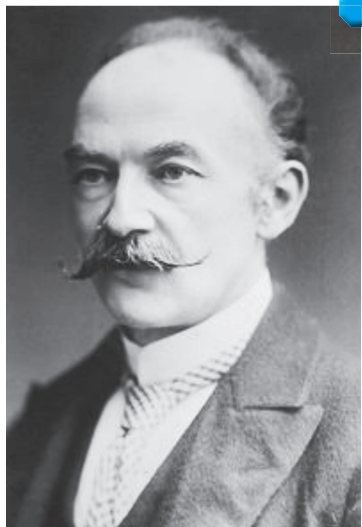


Unit 1 Literature

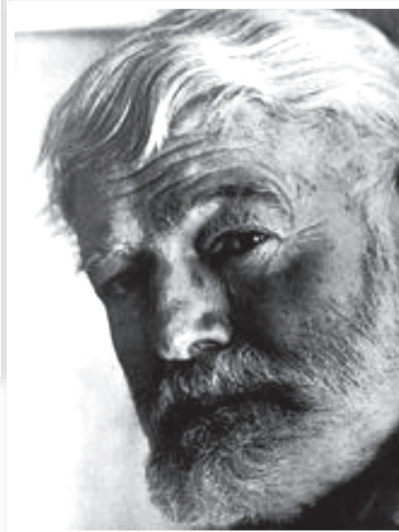
Part I Pre-listening

A Talk about the Topic

1. Do you know the following writers and classic movies? Match the author with the movie adapted from his work.



(1) Thomas Hardy



(2) Ernest Hemingway



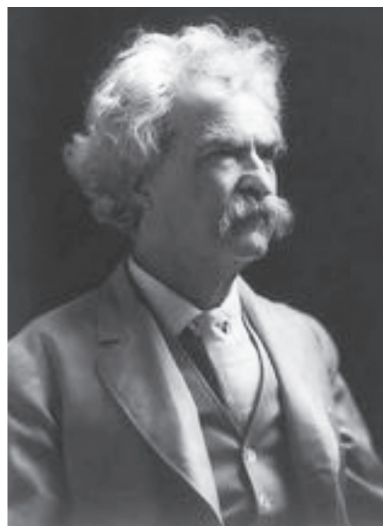
(3) E. M. Foster



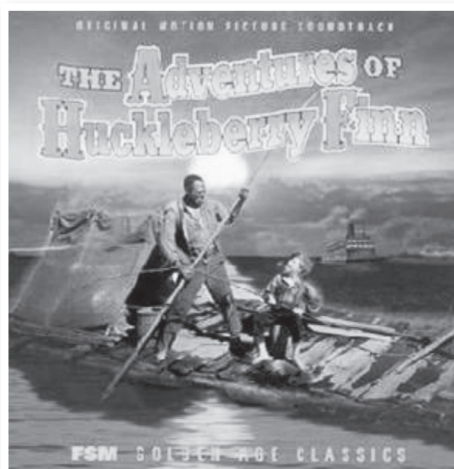
(4) Oscar Wilde



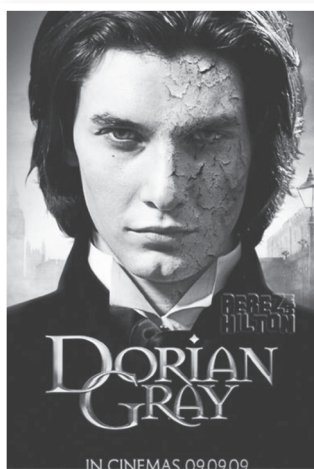
(5) W. Somerset Maugham



(6) Mark Twain



a. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*



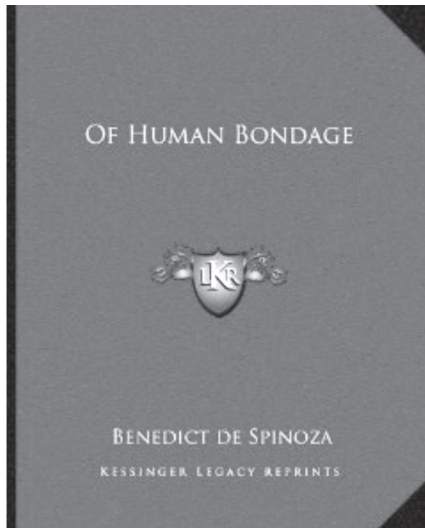
b. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*



c. *A Farewell to Arms*



d. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

e. *Of Human Bondage*f. *A Room with a View*

(1) (_) (2) (_) (3) (_) (4) (_) (5) (_) (6) (_)

2. Read and interpret some famous quotes of the writers listed above.

(1) A man's silence is wonderful to listen to.

