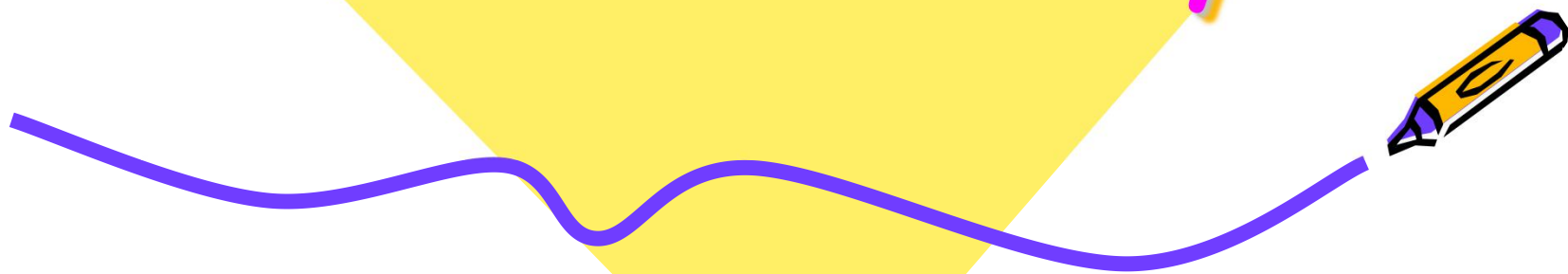




Lesson 1

Half a Day





- Invade
- to enter a country or town, using military force in order to take control of it 武装入侵, 侵略
- to enter a place in large numbers, especially in a way that causes damage or confusion 涌入
- to affect sth in an unpleasant way or annoying way 侵扰 干扰





- Guess the meaning of *invade* in the following sentences:

A large number of fans invaded the stage after the concert.

You have no right to invade her privacy.

The enemies invaded the country.





➤ observe v.

- To observe people around → watch, notice
- To observe laws → obey
- To observe Christmas → celebrate
- She observed that she had lost all interest. →

make
a remark

➤ observer n.

a person who watches sb/sth

➤ observant adj.

- good at noticing things around you
- careful to obey religious laws and customs
e.g. Scientists should have observant eye to discover the slightest details.

e.g. observant party ↔ defaulting party





➤ **vain** n.

in vain with no result

众里寻她千百度
蓦然回首
那人却在灯火阑珊处

In the crowd once and again

I look for her in vain

When all at once turn my head

I find her there where lantern light is dimly shed

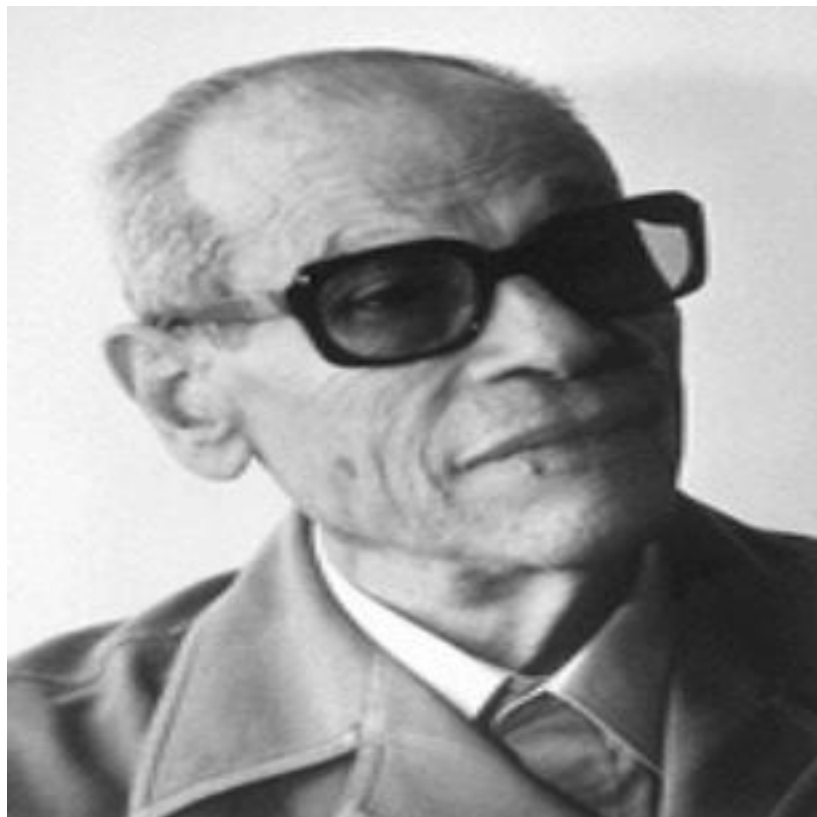


The author---Nagui



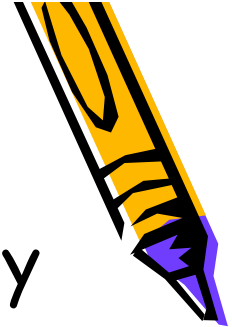
四川外国语大学成都学院
Chengdu Institute Sichuan International Studies University

