# Unit 3 Creative thinking

# Stop) CNN related news about Creative thinking

* <http://edition.cnn.com/specials/tech/make-create-innovate> => About Make Create Innovate

Make, Create, Innovate is a new science and technology series that tells the stories behind the inventions and technological breakthroughs that are reshaping our world.

* <http://www.ey.com/gl/en/issues/business-environment/ey-global-innovation?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIiPSZrYWY1wIV1wcqCh02qA8nEAEYASAAEgJv1vD_BwE>
* <http://money.cnn.com/2017/10/27/technology/amazon-hq2-new-mexico-bid/index.html>
* <http://money.cnn.com/2017/10/27/news/economy/puerto-rico-rebuilding/index.html>

# CNN related other subject

# Printed: [Politics] Trump arrived BJ

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41912325>

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| 盛大奢华的(婚礼/嘉年华); 挥霍的无度地花钱; 对…大加赞赏 | [ 盛大奢华的众星云集的婚礼 a **lavish/sumptuous** star-studded wedding party; 盛大奢华的众星云集的嘉年华 a **lavish/sumptuous** star-studded carnival; a lavish buffet]  e.g. ...a lavish/sumptuous party to celebrate Bryan's fiftieth birthday. e.g. The customers provide us **a lavish buffet**. //star-studded 众星云集的 |
| [**provides the lavish care and affection on sb = spoil/indulge sb. ]** The father **provides the lavish care and affection on** his children = spoil/indulge the children 娇惯溺爱sb. |
| If you say that spending, praise, or the use of something is lavish, you mean that someone spends a lot or that something is praised or used a lot. 挥霍的; adj/verb: lavish spending = extravagant [ɪk'strævəg(ə)nt], squander money wastefully  eg lavish/squander money upon one's pleasures 乱花钱去寻欢作乐. e.g. Entertaining in style needn't mean spending **lavishly/extravagantly**. 并不意味着要挥霍的无度地花钱; |
| **[ 对…大加赞赏 lavish/pile praise on sb/sth = pile praise on sb/sth ]** e.g. He **lavished/piled praise on** his opponents. 他对他的对手大加赞赏; e.g. Reviewers lavished their praise on this book. 评论家们对于这本书大加赞赏  e.g. Chinese President Xi Jinping gave a **lavish/sumptuous盛大奢华的** welcome to Mr Trump in what has been called a "state visit-plus". Before his visit, Mr Trump **lavished/piled praise on 对…大加赞赏Mr Xi,** saying he was looking forward to meeting the Chinese president after "his great political victory".  //奉承阿谀flatter/butter up sb/kiss sb's ass/compliment sb; N) ass-kisser, apple polisher 拍马屁的人 |

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| --- | --- |
| n. (马)缰绳；驾驭统治；支配 vt. 控制驾驭； vi. 勒住马 | rein /reɪn/  1. N Reins are the thin leather straps attached around a horse's neck which are used to control the horse. (马)缰绳 **[ hold the reins 拉紧(马)缰绳 ]**  e.g He **held the reins** while the stallion horse tugged使劲挣扎 and snorted打着响鼻. 2. N-PLURAL Journalists sometimes use the expression **the reins or the reins of power** to refer to the control of a country or organization. 执政; 掌权 **take reins of ( a nation/country/company/org) = take the helm of (the company, organization, country, or government)**  eg He took up the reins/helm of government.  e.g. He was determined to see the party keep a hold on the reins of power. 他决心要确保该党继续执掌政权。 3.PHRASE If **you give free rein to someone**, you give them a lot of freedom to do what they want. 给 (某人) 充分的自由 e.g. The government continued to believe it should **give free rein to** the private sector in transportation. 认为应该**给**私营运输部门**充分的自由**。 4. If you **keep a tight rein on sb. or keep sb. on a right rein**, you control them firmly. （拉紧(马)缰绳）严格控制某人 e.g Her parents kept her on a tight rein with their narrow and inflexible views. 她的父母目光短浅而又固执地严格控制着她 |
| (故意) 冷落; 怠慢sb. n)一个故意怠慢 | If you **snub sb**., you deliberately故意 insult them by ignoring them or by behaving or speaking rudely toward them. **[ n) 故意怠慢: a calculated snub ]**  e.g. He **snubbed her** in public and made her feel an idiot. 他在公共场合**故意冷落她**。  e.g. Russia came fourth in the medal table at the 2012 Games; and the absence of the nation's athletes at Rio would hark back to (go back to previous) the Cold War era when the U.S. boycotted ['bɔɪkɑt] the Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the then Soviet Union **snubbed the Los Angeles Games** four years later.　Eg. Ryan took it as a snub. 瑞安视其为对他的**(故意) 冷落; 怠慢.** e.g. This appeared to be **a calculated snub** to the 27 EU government chiefs who have been denied an explanation. 似乎是 **故意怠慢** 他们  e.g. Chinese President Xi Jinping gave a **lavish盛大奢华的** welcome to Mr Trump in what has been called a "state visit-plus". Before his visit, Mr Trump **piled praise on** Mr Xi, saying he was looking forward to meeting the Chinese president after "his great political victory". [Mr Xi recently **consolidated his power**](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-41730948)**加固了权利** at a Chinese Communist Party congress, a move analysts say will make him less likely to reach compromise with Mr Trump. A red carpet, military band and flag-waving children met Mr Trump and his wife Melania when they arrived in Beijing**. In stark contrast to鲜明对比** the U.S. extra-president, [when Barack Obama visited China](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-37269719) during the final weeks of his presidency there was no red carpet, in what was seen as a calculated snub**(故意怠慢).** |
|  | recite => recital  /rɪ'saɪtl, /  1.a performance of music or poetry, usually given by one performer 朗诵会〔一般由一个人表演〕独奏会  •a piano recital 钢琴独奏会 [+ of]  •a recital of classical favourites 经典名曲演奏会  formal a spoken description of a series of events 〔对一连串事件的〕叙述，口头描述  [+ of]  •a long recital of her adventures 大谈特谈她的奇遇  e.g. A red carpet, military band and flag-waving children met Mr Trump and his wife Melania when they arrived in Beijing**. In stark contrast to鲜明对比** the U.S. extra-president, [when Barack Obama visited China](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-37269719) during the final weeks of his presidency there was no red carpet, in what was seen as a calculated snub**(故意怠慢).**  Mr Trump and First Lady Melania Trump then visited the Forbidden City, for centuries the home of China's emperors, followed by a classical **afternoon tea.** Chinese state media said Mr Trump showed Mr Xi a video of his granddaughter Arabella singing in **Mandarin**, with Mr Xi describing the **recital[rɪ'saɪtl]朗诵，吟诵** as worthy of an "A+". |
| 1.〔尤指薪金、权利或权力的〕相同，相等，同等 2.〔两个不同国家的货币单位的〕平价，等价 | parity  /'pærəti,ˋpærətɪ/ n. [U ]   1. the state of being equal, especially having equal pay, rights, or power 〔尤指薪金、权利或权力的〕相同，相等，同等 [SYN](javascript:;) EQUALITY  [ parity with] e.g. Women workers are demanding parity with their male colleagues. 女职工在要求与男同事享有同等的待遇。 2. technical equality between the units of money from two different countries 〔两个不同国家的货币单位的〕平价，等价 3. [奇数和偶数](javascript:;); [奇偶校验](javascript:;) |
| 被(丑闻；伤痛xxx)所困扰 | Beset, beset, beset   /bɪˈset,bɪˋsɛt/ v[bɪˈset]  1.[usually passive, 一般用被动态] to make someone experience serious problems or dangers  困扰，使苦恼 **[ 被(丑闻；伤痛xxx)所困扰 sb be beset with sth/by sth ]** e.g. The injuries have beset the team all season 困扰球队整个赛季的伤病问题 e.g. Mr Trump is seen as weakened at home, **beset by (被xxx所困扰)scandal** and a faltering agenda(不太有效的；不太成功的), and **disengaged** abroad. Mr Xi is being **hailed** as the most powerful leader since Chairman Mao, with a vision for Chinese leadership on the global stage. E.g. The business has been beset with/by financial problems. 该企业为财务问题所困扰。  2. besetting sin:a particular bad feature or habit – often used humorously　坏习惯，恶习〔常为幽默用法〕 |
|  | faltering /'fɔːltərɪŋ,ˋfɔltərɪŋ/   1. nervous and uncertain or unsteady 踌躇的，犹豫的；摇晃的 a baby’s first faltering steps 宝宝学步时的蹒跚脚步 2. becoming less effective or successful 不太有效的；不太成功的 the faltering Mideast peace talks 无甚成效的中东和平谈判 |
| 选出; 挑出, 特别提到sb/专门提到sb | single out sth/sb. = pick up sb/sth; If you single someone out from a group, you choose them and give them special attention or treatment. 选出; 挑出  e.g. The gunman had **singled Debilly out** and shoot him dead 枪手单单挑出德比利。  E.g. His immediate superior has **singled him out** for a special mention. 他的顶头上司 **专门提到**他  e.g. In typically stark language, Mr Trump warned the North: "Do not underestimate us. Do not try us." But there were hints though he might be open to a deal, telling the North "we will offer you a path for a better future". **Singling out（挑出来／特别提到） Russia and China**, he urged "all responsible nations" to isolate the North, and fully implement UN sanctions, downgrade diplomatic ties and sever trade and technology ties. |
| Underestimate sb/sth V.S. overestimate | e.g. Hours earlier, in the South Korean capital Seoul, Mr Trump described North Korea as "a hell that no person deserves". North Korea's nuclear weapons programme has **sparked international alarm and outrage**, with Pyongyang carrying out its biggest nuclear test yet in September.  In typically **stark** language, Mr Trump warned the North: "Do not **underestimate(低估) us.** Do not try us." But there were hints though he might be open to a deal, telling the North "we will offer you a path for a better future".  **Singling out（挑出来／特别提到）** Russia and China, he urged "all responsible nations" to isolate the North, and fully implement UN sanctions, downgrade diplomatic ties and sever trade and technology ties.　"You cannot support, you cannot supply, you cannot accept," he said.　China is North Korea's largest trading partner and only major ally, but says it is committed to the UN **sanctions** and argues **its leverage has been overestimated**　(他的杠杆能力被高估计). |

US President Donald Trump is in China for official talks likely to be dominated by fierce tensions over North Korea. His arrival came after a speech to the South Korean parliament in which Mr Trump urged China to further **isolate** North Korea.

The White House sees China as **pivotal** in **reining/control驾驭；统治** in the North's nuclear aims but Beijing says it is doing enough.

Chinese President Xi Jinping gave a **lavish/sumptuous盛大奢华的** welcome to Mr Trump in what has been called a "state visit-plus". Before his visit, Mr Trump **lavished/piled praise on** 对…大加赞赏Mr Xi, saying he was looking forward to meeting the Chinese president after "his great political victory". [Mr Xi recently **consolidated his power**](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-china-41730948)**加固了权利** at a Chinese Communist Party congress, a move analysts say will make him less likely to reach compromise with Mr Trump.

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Mr Trump and First Lady Melania Trump then visited the Forbidden City, for centuries the home of China's emperors, followed by a classical **afternoon tea.** Chinese state media said Mr Trump showed Mr Xi a video of his granddaughter Arabella singing in **Mandarin**, with Mr Xi describing the **recital[rɪ'saɪtl]朗诵，吟诵** as worthy of an "A+". //recite, recital

The Trumps, along with Mr Xi and his wife, were due to dine inside the Forbidden City in what CNN says is an **unprecedented/all-time** honour for a US president. Later Mr Trump tweeted his thanks to the Chinese leader for "an **unforgettable** afternoon and evening".

