

## 教 案

周 次	第 周, 共 次课	授课时间	
授课章节	<b>Lesson 12 The Most Dangerous Game</b>		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ( )	教学时数	<b>12</b>
授 课 要 点	本 ( 章 ) 节 教 学 目 标	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To make a clear understanding toward the text.</li> <li>2. To learn the background of Text A and the writing features.</li> <li>3. To master the uses of the key words; to master the key idioms and expressions.</li> <li>4. To concentrate on the relevant grammatical points: where-clause and their function; to learn how to achieve agreement.</li> <li>5. Notice how the author skillfully keeps the reader in suspension and how he increased the tempo of the narration to move step by step toward the dramatic climax.</li> </ol>	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The relevant words and expressions</li> <li>2. Learn how the author increased the tempo of the narration</li> <li>3. The learning of key verbs in the glossary</li> <li>4. Learn to use where-clause</li> <li>5. Learn how to achieve agreement.</li> <li>6. Deep understanding of the author's writing features</li> </ol>	
思 考 题  或  作 业	<p>Assignments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do some translation and paraphrasing about the text</li> <li>2. Required exercises in the textbook</li> <li>3. Do the translate exercise</li> </ol>		

## 教学内容与组织安排

Teaching methods: the Eclectic Method; discussion

Teaching hours: twelve class hours

Teaching procedures:

- (1) Lead-in
- (2) The background knowledge about the text;
- (3) Word study
- (4) Text analysis
- (5) Assignment

### **Expectations:**

1. Get familiar with the writing style of the text.
2. Master the language points in Text A.
3. Read and retell text A with appropriate pronunciation, intonation and fluency.
4. Memorize and learn to use all the new words in text.
5. Be able to get good understanding of Text A.
6. Get better understanding of the where-clauses and agreement of sentence.

### **Strategies and Activities:**

1. Let students answer some warm-up questions at the beginning of the class.
2. Help students ask some questions in accordance with text, esp. language points.
3. Pick out clues from content, identify the main idea in each part and summarize the text.
4. Group discussion on topics after text A for further comprehension and communication.

### **Homework:**

1. Finish the exercises
2. Do the translate exercise

### **Time Allotment:**

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Pre-discussion and check on the pre-class work: | 1 class hour  |
| 2. Word study                                      | 1 class hours |
| 3. Text analysis:                                  | 6 class hours |
| 4. Exercises:                                      | 3 class hours |
| 5. Quiz and comments on writing:                   | 1 class hour  |

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 1 Introduction (90 Minutes)

#### Teaching Process:

#### Part One Warm up (10 Mins)

1. What games did you play in childhood? And which one impresses you most?
2. Have you played any dangerous games? What are they? Would you introduce one to your classmates?
3. Do you love hunting? Why or why not? Do you think animals have any feelings?
4. What are always being hunted? Do you believe that men could become the hunted?

#### Part Two Background Information (20 Mins)

##### Introduction

The text is an excerpt from the story by Richard Connell (1893---1929), famous American writer of short stories and screen plays. The story describes the most unusual adventure of Rainsford, who is a famous American hunter. To him, the world is made up of two classes: the hunters and those who are hunted, and he is glad to be hunter. As a hunter he never considers how the one being hunted feels – the fear of pain and of death.

One dark night, while sailing, probably near the notorious Bermuda Triangle, Rainsford's hat was blown off by a gust of wind, and in trying to catch it, he reached out too far and fell overboard. There was nothing he could do but swim in the direction of a spot in the distance which he had noticed a moment ago. Luckily for him, just when he was exhausted, his feet touched the bottom and he found himself on a small island where he met the only inhabitants, General Zaroff and his servant. The general lives in a French chateau, and treats Rainsford as a distinguished guest. At dinner, he tells Rainsford his story.

Zaroff was a Cossack general in Czarist Russia. After the Russian revolution in 1917 he fled the country and traveled from country to country as he was an avid hunter and liked to hunt every kind of big game. However, hunting had gradually become too easy for him and he began to feel terribly bored, bored not just with hunting, but with his life altogether, because he had no other interest. For some time he even considered committing suicide. But then one day an idea suddenly came to him. He decided to hunt man - the most dangerous game in the world. As men could reason, the hunting of them was sure to increase his excitement and pleasure. To General Zaroff, life is for the strong, to be lived by the strong. The weak of the world were put here only give pleasure to the strong. He bought the island and captured sailors from wrecked ships to serve as game. He even trained his captives so that they would become experienced in living in the jungle and could give him a greater challenge when he hunted them. None of those poor sailors had survived the

game.

Now Rainsford is on his island, another captive. Zaroff “invites” Rainsford to join his hunting game. Though a greater hunter himself, Rainsford is now in a different position because in this game, it is he who has to do everything possible to save his own life. This text gives a detailed description of the battle of wits between Zaroff and Rainsford.

