

Lesson 2 Say Yes



Glossary



alcohol

1. [U] (a) colourless liquid that can cause drunkenness
酒精，乙醇

2. [U] drinks containing alcohol 含酒精的饮料；酒
e.g. 我从不喝酒。

I never touch alcohol.

3. Word Formation: alcoholic / ,ælkə'hɒlɪk/ **adj.**

alcoholism:

[U] (disease caused by) continual heavy drinking of
alcohol 酒精中毒（症）。

appreciate (v.)

1. understand and enjoy (sth); 理解或是享受

e.g. I really appreciate a good cup of tea.

有好茶一杯, 我就真乐在其中了.

2. understand (sth) with sympathy 体恤, 体念, 体谅

e.g. 我理解你的困难, 但却爱莫能助.

I appreciate your problem, but I don't think I can help you.

3. Word Formation:

appreciative < adj. > showing understanding or

gratitude 有欣赏力的; 表示赏识的; 感激的:

concern (n.)

1. [U] worry; anxiety 担心; 忧虑; 焦虑;
~ for/about/over sth/sb
out of concern 出于关心
2. [C] thing that is important or interesting to sb
对某人来说是重要的或感兴趣的事物
e.g. It's no concern of mine.
这事与我无关.



concern (v.)

1. be busy with sth.; interest oneself in sth.

忙於 (某事) ; 关心 (某事) :

~ oneself with/in/about sth.

2. be the business of (sb.); be important to; affect

是 (某人) 的事; 对...有重要性; 影响

e.g. Don't interfere in what doesn't concern you.

别管与自己无关的事.

3. **be concerned in sth. :**

have some connection with or responsibility for sth.

4. concerning <prep.> about (sb/sth) 關於

demonstrate (v.)

1. show sth clearly 证明; 论证

忙於 (某事) ; 关心 (某事) :

e.g. demonstrate the truth of a statement

2. show and explain how sth. works

示范并解释某物如何操作或使用

3. take part in a public rally, 示威;

e.g. 数以千计的人举行示威, 抗议物价上涨.

Thousands demonstrated against the price increases.

~ against/in favour of sb./sth.

pinch(v.)

1. to press tightly between finger and thumb 掐，捏

e.g. 那孩子哭了，因为有人掐她。

The child was crying because somebody had pinched her.

2. have (sth.) in a tight grip between two hard things that are pressed together 夹紧（某物）

e.g. These new boots pinch me.

这双新靴子挤脚。

3. **pinch and save:** live in a very miserly way 省吃俭用:

Leseon 2 Say Yes

--- Tobias Wolff

Glossary



Background Information

1. Tobias Wolff

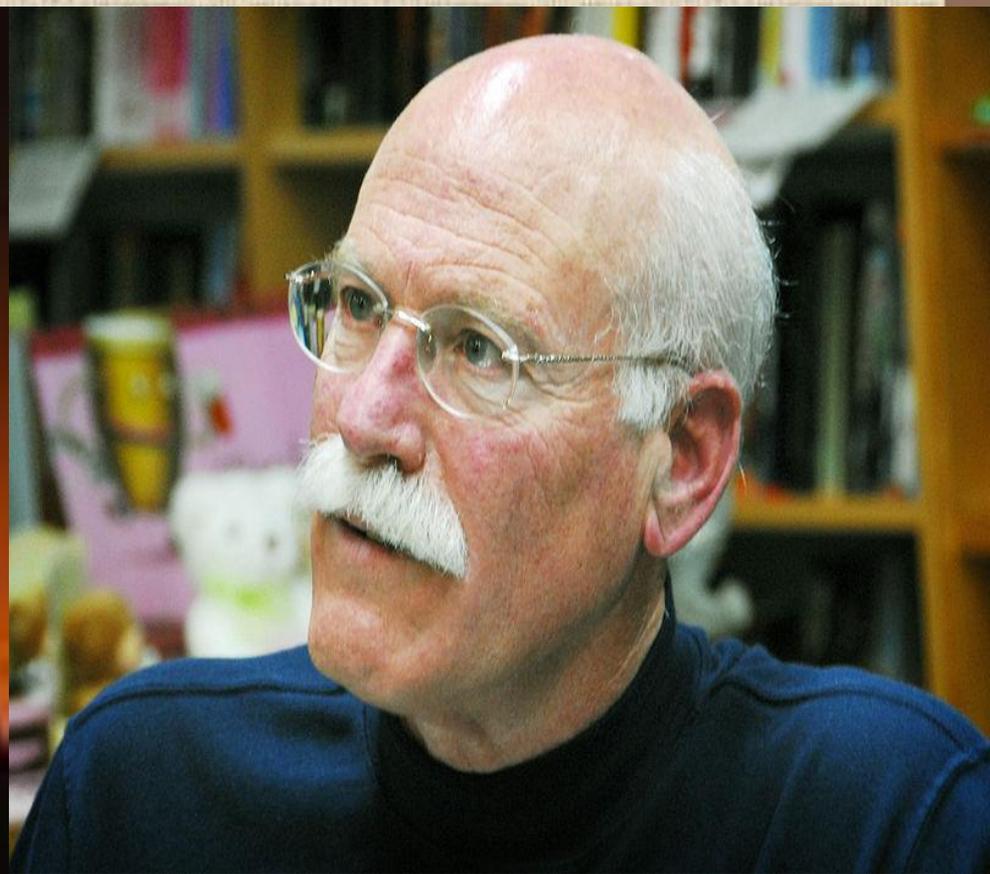
He was born in **Alabama in 1945**. His parents **divorced** when he was a boy. Wolff's mother retained custody of him. As a child, Wolff traveled with his mother, Rosemary, to the Pacific Northwest, where she **remarried**. Growing up in the Pacific Northwest, young Tobias soon was forced to **endure life under his strict and cruel stepfather**. His efforts to get away from his stepfather led to his **self-transformation**.

Background Information

1. Tobias Wolff

Later, He lives with his family in upstate **New York** and teaches writing at Syracuse University. 锡拉库扎大学

From 1964 through 1968, Wolff served as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army **Special Forces** (Green Berets) in Vietnam. He later recounted his wartime experiences in the memoir ***In the Pharaoh's Army: Memoirs of the Lost War.*** In 1972 Wolff earned his B.A. and then his M.A. from Oxford University three years later.



Tobias Wolff

His works:

1. his memoirs, *This Boy 's Life* (这个孩子的生活) (1989), which was made into a film in 1993.
2. his short novel *The Barracks Thief*, (兵营小偷) which won the 1985 PEN/Faulkner Award.
3. His two collections of short stories, *Back in the World* (回到世界) (collecting “Say Yes”) and *In the Garden of the North American Martyrs* (在花园里的北美烈士), which received the Saint Lawrence Award for fiction in 1982.

Robert DeNiro

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Produced by Stephen J. Lineweaver Directed by David Winkler
Screenplay by Finch Cady Music by Peter Guber and Jon Peters
Casting by Robert Getchell Executive Producer Tobias Wolff Executive Producer Art Linson
Executive Producer Michael Caven Jones

About Text

1. Racism

Q: What is Racism?

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

Racism's effects are called "racial discrimination." In the case of racism, certain racial groups may be denied rights or benefits, or receive preferential (优待的)treatment.

2. Ku Klux Klan

1. a secret white supremacist organization (白人至上组织) at various times in American history. It terrorized blacks and white sympathizers with violent acts of lynching(处以私刑), shootings and whippings. (鞭打)
2. “Ku-Klux” is from Greek “Ku Kloo”, which means rally or gathering. “Klan” means race.

KKK(三K党)



F i r s t K K K

Founded: Six college students founded the Ku Klux Klan in 1865 in Tennessee.

Background: The Klan has fragmented into scores of competing factions. 派系
Most of these are independent.

Estimated size: no more than a few thousand,

Strategy: public rallies and protests

Second KKK

Founded: in 1921 in Georgia.

Background: it was a formal organization, with a national and state structure.

Estimated size: At its peak in the mid-1920s, the organization claimed to include about 4–5 million men.