China looks for **parity( currency equality, technical equality between the units of money from two different countries 〔两个不同国家的货币单位的〕平价，等价).** And while the US president comes here expecting much - help with North Korea, action to reduce **the trade deficit赤字** - China seems to be seeking little, except in one broad sense. //**the trade surplus**

Mr Trump is seen as weakened at home, **beset by (被xxx所困扰)scandal** and a **faltering agenda(不太有效的；不太成功的),** and **disengaged** abroad. Mr Xi is being **hailed** as the most powerful leader since Chairman Mao, with a vision for Chinese leadership on the global stage.

State media is talking about a "new chapter of history" based on a "major-power relationship". It's not about first or second place any more, it's about **parity of esteem (equal esteem).**

**What Trump said about North Korea**

Hours earlier, in the South Korean capital Seoul, Mr Trump described North Korea as "a hell that no person deserves". North Korea's nuclear weapons programme has **sparked international alarm and outrage**, with Pyongyang carrying out its biggest nuclear test yet in September.

In typically **stark** language, Mr Trump warned the North: "Do not **underestimate(低估) us.** Do not try us." But there were hints though he might be open to a deal, telling the North "we will offer you a path for a better future". **Singling out（挑出来／特别提到）** Russia and China, he urged "all responsible nations" to isolate the North, and fully implement UN sanctions, downgrade diplomatic ties and sever trade and technology ties.　"You cannot support, you cannot supply, you cannot accept," he said.　China is North Korea's largest trading partner and only major ally, but says it is committed to the UN **sanctions** and argues **its leverage has been overestimated**　(他的杠杆能力被高估计).

**Here's another key source of tension：**Despite having congratulated Mr Xi on his political ascendency, Mr Trump has been a vocal critic over what he sees as unfair Chinese trade practices. During his presidential campaign, he called Beijing **a currency manipulator(货币操纵国)** and accused it of stealing US jobs.

He is expected to seek ways to reduce what he has called the "embarrassing" US **trade deficit** with China. US and Chinese firms have already signed $9bn (£6.9bn) in deals as part of the visit.

# Printed: [finance, economy] Bitcon in cryptocurrency market

<http://money.cnn.com/2017/11/01/investing/bitcoin-prices-futures-cme/index.html>

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| --- |
| * implode  /ɪm'pləʊd,ɪmˋplod/ v. [I ] V.S. explode  1. technical to explode inwards 向心聚爆；内爆e.g. The windows on both sides of the room had **imploded**. 房间两边的窗户都 **向内爆碎** 了。 2. written if an organization or system implodes, it fails suddenly, often because of faults that it has **〔组织或系统〕突然瓦解，崩溃 = breakdown, fall apart (have a nervous breakdown 精神崩溃)**  e.g. Most nations learned their lesson during the 1930s, when trade **imploded** and incomes plunged. 贸易大崩溃， e.g. JPMorgan Chase CEO [called bitcoin a "fraud/scam/shenanigan"](http://money.cnn.com/2017/09/12/investing/jamie-dimon-bitcoin/index.html?iid=EL) that was only good for **drug traffickers**, **human traffickers**, and North Korea. He added that he would **sack**/fire anyone at the bank that traded it "in a second." And Saudi Prince Alwaleed, a billionaire investor told CNBC last month **he thought bitcoin will implode/breakdown soon.** |
| * **lean hogs瘦肉猪** v.s. **hog野猪** v.s. **hedgehog** 刺猬 v.s. **groundhog**〔北美〕土拨鼠，美洲旱獭 |
| * **cryptocurrency 加密货币(e.g. bitcon) V.S. physical currency** e.g. Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies 比特币和数字货币技术   e.g. JPMorgan Chase CEO [called bitcoin, a typical **cryptocurrency加密货币**, a "fraud/scam/shenanigan"](http://money.cnn.com/2017/09/12/investing/jamie-dimon-bitcoin/index.html?iid=EL) that was only good for **drug traffickers**, **human traffickers**, and North Korea. He added that he would **sack**/fire anyone at the bank that traded it "in a second." And Saudi Prince Alwaleed, a billionaire investor told CNBC last month **he thought bitcoin will implode/breakdown soon.**  eg. Some investors may still think that bitcoin and other **cryptocurrencies** are **a bubble about to burst**. But bitcoin just got a big boost from one of the world's biggest financial marketplaces. CME said in a press release that the reason the company decided to launch the new bitcoin contract was due to **"burgeoning萌芽迅速发展的** client interest in the evolving c**ryptocurrency** markets."  3. **The Age of Cryptocurrency 加密电子货币时代** |
| volatile = unstable, opt to change不稳定/易变的；容易挥发的;  n) volatility = instability   /'vɒlətaɪl,ˋvɑlətḷ/   1. a volatile situation is likely to change suddenly and without warning, volatile = so unstable and be opt to change **[ volatile market; volatile situation不稳定/易变的(市场/局势) ，动荡不定的((市场/局势) ]** e.g. What is driving these oil price spikes when so little of the oil supply is affected**? Why is the market so volatile?  市场为什么会如此不稳定？ E.g.** an increasingly **volatile political situation** 日益动荡的政治局势 e.g. the highly **volatile stock and bond markets** 相当不稳定的股票和债券市场 2. someone who is volatile can suddenly become angry or violent易激动的(人)；易怒的(人) [ such a volatile person ] 3. technical a volatile liquid or substance changes easily into a gas, easy to vaporate 易挥发的 [[volatile oil](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=volatile%20oil&lang=en)挥发油；香精油; [volatile matter](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=volatile%20matter&lang=en)挥发分，易挥发物 |
| * 被希望或欲望所吸引；诱惑 [Synonyms lure,tempt, temptation/bait诱惑物,]: entice sb = to attract sb by arousing hope, desire, bait or temptation 诱惑物, lure;： entice/lure/allure sb. into doing sth; entice sb. to do sth. 诱惑怂恿某人做某事 * eg The promise of higher pay and working overseas enticed me into the new job. * eg The slutty hooker enticed/lured him into prostitution. * eg The drug trafficker毒品走私贩 enticed him into smuggling the marijuana by luring him that he can earn lots of money. |

Some investors may still think that bitcoin and other **cryptocurrencies** **are a bubble about to burst**. But bitcoin just got a big **boost** from one of the world's biggest financial marketplaces.　CME Group, owner of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade, announced Tuesday that it plans to start listing bitcoin futures contracts during the fourth quarter.

Futures let investors buy and sell an asset at a specified price at a later date, They're popular bets for currencies, metals and agricultural commodities like corn, soybeans and **lean hogs瘦肉猪** -- as well as frozen orange juice for any fans of "Trading Places." 　The fact that bitcoin will now be joining other **physical currencies(e.g. Japanese Yan; Korea Won; Singaporean dollars)** as well as gold and other commodities is yet another sign of its growing **legitimacy**.

CME ([CME](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=CME&source=story_quote_link)) CEO said in **a press release** that the reason the company decided to **launch** the new bitcoin contract was due to "**burgeoning** client interest in the evolving **cryptocurrency markets**." 　Bitcoin prices -- which just passed $5,000 in October -- topped the $6,500 level on Wednesday. Bitcoin has now surged/**skyrocketed** nearly 600% this year. The rapidly rising/mounting price has led to some **skepticism**. China has **cracked down/suppress** on its use in recent months, which has created more **volatility/instability** in its price as of late.

JPMorgan Chase ([JPM](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=JPM&source=story_quote_link)) CEO [called bitcoin a "**fraud/scam/shenanigan**"](http://money.cnn.com/2017/09/12/investing/jamie-dimon-bitcoin/index.html?iid=EL) that was only good for **drug traffickers**, **human traffickers**, and North Korea. He added that he would fire anyone at the bank that traded it "in a second." And Saudi Prince Alwaleed, a billionaire investor whose Kingdom Holding Company owns stakes in Apple, Citigroup, and CNN owner Time Warner, told CNBC last month he thought bitcoin will **implode**. However, both Dimon and Prince Alwaleed have been proven wrong in the short-term at least as the price of bitcoin has continued to **soar/rise/mount/hike/skyrocket**.

Lukman Otunuga, a research analyst at online foreign exchange broker FXTM, wrote in a report Wednesday that the CME's **endorsement** of bitcoin cannot be **underestimated**. It could help bring in more big-time institutional investors.

"Some **skepticism** over Bitcoin was rinsed away, consequently boosting its **allure** to market players, it is simply remarkable how **resilient** Bitcoin has been in the face of significant negativity."

And CME Group is not the only major financial firm that appears to be backing the **cryptocurrency** either. Goldman Sachs ([GS](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=GS&source=story_quote_link)) CEO Lloyd Blankfein [tweeted last month](https://twitter.com/lloydblankfein/status/915277671831044098) that while he wasn't endorsing or rejecting bitcoin just yet, he did note that "folks also were skeptical when paper money displaced gold."

# Part 1) Solve a problem creatively

## 1st row) Creative thinking/out of the box

## Stop) Lexical resource

* divine  /dɪ'vaɪn / adj.

1. coming from or relating to God or a god 神的，上帝的；天赐的 [ divine power 神的力量; divine love 上帝的慈爱; divine intervention/providence/revelation/guidance; faith in divine providence 对神意的信赖 ]
2. very pleasant or good 极好的，极妙的
3. divinely adv a divinely inspired creative idea 如得神灵启示的(创新的) 想法

e.g. **You mentioned ‘the muse of creativity’ just now. Do you see creativity as some kind of divine [dɪ'vaɪn] 非凡的/天赐的inspiration(激发灵感), some ‘other-worldly’ experience?**

A: Well, it sometimes seems to come unbidden, unsought and out of our control, **as if** a gift bestowed by some force external to ourselves such as a **deity**, or one of the nine daughters of Zeus in Greek **mythology**, each one responsible for an artistic or scientific field. Consider those very young **prodigies**—you know the sort of kids I mean—the three-year-old toddler who picks up a violin but who can immediately play with a level of brilliance that would normally take many, many years of dedicated practice and hard work to achieve. **Are they divinely inspired**? Or does the source of their creativity lie elsewhere?

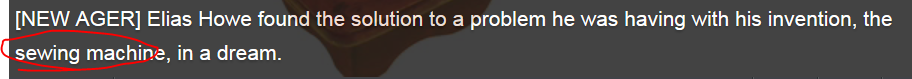
For those who want to stay focused on this lifetime, creativity may **spring from** some place more **mundane**, like **the land of nod(idiom meaning 'a state of sleep').** McCartney’s often talked about dreaming of an idea for a Beatles song, for example. Then there was Einstein, witnessing what led to his **theory of relativity** 相对论whilst in deep REM sleep. So this state of consciousness may be the source, rather than **divine [dɪ'vaɪn] inspiration(天赐的这种激发创新灵感),**, heavenly muse/**ponder**, or **prior-life memory(前世的记忆).**

divine 2

1. [T] literary to discover or guess something 发现；猜出[divine that] e.g. Somehow, the children had divined that he was lying. 不知怎的，孩子们猜出了他在说谎。
2. [I] to search for underground water or minerals using a Y-shaped stick 〔用Y形探测杆〕探测地下水[矿物] [a divining rod 〔地下水、矿物等的〕探测杆]

* personality V.S. temperament

temperament/'temp ə rəmənt / : the emotional part of someone’s character, especially how likely they are to be happy, angry etc 气质，性情禀性，**性格 [ 从性情来说by temperament; artistic temperament艺术家的气质 ]**e.g. Jill has such a lovely relaxed temperament. 吉尔性格随和从容，非常讨人喜欢。  
e.g. Tolkien was, **by temperament从性情来说**, a very different man from Lewis. 从性情来说，托尔金和刘易斯是完全不同的人。

* sewing machine: 
* bonfire/camp fire: /ˈbɒnˌfaɪə/: A bonfire is a fire that is made outdoors, usually to burn waste. Bonfires are also sometimes lit as part of a celebration. (燃烧废物的) 火堆; 篝火
* [ 相对论principle of relativity] e.g. Albert Einstein **worked out** his **principle of relativity** after dreaming about **sledding on a mountainside在山上滑雪.**
* **Beef up sth enhance/strengthen/reinforce/consolidate**

eg As the death of the first patient diagnosed with Ebola in the U.S. sparks more fears, airports are beefing up screening and scrutinize people from affected nations. eg beef up/strengthen the air force 加强空军 e.g. IBM is also beefing up a number of other benefits for parents. It is increasing financial assistance for parents adopting children to up to $20,000 bucks to cover those costs, from the previous $5,000 bucks benefit, and it is making that benefit available to parents who use a surrogate (代理孕母)to have a child.

