

# **The Boy and the Bank Officer**

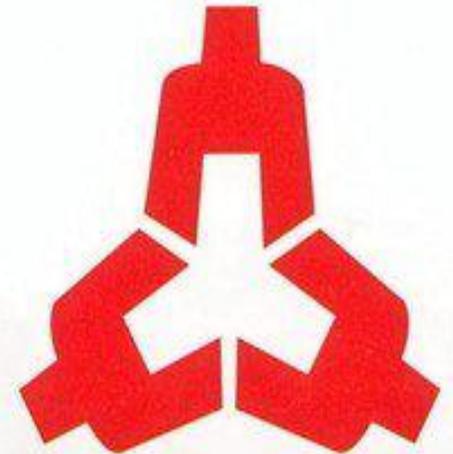
Philip Ross



**We know there are  
a lot of banks  
around us, so how  
many do you know  
and what are they?**



# Logos of Banks



# Talk about the English translation of the following banks name with your partner

中国银行  
中国人民银行  
中国工商银行  
中国农业银行  
中国建设银行  
中国邮政储蓄银行  
中国农业发展银行  
中国光大银行  
中国民生银行  
中国中信银行  
中国招商(商业)银行



# English names for banks in china:

中国银行

**Bank of China**

中国人民银行

**The People's Bank of China**

中国工商银行

**Industrial and Commercial  
Bank of China**

中国农业银行

**Agricultural Bank of China**

中国建设银行

**China Construction Bank**

中国邮政储蓄银行

**Postal Savings Bank of China**

中国农业发展银行

**Agricultural  
Development Bank of  
China**

中国光大银行

**China Everbright Bank**

中国民生银行

**China Minsheng  
Banking Corp.,LTD**

中国中信银行

**China Citic Bank**

中国招商(商业)银行

**China Merchants Bank**

# Useful vocabulary of banking:

- open an account  
开个帐户
- close an account  
关闭帐户
- pay/settle one's account  
付/结帐
- savings account  
储蓄帐户
- deposit account  
定期存款帐户
- checking/current account  
活期存款帐户
- savings bank  
储蓄银行
- savings account book  
储蓄帐户存折
- deposit money in the bank  
存钱
- withdraw money from the bank  
取钱
- balance  
结余
- interest  
利息
- rate of interest  
利息率
- exchange rate  
外汇兑换率
- denomination  
面额
- ATM –automated teller machine  
自动取款（出纳）机

## Bank Terms

- deposit
- withdraw
- a checking account
- a savings account
- interest
- loan
- mortgage
- mutual fund
- teller
- open an account
- balance
- 存款
- 取款
- 活期存款账户
- 定期存款账户
- 利息
- 贷款
- 抵押
- 基金
- 出纳
- 开户
- 余额

Banks first emerged in the Middle Ages when people grew tired of carrying around all their gold and began leaving their money with the goldsmith. The Medici family, one of the most prominent banking families in Europe during this time, became quite wealthy from its banking and money lending practices. This 14<sup>th</sup> century painting depicts people depositing and withdrawing money in an Italian bank.

## Background: *Banks*



# Background: Banks

- **HISTORY OF BANKS**

Functions performed by banks today have been carried out by individuals, families, or state officials for at least 4,000 years. Clay tablets dated from about 2000 BC indicate that the Babylonians 巴比伦人 deposited personal valuables for a service charge of one 60th of their worth. Interest charges on loans ran as high as one third.

The widespread commerce of Rome required a well-developed banking system. Roman authorities set aside the Street of Janus in the Forum for money changers. These individuals not only bought and sold foreign coins; they accepted deposits, made loans, issued bills of exchange and bills of credit (similar to today's checks), and bought mortgages.

# History of Banks

- The Justinian Code 东罗马帝国皇帝 of the 6th century AD included laws that governed the lending and trading in money. During Middle Ages banking activities were curbed 抑制 by severe restrictions on lending practices. But during the early Renaissance, as international trade revived, Italian money changers once again appeared. They did business in the streets from a bench (*banca* in Italian; hence the word bank). Florence, Italy, became a great banking center, dominated by the Medici family. 美第奇家族(历史上一显赫的意大利贵族家庭)
- A 16th century painting depicts a money changer and his wife



