



Welcome!





Unit1 thinking as a novice

the Theme

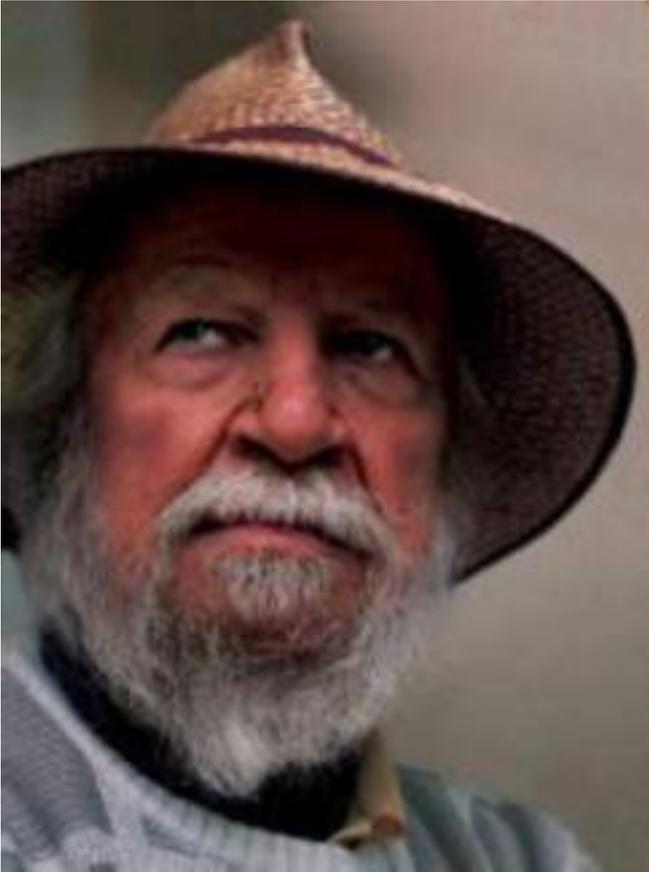
Thinking is not just for professional thinkers like philosophers. It is something all educated people should enjoy doing;

It is considered one of the most precious qualities in young scholars for the healthy mental development.

However, most people do not have this ability or could not think well: according to the author, nine tenths of the people are grade-three thinkers, still less are grade-two thinkers, not to mention grade-one thinkers: they are “few and far between”.



William Golding



Lord of the Flies

intrinsic cruelty of man





Text Organization

- **Part 1 (Para.1-24):** How the subject of thinking was first brought up to the author and his understanding of the nature of “grade-three thinking”.
- **Part 2 (Para. 25-29):** The author’s analysis of the nature of “grade-two thinking”
- **Part 3 (Para. 30-35):** The author’s understanding of the “grade-one thinking” and his desire for it.



General Comprehension

- 1. Who and what first brought up the subject of thinking to the author?**
- 2. How does the author define each grade of thinking?**
- 3. Which grade of thinking does “I” belong to?**



Venus



love and beauty



leopard



nature



Rodin's Thinker



**an image of pure
thought**

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General Comprehension

thinking	Characteristics	examples
grade-three	prejudice, ignorance, hypocrisy, feeling, rather than thought	Mr. Houghton nine tenths of people
grade-two	the detection of contradictions, do not stampede easily...raise a question, but don't set out to find the answer	Ruth
grade-one	raise a question and set out to find it/the truth	few and far between, only in books





I. *Word Study*

anguish n. *fml* (肉体或精神上) 极度的痛苦
in ~ over sth

e.g. She was in anguish over her boyfriend's
breaking up with her.

anguished adj. feeling or expressing anguish 痛苦的

e.g. an ~ heart
~ cries





I. *Word Study*

aspire vi. ~ to/ after sth

n. aspiration ~ for sth

~ to do sth

desire vt. ~ sth

n. ~ for sth

~ to do sth



I. *Word Study*

bitterly adv.

a. 苦涩地, 悲痛地

e.g. He smiled bitterly.

b. 怨恨地

e.g. she complained bitterly.

c. 非常地, 刺骨地, 强烈地

e.g. It was bitterly cold.



I. *Word Study*

bulge v. 鼓起，凸起，膨胀

e.g. Her pocket is bulging with sweets.

n. 暴增，暴涨

e.g. The baby boom created a bulge in school enrollment.



I. *Word Study*

delinquent **adj.** 有违法倾向的，行为不良的，做错事的
n. 行为不良的人 **a juvenile delinquent**

delinquency 违法，失职

e.g. juvenile delinquency

Your ~ led to a big loss to our company.



