

# Say Yes



W B T L E

# Fill in the blanks

appreciate v.	appreciative adj.	appreciatively adv.	appreciation n.
concern n.	concern v.	concerned adj.	concerning prep.
consider v.	consideration n.	considered (in)considerable (in)considerate adj.	consideration n.
demonstrate v.	demonstration n.	demonstrative adj.	
hypocritical adj.	hypocrisy hypocrite n.	hypocritically adv.	
relax v.	relaxation n.	relaxed adj.	
attach v.	attachment n.	attached unattached adj.	
clear adj. <b>W B T</b>	clear/clarify v. <b>L E</b>	clearity/clearness /clarification n.	

**Fill out the blanks with the proper form of the given words.**

1. I find this type of work boringly \_\_\_\_\_.  
**repetitive** (repeat)
2. The findings of the survey are \_\_\_\_\_ of the need for further research.  
**demonstrative** (demonstrate)
3. You managed the project well, \_\_\_\_\_ your inexperience.  
**considering** (consider)
4. The economy was a \_\_\_\_\_ issue in the campaign.  
**considerable** (consider)
5. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to drink all the milk when you know I need some for the baby.  
**considerate** (consider)

W	B	T	L	E
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6. This sort of hot and spicy food is very typical of the food in the south of the country. (type)
7. He had all the classic symptoms of the disease, including loss of appetite and a high temperature. (class)
8. " Basic changes in public opinion often occur because of shifts in concerns and priorities." (basis)
9. My parents are fairly relaxed about me staying out late. (relax)
10. She is unlikely to give up her life-long <sup>attachment</sup>                  to feminist ideas. (attach)  
W B T E

# Word Building

## 1. Derivation – prefix: **over-**

a. too much

overpopulation

overcooked vegetables

overweight

b. above; beyond; across

overhanging branches

overhead telephone wires

the overland route (=not by sea or air)

c. outer

an overcoat

W B T L E

d. additional

We were working overtime. (=working beyond the usual time)

# Word Building

## 2. Derivation — suffix: **-ware**

a. things made of a particular material, especially for use in the home

glassware (=glass bowls, glasses etc)

silverware (=silver spoons, knives etc)

b. things used in a particular place for the preparation or serving of food

ovenware (=dishes for use in the oven)

tableware (=plates, glasses, knives etc)

c. things used in operating a computer

software (=programs)

shareware (=programs which can be shared via the Internet)

# Word Building

## 3. Derivation – suffix: **-ics**

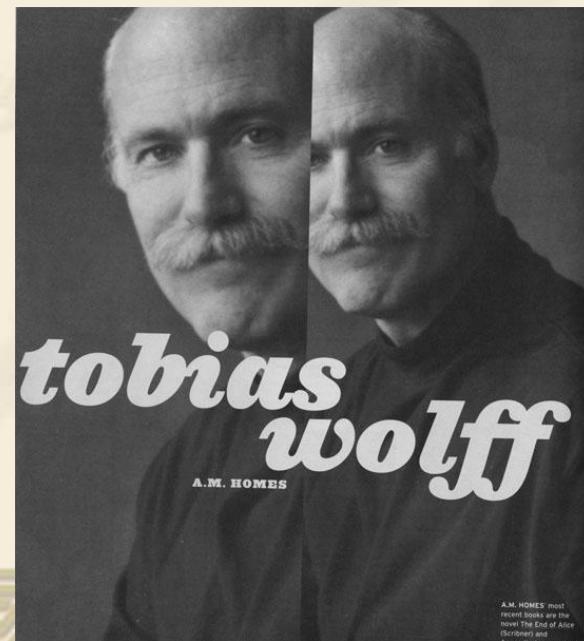
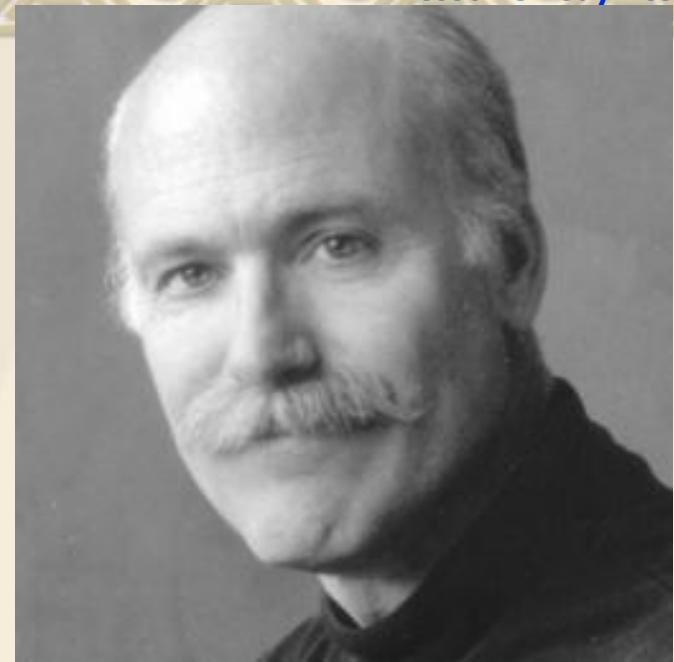
1. Science; art; study; knowledge; skill:  
graphics 图形学, linguistics ,
2. Actions, activities, or practices of:  
athletics
3. Qualities or operations of:  
mechanics 机械性