Read from another angle, the story might be taken as a fable of modern society. Human society is nothing but a hunting ground, ruled by the law of the jungle, and the people are divided into the strong and the weak, namely, the hunters and the hunted, who are all engaged in the fierce struggle for survival.

### **Organization of the text**

The text can be neatly divided according to the sequence of the rounds of the game. In the first round, General Zaroff can easily kill Rainsford and end the game, but he decided to save Rainsford for another day.

In the second round, Rainsford scores a point. General Zaroff is slightly injured.

In the third round, Zaroff loses his best hound.

In the fourth, he loses Ivan.

Then comes the last battle.

Notice how the author skillfully keeps the reader in suspension and how he increased the tempo of the narration to move step by step toward the dramatic climax.

### **Madame Butterfly 蝴蝶夫人**

Italian composer Puccini’s sixth opera, Madama Butterfly (Madame Butterfly), was an unqualified failure when it opened at La Scala opera house in Milan, Italy, in 1904. The opera, which centers on the romance between a Japanese geisha 艺妓 and an American military officer, was greeted with acclaim several months later, after Puccini revised it. (Notes to the text P. 270)

## **Part Three Vocabulary Study (60 Mins)**

### **1. to dress**

(1) to put clothes on

He jumped out of bed, washed and dressed, all in three minutes.

Why are you all **dressed up** today? What’s the occasion?

穿上盛装

(2) to clean and bandage (a wound)

She tore a piece off her shirt and dressed her wound after a fashion.

(3) to prepare (food) for cooking or eating

It’s easy to dress this fish. Just remove the skin and the guts.

拔毛放血去内脏等

What kind of dressing would you like on the salad?

**dress n.**

That is a beautiful dress she is wearing.

His dress is often very casual.

**2. to score**

(1) to win points

He played for thirty minutes and scored fifty points. He broke his own record.

(2) to be very successful in something you do

Recently she scored again with another movie.

score n.

(1) the number of points won in a game or competition

She got a score of 9.9 on the uneven bars.

(2) (AmE) the number of points a student has earned in a test

on that score: because of that; concerning the particular thing you have just mentioned

The weather will be fine. You don't have to worry on that score.

to settle scores: 算旧账

He was trying to track his former partner down to settle some old scores.

**3. to strain**

(1) to pull, draw, or stretch tight 拉紧; 扯紧

This strained the rope to breaking point.

(2) to exert to the utmost 竭力; 尽量使用

Don't strain your eyes too much. They need a rest, too.

(3) to injure or impair by overuse (因过度劳累) 拉伤; 使损伤 (使紧张)

She strained her back.

The trade war strained the relations between the two countries.

strain n. a great effort; almost too much effort

Too much defense expenditure is a strain on the economy.

**4. but for:** if it had not been for; if it were not for

= without

But for you I wouldn't have got into this mess.

**5. focus n.**

(1) the point where rays of light, heat or waves of sound, etc meet 焦点; 焦距

This picture is out of focus.

Please bring the picture into focus.

(2) any center of activity or attention 焦点; 关注点

Our present focus is on controlling inflation.

to focus

(1) to bring into focus

This camera is easy to focus.

(2) to concentrate

In this first year we should focus on pronunciation and intonation.

**Expressions**

raise one's eyebrows

acknowledge one's defeat

sip one's wine

keep one's nerve

leave a trace

take stock of the situation

blunder into the swamp

recover one's confidence

varnish the sky

get down on one's knees

hold one's breath

defeat/ smash the enemy

# 教学后记

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 2 Structure and Text Analysis (90 Minutes) .

#### Teaching Procedures:

#### Part four Text Analysis

##### Theme of the Text (2 Mins)

Rainsford, a noted hunter, falls off a ship and swims to an island. He finds there the evil General Zaroff who, with the help of his assistant, hunts humans for sport. After three days of fighting for his life in the jungle while Zaroff hunts him, Rainsford surprises Zaroff and kills him.

##### Structure of the Text (8 Mins)

Part 1 (*Paras. 1—14*) *Zaroff invited Rainsford to play the game and Rainsford was forced to accept the proposal.*

Part 2 (*Paras.15—45*) *The game began and Rainsford tried his best to survive.*

Part 3 (*Para. 46*)*The game ended in the winning of Rainsford. And Rainsford proved to be the most dangerous game.*

##### Detailed Analysis of the Text (80 Mins)

###### Para. 1

Rainsford wishes to leave that island at once because he feels extremely uncomfortable when the general tells him about his favorite game. He does not want to stay any longer under the same roof with maniac.

###### Para 2.

The general seems hurt because he had expected Rainsford, a great hunter himself, to jump at his proposal: so Rainsford's refusal to play the game seems to be ingratitude.

Notice how lightly the general takes human life. For him, the whole thing is just sport. The fact that it amounts to murder obviously never occurs to him.

