

Lesson 5

The Nightingale and the Rose





Words Review



C: _____ v. to make sb. or sth. cold

D: _____ v. to say that sth is not true.

E: _____ n. a very strong feeling of joy and happiness

F: _____ adj. not strong or clear, weak

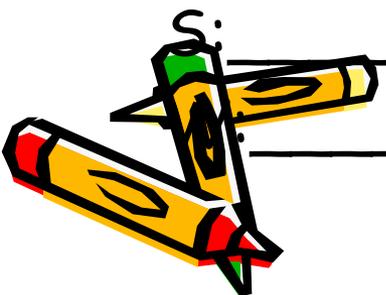
F: _____ v. to move one's eyebrows together to show disapproval

L: _____ v. to take a long time to leave or disappear

P: _____ v. to pick

S: _____ v. to fly high up in the sky

_____ adj. very unhappy





This is a touching story of love, but not the love between the young student and the professor's daughter, because neither of them understood what true love is. The girl was only interested in power and money, and the young man, in what he considered practical. The only one that understood love, treasured love and always ready to sacrifice her life for love was the nightingale. For her, love is eternal music; love is the most precious thing; even more precious than life itself, and true love is always in the giving rather than in the taking.





Recall your memory

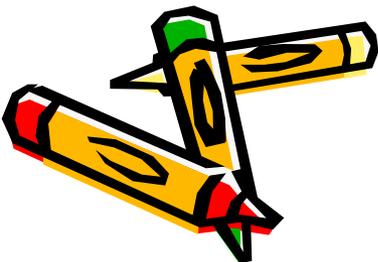
1) Why did the boy need a red rose?

2) Is there any red rose in the winter?

3) Who helped the boy get the red rose in the end? How?

4) Did the boy have a date with the girl? Why or why not?

5) What did the boy think about love in the end?



Story-rite



- A young student thought that he was madly in love with the professor's daughter. He knew that if he had a red rose, she would dance with him. But to his dismay, he couldn't find a red rose to express his love. The nightingale overheard this and was deeply touched by what she believed was the expression of the young man's true love. So she finally sacrificed her life to get a red rose for the young man. Not knowing what it had cost to produce the rose, the young man took this rose to the professor's daughter. However, she refused him because she had agreed to dance with the





Structure

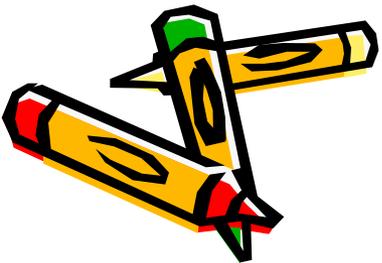
- Introduction: The Nightingale understood the Student who badly needed a red rose for his love. (paras.1-12)
- Body: The Nightingale built a red rose with her life-blood. (paras.13-44)
- Conclusion: When his love rejected the rose, the Student threw it into the street and concluded that love was a silly thing. (paras.45-53)





Part One (paras. 1-12)

- A. The Student cried because he had no red rose for her love. (paras.1-3)
- B. The Nightingale thought the Student was a true lover. (paras. 4-7)
- C. Other creatures in the Student's garden did not understand why the Student cried for a red rose. (paras.8-12)





● The plural forms of the words:

leaf - leaves

life – lives

knife – knives

wife-wives

thief – thieves

hoof – hoofs/hooves

roof – roofs

proof – proofs

cliff - cliffs



- I have read all that the wise men...

When a relative clause is used to modify an indefinite pronoun (such as all, everything, something etc.), we can only use "that" to introduce it, instead of "which".



More examples:

One red rose is all that I want. (para 23)

All that I ask of you in return is that...(para 29)

It's something I never thought I would do.
(先行词在从句中作宾语，常省略that)

Everything that is enjoyable and beneficial is here.
(作主语，不可省略)





- for want of: for the lack of, because of the lack of

eg. For want of a better word, let's call it treasure. (As I can't think of a better word, let's call it treasure)

For want of something better to do, she decided to try gardening. (As she could not find anything more interesting to do, she decided to try gardening)

- in want of: in need of

eg. It is universally acknowledged that a single young man with a large fortune is in want of a wife. (from Pride and Prejudice)





完全倒装的基本形式是“谓语+主语”，主要涉及以下几种类型：

一、here类

当表示地点的here和 there位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词be和 come, go等表示移动或动态的不及物动词。如：

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

这类倒装句的主语只能是名词，若主语为代词，则不能倒装。如：

Here it comes. 它来了





二、away类

副词away, down, in, off, out, over, round, up等位于句首时，其后也用完全倒装语序。这类倒装句的谓语通常表示动态的不及物动词。如：

