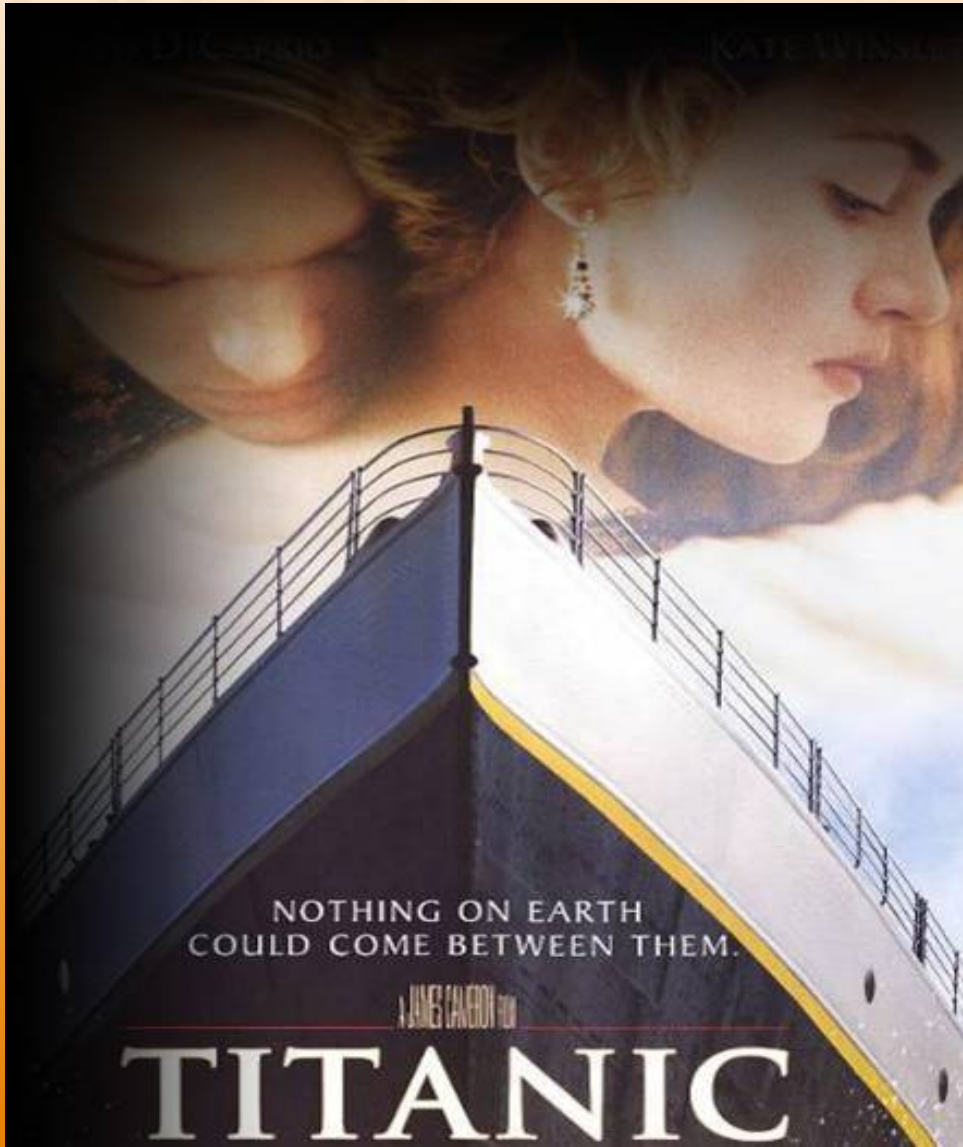


LESSON 10

THE LOSS OF TITANIC

LEAD IN



*Have you
ever seen
the
classic
film
titanic?*

—. NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

般 鑿 Colossal

般 鑿 Watertight

般 鑿 Compartment

般 鑿 Flood

般 鑿 Float

般 鑿 Tragic

般 鑿 Liner

般 鑿 Voyage

般 鑿 Iceberg

鑿 般 Lookout

鑿 般 Collision

鑿 般 Narrowly

鑿 般 Miss

鑿 般 Slight

鑿 般 Tremble

鑿 般 Faint

鑿 般 Horror

鑿 般 Abandon

鑿 般 Plunge

鑿 般 lifeboat

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Colossal adj. 庞大的 (= large in size)

-- A ship named Titanic was colossal.

-- A colossal monument / A colossal statue

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

2. flood v. 充满水 (= be filled with water), 充满

- The ship is flooded.
- The room was flooded with moonlight.
- Our classroom is flooded with sunshine.

洪水 Flood n. 洪水 (-- in flood 洪水泛滥)

- During the rains, the river is in flood

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

3. Float v. 漂浮, 飘浮

- A group of swans floated by .
- A plastic bag was floating on the water.

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

4. tragic adj. 悲慘的 (= unfortunate)

-- a tragic accident

--tragedy n. 悲劇，慘案 (-- in tragedy 以悲劇形式)

-- The holiday ended in tragedy.

盤Comedy n. 喜劇

盤comic adj. 喜劇的，滑稽的

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

5. collision n. 碰撞

盤 collide vi 碰撞，抵触

-- The plane collided with the mountain.

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

6. tremble v. 震颤（有规律的、小幅度的抖动）

-- Look, your hands are trembling. What's wrong with you?