###### Para. 3

Rainsford sees the general staring at him with his cold, severe, expressionless eyes. The general was surprised at Rainsford's response. He does not know whether or not he is serious.

**to brighten:** to become cheerful

###### Para. 4

Notice how the general makes it sounds like a fair game. Instead of saying "I will hunt you down, and you can try to slip through my fingers," he says, " we will hunt – you and I."

### Para. 5

Rainsford refuses to play the game of hunting human beings. “will” is used here to indicate volition. 我意已决。

### Para. 6

**The choice rests entirely with you:** It's up to you (it's for you to decide) whether to play this game or not.

**to rest with sb to do sth:** (fml) to be sb's responsibility to do sth;  
to be up to sb to do sth.

e.g. It rests with you to finish your tasks as best as you can.

**venture to:** (fml.) to do sth. in a careful way, esp. because it might upset or offend sb.

e.g. Very few people ventured to go out on that stormy night.

**May I venture to suggest ...?** 我可否斗胆向你提个建议?

Notice the general's civilized manners and polite language, a sharp contrast to the cruel nature of his proposal. The general is not to be taken as an ordinary murderer.

**sport:** n. amusement or fun

e.g. The comments were only made in sport. 说那些话只不过是玩笑而已。

**my idea of sport** = my idea of fun

**to make sport of sb.** 开 X 人的玩笑

**More interesting than Ivan's**

### Do you know?

Ivan, who was deaf and dumb, had been the official flogger of the Czar. When the general's captives (he would call them his guests) refused to play his game, he would hand them over to Ivan, who would then flog/whip them to death.

So here the general was telling Rainsford to choose either to play the game with him and die as a hunter or to be whipped to death by Ivan. Not much of a choice, is it?

### Para. 7

**P:** He nods toward Ivan, who is standing in the corner of the room, whose chest is as big and thick as a barrel.

Note: “of “ is used between two nouns, with the first describing the second

1. the devil of a temper 魔鬼的脾气
2. the palace of a house 宫殿般的房子
3. the fool of a man 傻子一样的人
4. the monkey of a child 猴子一样的小孩
5. That's a hell of a thing to do. 非常难的事情
6. Ha! What a devil of a name! 糟糕的名字
7. She was a mere slip of a girl. Could she do that? 只是个丫头片子

### Para. 8

Rainsford cannot believe his ears that the man who has shown such hospitality and has talked like a gentleman is now actually threatening to have him flogged to death.

**Para. 9**

Notice the polite tone that the general always uses.

**Para. 10**

The general is now ready to propose a toast to Rainsford for the coming game. But Rainsford still does not know what to make of the whole thing.

**Para. 11**

Zaroff viewed this hunting as a contest of intelligence, ability, knowledge, skill, experience, mental and physical power.

**Your brain against mine** = Your brain will be competing with mine.

Notice that this is not a complete sentence.

**woodcraft:** skill or experience in hunting or trapping in the woods or jungle.

**stamina:** endurance; power to persist or persevere.

**Outdoor chess:** It will be just like outdoor chess.

**stakes:** (usually plural) money risked on the result of game or race, all of which is taken by the winner.

**And the stake is not without value** = And in this game our stakes are our precious life

**Para. 12**

**huskily:** in a husky voice; in a semi-whispered tone, hoarse from passion.

**Para. 13**

**I'll cheerfully acknowledge my defeat** = I'll happily admit my defeat.

**My boat will place you on the mainland near a town.**

**to place:** to put sb/ sth somewhere carefully

**He sipped his wine, and then in a businesslike air, he went on ...**

**to sip his wine:** to drink very slowly, taking small mouthfuls (called sips)

**in a businesslike air:** in a businesslike manner; in a practical way

**“Ivan will supply you with hunting clothes, food, a knife. I suggest you wear moccasins; they leave a poorer trail. I suggest too that you avoid the big swamp in the southeast corner of the island.”**

Notice how considerate the general is. He tries to make things easy for his adversary and make things difficult for himself. He does this simply because he is absolutely sure of the result of the game. He knows that he will win. His only worry is that the game would end too soon.

What he is doing now simply shows his self-assurance and over-confidence in the coming contest, the result of which turned out to be ironical.

**One foolish fellow tried it. The deplorable part of it was that Lazarus followed**

**him. He was the finest hound in my pack. (13)**

**pack:** a group of hunting animals

**P:** One fellow (someone who was forced to play this game) was foolish enough to try to escape through the Death Swamp, and he got himself killed. His death was no big loss to the general. But the trouble was his best hound followed that foolish man and also got sucked in by the quicksand.

Notice the general's total disregard for human life. To him, a man's life is not half as important as a dog's.

What the general says here also shows this is not the first man-hunting game he has ever played. Rainsford isn't the first victim.

**Para. 14**

**General Zaroff, with a deep courtly bow, strolled from the room.**

**courtly:** graceful and polite because he was once a Russian general

**strolled from the room:** walked out of the room in a slow and relaxed way

because he was quite confident that he would win and he would have a wonderful time playing with Rainsford.