# Background: Banks

- Banking as it is now practiced dates from the Banco di Rialto [rɪ 'æltəʊ] 里亚尔托岛, founded in Venice in 1587. It accepted demand deposits and permitted depositors to transfer their credits by checks. It could not make loans, however, or pay interest on deposits. Its services were free since its expenses were paid by the city.
- Built in the style of ancient Greek temple, the Bank of United States had its headquarters in Philadelphia. It was the nation's first experiment with central banking



# Author

## About the Author

**Philip Ross (1939— ) is an American writer based in New York. After working as a newspaper reporter for four years, he turned to freelance (自由职业作家) writing. Many of his articles have appeared in the *New Yorker* (《纽约人》), *Reader's Digest* (《读者文摘》) and *New York Times* (《纽约时报》). This text is taken from *Strategies for Successful Writing: A Rhetoric and Reader*, 3rd edition published by Prentice Hall, Inc. in 1993 in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.**

# *Language study*

## **1. account**

**n. an arrangement that you have with a bank to pay in or take out money**

**e.g:** My salary is paid directly into my bank account.  
checking(current) account/savings account

① **take account of sth./take sth. into account: to consider or include particular facts or details when making a decision or judgment about sth.**

**e.g.:** 我将考虑你的建议。

I will **take** your suggestion **into account**.

## *Language study*

② **on account of:** because of sth. else, especially because of a problem or difficulties

e.g.: 由于天气不好，我们将启程的时间推迟了。

We delayed our departure **on account of** the bad weather.

③ **on no account** 决不

我们决不放弃这个计划。

**On no account** should we give up the plan.

在任何情况下你们都不能违约。

**On no account** must you break the contract.

④ **on all accounts** adv. 无论如何, 总之

他无论如何都要去那儿。

He must go there **on all accounts**.

## *Language study*

- **V. account for: serve as an explanation of; explain the cause of (=explain)**
- e.g.: Recent pressure at work may account for his behavior.

Derivatives:    accounting  
                  accountant  
                  accountable

## *Language study*

1. The girl cannot come to school today on account of the flu. The underlined part means\_\_\_\_\_.

A. concerning B. because of C. as to D. for

2. It will take us twenty minutes to get to the railway station, \_\_\_\_\_ traffic delays.

A. acknowledging B. affording C. allowing for D. **accounting for**

3. We have been hearing \_\_\_\_\_ **accounts** of your work.

A. favoured B. favourable C. favourite D. favouring

4. As the director can't come to the reception, I'm representing the company \_\_\_\_\_.

A. **on his account** B. on his behalf C. for his part D. in his interest

# *Language study*



## **2. authority:**

--- powers to give orders and make others obey

e.g.: The leader must be a person of authority.

--- person with special knowledge

e.g.: She is an authority on phonetics.

--- (pl.) person or group having the power to give orders or take actions 掌权之人；当局

e.g.: the authorities concerned 有关当局

**Translation work:** Destiny is a tyrant' s authority for crime, and a fool' s excuse for failure.

## Language study

### 3. **fortyish**: at about the age of forty

**-ish**: 1). *somewhat, near to*

*reddish, yellowish, grayish, darkish, fortyish;*

2). *in the manner of*

*foolish, childish, girlish, boyish, womanish, snobbish;*

3). *of a country*

*Irish, Polish, Finnish, Spanish.*

✓ 那些桃花看起来似粉非粉，漂亮极了。

✓ **Those peach flowers look beautifully pinkish.**

# *Language study*

## 4. **overlit**: having too much light

over-: ---*above; outside; across*

**over**coat    **over**head    **over**hang    **over**all

--- *to excess; too much*

**over**time    **over**eat    **over**burden

**over**charge    **over**weight    **over**heated

e.g.: Overpopulation poses a terrible threat to the human race.

# Language study

## 5. interfere

v. to deliberately get involved in a situation that does not concern you and in a way that annoys people

**e.g.:**

I wish you stop interfering—you've caused enough problems already.

the interfering old busybody 爱管闲事的老家伙

① **interfere with:** to prevent sth. from succeeding or from happening in the way that was planned

**e.g.:** Anxiety can interfere with children's performance at school.

# *Language study*

**Cf.:**

**intervene**

**v. to do sth. to stop a quarrel, or a war, or to deal with a problem, especially one that you are not directly involved in**

**e.g.:**

The police don't usually like to intervene in disputes between husband and wife.

The Federal Reserve Bank had to intervene to protect the value of the dollar.