* **Horseplay V.S. frolic 嬉戏**

rough noisy play in which people push or hit each other for fun嬉戏，打闹

1.No horseplay while waiting for the bus. 在候车的时候不要嬉戏打闹。

2.If I recall, such good-natured horseplay happens in American elections, too. 我记得这种非恶意的闹剧在美国选举史上也曾经发生。

3.Do not throw things on the bus, no rough housing, no horseplay, and do not stick anything out the windows! 不要在车上扔垃圾，不要做出不文明的行为，不要嬉戏打闹，不要将身体伸出窗外

* frolic /**ˈfrɒlɪk**/ (frolicking,frolicked,frolics) [在海中嬉戏 frolic in the sea; 在雪地里嬉戏frolic in the snow ] => frolicsome /ˈfrɒlɪksəm/ adj given to frolicking; merry and playful 嬉戏的; 爱闹着玩的 When people or animals frolic, they play or move in a lively, happy way. e.g. Tourists sunbathe and frolic in the ocean. 晒日光浴，在海中嬉戏 e.g. Many gathered on the mountain and spent the day frolicking in the snow, e.g. building snowmen, having snowball fights and holding tobogganing races [tə'bɔɡəniŋ] //toboggan /təˈbɒɡən/N A toboggan is a light wooden board or plank with a curved front, used for travelling down hills on snow or ice. 平底雪橇 => sled[sled], sledge[slei]
* mundane

1. ordinary and not interesting or exciting, mundane = boring and tedious平淡/乏味/无趣的 (life, work, task) **[ mundane chores 平淡/乏味/无趣的日常琐事; household chores家庭琐事; mundane life; mundane work; mundane task ]**

e.g. Initially, the work was pretty **mundane** (boring and tedious). 工作非常 平淡/乏味/无趣的。  
e.g. **The mundane task** of setting the table can be fun on holidays. 摆放餐具 **这种平淡/乏味/无趣的的事情** 在假日里也会变得有意思起来。

2. literary concered with ordinary daily life rather than religious matters 世俗的；尘世间的，人世间的 e.g. I’m just **a mundane person. 一个俗人**

* 诬蔑，中伤，诽谤

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| 中伤， 诽谤; 诋毁 | v) smear sb = defame sb = malign sb = detract = slander sb. n) smear = defamation;  1) To smear sb. or defame sb means to spread unpleasant and untrue rumours, scandals, or accusations about them in order to damage their fame and reputation. 中伤， 诽谤; 诋毁;  eg These malicious detractors诋毁者/诽谤者 planned to smear/defame him by publishing negative rumor and scandal about his private life. 他们计划通过公开有关他私生活方面的信息来 诋毁他。 n) A smear/defamation is an unpleasant and untrue rumour or accusation that is intended to damage someone's reputation. 诽谤; 诋毁 |
| 1贬低/诽谤 2.减去 | detract 贬低/诽谤；减去 => detractive 诽谤的；减损的  => N) 贬低; xxx的减损(e.g.名声，声誉的减损) detraction = smear = defamation = detraction  => detractor /dɪˈtræktə/ 诋毁者/诽谤者 V.S. North Korea defector 背叛者  1. If one thing detracts from another thing, it makes it seem less good or impressive. 减损, 有损 xxx [ detract from sth] undervalue  e.g. They feared that the publicity surrounding him would detract from their own election campaigns. 他们担心围绕他的宣传会 有损他们自已的竞选活动   e.g. The spread-out rumor has already detracted from my fame and reputation 扩散的谣言已经 有损了我的名誉   N) The detractors of a person or thing are people who criticize that person or thing. 诋毁者  e.g. His performance will silence many of his detractors. 这次表演会让他的很多 诋毁者 哑口无言  e.g. He, even as one of the most sought-after actors in Korea, still have lots of detractors 诋毁者/诽谤者. //吃香的，受欢迎的 sought-after eg These malicious detractors诋毁者/诽谤者 planned to smear/defame/malign him by publishing negative rumor and scandal about his private life. 一些 诋毁者 计划通过公开有关他私生活方面的信息来 诋毁他。 |
| v) 诽谤,中伤 sb **Adj)有害的** | malign /məˈlaɪn/  1.V-T If you malign sb., you say unpleasant and untrue things about them in order to hurt sb's fame and reputation 诽谤,中伤 sb [ malign sb. = defame sb. = smear sb. = detract sb. = slander sb ]  e.g. We maligned/defamed him dreadfully in hindsight 回头想，我们当时很恶毒地中伤了他。 2. ADJ If something is malign, it causes harm 有害的 malign = harmful = detrimental [ the malign influence = the harmful influence 有害影响 ] //detrimental: causing harm or damage |
| 诽谤,中伤 | fame -> defame sb/malign sb/smear sb/detract sb => N) 诽谤 smear, malign= defamation[,defə'meɪʃ(ə)n] = detraction to damage sb's reputation, fame, character, or good name normally by spreading malicious/spiteful/venomed scandals or rumors. 用诽谤的手段损害…的名誉、人格或好名声 [defamation of sb's character 诽谤人格] //malice/spitevenum; malicious/spiteful/venomed |
| eg I will indict/accuse this correspondent for defamation. eg I will accuse this news press of defamation. eg He also challenged Roberts' attorneys to make their accusation/indictment in public, rather than through a "privileged legal document in a talkshow" "They will not state on your show, 'Alan Dershowitz had sex with this woman,' " Dershowitz said. "Because if they do that, they're in court the very next day being inditeced for defamation for $100 million." |
| (spoken, oral) 诽谤 | slander /ˈslɑːndə/  • 1.N Slander is an untrue **SPOKEN** statement about someone which is intended to damage their reputation. Compare . (spoken, oral) 言语口头的诽谤  e.g. Dr. Bach is now suing the company for slander / oral defamation. 控告该公司 犯(言语口头的)诽谤罪。 • 2.V To **slander sb.** means to **SAY** untrue things about them in order to damage their reputation; slander sb = defame sb 诋毁; 诽谤  e.g. He accused me of slandering him and trying to undermine his position. 他指控我 诽谤他 并想削弱他的地位。 |
| (书面写的） 诽谤 | libel /ˈlaɪbəl/ (libeling,libeled,libels)  N) Libel is a written statement which wrongly accuses someone of something, and which is therefore against the law. Compare . (书面写的） 诽谤   e.g. Warren sued him for libel over the remarks on newspaper. 因为他在 报纸上comment 诽谤 而起诉了他。 e.g. Some celebrities sued gossip columnists for libel in tabloids小报.  • 2.V-T To **libel someone** means to write or print something in a book, newspaper, or magazine which wrongly damages that person's reputation and is therefore against the law. (书面写的）诽谤  e.g. The newspaper which libelled him had already offered compensation. 那家 诽谤 他的报纸已经提出赔偿。 • adj **libel, libellous /ˈlaɪbələs/** (书报、杂志的言论)诽谤性的  If a statement in a book, newspaper, or magazine is libellous/ˈlaɪbələs/, it wrongly accuses someone of something, and is therefore against the law.  e.g. ...stories that are inaccurate or outright libellous/ˈlaɪbələs/. ...不准确或完全诽谤性的故事 |
| 诬蔑，中伤，诽谤 | vilify ['vɪlɪfaɪ], vilification /͵vɪləfəˋkeʃən/ [ vilify sb/sth for (doing) sth: to say (slander sb) or write (libel sb.) bad, malicious things about someone or something ] v) vilify sb for sth = libel sb (书面)诽谤 V.S. slander sb (口头诽谤); defame sb/malign/smear sb/detract sb N) vilification = defamation  e.g Johnson was vilified/defamed in the press for refusing to resign. 约翰逊因拒绝辞职而在报刊上遭到诋毁。 |
| (在网络论坛)故意发布煽动性文章来诽谤/黑sb., (网络)喷子 | troll (在网络论坛)故意发布煽动性文章来诽谤/黑sb., (网络)喷子; V) [ a troll on internet ] N) You're such a troll 喷子 on internet. => troll somebody: to post deliberately inflammatory articles on an internet discussion board/internet forum, e.g. tweeter, FB, such as bad or sarcastic words in order to defame s/libel sb诽谤, making sb go ballistic (suddenly become very angry 生气，大发雷霆)  1. If you troll somewhere or stroll somewhere, you go there in a casual, slow, relaxed, and unhurried way. 溜达闲逛 e.g. I trolled/strolled along to see Michael Frayn's play, "Noises Off." 我溜达闲逛走着去看迈克尔·弗莱恩的戏剧。 2. If you troll through papers, files, photos, you look through them in a fairly casual way. 随便浏览(报纸,文件，照片) e.g. Trolling through the files revealed a photograph of me drinking coffee in Starbucks in Seoul. 我随便浏览这些文件时发现了一张我喝咖啡的照片。 |

* connotation /‚kɒnə'teɪʃ ə n/ an extensive idea that a word makes you think of that is more than its basic meaning **[ a negative connotation (隐含的)负面的含义; a positive connotation (隐含的)正面的含义 ] [ 让人联想到xxx has connotations of sth]**   
  e.g. The word ‘professional’ **has connotations of** skill and excellence. “专业”一词 **让人联想到** 技能出色   
  e.g. Look at the expressions. Do they have **positive or negative connotations/‚kɒnə'teɪʃ ə n/隐含意义；联想的含义** in the text?

e.g. Since the new thriller "Black Swan,"(惊悚电影 “黑天鹅”) about murder **hit the big screen** last week, it intrigues among professional ballerinas专业芭蕾舞演员. This **thriller惊悚电影** is **getting lost of buzz** -- and not all of it good.  //得到了越来越多的讨论之声(是一个 **隐含的正面的含义**, positive connotations)

* **睡梦之乡lan[d o]f nod:** 
  + Literal meaning: a region to the east of Eden to which Cain went after he had killed Abel (Genesis 4:14) 挪得之地; 伊甸园之东，该隐杀了亚伯之后去的地方
  + Figurative meaning: idiom meaning 'a state of sleep' **睡梦之乡**
* **prodigy** = talent; genius /'prɒdɪdʒi,ˋprɑdədʒɪ／pl: prodigies:  年轻的天才, 神童; a prodigy is a young person who **is endowed with(天生赋予)** a great natural ability in a subject or skill, young person who has outstanding, extraordinary qualities or abilities **[ 音乐神童 a musical prodigy; 数学天才神童a math prodigy; child/infant prodigy 神童 ]**

e.g. Mozart was **a musical prodigy**/'prɒdɪdʒi/. 莫扎特是 **音乐神童**。  
e.g. He was **a mathematical prodigy**/'prɒdɪdʒi.  他是一位 **数学天才**

e.g. **You mentioned ‘the muse of creativity’ just now. Do you see creativity as some kind of divine [dɪ'vaɪn] 非凡的/天赐的inspiration(激发灵感), some ‘other-worldly’ experience?**

A:  Consider those very young **prodigies/genius**/'prɒdɪdʒi/—you know the sort of kids I mean—the three-year-old toddler who picks up a violin but who can immediately play with a level of brilliance that would normally take many, many years of dedicated practice and hard work to achieve. **Are they divinely inspired**? Or does the source of their creativity lie elsewhere?