**Para. 15**

**Rainsford had fought his way through the bush for two hours. "I must keep my nerve. I must keep my nerve," he said through tight teeth.**

**fight one's way:** to struggle on/forward desperately

**c.f.**

make one's way      push one's way      inch one's way      shoulder one's way

elbow one's way      plunge one's way

**keep one's nerve:** to keep calm

Opposite: to lose one's nerve

Rainsford realized that his life is at stake, and unless he keeps calm and acts wisely, he would certainly be hunted down.

**P:** Rainsford had run for his life through the bush for two hours. "I must keep calm and act wisely or I would be caught," he said with his teeth clenched because of nervousness.

**Para. 16**

**He had not been entirely clear-headed when the chateau gates snapped shut behind him.**

Rainsford is half dazed when the gates close behind him because everything seems so weird.

**to snap shut:** to be shut with a snap (a sudden loud sound)

Similar expressions: to roar past; to bang shut; to pop open; to rattle past

**P:** He couldn't think clearly and wisely when the gates were shut with a loud sound.

**His whole idea at first was to put distance between himself and General Zaroff.**

**his whole idea:** his only aim or intention

**to put distance between himself and General Zaroff:**

= to get far away from General Zaroff

**P:** At first he just wanted to get as far away as possible from this terrible man.

**He had plunged along, spurred on by a sharp feeling of panic.**

**to plunge:** to move suddenly and quickly

**to be spurred on:** to be driven; to be pushed forward; to be stimulated

**P:** He had moved quickly, driven by a feeling of extreme fear.

**But now he had got a grip on himself, had stopped, and was taking stock of himself and the situation.**

**get a grip on:** to start controlling one's emotions (especially when one is very upset or fear-stricken); to calm down

**to take stock of:** to assess; to make an appraisal of; to seize up (the situation)

**P:** Now he calmed down, had stopped the blind running for life, and was making an appraisal of himself and the situation.

**Para. 17**

**He saw the straight flight was futile; inevitably it would bring him face to face with the sea. He was in a picture with a frame of water, and his operations, clearly must take place within that frame.**

**flight:** noun form of *flee*, the act of escaping from danger

**futile:** useless; in vain

He knows that he cannot escape General Zaroff by simply running straight ahead because he is on a small island.

**P:** He realized the straight escape was useless; of course it would make him face the sea. He was surrounded by the sea, and as a result all his actions must be carried out within the border of water.

**Homework:**

Preview the following text

Review key words.

## 教学后记

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 3 Analysis of the Text (90 Minutes)

#### Teaching Procedures:

#### Text analysis

#### Para. 18

**“I’ll give him a trail to follow,” muttered Rainsford, and he struck off from the rude paths he had been following into the trackless wilderness.**

**strike off:** to walk away in a determined way

**rude path:** rough-hewn paths 乱砍成的小路

**He executed a series of intricate loops; he doubled on his trail again and again.**

**execute:** to perform a difficult act or movement

**loop:** a shape produced by a curve crossing itself

**double:** to reverse one’s course

He performs a series of complicated loops; he moves round and round and after that he covered the same trail again so as to confuse his pursuer.

**... recalling all the lore of the fox hunt, and all the dodges of the fox.**

... remembering all the things he learned in fox hunting and the way the hunted fox tried to escape.

**lore:** knowledge

**dodges:** tricks or ways used to avoid being caught

**Night found him legweary, with hands and face lashed by the branches, on a thickly wooden ridge.**

When night falls, he is too tired to walk. Notice that the subject in the sentence is impersonal. More examples:

The new semester found her fresh and energetic.

The year 2002 witnessed a sharp increase in our exports.

**He knew it would be insane to blunder on through the dark, even if he had the strength.**

He knows that it would be silly (crazy, mad) to continue running blindly in the dark.

**to blunder on:** to go on blindly and unthinkingly 跌跌撞撞地走

**to blunder:** to make a big mistake, esp. because you are careless or stupid. 犯大错

Other Phrases

**to blunder out**

① 踉跄(或慌乱)地走出去

② 愚蠢地(或慌乱地、笨拙地)说出, 未经思索地说出, 脱口说出:

to blunder out his secret

无意中泄露他的秘密

**to blunder into**

①误入；盲目地闯入：

to blunder into the wrong house 走错了人家

to blunder into the wrong entrance 走错了入口

②无意中达到，碰巧达到；偶然碰到，偶然发现，无意中发生(妙解等)；偶然获得：

to blunder into a situation he knew nothing about 偶然遇到了他不熟悉的情况

to blunder into the theory 无意中发现了那个定理

**I have played the fox,” he thought, “now I must play the cat.”**

**P:** Rainsford said to himself that he has done enough running and now should hide up in a tree. Here he is alluding 暗示 to the fable about the fox and cat. (see Notes to the text 5)

**... after a fashion, rested.**

**after a fashion:** to some extent, but not very well 勉强；不太好

... rested in a way although it is not very satisfactory.