I. *Word Study*

detest vt. ~ sb./sth.
~ doing sth
~ sb doing sth

detestable adj. 可憎的，可恶的



I. *Word Study*

exalt v. a. raise in rank, character, or status
提升，提拔

e.g. She was exalted to the position of president.

b. praise, glorify, or honor 赞扬，尊崇

c. to excite 使得意 (used in passive voice and participle form)

exaltation 得意洋洋，提拔



I. *Word Study*

heady adj. 迅速作用于感官的，猛烈的，令人兴奋的，醉人的，振奋人心的

e.g. heady liquor

the heady news of triumph

a heady outburst of anger

a heady perfume



I. *Word Study*

hind- (hindquarters): located at or forming the back or rear

e.g. hindquarters

hindlimb (hind legs)

hindmost

hindsight n. 枪的表尺, 后瞄准器; 后见之明, 事后聪明

e.g. I now know with hindsight that I did him a terrible wrong.



I. Word Study

impediment n. ~ to sb/sth

e.g. The main ~ to development is the lack of capital.

impede v. 阻碍, 妨碍



I. Word Study

I was afraid to open the door lest he _____ me.

A. Would follow B. follow C. followed D. was following

He got up early that morning lest he _____ the train.

The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.



I. *Word Study*

remorseless adj. 无同情心的；持续的

remorseful adj. 同情的，怜悯的

悔恨的，自责的，懊悔的

remorse n. 慈悲，怜惜

悔恨，自责



I. *Word Study*

spectacle n. 精彩的表演，奇特的景象

spectacular adj. 壮观的，惊人的，出色的，精彩的



While I was a boy, I came to conclusion that there were ...



draw
reach
arrive to
jump to
come to

a conclusion



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What did they look like in the boy's eyes?

One was a lady wearing nothing but a bath towel. She seemed **frozen in an eternal panic** lest the both towel slip down any further; and since she had no arms, she was in an unfortunate position to pull the towel up again.



be in a position to do: be able to do because you have the ability, money or power

e.g. We're now in a better financial position to deal with our social position.

I'm sorry, but **I'm not in a position** to lend you money.



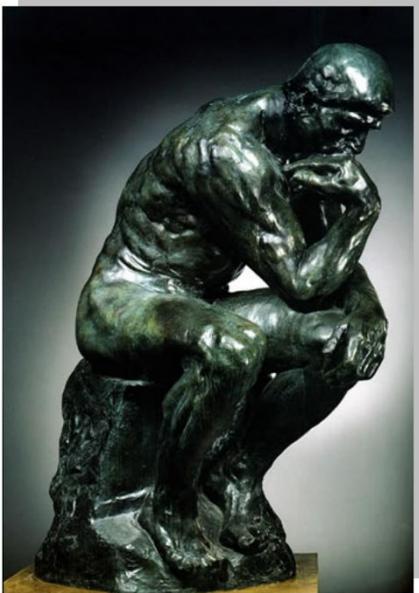
What did they look like in the boy's eyes?



Next to her, crouched the statuette of a leopard, ready to spring down at the top drawer of a filing cabinet.

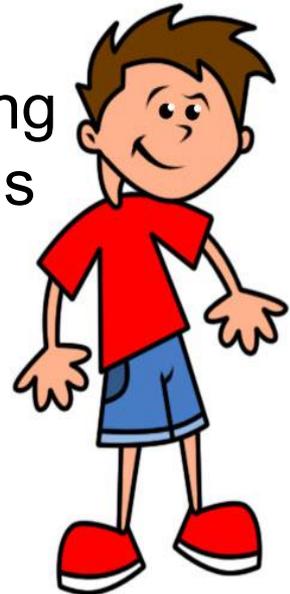
**inverted
structure**

**coherent; track of
the eyesight**



Beyond the leopard was a naked, muscular gentleman, who sat, looking down, with his chin on his fist and his elbow on his knee.

He seemed **utterly miserable.**



grammar school

In Britain, it refers to a school for children over 11 who are academically bright. Today, there are few grammar schools. Most secondary schools are called “comprehensive” and take in all children over 11 whatever their abilities.

In the US, a grammar school used to mean an elementary school, but it is now considered old-fashioned.



As we now say, I was not integrated. I was, if anything, disintegrated.



如果一定要说的话；
恰恰相反

e.g. And the situation is, **if anything**, about to get worse.

I'm not ashamed of her. **If anything**, I'm proud.

in a humorous way

not an obedient boy,
but a trouble maker

sent to the head's
office

destroyed inside

Did the statuettes or thinking make any sense to the boy?

Why was there no possibility of communication?



- He talked about his work **on every occasion**.
- She was invited to the Master's room **on several occasions**.
- **On occasion**, we feel like celebrating and have a party.
- **On one occasion**, he landed in a deserted car park.

