

---

# Unit 6 Romance

## Before Reading

>> Love Song .....	2
>> Saint Valentine's Day.....	2
>> Public Libraries in the U.S. ....	3
>> Pictures of New York and Florida .....	3
>> Group Discussion .....	3

## Global Reading

>> Part Division of the Text.....	4
>> Further Understanding .....	4
>> True or False .....	5

## Detailed Reading .....

## After Reading

>> Useful Expressions .....	15
>> Sentence Translation .....	15
>> Text Analysis .....	16
>> Gap Filling .....	16
>> Sentence Order.....	16
>> Spot Dictation .....	17
>> Writing Practice .....	17
>> Talk about the Pictures .....	19
>> Proverbs and Quotations.....	20

## Supplementary Reading

>> Culture Notes.....	21
>> Reading.....	21
>> Comprehension Tasks.....	24

---

## Before Reading >> Love Song

“My Heart Will Go On” (视频略)

Do you have a favorite love song? What is its name? Who is the singer? Can you sing it or hum the tune?

## Before Reading >> Saint Valentine’s Day

### I. St. Valentine’s Story

New Words in the Story

priest 牧师

Claudius 克劳迪亚斯

ceremony 典礼, 仪式

jailer 看守监狱的人, 狱卒

Rome 罗马

volunteer 自愿

behead 斩首, 砍…的头

#### St. Valentine’s Story

Valentine was a priest living in Rome during the third century. At that time, Rome was ruled by an emperor named Claudius. He wanted to have a big army and expected men to volunteer to join. However many men just did not want to fight in wars. They did not want to leave their wives and families. This made Claudius very angry. He thought that if men were not married, they would not mind joining the army. So Claudius banned marriage even engagement from his empire. But Valentine would keep on performing marriage ceremonies secretly. He was caught by the soldiers at a wedding, and was thrown into prison and beheaded.

Valentine fell in love with the daughter of his jailer when he was in prison. Before he was taken to his death on February 14, 269 A.D., he signed a farewell message to her, “Love from your Valentine.” That note started the custom of exchanging love messages on Valentine’s Day.

Questions and Answers

1. When did Valentine live?

(He was living during the third century.)

2. What was Valentine?

(He was a priest.)

3. What did he do to help young lovers?

(He kept performing marriage ceremonies secretly for the young lovers in spite of Claudius’s ban.)

4. When was he killed?

(He was killed on February 14, 269 A.D..)

5. Is there any day like Saint Valentine’s Day in China?

(The seventh day of the seventh lunar month is the Chinese Lovers’ Day. The most popular story mentioned in connection with this festival is that of “the Cowherd and the Weaving Girl”.)

### II. Valentine Traditions

- In the Middle Ages, young men and women drew names from a bowl to see who their valentines would be. They would wear these names on their sleeves for one week. “Wear your heart on your

- 
- sleeve” now means that it is easy for other people to know how you are feeling.
- If you cut an apple in half and count how many seeds are inside, you will also know how many children you will have.
  - In Wales, wooden love spoons were carved and given as gifts on February 14th. Hearts, keys and keyholes were favorite decorations on the spoons. The decoration meant “You unlock my heart!”

### **III. Birds and Love**

Europeans also believe that Feb. 14th is the day when birds begin to choose their mates. Chaucer, Shakespeare, and numerous other poets mention the tradition in their works. In accordance with the tradition, it is believed that a young girl will be able to tell what type of man she will marry based upon the first bird that she sees on Valentine’s Day.

- If a young girl sees a blackbird, she will marry a clergyman or priest.
- If a young girl sees a robin redbreast, she will marry a sailor or nautical man.
- If a young girl sees a goldfinch (or any yellow bird), she will marry a rich man.
- If a young girl sees a sparrow, she will marry a farmer or country gentleman.
- If a young girl sees a bluebird, she will marry a happy man.
- If a young girl sees a crossbill, she will marry an argumentative man.
- If a young girl sees a dove, she will marry a good man.
- If a young girl sees a woodpecker, she will have no husband.