# *Text Analysis*

- ◆ ***Plot*** of the story
- ◆ ***Setting*** of the story
- ◆ ***Protagonists*** of the story

# I. *Text Analysis*

- ◆ **Plot:** a boy's withdrawal of money from the bank
- ◆ **Setting:** at the bank
- ◆ **Protagonists:** bank officer, the boy and "I"

# I. *Text Analysis*

## Structure of the text

**Part 1 (*para. 1*) about:** **The attitude of the author's friend toward bank.**

**Part 2 (*paras. 2–23*) about:** **The boy managed to withdraw money from the bank but was kindly refused.**

**Part 3 (*paras. 24–32*) about:** **The bank officer cleared the fact.**

# *Text Analysis*

## **Further discussion about the story**

**Why did the author go to the bank one day?**

**What did he see in the bank?**

**Why did the boy have trouble withdrawing his money?**

**What did the author do then?**

**Why did the officer refuse to let the boy withdraw his own money?**

### *III. Text Analysis (Part I)*



**Read after the radio and discuss the following questions in groups:**

- How do you understand the author's friend's attitude toward banks?



### *III. Text Analysis (Part I)*

➤ The only difference is that a bank's goods happen to be money, which is yours in the first place. (P1L2)

#### *Words & Expressions*

➤ **happen to do/be: to do/be sth. by chance**

e.g.: 在电影院我碰巧坐在她旁边。

I happened to sit by her in the cinema.

A real friend never gets in your way, unless you happen to be on the way down.

真正的朋友绝不会挡住你的去路，除非在你走下坡路。



### III. Text Analysis (Part I)

➤ **in the first place:** used to introduce a series of points in an argument or to talk about what should have been done

➤ **e.g.:** 每当你想要放弃时，首先想想是为了什么才坚持到现在。

**When you feel like giving up, remember why you held on so long in the first place.**

**Why am I late? In the first place it's simply a crime not to oversleep in such weather. In the second place...**

我为什么迟到了？首先，这种天气不睡过头简直是犯罪。第二

... ..



# III. Text Analysis (Part I)

## Sentence Structure Analysis

➤ "that + clause": a predicative clause

e.g.: His suggestion is that we should stay calm.

The trouble is that I have lost her address.

**verb pattern:** be+that+clause

系动词+从属连词+陈述句

Translation:唯一不同的是，银行经营的碰巧是钱，而这钱原本就是你的。

总结表语从句

Exercises: P36-3

# *Text Analysis*

If banks were required to sell wallets and money belts, they might act less like churches. (para. 1)

Banks act like churches which usually control people's life and can interfere in people's life. So, the author thinks it is ridiculous for banks to act like churches.

Subjunctive mood

# *III. Text Analysis (Part II)*



**Para.2-4:** the beginning of the story

**Para.2:** Why did the author go to a bank one day?

**Para.3-4:** What did he see? How did he describe them?



# III. Text Analysis (Part II)



- It was lunchtime and the only officer on duty was a fortyish black man with short, pressed hair, a pencil mustache, and a neatly pressed brown suit. (P3L1)
- ✓ pressed hair: *straightened or uncurled hair*
- ✓ a pencil mustache: *thin mustache like a line drawn with a pencil*
- ✓ a pressed suit: *without creases after ironing*



**pencil  
Mustache**



**beard &  
mustache**



**goatee &  
mustache**

**sideburns**

# III. Text Analysis (*Part II*)



**V-neck  
Sweater**



**Khakis**



**loafer**

# *III. Text Analysis (Part II)*



**If you are supposed to describe a person, how will you do it?**





### III. Text Analysis (Part II)

...because he looked more like a kid from a **prep school** than a customer in a West Side bank.

**prep** : preparatory

**preparatory school**: a private school that prepares students for college

➤ **more than: (colloq.)** ---very; extremely; beyond

e.g.: They were more than willing to help.

➤ **more... than...: rather than**

e.g.: The child was more frightened than hurt.

He always seemed old to me, more like a grandfather than a father.

### III. Text Analysis (Part II)

➤ no more than:

---only; just

It cost me no more than \$5 to buy the book.

---the same as

He' s no more able to read Spanish than I am.

➤ not more than: 不超过；前者不如后者

Cf.: a. He is no more diligent than you.

b. He is not more diligent than you.