(Dec.11, 1911 - Aug. 30,
2006)





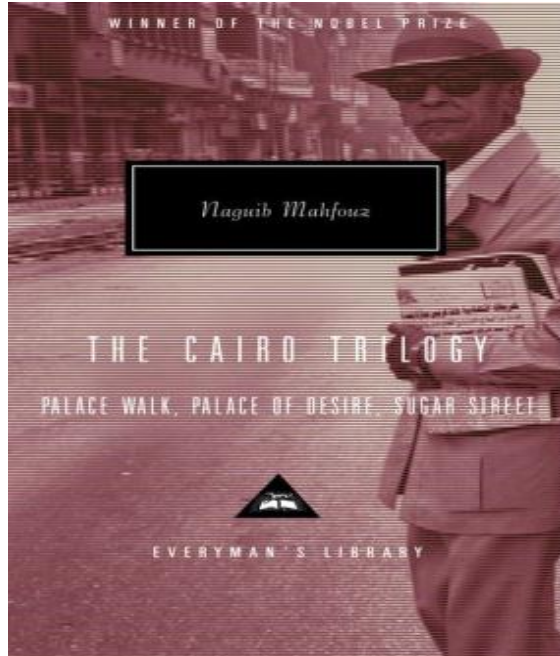
About Naguib Mahfouz



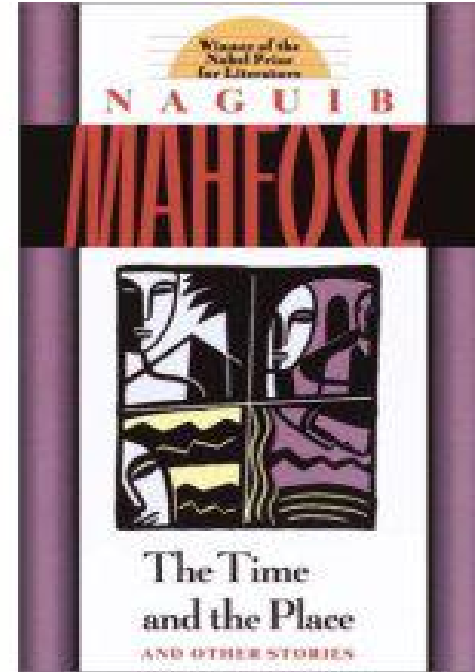
- ◆ Born in 1911, educated at Cairo University
- ◆ Wrote *short stories and historical novels* before WWII
- ◆ Turned to write *novels of social realism* after WWII
- ◆ Later works *combined realism & symbolism*
- ◆ *A prolific writer*: no fewer than 30 novels, more than 100 short stories, and more than 200 articles.



His Works



*The Cairo Trilogy:
Palace Walk, Palace
of Desire, Sugar Street
(first published 1957)*



*The Time and Place
and Other Stories
(published in 1991)*



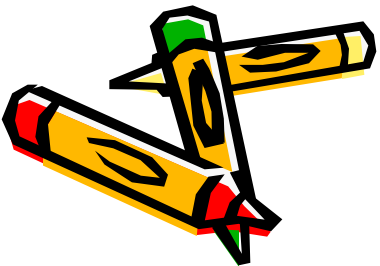


His influence



- ◆ The first Arab Writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature – 1988, *The Cairo Trilogy*
- ◆ Depicts realistically the social and political life in Egypt

“A Dickens of the Cairo cafés”
and “the Balzac of Egypt”





Introduction to the text



- 1. Writing --- the protagonist returns after being absent for a short time to find everything changed beyond recognition.
- 2. The best example --- Washington Irving' s (1783—1859) “Rip Van Winkle”
- 3. This technique is often used to emphasize rapid changes in society.





A short story



Plot: a little boy' s first time to go to school

Setting: on the way to school
at school
on the way home

Protagonist/Narrator:

“I” –the boy in the story





Detailed Analysis of Part 1



- How did the boy feel about going to school? Find textual evidence.
- Why was he feeling so?
- What did the boy's father say to him? What do you think of them?





Father's remarks

School is a place that makes useful men out of boys.

Don't you want to be useful like your brothers?

Put a smile on your face and be a good example to others.

Be a man.

Today you truly begin life.





Words Review



- C____: v. to hold closely, to refuse to let go
- E____: n. great effort
- I____: v. to enter an area in large numbers
- O____: adj. quick to notice, careful to obey rules
- V____: n. without result, without success





Warming-up Qs??



