

# Advanced English (II)

2023-2024 (2)

Wu Qiong

Reflection on the past learning experiences of the course.

*My achievements...*

*My difficulties...*

*My expectations...*

## Learning Outcome

By the end of the course, you will be able to:

- Understand the stylistic features of different types of writing and further improve your linguistic competence;
- Improve cross-cultural understanding and enhance reverence for people from different cultures;
- Identify and interpret different perspectives on the issue covered in the course;
- Communicate and cooperate effectively with others.

Assessment: performance (30%)+ final exam  
(70%)

Performance:

- 1.Group work + participation: 20%
- 2.Writing tasks: 60% (essays, reports...)
- 3.Tests: 20%

## Texts to be covered: (15 weeks)

1. Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R. (3 weeks)
2. But What's a Dictionary for? (4 weeks)
3. No Signposts in the Sea (3 weeks)
4. Ships in the Desert (4 weeks)

# Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R



Winston S. Churchill

## Learning Objectives

1. To become acquainted with the historical background of the second World War and Winston Churchill's life career.
2. To understand and interpret the essential theme of the speech: Longing for peace all over the world
3. To appreciate the stylistic features and rhetoric devices of the public speech.
4. To use the words and expressions in the text correctly and appropriately.

# I. Questions for Discussion

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What do you know about Winston Churchill?





# Winston Spencer Churchill (1874---1965)

- a politician, Britain's greatest statesman
- son of a conservative politician
- served as soldier (India and Egypt) and journalist (South Africa) before entering politics
- Prime Minister of the United Kingdom two terms (1940-45, 1951-55)
- orator (radio speech during World War II)
- died at age 80
- a state funeral

## His family and early life



His father



His mother

- ◆ Independent and rebellious by nature, Churchill generally did poorly in school, for which he was punished.
- ◆ He went to Harrow School in 1888, where his military career began.
- ◆ Within weeks of his arrival, he had joined the Harrow Rifle Corps (海德步兵团) .
- ◆ Though did poor in many lessons, Churchill earned high marks in English and history and he was also the school's fencing champion(击剑冠军) .
- ◆ During his army career, Churchill served as soldier in India and Egypt.

## Family and early life



Aged 7 in 1881



In military uniform

## Churchill in World War II

1. After the outbreak of the Second World War, *Churchill* was again appointed as First Lord of the Admiralty (英国海军大臣) .
2. Following the resignation of Neville Chamberlain (英首相张伯伦) on 10 May 1940, he became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and led Britain to victory against the *Axis powers*.
3. *Churchill* was always noted for his speeches, which became a great inspiration to the British people and embattled *Allied forces*.



Wearing a helmet  
in the Battle of  
Britain in 1940





Winston Churchill  
giving his famous 'V'  
sign.



Churchill's statue in London





## Winston Spencer Churchill (1874---1965)



He is the only British Prime Minister who has ever received the Nobel Prize in Literature and the second person to be made an Honorary Citizen of the United States.

## Churchill as a historian and writer

In 1953 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Works: over 25 stories, biographies and histories

- 《马拉坎德远征史》 *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*
- 《河上战争》 *The River War*
- 《世界危机》 *The World Crisis*
- 《马尔巴罗的生平与时代》 *Marlborough: His Life And Times*
- 《第二次世界大战回忆录》 *The Second World War*
- 《英语民族史》 *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*

## Churchill's quotations

1. "Never, never, never, never give up."
2. "Courage is going from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm."
3. "I like a man who grins when he fights."
4. "Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference."
5. "It is no use saying, 'We are doing our best.'  
You have got to succeed in doing what is necessary."
6. "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."
7. "History is written by the victors."
8. "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

## Churchill as an artist

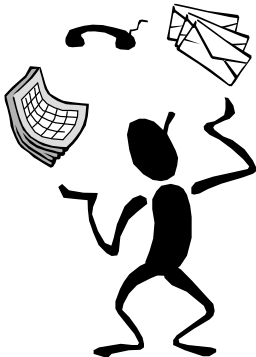
- painting
- impressionist scenes of landscape (印象派)



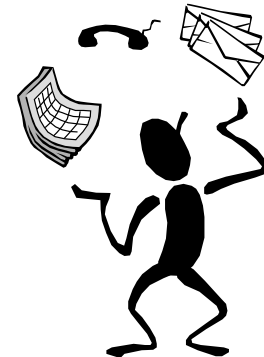
# Background Introduction

Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R.

Germany



U.S.S.R.



Non-aggression Pact

## Background introduction

**U.S.S.R** ( the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
苏维埃社会主义共和国) was established in 1922  
and dissolved in 1991. The Soviet Union was the  
first state to be based on Marxist socialism.

# 15 constituent or union republics 加盟共和国





# Background introduction

- In March 1939, Britain and France started talks with the Soviet Union on possible cooperation against Fascist Germany.
- Britain under Chamberlain (张伯伦) and France under Daladier (达拉第) were pursuing a policy of appeasement.
- After three months' fruitless negotiation, the talks were broken off.



# Background introduction

- Then in order to protect itself, the Soviet Union signed the Non-aggression Pact with Hitler's Germany on August 23, 1939.
- On Sept. 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland.
- On Sept. 3, 1939, France and Britain declared war on Germany, officially beginning World War II.
- On Sept. 17, Soviet troops also crossed the border and moved into Poland, taking 77,000 sm of territory.

# Background introduction

- June 22, 1940: France surrendered.
- Jun 22, 1941: German invasion of the Soviet Union.

Before the fall of Poland, British intelligence officers managed to get hold of a German coding machine and a group of code-breaking experts, and soon discovered how the machine worked.

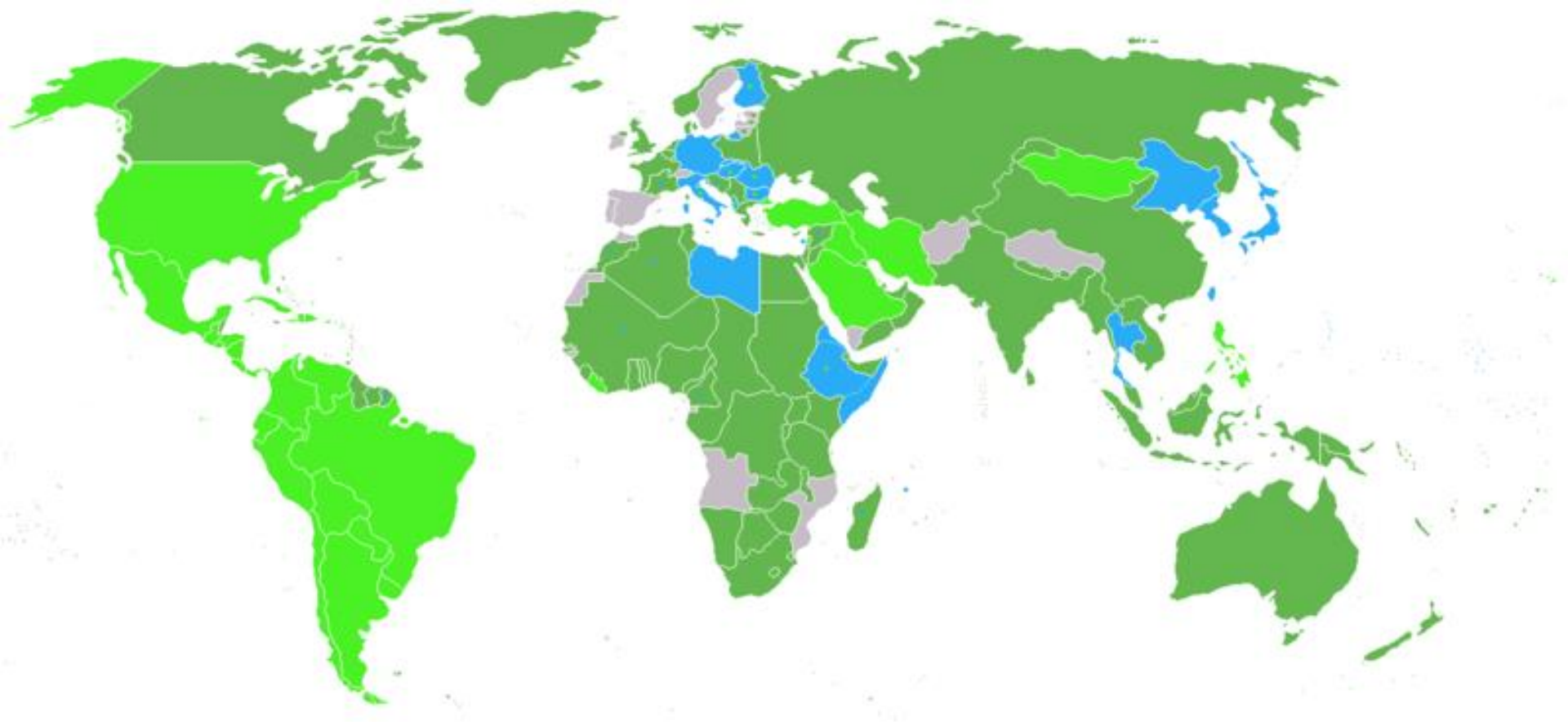
# Background introduction

- With the help of this machine, the British were able to decipher all German coded messages.
- So on June 6, 1941, the British had already learnt that Hitler was to attack Russia and so passed on a warning to the Soviet Union, which was unheeded.