—Thomas Hardy

(2) The world breaks everyone and afterwards many are strong at the broken places.

—Ernest Hemingway

(3) Spoon-feeding in the long run teaches us nothing but the shape of the spoon.

—E. M. Forster

(4) There are only two tragedies in life: one is not getting what one wants, and the other is getting it.

—Oscar Wilde

(5) People ask for criticism, but they only want praise.

—W. Somerset Maugham

(6) If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. This is the principal difference between a dog and a man.

—Mark Twain

B Useful Words and Expressions

myth /miθ/ *n.* 神话 a fairy tale with lots of adventure and magic

romance /'rəʊməns/ *n.* 罗曼史 a story that revolves around love affairs of main characters

tragicomedy /trædzɪ'kɒmɪdi/ *n.* 悲喜剧 a play that begins with serious mode but has a happy ending

allegory /'æliɡ(ə)rɪ/ *n.* 寓言 a symbolic story that revolves around two meanings

ballad /'bæləd/ *n.* 民谣 a poem that is on the subject matter of love and sung by the poet or group of singers as telling readers a story

elegy /'elɪdʒɪ/ *n.* 挽歌 a poem lamenting the death of a person or his near one

ode /əʊd/ *n.* 颂歌 a long poem addressed to a person or thing

satire /'sætɪə/ *n.* 讽刺文学 a literary device that is used by an author to express disapproval of vices and imperfections in individuals or human beings in general

saga /'sɑ:gə/ *n.* 萨迦 (尤指古代挪威或冰岛讲述冒险经历和英雄业绩的长篇故事) Scandinavian and Icelandic stories about battles, legends and customs that were written in prose between 1120 and 1400

prologue /'prəʊlɒɡ/ *n.* 序言, 开场白 a section of introductory material, before the start of the main literary work

anachronism /ə'nækrə'nɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 时代错误 a person, thing or idea that is or appears to be in the wrong period of time

Renaissance /rɪ'neɪsəns/ *n.* 文艺复兴 A movement which is supposed to have begun during the 14th century in Italy, spread to other European countries throughout the 15th and 16th centuries. Renaissance broke away from the superstitious and ignorant traditions and beliefs of the Medieval Period to achieve a world of enlightenment.

realism /'riəlɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 现实主义 An artistic movement began during the 19th century as the revolt against the exaggerated emotionalism of the Romantic Period. For the realists, truth and accuracy became the tools of perfection.

modernism /'mɒdənɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 现代主义 A term that refers to the arts and literature that were produced during the late 19th and early 20th century, especially after World War I. Most of the modernist writers broke away from the past established beliefs and traditions and produced works that reflected the political, economic and social conditions of those times.

romanticism /rəʊ'mæntɪsɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 浪漫主义 An artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century and in most areas was at its peak in the approximate period from 1800 to 1850. It stressed the importance of feelings, imagination, self-expression and individual creativity.

literary genre /'lɪtərɪ/ 文学体裁 a mode of categorizing literature

literary criticism 文学批评 the critical study of a piece of literature

Gothic fiction 哥特式小说 a fiction that is a combination of both horror and romance

feminist novel 女性主义小说 a type of novel that is written by women writers around the world to describe the place of women in a male dominated society

Stream of Consciousness 意识流 A literary technique characterized by a flow of thoughts and images, which may not always appear to have a coherent structure or cohesion. The plot line may weave in and out of time and place, carrying the reader through the life span of a character or further along a timeline to incorporate the lives (and thoughts) of characters from other time periods.

C Listening Exercise

Listen to a conversation about literature and choose the best answers to the questions you hear.

- A. The novel has a happy ending.