- 1. What was the story about?
- 2. This is a story happened at present or in the past? Where is the hint?



Main idea:



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This text tells us about the narrator's memory of his school life when he was a child.



Text structure:

Part 1 On the way to school

Paras.1-7: The boy's unwillingness to go to school.

Part 2 At school

Paras.8-16: The boy's experience at school.

Part 3 On the way home

Paras. 17-20: The changes the boy found after school.





They did not make me happy, however, **as** this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time.

- **As** he was too young, he didn't understand his father's love to him.

conj. because. since

- He held his breath **as** the headmaster passed by.

conj. during the time when

- **As** your friend, I have to warn you about the danger.

prep. having the function of



Self - reading



- Para.2- para.7:
- Task:
 1. Mark out the sentences that include the " present participle used as adverbial"
 2. Mark out the important phrases and sentences you can not understand





I walked alongside my father, *clutching his right hand.*

My mother stood at the window *watching our progress.*
(para.2)

I turned towards her from time to time, *hoping she would help.* (para.2)

I' m not punishing you, he said, *laughing.* (para.4)

The bell rang, announcing the passing of the day and the end of work. Para.17





...and I turned towards her from time to time,
hoping she would help.

·from time to time (occasionally, not very often)

e.g. He goes to see his grandparents from time to time,
about five or six times a year.





at one time e.

at a time d.

at the same time a. c. sometimes

in time h.

on time b.

at times c.

all the time f.

ahead of time g.

a. meanwhile

b. neither late nor early, punctually

c. sometimes

d. in sequence, separately

e. at some period in the past, formerly

f. during the whole of the time, always

g. earlier than expected

h. not late





We walked along a street lined with gardens, and
Fields planted with crops, pears, and date palms.

a street lined with gardens

a street (that was) lined with gardens

Fields planted with crops, pears, and date palms.

Fields (that was) planted with crops, pears, and date palms.

Grammatical function: past participle used as attribute to
modify the nouns ahead.





” Why school?” I asked my father. “What have I done?”

Why → school? (elliptical question)

Why do I have to go to school?

Father: We’ ll go to Tianjin this weekend.

Daughter: What for? (Why this weekend?/Why Tianjin?)





It' s a place that makes useful men out of boys.

make... (out) of sb/sth.

The army made a man of him.

I don' t think you can make a football star out of John.





I did not believe there was really any good to be had in tearing me away from my home and throwing me into the huge, high-walled building.



There is no good to be had in doing sth.

It is no good/use doing sth.

It is not useful to do sth.

e.g. It's no good crying over spilt milk.

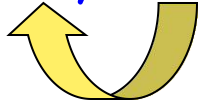
tear oneself/sb. away from...

e.g. Tear yourself away from TV and do your homework.





When we arrived at the gate we could see the courtyard, vast and full of boys and girls.



There is nothing wrong with the computer.

Can you recommend some books easy for first-year students to read.





I did not know **what** to say.

question word + to do

Faced with so many books, I didn't know **which** to **choose**.

Would you please tell me **how** to get to the library?





It was not all a matter of playing and fooling around.

a matter of sth/doing sth.

学习语言要的就是练习。

Some people like pop music while others prefer serious music. It's a matter of taste.





...there is no question of ever returning to the
paradise of home.



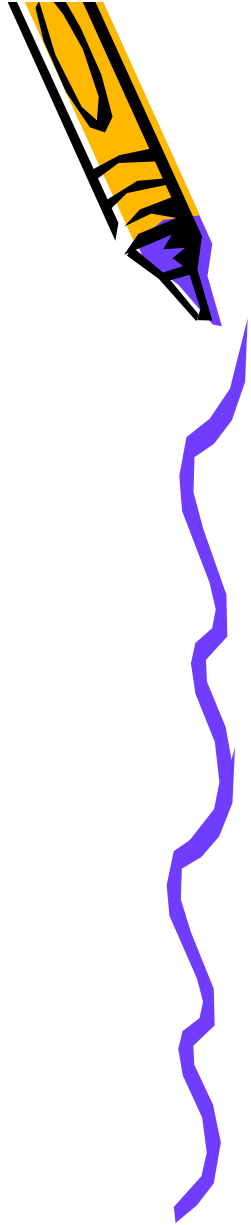
there is no question of doing sth.

There is no question of dismissing you at the
moment.





Those who were able took
advantage of the opportunities
for success and happiness that
presented themselves.



Review



- Translate the following sentences by using the phrases learned in the text:

- 1. 他妈妈硬把他从网吧拽了出来。

- His mother tore him away from the cyber bar.

- 2. 一大群僵尸出现在眼前。

- A large number of zombies came into view.

- 3. 她突然大笑起来。

- She burst into laughter.