Away went the runners. 赛跑选手们跑远了。

Round and round flew the plane. 飞机盘旋着。

这类倒装句的主语也只能是名词，若主语为代词，则不用倒装。如：

Away he went. 他跑远了。

Down it came. 它掉了下来。





三、状语或表语类

为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密，有时可将状语或表语置于句首，句中主语和谓语完全倒装。如：

Among these people was his friend Jim. 他的朋友吉姆就在这些人当中。

By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand. 窗户边坐着一个年轻人，手里拿着一本杂志。

在表语置于句首的这类倒装结构中，要注意其中的谓语应与其后的主语保持一致，而不是与位于句首的表语保持一致。比较：

In the box was a cat. 箱子里是一只猫。

In the box were some cats. 箱子里是一些猫。

四、非谓语动词类

有时为了强调，可将谓语部分的现在分词、过去分词或不定式置于句首，从而构成倒装。如：

Standing beside the table was his wife. 站在桌旁的是他的妻子
To be carefully considered are the following questions. 下列问题要仔细考虑。



Present tense for expressing future

The plane takes off at 9' o clock . 飞机九点钟起飞

The train leaves in five minutes' time. 火车五分钟后开车。

“give” in the sense of “organize” :

to give a banquet

to give a cocktail party

to give a press conference

to give a dance

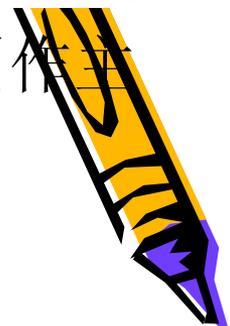


● My love: my sweetheart. The word “love” here is used as a term of endearment.

My love is like a red, red rose,
--- Robert Burns (1759-1796)



- **Subject Complement**
- 接在动词之后对主语起着解释或描述作用的成分，叫作主补。
- 形容词作主补
- **They married young.**他们结婚时还年轻。
- **He died happy.**他怀着幸福的心情死去。
- **ed**分词作主补
- **He fell asleep drunk.**他睡着的时候醉醺醺的。
- 名词作主补
- **He died a poor man.**他死时很穷。
- 表语（又叫作主补）
- **Africa is a big continent.**
- 非洲是个大洲。
- **What remains a puzzle to me.**
- 对我还是个难题。





- dance to the sound of the harp: to dance according to the sound of the harp.

e.g. The snake would then dance to the music.

The soldiers marched through the square to the drumbeat.



- **(with) + n/pron+ present participle/ past participle / prepositional phrases/to-infinitive/adj/adv.**

The murderer was brought in, with his hands tied behind his back.

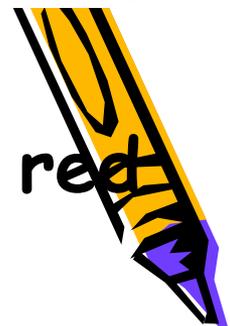
He sat in front of the young people, his dusty face masking his age.

The old man stood there, with his back against the wall.

The boy raised his head with his eyes full of wonder and mystery.



- He stood there trembling, with his face red with cold.
- He left Italy with his heart broken.
- The naughty boy stood before his teacher with his head down.
- With ten minutes to go, you'd better hurry.
- With Mary to help him, he is sure to succeed.



- **Something of a sth.:** to some degree, e.g.
- **She found herself something of a celebrity.**
她意识到自己已小有名气.
- **She is something of a dentist in our village although the methods she uses are quite crude.**



Review

It's something _____ I thought I would not do.

A. Which B. What C. That D. /

For want of _____ in want of

She didn't finish her study _____ enough money.

~~At~~ the men in the world are _____ enough money to prove their success.



他也算得上是个负责人的男人。



He is something of a responsible man .

她手里拿着一本书走了进来。

She came in, with a book in her hand.



 he followed my advice, he would have succeeded.

A. When B. If C. Had D. Has

In the letter these words, “I love you .