# Background introduction

- On June 20, two days before the invasion, Churchill worked on a speech to be broadcast to the world when the invading forces rolled into Russia.
- The speech was carefully composed, full of grave themes and weighty arguments.
- Churchill polished the text on June 22, 1941 in his Elizabethan manor at Chequers.

- Aug, 1941. Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Argentia Bay (Atlantic Conference).
- Dec. 7, 1941. Japan gave America an air blitz (Pearl Harbour). America entered the second world war.
- May 7, 1945: Germany surrendered unconditionally.
- Aug. 6, 1945. First atomic bomb was exploded near the center of Hiroshima. The city was levelled to the ground.
- Aug. 14, 1945: Japan announced its surrender



Map with the Participants in World War II:

***Dark Green:*** Allies before the attack on Pearl Harbor, including colonies and occupied countries.

***Light Green:*** Allied countries that entered the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

***Blue:*** Axis Powers

***Gray:*** Neutral countries during WWII



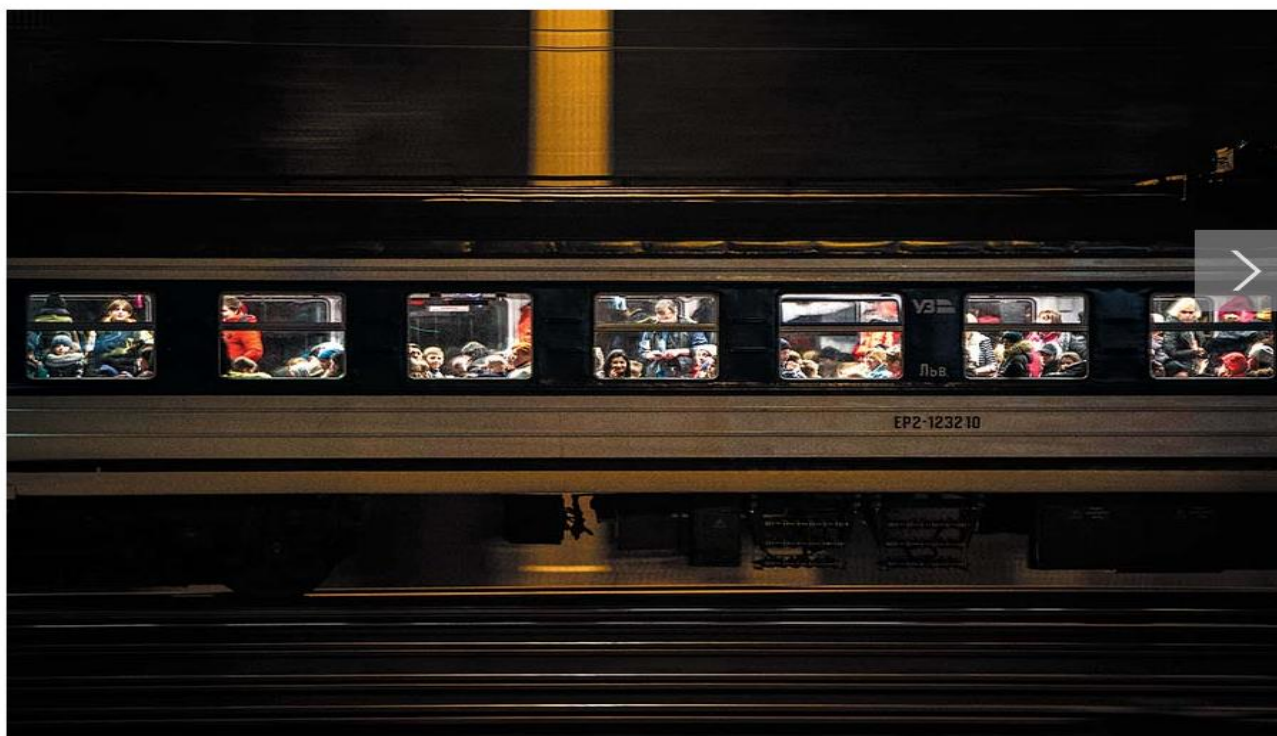
# Russia-Ukraine conflict one year on: The human cost

chinadaily.com.cn | Updated: 2023-02-24 09:24



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**Editor's note:** *As the Russia-Ukraine conflict started one year ago, humanitarian crises have occurred in many areas in the world. Many people have been touched by the conflict in varying ways, such as displacement or food shortage. Here are some of the ways in which people have been most severely affected.*



A train with refugees fleeing Ukraine crosses the border in Medyka, Poland, on March 7 last year. [VISAR KRYEZI/ASSOCIATED PRESS]

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said more than 8 million refugees had fled Ukraine for other European countries as of Feb 15.





Local residents walk an empty street in the frontline city of Bakhmut, Ukraine on Feb 21, 2023. [Photo/Agencies]

Millions of people are living without electricity during the winter in Ukraine. Millions more have little to no access to heat, clean water and other basic supplies.

The destruction of water sources in particular has left as many as 16 million people without access to clean water or sanitation and at increased risk of water-borne illnesses, according to the International Rescue Committee.





A resident, carrying her dog, leaves her apartment after a warehouse was hit by debris from a downed rocket in Kyiv on March 20, 2022.  
[Photo/VCG]

The number of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection increased from approximately 3 million people at the start of the year to nearly 18 million a few months later, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

# Text Analysis

## Lead-in Discussion

Why did Churchill deliver this speech?

1. Putting forward his stand: uniting Soviet Union to fight against Hitler.
2. The destruction of Hitler is the main purpose.
3. Uniting Soviet Union will be important to end the World War II.

# Text Analysis

4. Analyzing the situation of the war, leading a bright way for English people and the soldiers.
5. Encouraging people to fight with the enemy more confidently and bravely.
6. Persuading the U.S. to join in the second World War.

# Structure

Part I: Para. 1-7

***Background of the speech***

**Subsection 1:** Paras.1-2  
Background information  
given by *Churchill*

**Subsection 2:** Paras.3-6  
Account by *Colville*  
Para. 7: transitional

Part II: Para. 8-13

***Churchill's speech***

**Subsection 1:**  
Paras.8-9  
*Emotional appeal to  
the audience*

**Subsection 2:**  
Para.10  
*Declaration of  
his decision*

**Subsection 3: Paras.11-13** *Calling for a  
united effort and strength to crush Nazi*

Detailed study of the text

Questions on the content:

Para 1-2:

1. What was the news brought to Churchill?
2. How did Hitler attack Russia?
3. What was Churchill's immediate reaction to the news?

***What background information  
mentioned in Paras.1-2 ?***

**supporting details**

```
graph LR; A[supporting details] --- B[time:]; A --- C[messenger:]; A --- D[detailed news:]; A --- E[Churchill's response:];
```

**time:**

**messenger:**

**detailed news:**

**Churchill's response:**

***What background information  
mentioned in Paras.1-2 ?***

**supporting details**

**time:** on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd  
of June, 1941

**messenger:** General Dill

**detailed news:** invaded Russia on an enormous  
front; surprised ...forces; driving forward with  
rapidity & violence; they will be rounded up  
in hordes

**response:** to compose the statement and  
it will be broadcast at 9 that night



## Key points

1. When I awoke on the morning of Sunday, the 22<sup>nd</sup>,  
the news was brought to me of Hitler's invasion of  
Russia.