W B T L E

# Author

**Tobias Wolff** (1945—)

was born in Alabama (阿拉巴马州) in 1945. He graduated from Oxford University. Tobias Wolff is best known by the American reading public for his memoir *This Boy's Life*, which was later made into an acclaimed (受到赞扬的) movie but his literary reputation was first established on the merit (功绩) of his short



A.M. HOMES (top). Recent books are the novel *The End of Alice* (Scribner) and *Emergency* (Knopf).

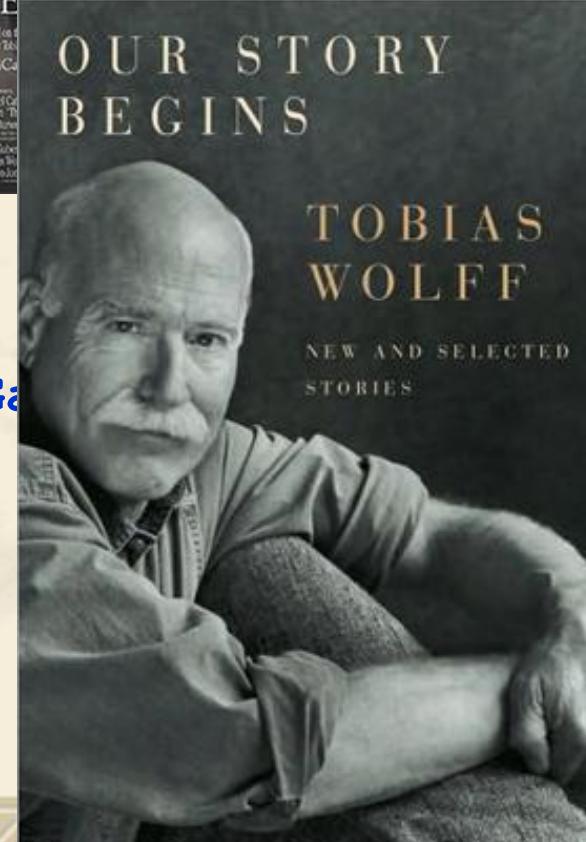
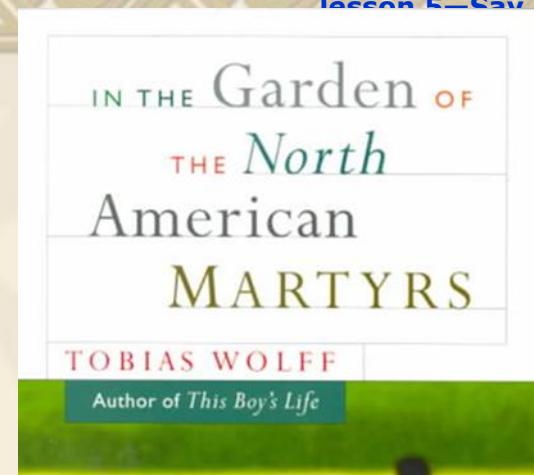
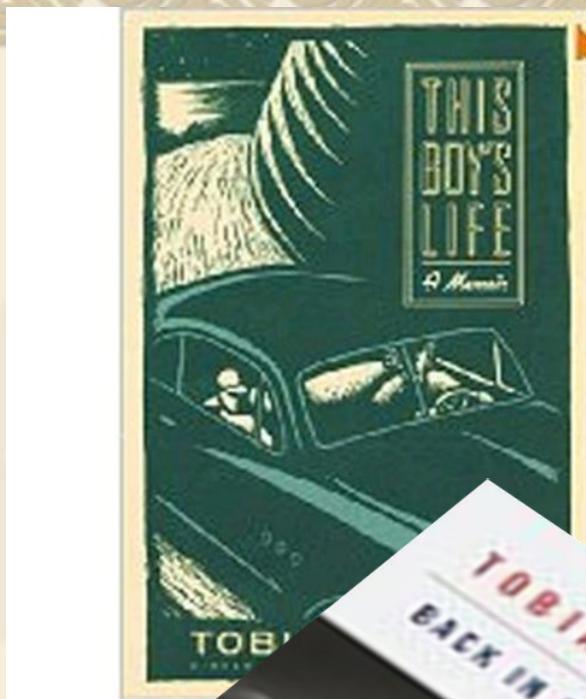
# Author

