EXERCISES

I. Give brief answers to the following questions, using your own words as much as possible:

1) What is a bazaar? Can you name some of the Middle Eastern countries in which such bazaars are likely to be found?

2) Name all the markets in the bazaar. What kind of economy do you think they represent? Give facts to support your view.

3) Could a blind man know which part of the bazaar he was in? How?

4) Why is the cloth-market "muted"?

5) What scene do you find most picturesque in the bazaar? Why?

II . Paraphrase:

1) little donkeys thread their way among the throngs of people

2) Then as you penetrate deeper into the bazaar, the noise of the entrance fades away, and you come to the muted cloth-market.

3) they narrow down their choice and begin the really serious business of beating the price down

4) he will price the item high, and yield little in the bargaining

5) As you approach it, a tinkling and banging and clashing begins to impinge on your ear

III. Translate the following into Chinese:

1) The one I am thinking of particularly is entered by a Gothic-arched gateway of aged brick and stone. You pass from the heat and glare of a big, open square into a cool, dark cavern which extends as far as the eye can see, losing itself in the shadowy distance.

2) It is a point of honour with the customer not to let the shop- keeper guess what it is she really likes and wants until the last moment.

3) The seller, on the other hand, makes a point of protesting that the price he is charging is depriving him of all profit, and that he is sacrificing this because of his personal regard for the customer.

4) The pole is attached at the one end to an upright post around which it can revolve, and at the other to a blind-folded camel, which walks constantly in a circle, providing the motive power to

turn the stone wheel.

5) The machine is operated by one man, who shovels the linseed pulp into a stone vat, climbs up nimbly to a dizzy height to fasten ropes, and then throws his weight on to a great beam made out of a tree trunk to set the ropes and pulleys in motion. Ancient girders creak and groan, ropes tighten and then a trickle of oil oozes down a stone runnel into a used petrol can. Quickly the trickle becomes a flood of glistening linseed oil as the beam sinks earthwards, taut and protesting, its creaks blending with the squeaking and rumbling of the grinding-wheels and the occasional grunts and sighs of the camels.

IV . Explain how the following nouns are formed. Give examples to illustrate the different ways of compounding nouns.

1) gateway, courtyard

2) godsend, sunset

3) scarecrow, grindstone

4) hardboard, highlight

5) outcome, inflow

6) breakthrough, blackout

V .Make two sentences with each of the following words, using different parts of speech indicated in the brackets.

1) thread (n. v.)

2) round (adv. v.)

3) narrow (adj. v.)

4) price (n. v.)

5) live (adj. v.)

6) tower(n. v.)

7) dwarf(n. v.)

VI. Pick out from the text the words used to describe-

1) light and heat

2) sound and movement

3) smell and colour

VII. Explain how the meaning of the following sentences is affected when the italicized words are replaced with the words in brackets. Pay attention to the shades of meaning of the words.

1) the heat and glare of a big, open square (brightness)

2) the din of stall-holders crying their wares (noise, sound)

3) the muted cloth-market (quiet, silent)

4) a trestle table for display (exhibition)

5) the sound grows louder and more distinct (clearer)

6) a huge leather bellows (large)

7) carpets with varied textures (different)

8) the spice-market with its pungent and exotic smells (strange)

9) a doorway gives a glimpse of a sunlit courtyard (bright)

10) three massive stone wheels (big, great)

11) a camel, which walks constantly (endlessly)

12) a used petrol can (old)

Ⅷ. Replace the italicized words with simple, everyday words:

1) and of would-be purchasers arguing and bargaining( )

2)the spice-market with its pungent and exotic smells( )

3) overwhelmed by the sepulchral atmosphere ( )

4) the seller makes a point of protesting ( )

5) to impinge on your ears ( )

6) with its profusion of rich colours ( )

7) the most sumptuous dinner ( )

8) the great bales of merchandise ( )

9) its creaks blending with the squeaking and tumbling of the grinding-wheels ( )

IX. Study the two models:

Model 1) There is the carpet-market, with its profusion of rich colour.

Model 2) There is the food-market, Where you can buy everything you need for the most sumptuous dinner.