➤ What is the normal order of the sentence? Why is  
it arranged in this way?

2. This changed conviction into certainty.

➤ What function does 'this' play?

➤ conviction and certainty

2. This changed **conviction** into **certainty**.

她通过了研究生入学考试，我坚信的事情变成了现实。

She passed the entrance examination to postgraduate program. This changed my conviction into certainty.

遭遇困难的时候，我们一定要持有这样的信念：坚持终会带来好的结果。

When we encounter difficulties, we must possess the conviction that perseverance will bring good results.

3. I had **not the slightest** doubt **where our duty and our policy lay.**

作为大学生，我十分了解我们目前的目标和任务是什么，那就是用知识武装头脑，在实践中锻炼技能不断提升个人的道德修养。

As college students, I have no doubt where our goals and tasks lie. We must equip our minds with knowledge, hone our skills in practice and upgrade our morality.

**slightest**

**doubt= be certain / be sure**

e.g. This is no small accomplishment.

This is not at all unpleasant.

4. Nor indeed what to say.

**Question:** What rhetorical device is used here?

What function does it play?

Nor had I indeed the slightest doubt as to what I was to say.

5. There only remained the task of composing it.

1) 'It' refers to 'what I was to say.'

2) compose a poem; compose an essay

3) **Paraphrase:** The only task left was to write down what I was going to say.

6. I asked that notice should be given that I would...

1) two “that clauses”

2) give notice: inform (the B.B.C.)

7. Presently....with detailed news.

1) **presently**: before long, shortly, soon.

2) **hasten**: (cause to) move or happen faster, suggesting urgency.

e.g. The storm’s approach hastened our departure.

The result of the election hastened his decision.

8. The Germans **had invaded** Russia on an enormous front, had **surprised** a large portion of the Soviet Air Force grounded on the airfield and seemed **to be driving forward** with great rapidity and violence.

**Question:** What type of sentence is it? What is the stylistic function of this type of sentence?



- 1) **surprised**: attacked suddenly and without warning.
- 2) **grounded**: (past participle) lying stationary on the airfield.
- 4) **with great rapidity and violence**: with + n. (more formal in written language)
- 5) **Paraphrase**: When the Germans attacked, they took the Russians by surprise and destroyed a high percentage of Soviet airplanes before they could take off. They seemed to be advancing rapidly, and their attack was fierce.



10. I suppose they will be rounded up in hordes.

1) **round up:** -- gather, collect e.g. ~ cattle, ~ new information

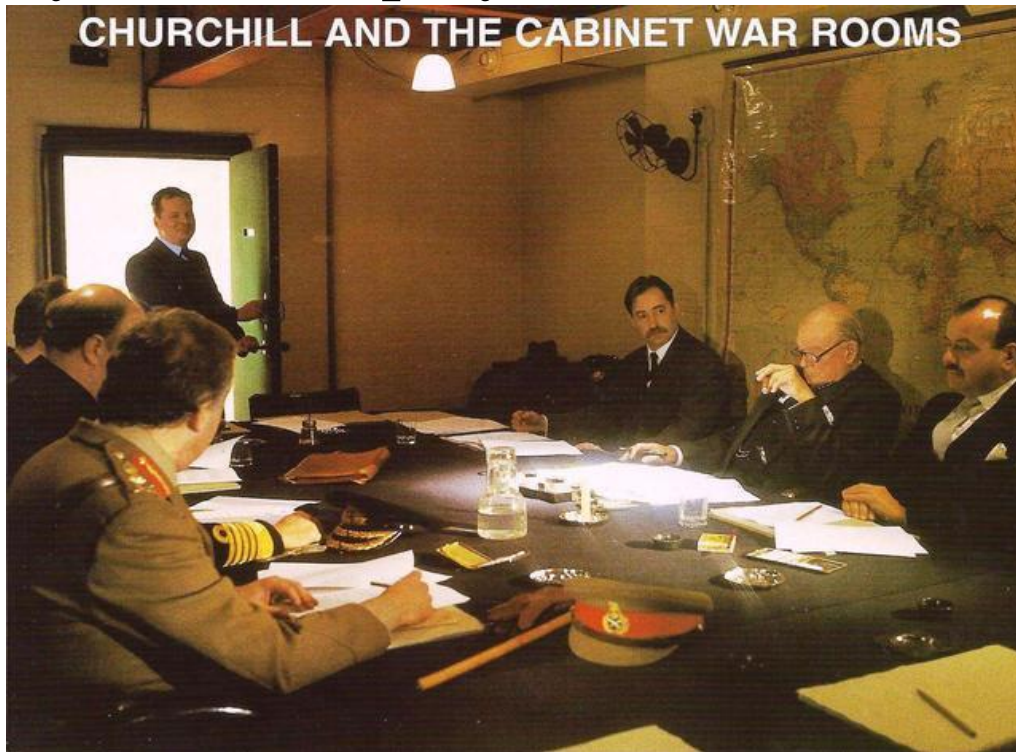
--catch, capture e.g. ~ a number of criminals

2) **hordes:** a large number, moving crowd  
in hordes: in large numbers  
a horde of chicken

3) **paraphrase:** I think the Soviet army will be surrounded and captured in surprisingly large numbers.

11. There was not time to consult the War Cabinet.

2) the War Cabinet: On 10 May, 1940, Churchill formed a national government (coalition government) with him as the Prime Minister and Attlee(艾德礼) from the Labor Party as the Deputy Prime Minister.



11. There was not time to consult the War Cabinet.

1) **consult**: discuss 和...商量; 和...讨论; to ask advice of 咨询;

e.g. Patients are entitled to be consulted about their treatment.

The government must consult with interested bodies.

12. We all felt the same on this issue.

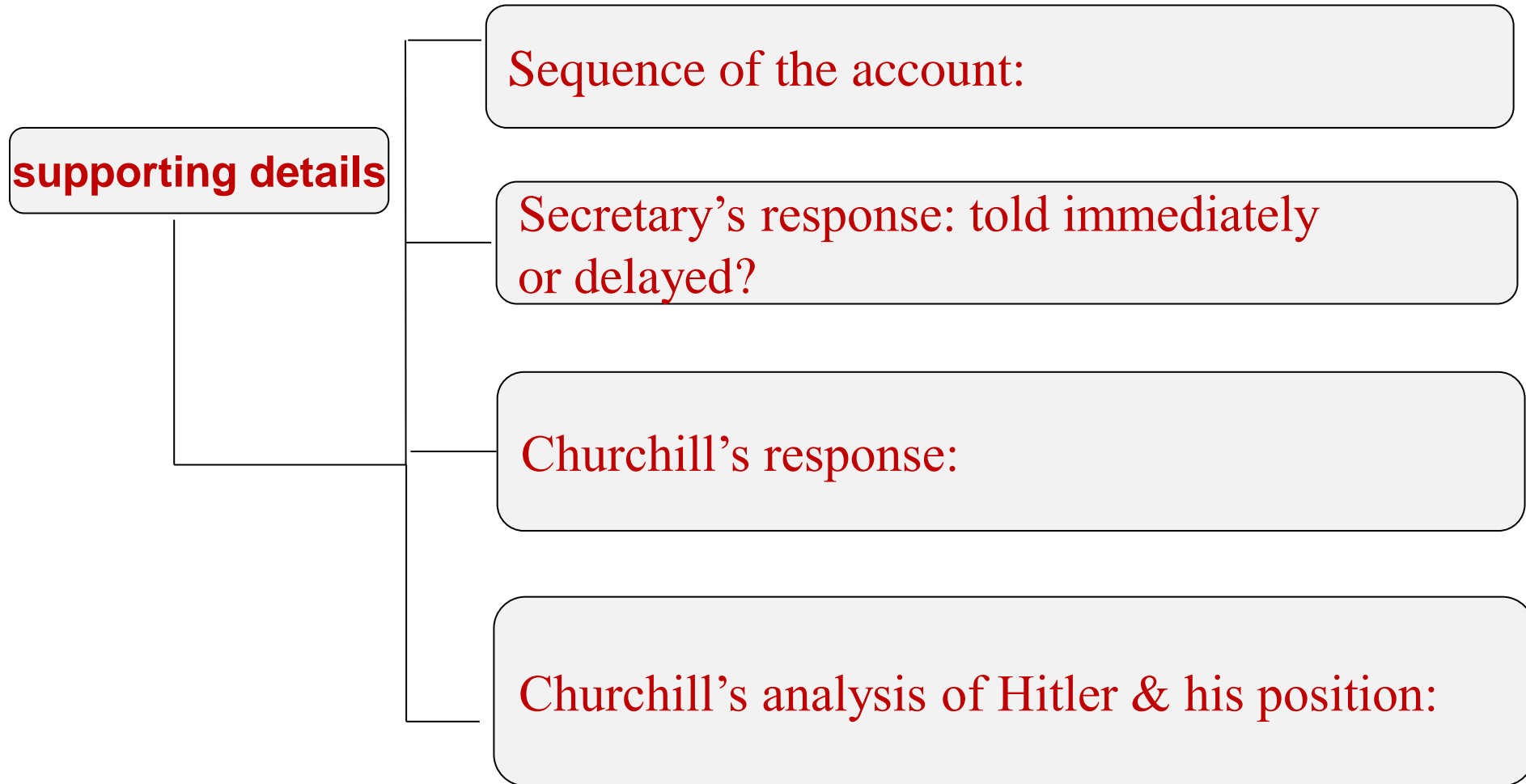
1) **Paraphrase:** we had the same attitude; we shared the same view.