For those who want to stay focused on this lifetime, creativity may **spring from** some place more **mundane**, like **the land of nod('a state of sleep' 睡梦之乡).** McCartney’s often talked about dreaming of an idea for a Beatles song, for example. Then there was Einstein, witnessing what led to his **theory of relativity** 相对论whilst in deep REM sleep. So this state of consciousness may be the source, rather than **divine [dɪ'vaɪn] inspiration(天赐的这种激发创新灵感),**, heavenly **muse/ponder/rumination沉思,** or **prior-life memory(前世的记忆).**

* [ lots of buzz ]: **[ get lost of buzz : 得到了许多讨论之声 (this phrase delivers “positive connotations” (隐含的)正面的含义)]**  
  e.g. Since the new **thriller** "Black Swan,"(惊悚电影 “黑天鹅”) about murder **hit the big screen** last week, it intrigues among professional ballerinas专业芭蕾舞演员. This **thriller惊悚电影** is **getting lost of buzz** -- and not all of it good.  //得到了越来越多的讨论之声(“get lots of buzz”是一个 **隐含的正面的含义**, **positive connotations**)  
  e.g.Here one can find artist showcases, community profiles, detailed information on all local galleries and museums, blogs, **podcasts**, reviews, recommendations and **lots of artful buzz**. 许多艺术性的讨论中。
* **[ə'klaɪmətaɪz] acclimatize sb. to = adapt to/accustom to vt. 使适应新环境，使服水土 [**acclimatize yourself (to sth)**]; acclimatization n /ə͵klaɪmətə-ˋzeʃən ; əˌklaɪmətaɪˈzeɪʃ ə n /**

to become used to a new place, situation, or type of weather, or to make someone become used to it  
e.g. Runners had to **acclimatize/adapt to t**he humid tropical conditions. 必须 适应 潮湿的热带环境  
e.g. I found it **hard-pressed (very hard)** to **acclimatize/adapt myself to** working at weekends. 很难适应周末上班。

**Q: There seems to be a lot of buzz in new-age circles about ways to bring about or alter consciousness or brainwaves without the aid of drugs or alcohol. Can you tell us about that?**

A: Sure. Though the Western world has more recently become fascinated by **meditation(rumination冥想),** it’s long been a part of Eastern traditions. But Western science has researched **brainwave patterns** associated with different states of consciousness, **and found four main patterns—alpha, beta, theta and delta waves.** The ‘a-ha’ moment of sudden inspiration or creativity appears on EEG machines as an alternation of alpha and beta waves. **Meditation** may help **acclimatize[ə'klaɪmətaɪz] /adapt/accustom our brain to** operate within and across these bands; REM dream sleep may allow us to access similar states.

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| n. (马)缰绳；驾驭统治；支配 vt. 控制驾驭； vi. 勒住马 | rein /reɪn/: literal meaning: (马)缰绳 ; figurative meaning: 约束/控制（自由） 1. N) Reins are the thin leather straps attached around a horse's neck which are used to control the horse. (马)缰绳 [ hold the reins 拉紧(马)缰绳 ] e.g He held the reins while the stallion horse tugged使劲挣扎 and snorted打着响鼻.  2. 放任〔情感〕，对〔思想〕不加约束give (full/free) rein to sth: to allow an emotion or feeling to be expressed freely e.g. He gave free rein to his imagination. 他任想象信马由缰  2. N-PLURAL Journalists sometimes use the expression the reins or the reins of power to refer to the control of a country or organization. 执政; 掌权 take reins of ( a nation/country/company/org) = take the helm of (the company, organization, country, or government)  eg He took up the reins/helm of government. e.g He was determined to see the party keep a hold on the reins of power. 他决心要确保该党继续执掌政权。  3. 〔工作上〕给予某人绝对自由give sb (a) free rein: to give someone complete freedom to do a job in whatever way they choose; If you give free rein to someone, you give them a lot of freedom to do what they want. 给 (某人) 充分的自由  e.g. The government continued to believe it should give free rein to the private sector in transportation. 政府继续认为应该给私营运输部门充分的自由。 4. If you keep a tight rein on sb. or keep sb. on a right rein, you control them firmly. （拉紧(马)缰绳）严格控制某人 e.g Her parents kept her on a tight rein with their narrow and inflexible views. 她的父母目光短浅而又固执地严格控制着她  keep a tight rein on sb/sth V.S. 加强对XXX的控制，掌控 tighten sb’s grip on sth= beef up the control of sth  to control something strictly  对某人/某事物严加控制  •The finance director keeps a tight rein on spending. 财务主管严格控制开支。  5.  take/hand over the reins  to take or give someone control over an organization or country  接过/交出权力  •Owens will officially take over the reins in a few weeks. 几个星期以后欧文斯将正式接手掌权 |
| 使转世; 使化身' 轮回转世 | reincarnate /ˌriːɪnˈkɑːneɪt/; n) reincarnation  [,riːɪnkɑː'neɪʃ(ə)n]  If people believe that they will be reincarnated when they die, they believe that their spirit will be born again and will live in the body of another person or animal. 使转世; 使化身  e.g. ...their belief that human souls were reincarnated in the bodies of turtles. ...他们认为人的灵魂转世投胎到海龟身体里的信仰  e.g. If all happened for highest good, you would not be reincarnated. 如果一切都在最高的善中发生的话，你就不会轮回转世 |
| reincarnation /ˌriːɪnkɑːˈneɪʃən/  1. N If you believe in reincarnation, you believe that you will be reincarnated after you die. 转世再生 e.g Many African tribes believe in reincarnation. 很多非洲部落相信转世再生。 2. N A reincarnation is a person or animal whose body is believed to contain the spirit of a dead person. (灵魂转世的) 化身 e.g Another little girl, believed to be the reincarnation of her grandmother, was obsessed with sewing. 另外一个据说是她祖母转世化身的小女孩 痴迷于 缝纫 // sew: 缝纫 V.S. stitch 缝纫的一针 I got 7 stitches on my injury.  e.g.  **Q: You mentioned ‘the muse of creativity’ just now. Do you see creativity as some kind of divine [dɪ'vaɪn] 非凡的/天赐的inspiration(激发灵感), some ‘other-worldly’ experience?**  A: Well, it sometimes seems to come unbidden, unsought and out of our control, **as if** a gift bestowed by some force external to ourselves such as a **deity**, or one of the nine daughters of Zeus in Greek **mythology**, each one responsible for an artistic or scientific field. Consider those very young **prodigies**—you know the sort of kids I mean—the three-year-old toddler who picks up a violin but who can immediately play with a level of brilliance that would normally take many, many years of dedicated practice and hard work to achieve. **Are they divinely inspired**? Or does the source of their creativity lie elsewhere?  **Q: Such as?**  A: Well, in **reincarnation**, for example. Maybe these kids have been musicians before in other lives, and have brought those memories into this body, this lifetime. |
| 使恢复；使复原 | reinstate [reinstate sb, make sb reinstated　使某人官复原职,恢复原职,恢复原来的级别］: 1 restore to the previous state or rank 2. bring back into original existence, use, function, or position eg I can exert运用 my power and authority to make you reinstated. Eg "Reinstated her", this is an order. "恢复她的原职" |

* 〔关于谋杀或犯罪的〕惊险小说，惊险电影 a thriller /'θrɪlə,ˋθrɪlɚ/ : a thriller is a horrified book or **creepy 毛骨悚然的 film** that tells an exciting story about murder or crime  
  e.g. Since the new thriller "Black Swan,"(惊悚电影 “黑天鹅”) about murder **hit the big screen** last week, it intrigues among professional ballerinas专业芭蕾舞演员. This **thriller惊悚电影** is **getting lost of buzz** -- and not all of it good.  //得到了越来越多的讨论之声(“get lots of buzz”是一个 **隐含的正面的含义**, **positive connotations**))

* 深思／深思熟虑

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| meditate, meditation / ponder / ruminate/ deliberate | 1.V-I 仔细考虑或思索/深思xxx : If you meditate on sth, you ruminate on it, ponder, or think about it very carefully and deeply for a long time. e.g. She meditated/ruminate on the uncertainties of her future. 她深思了未来的种种不确定 V.S. dwel[l o]n sth: to think, speak, or write at length 细想xxx; 详述xxx |
| (尤指宗教上的)打坐沉思, 冥想 To engage in contemplation, especially of a spiritual or devotional nature. |
| When you feel depressed or dismal, think about the following ways to discharge/vent your feeling: many people find it helpful to engage in aggressive exercises, such as kickboxing or martial arts. Others meditate打坐冥想 and chant或吟颂 to return themself to a tranquil state of being. Perform whatever activity is best-suited to you in order to liberate/release you from the pent-up sentiments/emotion. Tip: too much heavy aggressive exercise may be detrimental/harmful/injurious to your health/soundness. |
| ponder | pon‧der /'pɒndə,ˋpɑndɚ/ [ ponder on/about/over sth ] to spend time thinking carefully and seriously about a problem, a difficult question, or something that has happened 仔细考虑，深思 e.g. He continued to ponder the problem as he walked home. 他一边往家走一边继续思考那个问题。 e.g. The university board is still **pondering on/about/over** the matter. 大学董事会仍在考虑那个问题。 e.g. Jay stood still for a moment, pondering whether to go or not. 伊静静地站了一会儿，琢磨着要不要去。 |
| ruminate; rumination | To turn a matter over and over again in the mind. The act of pondering or meditating, deliberating, contemplating something deeply, carefully, at length.沉思默想 [rumination, ponder, meditation, contemplation: 沉思] eg I carefully **ruminate the matter** about whether I should quit;however, hesitant to make a decision. |
| **[slang]在心里反复琢磨一件事** ruminate sth= **chew the cud [slang]在心里反复琢磨一件事**.; I'm carefully ruminating this tricky matter. **[cud: 咀嚼物,反刍的事情]**  eg I'm **chewing the cud** about whether I should have the advanced studies overseas. |
| 沉思 | • muse [mjuːz] the sculpture "muse" 沉思者 1. [T] to say something in a way that shows you are thinking about it carefully 沉思着说 e.g. 'Somewhere,’ he **mused,** ‘I’ve heard your name before.’ ”他沉思着说，“听说过你的名字。” 2. [I] to think about something for a long time 沉思，冥想，默想 PONDER, ruminate, rumination; meditation [+ on/over/about/upon] •He mused on how different his life would have been, had he not met Louisa. 他默默地想，如果没有遇到路易莎，他的人生会有多么不同。 musing n [C,U]; musingly adv •her gloomy musings 她忧郁的沉思  e.g. Q: Dr. Landie, welcome! As a leading expert on creativity, could you define this for our **readers?**  A: Hmm. I’d have to say it depends. For some people, it’s the ability to make or produce something new by bring **exceptionally novel**新奇的；异常的 ideas, so artists and musicians are often held up as **archetypal images of creativity**. But you only have to look at Einstein, Edison, Curie and other men and women of science. Wasn’t it the **muse(ponder) of creativity** that **sparked their inventions or creative ideas**, even if these **manifested** in fields renowned (and sometimes notoriously **vilified**) for logic and left-brain thinking? |

