

教 案 (首 页)

课程名称	英语精读	授课专业	翻译	班级	
授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ()		考核方式	考试(√) 考查()	
课程类别	必修课	公共必修课 () 专业必修课 (√)			
	选修课	公共选修课 () 专业限选课 () 专业任选课 ()			
课程总学时	108		周学时	6	
学时分配	课堂讲授 108		学时; 实践课	学时	
教 学 目 标	<p>二年级精读课是英语专业学生必修课。在一年级精读基础上进一步加强学生基本功训练并提高学生的听、说、读、写、译的语言能力和交际能力。要求学生通过预习能正确回答与课文有关问题, 并熟悉文章的语篇结构; 通过课堂讲解, 能用简单的英文解释难句; 要求学生能用课文学过的词汇、词组和句型在恰当的场合灵活熟练地运用, 进一步扩大学生的词汇量; 培养学生对语言的敏感性和实际运用能力, 提高学生的逻辑推理能力和判断力; 加强学生对英语国家文化的了解; 培养学生的自主学习、自主学习和研究性学习的能力; 为学生升入高年级打下扎实的基本功。达到《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》要求, 并通过英语专业四级考试。</p>				
使用教材	教材名称	《现代大学英语》第四册			
	编(著)者	徐克容主编			
	出版社及出版时间	北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2012			
指定参考书	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 高等学校外语专业指导委员会 《高等学校英语专业教学大纲》, 上海外语教育出版社, 外语教学与研究出版社, 2000年。 2. 薄冰 《高级英语语法》北京: 高等教育出版社, 1990年 3. 徐克容 《现代大学英语》第二册教师用书, 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002年。 4. 李明英 《现代大学英语全程辅导》第二册, 大连: 辽宁师范大学出版社, 2005年。 				

教 案

周 3 次	第 11-12 周, 第 次课	授课时间	
授课章节	Lesson 9— The Damned Human Race		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ()	教学时数	12
授 课 要 点	本 (章) 节 教 学 目 标	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To make a clear understanding toward the text. To learn some conversational words and some useful sentence structures. To learn the background of Text A and the writing features. To master the uses of the key words; to master the useful idioms and expressions on page 225. To concentrate on the relevant grammatical points: contrast expressions and expressions of clarification. 	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<p>Important points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Master the usage of key words in glossary. Understand the content of text A. Deal with the exercise. <p>Difficult point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Master the usage of the key phrases in the text A. Translate sentences in text A. Learn the contrast expressions Learn some patterns of clarification 	
思 考 题 或 作 业	<p>Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Search for some background information about the text. Set the structure of the text after pre-reading. Do the exercises. Translate sentences in exercise books and hand them in. In-class dictation. What devices does the author use to make the article interesting? Do you agree with Mark Twain? If you were to write in response to this essay to express some different opinions, what would you say? 		
教学内容与组织安排			

The first period of class (45 min)

I. Glossary (45 min)

i. Ask several students to read the glossary, and ask other students to observe whether they have mistakes in pronunciation. (3 min)

Pay attention to the pronunciation of the some particular words.

ii. Lead the whole class to read the words in the glossary. (2 min)

iii. As the teacher has arranged students to preview the glossary, so the next step is to ask several students to share some information of the words they think they are important. (10 min)

iv. The teacher gives some supplementary information of the key words in the glossary. (30 min)

disposition: n.

(1)one's customary manner or emotional response 性情, 性格(Para.1,Line1)

(2)one's habitual tendency or inclination, (~to) 倾向, 意向
(Para.3,L9)

Humiliate /hju'milieit/

v. to make sb.feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people 羞辱,使丧失尊严
adj. humiliated 感到难堪的, 感觉羞愧的

Eg.:1,I did not want to humiliate her in front of her colleagues.

我不想当着她同事们的面让她难堪。

2, I have never felt so humiliated.

(Para.3,L1) in the course of

during..., in process of ...

在……过程中; 当……时

eg: Nobody noticed his leaving in the course of the class.

harbor v.

1,to keep secretly in one's mind such feelings as resentment ,suspicion, or thought of revenge
怀着, 怀有(憎恨, 怀疑, 或报复等心理)(Para.5,L2)

2,to contain sth. and allow it to develop 包含, 藏有

eg: Your dishcloth can harbor many germs.