~~A. was~~ **B. were** **C. saw** **D. found**





- Part Two (paras. 13-44)
 - A. The Nightingale looked for a red rose but couldn't find any. (paras.13-22)
 - B. The Nightingale found the only way to get a red rose and she decided to do so. (paras.23-33)
 - C. The Nightingale built a red rose at the cost of her life. (paras.34-44)





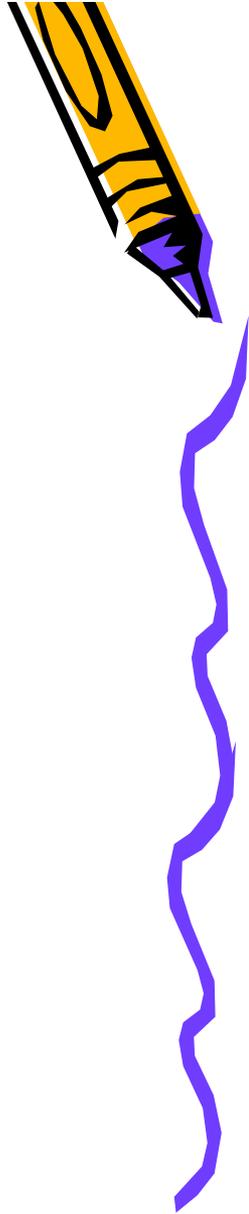
- A. The Nightingale looked for a red rose but couldn't find any. (paras.13-22)
 - a. How many rose-trees did the Nightingale ask for a red rose? Where are they?
 - b. How did they describe their own roses?
 - c. Why can't they offer a red rose respectively?



各种Sweet



- Sweet air
- Sweet songs
- Sweet music
- Sweet wine
- Sweet flower
- Sweet cakes
- Sweet smile
- Sweet temper
- Sweet lady
- Sweet water





- As white as the foam of the sea: this is a simile --- an expression that is used to compare two distinctly different things, using the word as or like. More examples:

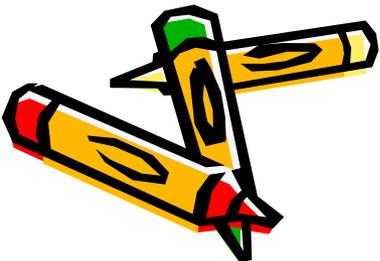


as yellow as the hair of the mermaid.(para.19)

as red as the feet of the dove (para.22)

(as) crimson as a ruby (para.41)

For the next two years I was as busy as a squirrel storing nuts for the winter.



As ...as



- as blind as a bat 有眼无珠（像蝙蝠一样瞎）
as blind as an owl 瞎透了（像猫头鹰一样瞎）
as busy as a bee 极忙碌（像蜜蜂一样忙碌）
as cool as a cucumber 极为冷静的（像黄瓜一样冷静）
as easy as a pie 极容易（像馅饼一样容易）
as lively as a cricket 极活泼（像蟋蟀一样活泼）
as mild as a dove 非常温和（像鸽子一样温和）
as poor as a church mouse 赤贫的（像教堂的老鼠一样穷）
as proud as a peacock 极骄傲（骄傲得像只孔雀）
as strong as a horse 健壮如牛
as stupid as an owl 极愚蠢（像猫头鹰一样愚蠢）



●... and redder than the great fans of coral.

Notice the metaphorical use of the word “fan”, which refers to anything resembling a fan.

Other examples:

The mouth of a river

The foot of the page

The northern face of the mountain

The eye of a needle

The teeth of a saw

The tail of a comet



- nip the buds: stop the growth of the buds
- nip sth in the bud: to prevent sth from becoming a problem by stopping it as soon as it starts.

eg. Their policy was to throw the first person who dared to protest openly into prison so as to nip it in the bud.

You must take immediate action and nip it in the bud. Otherwise this economic slowdown could easily snowball into a serious recession.





and: as a result of this

More examples:

One step forward, and he would fall down the cliff.

Come late again, and you are fired.

Give it one little push, and it will collapse.

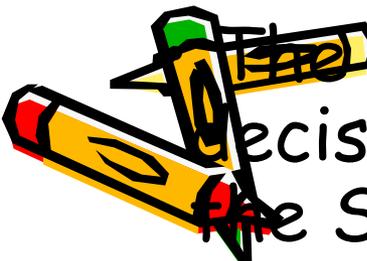


- Questions for paras.23-33

- a. what is the only way to get a red rose?
- b. Did the nightingale decide to do what she was told to at once or not?
- c. Did the nightingale tell the student the decision?

Did the student understand her?

- The tree that produced red roses said that the Nightingale had to sing all night with her breast against a thorn till it pierced her heart.
- The Nightingale thought the love of man was more important than her life.



The Nightingale told the Student about her decision to sacrifice her life for his love, but the Student failed to understand her.



- Is there no way by which I can get it?
Sometimes the relative pronoun has a preposition before it. In these relative pronoun you have to use "which" for things and "whom" for people.

e.g. 1. The importance of agriculture is something on which we all seem to agree.