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| inspire, inpiration | * inspire, inspiration  [ˌɪnspəˈreʃən], inspirational [ɪnspɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] (adj. 鼓舞人心的；带有灵感的/创新想法的，给予灵感的／创新想法的) * 鼓舞人心的, 励志的   [inspire creativity (激发,使产生灵感) ; inspire you(**激发sb,使sb产生灵感**). [励志的歌曲　an inspirational song;　励志的演讲 an inspirational speech]  e.g. You see, dreams can **inspire creativity (激发,使产生灵感),** which leads to greatness. Anyone can learn to use them for inspiration(n产生灵感). Jot down (迅速的草草的记下)the dreams you remember as soon as you wake up.  You might find something that sparks a creative idea (碰撞出一个有创意的火花)。Or save the writings for later, which means you **can put it to the back burner** and **have a breather** (short break), and then come back to them and see how they inspire you(**激发sb,使sb产生灵感**). In time, you’ll lean how to find interesting answers in your dreams, and you’ll be on your way to a more creative/innovative way of expression yourself. |
| aspire, aspiration for | An object of such desire; an ambition 渴望达到的目标；雄心 eg I have strong aspiration/ambition for promoting myself as a  senior manager. |
| **aspire to sth; aspire to do sth**= have great ambition and passion for a goal, strongly desire 渴望追求，有志于：有雄心大志; A strong desire for high achievement or performance 建立丰功伟绩的强烈愿望 |
| aspire to/after great knowledge. 追求渊博的知识; aspire to/after truth 追求真理; aspire to/after fame 追求名誉或地位;  aspire to become an author/scientist 热望成为作家; aspire to/after wealth 渴望发财; aspire to health |

* **the prior-life memory**

e.g. A:  Consider those very young **prodigies/genius**—you know the sort of kids I mean—the three-year-old toddler who picks up a violin but who can immediately play with a level of brilliance that would normally take many, many years of dedicated practice and hard work to achieve. **Are they divinely inspired**? Or does the source of their creativity lie elsewhere?

For those who want to stay focused on this lifetime, creativity may **spring from** some place more **mundane**, like **the land of nod**. McCartney’s often talked about dreaming of an idea for a Beatles song, for example. Then there was Einstein, witnessing what led to his **theory of relativity** 相对论whilst in deep REM sleep. So this state of consciousness may be the source, rather than **divine [dɪ'vaɪn] inspiration(天赐的这种激发创新灵感),**, heavenly muse/**ponder**, or **prior-life memory(前世的记忆).**

* **迅速的草草的记下**Jot down sth

e.g. You see, dreams can **inspire creativity (激发,使产生灵感),** which leads to greatness. Anyone can learn to use them for inspiration(n产生灵感). **Jot down (迅速的草草的记下) the** dreams you remember as soon as you wake up. You might find something that sparks a creative idea (碰撞出一个有创意的火花)。Or save the writings for later, which means you **can put it to the back burner** and **have a breather** (short break), and then come back to them and see how they inspire you(**激发sb,使sb产生灵感**). In time, you’ll lean how to find interesting answers in your dreams, and you’ll be on your way to a more creative/innovative way of expression yourself.

* **sparks a creative idea 碰撞出一个有创意的火花**

e.g. You might find something that sparks a creative idea (碰撞出一个有创意的火花)。Or save the writings for later, which means you **can put it to the back burner** and **have a breather** (short break), and then come back to them and see how they inspire you(**激发sb,使sb产生灵感**). In time, you’ll lean how to find interesting answers in your dreams, and you’ll be on your way to a more creative/innovative way of expression yourself.

* **化学元素周期表　periodic table**

e.g. The periodic table forms the basis of modern chemistry.

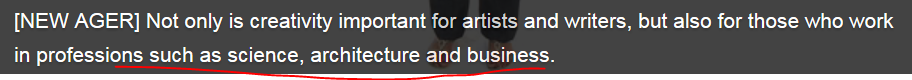
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| --- | --- |
| 雪橇 | • sled [sled] n. a vehicle mounted on runners and pulled by horses or dogs; for transportation over snow n. 雪橇 [ ride on a sled/sledge/sleigh ] vi. If you sled or go sledding, you ride on a sled. 乘雪橇 乘雪橇；用雪橇运  V) **sled on a mountainside：在山上滑雪** • sleigh [slei] N/V = sled / sledge  • sledge: n. 雪橇；大锤 e.g. Emiratis frolicked in the snow 嬉戏 over the weekend, as temperatures plummeted/slumped/stumbled across the United Arab Emirates. The UAE's weather service, the National Center of Meteorology/ˌmiːtɪəˈrɒlədʒɪ/ and Seismology /saɪzˈmɒlədʒɪ/ (NCMS), reported that the usually warm and **arid['ærɪd]干燥的 region** experienced temperatures as low as -5 degrees Celsius (23 Fahrenheit ['færən'haɪt]) on Friday evening.  e.g. Albert Einstein **worked out** his **principle of relativity** after dreaming about **sledding on a mountainside在山上滑雪.** |
| 平底雪橇 | toboggan /təˈbɒɡən/ A toboggan is a light wooden board or plank with a curved front, used for travelling down hills on snow or ice. 平底雪橇  e.g. Emiratis frolicked in the snow 嬉戏 over the weekend, as temperatures plummeted/slumped/stumbled across the United Arab Emirates. The National Center of Meteorology/ˌmiːtɪəˈrɒlədʒɪ/ and Seismology /saɪzˈmɒlədʒɪ/ (NCMS), reported that the usually warm and **arid['ærɪd]干燥的 region** experiencedtemperatures as low as -5 degrees Celsius (23 Fahrenheit ['færən'haɪt]) on Friday. Many gathered on the mountain and spent the day frolicking in the snow, e.g. building snowmen, having snowball fights and holding tobogganing races [tə'bɔɡəniŋ]. |

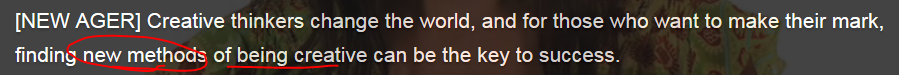
|  |  |
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| 替代 | [lju:] 美 [lu] lieu, in lieu of sth =instead of sth, in place of; in lieu = instead; ( substitution 代替, (比赛中的一个）替换，替补队员a substitute； surrogate mother代理孕母； surrogacy 替身代孕；代孕行为 ) lieu: If you do, get, or give one thing in lieu of another, you do, get, or give it instead of the other thing, because the two things are considered to have the same value or importance. 替代; e.g. He left what little furniture he owned to his landlord in lieu of rent. 他把他仅有的几件家具给了房东以抵房租。 2. If you do, get, or give something in lieu, you do, get, or give it instead of something else, because the two things are considered to have the same value or importance. 替代 e.g. ...an increased salary or time off in lieu/instead. …或者涨工资或者休假 |
| 替补队员 | In a sports game, a substitute is somebody who is sitting on the bench and can take the place of the player who is active in the game; e.g. He's still a substitute 替补队员 in him team. e.g. Substitution: Player No. 4 for No. 3. e.g. 换人: 3号下, 4号上; e.g. A minimum of 5 players must be present in the competition. There is no limit on substitution in the match, but the player cannot play again after substitute out. 而每场比赛可无限换人，但被换离场后不可再进场比赛。 e.g. A substitution is an interruption of the game requested by the substitute替补队员 to become a player. 替补队员请求中断比赛成为队员是一次替换 |
| 替代者; 替代物; **代理孕母** | 1. 替代者; 替代物 a surrogate = a substitution 2. someone who takes the place of another person e.g. You use surrogate to describe a person or thing that is given a particular role because the person or thing that should have the role is not available. 替代的 surrogate mother代理孕母； surrogacy 替身代孕；代孕行为  e.g. IBM is also **beefing up (enhance, increase) a** number of other benefits for parents. It is increasing financial assistance for parents adopting children to up to $20,000 bucks to cover those costs, and it is making that benefit available to parents who use a **surrogate** (代理孕母)to have a child. |

## done mp3 Video) Creativity inspired by dreams

**[ leading sentence ]**

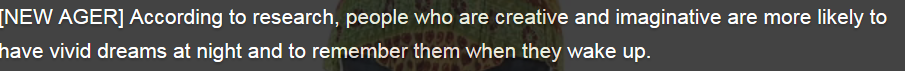


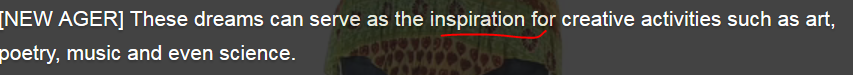


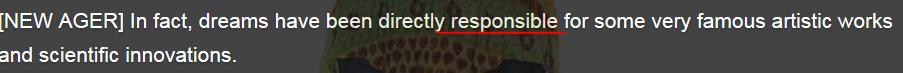


New methods of being creative:



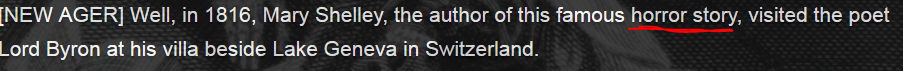


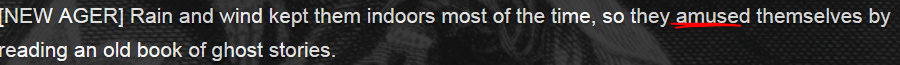




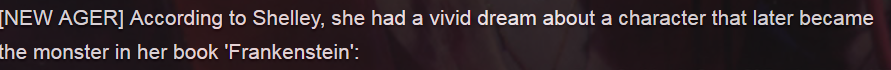
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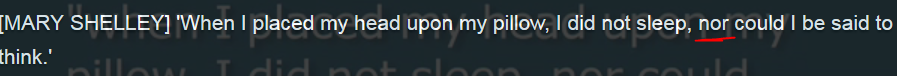


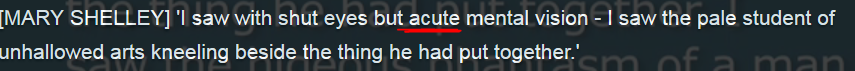




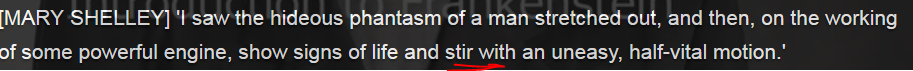






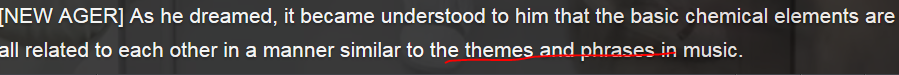


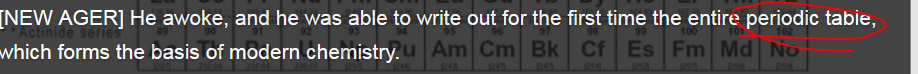
feeling 感觉 an acute feeling is very strong 强烈的，剧烈的 敏锐的

