

# 官方指南 6 精析

# Practice 6 explanations

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## Practice 6 P1

This passage is adapted from Daniyal Mueenuddin, "Nawabdin Electrician." ©2009 by Daniyal Mueenuddin.

<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2007/08/27/nawabdin-electrician>

	character 1	character2
name	Nawabdin	K. K. Harouni
relationship	Nawabdin works for K. K. Harouni who is a owner of some farms.	
characteristics	has various moneymaking ventures; keeps his employer comfortable; wants to get a motorcycle	lives a comfortable life; cares a lot about his comfort
plot	Nawabdin talks his employer into buying a motorcycle for him	

## Practice 6 P1 长难句分析1

He did not demur even when asked to fix watches, though that enterprise did spectacularly badly, and in fact earned him more kicks than kudos, for no watch he took apart ever kept time again.

1. demur: object/reject
2. spectacularly: extremely
3. kudo: praise

## Practice 6 P1 长难句分析2

Grizzled, his peculiar aviator glasses bent and smudged, Nawab tended the household machinery, the air conditioners, water heaters, refrigerators, and water pumps, like an engineer tending the boilers on a foundering steamer in an Atlantic gale.

1. grizzled: having grey hair
2. tend: take care of
3. smudged: dirty
4. founder: sink

## Practice 6 P2

This passage is adapted from Stephen Coleman, Scott Anthony, and David E. Morrison, "Public Trust in the News." ©2009 by Stephen Coleman.

## Practice 6 P2

P1: an introduction of public knowledge

P2: a reluctance to uncritically accept traditional sources of public knowledge

P3-4: news journalists' uneasiness

P5: a contrast between two conceptions of authority

P6: a summary

## Practice 6 P2 长难句分析1

As part of the general process of the transformation of authority whereby there has been a reluctance to uncritically accept traditional sources of public knowledge, the demand has been for all authority to make explicit the frames of value which determine their decisions.

1. whereby: by means of which
2. uncritically: do not judge whether someone or something is good or bad



## Practice 6 P2 长难句分析2

In their reference to an audience “which used to know its place” and conflation between democratisation and “dumbing down,” they are seeking to argue for a particular mode of public knowledge: one which is shaped by experts, immune from populist pressures; and disseminated to attentive, but mainly passive recipients.

1. conflation: confusion
2. dumbing down: becoming less intelligent
3. populist: representing ordinary people
4. disseminate: spread



## Practice 6 P3

P1: an introduction of a flower and its message receivers

P2: the purpose of a study

P3-6: the assumption and process of the study

P7-8: the results of the study

P9: the implication of the study

## Practice 6 P3 长难句分析1

So every half hour throughout the experiments, the team plucked all the beetles off of half the fragrance-enhanced flowers and half the control flowers, allowing bees to respond to the blossoms with and without interference by beetles.