### **Before Reading >> Public Libraries in the U.S.**

Public libraries in the U.S. are free to the public. One can get a library card at a local library by filling in a form and showing the librarian a valid ID and something to prove one lives in the neighborhood (e.g., a used and stamped envelope with one’s name as the addressee (收信人), one’s phone bill, gas bill, etc.). Besides borrowing books, people go to libraries to borrow videotapes, use the computers there, and attend book readings by authors and other cultural events. Libraries are regarded as community centers.

### **Before Reading >> Pictures of New York and Florida**

(图略)

### **Before Reading >> Group Discussion**

Do you think that cyber love is believable and reliable? Why or why not?

---

## Global Reading >> Part Division of the Text

Parts	Para(s)	Main Ideas
1	1	John Blanchard was expecting someone at Grand Central Station.
2	2~6	How John Blanchard had fallen in love with Miss Maynell.
3	7~15	Miss Maynell put Blanchard to a test.
4	16~17	It was wise of Miss Maynell to give such a test.

## Global Reading >> Further Understanding

### I. For Part 1 Questions and Answers

Read Part 1 carefully and answer the following questions.

1. What do you think is the reason that John Blanchard came to the Grand Central Station?  
(To meet somebody not seen before.)
2. Who do you think he was waiting for?  
(His lover or girlfriend.)
3. Why did he straighten his uniform?  
(To make himself more attractive.)

### II. For Part 2 Sentence Completion

Read Part 2 carefully and supply the missing information.

1. The soft handwriting reflected a thoughtful soul and insightful mind.
2. With time and effort he located her address.
3. I'd always be haunted by the feeling that you had been taking a chance on just my beauty, which would disgust me.
4. She was a girl he had never seen, yet whose written words had been with him and sustained him unflinchingly.

### III. For Part 3 Multiple Choice

Read Part 3 carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

1. Who was coming toward Blanchard? \_\_\_\_\_. (B)  
A. A middle-aged woman      B. A young beautiful lady  
C. A worn-out soldier      D. A lively and naive pupil
2. The young lady was dressed in \_\_\_\_\_. (D)  
A. the red suit      B. the yellow suit  
C. the blue suit      D. the green suit
3. How old was the "supposed" Hollis Maynell? \_\_\_\_\_. (C)  
A. Over 20      B. Over 30  
C. Over 40      D. Over 50
4. While he spoke Blanchard felt choked by the bitterness of his \_\_\_\_\_. (A)

- 
- A. disappointment                      B. happiness  
C. excitement                            D. enjoyment
5. Why did Miss Maynell ask the middle-aged woman to act as her? \_\_\_\_\_ . (D)
- A. It was a joke                            B. It was a sense of humor  
C. It was April Fool's Day            D. It was some kind of test

#### IV. For Part 4 Questions and Answers

Read Part 4 carefully and answer the following questions.

1. What did Miss Maynell want to find out through the test?  
(The true nature of a heart.)
2. How do you understand Houssaye's remark "tell me whom you love, and I will tell you who you are"?  
(I can judge you by the person you love. And the saying is equal to a Chinese proverb: 物以类聚, 人以群分。)

#### Global Reading >> True or False

Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

1. John Blanchard and Miss Maynell had known each other for more than 12 months. (T)
2. After writing a letter introducing himself, John never corresponded with Miss Hollis Maynell again. (F)  
(During the next year the two grew to know each other through mail.)
3. The real reason that Miss Hollis refused to give him her photograph is that she was not pretty. (F)  
(She wanted to give him a test to see if he really loved her.)

---

## Detailed Reading

### I. Difficult Sentences

1. He looked for the girl whose heart he knew, but whose face he didn't, the girl with the rose. (Para. 2)
  - 1) Paraphrase the sentence.  
(He tried to find the girl who shared many of his views, interests and feelings but who he had never met before. The girl was supposed to wear a rose at their first meeting.)
  - 2) Translate the sentence into Chinese.  
(他在寻找一位姑娘，一位佩戴玫瑰的姑娘。他知其心，但不知其貌。)
2. Each letter was a seed falling on a fertile heart. (Para. 4)

Paraphrase the sentence.