Now use either model to describe each of the following in one sentence :

1) the cloth-market, with or where...

2) the copper-smiths' market, with or where...

3) the carpet-market, where...

4) the spice-market, where...

5) the food-market, with...

6) a sunlit courtyard, with...

X. Translate the following into English(using the following words or expressions: to attach, as far as the eye can see, con-ceivable, to lose ...in, to engrave, to make a point of, what it is, to follow suit, to take a hand, to fade away):

1)一条蜿蜒的小路淹没在树荫深处。

2）集市上有许多小摊子，出售的货物应有尽有。

3）我真不知道到底是什么事让他如此生气。

4）新出土的铜花瓶造型优美，刻有精细、复杂的传统图案。

5）在山的那边是一望无际的大草原。

6）他们决定买那座带有汽车房的房子。

7）教师们坚持对学生严格要求。

8）这个小女孩非常喜欢他的父亲。

9）为实现四个现代化，我们认为有必要学习外国的先进科学技术。

10）黄昏临近时，天渐渐地暗下来了。

11）徒工仔细地观察他的师傅，然后照着干。

12）吃完饭弗兰克常常帮助洗餐具。

Ⅺ.Mention some of the things that appear in the text which you consider are generally associated with Middle Eastern countries.

Ⅻ.Topic for oral work

The writer of this piece tries to evoke the atmosphere of the bazaar by his choice of language. Give examples of the methods he employs to achieve this.

Xll. Written work

1) Imagine yourself to be a blind man and describe the cloth-mar- ket and the copper-smiths' market.

2) Describe the activities at a rural market.

习题全解

I. 1)A bazaar is a market or street of shops and stands in Oriental countries. Such bazaars are likely to be found in Afghanistan，the Arabian Peninsula，Cyprus，Asiatic Turkey and Egypt.

2)The bazaar includes many markets：cloth—market，copper— smiths'market. carpet—market，food—market，dye—market，pottery—market，carpenters'market，etc. They represent the backward feudal economy.

3)A blind man could know which part 0f the bazaar he was in by his senses of smell and hearing. Different odours and sounds can give him some ideas about the various parts 0f the bazaar.

4)Because the earthen floor，beaten hard by countless feet，deadens the sound of footsteps，and the vaulted mudbrick walls and roof have hardly and sounds to echo. The shop-keepers also speak in slow, measured tones, and the buyers follow suit.

5)The place where people make linseed oil seems the most picturesque in the bazaar. The backwardness of their extracting oil presents an unforgetable scene.

II .

1)little donkeys went in and out among the people and from one side to another

2)Then as you pass through a big crowd to go deeper into the market, the noise of the entrance gradually disappear, and you come to the much quieter cloth-market.

3)they drop some of items that they don't really want and begin to bargain seriously for a low price.

4)He will ask for a high price for the item and refuse to cut down the price by any significant amount.

5)As you get near it, a variety of sounds begin to strike your ear.

Ⅲ. See the translation of text.

IV.

1)n. +n..seaside, doorway, graveyard, warlord

2)n. +v..daybreak, moonrise, bullfight

3)v. +n..cutback, cutthroat, rollway

4)adj. +n..shortterm, softcoal, softliner, hardware

5)adv. +v. .output , upgrade, downpour

6)v. +adv..pullover, buildup

V.

1)thread (n.) she failed to put the thread through the eye of the needle.(v.) He threaded through the throng.

2)round (v.) On the 1st of September the ship rounded the Cape of Good Hope. (adv.) He wheeled round and faced me angrily.

3)narrow(v.) In the discussions we did not narrow the gap any further. (adj．)He failed by a very narrow margin．

4)price(n．) The defence secretary said the U．S．was not looking for an agreement at any price．(v．)At the present consumption rates(of oil)the world may well be pricing itself out of its future．

5) (v．)live About 40％of the population lives on the land and tries to live off it． (adj．)The nation heard the inaugural speech in a live broadcast．

6)tower (n．)The tower was built in the 1 4th century．(v．)The general towered over his contemporaries．

7)dwarf (v．)A third of the nation's capital goods are shipped from this area，which dwarfs West Germany's mighty Ruhr Valley in industrial output．(n．)Have you ever read the story of Snow White and the Dwarfs?