**Even so zealous a hunter as General Zaroff could not trace him there, he told himself.**

Even a fanatical hunter 狂热的猎人 such as General Zaroff could not follow him there, he tells himself.

**so zealous a hunter as:** = such a zealous hunter as = a zealous hunter such as  
**Zealous:** extremely enthusiastic about sth

**Para. 19**

**The night crawled slowly like a wounded snake, and sleep did not visit Rainsford although the silence of a dead world was on the jungle.**

Time moves very slowly. Rainsford is so worried and scared that he cannot sleep although it is very quiet in the jungle.

Notice the author's metaphor, comparing the advancing of the night to the crawling of a wounded snake. A wounded snake moves very slowly of course, but it is very dangerous and is ready to attack at any moment.

**Toward morning when a dingy gray was varnishing the sky, the cry of some startled bird focused Rainsford's attention ..... saw it was a man.**

Notice how the author skillfully builds up the tension: First, the cry of a startled bird, then something moving by the same winding way, then the sight of a man, finally the realization of who the man is. This method is used repeatedly throughout the story.

**Para. 20**

**Rainsford's impulse was to hurl himself down like a panther, but he saw that**

**the general's right hand held something metallic—a small automatic pistol.**  
**hurl oneself down:** jump down

**P:** Rainsford's first reaction was to jump upon General Zaroff and take his chances, but then he was checked by the sight of the pistol in the general's right hand.

#### **Para. 21**

**The general's eyes were now travelling inch by inch up the tree. Rainsford froze there, every muscle tensed for a spring. But the sharp eyes of the hunter stopped before they reached the limb where Rainsford lay; a smile spread over his face.**

Why do the general's eyes move so slowly up the tree?

And why do his sharp eyes suddenly stop before they reach the limb where Rainsford is lying?

Perhaps his eyes are not so sharp after all?

Then why does he smile if he has failed?

**by:** after; next after, as of the same items in series, e.g.

inch by inch; day by day; piece by piece; little by little; bit by bit

**every muscle:** "muscle" here is used as a countable noun.

**to tense for a spring:** to become tense in preparation for a jump

**Very deliberately he blew a smoke ring into the air, and then turned and walked carelessly away.**

**deliberately:** here means slowly and calmly (unhurriedly) 漫不经心地

Why does the general walk away carelessly?

It is clear that he has discovered Rainsford's hiding place. He does not want to finish the game then and there 当场 because he wants to keep Rainsford for more fun.

#### **Para. 22**

**The pent-up air burst hotly from Rainsford's lungs.**

**the pent-up air:** the air he had held in his lungs while the general was right under the tree

**hotly:** violently

e.g. pent-up emotions

If you have your emotions pent up for too long, one day you will have an outburst or you'll become an abnormal.

#### **Para. 23**

**Rainsford's second thought was even more terrible. It sent a shudder of cold horror through his whole being.**

**through his whole being:** through his whole body

**P:** After a second thought, Rainsford realized that the situation was even worse than what he had thought. A feeling of horror sweeps over him.(It makes him tremble all over. )

**Para. 25**

**I will not lose my nerve. I will not.**

**lose one's nerve:** opposite of *keep one's nerve*; become very scared, be in panic  
It shows that Rainsford is already losing his nerve. He is trying desperately not to let this happen.

**Para. 26**

**The job was soon finished, and he threw himself down behind a fallen log a hundred feet away.**

**log:** a usually large section of a trunk or limb of a fallen or felled tree

log in

log out

What job is soon finished? This author does not say. He wants to keep the readers in suspense.

**throw oneself down:** to lie down 卧倒; 躺下

**Para. 27**

**Following the trail with sureness of a bloodhound came the general.**

Inverted sentence. The normal order should be:

The general came following the trail with the sureness of a bloodhound.

**bloodhound:** a large hunting dog with a very sharp sense of smell.

**第二句 A proverb:**

A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔。

e.g. Mike has had five jobs within three years. This will not get him very far. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

**So intent was the Cossack on his stalking that he was upon the thing Rainsford had made before he saw it.**

Inverted sentence. The normal order should be:

The Cossack was so intent on his stalking that he was upon the thing Rainsford had made before he saw it.

**to be intent on (doing) sth:** to be determined to do or achieve sth, esp. sth that may cause damage, e.g.

She was intent on having her way. She would seldom listen to other opinions.

He was quite intent on getting that position, by hook or by crook.

