look like?

Group Discussion

- ◆ Among the many violent onslaughts the family experienced, what places were used for their shelter?



- ◆ back door (car)
- ◆ back house → on the stairs
- ◆ up the stairs → bedroom
- ◆ TV room

para. 10

para. 12

para. 21

para. 22





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- ◆ confused
- ◆ embarrassed
- ◆ depressed
- ◆ helpless



Para 28~ 38

◆ About the work of relief and reorganization of life.





- ◆ **strewn with...**
- ◆ **festooned**
- ◆ **coiled like black spaghetti**

◆ **A photographer is the cod, which produces a million eggs in order that one may reach matured. (Bernard Shaw)**

摄影师是豆荚，豆荚里蹦出百万个豆子期望其中有一个能成熟。

→ **Literal translation**

◆ 《红楼梦》第28回：

“冯紫英道：你是个可人，你是个多情，你是个刁钻古怪鬼精灵，我说的话你全不信。只叫你去背地里细打听，才知道我疼你不疼。”

You are so exciting and inviting;

You are my Mary Contrary;

Why won't you listen to what I am saying?

**If you don't believe me, make a small
investigation;**

**You will soon find out the true depth of my
admiration.**

----- 霍克斯 译

→ substitution

◆ 《红楼梦》第5回：
“唇绽樱颗兮，榴齿含香。”

**And she reveals,
through parted cherry lips;
Teeth like pomegranate pips.**

----- 霍克斯 译

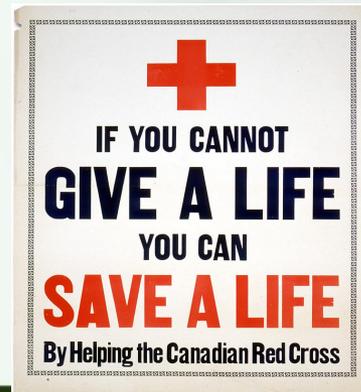
→ **Simile**





- ◆ 未被飓风刮倒的树上像结彩似的挂满被风撕成布条的衣服，吹断的电线像黑色意大利面条一样一圈一圈散落在路面上。

What organizations came to the aid of the devastated place?





◆ before dawn.../ by 10 a.m.

→ how rapidly and efficiently the rehabilitation/relief work was carried out.



◆ **stream**

大批难民涌入邻国。

Refugees streamed into the neighboring countries.

Students are streaming out from the teaching building.

rake its way



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- ◆ **Metaphor.**
- ◆ **Para. 19: ... devastated everything in its swath**
→ **To attack and devastate as it moved along.**



- ◆ break up: **disperse**
- ◆ **break away from**
- ◆ **break down**
- ◆ **break off**
- ◆ **break out**
- ◆ **break through**



- ◆ Seabees
- ◆ **Construction Battalions of the Civil Engineer Corps of the United States Navy** 美国海军工程队



- ◆ The children appeared...power of the hurricane:
- ◆ ---- **Although the children were still frightened** by the force and power of the hurricane which they could not understand, it seemed their **minds** had not suffered from their experience.



◆ the blues: a depressed, unhappy feeling

blue blood

blue film

blue stocking

out of the blue



...
Losing him is **blue** like I've never know;
Missing him is **dark grey** all alone;
Forgetting him was like trying to know
somebody you never met;
But loving him was **red**;
I'm burning red

...
失去他，是我不曾体验过的忧郁
想念他，是一直伴随我的孤单
忘记他，难似试图了解一个不曾相识的陌生面孔
但爱他，如火焰般点燃了我的心



- ◆ She has been much afflicted **by** this sad news.
- ◆ be afflicted **with** heart diseases

Para.39

◆ **The theme or purpose —**

**human lives are important
and not material possessions**



- ◆ --Grandma Koshak
- ◆ --Pop Koshak
- ◆ --John Koshak
- ◆ --Janis Koshak
- ◆ --Seven children

- ◆ --Charles, a friend
- ◆ --Neighbors
- ◆ --pets

a typical American family
three generations with
friends, neighbors
and pets



Language features

- ◆ the effective use of verbs
- ◆ short elliptical sentences
- ◆ successful achievement of chronological development
- ◆ rhetorical devices



- ◆ **Personification**
- ◆ **Metaphor**
- ◆ **Simile**
- ◆ **Transferred epithet**
- ◆ **Onomatopoeia**