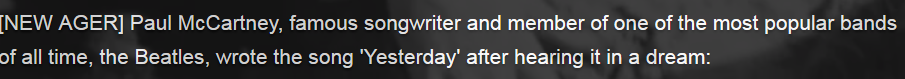


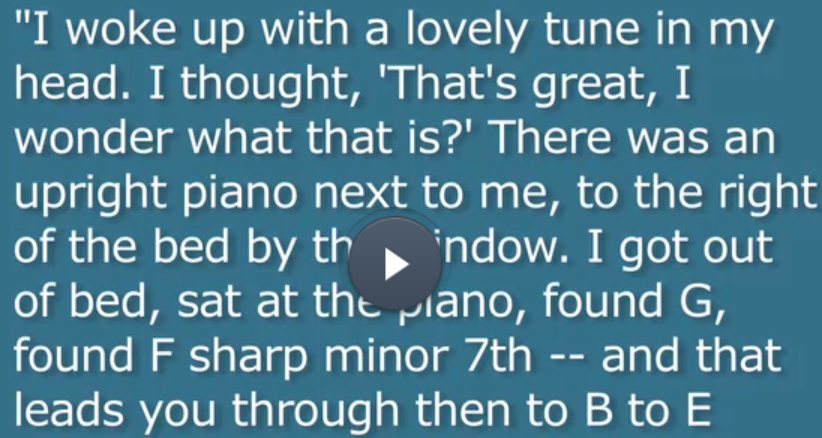


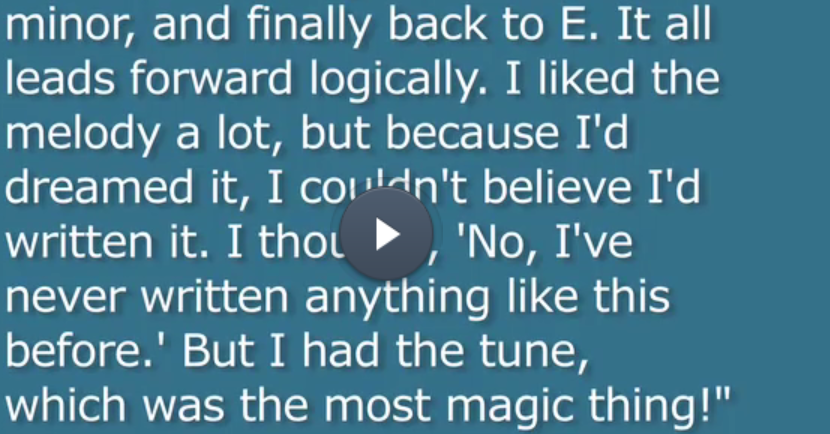






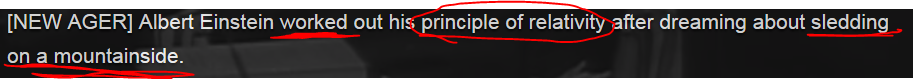




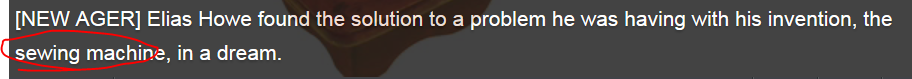


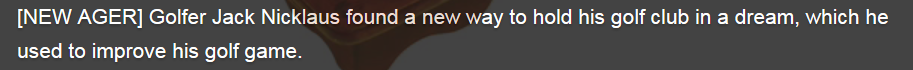


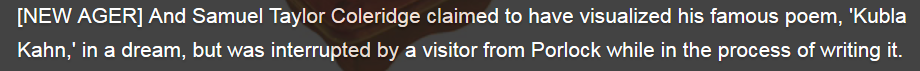




Sled on a mountainside：滑雪

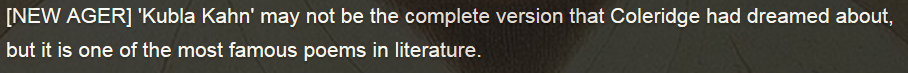












**[ Conclusion sentence ]**

You see, dreams can **inspire creativity (激发,使产生灵感),** which leads to greatness. Anyone can learn to use them for inspiration(n产生灵感). **Jot down (迅速的草草的记下) the** dreams you remember as soon as you wake up. You might find something that sparks a creative idea (碰撞出一个有创意的火花)。Or save the writings for later, which means you **can put it to the back burner** and **have a breather** (short break), and then come back to them and see how they inspire you(**激发sb,使sb产生灵感**). In time, you’ll lean how to find interesting answers in your dreams, and you’ll be on your way to a more creative/innovative way of expression yourself.

## Reading) Creativity

CREATIVITY: MUSE OR MADNESS?

**Q: Dr. Landie, welcome! As a leading expert on creativity, could you define this for our readers?**

A: Hmm. I’d have to say it depends. For some people, it’s the ability to make or produce something new by bring **exceptionally novel**新奇的；异常的 ideas, so artists and musicians are often held up as **archetypal images of creativity**. But you only have to look at Einstein, Edison, Curie and other men and women of science. Wasn’t it the **muse(ponder) of creativity** that **sparked their inventions or creative ideas**, even if these **manifested** in fields renowned (and sometimes notoriously **vilified**) for logic and left-brain thinking?

**Q: You mentioned ‘the muse of creativity’ just now. Do you see creativity as some kind of divine [dɪ'vaɪn] inspiration(天赐的这种激发创新灵感), some ‘other-worldly’ experience?**

A: Well, it sometimes seems to come unbidden, unsought and out of our control, **as if** a gift bestowed by some force external to ourselves such as a **deity**, or one of the nine daughters of Zeus in Greek **mythology**, each one responsible for an artistic or scientific field. Consider those very young **prodigies/genius神童天才**—you know the sort of kids I mean—the three-year-old toddler who picks up a violin but who can immediately play with a level of brilliance that would normally take many, many years of dedicated practice and hard work to achieve. **Are they divinely inspired**? Or does the source of their creativity lie elsewhere?

**Q: Such as?**

A: Well, in **reincarnation**, for example. Maybe these kids have been musicians before in other lives, and have brought those memories into this body, this lifetime.

**Q: I can see a lot of people not accepting that kind of idea, though.**

A: Well, yes. For those who want to stay focused on this lifetime, creativity may **spring from** some place more **mundane**, like **the land of nod**. McCartney’s often talked about dreaming of an idea for a Beatles song, for example. Then there was Einstein, witnessing what led to his **theory of relativity** 相对论whilst in deep REM sleep. So this state of consciousness may be the source, rather than **divine [dɪ'vaɪn] inspiration(天赐的这种激发创新灵感),**, heavenly muse/**ponder**, or **prior-life memory(前世的记忆).**   
  
**Q: There seems to be a lot of buzz in new-age circles about ways to bring about or alter consciousness or brainwaves without the aid of drugs or alcohol. Can you tell us about that?**

A: Sure. Though the Western world has more recently become fascinated by **meditation(rumination冥想),** it’s long been a part of Eastern traditions. But Western science has researched **brainwave patterns** associated with different states of consciousness, **and found four main patterns—alpha, beta, theta and delta waves.** The ‘a-ha’ moment of sudden inspiration or creativity appears on EEG machines as an alternation of alpha and beta waves. **Meditation** may help **acclimatize/adapt/accustom our brain to** operate within and across these bands; REM dream sleep may allow us to access similar states.

**Q: What if you don’t believe in muses or meditation as sources of creativity, what’s left?**

A: Well, an obvious notion is that it’s a facet of personality, a trait, the old nature-or-nurture debate. You’re either born with it, or you’re not. There are links here to research between the creative mind and suffering, illness, **bipolarism** or depression. We hear echoes of the ‘one must suffer for one’s art’ mantra in this, I’d say. Think Van Gogh, cutting off his ear. The line between madness and genius is one which has been a motif in many a study, play or movie over the years, and there’s a reason for that. Some postulate the only difference between the two is that the genius can ‘return’ from that place from where they find their ideas. The madman cannot. Funnily enough, humor is also seen as another way to access that same place, especially in ‘off-beat’ ways of looking at life.  And we mustn’t forget people like Edward de Bono who’ve long believed we can stimulate creative thought by a range of learnable tools and techniques. His concept of **lateral thinking** in the seventies is probably what people now irritatingly describe as ‘thinking outside the box’!

## New methods of being creative: Dreams

Look at the expressions. Do they have **positive or negative connotations/‚kɒnə'teɪʃ ə n/隐含意义；联想的含义** in the text?

// connotation /‚kɒnə'teɪʃ ə n/ an extensive idea that a word makes you think of that is more than its basic meaning **[ a negative connotation (隐含的)负面的含义; a positive connotation (隐含的)正面的含义 ][ 让人联想到xxx have connotations of sth]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Positive connotations (隐含的)正面的含义 | Negative connotations (隐含的)负面的含义 |
| lots of buzz 得到了越来越多的讨论之声(deliver **隐含的正面的含义**, **positive connotations**) | 诬蔑，中伤，诽谤vilify  ['vɪlɪfaɪ], vilification n /͵vɪləfəˋkeʃən/   * v) vilify sb for sth = defame sb/malign/smear sb; libel V.S. * N) vilification = defamation |
| a-ha moment | Irritating = annoying 很烦人的；很糟心的 |
| Prodigy= genius /'prɒdɪdʒi,ˋprɑdədʒɪ/ is a young person who **is endowed with(天生赋予)** a great natural ability in a subject or skill, young person who has outstanding, extraordinary qualities or abilities **[ 音乐神童 a musical prodigy; 数学天才神童a math prodigy; child/infant prodigy 神童 ]** | mundane [mʌn'deɪn]   1. ordinary and not interesting or exciting, mundane = boring and tedious平淡/乏味/无趣的 **[ mundane chores 平淡/乏味/无趣的日常琐事; household chores家庭琐事]** 2. literary concered with ordinary daily life rather than religious matters 世俗的；尘世间的，人世间的 e.g. I’m just a mundane person. 一个俗人 |

## 2nd row) Making comparisons “Venn [vɛn] Diagram”?

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

* Resemblance [rɪ'zembləns]

if there is a resemblance between two people or things, they are similar, especially in the way they look〔尤指样子〕相似，类似

**[ bear a (close/striking/uncanny ) resemblance to sb/sth 与某人/某事物（非常/惊人地/不可思议地等）相似; 酷似**

**bear no resemblance to sth=no similarities between A and B; A is pole[s a]part from B完全没有相似处**

**bear little resemblance to sb/sth 和xxx几乎毫无相似之处]**

e.g. The resemblance between Susan and her sister was remarkable. 苏珊和她的姐姐十分相像。

e.g. Tina **bears a striking resemblance to** her mother. 蒂娜 **酷似** 她的母亲。  
e.g. What happens in the film **bears little resemblance to** what actually happened. 电影里的情节和真实故事 **几乎毫无相似之处**。

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| la**tt**er 'lætə] | adj. 后者的；近来的；后面的；较后的 |
| lateral  /'lætərəl/ | 1. relating to the sides of something, or movement to the side 侧面的；横(向)的   E.g. The wall is weak and requires **lateral support**. 墙体不坚固，需要从 **侧面加以支撑**。  extensive wording   * [ uni**lateral**单侧的，单方/单边; bi**lateral**: 双侧的，双方的，双边； tripartite [traɪ'pɑːtaɪt] 三方之间的 ]  1. relating to positions, jobs, relationships etc that are **at the same level or rank** 〔职位、工作、关系等〕平级的，同级的   e.g. Employees can expect **lateral moves** to different departments, to gain experience. 雇员可以要求 **平级调动** 到不同部门，以增加经验。  [ lateral thinking] : 横向思考(法) a way of thinking in which you use your **imagination** to see **relationships** between things that are not normally thought of together. Lateral thinking helps you generate **alternative solutions**. Compared with **lateral thinking**, **Questorming**, another awesome creating thinking technique, is to come up with better questions. **Storyboarding** is a way to stimulate creativity.  Two specific **lateral-thinking tools** that he suggests are **random entry** and **provocation-generating ideas**.   * the **random entry,** we choose an object at random, or a noun from a dictionary, and associate that with the area under consideration. * the **provocation-generating ideas**, involves using techniques such as wishful thinking or exaggeration to create a list of ideas and selecting the most **outlandish (odd but funny)** ones to move forward with problem solving. //latter V.S. lateral (unilateral, bilateral, tripartite; lateral move = the same level/rank) |

* **“**[**mind**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=mind)[**map**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=map)**思维导图”**  
  e.g **Storyboarding** is an idea that originated in the movie industry and was used as far back as the 1920s by the late **Walt Disney**. He had his animation artists stick up the drawings for the many scenes that make up this kind of project so that everyone could **see how they linked together,** what might be better moved to a different place in the movie or what should be discarded altogether. Storyboarding is very much like the **“**[**mind**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=mind)[**map**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=map)**思维导图”.** Now people in all sorts of fields use the notion to help see interconnection of ideas so they can **'piggyback' on existing ones(利用已有的技术，知识等), 站在巨人的肩膀上 )** or **springboard into new ones(利用跳板跃进).**
* **FWIW**: for what it is worth; an abbreviation used in emails, to say that you are not sure if what you are writing is very useful 不论有没有用〔电子邮件中的缩写，表示不确定正在写的东西是否很有用〕
* outlandish [aʊt'lændɪʃ]  strange but funny 古怪的，奇异的 **[ outlandish clothes 奇装异服; outlandish theories 古怪理论; outlandish accident 古怪的事故 ]**

e.g. Her story seemed so outlandish. 她的故事太不寻常了。

e.g. He believes the coincidence of two **outlandish accidents**古怪的事故 is a warning.