(Each letter from one would bring forth a warm response from the other as a seed falling on fertile soil is likely to grow into a plant.)
3. I'd always be haunted by the feeling that you had been taking a chance on just that, and that kind of love would disgust me. (Para. 4)
  - 1) Why is the past perfect continuous tense used in the sentence?  
(To show that this action took place earlier than "you fell in love with me on seeing my picture".)
  - 2) Translate the sentence into Chinese.  
(我将会一直深感不安，惟恐你只是因为我的容貌就贸然与我相爱，而这种爱情令我憎恶。)
4. Her golden hair lay back in curls from her delicate ears. (Para. 7)
  - 1) Analyze the structure of the sentence.  
(This sentence is formed with the link verb "lie". Link verbs can be followed by adjectives, prepositional phrases, noun phrases, etc.)
  - 2) Paraphrase the sentence.  
(She wore her golden hair in curls and pulled them back to reveal her well-formed ears.)
5. She was more than a little overweight, her thick-ankled feet thrust into low-heeled shoes. (Para. 10)
  - 1) Paraphrase the sentence.  
(She was quite a big woman. Her feet were thick in the ankles and could hardly squeeze into her low-heeled shoes.)
  - 2) What is the meaning of the phrase "more than a little" in this sentence?  
(The phrase here means "very".  
- My younger brother was more than a little excited to have Michael Jordan sign his T-shirt.)
  - 3) Translate the sentence into Chinese.  
(她体态臃肿，粗圆的脚踝上套着一双低跟鞋。)
6. I felt as though I was split in two, so keen was my desire to follow her, and yet so deep was my longing for the woman whose spirit had truly companioned me and upheld my own. (Para. 11)

---

Why does the author say that he felt as though he was split into two?  
(Because he was put into a difficult situation, one half of him wishing to go with the pretty young woman, the other wanting to stay with the woman who had warmed his heart.)

7. ... while I spoke I felt choked by the bitterness of my disappointment. (Para. 14)

1) Paraphrase the sentence.

(I was so disappointed that I could hardly speak in a normal voice.)

2) Why did the author feel disappointed?

(Because he thought the lady with the rose couldn't meet his expectation, and he felt quite sorry that he couldn't follow the beautiful young lady.)

8. The true nature of a heart is seen in its response to the unattractive. (Para. 16)

1) Paraphrase the sentence.

(The way one reacts to unattractive people reveals one's character. If one is a kind person he certainly will treat the unattractive kindly.)

2) Translate the sentence into Chinese.

(心灵的本质是从其对不美的事物的态度中反映出来的。)

## II. Words & Expressions

### make one's way:

1) go

- Early in the morning the hunter made his way into the woods.

- The old man slowly rose from his seat and made his way to the front of the bus.

2) succeed

- 你要想成功,就得学会趁着年轻多多努力。(If you want to make your way you must learn to work hard while you are still young.)

Collocation:

make away with 携...而逃; 除去, 杀死

make up 弥补; 赔偿

make believe 假装

make out 书写; 开列; 拼凑

make of 了解, 明白

make off 离开; 逃走

### take sth. off (sth.):

1) lift and move sth. from (sth.) to another position

- 把你的手从我肩膀上拿开。(Take your hand off my shoulder.)

2) deduct an amount of money from (sth.)

- 她和小贩讨价还价,直到他同意减了50便士。(She bargained with the trader till he agreed to take 50p off the price.)

CF: take, grasp, grab & snatch

这四个词都可用作动词,有“拿”,“抓住”之意。

take 系常用词,表示用拿取或用别的方式获得或占有。例如:

- The brave soldier took two enemy soldiers single-handed at a time. (这位勇敢的战士曾只身一

次活捉两个敌兵。)

grasp 指“快速而紧紧地抓住”，用于比喻意义时指“掌握”，“领会”。例如：

- I don't know how many times I have explained this word, yet he still fails to grasp it. (这个词我都不知道解释多少遍了，可他还是不能理解。)

grab 指“抢夺”，“攫取”，常表示粗鲁地甚至不顾侵犯他人权利地抓取。例如：

- How can you grab the credit for the work done by others? (你怎么能无功受禄呢?)

snatch 指“突然快速地拿、取、夺、抢走”，强调拿取时动作的突然，而不表示是否拿得稳或紧。例如：

- The naughty boy snatched his aunt's handbag and ran away. (这个淘气的小男孩一把抢走他阿姨的手提包，跑了。)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the above words.