He is still primarily known for these short stories, *The Barracks Thief*, which won the 1985 PEN/Faulkner Award; two collections of short stories, *Back in the World* (collecting “Say Yes”) and *In the Garden of the North American Martyrs*.



These fictions focus on the important relationships and the moral choices in everyday people’s lives: men and women, husbands and wives, parents and children.

W B T L E



American

In the Ga

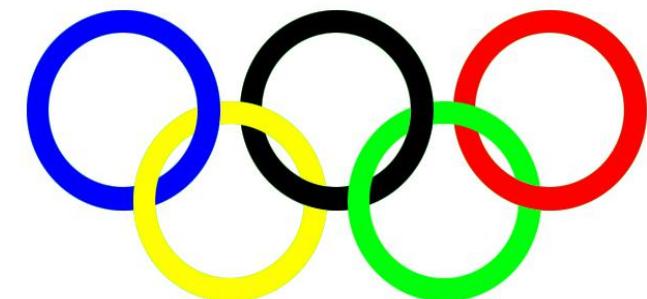
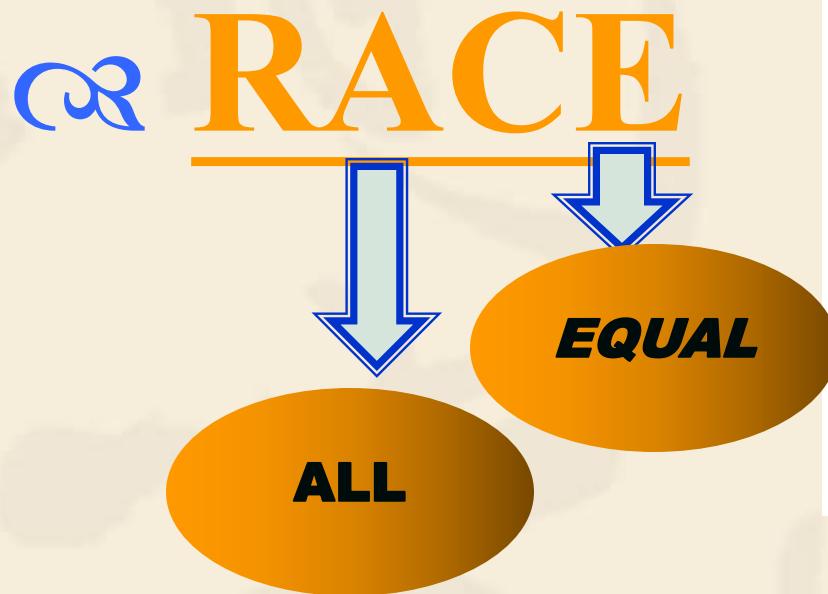
W B T L E

Back in the  
world

## 2. *Racism*

W B T L E

# Say Yes



W B T L E

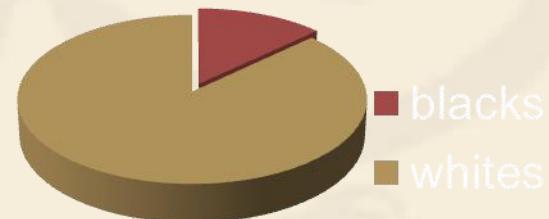
**Racism** : the belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others.