2. It was four o'clock, the hour at which his father had always called him to get up and help with the milking.

3. My personal secretary is the only person to whom I tell my business plans.





- What is the heart of a bird compared to the heart of a man?

The heart of a bird is nothing compared to the heart of a man. In other words, for the Nightingale, the Student's love is much more important than her life.

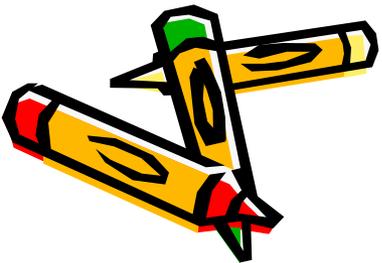
It is an example of a rhetorical question --- questions asked not to invite an actual reply, but to achieve an emphasis stronger than a direct statement.

e.g. What have I done?

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

Who knows how long we'll have to wait?

How can you speak to an elderly gentleman like that?



She swept over the garden. (para 28)

A new broom sweeps clean. (proverb)

A terrible storm swept across the whole city.

The general' s eyes swept over the soldiers, and he gave the order to attack.

You can' t say they are all corrupt. That' s too sweeping. There might be a few exceptions.

It' s all style.

All: apart from style, there is nothing else.

e.g.

- He is as strong as a horse. He is all muscle.**
- Don' t listen to him. It' s all stuff and nonsense.**
- He was all hot air. A lot of beautiful words, but completely meaningless.**

Find out the figure of speech used in the following sentences:

Metaphor

Simile

Personification

Irony

Overstatement

Metonymy

I feel so hungry that I can eat a horse.

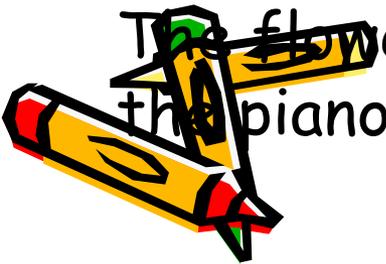
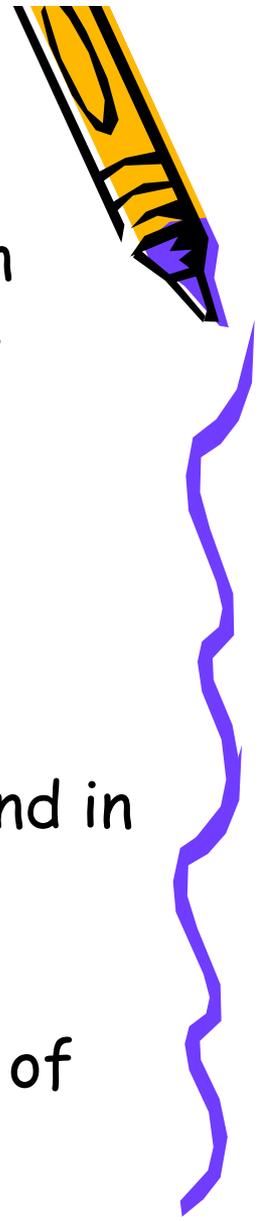
The cute cat is a mild maid.

She is as busy as bees.

How very lucky it is to be slapped by my ex-girlfriend in front of my present girlfriend.

The baby is drinking the bottle.

~~The~~ flowers in the garden are dancing to the sound of the piano.



Could you please tell me the time c



A. That B. Which C. When D. What

Translate the following sentences:

1. 你再逼他的话，他就疯了。

Drive him further, and he will go crazy.

2. 他看似和善，心里尽是坏主意。

He looks kind, but there are all evil ideas in his heart.

3. 如果你认为他们都是坏人的话，那就太“一网打尽”了。

If you think all of them are bad people, that is too sweeping.

4. 我所要求你回报的就是好好照顾你自己。

All I ask of you in return is to take care of yourself.





C. The Nightingale built a red rose at the cost of her life. (paras.34-44)

Q: What did the Nightingale sing of to build the red rose?

- The Nightingale sang of the love between a boy and a girl, and a marvelous rose blossomed.
- Then she sang of the love between a man and a maid, and the rose became pink.
- The sang of the love that does not die, the thorn reached her heart, and the rose became red.
- ~~She~~ gave one last burst of music, and the red rose opened its petals.





- trembled all over with ecstasy.
all over: everywhere or all parts of the body.