# *Text Analysis*

## **attention**

- **pay attention to** 注意...
- **draw one's attention** 引起某人注意
- **attract one's attention** 吸引某人注意
- **catch one's attention** 引起某人注意
- **fix one's attention on** 留意, 专心于
- **pay attention to** 还指“向女子献殷勤”, 如 **pay his attentions** to the girl.

## Text Analysis

because of/ because

**exercise:** turn “ because of “ into “because” in the following sentences:

a. He prefers to live in warm places *because of* his poor health.

b. She made a terrible mistake *because of* her ignorance about the law.

c. Many people there can't even find enough water to drink *because of* pollution.

# *Text Analysis*

**wear an expression of**

**v. with**

**Example:**

**Petra looked at her plate wearing an expression of disgust.**

# Text Analysis

## **withdraw** v.

**a.** to take money out of a bank account

### **Example:**

Liz withdrew \$100 from her account.

**b.** to remove sth. or take it away or take it back, often because of an official decision

### **Example:**

She withdrew a document from her briefcase.

**c.** not to take part in

### **Example:**

Injury forced Clare to withdraw from event.

## Text Analysis

**d.** to leave a place, esp. in order to be alone or go somewhere quiet

**Example:**

We withdrew to the garden for a private conversation.

**e.** to become quieter, less friendly, and more concerned about your own thoughts

**Example:**

The little girl seemed to withdraw into a private world.

**withdrawal n.**

➤ “But that doesn’t see fair,” the boy said, his voice breaking. (P8L1)

✓ **his voice breaking:** his voice becomes unnatural because of nervousness, excitement, or anger.

✓ **the absolute construction:** (with) logical subject + present participle / past participle (indicating passivity) / infinitive (indicating futurity or aim) / prepositional phrase (indicating a state) / adj. (indicating a state), used as adverbials

✓ 翻译: There being no taxis at such an hour of the night, we had to walk home.

✓ 这么晚了，没有出租车了，所以我们不得不走着回家。

✓ 翻译: 工作做完了之后，David坐下来喝了一杯茶

✓ The work done, David took a seat and enjoyed a cup of tea.

✓ 翻译: 狗在后面疯了似的追，猫只好疯了似的跑。

✓ The dog chasing her like a mad dog, the cat had to run like a crazy cat.

✓ 翻译: 他满眼泪水的跟她告别。

✓ He kissed her goodbye with tears in his eyes / with his eyes full of tears.

## Word Study:

**think twice about / doing sth:** ---think carefully before  
deciding to do sth

You should think twice about employing someone you've never met.

**Once bitten, twice shy.**

---(saying) after an unpleasant experience one is  
careful to avoid sth similar

**Lightning never strike in the same place twice.**

---(saying) an unusual event, or one that happens by  
chance, is not likely to occur again in the exactly the  
same circumstances or to the same people.

➤ 一. **seem**常常和不定式，形容词，分词，名词和介词短语搭配。如：

a) I **seemed to hear** a voice in the distance.

b) She **seems** quite **happy** today.

c) The news **seems exciting**.

d) His story **seemed revealed**.

e) She **seems** a clever **girl**.

f) They seemed **in high spirits**.

➤ 二、**seem**常用于it作形式主语的“**It seems/seemed that.....**”结构，如：

a) **It seems that** you were lying.

b) **It seemed that** he had been a scientist.

➤ 三、 seem常用于由as if/though引导的从句中，如：

a) It **seems as if** it is going to rain.

b) It **seems as though** our plan' ll be perfect.

➤ 四、 seems也常用在“there seem(s) to be” 句式  
中，用来代替be，作句子的谓语。如：

a) ***There seems to be no*** point in refusing.

b) There seemed to be something the matter with  
him.

## *Text Analysis*

And since there doesn't seem to be any question **as to** whether...

**as to: concerning/about/regarding**

至于这个计划，我认为很不错的。

**As to** the plan, I think it is quite good.

至于去哪里,他们还没有决定。

**As to** where to go, they haven't decided yet.

Cf: so as to & so...as to & as to

## Word Study:

**no... but to...:**

**He had no choice but to sell the house.**

**(do / did/ does) + no... but do:**

**I did nothing but follow the rules.**

## Word Study:

but:

**one cannot / couldn't but do sth:** --- (formal) have to

I couldn't but admit that he was right.

**(negative word) + but + clause:** ---without the result that

No man is so old but he may learn.

( No man is too old to learn.)