B. The main characters of the novel are both dead in the end.

C. The novel mainly describes a couple who live in a mill on River Floss.

D. The novel is quite difficult to understand.
- A. *The Mill on the Floss*.

B. *Mary Ann Evens*.

C. *Adam Bede*.

D. *Silas Marner*.
- A. In order to become famous overnight.

B. In order to attract more female readers.

C. In order to make sure her works would be taken seriously.

D. In order to guarantee her anonymity.
- A. She was born in 1819 and died in 1880.

B. She was an American novelist and journalist.

C. She was an important writer in the medieval age.

D. She was an important playwright in the Victorian age.
- A. Novels only.

B. Short stories only.

C. Literary works only.

D. Books on any subject.

Part II While Listening

Text A Different Elements of Fiction



Prediction

1. What is fiction?
2. What elements may fiction encompass?

Cultural Notes

Fiction is the form of any work that deals, in part or in whole, with information or events that are not real, but rather, imaginary and theoretical—that is, invented by the author. Although the term fiction refers in particular to novels and short stories, it may also refer to the theatre, including opera and ballet, film, television, poetry and song. Fiction contrasts with non-fiction, which deals exclusively with factual (or, at least, assumed factual) events, descriptions, observations, etc., e.g. biographies and histories. Semi-fiction is fiction implementing a great deal of non-fiction, e.g. a fictional description based on a true story. Although fiction may be viewed as a form of entertainment, it has other uses. Fiction has been used for instructional purposes, such as fictional examples used in school textbooks. It may also be used in propaganda and advertising.

Exercise 1 Global Understanding

Listen to the text for the first time, focus on the global idea of the passage and then write down the seven elements of fiction.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Exercise 2 Listening and Note-taking

Listen to the first part of the passage and read the two examples of note-taking, then decide which one is better.

Example A

Elements of Fiction

Plot: exposition blooms in the conflict climax resolution

Setting: actual place

Theme: central idea

Character: direct / indirect presentation

round flat dynamic static

protagonist / antagonist

Point of view: first-person / second-person / third-person

objective / subjective / multiple-person

Language diction: choice of wording

Audience or readers: important factors

Example B

Elements of Fiction

Plot: incidents composed of many parts, an exposition plot based on place, time and manner

Setting: where the story takes place is the setting, such as a house, palace, or

Theme: may be more than one, My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose

Character: in two ways, direct presentation, indirect presentation, round, flat, dynamic and static characters, two opposite characters

Point of view: First-person point of view: I, me, we—like the author or a character within the story.
Second-person point of view: you. Third-person point of view: he, she, it. ... refers to the choice of wording used by the author

Audience or readers:

Your choice: _____

Note-taking

The importance of note-taking

Taking notes can help you concentrate on the on-going listening, understand and remember points from your listening. It can also prolong your attention span, stimulate critical thinking skills and enable you to make connections between what you hear and what you know. Good notes will help you organize and process data and information. However, bad notes usually appear in a mess, failing to tell the important from the unimportant, failing to give a visual representation of the main points and the important thoughts.

Tips on note-taking

Each person should develop his or her own method of taking notes, to which most people find the following suggestions helpful:

1. Don't write down everything you hear.
2. Be alert and attentive to the main points.
3. Notes should consist of key words or very short sentences.
4. Take accurate notes. You can use your own words, but try not to change the meaning.
5. Have a uniform system of symbols and abbreviations that will make sense to you.
6. Use a skeleton outline and show importance by indenting.
7. Don't worry when you miss a point. If not, you will miss more points.
8. Don't keep notes on oddly shaped pieces of paper. Leave space and use symbols to show the logic between ideas.

Exercise 3 In-depth Listening

Listen to the second part of the passage and complete the answers to the following questions.

1. What are the three different forms of point of view?

First-person point of view: I, me, we—like (1) _____ or (2) _____ within the story.

Second-person point of view: you—that includes (3) _____. This form is rarely used.

Third-person point of view: he, she, it or imaginary (or omniscient figures, (4) _____ persons, fairytale creatures).

2. What is the audience or readers' role in fiction?

Audience or readers are important factors in a narration, as the entire story unfolds. The true (1) _____ of an author's work can be considered the (2) _____ or influence or (3) _____ it leaves on a reader. (4) _____ of the audience indicates the success of an author's play.