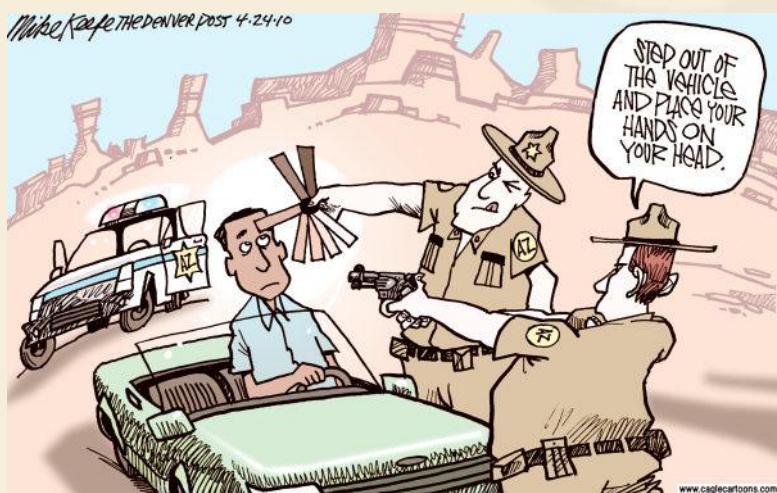
*In* the United States, black and other minorities are second-class (次劣的) citizens in political , economic , educational , and other matters are subject to different levels of

the proportion



Blacks accounted for 13% the total population of the United States.





Between blacks and whites ,educational level ,employment rates ,average wages ,etc. all have significant differences, thus forming a racial discrimination also extremely serious.

W B T L E

Although Discrimination against Blacks is still common. But nobody can deny black create unparalleled art.

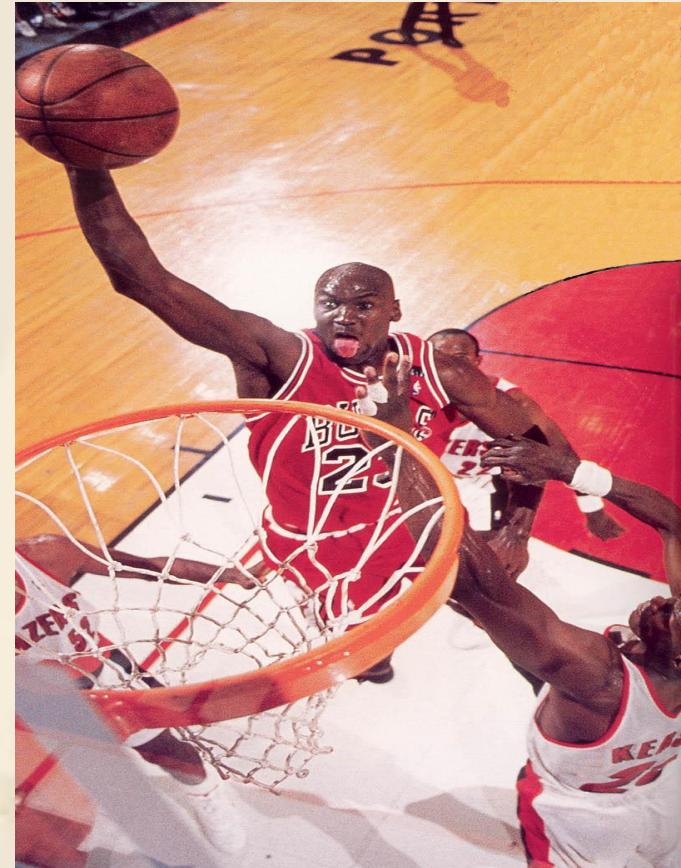
Ker

**r .Joseph .Jackson,**  
the famous star .  
He has not only in  
music, the dance  
of excellence,  
theatrical  
performances,  
fashion etc. has a  
unique  
contribution and  
extraordinary