Strategy: took part in attacks on private houses and carried out other violent activities

Third KKK

Founded: The "Ku Klux Klan" name was used by many independent local groups opposing the Civil Rights Movement and desegregation, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.

Estimated size: 5,000 members nationwide.

Strategy: They forged (建立联盟) alliances with Southern police departments. Several members of KKK groups were convicted of murder in the deaths of civil rights workers and children.

KKK



Warm- up Activity



Racism is one of the most irrational and dangerous sentiments in our worlds. Racism has been called the national curse of the United States ever since the first black slaves were brought into this continent. But since the Civil Right Movement of the 1960s, a lot of changes have taken place, and the racial relationship has somewhat improved. However racism is **still very much alive.**



The Whites

superior to

The Blacks



Discussion



Q 1: Do you think people of different color can marry and form a happy family?

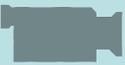
Q 2: Will you argue with your wife/ husband if you think he/ she is wrong about an issue?



Love is Color-Blind
--Sarah Connor



**It don't matter if you're black, white or
yellow, if you're brown or red
let's get down to that love is color-blind
you're my brother, you're my friend
all that matters in the very end is to
understand love is color-blind**



Lesson 2 Say Yes



A quarrel between the husband and the wife

“Mixed Marriages”
marriage between a black and a white



Structure



Part 1 Ann and her husband argue about
(Para. 1-13) marriages between blacks and whites.

Part 2 As their argument intensifies it
(Para.14-46) becomes personal and they both feel hurt.

Part 3 The husband gives in and their
(Para.47-57) argument is seemingly settled.



Lesson 2 Say Yes



Text A



Text Analysis

They are doing the dishes, his wife washing while he dried. (Para.1)

1. to do the dishes: to wash the dishes

Pay attention to these V+N collocations:

e.g. call sb.'s name

mop the floor

take a breath

wipe the table

narrow the gap

clean the room

2. While: at the same time as 在..同时

Text Analysis

Unlike most men he knew, he really pitched in on the housework. (Para. 1)

1. "unlike" & "dislike"?

Unlike: < Prep.>

Dislike: < v.>

2. pitch in / pitch into sth.

to offer help and support.

e.g. They all pitched in and soon finished the job.

Adverbial of time

Subject

Verb

A few months earlier he'd overheard a friend of his wife's congratulating her on having such a considerate husband. (Para.1)

1. sentence structure

2. overhear +sb. + doing sth.

e.g. I overheard 2 people quarreling last night.

3. congratulate sb. on doing sth.

e.g. They all congratulated him on winning the first prize.

4. 几个月前，他偶然听到妻子的一个朋友恭喜她有这么一位体贴入微的丈夫。

Text Analysis

... and somehow got onto the subject of whether...

1. "somehow"?

adv. in some way = someway 以某种方式

2. somehow & anyhow

- We must stop him from seeing her somehow.
- Her discarded books were piled up just anyhow.

carelessly 随随便便地; 杂乱无章地

3. get onto: to begin to discuss

Text Analysis

Sometimes his wife got this look where she pinched her brows together and bit her lower lip.
(Para. 4)

e.g. This is the place where you last saw me.

1. “Where” --- relative adv. and is used to indicate a relative clause. It can be used after words referring to an aspect of a situation, or a stage in sth.

= at which place 在那个地方; 在该处:

Copmare

- He went to 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.

Text Analysis

" I went to school with blacks, and i've worked with blacks and we've always gotten along just fine.(Para.6)

why did the man say these words?

The man tried to show that he was not a racist. This man worked and got along with blacks, and 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.

Text Analysis

“Yes, different,” he snapped, angry with her for resorting to this trick of repeating his words so that they sounded hypocritical. (Para. 18)

1. adjective phrase as subject complement

2. " this trick of repeating his words "

appositive structure linked by “of” 同位语

e.g. the city of Dublin



the issue of housing



the paintings of Picasso



3. **resort to this trick:**

to apply to this method

Text Analysis

He squeezed to see how deep the wound was.
(Para. 20)

1. **Noun clause** introduced by “how” functions as the object of “see” .

e.g. She described to me how he ran up to her and grabbed her handbag.