你的洗碗布里可能包含许多病菌。

(Para.5,L.2) brood over /on/about sth.

to think a lot about sth. that makes you annoyed ,anxious or upset.

焦虑, 忧思(使人厌烦、担忧或不安的事)

eg: You aren't still brooding over what he said ,are you ?

gouge out

to force out ;to dig out
挤出，挖出

to smooth one's path to sth.
为某人铺平通往.....的道路。

The second period of class (45 min)

I. Warming up questions and discussion(20 min)

i. warm up questions

What do you know about Mark Twain? Can you name some books he wrote?

About the story:

The author writes about ugly human traits and dispositions. In his opinion, human beings are not ascended from the lower animals but descended from the higher animals.

Some sayings about human nature

I sometimes think that God in creating man somewhat overestimated His ability.

—Oscar Wilde

It is easier to denature plutonium than to denature the evil spirit of man.

—Albert Einstein

The belief in a supernatural source of evil is not necessary; men alone are quite capable of every wickedness.

—Joseph Conrad

Man is the only animal that laughs and weeps; for he is the only animal that is struck with the difference between what things are and what they ought to be.

—William Hazlitt

Nature is neutral. Man has wrested from nature the power to make the world a desert or to make the deserts bloom. There is no evil in the atom; only in men's souls.

—Adlai Stevenson

ii. Ask the students to discuss the main idea of the text, and ask several of them to share their opinions. At last, teacher gives the summarize the main idea based on the answers of the students.

II. Introduction/Background and structure to Text A: (20 min)

I. Background Information (10 min)

1. Both as a humorist and as an essayist of serious ideas, Mark Twain is a powerful writer. He is an honest and thorough critic who always brings a fresh perspective to things which are all too often taken for granted. True to this standard, “The Damned Human Race” is wonderfully thought-provoking and humane. To have a better understanding of this essay, it is perhaps necessary to go back to see the background of this essay.

2. Notice the way the author achieves humor. Mark Twain in this essay obviously talks tongue-in-cheek about human traits. He pretends to be reporting on a scientific experiment, imitating — indeed, one might even say mimicking — the formal language (big words, long sentences, serious tone, etc) academics are fond of using.

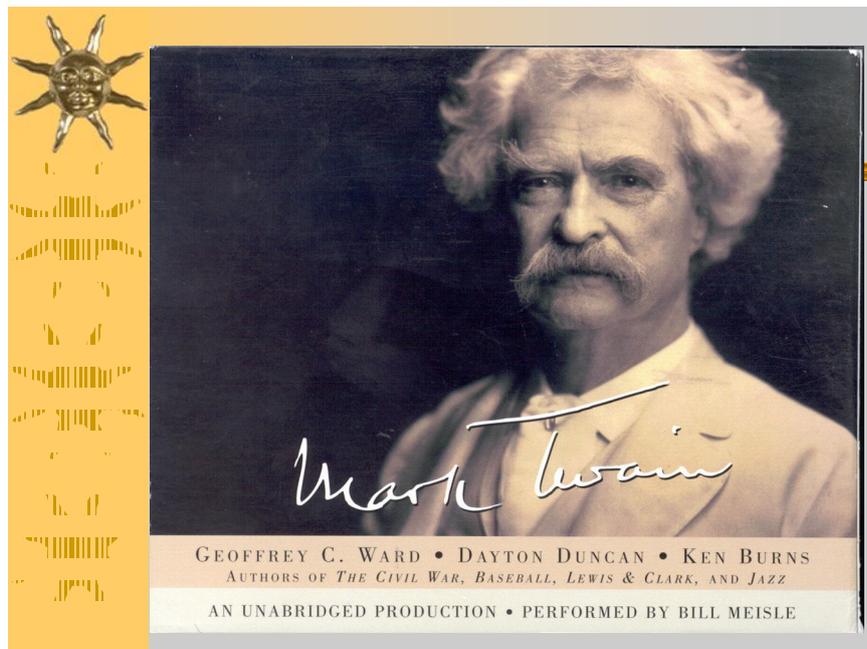
II Structure of the text (5 min)

This slightly abridged essay is organized like a paper to report results of a scientific experiment. It has a thesis statement at the beginning and a brief summing-up at the end. The main body is arranged according to the various straits and disposition of human beings as contrasted to the “higher animals”. However in the second part of the body the author begins to use a polemic tone. He seems to be arguing with people who believe in man’s superiority because they can reason, have moral principles and religion, and love their neighbors and country.