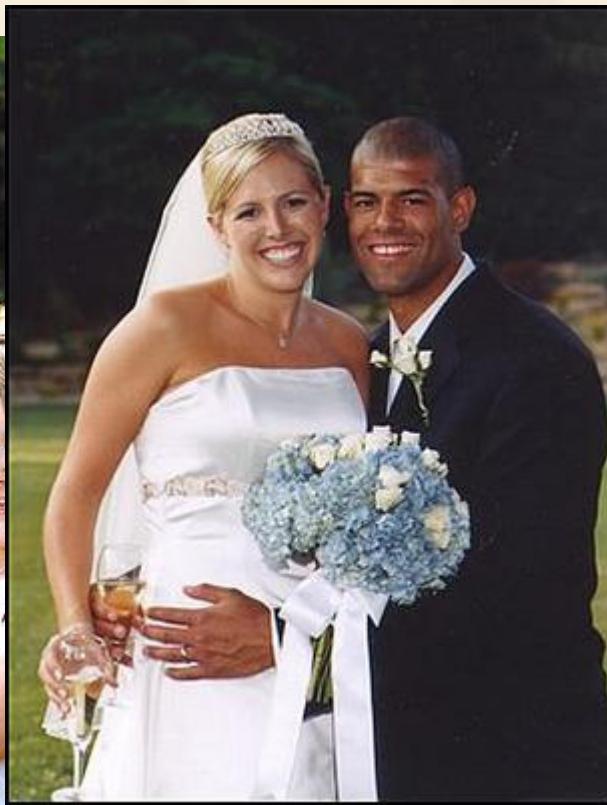
W B T L E

Black superior sports , **Michael Jordan**: United States, the famous NBA basketball players were called "fly-by-night" ( “空中飞人” ).



Hip-hop is a United States black deductive ( 演绎的 ) of street

Today ,the phenomenon blacks and whites get marry is so common .



# 1963年



W B T L E

**1929–1968**

**Martin Luther King is the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence. He is the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle, and he has brought this message to all men, to all nations and races.**

**In 1964. At age 35, Dr. King was the youngest man, the second American, and the third black man awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.**

W B T L E

# 1990年



W B T L E



**Nelson Mandela** (1918—) Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country.

W B T L E

### 3. Ku Klux Klan

- ❖ Koo Klucks Klan also known as KKK: a secret white supremacist至上主义者 organization at various times in American history terrorized blacks and white sympathizers with violent acts of lynching 处私刑, shootings and whippings.
- ❖ Founded: 1866
- ❖ Founder: Confederate 盟军 Civil War veterans 退伍军人
- ❖ Headquarters 总部: Powderly, Kentucky; Butler, Indiana; Jasper, Texas



KKK Symbol

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ **Background:** The Klan has fragmented into scores of competing factions. Most of these are nominally 名义上地 independent.
- ❖ **Estimated size:** no more than a few thousand, organized into slightly more than 100 units
- ❖ **Media:** mass mailings 邮寄, leafletting 传单 and the Internet
- ❖ **Strategy:** public rallies 集会 and protests
- ❖ **Ideology:** some Christian fundamentalist beliefs, Christian Identity, white supremacy
- ❖ **Financial support:** little, Even Imperial Wizards have to hold day jobs. Most funding comes from membership dues and sales of Klan paraphernalia 随身用具.

W B T L E

## 4. Jim Crow Laws

- ❖ Racial segregation, called “Jim Crow”, excluded blacks from public transport and facilities, jobs, juries, and neighborhoods. Blacks had separate hospitals, prisons, orphanages 孤儿院, parks and pools 足球场. The 19th century ended with the races firmly segregated—culturally and legally.

W B T L E

# Say Yes



W B I L E



# Say Yes

Question : \_\_\_\_\_ ?

❖ Answer : Yes!

W B T L E

# Say Yes

- ❖ { Question: Let's say I am **black**, but still me,  
and we fall in love. Will you  
**marry** me?
- ❖ Answer : **Yes**, (I'll.)

W B T L E

# Say Yes



black

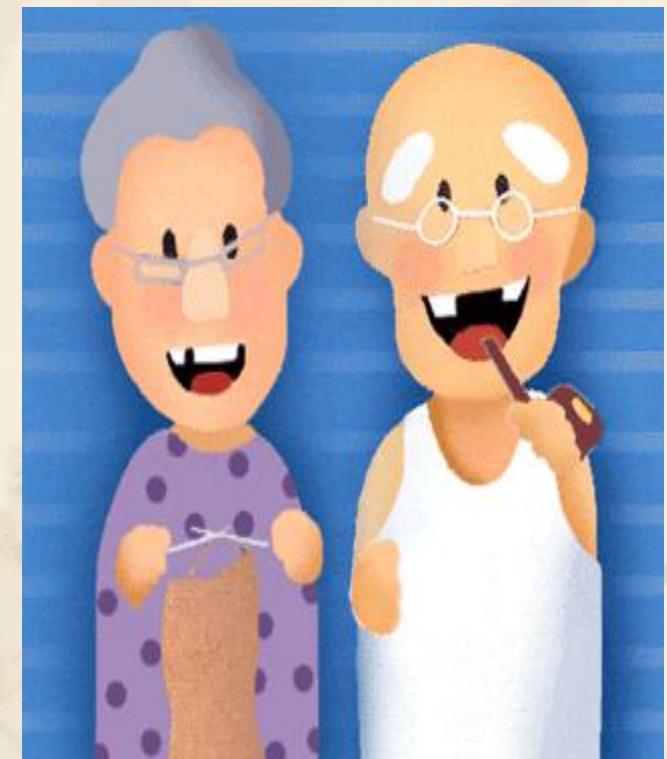
marry

race + marriage

W B T L E

# Say Yes

- ❖ 1. What do you think an ideal husband or wife should be?
  