2. "wound" = pun

Pun: “Wound” refers to both the cut and injury to feelings.

wound & injury & cut & hurt

■ wound:

injury caused deliberately by cutting, shooting, etc, esp as the result of an attack 伤, 创伤（攻击造成的）

e.g. He died after receiving two bullet wounds in the head.

■ injury:

physical harm, esp. in an accident. 伤, 伤口（尤指事故造成的）

e.g. In the crash he suffered severe injuries to the head and arms.

wound & injury & cut & hurt

■ cut:

wound or opening made with a knife, pair of scissors, etc (刀、剪刀等留下的) 伤口, 破口

e.g. a deep cut in the leg

■ hurt:

mental pain or suffering 精神上的痛苦或创伤:

e.g. The experience left me with a feeling of deep hurt.

He'd acted **out of** concern for her, he thought that it would be a nice gesture **on her part** not to start up that conversation again, as he was tired of it. (Para. 21)

1. **out of** : because of

e.g. I followed the crowd out of curiosity,

2. **on sb.'s part** = on the part of sb.

made or done by sb. 由某人作出

For one's part

e.g. It was an error on my part. 那是我的过失.

3. " as"?

4. The man had shown concern for his wife, and he hoped that his wife would show her concern in return by not continuing this argument again.

"That's what you said, **didn't you?**" (Para. 27)

1. tag question

- 前肯后否，前否后肯。

- 陈述部分主语为“I”：

I am as tall as your sister, ? **aren't I?**

- 如果陈述部分谓语是“wish”：

I wish to have a word with you, ? **may I?**

- 如果陈述部分是感叹句：

What a smell, ? **isn't it?**

- 陈述部分有have to +v. (had to + v.),

We have to get there at eight tomorrow, ? **don't we?**

There was no possible way of arguing with fact that she would not be herself if she were black." (Para.32)

1. " that"

appositive clause which explains what the "fact" is.

Nouns: reason, fact, idea, view, decision

More Examples:

- ◆ What do you think of the idea that _____
- ◆ what is the reason why _____
- ◆ Do you accept the view that _____

,but she didn't snap through the pages
the way he would have done.(Para. 45)

1. adverbial modifier---"snap"

2. P.48

3. the way + clause

the way that + clause

the way in which + clause

可以充当的成分: Examples on P.48

Adverbial, Predicative, Object, Subject

4. Exercise 1,2,5,6,9



Adverbial?

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. (Para. 48)

1. The night was clear."

The night was starry, no clouds, no mist.

Please translate the following phrases:

clear picture clear head clear view

Copmare:

The street is clean. (no garbage, not dirty)

The street is clear. (no traffic, not blocked)

He thought of the years they had spent together, and how close they were, and how well they knew each other, and his throat tightened so that he could hardly breathe. (Para. 48)

1. Notice the uses of the 3 and's.

The first 2 mean "in addition to", the last one means "as a result".

2. "the year... each other" is the objective clause of "thought".

3. The man seemed to be happy with his marriage, and was ready to humor his wife.

Para.53-56

Q: Why did the wife ask her husband to turn off the night?

The wife found it difficult to share the same bed with someone who had a view of racial discrimination.

Para.57

Q: Why did the husband agree to turn off the light?

The husband thought that his wife had forgiven him and would soon join him.

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 again.

1. the way (that)= just as

2. on their first night ?

3. wake at sth.

wake up by sth.

4. Translate this sentence.

他的心怦怦直跳，那种心跳的感觉就如同他们度过的第一个夜晚的感觉一样，又如同他曾经在黑暗中被声响惊醒，等着再一次听到它一样。

the sound of someone moving through the house, a stranger.(Para.57)

Who was the “stranger” ?

The stranger was the wife.

Actually in these years they were married, the man had also felt that he did not really know his wife; she was a "stranger"to him.