2) **on this issue:** on the issue of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union.

## Revision:


1. 对苏联的进攻
2. 将意料的事情变成现实
3. 丝毫不怀疑/ 完全清楚
4. 写演讲稿
5. 匆匆从伦敦赶来
6. 大举进攻苏联
7. 被突袭
8. (飞机) 停在机场
9. 迅猛推进
10. 被包围、被俘虏
11. 大批地

*What background information is mentioned in paras.3-6 ?*




*What background information is mentioned in paras.3-6 ?*

**supporting details**

**Sequence of the account:** time: before-during-  
after dinner; 4 a.m. the following morning; place

**Secretary's response:** postponed telling Churchill

**Churchill's response:** He will broadcast at 9 that night; Prepare the speech from 11 a.m. to 8:40 p.m.

**Churchill's analysis:** (Hitler) counting on capitalists and Right Wing   
**position:** go all out to help Russia;  
not bowing down in the House of Rimmon at all;  
only one purpose--- the destruction of Hitler;  
make a favourable reference to the Devil.



1. The following account of this Sunday at Chequers by my Private Secretary, Mr. Colville, who was on duty this weekend, may be of interest. (function?)

Chequers (契克斯-首相乡间别墅)

A historic Tudor mansion in Buckinghamshire, 35 miles northwest of London. It is the official country seat of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.



## Churchill's analysis:

2. He thought that Hitler was counting on enlisting capitalists and Right Wing sympathies in this country and the U.S.A.

1) **enlist**: win the support of; obtain help, sympathy, etc.

e.g. Can I enlist you in collecting money for the people made homeless by the foreign invaders?

不要老指望得到别人的帮助，我们要学会独立。

Don't always count on enlisting others. We should learn to be independent.

# When and Where Did the Terms ‘Left Wing’ and ‘Right Wing’ Come From?

- It has to do with seating arrangements of politicians during the French Revolution.



# When and Where Did the Terms ‘Left Wing’ and ‘Right Wing’ Come From?

- The split dates to the summer of 1789, when members of the French National Assembly met to begin drafting a constitution. The delegates were deeply divided over the issue of how much authority King Louis XVI should have, and as the debate raged, the two main factions each staked out territory in the assembly hall(两大派系在会议大厅各自划出自己的地盘). The anti-royalist revolutionaries (反保皇党革命者) seated themselves to the presiding officer’s left, while the more conservative, aristocratic supporters of the monarchy (君主制贵族) gathered to the right.

## Left Wing

Nature: Liberal and stands up for equality at all levels.

Left-wing politics encourages social equality and egalitarianism (平均主义), in opposition to social hierarchy. The Left-wing politics typically involves concern for those in society whom its supporters perceive as disadvantaged relative to others. They also believed that some unjustified policies and inequalities need to be abolished.

## Right Wing

Nature:

Conservative and stands in favour of things as they are.

The Right-wing today refers to the reactionary section of a political party or system.

Right-wing are people who believe in the centralization of power, want a strong government but at a small scale so that there is more individual responsibility in the society. In political terms, Right-wing are parties and people that stand for the status quo.

3. We should go all out to help Russia.

**go all out:** spare no effort, make one's utmost effort

e.g. We will go all out to help those in need.

我们将尽力帮助那些在地震中失去家园的人们。

We will go all out to help those who lost their homes in the earthquake.

我们一定努力把我国建设成为一个富强、民主、文明、和谐的现代化国家。

We will go all out to build China into a prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious country.



4. the same would be true of the U.S.A.

1) **true of:** true concerning; true as regards.

e.g. \*What he says of woman is true of man.

\*城市里居民的生活条件有了很大提高，农村也是如此。

People in cities enjoy a much improved living condition and the same is true of people in rural areas.

2) **Paraphrase:** the United States would do the same; adopt the same attitude; this would also be the attitude of the U.S.

5. ...he reverted to this theme.

1) **revert**: go back to a former subject; talk about again.

e.g. The pressure made him revert to his old habit of smoking.

Shall we revert to our previous topic?

1) This **theme** refers to the subject they had been talking about during dinner, namely Hitler's attack and their stand.

6. I asked whether for him, this was not bowing down in the House of Rimmon.

1) **bow down in the house of Rimmon:** Rimmon: deity worshipped by Syrians (叙利亚) of Damascus 大马士革 (Bible II King, v. 18)

2) It is a reference to the *Second Book of Kings*, 5:18; Naaman, the commander of the army of the king of Aram, believed in the God of Israel after being cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha and begged forgiveness for his future participation in the worship of the god of Rimmon out of allegiance (忠诚) to the king.

6. I asked whether for him, this was not bowing down in the House of Rimmon.

1) 该典故出自《圣经·列王记下》第五章，乃幔

（Naaman）是叙利亚军队的指挥官，深受叙利亚国王的器重。但他患有不治的大麻风病（leprosy）。以色列先知与医师以利沙（Elisha）建议他在约旦河中洗七次，之后病真的痊愈了。乃幔带去礼物送给以利沙表示谢意，以利沙婉拒了。这件事使得乃幔大为感动，于是他改变了宗教信仰，从此信仰以色列上帝（Lord）并表示今后对叙利亚利蒙神

（Rimmon）只是敷衍而已。因而“to bow down in the House of Rimmon”这一典故意为“表面上保留政治立场，但心里却有不同的政治主张”，即是“口是心非”。

6. I asked whether for him, this was not bowing down in the House of Rimmon.

1) bow down in the house of Rimmon: --outward conformity with conventional religion or custom, practiced with mental reservation for political purposes;

2) Figure of speech: biblical allusion

7. My life is much simplified thereby.

1) **thereby: (adv.)** by that means; as result of that.

e.g. \*Our body can sweat, thereby losing heat by evaporation.

\* A firm might sometimes sell at a loss to drive a competitor out of business, and thereby increase its market power.

2) Paraphrase: In this way, my life is made much easier;

8. If Hitler invaded Hell I would make...

- 1) **make a favorable reference to:** speak in favor of  
e.g. The student made a favorable reference to the teacher in his book report.

Do not forget to make some favorable reference to me before my parents.

- 2) If Hitler should attack Hell, a most hated place, I would still say a word in favor of the Devil, the foe of mankind, in the House of Commons; I would say a word in favor of anyone who is attacked by Hitler, no matter how bad, how wicked or evil he had been in the past.

9. **to the effect that...**: with the meaning that...

e.g. They have made a declaration **to the effect that** all fighting must stop.

They call him a fool or words **to that effect**.

A rumour was in the air **to the effect that** the firm was in financial difficulties.



## Paras 3-6: Summary

What was Churchill's position?

Why did Churchill quote from his private secretary and give a detailed account of the background?