--My legs were trembling with fear.

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

7. Faint adj.

微弱 (= weak adj. 弱的 , 虚弱的)

-- faint sound, weak sound / weak voice, faint voice

失去知觉 , 无意识的 = unconscious

-- He has been faint for a long time.

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

8.slight adj. 轻微的，微不足道的

-- a slight headache 点轻微的头疼

--a slight book 一本微不足道的书

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

9. abandon v. 抛弃（因为某事而被迫放弃自己喜爱的事物）

-- He abandoned his research because of the war.

罄desert（ vt. 放弃，遗弃，离弃）

-- desert the army / desert the duty /
desert his family

— NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

10. plunge v. 投入, 跳入 (= jump or rush suddenly and wildly)

-- He got so angry that he plunge into the water.

-- When the ship Titanic sank in the ocean, a large number of people plunged into...

般二 .

Text Learning

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

(—) Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

What would have happened if only two of the sixteen water-tight compartments had been flooded?

Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float.



THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

盤

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912.

盤 (1) sail for 驶往 ---- , (船) 开往, 如 :

盤

The ship sails for Qingdao tomorrow. 这艘船明天驶往青岛。

盤

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

鑿 (2) 与 sail 常见的搭配形式：

鑿 sail about . 在 --- 驶来驶去

鑿 sail across 横渡

鑿 sail along/down/up 沿 ---- 向前 / 向下游 / 向上游驶 (去)

鑿 sail from --- to--- 从 ---- 驶往 ----

鑿 sail into 驶入

鑿 sail out of--- toward--- 离开 ---- 驶往 ----

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

2. Even by modern standards----

介词by 作“依照”、“按照”解，如：

Never judge a person by his looks.

千万别以貌取人。

By twentieth century standards, the journey wasn't at all a comfortable one.

用20世纪的标准来衡量，那次旅行根本不舒服。

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

At that time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

(1) at that time 在那时, 当时, 叙述的内容只能用过去 / 过去正 在进行时态, 如:

At that time, I was too young to know much about life. 那时我太年轻, 对人生的事情懂得不多。

(2) regard ----as ---- 把 ---- 当作 ----, 如:




I regard him as my best friend. 我把他当作最好的朋友。

GRAMMAR IN USE



过去完成时态的被动形式

过去完成时态的被动形式为： **had + been + 过去分词**，如：

- 
1. When she came the room **had already been cleaned**.
她来时房间已经打扫过了。
 2. He **had been poisoned** by his girlfriend.
他被他的女友毒死。
 3. At that time ,she was the largest ship that **had ever been built**.
当时，这艘轮船是造船史上建造的最大的—艘船
 4. After the alarm **had been given**, the great ship **turned** sharply to avoid a direct collision.
警报响过不久，巨轮急转弯，以避免与冰山正面相撞。
- 
- 

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a look-out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

(1) in time 及时, 如 :

They were in time for the train.

他们及时赶上了火车。

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

(2) narrowly missing 勉强避开。

现在分词短语作结果状语, 置于句子后部,
如:

Her husband died that year, leaving her with two children.

那一年她丈夫死了, 给她丢下两个孩子。

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened.

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged.

Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded!

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

to one's + 感情名词结构, 如:

to one's horror 使某人恐惧的是

to one's delight 使某人高兴的是

to one's joy 使某人快乐的是

to one's satisfaction 使某人满意的是

to one's surprise 使某人惊奇的是

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

鑿
金

The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough life-boats for everybody, 1500 lives were lost.

GRAMMAR IN USE

word building 构词法:

在动词后面加上后缀 - er, -ist, -ness, -ion, -ity 往往可以组成名词, 如:

1. He works hard. He is a hard **worker**
2. He plays the violin. He is a **violinist**.
3. He is very careless. I have never seen such **carelessness**.
4. Can you explain this? Can you give me an **explanation**?
5. He has a responsible position. He has a lot of **responsibility**.

RETELL THE TEXT

Para1: The Titanic, which was regarded as an unsinkable ship, was sunk on her first voyage

(1). a) It sailed for New York from Southampton

b) 1316 passengers and a crew of 891

c) not only the largest ship, but was regarded as unsinkable

(2). It sunk on her first voyage with heavy loss of life

RETELL THE TEXT

Para2: How the tragedy happened

- (1).
 - a) was sailing across the icy waters
 - b) spotted a huge iceberg
 - c) turned just in time
- (2).
 - a) a slight trembling sound from below
 - b) the captain went down to see what had happened
 - c) the Titanic was sinking
 - d) give the order to abandon ship
 - e) people plunged into the icy water
 - f) no enough lifeboats , 1500 lives were lost

SUMMARIZE, DISCUSS THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Where was the Titanic sailing?
2. What was seen by a lookout?
3. When did the ship turn sharply?
4. Did it sail alongside the iceberg, or did it collide with it?
5. What was heard from below?
6. What did the captain do?
7. What did he find?
8. When did everyone jump overboard?
9. Why were 1500 people drowned?

≡ HOMEWORK.

1. Retell the passage in groups after class.
2. Write a summary to describe how the Titanic sunk on her first voyage in not more than 80 words.
3. Write an imaginary account of what happened on the Titanic after the order to abandon ship was given according to the thread on page 52.

THANK YOU!