Ⅵ．

1)light and heat：glare，dark，shadowy，dancing flashes．the red of the live coals，glowing bright，dimming，etc．

2)sound and movement：enter，pass，thread their way．penetrate，selecting，pricing，doing a little preliminary bargaining，din，tinkling，banging，clashing，creak，squeaking，rumbling，etc．

3)smell and colour：profusion of rich colours，pungent and exotic smells，etc．

Ⅶ．

1)glare 指刺眼的光；brightness 指光源发出的强烈稳定的光， 强调光的强度。

2)din 指连续不断的噪音，听了很使人心烦意乱；sound 指人们感觉到的各种各样的声音，包括高亢的，轻柔的，悦耳的，难听的；noise 指所有强烈的、混乱的或令人不快的 sounds。

3)quiet 或 silent 指没有声音；而 音被压低或吸收而已。muted 则指有声音，只不过声

4)display 指陈列(物品)，让人看得见；exhibition 指展示(物品)，以引人注意、观看。

5)distinct 指声音十分清晰，让人一听就知道与别的声音不一样；clear 指某物丝毫也不混乱、含糊或模糊不清，因而也就易于理解或领悟。

6)huge 指体积大，比 large 更具体。

7)varied 不同于 different，它强调的是充满变化，有多种形式或种类繁多。

8)exotic 不仅指很奇怪，而且指外来的，本地没有的。strange 的“奇怪”内涵是：生疏、异样、不自然、费解等。

9)sunlit 一词更为具体，指因为阳光照耀而明亮；bright 则强调光的强度。

lO)massive 不仅指大，而且指重，给人的印象深。

11)constantly 强调稳定，始终如一；endlessly 则强调没完没了，单一，乏味。

12)old 意指旧的、老的或古老的；used 不一定就是陈旧的，它的意思是因已用过而不再新了。

Ⅷ．

1)buyers 2)sharp，strong 3)dismal，gloomy，solemn 4)declaring，insisting 5)strike 6)abundance，plenty 7)rich and costly 8)goods 9)mixing

Ⅸ．

1)There is the cloth—market，with its profusion of rich colour.

2)There is the coppersmiths'market，where you can hear the sounds of tinkling，banging and clashing.

3)There is the carpet—market，where you can find varied textures and regional designs.

4)There is the spice—market，with its pungent and exoti'c smells.

5)There is the food—market，with everything you need for the most sumptuous dinner.

6) There is a sunlit courtyard, with flowers blooming and birds chirping.

X.

1)A zig-zag path loses itself in the shadowy distance of the woods.

2)At the bazaar there are many stalls where goods of every conceivable kind are sold.

3)I really don't know what it is that has made him so angry.

4)The newly unearthed bronze vase is pleasing in form and engraved with delicate and intricate traditional designs.

5)Beyond the mountains there is a vast grassland that extends as far as the eye can see.

6)They decided to buy that house with. a garage attached.

7)The teachers make a point of being strict with the students.

8)This little girl is very much attached to her father.

9)To achieve the four modernization, we make a point of learning from the advanced science and technology of other countries.

10)As dusk fell, daylight faded away.

11)The apprentice watched his master carefully and then followed suit.

12)Frank often took a hand in the washing-up after dinner.

XI.

bazaar, veiled women, copper vessels, carpets, spice, mosque, camels, caravanserai, desert, etc.

XlI. Omitted.

XIII.

1)As I go deeper into the bazaar, the noise of the entrance fades away, and I come to the muted cloth-market. The earthen floor, beaten hard by countless feet, reduces the sound of footsteps, and I can hear no sound being echoed. The shop-keepers speak in slow, controlled tones, and the; customers talk in the same way.

The copper-smiths' market is easily traced by the noise coming from it. As I approach it，a tinkling and banging and clashing begins to strike my ear. The noise is so deafening that 1 have to leave as quickly as I can. I can hardly imagine how those copper—smiths and their apprentices can bear to live in all that noise.