**stalking:** pursuing; tracing

**His foot touched the protruding bough that was the trigger.**

the protruding bough: the bough that was sticking out

**bough:** a branch of a tree

Cf. branch; limb; twig; trunk

**He sensed the danger and leaped back with the agility of an ape.**

**to sense the danger:** to feel that there is danger although there is no proof.

**with the agility of an ape:** with the quickness of a monkey

**to be agile:** to be able to move quickly and easily

**delicately adjusted**

Very carefully adjusted

**... but for his alertness, he must have been smashed beneath it.**

If it had not been for his alertness (if he had not been so alert), he would certainly have been crushed to death.

**but for:** without

More example:

But for his timely warning, there would have been a terrible disaster.

But for his stupid policies, the country would have been one of the richest in that area.

But for your help, I would not have been able to find my long-lost brother.

**Para. 28**

**“Rainsford,” called the general, “if you are within sound of my voice, as I suppose you are, let me congratulate you. Not many men know how to make a Malay man-catcher. You are proving interesting. Mr. Rainsford.”**

The general knows the trick. He wants to show his appreciation for Rainsford’s effort. But he still does not give up his condescending tone because he is still confident that he is the better hunter.

**man-catcher:** notice that “-er” is not used here to refer to a person. It refers to a device.

**You are proving interesting:** You are becoming interesting. You’re turning out to be more interesting than I thought. Now I will take you a little more seriously.

(Notice the arrogance in his tone.)

**I’m going now to have my wound dressed. But I shall be back. I shall be back.**

**to have my wound dressed:** to have my wound cleaned and bandaged

But I shall be back: “shall” here indicates will and determination.

The general promises Rainsford that he would come back to get him.

**Para. 29**

**... when the general had gone, Rainsford took up his flight again.**

**to take up:** to continue an activity

**And insects bit him savagely.**

**savagely:** viciously; violently; fiercely

**Then, as he stepped forward, his foot sank into the ooze.**

Then, as he stepped forward, his foot sank into the muck or quicksand.

**Para. 30**

**He tried to wrench it back, but the muck sucked viciously at his foot as if it were a giant leech.**

**to wrench back:** to twist and pull it away

**He had dug himself in in France when a second's delay meant death. That had been a placid pastime compared to his digging now.**

Here both “ins” should be kept. To dig oneself in means to dig a hole to hide in and protect yourself from enemy bullets.

**...he climbed out and from hard saplings cut stakes and sharpened them to a fine point.**

... He climbed out of the pit and cut stakes from young hard-wood trees and sharpened them.

**Sapling:** a young tree (for the suffix -ling, see the exercise in Pre-class Work)

**stake:** here it means a pointed piece of wood to be pushed into the ground 木棍

Other uses of stake:

e.g. His life is at stake. (危险)

Many people were burnt alive at the stake for religious reasons in the Middle Ages.  
(火刑柱)

The stakes in this political gamble were very high. (赌注)

Once people have property of their own, they will have a stake in social stability.  
(投资股份; 利益)

**Homework:**

Preview the following text

Review key words.

## 教学后记

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 4 Text Appreciation (90 Minutes)

#### Teaching Procedures:

#### Para. 31

**He crouched behind lightning-charred tree and waited. Soon he heard the padding sound of feet on the soft earth.**

**lightning-charred tree:** a tree which had been struck and burnt by lightning

**padding:** walking with a soft and steady sound

**Rainsford lived a year in a minute.**

For Rainsford, a minute seems as long as a year because he is so frightened and anxious.

**Then he felt an impulse to cry out with joy, for he heard the sharp scream of pain as the cover of the pit gave way and the pointed stakes found their mark.**

**give way:** to break/ collapse because of too much pressure/ weight; to collapse

**find their mark:** hit their target

#### Para. 33

**“Your Burmese tiger pit has claimed one of my best dogs.”**

“Your Burmese tiger pit has killed one of my best dogs.”

**to claim:** to demand as consequence

**Burma** ['bɜ:mə]: former name of Myanmar ['mjænmə:] 缅甸

**At daybreak Rainsford was awakened by a sound that made him know that he had new things to learn about fear.**

**P:** At dawn/sunrise Rainsford was waken up by the barking of the hounds that made him feel more frightened than before.

#### Para. 34

**That was postponing the inevitable.**

**P:** That was merely delaying the inevitable result. He was going to die either way.

#### Para. 35

**Straining his eyes, he saw the lean figure of the general; just ahead of him he made out another figure; it was the giant Ivan.**

**strain one's eyes:** exert the utmost the see

**lean:** thin in a healthy and athletic way

**to make out:** to be only just able to see, hear or understand sth.

#### Para. 36

**He caught hold of a springy young sapling and to it he fastened his hunting knife, with the blade pointed down the trail.**

**springy:** a. 弹力显著的 like s spring; marked by resilience; elastic

More example:

cottony snow (like cotton); rubbery taste (like rubber)

feathery leaves (like feathers); an oily liquid (like oil)

**to fasten sth to a place:** to tie sth to a place

**with the blade pointed down the trail:** compare the word blade here with the same word in “not crushed blade of grass” (Para.27)

**The hounds raised their voices as they hit the fresh scent.**

**to hit the fresh scent:** to pick up the smell of the hunted animal or person again.

**Para. 37**

**The knife, driven by the recoil of the springing tree had not wholly failed.**

**recoil:** a sudden backward movement (often said of a gun when it is fired)

The knife had not wholly failed because it had found a lesser mark.