III about the author (5 min)

About the author:

Mark Twain (1835---1910) was born Samuel Langhorne Clements in Florida, Missouri, but lived as a child in Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. He took the pen name Mark Twain from the call of the pilots on the river steamers, which indicated that the water was twelve feet deep, a safe depth for a steamer. During his early years, he worked as a riverboat pilot, newspaper reporter, printer, and gold prospector. But then he turned to writing, and became one of the greatest of American writers.



His masterpiece:

Innocents Abroad 1869

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer 1876

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn 1885

Life on the Mississippi 1883

The Prince and the Pauper 1882

III. Assignment (5min)

- i, review the glossary
- ii, read the text
- iii. do exercise 1 on page 227

教学后记

教学内容与组织安排

The third period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. Review the structure we have mentioned.
2. Review some key words in the glossary
3. Ask two students to the blackboard to do dictation.

II. Analyze the text from para.1 to para. 3 (35 min)

1. **I have been studying the traits and dispositions of the “lower animals”, and contrasting them with the traits and dispositions of man. I find the result humiliating to me.**

I have been studying the characteristics of the so-called lower animals in comparison with those of man. The result of this study makes me, as a man, feel terribly ashamed.

traits and dispositions: characteristics; features; nature; qualities; personalities

humiliating: making me feel ashamed; embarrassing; mortifying

Notice the tongue-in-cheek way the author expresses his ideas. He makes it sound as if he were conducting and reporting on the result of a scientific investigation. In other words, he is deliberately using a pompous style to achieve humor.

2. **For it obliges me to renounce my allegiance to the Darwinian theory of the Ascent of Man from the Lower Animals and to name it the Descent of Man from the Higher Animals.**

Because the result of my study forces me to give up (to abandon) my loyalty to (firm belief in) Darwin’s theory of evolution and to change the theory of the Ascent of Man from the Lower Animals to the theory of the Descent of Man from the Higher Animals.

to oblige sb to do sth: to force sb to do sth; to make it necessary for sb to do sth

to renounce: to abandon or give up; to reject or disown

allegiance: loyalty, esp. to a nation or a cause

3. **In proceeding toward this unpleasant conclusion I have not guessed or speculated or conjectured, but have used what is commonly called the scientific method.**

In coming to this conclusion I have not just guessed, but have used the so-called scientific method.

to proceed toward a conclusion: in the process of/on the way to coming to a conclusion

to speculate and conjecture: The three verbs to guess, to speculate and to conjecture mean very much the same thing. They are used in a row to give emphasis and to make it sound academic.

what is commonly called the scientific method: a method of research in which a hypothesis, formulated after systematic and objective collection of data, is tested empirically. (Notice that the author is imitating the style of scientific papers for fun.)

4. That is to say, I have subjected every postulate that presented itself to the crucial test of actual experiment.

In other words, I have put every theory or hypothesis there is to the decisive test of actual experiment.

to subject sth/sb to sth: to cause sb/sth to undergo or experience sth unpleasant or difficult and often for a long time, e.g.

They were subjected to very cruel tortures.

The desertification subjected people living in that area to great hardships.

postulate: (fml) assumption; theory; hypothesis

that presented itself: that happens or exists, e.g.

When the opportunity presents itself you must seize it at once.

I think they are still waiting for a more favorable situation to present itself.

5. These experiments were made in the London Zoological Gardens, and covered many months of painstaking and fatiguing work.

the London Zoological Gardens (i.e. the London Zoo): It has one of the most comprehensive animal collections in the world, known especially for its rare species.

to cover: to occupy; to include

6. Some of my experiments were quite curious. In the course of my reading, I had come across a case where, many years ago, some hunters on our Great Plains organized a buffalo hunt for the entertainment of an English earl-that, and to provide some fresh meat for his table.

the Great Plains: an area of west central North America between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River much of it natural grassland. Inhabited first by nomadic Indians known as Buffalo Indians, the Plains were settled by white ranchers in the 1860s.

earl: a title of British nobility, equal to the French count

Compare: duke 公爵; marquis 侯爵; earl (count) 伯爵; viscount 子爵; baron 男爵

that, and to provide some fresh meat for his table: “That” is in apposition to “for the entertainment of an English earl”.