1. The boy grabbed the apple and ran off (with it).
2. The mother took her child by the hand.
3. The hawk snatched the chicken and flew away.
4. Have you grasped the meaning of this text?

Collocation :

take care	小心
take care of	照料
take charge	取得控制或指挥权
take hold of	抓住，握住
take notice of	注意到
take place	发生；出现
take for granted	料想…是正确的，想当然认为…是真实的

**absorb: vt.**

1) (*usu. passive*) completely hold one's attention (*usu. followed by in*)

2) take in

3) endure

Match the above definitions with the sentences below.

- The sponge absorbed all the spilt water. (2)

- She won't be able to absorb another heavy blow. (3)

- Totally absorbed in writing the computer software, Michael ordered take-out food when he was hungry, slept on the office floor when tired out. (1)

- The walls of the house absorb heat during the day. (2)

- The writer was absorbed in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar. (1)

- We will not absorb these charges. (3)

CF: absorb & assimilate

在比喻用法中都含“吸收”，“吞并”的意思。

absorb 指“使被吸收者失去其特点，或使其特点不复存在”。例如：

- Large nations shouldn't absorb smaller ones. (大国不应当吞并小国。)

assimilate 除含 absorb 意思外，还指“将被吸收者变成了吸收者的一部分”。例如：

- We should critically assimilate whatever is beneficial in literature and arts from other countries. (我们应当批判地吸收别国文学艺术中一切有益的东西。)



---

**reflect: v.**

1) be a sign of; show

- 一个国家的文学反映出它的政治吗? (Does the literature of a nation reflect its politics?)
- Election results should reflect people's opinions.

2) make a visible image of

- 平静的水面映出了满月。 (The still water reflected the full moon.)
- The sight of my face reflected in the mirror never pleases me.

3) consider, think of

- 我必须思考一下如何答复。 (I must reflect upon what answer to give.)
- 他反省过去的错误。 (He reflected on his past mistakes.)

CF: think, reflect & reason

这几个词都可用作动词, 都有“思考”、“动脑子”之意。

think 是通用词, 此“思考”的目的是为了得出某种结论, 但是在“思考”时未必思想集中, 所形成的概念未必清晰, 所得出的结论未必正确。例如:

- You can think about it and let me know your decision later. (你可以把这事考虑一下, 以后再把你的决定告诉我。)

reflect 所表示的“思考”含有这样的意思: 被思考的事物是过去发生过的, 或者是现在存在的; 这个词一般表示严肃认真地、静悄悄地考虑问题。例如:

- Take your time to reflect before doing important things. (在做重大的事情之前要从容不迫地思考一下。)

reason 所表示的“思考”具有一种逻辑思维的过程, 开始于某种假设或某种前提, 甚至某种迹象, 经过推理, 从而形成概念。例如:

- Man's ability to reason makes him different from the animal. (人类的思考力使自己不同于动物。)

**locate: vt.**

1) discover; show the position of

- Keep talking with him for five more seconds and I will locate the place he is calling from.
- 我们一搬进城里, 就找到了商店和邮局的所在地。 (We located the shops and the post office as soon as we moved into the town.)

2) fix or put in a certain place

- 新工厂将设于何处? (Where is the new factory to be located?)
- He located his new store on Main Street.

**correspond: vi.**

1) exchange letters regularly

- Love grew between Lu Xun and Xu Guangping as they kept corresponding with each other.
- Have you been corresponding with him?

2) be in agreement, harmony, or conformity

- 我向你保证, 我将言行一致。 (I assure you my actions will correspond with my words.)
- Her job corresponds with her interests.

3) be similar or equivalent in character, quantity, origin, structure, or function

- 美国国会相当于英国议会。 (The American Congress corresponds to the British Parliament.)

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/678004001003006107>