## Revision:

1. 对苏联的进攻
2. 将意料的事情变成现实
3. 丝毫不怀疑/ 完全清楚
4. 写演讲稿
5. 匆匆从伦敦赶来
6. 大举进攻苏联
7. 被突袭
8. (飞机) 停在机场
9. 迅猛推进
10. 被包围、被俘虏
11. 大批地
12. 指望得到某人的帮助
13. 竭尽全力做某事
14. 。。。也是如此
15. 回到(原来的话题)
16. 表里不一
- 17 为。。。说好话; 美言
18. 大意是。。。。
19. 推迟做。。。。
20. 花一整天做。。。。

1. 她通过了研究生入学考试，我坚信的事情变成了现实。

She passed the entrance examination to postgraduate program. This changed my conviction into certainty.

2. 遭遇困难的时候，我们一定要持有这样的信念：坚持终会带来好的结果。

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As college students, I have no doubt where our goals and tasks lie. We must equip our minds with knowledge, hone our skills in practice and upgrade our morality.

# Public speech

## The purpose of public speech

- To explain
- To persuade
- To convince



# Stylistic features of a public speech

## 1. Grammatical features

### --Syntactic features

- Variation in sentence length
- Various sentence types

### --Lexical features

- Using accurate & clear words
- Adaptation of wording to particular audience

## 2. Semantic features

- \* Effective ways of organization (clear organization)
- \* Figurative use of language / the use of rhetorical devices

### 3. Phonological features

- Distinct articulation
- Appropriate volume and pitch variation
- Rightly timed pause
- Rhythmic effect
- Full use of non-verbal communication

## Style

Churchill's speech is one of the masterpieces of oration

- highly persuasive and convincing
- eloquent: forceful expressions, structure
- emotional: language to arouse sympathy, hatred and passion



*How did Churchill justify his decision to support Russia?*

By clear and logical reasoning.



**Listing different forms of wickedness of Nazi Regime:**

1. The Nazi Regime is devoid of all theme and principle except appetite and racial domination;
2. *It excels all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression;*



**Emotional appeal of sympathy:** “I see’s” arouse people’s sympathy for Russia, showing us that Russians have the right to guard against their homes, to enjoy basic or primordial human joys.

*Men---breadwinner, champion, protector*

*Mothers and wives---tenderness, love and warmth*

*Maidens (girls)---laugh ‘the most joyful sound of the world’*

*Children play stands for ‘innocent, naïve world’*



**emotional appeal:** “I see’s” (Nazi war machines) show us that the picture of life in Russia (where maidens laugh and children play) is being ruined by Hitler’s hideous, brutish, violent onslaught or attack, to provoke the audience’s sensational participation and strong opposition.

1. The Nazi regime is devoid of all theme and principles except appetite and racial domination.

1) **regime**: the organization that is governing authority of a political unit. 政权

e.g. The overthrow of the regime was followed by a period of anarchy. 政权被推翻以后，有一段时期是无政府状态。

The revolutionist planned to overturn this puppet regime. 革命者计划推翻傀儡政府。

1. The Nazi regime is devoid of all theme and principles except appetite and racial domination.

1) **be devoid of:** be completely without

The house is devoid of all furniture.

This man is devoid of human feelings.

People in war-stricken areas are devoid of...

The novel is criticized seriously because it is devoid of...

1. The Nazi regime is devoid of all theme and principles except appetite and racial domination.

3) **theme**: a recurring, un

4) **appetite**: the desire to  
“the desire to conquer”

5) **paraphrase**: The Nazi

or guiding principle at all. All it has is a strong desire for conquest and rule by the ‘Aryan’ race, the allegedly most superior race in the world.

除了贪欲和种族控制外，纳粹政体没有任何的指导思想和行为准则。

The Nazi regime has nothing good in mind but the desire to conquer.

# Nazi Germany

Nazi Germany is the common English name for the period in German history from 1933 to 1945, when Germany was governed by a dictatorship under the control of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.



flag



emblem

# Nazi Germany

The Germanic peoples were considered by the Nazis to be the purest branch of the Aryan race(雅利安人种), and were therefore viewed as the master race.

Millions of Jews and other peoples deemed undesirable by the state were murdered in the Holocaust（20世纪30年代和40年代纳粹对数百万犹太人的）大屠杀.



2. It **excels** all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and **ferocious aggression**.

1) **excel** ( adj. excellent): surpass, do excellently.

e.g. He excels

He is worse

纳粹政权在残酷镇压和疯狂侵略方面，  
极为拿手，人类所有形式的卑劣行径  
都望尘莫及。

2) **ferocious aggression**

3) **Paraphrase:** - The Nazi Regime did better than any other country in terms of human evils and is very efficient in carrying out its **cruel suppression and fierce invasions**;

- The Nazi Regime is very effective in cruel suppression and savage attack on other countries; in this respect, it is worse than any other known form of evil.

3. I see the Russian soldiers standing on the **threshold** of their native land, guarding the fields which their **fathers** have tilled from time immemorial.

- 1) **fathers** refers to forefathers, ancestors.
- 2) **till**: (old English literary) work the soil for the production of crops, as by plowing, harrowing, hoeing, sowing, etc.
- 3) **immemorial**: extending back beyond memory, ancient.
- 4) **threshold**: frontier (entrance)
- 5) on which their ancestors have worked from ancient times.

*Comment on the use of words*

4. I see them guarding their homes where mothers and wives pray--**ah, yes, for there are times when all pray**—for the safety of their loved ones, the return of the **bread-winner**, of their **champion**, of their **protector**.

Questions:

1) ah, yes, for there are times when all pray: What is implied here?

2) “bread-winner, champion, protector”: who do they refer to?

1) There are times when everyone, without exception, will pray. Even the Russians will pray. Sometimes, at critical moments, everyone-even communists –turn to prayer.

2) The breadwinner, their champion, their protector all refer to the same person, that is the husband of the family. 为他们亲人的安全而祈祷，为他们养家糊口的人，他们的勇士，他们的保护者的归来而祈祷。

**champion:** person who fights for, supports strongly, or defends a principle, a movement, person, etc.

5. I see the ten thousand villages where the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil, **but** where there are still primordial human joys where maidens laugh and children play.

1) **means of existence:** (Here) food and clothing to keep people alive, basic things for people to survive

2) **wring:** get by force, threats, persistence, etc.

3) **hardly:** with effort or difficulty.

4) ...where people have to work very hard on the land in order to keep the family going; where people have to do back-breaking work to wring a little food out of the poor soil. 人们要辛勤耕作才能勉强维持生计。

5. I see the ten thousand villages where the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil, **but** where there are still primordial human joys where maidens laugh and children play.

### **contrast**

1) **primordial**: existing at or from the beginning; basic  
原始的，基本的

It is the primordial force that propels us forward. 它是推动我们前进的原始动力。

2) **maiden**: a girl or young unmarried woman

Although life is hard, people still enjoy basic human pleasures; life is hard but it is still not without the kind of human pleasures that are shared by all.

6. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries.

1) Analyze the sentence structure.

2) What does 'all this' refer to?

3) What is your understanding of 'Nazi war machine'?

What is implied?

4) What rhetorical devices are used?

6. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries.

**hideous:** very wicked 邪恶的, 可怕的

e.g. a hideous crime / criminal

**onslaught:** violent attack 猛攻, 疯狂进攻

e.g. Our army tried to withstand the enemy onslaught.

The army took the fort on the first onslaught.

那支军队第一次突击就夺取了要塞。



**clanking:** referring to the metallic sound made by swords;

**heel-clicking:** referring to the noise made by the boots of the officers

**Figures of speech:**

**dandified:** referring to the uniforms with shoulder-boards, insignia徽章, decorations, etc. 全副武装的

**Prussian officers:** the core of the officers of the Wehrmacht (the armed forces of Nazi Germany 国防军) was Prussian.

...Its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries.

1) **crafty**: cleverly deceitful, cunning, foxy 奸诈的

e.g. They are crafty politicians, who are always blamed for bowing down in the House of Rimmon.

The fellow is very crafty; we had better be on our guard.

2) **fresh**: recently returned

3) **cow**: bring under control by violence or threats. 征服

e.g. I am sure it was deliberately done to cow us.