- 4. 完成这个任务与否是态度问题。
- Completing the task is a matter of attitude.
- 5. 在工作时间别瞎闹。
- Do not fool around during working hours.
- 6. 要想把丽莎变成舞蹈明星是不可能的事情。
- There is no question of making a dancing star out of Lisa.





Here and there stood conjurer showing
off their tricks or making snakes
appear from baskets.





Then there was a band announcing the opening of a circus, with clowns and weight lifters walking in front.

with + n + doing

e.g. She walked into the house, with so many eyes staring at her.





Extremely irritated, I wondered when
I would be able to cross.





- All night long he lay awake, thinking of the problem.
- Used for a long time, the book looks old.
- Shanghai is a city changing rapidly.
- Most of the people invited to the party were his old friends.
- I saw Tom entering the room.





Theme



- ◆ Time and tide wait for no man.
- ◆ There is nothing permanent in life but change.
- ◆ Life is short and time is precious.
- ◆ Life is a dream. Do not take anything seriously.



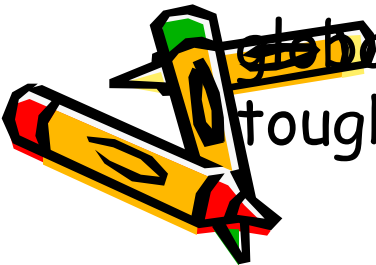


- 4 Translate the following sentences into English using the words and expressions taken from the text.
- 1. 他们利用我们求助无门的困境把我们公司接管了。
• They took advantage of our helpless situation and took over our company.
- 2. 虽然我们面前仍有困难，但我肯定我们中国人有智慧靠自己实现国家的和平统一。
• Although there are still difficulties ahead of us, I am sure that we Chinese people will have the wisdom to bring about the peaceful unification of our country on our own.
- 3. 只强调国内生产总值是错误的，它会引起很多严重问题。
• It is wrong to put emphasis on nothing but GDP. It will give rise to many serious problems.





- 4. 他喜欢炫耀他的财富，但是这仍然像躲避毒药那样躲避他。
- He loves to **show off** his wealth, but this is all in **vain**. People still avoid him as though he were **poison**.
- 5. 他不久就爱上了这个村子。他决心和村民一起把这个地方变成一个花园。
- He soon **fell in love with** the village and was determined to make it a beautiful garden together with other villagers.
- 6. 我们必须花更多的钱来和全球气温上升作斗争。另外，我认为我们还必须采用严厉的法律措施。这不只是一个钱的问题。
- We must spend more money fighting against **global warming**. In addition, we must **resort to** tough laws. It is not just a **matter of money**.





- 7. 当警察到达学校的时候，
还在一种茫然不知所措的状态。

- When the police arrive at the school,
the students and the teachers were
still in a daze.

- 8. 这个腐败的官员还在死死抓住他的权力不放。他拒绝靠边站。

- This corrupt official was still clinging
to his power. He refused to step
aside.





- 9. 当那个人最后进入视界时，我。不知道他怎么在这大雪中找到这个地方的。那时候，我放声大哭起来。

- When the man finally **came into view**, I found it was my father. I didn't know how he managed to find this place in the blinding snow. At that moment, I **burst into tears**.

- 10. 她不时地偷偷朝他张望。她发现自己第一次这样看一个年轻男子。

- She glanced at him **from time to time**. It was the first time in her life that she had found herself looking at a young like that.





- **4 Translate the following sentence**
- 1. 上大学之前，我没有想到大学生活如此丰富多彩。
- Before I came to/ entered college, I had never thought life at college would be so rich and interesting.
- 2. 出生于20世纪90年代的中国大学生大多数是独生子女。
- Most of the Chinese college students born in the 1990s are the only child of their families.
- 3. 了解他的人都因为他出色的工作而钦佩他。
- All those who know him admire him for his hard work.
- 4. 我那天缺课了，因为我不知道课已提前到了周四。
- I missed the class because I didn't know it had moved up to Thursday.
- 5. 在某些国家，超重的人会受到一定的惩罚。
- In some countries, those who are overweight will be punished one way or another.





- 6.在大火中失去家园的人们很快被安置
- Soon after the fire, those who had lost their homes were taken to a place of safety.
- 7. 再见面的时候，我们发现我们两人变化都很大。
- When we met again, we found we both had changed a lot.
- 8. 以李教授为首的专家们很快就会来帮助农民解决问题。
- A team of experts headed by Professor Li will soon come and help farmers solve their problems.
- 9.现在种着西红柿的那块地以往是荒地。
- The field planted with tomatoes used to be wasteland.
- 10.我们老师叫我们读像矛盾、巴金那样大师们写的作品。
- Our teacher told us to read books written by such masters as Mao Dun and Ba Jin.