For his table: for his meals

7. In order to determine the difference between an anaconda and an earl - if any - I

caused seven young calves to be turned into the anaconda's cage.

if any: used to suggest there is no difference

to cause seven young calves to be turned into...: to have seven calves turned into the anaconda's cage (implying that it was done by assistants)

calf: (plural: calves) a young cow, bull or elephant

Also: lamb (a young sheep); kitten (a young cat);
chick (a young chicken or bird); duckling (a young duck);
cub (a young wolf, bear or lion); piglet (a young pig);
foal/colt (a young horse); gosling (a young goose);
kid (a young goat); puppy (a young dog)

8. The facts stood proven that the difference between an earl and an anaconda is that the earl is cruel and the anaconda isn't.

to stand: to be in a specific position

9. It also seemed to suggest that the earl was descended from the anaconda, and had lost a good deal in the transition.

It also seemed to show that the earl came from the anaconda and had lost a lot of the anaconda's good qualities in the process.

to be descended from sb: to be related to sb who lived a long time ago

The fourth period of class (45 min)

I. Analyze the text from para.4 to para.5 (30 min)

1. I was aware that many men who have accumulated more millions of money than they can ever use have shown a rabid hunger for more, and have not scrupled to cheat the ignorant and the helpless out of their poor savings in order to partially appease that appetite.

I knew that many men who have more money than they can ever use have shown a mad desire to get more, and they have not hesitated to cheat poor people and their few saving in order to satisfy that desire.

rabid: uncontrollable (Note: it is related to rabies, which is an acute, infectious and often fatal disease of dogs, also known as hydrophobia, transmitted by the bite of the infected animal)

to have not scrupled to do sth: to have not hesitated to do sth because of trouble conscience or embarrassment from moral considerations

to cheat sb out of sth: to trick or deceive sb in order to get an advantage, e.g. to cheat sb out of his money or job or land, etc

Compare: to talk sb out of sth; to trick sb out of sth

the ignorant and helpless: the uneducated and powerless people; the poor laboring people in general

to appease: to satisfy or relieve (hunger, thirst, desire, etc)

2. These experiments convinced me that there is this difference between man and the higher animals; he is avaricious and miserly, they are not.

avaricious: (from the noun avarice) extremely fond of accumulating wealth/greedy

3. ...among the animals man is the only one that harbors insults and injuries, broods over them, waits till a chance offers, then takes revenge. The passion of revenge is unknown to the higher animals.

... among the animals man is the only one that remembers insults and injuries, thinks about them for a long time, waits until a chance comes up and then takes revenge.

to brood over: to think about sth for a long time because it makes you angry or worried

to offer: It should be “to offer itself”.

to take revenge: to do sth to punish sb who has harmed you

II. Questions and discussion (15 min)

1. ask students the following questions to help them understand para. 1-5.

Give them 5 min to discuss and then ask them to present their answers.

Questions for Comprehension (Details)

See textbook P.226-227

教学后记

教学内容与组织安排

The fifth period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. review some key words and give examples.
2. Review the content we have covered.

II. Analyze the text from para.6 to para. 8 (35 min)

1. ask one student to read this para.
2. ask students the main idea of this para.
3. detailed discussion

- 1. Roosters keep harems, but it is by consent of their concubines; ...Men keep harems, but it is by brute force, privileged by atrocious laws which the other sex were allowed no hand in making.**

consent: agreement

brute force: force that is entirely physical and instinctive (Brute is not as derogatory as brutal.)

to allow sb no hand in doing sth: to deny sb the right to participate in doing sth

- 2. Cats are loose in their morals, but not consciously so. Man, in his descent from the cat, has brought the cat's looseness with him but had left the unconsciousness behind-the saving grace which excuses the cat.**

Cats are immoral, but they do not know it. They just can't help it. Man has inherited cats' looseness, but not their innocence, which is what excuses the cat for its low morals.

to be loose in morals: immoral

the saving grace: the redeeming quality; the quality that makes up for the generally negative characteristics.