他相信这两起 古怪的事故 的巧合是一个警告。

e.g. it was the province of philosophy to propose ambitious and **outlandish theories** 古怪理论 in advance of any concrete evidence for them.

e.g. [ lateral thinking] : 横向思考(法) a way of thinking in which you use your **imagination** to see **relationships** between things that are not normally thought of together. Lateral thinking helps you generate **alternative solutions**. Compared with **lateral thinking**, **Questorming**, another awesome creating thinking technique, is to come up with better questions. **Storyboarding** is a way to stimulate creativity.

Two specific **lateral-thinking tools** that he suggests are **random entry** and **provocation-generating ideas**.

* the **random entry,** we choose an object at random, or a noun from a dictionary, and associate that with the area under consideration.
* the **provocation-generating ideas**, involves using techniques such as wishful thinking or exaggeration to create a list of ideas and selecting the most **outlandish (odd but funny)** ones to move forward with problem solving. //latter V.S. lateral (unilateral, bilateral, tripartite; lateral move = the same level/rank)
* synthesis  /ˋsɪnθəsɪs/ something that has been made by **combining different things**, or the process of combining things (把不同的东西综合起来的) 综合物/体；综合
* **eureka  [,jʊ(ə)'riːkə] = [ a-ha moment ] = a-ha, finally I get it.**

Eureka is the moment of **euphoria** and **eureka** is much the same as an **'a-ha, finally, I've got it!**' moment. = used to show how happy you are that you have discovered the answer to a problem, found something etc 我发现了〔因找到问题的解决方法或发现某物等而发出的欢呼〕

* piggyback /ˈpɪɡɪˌbæk/

1. N If you **[ give someone a piggyback ],** you carry them high on your back, supporting them under their knees. 将xxx背在/驮在背上 e.g They **give each other piggybac**k rides.  


2. ADV Piggyback is also an adverb. 驮 e.g My father carried me up the hill, piggyback. 爸爸把我驮在背上,上了山。

3. V-I If you **piggyback on existing things** that someone else has thought of or done, you use it to your advantage. 借用,利用（已有的技术，知识等）, 站在巨人的肩膀上   
e.g. I was just **piggybacking on** Stokes's idea. 我只是借用史都克的想法而已。  
e.g. They are **piggybacking onto** developed technology. 他们利用已发展的科技  
e.g **Storyboarding** is an idea that originated in the movie industry and was used as far back as the 1920s by the late **Walt Disney**. He had his animation artists stick up the drawings for the many scenes that make up this kind of project so that everyone could **see how they linked together,** what might be better moved to a different place in the movie or what should be discarded altogether. Storyboarding is very much like the **“**[**mind**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=mind)[**map**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=map)**思维导图”.** Now people in all sorts of fields use the notion to help see interconnection of ideas so they can **'piggyback' on existing ones(利用已有的技术，知识等), 站在巨人的肩膀上 )** or **springboard into new ones(利用跳板跃进).**

* crossword puzzle; crossword puzzler [美国英语]纵横填字谜(空白方格内填入字母，使纵横都成词)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| aahh | e.g. **Aahh**! Looking at nothing but numbers makes me so sleepy.**啊**！一直盯着数字看，我都打瞌睡了。  E.g. **Aahh**, I'm a… chef at a restaurant uptown.  **啊** 我在一家……郊区餐馆当主厨。 | Within the individual, the Artist is perhaps that facet most closely associated with **intuition** and a direct feeling of what is right; the Artist seeks beauty and looks for **synthesis(combination of different things).** The moment an Artist knows something is right **is comparable to** an ‘**aahh’ moment**.   * So the artist creates things by “feeling” or “intuition” |
| aha  [ə'hɑː; ɑː'hɑː] int. 啊哈（表示喜悦、轻蔑、惊讶等） | “**Aha**” is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in conversation, for example, to express satisfaction or surprise. 啊哈; 表示满意或惊奇, **a-ha = 'finally, I've got it!**'  **[ a-ha moment]** = the moment of euphoria (spiritual happiness) and **eureka [,jʊ(ə)'riːkə]** ( = very much the same as an **'finally, I've got it!**' )  e.g.   **Aha (finally, I got it)** ! Here at last, the answer to my question.   啊哈！我的问题终于有答案了。  e.g. Using music to **unwind**/relax, which might help you reach that **"a-ha" moment** and find a solution. | For the **Sage圣人/贤人**, it is the intellect which leads to analysis and problem solving. When the **crossword puzzler** solves his final clue across, or the scientist proves his theory, that moment of **euphoria (spiritual happiness) and eureka**[,jʊ(ə)'riːkə] is very much the same as an **‘a-ha’ moment.**  **//** **[ a-ha moment]** = the moment of euphoria (spiritual happiness) and **eureka [,jʊ(ə)'riːkə]** ( = very much the same as an **'finally, I've got it!**' )  => So the Sage creates things by “thinking” |
| ha-ha ['hɑ:hɑ:] | ha-ha ['hɑ:hɑ:]  n. 矮墙（等于sunk fence）; int. 哈哈（表示大笑）；笑话  1. used in writing to represent a shout of laughter 哈哈〔用于书面语，表示笑声〕  2. spoken used, sometimes angrily, to show that you do not think something is funny 哈哈**〔表示某事并不好笑，有时表示生气〕**  e.g. Oh, very funny, John, **ha ha.** 很好笑，**哈哈(有时表示生气)**  e.g. I mean, what is this thing we have in our brains that makes us say “**ha-ha”** when someone slips on a banana? 究竟是大脑里的什么物质让我们发出“哈哈”的笑声。 | The **Jester 弄臣小丑** role or persona deals in humor and in looking in unusual ways at what may **be commonplace** or routine to see them in a different light. He or she works with the **off-beat**, and their moments of creativity and problem solving are sometimes called ‘**ha-ha’ moments**. Though some might doubt the role of humor in creativity, seeing them as poles apart, people are increasingly recognizing this as a form of verbal creativity as valid as any other kind.   * So the Jester creates things by “joking" |

* **tripartite** [traɪ'pɑːtaɪt] adj. [only before noun 仅用于名词前]  involving **three** parts, groups etc 三方之间的 V.S. **bilateral**: involving **two** groups or nations 双边的，双方的

**[ 三边协议tripartite agreement;　三方会谈tripartite talks] V.S. [ bilateral agreement; bilateral talk ］**

e.g. **tripartite agreement** between France, Britain, and Germany 法国、英国和德国之间的 **三方协定**

E.G. Arthur Koestler was famous, amongst other things, for introducing into the discussion of creativity, a **tripartite [traɪ'pɑrtaɪt] perspective** involving three personas: the Artist, the **Sage圣人/贤人** and the **Jester(小丑；爱开玩笑的人).** These appeared in his book “The Act of Creation”, published in the 1960s. They can represent **three** facets ['fæsɪt] of one individual personality, **three** individuals, or even **three** departments within an organization or company.

* **springboard into new ones (利用跳板跃进)**

e.g **Storyboarding** is an idea that originated in the movie industry and was used as far back as the 1920s by the late **Walt Disney**. He had his animation artists stick up the drawings for the many scenes that make up this kind of project so that everyone could **see how they linked together,** what might be better moved to a different place in the movie or what should be discarded altogether. Storyboarding is very much like the **“**[**mind**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=mind)[**map**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=map)**思维导图”.** Now people in all sorts of fields use the notion to help see interconnection of ideas so they can **'piggyback' on existing ones(利用已有的技术，知识等), 站在巨人的肩膀上 )** or **springboard into new ones(利用跳板跃进).**

* **jester** ['dʒestə] （中世纪宫廷或贵族家中的）小丑；爱开玩笑的人

In the courts of kings and queens in **medieval** Europe, the jester **was** the person whose job was to do silly things in order to make people laugh. 弄臣, 小丑；爱开玩笑的人

[](javascript:;) (jester) [](javascript:;) (sage, a herb)

* **sage**  [seɪdʒ]  [sedʒ] n. 圣人；贤人；哲人 adj. 明智的；贤明的；[比较级 sager最高级 sagest]

**[ a sage一个圣人/贤人; a sage king 贤明的国王; sage advice 明智的忠告]**

1. [U] a herb with grey-green leaves 鼠尾草，洋苏草
2. [C] **literary** someone, especially an old man, who is very wise, especially as a result of a lot of experience 贤人，哲人〔尤指老人〕
3. Adj) very wise睿智的，贤明的 [ sage advice 明智的忠告;  **a sage king 贤明的国王** ]
4. sagely adv)

* im‧plode  /ɪm'pləʊd,ɪmˋplod/ v. [I ]

1. technical to explode inwards 向心聚爆；内爆e.g. The windows on both sides of the room had imploded. 房间两边的窗户都向内爆碎了。
2. written if an organization or system implodes, it fails suddenly, often because of faults that it has 〔组织或系统〕突然瓦解，崩溃 = breakdown, fall apart (have a nervous breakdown 精神崩溃) e.g. Most nations learned their lesson during the 1930s, when trade **imploded** and incomes plunged. 20世纪30年代贸易大崩溃，  
   e.g. JPMorgan Chase ([JPM](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=JPM&source=story_quote_link)) CEO [called bitcoin a "fraud/scam/shenanigan"](http://money.cnn.com/2017/09/12/investing/jamie-dimon-bitcoin/index.html?iid=EL) that was only good for drug traffickers, human traffickers, and North Korea. He added that he would fire anyone at the bank that traded it "in a second." And Saudi Prince Alwaleed, a billionaire investor whose Kingdom Holding Company owns stakes in Apple, Citigroup, and CNN owner Time Warner, told CNBC last month he thought bitcoin will implode. However, both Dimon and Prince Alwaleed have been proven wrong in the short-term at least as the price of bitcoin has continued to soar/rise/mount/hike/skyrocket.

* lean hogs瘦肉猪 v.s. hedgehog a small brown European animal whose body is round and covered with sharp needle-like spines 刺猬
* volatile = unstable, opt to change不稳定，易变的；容易挥发的; n) volatility/instability
* cryptocurrency 加密货币  
  2. Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies 比特币和数字货币技术 eg. Some investors may still think that bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are a bubble about to burst. But bitcoin just got a big boost from one of the world's biggest financial marketplaces. CME (CME) CEO Terry Duffy said in a press release that the reason the company decided to launch the new bitcoin contract was due to "burgeoning萌芽迅速发展的 client interest in the evolving cryptocurrency markets."   
  3. The Age of Cryptocurrency 加密电子货币时代加密货币时代比特币和数字货币如何挑战世界经济秩序加密数位货币时代比特币与数位货币挑战全球经济秩序
* 被希望或欲望所吸引；诱惑 [Synonyms lure,tempt, temptation/bait诱惑物,]: entice sb = to attract sb by arousing hope, desire, bait or temptation 诱惑物, lure;： entice/lure/allure sb. into doing sth; entice sb. to do sth. 诱惑怂恿某人做某事 eg The promise of higher pay and working overseas enticed me into the new job. eg The slutty hooker enticed/lured him into prostitution. eg The drug trafficker毒品走私贩 enticed him into smuggling the marijuana by luring him that he can earn lots of money.