Discussion



Discussion



1. Who do you think is responsible for the quarrel?

Wife: keep arguing

Husband: racist

Prejudice



Discussion



2. What kind of woman is the wife?
Is she too critical?

She is honest and rational. She thinks the marriage between a black and a white is perfectly natural, if they love each other.



Assignment

1. Vocabulary: Exercise 4 (P.45)
2. Vocabulary: Exercise 6 (P.47)
3. Dictation(Next Tuesday)



Keys for Exercises



Vocabulary: Exercise 2(P.45)

- 1. do/wash the dishes**
- 2. pinch one's brows together**
- 3. repeat one's words**
- 4. press one's lips tight**
- 5. squeeze the fruits**
- 6. rinse the clothes**
- 7. spray cool water**
- 8. take a reasonable tone**



Vocabulary: Exercise 2(P.45)

9. take a deep breath

10. win a game

11. win the argument

12. demonstrate one's indifference

13. hurt sb.'s feeling

14. wipe the counter

15. mop the floor

16. call sb.'s name



Vocabulary: Exercise 3(P.45)

1. dislike/ hate

2. unlike

3. inconsiderate

4. small/ insignificant

5. deep/ profound

6. unreasonable

7. wise / smart

8. untrue / false

9. unsteady/ unstable

10. heavy/ weighty

11. darken/ dim

12. loosen

13. incompetence

14. interested/keen

15. material/ physical

16. implicit/ implied

Vocabulary: Exercise 5(P.46)

1. into, up
2. at, in
3. out of, for , to
4. up, for, of
5. about, out with
6. about, onto
7. with, with, to, into, out, with
8. up with, to, at
9. on, up



Vocabulary: Exercise 6(P.47)

1. You know what? All things considered, it's not a bad idea to be a teacher. As a matter of fact, I think it is an excellent idea.
2. I don't like it when you take a sarcastic tone the way you just did. You seem to be implying all the time that I am a good-for-nothing.
3. It is really considerate of my father to leave the final decision to me. I must say I am very lucky. Not many people have such a terrific father.

Vocabulary: Exercise 6(P.47)

4. You said you do not want any money. You may not want money, but you do need money. I don't see what's wrong with students earning some money during their spare time.
5. Somehow this tune sounds very familiar, but I can't recall what it is. In any case, it is a Russian folk song.
6. Besides the usual weekend housework, I also have a whole pile of homework to do tomorrow. It's really terrible.

Vocabulary: Exercise 6(P.47)

7. To demonstrate our unhappiness over the recent dispute, we put off our Foreign Minister's visit indefinitely.
8. It's getting dark. The next town is still two hours' drive away. We might as well camp in the forest, pitch a tent, build a fire, and have a good sleep before we continue our journey tomorrow.
9. I am really shocked to hear people say they do not consider cheating at exams shameful. Isn't that the most shameful thing that we have been incapable of feeling ashamed?

Grammar: Exercise 4(P.50)

1. That was the way people lived in my day.
2. Mrs. Jones loved her students the way he loves he own children.
3. The farmer's wife doesn't like the way some young people treat their parents.
4. With big Yao on the team, I's sure they will beat the rivals.
5. The man was sitting in his armchair, with his face buried on his hands.
6. With the TV on, he found it hard to concentrate on his homework.



Grammar: Exercise 4(P.50)

7. The way people helped him during his journey when he had no money convinced the writer that people can still depend on strangers.
8. With the price of garbage soaring, they decided to increase the import from other countries.
9. The day these young people organized campus activities showed their leadership qualities.
10. He stood with his arms stretched out, as a customs officer searched for him with a portable scanner.

Grammar: Exercise 5(P.51)

1. Neither his parents nor his teacher believes that the boy lied.
2. In my opinion, the husband in the story isn't a racist.
3. No mistake.
4. The couple discussed interracial marriage while doing the dishes.
5. No mistake.



Grammar: Exercise 5(P.51)

6. Few young people bother to know when and where their grandparents were born.
7. When she received our present, she sent a thank-note immediately.
8. He walked out of the chairman's office, with a smile on his face.
9. The boy doesn't know what wheat looks like before it became bread.
10. When the movie was over, the old woman remained in her seat with tears running down her face.