- 3. Indecency, vulgarity, obscenity - these are strictly confined to man; he invented them.**

These are only man's problems. They are limited to man. They only happen to man.

- 4. Man, with his soiled mind, covers himself.**

Man puts on clothes because he has a dirty mind.

soiled: dirty; filthy

- 5. ... so alive are he and his mates to indecent suggestion.**

... he and other fellows are so aware of indecent suggestions.

to be alive to: to be conscious or aware of

indecent suggestion: dirty hint, esp. related to sex

6. Man is “The Animal that Laughs.” But so does the monkey, as Mr. Darwin pointed out; and so does the Australian bird that is called the laughing jack-ass.

People say that man is the animal that laughs. So what? The monkey can laugh too according to Darwin. So can an Australian bird.

7. No - Man is the Animal that Blushes. He is the only one that does it - or has occasion to.

No, man is not the only animal that laughs, but it is true that man is the animal that blushes. He is the only animal that does it or has the need to.

to have occasion to do sth: to have the need or necessity to do sth

Notice that Mark Twain is saying here that only man needs to blush because he consciously does bad, immoral things.

The sixth period of class (45 min)

I. Analyze the text - para.9 (30 min)

1. ask one student to read this para.
2. ask students the main idea of this para.
3. detailed discussion

1. At the head of this article we see how “three monks were burnt to death” a few days ago, and a prior “put to death with atrocious cruelty.”

As this is a slightly abridged version, the part about the three monks is not to be found in the present text.

prior (n.): the man in charge of a priory, a house for monks which is smaller and less important than an abbey

(Note that it is not to be mixed up with the adjective prior which means before.)

to be put to death: to be killed

2. ... the prior was subjected to unprintable mutilations.

to be subjected to: to be made to experience or go through

The word subject comes from Latin subicere, sub- means under and jacere means throw. To subject therefore means to bring under/to put under.

Compare: to project (pro-: forth); to inject (in-: in); to reject (re-: back or away); to eject (e-: out); to deject (de-: down)

3. Man - when he is King John, with a nephew to render untroublesome, he uses a red-hot iron;

In the case of King John who wanted to get rid of his nephew he used a red-hot iron to torture him.

King John: was the youngest son of Henry II. During his brother Richard I's absence on the third Crusade, John himself declared king and later held his brother in captivity. He was believed to have murdered his nephew Arthur I of Brittany. This and many other cruel things he did made him extremely unpopular, and finally a civil war resulted during which he died, presumably poisoned.

to render sb untroublesome: to cause sb to become untroublesome; to prevent sb from making trouble for him (King John's throne had been stolen from his nephew. Therefore he thought his nephew posed a threat to him.)

4. ...when he is a religious zealot dealing with heretics in the Middle Ages, he skins his captive alive and scatters salt on his back;

religious zealot: a religious fanatic

the Middle Ages: The period in European history loosely covers that from the fall of the western Roman Empire (395 AD) to the Italian renaissance in the 14th century or to the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Historians call the early Middle Ages the "Dark Ages" because it was a period marked by confusion, disorder, religious persecution and the breakdown of civilization in Western Europe. The truth of course was much more complex. It was also a period of great achievement.

5. ...in the first Richard's time he shuts up a multitude of Jew Families in a tower and sets fire to it;

the first Richard: Richard first, King of England, otherwise known as the Lion-Hearted.

to set fire to: to make sth start burning

Notice that it does not mean the same as "to make/light a fire" or "to build a fire".

Note also that when used as an adjective, Jewish is preferred to Jew.

6. ... in our day in England a man is fined ten shillings for beating his mother nearly to death with a chair, and another man is fined forty shillings for having four pheasant eggs in his possession without being able to satisfactorily explain how he got them.

Mark Twain is satirizing the fact that under the English law at that time, a mother's life was worth only one pheasant egg because the latter was considered private property.