Exercise 4 Discussion

1. Choose one of the elements to illustrate.
2. Which one do you prefer, fiction or non-fiction? Why?

Vocabulary

narrative /'nærətɪv/ *n.* 叙述, 记叙

foreshadow /fə!'ʃædəʊ/ *vt.* 预示, 伏笔

exposition /ekspə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 陈述

protagonist /prə'tæɡ(ə)nɪst/ *n.* 主角, 支持者

antagonist /æn'tæɡ(ə)nɪst/ *n.* 敌手, 对手

soliloquy /sə'lɪləkwɪ/ *n.* (戏剧中的) 独白

diction /'dɪkʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 措辞

ornamental /ɔ:nə'ment(ə)l/ *adj.* 装饰性的, 华丽的

foregrounding /'fɔ:graʊndɪŋ/ *adj.* 引人注目的, 突出的

rustic /'rʌstɪk/ *adj.* 朴素的, 粗鲁的

stanza /'stænzə/ *n.* 诗节

Text B British Literature Is Great



Prediction

1. Why do people say British literature is great?
2. Which British writers may be introduced?

Cultural Notes

William Shakespeare (26 April, 1564 – 23 April, 1616) was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Charles Dickens (7 February, 1812 – 9 June, 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's most memorable fictional characters and is generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian period. During his life, his works enjoyed unprecedented fame, and by the twentieth century his literary genius was broadly acknowledged by critics and scholars. His novels and short stories continue to be widely popular.

Exercise 1 Global Understanding

Listen to the text for the first time, focus on the global idea of the passage and then choose the right answers to the questions you hear.

- A. William Shakespeare and Thomas Hardy.
 B. Thomas Hardy and Wordsworth.
 C. Wordsworth and Charles Dickens.
 D. William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens.
- A. He interviews two people.
 B. He quotes from Shakespeare.
 C. He visits a museum.
 D. All of the above.

Exercise 2 Listening for Details

Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

- William Shakespeare is the greatest British writer. ()
- Romeo and Juliet* is Shakespeare's best-known work. ()
- The original Globe was built in 1599 and burnt down in 1613, during a performance of *Hamlet*.
()
- One thing special about Shakespeare's Globe is that it has a curved roof. ()

Exercise 3 Compound Dictation

Listen and complete the summary below with the missing words you hear.

Charles Dickens was a great British (1) _____, born 200 years ago. He lived at 48 Doughty Street in London for (2) _____ and his old home has now been turned into a (3) _____. He wrote (4) _____, *The Pickwick Papers* and *Nicholas Nickleby* there. The most important exhibits are some original manuscripts, his desk and a (5) _____ by R.W. Buss. Dickens went to work in a (6) _____ when he was only 10 years old. He wrote about themes such as social (7) _____ and poverty, which are still relevant today.

Exercise 4 Reflection on the Text

Introduce Charles Dickens according to the expressions you used in Exercise 3.

Vocabulary

bard /bɑ:d/ *n.* 诗人

auditorium /ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm/ *n.* 观众席, 礼堂

bereavement /br'i:vm(ə)nt/ *n.* 丧亲之痛

plight /plaɪt/ *n.* 困境, 境况

frons scenae 剧院中舞台后面面对观众, 遮挡演员休息室的墙

Part III After Listening

A Definition of Classification

Classification is the division of a topic into smaller groups according to the common features in order to make a central point. It means sub-dividing a subject into its types, kinds, divisions, or groups. The essential characteristic of a logic classification is the use of some distinguishing features to separate one set of items from another. A type or group can have no meaning if its members do not share some common traits or features not present in others. Classification enables us to see things clearer—to identify the pattern behind seemingly random events or occurrences.

B Use of Classification

1. Method

Follow these steps when using classification to explain certain ideas.

- (1) Select a principle of classification consistent with your purpose.
- (2) Create categories by organizing elements according to a common feature.
- (3) Organize elements of the topic into categories, and identify common features of each category.

2. Examples

- (1) There are three **kinds** of wine: red, white and rose.
- (2) TOEFL, TOEIC and IELTS **are** English language proficiency tests.
- (3) People can be **divided** according to personality. Those with Type A personalities are driven to succeed and are born leaders while those with Type B personalities are seen as followers and less likely to take control. Bill Gates is an example of a Type A personality.
- (4) Jazz, rhythm and blues, and soul each offers us something different to suit our different moods. These three **types** of music have been historically popular, and all originated with African Americans.
- (5) Today, the study of geography **falls into** two big categories: cultural geography, which focuses on people and cultures, and physical geography, which is about the planet earth. In 1984, the National Council for Geographic Education along with the Association of American Geographers developed the five themes of geography as a way to teach the ideas behind geography to grade school students. The subject **was broken down into** location, place, human-environment interaction, movement and region.