4) **tie down**: enslave 奴役

5) **expert agents**: The Secret Service agents (特工) who specialize in genocide and who have just accomplished the task of crushing and enslaving a dozen countries.

6. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert down

1) I can  
on all

2) 'All t  
their pri

3) war n

armed forces, weapons and everything used during the surprise attack

我看到苏联正面临凶残的袭击，正杀气腾腾扑向他们的是纳粹的战争机器和全副武装、刀剑当当有声、皮靴咚咚作响的普鲁士士兵，还有那些无比奸诈，刚刚征服和奴役了十多个国家的特工人员。

## Revision:

1. 对苏联的进攻
2. 将意料的事情变成现实
3. 丝毫不怀疑/ 完全清楚
4. 写演讲稿
5. 匆匆从伦敦赶来
6. 大举进攻苏联
7. 被突袭
8. (飞机) 停在机场
9. 迅猛推进
10. 被包围、被俘虏
11. 大批地
12. 指望得到某人的帮助
13. 竭尽全力做某事
14. 。。。也是如此
15. 回到 (原来的话题)
16. 表里不一
- 17 为。。。说好话; 美言
18. 大意是。。。19. 推迟做。。。20. 花一整天做。。。

## Revision:

21. 完全没有; 22. 种族统治; 23. 超过所有形式的人类邪恶; 24. 在。。。方面拿手; 在。。。方面高效; 25. 残酷镇压和疯狂进攻; 26. 驻守边疆; 27. 辛勤耕耘土地; 28. 自古以来; 29. 生计; 30. 人类最基本的快乐（天伦之乐）; 31. 疯狂的袭击; 32. 全副武装的普鲁士士兵; 33. 狡诈的特工人员; 34. 刚刚从。。。返回; 35. 征服和奴役其他国家; 36. 呆头呆脑的、训练有素的、驯服听话和凶残无比的士兵; 37. 迈着沉重的步伐前进

## Summary & Revision:

Nature of Nazi Regime:

appetite

racial  
domination

除了贪欲和种族控制外，纳粹政体没有任何的  
指导思想和行为准则。

Nazi Regime is devoid of all theme and principle  
except appetite and racial domination.

## Summary & Revision:

extent of wickedness:

excels all forms of  
human wickedness

cruelty and ferocious  
aggression

纳粹政权在残酷镇压和疯狂侵略方面，令人类所有形式的卑劣行径都望尘莫及。

Nazi Regime excels all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of cruelty and ferocious aggression.

depict a picture of life in the U.S.S.R.

## Purpose of writing

emotional appeal to  
the audience



arouse British  
people's sympathy



Justify his decision  
to help Russia  
(to persuade, to  
convince)



Language



However, the primordial joy of Russian people was completely smashed by Nazi war machine.



# Nazi war machine

## Purpose of writing

emotional appeal to the audience



arouse British people's opposition



Justify his decision to help Russia  
(to persuade, to convince)

## Syntactic features

I see...

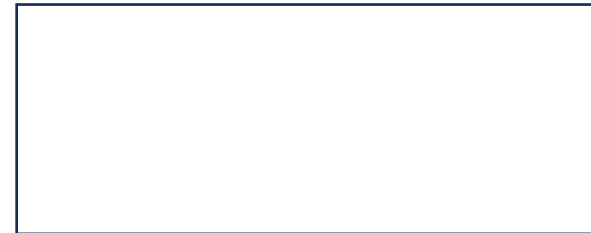
I see...

I see...



rhetorical device:  
parallelism

## Lexical features



6. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries.

### Questions for

1) Analyze the

2) What is your

Compare it

我看到纳粹的战争机器凶残地进攻、扑向苏联，普鲁士士兵全副武装、刀剑当当有声、皮靴咚咚作响，还有那些无比奸诈，刚刚征服和奴役了十多个国家的特工人员。

3) Pick out the words indicating Nazi Germany's cruelty and ferocious aggression. (c.f. hideous-wicked; onslaught-attack)

4) What rhetorical devices are used?

7. I see also the **dull, drilled, docile**, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery plodding on **like a swarm of crawling locusts**.

1) What rhetorical devices are used? What is the effect of the use of rhetorical devices?

**Alliteration:**  
rhythmic effect → **dull:** stupid; not clever  
**drilled:** well-trained  
**docile:** obedient, easy to manage 顺从的  
e.g. Giant pandas have very docile temperaments.

Being respectful to others does not simply mean that we must be docile to them in dealing with everything.

7. I see also the **dull, drilled, docile**, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery plodding on **like a swarm of crawling locusts**.

sim  
add

我还看到了那些呆头呆脑、训练有素、驯服听话和凶残野蛮的德国士兵像蝗虫一样向前蠕动着。

Question: What does the word “plod” suggest?  
plod: continue to walk slowly along a road, with difficulty and great effort 沉重地走

e.g. They had to plod wearily on up the hill.

The rescue team plodded on through the rain for several hours. 救援队在雨中跋涉了好几个小时。

8. I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky, still smarting from many a British whipping, delighted to find what they believe is an easier and safer prey.

**whipping:** defeat

The Nazi air force have suffered severe losses in the aerial Battle of England. Now they feel happy because they think they can easily beat the Russian air force without heavy loss.

屡遭英国打击，庆幸找到了他们以为很容易捕获、唾手可得的猎物。

Don't smart from this failure. What is important is to round up courage and confidence to move on.

## Paragraph 9 : a brief summary of Hitler and his gang.

“Behind all this glare, behind all this storm, I see that small group of villainous men who plan, organize, and launch this cataract of horrors upon mankind. ”

- 1) The one-sentence paragraph is following the previous paragraph, which continues using “ I see” to sum up the wicked quality of Hitler’s invasion.
- 2) What do ‘glare’ and ‘storm’ mean?
- 3) What rhetorical devices are used here? What effect do they have?

Behind all this glare, behind all this storm, I see that small group of villainous men who plan, organize, and launch this cataract of horrors upon mankind.

Comment on Churchill's use of words:

\*Words like 'storm' 'cataract' highlight Nazi Germany's large quantities of violent attacks and incredible cruelty upon mankind.

\*modifier: 'villainous'

\*a series of verbs: plan, organize and launch

**villainous:** extremely wicked (villain. n. )



2. We have but one aim and one, single, irrevocable purpose.

**irrevocable:** that cannot be changed; unalterable

e.g. The killing of Martin is a terrifying tragedy that has inflicted(遭受, 折磨) a loss that is irrevocable.

Sometimes, once a decision is made, it is irrevocable. Therefore, we need to think wisely before we make a decision.

meaning

A series of

one, single, irrevocable purpose

1.8

At present, I have but one aim and one, single, irrevocable purpose—that is...

2. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi Regime.

### Comment on word choice

be resolved to	be firm, determined and fixed in purpose e.g. He is resolved to try story-writing, but has not started yet
----------------	--

I am resolved to practice my spoken English so as to make full preparations for becoming a good English teacher.

This sentence expressed Churchill's strong determination to destroy not only Hitler, a single man and the whole regime but also every sign showing there once existed such a regime.

3. From this **nothing** will turn us—**nothing**.

Paraphrase: There is nothing that can head us off from this purpose or divert our attention from this purpose.

目前，我只有一个目标，一个唯一的、确定改变的目标。我决心做一名优秀的英语教师，什么都不能使我离开这个目标。

At present, I have but one aim and one, single, irrevocable purpose. I am resolved to be a good English teacher. From this nothing will turn me—nothing.

4. We will never **parley**, we will never **negotiate** with Hitler or any of his gang.

1) How does Churchill strengthen his tone here?

--It is **by repetition**. (repetition of meaning: parley and negotiate have the same meaning. )

--It is **by the use of paralleled structure**: we will never... / we will never...

2) **‘parley’ and ‘negotiate’ share the same meaning: have a conference or discussion, esp. with an enemy.**

e.g. The governor had to parley with the rebels.

5. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberate its people from his yoke.

1) We shall..., we shall..., we shall...: The use of parallelism (concise in language, balance in structure, forceful in tone, distinguished in significance ).

1) Pay attention to the use of **specific words** 'by land', 'by sea', 'in the air' to indicate Churchill will try every means to destroy every vestige of Nazi Regime.

5. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, until, with God's help, we have **rid the earth of his shadow** and **liberate its people from his yoke**.

1) **rid**: free as from a burden or annoyance or something undesirable.

e.g. You must rid yourself of this melancholy mood.  
你一定要摆脱这种忧愁情绪。

We must try every way to rid ourselves of these debts.

2) **shadow**: the very strong power or influence of somebody.

3) **yoke**: control; a crushing burden

e.g. Slaves are under the yoke of their masters.

4) rid the earth of his shadow and liberate its people from his yoke: free the world from Hitler's domination and to liberate all peoples from his control.

Here Churchill has used balanced phrases and the repetition of meaning, e.g. 'rid' and 'liberate', 'shadow' and 'yoke', to achieve emphasis.

6. Any man or state who fights on against Nazidom will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe.

1) Churchill has used **antithesis** to emphasize his position. The use of paralleled structures ‘any man or state’, which however convey opposite meanings, for example ‘against’ and ‘with’, ‘have our aid’ and ‘our foe’, can present Churchill’s position very clearly.

1) **foe**: enemy

**foe**的意思是“仇敌”，主要用于文学语言中，常与friend相对；**adversary**意为“对手，反对者”，可指“反对的一方”，也可指敌人；**enemy**意为“敌人，仇敌”，是普通用语，在指“敌军”时，常用单数形式；**opponent**意为“对手”，多指比赛、辩论或竞争中的对方。



7. That is our policy and that is our declaration.

Again, Churchill has used 'policy' and 'declaration', which is repetitive in meaning, to strengthen his tone.

8. We shall appeal to all our friends and allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it, as we shall faithfully and steadfastly to the end.

1) **appeal to**: request earnestly (something from somebody); ask for aid or protection

e.g. The community is appealing to everyone to save water.

2) **take the same course**: adopt the same attitude and policy

e.g. The government took a firm course.

2) **pursue**: follow persistently

3) **steadfastly**: unswervingly; unchangingly.

e.g. We must adhere to the principles steadfastly.

## Revision:

1. 对苏联的进攻
2. 将意料的事情变成现实
3. 丝毫不怀疑/ 完全清楚
4. 写演讲稿
5. 匆匆从伦敦赶来
6. 大举进攻苏联
7. 被突袭
8. (飞机) 停在机场
9. 迅猛推进
10. 被包围、被俘虏
11. 大批地
12. 指望得到某人的帮助
13. 竭尽全力做某事
14. 。 。 。 也是如此
15. 回到 (原来的话题)
16. 表里不一
- 17 为。 。 。 说好话; 美言
18. 大意是。 。 。
19. 推迟做。 。 。
20. 花一整天做。 。 。

## Revision:

21. 完全没有; 22. 种族统治; 23. 超过所有形式的人类邪恶; 24. 在。。。方面拿手; 在。。。方面高效; 25. 残酷镇压和疯狂进攻; 26. 驻守边疆; 27. 辛勤耕耘土地; 28. 自古以来; 29. 生计; 30. 人类最基本的快乐（天伦之乐）; 31. 疯狂的袭击; 32. 全副武装的普鲁士士兵; 33. 狡诈的特工人员; 34. 刚刚从。。。返回; 35. 征服和奴役其他国家; 36. 呆头呆脑的、训练有素的、驯服听话和凶残无比的士兵; 37. 迈着沉重的步伐前进

## Revision:

38. 在恰当的时候; 39. 一个唯一的、不可改变的目的; 40. 下定决心做某事; 41. 消灭所有痕迹;  
42. 绝不和某人谈判和议和; 43. 消除希特勒在地球的势利和影响; 44. 使人们摆脱希特勒的枷锁

## Para 11: Reasons for his policy

Question on the content:

1. What is the nature of the war with Nazi Regime according to Churchill?
2. What is Britain's ultimate purpose in fighting Nazi Germany?

1. This is no class war, but a war in which the whole British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations is engaged, without distinction of race, creed, or party.

Question: According to Churchill, what is the nature of the war?

1) **British Empire**: The United Kingdom plus her colonies and protectorates(保护领地).

2) **creed**: religious belief

e.g. People of all colors and creeds have come here to celebrate the holiday.

The laws apply to everyone irrespective of race, creed or colour.

1. This is no class war, but a war in which the whole British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations is engaged, without distinction of race, creed, or party.

3) **distinction**: a discrimination between things as different and distinct;

e.g. It is necessary to make a distinction between love and infatuation 迷恋.

There is a distinction between what he says and what he does.

4) **no matter what your nationality is, what religious belief you have or what political party you belong to.**

1. It is not for me to speak of the action of the United States, but this I will say:

**Paraphrase:** I am not in a position to say what action the United States should take.

2. If Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest divergence of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken.

**1) divergence:** the action of going out in different directions

e.g. In short, it was an age full of conflicts and divergence of values.

总之, 这一时期是矛盾与价值观分歧的时期。



2. If Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest divergence of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken.

2) **slacken**: reduce in activity, force, etc.

e.g. We're on the last lap, so don't slacken! 我们已处最后阶段，可不要松劲啊！

The bonds of traditional family life began to slacken.  
传统的家庭生活的纽带开始松弛。

3) Churchill used '**the great democracies**' to refer to the western countries

4) **doom**: unavoidable destruction or death.

e.g. The dictator met his doom after ten years of rule. 独裁者统治了十年终于灭亡了。

5) **woefully**: deplorably 不幸地，悲哀地

E.g. They were woefully ignorant of the turbulent history and tangled sociology of the region.

他们不幸地忽略了该地区动荡的历史和混乱的社会状态。

6) **paraphrase**: Hitler will realize that he is deplorably wrong in thinking that since he is fighting Communism, the West will stand by and let him destroy the Soviet Union and will not fight him as hard as they are now doing.

Hitler may think that since he is fighting the Soviet Union which the West opposed in the past, the West will not be so determined in fighting and destroying Nazi Germany. If he had that assumption in mind when he attacked Soviet Union, he would find that he was deplorably wrong and would have to pay for it.

3. On the contrary, we shall be fortified and encouraged in our efforts to rescue mankind from his tyranny.

1) **fortify**: ① strengthen mentally and morally （物质或精神上）的支持和鼓励

e.g. The argument fortified her resolve to prove she was right. 那理由增强了她的决心，去证明自己是正确的。

② build forts on; strengthen against possible attack 筑防御工事于；筑堡于

e.g. They fortified the coastal area. 他们加强沿海地区的防御。

3. On the contrary, we shall be fortified and encouraged in our efforts to rescue mankind from his tyranny.

2) **tyranny**: government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator; dominance through threat and punishment; 暴政

e.g. Revolution is a frequent outgrowth of tyranny. 革命是暴政促成的常有结果。

Cf. rescue & save

### 3) save and rescue:

这两个词都有“挽救”的意思。其区别是：

(1) save是普通用语,可指从危险、伤害中拯救出来,也可指从不良的精神状态中拯救出来; rescue一般只指从危险和伤害(如水、火灾)中救出来。(2) 与 save相比, rescue更强调时间上的紧迫性,即“抢救”。例如: All the villagers should be rallied to rescue the crops.应该把全体村民动员起来抢救庄稼。 He rescued the drowning child.他把那个快要淹死的孩子救了起来。

4) **Paraphrase:** No, we will not do that (diverge in our aims or slacken our efforts). Instead, we will fight with greater courage and redouble our efforts in the struggle to end fascism.

4. We shall be strengthened and not weakened in determination and in resources. 我们将加强而不是削弱自己的决心和力量

1) **resources (pl.)** available money or property; wealth; sth. that a country, state, etc. has and can use to its advantage.

e.g. They threw all their resources into the new endeavor. 他们集中全部力量进行新的尝试。

2) **Paraphrase:** We shall be more determined and shall make better and fuller use of our resources. We shall not relax our efforts; we shall bring our resources into fuller play.

# Speech on Hitler's Invasion of U.S.S.R

(Para. 12-13)

## Paragraph 12:

Churchill analyzed that behind Hitler's invasion of U.S.S.R. , there was one deeper motive. His invasion of Russia was no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of British Isles.



1. This is no time to moralise on the follies of countries and Governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one, when by united action they could have saved themselves and saved the world from this catastrophe.