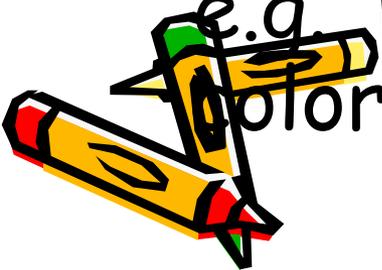
e.g. He was sweating all over.

She was shuddering all over.

I was aching all over.

- it will not go with my dress
go with: to match to be harmonious
with

e.g. This furniture does not go with the color of these walls.





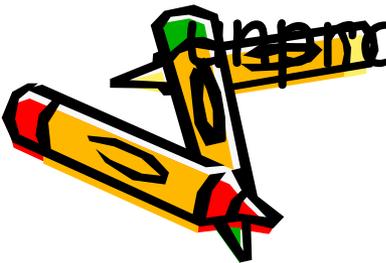
- Conclude the different attitudes towards love of the Nightingale, the Student and the Professor's daughter.



The Nightingale: Life is very dear to all, yet love is better than life.

The Student: Love is silly, unuseful and unpractical.

The professor's daughter: (Jewels cost more than flowers) → Love is unpractical.

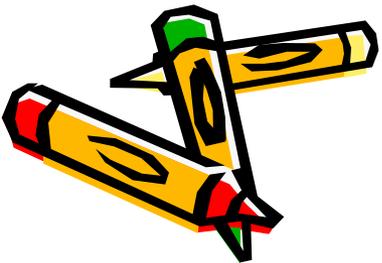


How did Wilde create a magical and beautiful fairytale atmosphere?

◆ Personification

◆ Simile

- as white/yellow/red as;
- (as)crimson as a ruby (para. 41);
- like a shadow (para.13);
- like the water bubbling...(para.31);
- like the flush...(para.38);
- like the rose of ...(para.41)



◆ Repetition

- Give me a red rose, and I will you my sweetest song. (para. 14,18, 21)
- My roses are white/yellow/red, as ... as... (para.16-22)
- She passed through the grove like a shadow and like a shadow she sailed across the garden.(para.13 &28)
- "Press closer, little nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished." (para.36&39)
- Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song. (para.40)
- Bitter and fainter grew her song. (para. 42)





◆ Inversion

- Here at last is a true lover; Night after night have I sung of him. (para.4)
- In the center of the grass-plot stood a beautiful Rose-tree. (para. 14)
- On the topmost spray of the Rose-tree there blossomed a marvelous rose. (para.35)
- Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song. (para.40)
- Crimson was the girdle of petals. (para. 41)
- Fainter and fainter grew her song. (para. 42)





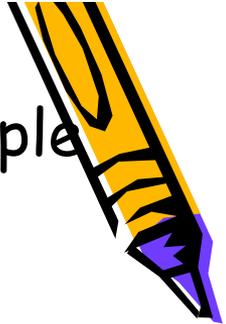
- **5 Translate the following sent**

- 1. 这是个难得的机会。你要是让它从身边溜掉就太傻了。
- This is a wonderful opportunity. You would be foolish to let it slip by.
- 2. 我们的出口和去年相比增加了百分之二十。
- Compared with last year, our exports have increased by 20%. (or ...are up by 20% / ...have gone up by 20%)
- 3. 因为没有更好的词，我们姑且称之为“走后门主义吧”吧。
- For want of a better word, let's call it "backdoorism".
- 4. 这个年轻人喜欢修理摆弄东西。他可以说是个万金油。（什么都会一点的人）。
- This young man is fond of fixing things. He is something of Jack of all trades.





- 5. 和他们父母一代相比，今天的年轻的一代。
- Compared to their parents' generation, young people today consider them to be a more practical generation.
- 6. 他气得脸色发青，决定将这场抗议运动扼杀在萌芽状态。
- His face turned/ went blue with anger. He was determined to nip the mass protest in the bud.
- 7. 这说来话长，但是今天我不想去研究这件事的历史了。
- It is a long story, but I won't go into the history today.
- 8. 我们花了比我们想象多得多的时间才过了海关。
- It took us much more time than we had expected to go through the customs.





- 9. 灯光突然全灭了。全城一下陷入
- The power went out suddenly, and the whole city was thrown into complete darkness.
- 10. 别等我了，你先走。我要先把这份文件看完。
- Don't wait for me. You go ahead. I must go over this document.
- 11. 我们无法否认这样的事实：我们为经济发展付出高昂的学费。
- We cannot deny the fact that we have paid dearly for our economic development.
- 12. 消防队员要是晚到一会儿，火就会蔓延到附近的油罐
- Had the firemen arrived a bit later, the fire would have spread to the nearby oil tanks.