**but for sb / sth:** --- without sb / sth

But for the rain, we would have had a nice holiday

## Part 2: Difficult Sentences

- I had my opening. (P16L1)
- Paraphrasing: *I found a good chance to do or say something favorable or upper hand.*  
*Also: I had my window.*



**1**美元券的正面头像为美国第一任总统华盛顿,背面图景为正中大写"ONE"; **2**美元券正面为杰斐逊,背面为1776年宣告独立图; **5**美元券正面为林肯,背面为林肯纪念堂; **10**美元券正面为美国第一任财政部长汉密尔顿,背面为美国财政部; **20**美元券正面为第七任总统杰克逊,背面为白宫; **50**美元券正面为格兰特,背面为美国国会; **100**美元券正面为富兰克林,背面为美国独立堂。

## *Text Analysis*

**I moved in for the kill.**

I began to prepare to kill, destroy or defeat my enemy.

**move in for sth:** --- become active in doing sth

**move in on sb / sth:** ---approach sb / sth, esp. in a threatening way

警察从四面八方向恐怖分子进逼。

The police **moved in on** the terrorists.

## *Text Analysis*

**I zeroed in on the officer.**

**zero in on sb./sth.**

- a. to aim guns, etc. at or find the range of(a particular target)
- b. to fix attention on sb./sth.; focus on sb./sth.

We should **zero in on** the key issues for discussion.

# Hyperbole

- A way of describing something in order to make it sound bigger, smaller, better, worse etc than it really is.
- Exaggerated statement that is made for special effect and is not meant to be taken literally.

- **I zeroed in on the officer. (Literally: I aimed a gun at the officer.)**
- **His eyes lingered on the page, but his mind is wondering a million miles away.**
- **I will never separate from you until the sea's gone dry and the rocks melt with the sun.**
- **The smell of his feet is killing me.**
- 飞流直下三千尺，疑是银河落九天。
- 燕山雪花大如席





➤ Rewrite the following sentence by using hyperbole:

✓ Thanks a lot.

*Thanks a million.*

✓ I'm very hungry.

*I'm starving./I'm so hungry that I can eat a horse.*

✓ He is very eloquent.

*His eloquence would split rocks.*

✓ Wisdom is more important than books.

*An ounce of wisdom is worth a million tons of books.*

✓ They laughed heartily.

*They almost died laughing./They roared into laughter up to the roof.*

# ***Part 2: Words & Expressions***



**I zeroed in on the officer. (P20L1)**

- v. a. to aim guns, etc. at or find the range of (a particular target)**
- b. to fix attention on sb./sth.; focus on sb./sth.**

**Example:**

- 1) Artillery (火炮) and mortars (迫击炮) were zeroed in on all avenues of approach.**
- 2) We should zero in on the key issues for discussion.**

## *Part 2: Words and expressions*



- I turned to the boy with a shrug. (P22L1)
- **shrug:** n. or v., (the body movement) to raise the shoulders, especially as a gesture of doubt, distain, or indifference.
- **Cultural note:** *Body language as a means of non-verbal communication is as important as the verbal language. To understand the meaning of certain commonly used gestures and body movements of the English-speaking world is quite necessary to English learners. On the next few pages are some examples for you to study.*



# Body Language



**smile**



**cry**



**happy**



**surprise**



**angry**



**fear**

# Body Language

**Come and join us**



**You're great!**

**I'm listening carefully!**





Jag gjorde gesten för timeout. När jag vill ha en paus, smita undan, vill vara ledig, när jag vill vara ifred, då passar den gesten jättebra. Timeout.

I made the gesture for timeout. When I want a break, get away, take some time off, when I want to be alone, this gesture fits perfectly. Timeout.

Mona Sahlin  
Demokrati- och  
integrationsminister  
Minister for Democracy and  
Integration Issues

**Please stop!**



Jag har en förmåga att ofta komma försent och det här är min gest när jag ber om ursäkt.

I have a tendency to be late, and this is my gesture to excuse myself.

Anna Lindh  
Utrikesminister  
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Ett handslag mot narkotika!  
Vi måste skapa en allians i samhället mot narkotika och andra droger.

A handshake against drugs!  
We have to forge an alliance within society to counteract narcotics and other drugs.

Morgas Johansson  
Folkhälso- och  
socialtjänsterminister  
Minister for Health and  
Social affairs

**I'm sorry! Nice to meet you!**



Jag vill ha ordet!  
Jag lovar att vara  
så här kortfattad!