- ❖ 2. What do you think of marriage?



相亲相爱 白头偕老

W B T L E

# Say Yes

婚姻是什么？



婚姻是一次旅程，作为旅行者，我们会面对许多选择，并且要为自己的选择负责。

W B T L E

# Say Yes

- ❖ 有时婚姻也会使一个女性迷失自己——不然，世界上杰出的女性原应多得多。

——三毛

W B T L E



# Say Yes

- ❖ 城里的人想出去，城外的人想进来，
- ❖ 婚姻大抵如此。
- ❖

-----钱钟书《围城》



# Say Yes

## Marriage

磨人着  
经历着岁月的洗礼



W B T L E

# I. Text Analysis

## Structure of the Text

**Part 1 (Para.1):** The husband and wife maintain a harmonious relationship with each other.

**Part 2 (Paras.2-51):** The husband is questioned by his wife about his view on a white person's marrying a black person.

**Part 3 (Para.52):** He has a strange feeling of uneasiness in the dark.

W B T L E

The end of Structure.



# I. *Text Analysis*

**Question:** Is the quarrel between the husband and wife an ordinary quarrel? What does the talk touch upon?

Who do you think is responsible for the quarrel?

**It touches upon the issue of racism.**

W B T L E

# I. Text Analysis

**Question:** Is the husband a considerate and honest man? What kind of man is he?

He was a hypocrite and a terrible racist.

W B T L E

# I. *Text Analysis*

**Question:** Does the man oppose marriage between a black and a white? What are his arguments?

He opposes the marriage between a black and a white.

His basic arguments are that blacks and whites have different cultures. They cannot know each other.

W B T L E

# I. *Text Analysis*

**Question:** Do you think the husband knows his wife very well?

He seems to understand her wife well and is confident of manipulating any awkward situation. But actually, to him his wife is a stranger.

W B T L E

# Detailed-study

W B T L E

- ❖ 1. They were **doing** the dishes, his wife **washing** while he **dried**.
- ❖ **To do** the dishes: to wash the dishes or clean the dishes.

### **verb-noun collocations:**

- ❖ to call sb.’ s name; to mop the floor; to dry the dishes; to wipe the table; to demonstrate the difference; to take a breath; to win the argument; to spray the silverware; to pinch one’ s brows; to bite one’ s lower lip

### **the use of adjectives as verbs:**

- ❖ to empty one’ s pockets; to wet one’ s lips; to narrow the gap; to dirty one’ s hands; to clear the street; to clean the room; to long for the vacation; to busy oneself with sth.; to thin out the corn; to calm down; to cool down; to warm one’ s hands over the fire; to smooth things over; to dry one’ s tears

- ❖ 2. Unlike most men he knew, he really pitched in on the housework.
- ❖ Cf. unlike & dislike
- ❖ E.g.:
- ❖ **Unlike** many young people of his background, he hates the attention he is given because of his father
- ❖ **Unlike** the United States, Japan largely relies on bank loans for its capital needs.
- ❖ **Unlike** many other government officials, he is neither corrupt nor corruptible.

- ❖ pitch in
- ❖ 1) to start working energetically
- ❖ e.g. They all pitched in and soon finished the job.
- ❖ 2) to offer help and support
- ❖ e.g. They pitched in with contributions of money.
- ❖ **housework:** domestic duties such as cleaning and cooking

Cf.: **homework**

W B T L E

- ❖ 3. A few months earlier he'd overheard a friend of his wife's congratulating her on having such a considerate husband.
- ❖ **verb + (pro)noun + doing sth:**
- ❖ I overheard the young couple quarreling last night.
- ❖ She overheard the men discussing their plan to rob a bank.
- ❖ a friend of his wife's: one of his wife's friends (The person that is referred to here is not obvious within the situation.)
- ❖ congratulate sb. on sth:
- ❖ They all congratulated me on winning the first prize.
- ❖ When I grew older, I realized that I really should have congratulated myself on having such a poor but loving father.