For having four pheasant eggs in his possession without being able to satisfactorily explain how he got them: (euphemism) for stealing four pheasant eggs

7. He is the only one that inflicts pain for the pleasure of doing it.

He is the only one that enjoys causing pain (Only man can be a sadist).

to inflict on sb: to make sb suffer sth unpleasant

8. The cat is moderate - unhumanly moderate, ... she doesn't dig out its eyes, ... or drive splinters under its nails - man-fashion; when she is done playing with it, she makes a sudden meal of it and puts it out of its trouble.

unhumanly moderate: reasonable, not so violent, not so excessive or extreme, unlike human beings (Unhumanly is not to be mixed up with inhuman. It is actually a word coined by the writer.)

man-fashion: like man; as man does

to be done doing sth: to finish doing sth

to make a meal of: to eat it up

to put sb out of his trouble: to end sb's trouble

9. Man is the Cruel Animal. He is alone in that distinction.

in that distinction: in that distinguishing factor; in that respect

II. Questions and discussion (15 min)

1. ask students to think about those questions on page 230
2. ask them to present their answers

教 学 后 记

教学内容与组织安排

The seventh period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. review some key words and give examples.
2. Review the content we have covered.

II. Analyze the text from para.10 to para. 12 (35 min)

1. ask one student to read this para.
2. ask students the main idea of this para.
3. detailed discussion

- 1. The higher animals engage in individual fights, but never in organized masses.
Man is the only one that deals in the atrocity of atrocities, War.**

The higher animals fight as individuals, but unlike man, they never fight wars. (They never organize armies to fight each other.)

to engage in: to participate in

to deal in: to be occupied in

the atrocity of atrocities: the greatest or the worst atrocity

- 2. He is the only animal that gathers his brethren about him and goes forth in cold blood and with calm pulse to exterminate his kind.**

In cold blood and with calm pulse: in a cruel and cold-blooded way (The idea is that this is much more serious than when death is caused by sb who has lost his temper.)

to exterminate: (fml) to get rid of; to destroy completely

- 3. He is the only animal that for sordid wages will march out, as the Hessians did in our Revolution, and help to slaughter strangers of his own species who have done him no harm and with whom he has no quarrel.**

sordid: dirty; filthy

Note: Soldiers who will fight anybody for wages are called mercenaries.

Hessians: See Notes to the Text.

to slaughter: to kill in large numbers and usually in a violent and brutal manner; massacre

Compare: to kill; to butcher; to murder; to assassinate; to massacre

- 4. There is not an acre of ground on the globe that is in possession of its rightful**

owner...

Not a single pieces of land is in the hands of its original owner. Every piece of land has been stolen.

Mark Twain is referring to the fact that the world has been, in the course of history, divided and re-divided countless times through war.

5. Man is the only Slave. And he is the only animal who enslaves. He has always been a slave in one form or another, and has always held other slaves in bondage under him in one way or another.

Mark Twain is referring to the idea that in the history of human civilization, our society has always been based on some kind of exploitation of man by man. No one is free. Everyone is a slave of one form or another and at the same time enslaved those under him.

to hold sb in bondage: to keep sb in the state of being a slave

The eighth period of class (45 min)

I. Analyze the text from para.13 to para.14 (35 min)

1. ask one student to read this para.
2. ask students the main idea of this para.
3. detailed discussion

1. Man is the only Patriot. He sets himself apart in his own country, under his own flag, and sneers at the other nations, keeps multitudinous uniformed assassins on hand at heavy expense to grab slices of other people's countries.

It is claimed that man is the only Patriot. Only man is capable of such a noble sentiment. But what does it mean? It simply means that he keeps himself away from others, occupies a piece of land, calls it his own country, and thinks that he is better than all others, then he puts up a flag and gathers together a group of killers and steals land from others.

Mark Twain was bitterly against colonialist and imperialist wars of his time, which were usually fought under patriotic slogans. This made him extremely contemptuous about patriotism.

to set oneself apart from ... : to make oneself feel that he is different from and better than other people

to sneer at: to scorn at; to mock at; to laugh at contemptuously

uniformed assassins: murderers in uniform (This is Twain's contemptuous term for army soldiers.)

on hand: available; close by and ready for use (By "keeps multitudinous uniformed assassins on hand", Mark Twain is sarcastically referring to the practice of keeping a standing army.)

at heavy expense: costing a lot of money

2. ... and in the intervals between campaigns he washes the blood off his hands and - works for “the universal brotherhood of man” - with his mouth.