1)

**3) Paraphrase:** What we need now is not tedious explanation of how foolish those countries and governments were in letting themselves be overrun by Germany one by one without forming a united front to fight Germany. If they had fought in a unified way, they might have saved themselves and therefore saved the world.

2

3) **Catastrophe, Cataclysm, Disaster, and Calamity** are comparable when they denote an event or situation that is regarded as a terrible misfortune

**Disaster** is a piece of unforeseen bad luck (as a shipwreck, a serious railway accident, or the failure of a great enterprise) which happens either through lack of far sight or through external agency and brings with it destruction (as of life and property) or ruin (as of projects, careers or great hopes). E.g. Such a war would be the final and supreme disaster to the world. 大破坏, 灾难

**Calamity** is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which involves a great or far-reaching personal or public loss. thus the wreck of the ship was a disaster and as involving the loss of Shelley, it was a calamity. 多指个人的不幸, 强调灾难引起的悲痛及对于损失的感觉; 造成的灾祸比 disaster 更大。

**Cataclysm** is often used of an event or situation that brings with it a violent social change. 引发社会改变

**Catastrophe** is used of a disastrous conclusion. It often emphasizes the idea of finality. 语气最强, 强调可怕的结局

2. But when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure I said there was one deeper motive behind his outrage.

1) *Pay attention to the following words:*

- **blood-lust**: strong usu. evil desire for 嗜血成性、邪恶贪婪
- **hateful**: detestable (可恨的, 可憎的); loathsome
- **impel**: (idea, feeling) push sb. forward

e.g. The President's speech impelled the nation to greater efforts. 总统的讲话激励国民更加努力。

Impelled by feelings of guilt, John wrote to apologize. 约翰有愧疚感, 于是写信道歉。

•

2. But when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure I said there was one deeper motive behind his outrage.

- **outrage**: a very wrong or cruel act which arouses great anger 暴行, 愤怒

e.g. The use of nuclear bombs would be an outrage against humanity.

We should never forget the outrage committed by the Japanese invaders.

我们永远都不应该忘记日本侵略者犯下的暴行。

- 2) When I mentioned Hitler's insatiable (贪得无厌的) desire for conquest which has driven him to attack Russia, I said there was another and more important reason for his adventure.

3. He wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this he will be able to bring back the main strength of his army and Air Force from the East and hurl it upon this island, which he knows he must conquer or suffer the penalty of his crime.

1) The main reason is that Hitler wants to destroy Russia so that he can crush Britain.

2) **penalty:** punishment for breaking a law, rule, or agreement

e.g. Fishing in this pond is forbidden, penalty \$5.

4. His invasion of Russia is no more than a **prelude** to an attempted invasion of the British Isles.

1) **prelude**: introductory movement

**here**: prelude means an event that serves as an introduction, that paves the way for his planned invasion.

e.g. An intercultural dialogue should be a prelude of such cooperative undertakings. 文化间的对话应该成为这些合作的前奏。

2) Paraphrase: Hitler's invasion of Russia will **pave the way for** his planned invasion of the British Isles.

3) **attempted invasion**. Here the use of 'attempted' reveals Churchill's attitude towards Hitler's invasion. Would it be successful?

5. He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes, **and that** he can overwhelm Great Britain before the Fleet and airpower of the United States may intervene.

- 1) Pay attention to the sentence structure: two objective clauses after 'hopes'.
- 2) Obviously, Hitler hopes that he can bring his Russian campaign to a successful end before winter sets in and that he can crush, conquer Britain before the U.S. can come to her help.
- 3) overwhelm: crush, destroy  
e.g. **be overwhelmed by** the enemy \ by superior forces  
\ by a flood;

5. He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes, **and that** he can overwhelm Great Britain before the Fleet and airpower of the United States may **intervene**.

4) **intervene**: to come in between, to step in to halt or settle a quarrel or conflict.

e.g. The argument between the two boys became so fierce that Dad had to intervene. // armed intervention (干预)

**interfere**: come into opposition, hinder or prevent, get in the way  
e.g. If you had not interfered, I should have finished my work by now.

to interfere in other country's internal affairs  
armed interference (干涉)



6. He hopes that he may once again repeat, upon a greater scale than ever before, that process of destroying his enemies one by one by which he has so long thrived and prospered, **and that** then the scene will be clear for the final act, without which all his conquests would be in vain—namely, the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system.

- 1) Analyze the sentence structure.
- 2) What is Hitler's tactic in fighting? ---destroying his enemies one by one.
- 3) He has so long thrived and prospered— he has so far been very successful in employing this tactic.

## thrive and prosper:

**thrive:** to succeed, to grow strong and healthy, to prosper

The word implicates **vigorous growth**

e.g. Children thrive on milk / in the country air.

His business is thriving.

**prosper:** to succeed, to do well. This word carries an implication of continued or long **continuing success**.

usu. **increasing success**.

e.g. The rural area in our country has been prospering ever since the adoption of the contracted responsibility system(承包责任制).

#### 4) the scene will be clear for the final act

- \* Metaphorical expression: the stage will be ready for the final act. All the obstacles will be cleared away for Hitler to put on his final act on the stage.
- \* The final act refers to the defeat and conquest of all the countries in the Western Hemisphere.

#### 5) \*subjugate: to bring under control, to conquer

e.g. She dominated him and subjugated his will completely.

\*subjugation: the state of being conquered, the act of taking power over

e.g. She cowed him into subjugation.

Then there will be nothing to prevent Hitler from conquering all the countries in the Western Hemisphere, which he must do if he wants to bring the whole world under his control.

## Para 13. Making the conclusion

1. The Russian danger is therefore our danger, and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free peoples in every quarter of the globe.

1) **hearth** means the fireside as the center of family life; family life; home;

**hearth and home: Alliteration** is used as the writer wants to make a strong emotional response.

2) **in every quarter of the globe**: in every part of the world

3) **peoples**: (in plural form): the human beings of a particular nation or community or ethnic group 民族

## Para 13. Making the conclusion

2. Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience.

- 1) We should bear in mind the fact that Hitler had been successful because many European governments had allowed themselves to be struck down one by one. This time we should all support the Soviet Union and shouldn't let Hitler repeat the tactics.
- 2) learn the lessons: **alliteration**
- 3) 'lessons and 'cruel experience': United we stand, divided we fall.

### Para 13. Making the conclusion

3. Let us redouble our exertions, and strike with united strength while life and power remain.

1) Let us strengthen our unity and our efforts in the fight against Nazi Germany when we have not yet been overwhelmed and when we are still powerful.

**Exert:** v. to put forth; bring use to; make an effort

e.g. \***exert** all one's strength (influence etc.) (to do sth.)

\***exert** pressure on sb.

\***Exert** oneself to arrive early.

\*To **exert** yourself on my behalf 你尽量帮助我

# Summary of the text

- On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked the U.S.S.R. on an enormous front. However, Churchill was not too surprised at the news, for he had been **convinced** that this would happen sooner or later. His only comment was that he would go on the BBC to **deliver** a speech that night. In this speech, the British Prime Minister **denounced** the Nazi aggressors in the strongest terms. He **expressed** his sympathy with the Russian people and **made it clear** that he stood by the Soviet side and would **do his utmost** to support the Soviet people in their fight against Hitler's Germany despite his strong anti-communist position. He also **revealed** the deeper motive of Hitler behind his Russian adventure: invasion of the British Isles and the subjugation of the whole western hemisphere to his will and to his system. He **called on** the people all over the world to unite as one and **redouble their exertions** in the struggle against the Nazi fascists in order to rid the earth of their shadow and every vestige of the Nazi regime.

1. 将人类从他的控制中解放出来
2. 使人类摆脱他的影响
3. 呼吁\号召
4. 采取同样的立场和态度
5. 没有种族、信仰、政党之分
6. 引起目标的丝毫偏离
7. 削弱努力
8. 下决心致某人于死地
9. 将人类从他的暴政中解救出来
10. 对某人的愚蠢行为发表评论
11. 被各个歼灭
12. 拯救世界免遭劫难
13. 嗜血成性和邪恶贪婪的欲望
14. 驱使某人做某事
15. 发展壮大
16. 徒劳的
17. 将。。。置于某人的控制和统治之下