

# NCE3

## Lesson 5 The facts

泰山护理职业学院



# *Steps*

Leading in

Learning objectives

Learning the text

Check and reflection

Homework



# Leading-in

1. What do you know about the work of a journalist?
- 2. What would you regard as difficult assignments for a journalist and why?



# Learning Objectives

- 1. Master the key words and important language points in the text.
- 2. Understand and read the text.
- 3. Express your own opinions in English.





# Learning the text

- ◆ Listen to the tape then answer the question below.
- What was the consequence of the editor's insistence on facts and statistics?  
---The journalist was arrested and sent to prison.



# Explaining the text

## ◆ Get the structure of the text

Para1: Editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their readers with unimportant facts and statistics.

Para2: The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts, but he took a long time to send them.



# Learning the text

Editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their readers with unimportant facts and statistics. Last year a journalist had been instructed by a well-known magazine to write an article on the president's palace in a new African republic.

When the article arrived, the editor read the first sentence and then refused to publish it.



The article began: ‘Hundreds of steps lead to the high wall which surrounds the president’s palace.’ The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him to find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.





The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important information. Meanwhile, the editor was getting impatient, for the magazine would soon go to press. He sent the journalist two urgent telegrams, but received no reply. He sent yet another telegram informing the journalist that if he did not reply soon he would be fired.

When the journalist again failed to reply, the editor reluctantly



A week later, the editor at last received a telegram  
from the journalist.

Not only had the poor man been arrested, but he had b  
well.

However, he had at last been allowed to send a cable i



# New words and expressions

★ **editor**

- n. 编辑；
- -- edit vt. 编辑
- -- edit magazine
- edit newspaper

**edition** n. 编辑

# New words and expressions

★ **extreme** n. 极端

**go to extreme(s) to do...** 做某事走极端

-- He went to extreme to say that the play was the best one.

-- He went to extremes to say that his girlfriend was the most beautiful in the world.

**go from one extreme to the other**

从一个极端走向另一个极端

# New words and expressions



★ **journalist** n. 新闻记者

reporter n.( 电视台 ) 记者

correspondent n.( 电台 ) 记者 , 通讯员

# New words and expressions

★ publish v. 出版 = print(vt.),

- The book has already been published.
- = The book has already been printed.
- go to press 付印
- The book has gone to press.
- They have already published the magazine.

# New words and expressions

★ Fax n. 传真

send a fax 发传真

# New words and expressions

★ **impatient** adj. 不耐烦的

patience ( n. 耐性)

patient ( adj. 有耐心的)

patiently ( adv. 有耐心地)

impatience ( n. 不耐烦)

impatient ( adj. 不耐烦的)

impatiently ( adv. 不耐烦地)



# New words and expressions

★ **fire v.** 解雇（口语）

-- He was fired from his job

dismiss vt. 解雇（正式）

-- The manage dismissed him from his company.

# Language points

1. *Editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their reader with unimportant facts and statistics.*

go to extremes 走极端

provide sb with sth / provide sth for sb

-- He provided them with a bed for the night.

= He provided a bed for them for the night

# Language points

2. *Last year a journalist had been instructed by a well-known magazine to write an article on the president's palace in a new African republic.*

instruct sb to do sth. = tell sb formally to do sth 正式告诉某人做某事

-- The teacher instructed him to take the examination.

On = about 侧重强调课题专一

-- a book on radio

# Language points

3. When the article arrived, the editor read the first sentence and then refuse to publish it.

When the article arrived = When the editor received the article

**refuse** vt. 拒绝（态度严厉）

-- I invited him to dinner, but he refused me.

# Language points

4. *The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts, but he took a long time to send them.*

**set out to do**

= decide and try to do 决定，打算，着手做 ...

-- He set out to make a fortune in 5 years.

**take sb a long time to do sth**

-- It took me five days to write the article.

# Language points

5. *When the journalist again failed to reply, the editor reluctantly published the article as it had originally been written.*

**reluctantly** = unwilling 勉强地，不情愿地  
**as it had originally been written** = in its original way

# Language points

6. Not only had the poor man been arrested, but he had been sent to prison as well.

**Not only** 位于句首，必须采用部分倒装形式

。

(= The poor man had not only been arrested, but had been sent to prison as well.)

# Language points

部分倒装:

1> 否定副词位于句首，要倒装。

never, seldom, rarely, little, hardly,  
scarcely, nowhere, no sooner

- Never have I read such stories. 我从来也没读过这样的小说。
- Nowhere can he find the book he wants. 无论在哪他也找不到他要的书。
- Hardly did I think it possible. 我并不认为这是可能的。



# Language points

2> 含有 not 的副词短语位于句首，句子要倒装。

not for a second 决不，毫不 / not in the least 绝不，一点也不 / not for an instant, not until

-- Not in the least is he interested in English literature.  
他对英国文学一点都不感兴趣。

-- Not for an instant did I believe he had lied. 我根本不认为他说了慌。

3> 含有 only 的状语位于句首，句子要倒装。

-- Only then did he realize that he had made a mistake.

-- Only when a great deal more information has been obtained will it be possible to plan a trip.

# Language points

4> 含有 **no** 的短语位于句首，句子要倒装。

at on time, in no way, in no sense, by no means, in no case, on no account, on no condition,

under no circumstances （都表示‘绝不’）

-- Under no circumstances can we accept the check. 我们无论如何也不能接受这笔钱。

-- On no account must you leave the baby in the house. 你无论如何也不能把留在房间里。

# Language points

7. *However, he had at last been allowed to send a fax ... while counting the 1,084 steps leading to the fifteen-foot wall which surrounded the president's palace.*

**he had at last been allowed**

= he had at last been permitted = he had asked for permission

**请求被允许做某事: be allowed to do, be permitted to do, asked for permission to do sth**

**While counting... = while he was counting...**

# Language points

现在分词做定语:

- the steps leading to the president's palace 通向王宫的台阶。
- the road leading to the forest 通向森林的路。

# Check and Reflection

Choose the correct answers to the following questions.

- 1 The editor acted as he did because \_\_\_\_ .
- (a) he wanted an excuse to fire the journalist.
  - (b) he had not read the article beyond the first sentence.
  - ☒ (c) he has dissatisfied with the factual content of the article.
  - (d) he wanted to please the president of the new African republic.



2 The journalist took a long time to send the details required because \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) it took him a long time to count all the steps

(b) he had not been allowed to fax the information he had obtained

(c) he did not realize how soon the magazine would go to press

(d) he had been arrested before he had had time to obtain the facts



3 Why had the journalist been arrested?

- (a) Because his activities must have appeared suspicious.
- (b) For having gone to extreme to provide unimportant facts.
- (c) For climbing the palace wall in order to measure its height.
- (d) Because the article was published in its original form.



# Homework

- 1. Review and remember key words, phrases, and language points in the text after class.
- 2. Recite underlined sentences.
- 3. Do the exercises on P32-33.





Thank you!