3. Classification Used in Part II

The classification method used in Text A

The speaker talks about the classification of **various types of literature** and **different points of view**.

- (1) Fiction is one of the types of literature that includes novels, prose, poems, short stories and dramas. Fiction is defined as a narrative that is based on imagination.
- (2) The point of view can be presented in different forms: first-person point of view, second-person point of view, third-person point of view. There are some more types found that are objective, subjective and multiple-person narrative mode point of view.

C Practices

1. Make use of the following standards to classify different types of sports.

Competing or not	Competitive sports
	Recreational sports
Seasons to play	Winter sports
	Summer sports
Equipment used	Ball games
	Other games
...	...

2. Make use of the following standards to classify different kinds of apes.

Kinds of apes	Features
Chimpanzee (黑猩猩)	Cleverest, closest to human, lives in middle Africa
Orangutan (红毛猩猩)	Usually red hair, lives in Asia
Gorilla (大猩猩)	Biggest, lives in Africa, near the equator
Gibbon (长臂猿)	Long arms, lives in Asia

D Further Discussions

Discuss one or more of the following topics, making use of the speech strategy you have just learned.

1. Talk about the classification of literature.
2. Do you like ancient Chinese poems? Can you introduce different types of poems and famous poets?

Part IV Homework

A Listening Task

Listen to the passage about John Steinbeck and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California, in 1902. His parents were active in the community and encouraged his love of reading and writing. During the summertime, the young Steinbeck worked on nearby ranches as a hired hand, giving him a (1) _____ for the countryside of California and the people who lived there.

After his graduation from high school, Steinbeck attended Stanford University, where he started out as an English major. He then began to pursue (2) _____, and attended school sporadically while working a variety of different jobs. Steinbeck permanently left Stanford in 1925 with the idea of pursuing (3) _____ in New York City. However, he was unable to get anything published, so he returned to California, where he published his first novel, titled *A Cup of Gold*.

Although his first book attracted very little attention from (4) _____, but Steinbeck continued his pursuit, publishing two more novels, *To a God Unknown* and *The Pastures of Heaven*. Both of these books were also (5) _____ by the world of literature, but undaunted, Steinbeck continued writing. He married Carol Henning, his first wife, in 1930 and they made their home in Pacific Grove. It was there that Steinbeck gathered much of the material he used in writing *Tortilla Flat* and *Cannery Row*. Both of these books (6) _____ in the career of Steinbeck, with *Tortilla Flat* receiving the California Commonwealth Club's Gold Medal honoring the best novel by an author in California. With his (7) _____ as encouragement, Steinbeck wrote his seminal *The Grapes of Wrath*, for which he won the Pulitzer Prize. He continued to write prolifically, and in 1962 he was awarded the (8) _____.

Today, 17 miles from Monterey, a (9) _____ will take you to the John Steinbeck Center, located in the heart of Steinbeck's stomping grounds in historic old town Salinas. The Center provides visitors with three experiences in history and literature, (10) _____, and special events and (11) _____. The John Steinbeck Exhibition Hall offers visitors an assortment of multisensory (12) _____ for all ages. The hall also contains rare artifacts as well as seven theaters showcasing some of Steinbeck's most noted works, including *East of Eden*, *Of Mice and Men*, *Cannery Row* and *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The Rabobank Agriculture Museum gives visitors the chance to explore the tales of the Salinas

Valley, which has long been considered “(13) _____”. This permanent exhibit (14) _____ the people, history, and technology of the agricultural industry developed through decades of farming on California’s Central Coast. (15) _____ offer changing art works and cultural exhibits, supporting the ideas Steinbeck wrote about. His works routinely focused on championing the disenfranchised and forgotten people of small farming communities, while affirming the (16) _____.

B Speaking Task

Introduce a notable writer or a classic work in literature. You may use classification method to explain the topic to your audience. You may either choose one of the following topics or a different one you are interested in.

1. Agatha Christie
2. *The Great Gatsby*

C Research Project

1. Form a group of 3 students.
2. Conduct a research about literature and present it in class.
3. The first student reports on how you decide on a particular topic and collect information; the second student gives a formal presentation of the project, and the third student answers questions from your classmates.