总是，不管什么时候

有几次

有时，必要时

曾经，有一次

On one occasion the headmaster leaped to his feet, reached up and put Rodin's masterpiece on the desk before me.

站起身来
rise to one's feet

蹒跚而立
Stagger to one's feet

挣扎着站起来
Struggle to one's feet

jump up
一跃而起

扶某人站起来

help sb to his feet

把某人拉起来

pull sb to his feet

You could hear the wind, trapped in his chest and struggling with all the unnatural impediments. His body would reel with shock and his face go white at the unaccustomed visitation. He would stagger back to his desk and collapse there, useless for the rest of the morning. (Para. 19)

Hyperbole

It is the deliberate use of overstatement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis.

Mr. Houghton was given to high-minded monologues about the good life, sexless and full of duty. (para.20)

be given to

be habitually inclined to do sth.

e.g.

He is much given to blowing his own trumpet.

She was given to hasty decision.

Irony

the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect

In this instance, he seems to me ruled not by thought but by **an invisible and irresistible spring** in his neck. (Para. 20)

Metaphor

It is like a simile, also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike a simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated.



Para.16-22: about Mr. Houghton

Can you give a brief character sketch of Mr. Houghton?

- An obvious alcoholic (para. 16)
- Does not like outdoor life. (para. 16,19)
- Always attracted by girls. (para. 20)
- Does not like the Americans and the French. (para. 21)
- Has contradiction between his high moral tone and his doings. (summary)



It will lecture on disinterested purity while **its** neck is being remorselessly twisted toward a **skirt**. (Para. 23)

Metonymy

In metonymy, an idea is evoked or named by means of term designating some associated notion.

e.g.

Bill Gates is the king of operating systems worldwide.

The pen is mightier than the sword.



I viewed grade-three thinking with **contempt** and mockery. I delighted to **confront** a pious lady who hated the Germans with the proposition that we should love our enemies. (para.24)

contempt

轻视，蔑视，鄙视

e.g.

They show ~ for the values she thinks important.

She looked at him with ~.

confront

face 面临、面对（问题、任务、困难等）

e.g.

She **was confronted with** severe money problems.

oppose 对峙，对质，对抗

e.g.

She had decided to **confront Linda with** the truth.

She claimed that the Bible was **literally inspired**. I **countered** by saying that the Catholics believed in the literal inspiration of Saint Jerome's Vulgate and the two books were different. Argument **flagged**. (Para. 26)

counter

v. respond with an opposing view;
respond with a return attack 反击
adv. in opposition to 与。方向相反，相反地
e.g. Economic trends are running counter
to the forecast.
go/act counter to one's wishes

flag

to decline in interest; to become dull
变得乏味

(热情、精力)衰退、衰减

What was Ruth's ground of argument?

How did I refute Ruth's statement?



I **slid** my arm around her waist and murmured that if we were counting heads, the Buddhists were the boys **for my money**. She fled. The combination of me arm and those countless Buddhists was too much for her. (Para. 27)

for (one's) money

according to one's opinion,
choice, or preference

e.g. For my money, it's not worth the trouble.

Our connected world...



Try to translate these sentences.

1. I wouldn't give him my dog **for love or money**.
2. After years of struggle and development, air transportation is **in the money**.
3. Dick's uncle died and left him **money to burn**.
4. It is a bit expensive, but you get **your money's worth**.
5. to **put money on** outcome of a race

1. 无论如何，不管以任何代价

2. 非常有钱，有利可图

3. 大量的钱

4. 花钱值得

5. 为……打赌



I was irreverent at the best of the times. (para.31)

**having a lack of respect for
certain organizations, beliefs,
customs, etc**

in an ideal situation

at a time

一次，在……时候

at one time

一度，曾经

at times

有时候

at all times

在任何时候，老是

at the time

那时候

at the same time

尽管如此，同时

Exercises on P25

1. He is being investigated for receiving bribes.
2. The government started airdropping food to areas being cut off by the flood.
3. People are much concerned about how the charity money is being used.

4. The exact locations of the laboratories are being kept secret for reasons of security

5. What's the matter with Jim today? I think he's being rather rude, not his usual self.

6. The local public security bureau is being criticized for being soft on white-collar crime.

- 7. The car accident investigator is accused of being one-sided, favoring the offender.**
- 8. The project coordinator complains that almost half of his time is being spent on meetings and reports.**
- 9. His latest novel being adapted for TV has been on the *New York Times* best-seller list for forty-two weeks.**
- 10. The spokesman flatly denied all rumors being circulated at the moment about the president's health.**

- **If only:** used to say that you wish sth was true or that sth had happened
- **Only if:** used to state the only situation in which sth can happen
- **If not:** used to introduce an even stronger alternative to what has just been said
- **What if:** used to ask about sth that could happen in the future, esp. sth bad