I request  
permission to  
speak!  
I promise to be  
*this brief!*

Lena Sommestad  
Miljöminister

---

**I'm thinking!**

**Give me a little time**



Mina medarbetare  
säger att jag gör  
denna gest när jag  
vill fundera, tänka  
efter och lyssna  
när man berättar  
saker för mig.

I use this gesture,  
my co-workers  
say, when I want  
to reflect and  
consider what is  
being said to me.

Lena Björklund  
Försvarminister  
Minister for Defence

---

**OK!**



Det är viktigt för sjutton, nu kör vi!!

It's important, damn it, let's go!

Ane-Olsson Nykvist  
Jordbruksminister  
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries



Den här symboliserar att livet är okej och fantastisk och den är också en symbol för lite kamp.

This gesture shows that life is OK and fantastic and it's also a symbol for a bit of struggle.

Berit Andnor  
Barn- och familjeminister  
Minister for Children and Families

**I give up.**



Jag brukar använda den här gesten omedvetet när jag står och håller tal och vill säga något väldigt viktigt.

I use this gesture unconsciously when I'm making a speech and want to say something very important.

Lars-Erik Lövdén  
Kommun- och bostadsminister  
Minister for Local Government and Housing

**It's important.**



## *Part 2: Grammar Points*

- **“You are really getting cheated,” I said. (P22L1)**
- ✓ **“To get cheated” is another way of saying “to be cheated” with emphasis on the action rather than the state. The use of “get” convey the sense that the doer has an active part in the action. It is common in informal English. Notice that the sentence is in the present continuous passive.**
  
- ✓ **More examples:**
  - ✓ **Joe got arrested for drunken driving last Saturday evening.**
  - ✓ **The poor boys never got invited anywhere.**
  - ✓ **Please give me five minutes: I must get changed.**
  - ✓ **Smoking so heavily, you are getting yourself killed.**

## *Part 3: Grammar points*



- **...you really shouldn't have interfered.** (P24L1)
- **Should (not) /ought (not) to have done:** *expression of criticism, indicating some unwanted bad results have been caused or something was (not) done.* (本 (不) 该...)
  - ✓ **翻译:** You shouldn't have married him. Look at how miserable you are now.
  - ✓ **翻译:** 你昨晚本不应该开夜车的, 否则现在上课的时候不会这么困。
  - ✓ **You shouldn't have stayed up last night, or you wouldn't be so sleepy in class now.**
  - ✓ **翻译:** 他本应该去医院看他父亲的, 可是却由于种种原因没有去。
  - ✓ **He should have visited his father in hospital, but for this reason or that, he didn't go.**

*Please make a sentence of your own.*



## *Part 3: Words & Expressions*

**Well, it damn well seemed to me that he needed someone to represent his interests. (P25L1)**

***adj.* (only before noun) spoken used to show that you are angry or annoyed with sb. or sth.**

***adv.* used to emphasize how good sth. is, how bad sth. is, etc.**

### **Example:**

- 1) I can't get this damn button undone.
- 2) We've been so damn busy all day; I'm shattered.

**damn well:** used to emphasize how determined or sure you are about sth.

**Example:** I damn well will go, and I'd like to see anyone try and stop me!

**n. (spoken)**

① **not give a damn:** used to show that you do not care about sth.

**Example:** I don't give a damn about her.

② **not worth a damn:** used to say that sth. has no value at all

**Example:** Her promise isn't worth a damn.

**v. ① damn you/them/it, etc.:** used to show how you are extremely angry with sth. or sb.

**Example:** Damn you! If you think you can do this to me, you are wrong!

② **to state that sth. is very bad**

**Example:** The critics damned the play on the first night.

## *Part 3: Difficult Sentences*



**1) Look, ... we're just wasting each other's time. (P29L1)**

**Look, let's stop talking about this because it is a waste of time./You are just talking nonsense. I don't want to listen to you any more.**

**2) ... has been shaking this boy down... (P30L2)**

**... has been getting money from the boy by using threats...**

**3) Anyway, the police are on the case... (P30L5)**

**Anyway, the police are working on the case...**

**“Anyway” is often used in spoken English when you want to change**



# In-class Discussion

- **Do you think what was described in the text may happen in a Bank in China?**

## Activities:

- **Retell the story from the boy's or the author's or the bank officer's point of view.**
- **Acting.**
- **Suppose the story does end here. The author was just getting out of the bank after apologizing to the bank officer when the boy took his parent here. The boy introduces everybody to each other. What would happen now? In groups of four, design a mini-play to end the story. Three groups will be asked to perform your group's version of ending in front of the class.**

## Hyperbole

- 1) Thanks a lot.
- 2) I'm very hungry.
- 3) He is very eloquent.
- 4) Wisdom is more important than books.
- 5) They laughed heartily.