**Para. 38**

**Rainsford had hardly tumbled to the ground when the pack took up the cry again.**

**tumble:** to fall quickly and suddenly downward; especially with rolling movement

Notice that Rainsford does not climb or slide down the tree this time, he tumbles to the ground.

P: As soon as Rainsford tumbled to the ground, the pack took up the cry again. Or:

Rainsford had no sooner tumbled to the ground than the pack took up the cry again.

No sooner had Rainsford fallen to the ground than the pack barked again.

短语回顾: had hardly done sth when sth else happened

**“Nerve, nerve, nerve!” he panted, as he dashed along.**

As the story moves quickly toward its climax, the author begins to use increasingly shorter sentences which has the effect of quickening the tempo of the narration.

When Rainsford first starts his flight, he keeps saying to himself that he must keep his nerve. Later he mutters to himself that he must not lose his nerve because he is really losing his control, now he can say only one word “nerve, nerve, nerve!”

**A blue gap showed between the trees dead ahead.**

Rainsford has a glimpse of the sea between the trees.

**dead ahead:** straight ahead

Idiomatic intensifiers we often come across:

To be dead serious (very serious)

To be dead drunk

To be dead certain  
To be stone dead (very dead)  
To be dead-tired (very tired)  
To be stark naked (completely naked)

**Rainsford forced himself on toward the gap.**

List and compare all the expressions the author uses to describe how Rainsford tries to escape:

To put distance between him and the general  
To plunge on  
To take up the flight again  
To press on  
To run for his life  
To dash along  
To force himself on

**The sea rumbled and hissed.**

**to rumble and hiss:**

They refer to the sound made by sea waves coming to the shore and receding.

**Rainsford hesitated. He heard the hounds.**

What does he intend to do? Why does he hesitate? What finally makes up his mind? Read on and you will find the answers.

**Para. 39**

**For some minutes he stood regarding the blue green expanse of water. He shrugged his shoulders.**

**he stood regarding:** he stood looking at (the blue green expanse of water);  
he stood contemplating

What do you think is going on in the general's mind at that moment?  
Why does he shrug his shoulders?

**Then he sat down, ... and hummed a bit from "Madame Butterfly."**

Is the general pleased or displeased with the result?

Interesting enough, he is very pleased because he has had an unusually exciting game. Therefore he has an exceedingly good dinner and hums a bit from "Madame Butterfly". (Notes to the Text)

**Two slight annoyances kept him from perfect enjoyment.**

**P:** However it had not been a perfect enjoyment for him because there were two slight annoyances.

**He was deliciously tired.**

**deliciously tired:** tired in a pleasant way

This is a common figure of speech called oxymoron. 矛盾修饰法  
For more examples, see Exercise 5 on page 280

**...and he called: “Better luck another time,” to them.**

It is general's usual practice to feed the dead body of his captive when the game is over to the hounds as reward for the part they played in the game. This time, however, the hounds do not have such luck because Rainsford drowned in the sea as the general thinks.

**Para. 44**

**“I’m still a beast at bay,” he said, in a low hoarse voice, “Get ready, General Zaroff.”**

“Get ready” for what? Rainsford is now challenging the general to a duel. 决斗  
**at bay:** in a situation in which those attacking or pursuing must be faced because it is impossible to escape from them 被逼做困兽之斗

**Para. 45**

Does the general flinch at the suggestion? No, he actually likes the idea. Notice that there is something amusing about the way the conflict is finally resolved. It was like a duel between knights 骑士 in the Middle Ages, in which they fought hard but fair.

**One of us is to furnish a repast for the hounds:** one of us – that is, the one who loses - is to be thrown to the dogs. (The victor will sleep in this excellent bed)

**Para. 46**

**to decide:** to come to a conclusion

So who won the duel? The fact that Rainsford can now sleep in this wonderful bed is a clear indication that he is the winner.

Notice that the author does not waste words on describing the process. He simply tells us the result, thus leaving everything else to our own imagination.

**Homework:**

Review key words and prepare for dictation.

## 教学后记

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 5 Exercise Vocabulary and Dictation (90 Minutes)

#### Step 1. Review and Homework Assignment

##### 1. Review (10 Mins)

Review key words and expressions

##### 2. Vocabulary Exercise (60 Mins)

A. Let students finish the vocabulary exercise parts after class.

B. Check the answer together and add related knowledge at the same time.

#### Step 2. Dictation (15 Mins)

Dictate twenty words and five phrases.

#### Step 3. Homework Assignment (5 Mins)

Let the students finish the grammar exercise part.