...and when they are not fighting each other, they will start talking about peace and universal brotherhood, but without any sincerity. Man, according to Mark Twain, is not only cruel and warlike, but also hypocritical.

to work for... with his mouth: to pay lip service to ...; to give empty promises to...

the universal brotherhood: the idea that all living human beings are brothers and sisters to each other 四海之内皆兄弟的思想; 博爱

Note that the word man= humankind (men and women). The world brotherhood also includes women in this sense.

3. Man is the Religious Animal. He is the only Religious Animal. He is the only animal that has the True Religion - several of them.

Man claims to be the only animal capable of religious belief. Religion of course is considered here something much more important and noble than animal instincts because it emphasizes the spiritual and moral life of human beings. But Mark Twain sneers at this because the different religious in the world have resulted in endless religious suppressions, persecutions and wars.

4. He is the only animal that loves his neighbor as himself, and cuts his throat if his theology isn't straight.

He is the only animal that talks about loving his neighbors, but only when they have the same religion. Otherwise he will kill them.

straight: normal and correct

5. He has made a graveyard of the globe in trying his honest best to smooth his brother's path to happiness and heaven.

In trying to make it easy for his brother to find happiness and go to Heaven, he has turned the world into a graveyard (he has caused the death of millions around the world in converting them to his religion).

to make a graveyard of: to cause the death of many people in this area

to smooth the path to: to make it easy for sb to do sth

6. He was at it in the time of the Caesar's, he was at it in Mohammed's time, he was at it in the time of the inquisition, he was at it in France a couple of centuries, he was at it in England in Mary's day, he had been at it ever since he first saw the light.

to be at sth: to be engaged in a certain activity

the Caesars: in the times of Caesars, the early Christians were cruelly persecuted by the

Romans.

Mohammed: in Mohammed's time, the Muslims were cruelly persecuted.

Inquisition: it means that "inquiry" or "investigation". Specifically, it refers to the former tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church directed at the suppression of heresy.

(Queen) Mary: in Mary's day, the Protestants were persecuted.

to see the light: to come into existence, to be born.

7. And we are told that they are going to be left out, in the Hereafter. I wonder why? It seems questionable taste.

And we are told that they will not be allowed to go to the next world (Heaven). I wonder why? It seems to show poor taste to leave out the higher animals and allow only human beings to go to Heaven.

in the Hereafter: in the world to come after death

questionable taste: poor judgement on the part of God (God does not seem to know what is good and what is bad.)

II. Questions and conclusion (10 min)

1. ask students the following questions to help them understand the text.

Give them 5 min to discuss and then ask them to present their answers.

Questions for Comprehension for the whole text

See page 231

教学后记

教学内容与组织安排

The ninth period of class (45 min)

I. Review (10 min)

1. ask student the following questions to review what we learnt before.

Questions for Comprehension

Question 1: How does the author echo the opening sentence at the end of the essay?

Question 2: What is the author's view on human race?

Question 3: What is the author's view on human nature?

2. review some key words for later translation exercise.

II. Analyze the text from para.15 to para.17(35 min)

1. ask one student to read this para.

2. ask students the main idea of this para.

3. detailed discussion

1. **Man is the Reasoning Animal. Such is the claim. I think it is open to dispute.**

Human beings say that they are the only animals who have reasoning power (who can think).

But I think this is rather doubtful (or: debatable).

to be open to dispute: If sth is open to dispute, it means that it is not certain and you can argue about it.

2. **It seems plain to me that whatever he is he is not a reasoning animal.**

It seems clear to me that he is anything but a reasoning animal.

whatever he is: no matter what he is (he is not ...). This is an emphatic denial. More examples:

He may be rich and powerful and famous, but whatever he is, he is not an honest man. I did many stupid things in the past, but whatever I did, I never lied to you.