- 1) Thanks a million.
- 2) I'm starving./I'm so hungry that I can eat a horse.
- 3) His eloquence would split rocks.
- 4) An ounce of wisdom is worth a million tons of books.
- 5) They almost died laughing./They roared into laughter up to the roof.

## *Text Analysis*

**You're really **getting cheated**.**

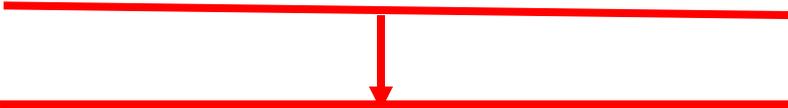
**“To get cheated” is another way of saying “to be cheated” with emphasis on the **action** rather than the **state**. It is common in informal English.**

The poor boys never **got invited** anywhere.

Please give me five minutes: I must **get changed**.

## *Text Analysis*

... you really **shouldn't** have interfered.



**ought not have**

**It expresses a *criticism*.**

**You shouldn't have been so careless.**

**You shouldn't have told him.**

# Text Analysis

## interfere

v. to deliberately get involved in a situation that does not concern you and in a way that annoys people

我有权干预。

I have the right to **interfere**.

要不是你打扰我的话,我现在早已完成了我的工作。

If you had not **interfered**, I should have finished my work by now.

## *Text Analysis*

**interfere with**: to prevent sth. from succeeding or from happening in the way that was planned ; push oneself into a matter which does not concern one

没有什么能够妨碍我们的友谊。

Nothing will **interfere with** our friendship.

That **interferes with** my plan.

那干扰了我的计划。

**interfere with**指“污辱”“性骚扰”是委婉语, 常用在英式英语里。

## *Text Analysis*

**interfere in:** push oneself into a matter which does not concern one

任何国家都无权干涉别国内政。

None has the right to **interfere in** the internal affairs of other countries’.

I never interfere in his business.

我从不干预他的事。

# Text Analysis

## Compare

**intervene** *v.* to do sth. to stop a quarrel, or a war, or to deal with a problem, especially one that you are not directly involved in

### Example:

The police don't usually like to intervene in disputes between husband and wife.

**intervene, interfere** 这组词都可表示“干涉”。其区别是：**intervene**指介入时间、空间或人际关系之中,强调夹在中间,常表示从中调解或从中阻挠,而**interfere**指介入某事或妨碍他人。

# *Text Analysis*

## **damn**

**damn well:** adv. used to emphasize how determined or sure you are about sth.

你清清楚楚明白我的意思！

You know **damn well** what I mean!

(spoken)

**not give a damn:** used to show that you do not care about sth.

I don' t give a damn about her.



## *Text Analysis*

**not worth a damn:** used to say that sth. has  
no value at all

Her promise isn't worth a damn.

## *Text Analysis*

**v.**

① **damn you/them/it, etc.:** used to show how you are extremely angry with sth. or sb.

**Damn you! If you think you can do this to me, you are wrong!**

② **to state that sth. is very bad**

**The critics damned the play on the first night.**

## *Text Analysis*

... has been **shaking this boy down**...

... has been getting money from the boy by using threats...

to get money from sb. by using threats

**a fair shake:** just or reasonable arrangement; fair chance

她得到了公正的待遇。

She got **a fair shake**.

## *Text Analysis*

**in a couple of shakes/in two shakes**

马上,立刻 in a moment; very soon  
电话先不要挂!我马上就回来。

**Hang on! I'll be back in two shakes!**

## *Text Analysis*

**be on the case**

***prep.* be in charge of or dealing with a particular crime**

# Theme of the story

**Traditionally, poor people and people who sympathize with them have regarded banks as evil, as enemies of the poor. Such suspicions and misgivings obviously still linger on. This article seems to prove that prejudices of people like the author are ungrounded.**

# Debat

**In some occasions, lying is a must.**