pluck sth off: pull sth in order to remove it

增香有甲虫

增香无甲虫

普香有甲虫

普香无甲虫

## Practice 6 P3 长难句分析2

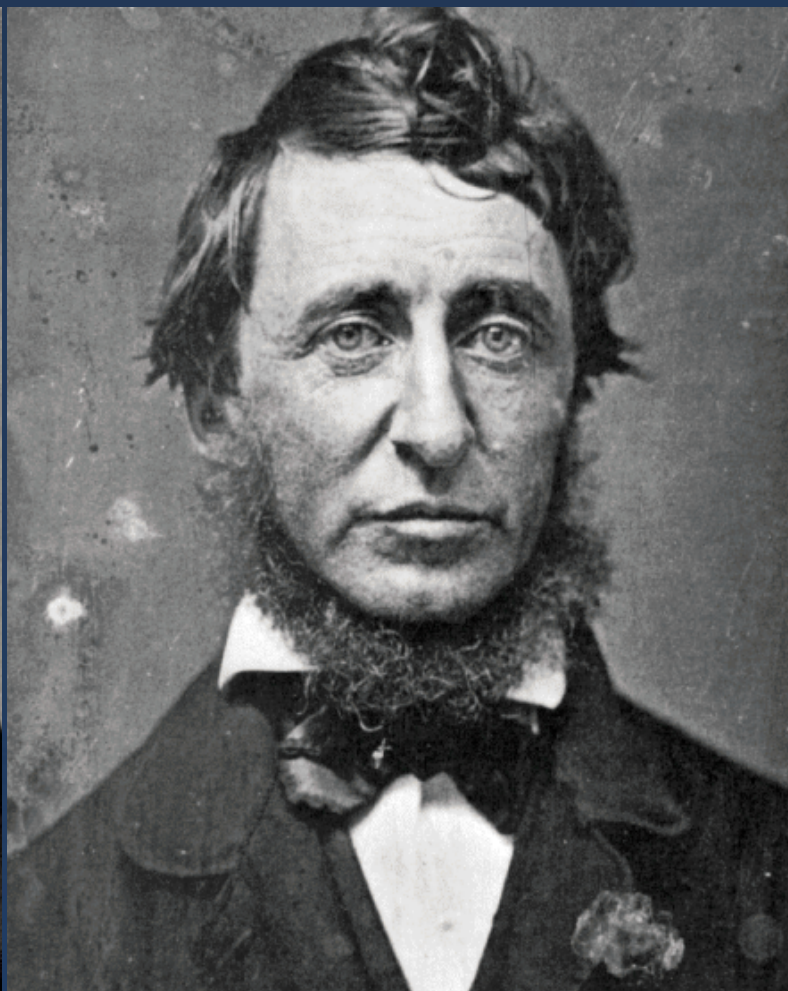
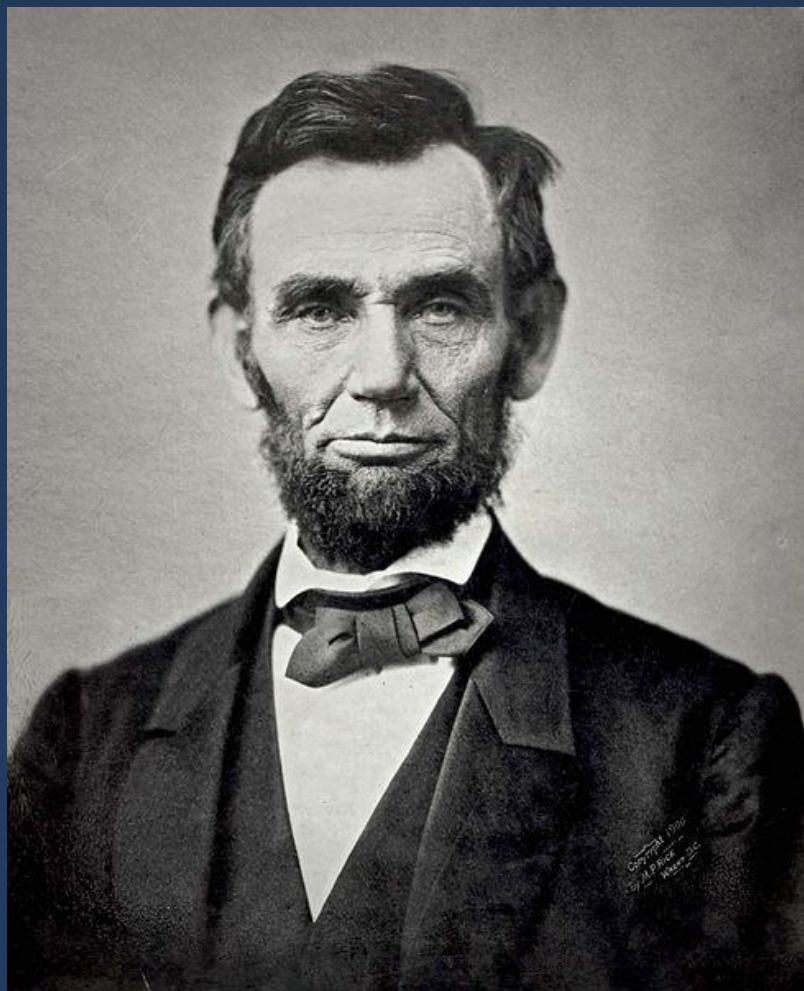
Finally, they pollinated by hand half of the female flowers in each of the four combinations of fragrance and beetles. Hand-pollinated flowers should develop into fruits with the maximum number of seeds, providing a benchmark to see whether the fragrance-related activities of bees and beetles resulted in reduced pollination.

benchmark: standard

## Practice 6 P4

Passage 1 is adapted from Abraham Lincoln,  
"Address to the Young Men' s Lyceum of  
Springfield, Illinois." Originally delivered in 1838.  
Passage 2 is from Henry David Thoreau,  
"Resistance to Civil Government." Originally  
published in 1849.





# Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States. He preserved the Union during the U.S. Civil War and brought about the emancipation of slaves. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation stated that all individuals who were held as slaves in rebellious states "henceforward shall be free." The action was more symbolic than effective because the proclamation didn't apply to Border States, Tennessee or some Louisiana parishes.



# The Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

# The Gettysburg Address

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

# The Gettysburg Address

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

# Henry David Thoreau



# Henry David Thoreau

While living at Walden Pond, Thoreau also had an encounter with the law. He spent a night in jail after refusing to pay a poll tax. This experience led him to write one of his best-known and most influential essays, "Civil Disobedience" (also known as "Resistance to Civil Government"). Thoreau held deeply felt political views, opposing slavery and the Mexican-American War. He made a strong case for acting on one's individual conscience and not blindly following laws and government policy. "The only obligation which I have a right to assume is to do at any time what I think right," he wrote.

# Henry David Thoreau

Since its publication in 1849, "Civil Disobedience" has inspired many leaders of protest movements around the world. This non-violent approach to political and social resistance has influenced American civil rights movement activist Martin Luther King Jr. and Mohandas Gandhi, who helped India win independence from Great Britain, among many others.



# Practice 6 P4

## Passage 1

P1: an argument for obeying all laws

P2: a correction of a possible misunderstanding of the author' s argument

P3: a rejection of the interference of mob law

# Practice 6 P4

## Passage 2

P1: an introduction of the treatment of unjust laws

P2: several situations concerning injustice and argument for breaking the law

P3: a rejection of the ways that the government recommends

P4: encouraging abolitionists to withdraw their support from the government



## Practice 6 P4

P2 argues against the view that individuals should follow all of the country's laws that is supported by P1.

## Practice 6 P4 长难句分析1

When I so pressingly urge a strict observance of all the laws, let me not be understood as saying there are no bad laws, nor that grievances may not arise, for the redress of which, no legal provisions have been made.

1. pressingly: insistently
2. observance: obedience
3. grievance: complaint/distress
4. redress: correction
5. provision: stipulation

## Practice 6 P4 长难句分析2

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law. In any case that arises, as for instance, the promulgation of abolitionism, one of two positions is necessarily true; that is, the thing is right within itself, and therefore deserves the protection of all law and all good citizens; or, it is wrong, and therefore proper to be prohibited by legal enactments; and in neither case, is the interposition of mob law, either necessary, justifiable, or excusable.

1. mob law: an illegal trial by a crowd of crazy people
2. interposition: interference

## Practice 6 P4 长难句分析3

Unjust laws exist; shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded, or shall we transgress them at once? Men generally, under such a government as this, think that they ought to wait until they have persuaded the majority to alter them. They think that, if they should resist, the remedy would be worse than the evil.

1. transgress: break/violate
2. remedy: solution

## Practice 6 P4 长难句分析4

If the injustice is part of the necessary friction of the machine of government, let it go, let it go; perchance it will wear smooth—certainly the machine will wear out. If the injustice has a spring, or a pulley, or a rope, or a crank, exclusively for itself, then perhaps you may consider whether the remedy will not be worse than the evil; but if it is of such a nature that it requires you to be the agent of injustice to another, then, I say, break the law.

1. perchance: perhaps
2. wear out: break
3. agent: a person or thing that has an important effect on a situation



## Practice 6 P5

P1: an introduction of the solar industry and its bright future

P2: a surprising technology — silicon

P3: a lower cost in solar industry

P4-6: efforts to reduce costs

P7: optimism about silicon



# Thanks

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