#### Notes:

**at stake:** that can be won or lost, depending on the success of a particular action 成  
败难料; 有风险

e.g. People's lives are at stake and we cannot afford to take risks.

**stagger:** v. to move or stand unsteadily, as if under a great weight; totter

**dress:** v. to clean and bandage a wound

**take up his flight:** to continue his escape; went on escaping

**press on:** to continue doing sth. in a determined way; to hurry forward

e.g. "Shall we stay here for the night?"

"No, let's press on."

#### Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. But I think you'd better agree to play the game with me because if you don't, I'll have to hand you over to Ivan and he is only interested in whipping you to death.

2. As the general said so, he nodded toward the corner to where Ivan, the gigantic servant, stood with his stick arms crossed on his huge chest. Ivan was waiting for his master to give the word.

3. He was on a small island surrounded by the sea, just like in a picture with a frame of water, and clearly, he would have to try to find ways to escape on this island.

4. He moved round and round in the form of complicated loops or circles; he went b

ack and forth on his trail again and again, remembering all he knew about fox hunt, and how the fox tries to avoid being caught.

5. Rainsford was so nervous at that time that every minute was like a long year.

### **Into English**

1. raise one's eyebrows
2. acknowledge one's defeat
3. sip one's wine
4. keep one's nerve
5. leave a trace
6. take stock of the situation
7. blunder into the swamp
8. recover one's confidence
9. varnish the sky
10. get down on one's knees
11. hold one's breath
12. smash the enemy
13. dress the wound
14. sink into the ooze
15. tighten one's belt
16. strain one's eyes
17. hum a tune
18. shrug one's shoulders
19. snap the gate shut
20. strike off from the main road
21. get a grip on oneself
22. concentrate one's attention on
23. postpone the visit
24. live a year in a minute

### **Translation**

1. A peasant woman found him lying unconscious in the grass. She carried him home, dressed his wound after a fashion, and hid him in the attic.

2. Had it not been for the shift of focus in our development policy from the coastal areas to the central and western regions, the lives of our national ethnic groups would not have improved so rapidly.

3. The defense lawyer claimed that the photo was completely out of focus and thus could not be used as evidence.

4. Visibility was exceedingly poor and no matter how I strained my eyes, I still couldn't see far ahead. I decided that if I wanted to save my neck, it would be foolish to blunder on.

5. The mental strain was too much and she began to lose sleep and could not focus her attention on anything. Finally she had to go to see the doctor who claimed to be some sort of expert. The stupid man declared that her life was at stake and that she

e needed an immediate brain operation.

6.It was a close match. The final score was 98 to 96 in our favor. People were wild with joy because we had been defeated by their team so many times. For the first time we were able to settle an old score with them.

7.Both sides claimed to have scored a point in this confrontation. Neither side wanted to acknowledge defeat. But from the point of view of an outsider, actually neither side had scored. In this conflict, there was no winner.

8.The customer told the waitress that he would like to have some concubines – he meant to say cucumbers, but his vocabulary was limited. The waitress seemed to know what he meant, for she asked, “Dressed or undressed?”

## 教学后记

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Period 6 Exercise Grammar and Extension (90 Minutes)

#### Step 1. Grammar Exercise (45 Mins)

1. Let students finish the grammar exercise parts after class.
2. Check the answer together and add related knowledge at the same time.

#### Step 2. Do Translation in class and comment on their work (30 Mins)

Translation

1. I wish I could do the same thing if I were under his circumstances.
2. But for the heat from the sun, the earth would have been a frozen ball.
3. Much to his parents' surprise, the boy took the liquid medicine as if it were orange juice.
4. If I were a young man, I would have gone on the mountaineering expedition last month.
5. But for the interruption of endless phone calls, he would have completed the report.
6. The first-prize winner walked past us, with her head held high, as if she had never known us.
7. The governing/ ruling party's reputation would be seriously damaged if this were ever made public.
8. Throughout the years, the nurse has always treated her young patients very carefully as if they were her own children.
9. I would not know there exists such a quiet and picturesque village but for your article.
10. Before dawn an earthquake struck and the entire city seemed to shake as if (it were) in the grip of a giant fist.

#### Step 3. Extension: (15 Mins)

##### Writing Devices: Metonymy (转喻)

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

##### Writing Devices: Synecdoche (提喻)

Synecdoche can be included in metonymy, and it refers to the substitution of the part for the whole or of the whole for the part.

##### Writing Devices: Irony (反语)

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

##### Writing Devices: Hyperbole (夸张)

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

**Writing Devices: Simile (明喻)**

It makes a comparison between two unlike elements having at least one quality or characteristic in common. To make the comparison, words like “as”, “as... as”, “as if” and “like” are used to transfer the quality we associate with one to the other.

**Writing Devices: Metaphor (暗喻)**

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

**Step 4 Assignment**

1. Finish the exercises needed.
2. Writing: Recreate this story.

## 教学后记