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 4. ... somehow got on the subject of whether white people should marry black people.
- ❖ somehow: in some way (I don't remember how it happened), e. g.
- ❖ That day somehow I didn't feel like eating.
- ❖ We went to Wangfujing together the other day and somehow I couldn't find him anywhere.
- ❖ get on (to): to begin to discuss
- ❖ whether white people should marry black people: whether it is advisable or a good idea for white people to marry black people. “Should” here does not mean “must”.

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 5. He said that **all things considered**, he thought it was a bad idea.
- ❖ **all things considered**: when one considers every aspect of the problem or situation, e.g.
- ❖ *All things considered*, he is doing pretty well at school. (Under these conditions he is doing quite well.)
- ❖ *All things considered*, the reform is a success. (There are many problems of course.)

W B T L E

- ❖ 6. Sometimes his wife got this look where she pinched her brows together and bit her lower lip.
- ❖ “Where” here is used as a relative adverb introducing an attributive clause which modifies the word “look”.
- ❖ Make students compare:
- ❖ He went to a school, which was very far from where he lived.
- ❖ He went to school where he learned many interesting things.
- ❖ I saw a movie last night which was real junk.
- ❖ I saw a movie last night where there was a lot of violence.
- ❖ **pinch her brows together:** to contract or squeeze her eyebrows; to frown

W B T L E

- ❖ 7. ...and I've worked with blacks and we've always gotten along just fine.
- ❖ Notice how the man tried to show that he was not a racist. The man of course was by no means the worst kind of racist. In fact, he would be considered quite liberal. But it is precisely the fact that even decent people are deeply influenced that shows the seriousness of the matter.
- ❖ gotten: past participle of “get” in American English
- ❖ 8. I don't need you coming along now and implying that I'm a racist.
- ❖ Here, “you coming along ...” is the complex object to the verb “need”.

- ❖ 9. I just don't see what's wrong with a white person marrying a black person, that's all.
- ❖ a complex object to a preposition (with):  
What's wrong with peasants coming to big cities to look for jobs?
- ❖ What's wrong with people demanding to know how their taxes are being spent?

W B T L E

- ❖ 10. Don't take my word for it. Look at the statistics.
- ❖ You don't have to accept what I say as true. Look at the statistics.
- ❖ take someone's word for it: (spoken) used to say that someone should accept what you say as true, e.g.
- ❖ *Take my word for it*, this boy is going to have a bright future.
- ❖ *You can take my word for it*, I will never let you down.

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 11. He ran upstairs to the bathroom and **rummaged** in the medicine chest for alcohol, cotton, and a Band-Aid.
- ❖ **rummage**: to search for sth. by moving things around in a careless way
- ❖ It is usually used in the following patterns:
  - ❖ **to rummage in a place for sth.**;
  - ❖ **to rummage through a place for sth.**;
  - ❖ **to rummage around**

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 12. ... (he) dabbed at her thumb with the cotton.
- ❖ **dab:** to touch sth. lightly, usually several times
- ❖ It is usually used in the following patterns:
  - ❖ **to dab at a certain place (a bleeding lip for instance) with sth.;**
  - ❖ **to dab sth. on or onto some place**
- ❖ 13. He hoped that she appreciated how quickly he had come to her aid.
- ❖ **come to her aid:** to come to help her
- ❖ Also, to come to our rescue = to come to rescue us

W B T L E

- ❖ 14. debating club
- ❖ Students should remember that “debating” here is a gerund used as the attributive of “club”. More examples:
- ❖ rinsing nozzle; reading materials; teaching method; eating habits; speaking manners
- ❖ Notice:
  - ❖ 1) Sometimes such kind of noun phrases becomes compound words (with or without hyphens): sitting-room, sleeping-pills, dining-car
  - ❖ 2) There is a subtle difference between these noun phrases and phrases modified by present participles. “A sleeping beauty” for example is a beauty that is sleeping. It is different from “sleeping-pill” because the pill is not sleeping.

- ❖ 15. “Then you probably would have been going out with a black guy.” He picked up the rinsing nozzle and sprayed the silverware.
- ❖ More examples for the pattern “would have been doing sth.” in the subjunctive mood:
- ❖ If it had not been for his help, my father would have been begging in the street still.
- ❖ If he had not hit upon this idea, he would have been living on government relief still.
- ❖ 16. “Let’s say I am black and unattached,”  
...  
❖ Let’s say: Let us suppose  
❖ **unattached**: still single or unmarried; not engaged; without a regular companion

- ❖ 17. There was no possible way of arguing with the fact that she would not be herself if she were black.
- ❖ Nouns that are often used to introduce such appositive clauses are: **reason, fact, idea, view, decision**, etc.
- ❖ What do you think of the idea that \_\_\_\_\_?
- ❖ How do you explain the fact that \_\_\_\_\_?
- ❖ What is the reason (why) \_\_\_\_\_?
- ❖ Do you accept the view that \_\_\_\_\_?