3. **Next, in another cage I confined an Irish Catholic, and then as soon as he seemed tame I added a Scotch Presbyterian. Next a Turk; a Greek Christian; a Methodist from Arkansas; a Buddhist from China. Finally, a Salvation Army Colonel from Wapping.**

The author said that he put in the cage people who represented different religions. The Irishman was a Catholic; the Scot was a Presbyterian (a Protestant); the Turk was a Moslem; the Greek was an Eastern Orthodox; the American from Arkansas was a Methodist (The Methodist Church is also a Protestant denomination.) and the Chinese was a Buddhist.

Wapping: a district in the east part of London

Note: Don't use Scotch as adjective for Scot or Scotland. The Scottish people don't like it. Only whiskey is called Scotch.

- 4. When I came back to note results, the cage of Higher Animals was all right, but in the other there was but a chaos of gory odds and ends of turbans and plaids and bones and flesh – not a specimen left alive.**

When I came back to check the results, the cage of animals was all right, but in the other cage it was a terrible mess. No one was left alive. There were only bloody odds and ends of turbans and plaids and bones and flesh.

gory: bloody; blood-stained; covered with blood

turbans and plaids: presumably turbans left by the Turk and plaids left by the Scots and Irish

specimen: a sample used for analysis or examination

- 5. These Reasoning Animals had disagreed on a theological detail and carried the matter to a Higher Court.**

These so-called reasoning animals had had a quarrel over a minor point in theology and had decided to go to Heaven (to kill each other) to ask God to settle the matter.

Higher Court: People who believe in God often think that there is a higher court than all courts created by human beings, which is in Heaven, with God as the supreme justice.

- 6. And so I find that we have descended and degenerated, from some far ancestor - some microscopic atom wandering at its pleasure between the mighty horizons of a drop of water perhaps... down the long highway of perfect innocence, till...**

And so I find that without knowing it, we have descended and deteriorated from our ancestor - some tiny atom which moved about freely and happily in the huge world of a drop of water perhaps... perfectly innocence during this long process of change... until we have fallen to the bottom, to the lowest stage of our development and become human beings.

to do sth at one's own pleasure: to do sth when you want to

microscopic: extremely small, only seen under a microscope

mighty: awesomely huge

the long highway of perfect innocence: the long process of our change from one insect into another, one animal into another and one reptile into another, all completely innocent, until we become human beings and lose all our innocence

The tenth period of class (45 min)

I. Paraphrase (20 min)

1. ask 4 students to present their understanding of the sentences on page 227 and then paraphrase them.

II. exercise on Preview (15 min)

1. ask student to do the exercise on page 229.
2. tell some techniques of word formation to help them to do those exercise.

III. exercise on vocabulary (10 min)

1. give students 5 min to do the exercise on page 232 and then ask their opinions.

Pay attention to the following expressions

- 1) the rightful owner
- 2) the universal brotherhood of man
- 3) loose morals
- 4) a soiled mind
- 5) brute force
- 6) a saving grace
- 7) rabid hunger
- 8) a religious zealot

...

2. replace the parts in bold type with appropriate words

See page 232

教 学 后 记

教学内容与组织安排

The eleventh period of class (45 min)

I. Dictation (10 min)

1. dictate the words of this unit
2. correct wrong spellings and meanings

II. translation (20 min)

1. talk about some key patterns which are useful in their translation exercise.
2. ask 3-4 students to write their answers on the blackboard.

See page 233

III. III. tell the difference between similar words (15 min)

1. ask students to look up those words in dictionary.

- 1) Transform; turn
- 2) Appease; please; appeal
- 3) Renounce; denounce
- 4) Difference; distinction
- 5) Inhuman; unhuman
- 6) Gorge; gouge

...

The twelfth period of class (45 min)

I. grammar – learn more patterns of comparison (15 min)

1. ask students to talk about the use of the following patterns
2. do the exercise on page 236.
 - 1) compared to/with
 - 2) on the other hand
 - 3) unlike
 - 4) while

II. grammar – learn to use ways of clarifying (20 min)

1. ask students identify the expressions of clarification in each of the sentences on page 237
2. do the exercise on page 237.
 - 1) I mean
 - 2) in other words

- 3) that is
- 4) you mean
- 5) that is to say
- 6) you don't mean

III. Study and analyze the grammatical structure of these involved sentences on page 238. (10 min)

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