W B T L E

- ❖ 18. ... but she didn't snap through the pages the way he would have done.
- ❖ snap through the pages: to turn the pages suddenly, making short and sharp noises
- ❖ “snap” :
- ❖ He *snapped* two little twigs off a tree and used them as chopsticks.
- ❖ She *snapped* her briefcase shut and left angrily.
- ❖ I only told him that a certain Miss Li had called and he *snapped at* me for no reason.
- ❖ He only stayed long enough to *snap* a few pictures.
- ❖ At first I treated it as a joke, but then I suddenly *snapped*.

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 19. When he was done the kitchen looked new, the way it looked when they were first shown the house.
- ❖ When he was done: When he had finished, e.g.
- ❖ When you are done with the book, pass it on to Chen.
- ❖ In the relative clauses following such nouns as “way” , “reason” , “time” , “day” , the relative adverbs are usually omitted. For example:
- ❖ Don’t like the way (how) he talks to people.
- ❖ I don’t know the reason (why) she turned down that offer.
- ❖ Do you remember the time (when) we went to Huashan together?
- ❖ The day (when) I went to school, I was both excited and scared.  
W P L E

- ❖ 20. The night was clear and he could see a few stars to the west, where the lights of the town didn't blur them out.
- ❖ The night was clear: The night was starry, no clouds, no mist, no smoke.
- ❖ Translate the following phrases with the word “**clear**” :
- ❖ Clear water; clear air; clear meanings; clear situation; clear case; clear sky; clear picture; clear head; clear example; clear view; clear conscience
- ❖ Cf. The street is **clean**.  
❖ (no garbage; not dirty)
- ❖ **The Street is clear.**  
❖ (no traffic; not blocked)

- ❖ 40. I'll make it up to you.
- ❖ **make it up to sb.** : to do sth. good for sb. because you feel responsible for sth. bad that happened between you, e.g.
  - ❖ I can't take you to the park today, son. I'm sorry, but I will make it up for you one day.
- ❖ Compare this with “**make it up with sb.**”, which is different in meaning:
  - ❖ I had a little quarrel with my sister last night, but I made it up with her soon. (or: ... we soon made it up.)
- ❖ 41. He knew that he had to **come up with** the right answer.
- ❖ **come up with:** to think of (an idea, plan or reply)
- ❖ Paraphrase:
  - ❖ He knew that he had to think of the right answer. It is clear that the man was merely trying to make peace with his wife. It does not mean that he has realized his mistake.

W B T L E

- ❖ 42. “We’ ll see,” ...
- ❖ This expression is used in spoken English when you do not want to make a decision right now. Ann said this to show that she refused to be hoaxed this time.
- ❖ 43. Finally he heard the bathroom door open and close.
- ❖ We don’ t know what Ann was dolng. One thing was clear though. She found it difficult to share the same bed with someone who had such repulsive views.

W	B	T	L	E
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- ❖ 44. “All right,” he said. He lay there, but nothing happened.
- ❖ When Ann told her husband to turn off the light, she made him feel that she had forgiven him and would soon join him. But “nothing happened”. She didn’t come to bed.
- ❖ 45. His heart pounded the way it had on their first night together, the way it still did when he woke at a noise in the darkness and waited to hear it again – the sound of someone moving through the house, a stranger.
- ❖ Now we know that actually in all these years they were married, the man had also felt often that he did not really know his wife; she was still a “stranger” to him.

W	B	T	L	E
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# Grammar

## 1. wh-noun clause

I just don't see what's wrong with a white person  
marrying a black person, that's all. (Para. 7)

He squeezed to see how deep the wound was. (Para.  
18)

Well, that's what you said, didn't you? (Para. 23)

***Pay attention to the  
word order in the noun  
clause.***

# Grammar

## 2. the way + clause

*He knew that she was too angry to be actually reading it, but she didn't snap through the pages **the way he would have done.***

*(Para. 40)*

*When he was done the kitchen looked new, **the way it looked when they were first shown in the house.** (Para. 42)*

W B T L E

# Say Yes



W