## Comparing A and B (Venn diagram)

How to write an IELTS topic for comparing A and B. **See L14, Unit 4 Training and education.docx**

**We usually use “Venn** [vɛn] **diagram” to compare and contrast different objects with the same or similar elements/properties.**

**Comparison/Contrast structure: whole-to-whole; similarities-to-differences; and point-to-point.**

Sample: analyse by using the “Venn Diagram”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Elements/points | Object A ( U.S. university) | Object B (China university ) |
| **(H) modes of university instruction** | * Professor’s **lecture** (hundreds of students, boring) * Instructor’s **seminar** (debate, hot discussion, graduate student maybe the instructor * **Tutorial** | * We have only 1 mode, just classes similar with a lectures that is kind of teacher-centric scenario, where only the teacher is speaking during the whole class. Compared with the lecture in U.S. that can hold around hundreds of people, we have smaller accommodation * Hardly have time to discuss with teacher. Unlike the session, we don’t have this two-way interactive instruction mode in CHINA. I can imagine that if we have session, the situation would be awkward because all students are just too shy to debate. We know that U.S. students are famous for their open-minded thinking, straight-forward attitude, and talkative style. On the contrary, students in CHINA is relatively introverted and low-key. |
| **(M)**  **Flexibility ( change you major)** | it’s fairly common to change oyur major in the U.S. | This is the hardly happening case in my country. **Unlike** the U.S. education system, it’s very difficult to change your major, even your subjects/courses. Being able to easily majors makes sense to me, as a person’s interetes might change with time going as well. |
| **(L)** **extra curriculum activities** | Lots of extra curriculum activities. Even though specific activity needs your qualification, at least you have chances to attend, esp to enhance your **professional qualifications** from various aspects of life and study Especially they sports are very important as well aside from the academic studies | Compared with the various xxx. China fewer… Most of students focus on only the academic qualifications. Even though they have spare time, they hardly join any interesting or meaningful extra curriculum activities. That’s why Chinese students are well-known for **stiff nerds or bookworms (呆板的书呆子)** |
| **the level of formality (the relationship between students and professor)** | In U.S., even though professors are respected, they can also be your friends. Students in some classes actually socialize with their professors or instructors. | **In stark contrast to** the causal and unformal style in U.S. campus, I cannot imagine that I would ever make a joke with my teachers in FB or Tittwer or go to a party with them. By comparision, the astomosphere in our univeristy is quiet conservative. |
| **Some similarities** | are pertty much like students in our country. They want to get a good educationn (e.g. struggling to attend the ivy school) so that they can get an excellent job and have a happy life, but they also want to have fun. That’s something I think we can all agree on. | |

(leading sentence) I have a friend who’s attending a university in the U.S.. We often discuss the similarities and differences between university life in the U.S. and in our own country.

* **One of the big differences** is **flexibility**. My friend tells me that it’s fairly common to change oyur major in the U.S. This is the hardly happening case in my country. Unlike the U.S. education system, it’s very difficult to change your major, even your subjects/courses. Being able to easily majors makes sense to me, as a person’s interetes might change with time going as well.
* **Another impressive thing** that my friend tells me is **the level of formality 正式**in campus. In U.S., even though professors are respected, they can also be your friends. Students in some classes actually socialize with their professors or instructors. **In stark contrast to** the causal and unformal style in U.S. campus, I cannot imagine that I would ever make a joke with my teachers in FB or Tittwer or go to a party with them. By comparision, the astomosphere in our univeristy is quiet conservative.
* Just so you don’t think everything is different, my friend tells me that student in U.S. are pertty much like students in our country. They want to get a good educationn (e.g. struggling to attend the ivy school) so that they can get an excellent job and have a happy life, but they also want to have fun. That’s something I think we can all agree on.

## similar->same; different->poles apart

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Same or similar (by comparison) | Different (by comparison) |
| Very much the same as | like night and day |
| **bear a (close/striking/uncanny ) resemblance to sb/sth 与xxx（非常/惊人地/不可思议地等）相似; 酷似** | * **bear no resemblance to sth=no similarities between A and B; A is pole[s a]part from B完全没有相似处** * **bear little resemblance to sb/sth 和xxx几乎毫无相似之处** |
| Identical to sth |  |
| Have a lot in common | be pole[s a]part; be poles apart from sth /z/  \* literal meaning: 完全分开的极点  \* figurative meaning: 截然相反(的观点，意见)；天壤之别；大相径庭 = [world of difference](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=world%20of%20difference&lang=en) V.S. disparate 迥然不同的  e.g. My view **is poles apart from** Jim’s, which means we have totally **disparate ideas.** 我的观点与吉姆的观点**截然相反**, 我们有着**迥然不同的观点**  e.g. The challenges are huge, not least because planes and submarines **are normally poles apart.** 飞机和潜艇走了**截然相反的**两条路。 e.g. There is no need to keep arguing; obviously, we have such **disparate /ˈdɪspərɪt/ opinions.** You know, we’re just **poles apart (截然相反).** |
|  | A和B没有可比性(means “天壤之别；大相径庭”)：   |  | | --- | |  |  * Comparing A with B is just like comparing apples and oranges; comparing **chalk粉笔** and cheese. * There is no comparison between A and B. They’re just totally **pole[s a]part (截然相反；天壤之别；大相径庭).** OK? * A is really removed **far away from** B. They’re just totally **pole[s a]part (截然相反；天壤之别；大相径庭).** OK? |
|  | disparate /ˈdɪspərɪt/  1. Disparate things are clearly different from each other in quality or type 迥然不同的(观点, view,想法, perspectives) **[迥然不同的观点: disparate ideas; 迥然不同的价值观 disparate sense of value]**  e.g. Scientists are trying to pull together **disparate ideas** in astronomy. 把天文学界各种**迥然不同的观点**汇集起来。 e.g. My view **is poles apart from** Jim’s, which means we have totally **disparate ideas.** 我的观点与吉姆的观点**截然相反**, 我们有着**迥然不同的观点**  eg. Obviously, we have **disparate sense of value and sense of marriage**, finally, we got divorced.  e.g. There is no need to keep arguing; obviously, we have such **disparate opinions.** You know, we’re just **poles apart (截然相反).**  2. ADJ A disparate/ˈdɪspərɪt/ thing is made up of very different elements. 多元的 **[ 多元化的国家 a disparate nation ]** e.g. U.S. is a very **disparate /ˈdɪspərɪt/ nation**, with enormous regional and cultural differences. It’s full of diversity一个多元化的国家  e.g. Hk is a very **disparate/ˈdɪspərɪt/ semi-autonomous city** with enormous regional and cultural differences |

## Reading)

Arthur Koestler was famous, amongst other things, for introducing into the discussion of creativity, **a tripartite [traɪ'pɑrtaɪt] (三重的；分成三部分的；一式三份的)perspective involving three personas**: the Artist, the **Sage** 圣人/贤人and the **Jester**弄臣小丑. These appeared in his book “The Act of Creation”, published in the 1960s. **They can represent three facets ['fæsɪt] of one individual personality, three individuals, or even three departments within an organization or company.**

* Within the individual, the Artist is perhaps that facet most closely associated with **intuition** and a direct feeling of what is right; the Artist seeks beauty and looks for **synthesis(combination综合).** The moment an Artist knows something is right **is comparable to** an ‘**aahh’ moment (“that’s it”)** . // The moment an Artist knows something is right **is comparable to** a 'That's it!' moment.
* For the **Sage圣人/贤人**, it is the intellect which leads to analysis and problem solving. When the **crossword puzzler** solves his final clue across, or the scientist proves his theory, that moment of **euphoria (spiritual happiness) and eureka**[,jʊ(ə)'riːkə] is very much the same as an **‘a-ha’ moment. //** The moment of euphoria and eureka is much the same as an **'finally, I've got it!**' moment.
* The **Jester 弄臣小丑** role or persona deals in humor and in looking in unusual ways at what may **be commonplace** or routine to see them in a different light. He or she works with the **off-beat**, and their moments of creativity and problem solving are sometimes called ‘**ha-ha’ moments**. Though some might doubt the role of humor in creativity, seeing them as **pole[s a]part (world of difference),** people are increasingly recognizing this as a form of verbal creativity as valid as any other kind. // Though some might doubt the role of humor in creativity, seeing them as **pole[s a]part** , others are increasingly recognizing this as a form of verbal creativity, as valid as any other kind.

Within the world of business and corporations, some companies try to ensure that each of these three personas are well represented within each team, or across departments, **in order to maximize their potential for creative problem solving in a competitive marketplace.**

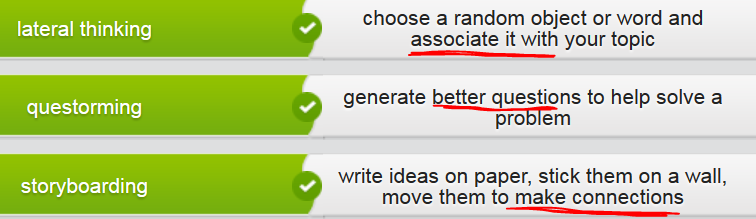
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| aahh | e.g. **Aahh**! Looking at nothing but numbers makes me so sleepy.**啊**！一直盯着数字看，我都打瞌睡了。  E.g. **Aahh**, I'm a… chef at a restaurant uptown.  **啊** 我在一家……郊区餐馆当主厨。 | Within the individual, the Artist is perhaps that facet most closely associated with **intuition** and a direct feeling of what is right; the Artist seeks beauty and looks for **synthesis(combination of different things).** The moment an Artist knows something is right **is comparable to** an ‘**aahh’ moment**.   * So the artist creates things by “feeling” or “intuition” |
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| ha-ha ['hɑ:hɑ:] | ha-ha ['hɑ:hɑ:]  n. 矮墙（等于sunk fence）; int. 哈哈（表示大笑）；笑话  1. used in writing to represent a shout of laughter 哈哈〔用于书面语，表示笑声〕  2. spoken used, sometimes angrily, to show that you do not think something is funny 哈哈**〔表示某事并不好笑，有时表示生气〕**  e.g. Oh, very funny, John, **ha ha.** 很好笑，**哈哈(有时表示生气)**  e.g. I mean, what is this thing we have in our brains that makes us say “**ha-ha”** when someone slips on a banana? 究竟是大脑里的什么物质让我们发出“哈哈”的笑声。 | The **Jester 弄臣小丑** role or persona deals in humor and in looking in unusual ways at what may **be commonplace** or routine to see them in a different light. He or she works with the **off-beat**, and their moments of creativity and problem solving are sometimes called ‘**ha-ha’ moments**. Though some might doubt the role of humor in creativity, seeing them as poles apart, people are increasingly recognizing this as a form of verbal creativity as valid as any other kind.   * So the Jester creates things by “joking" |

# STOP\*\*

## 3rd row) Creative thinking techniques创新思考的技巧 (such a nice PMP topic)

| **Creative Ways to Think Innovatively** | **Details** |
| --- | --- |
| 'lateral thinking横向思考(法)   * Edward De Bono | **Lateral thinking:** a way of thinking in which you use your **imagination** to see relationships between things that are not normally thought of together  Edward De Bono is the person responsible for **coining** the term **'lateral thinking**.' For him, **lateral thinking** is a much stronger and proactive approach to problem solving than b**rainstorming**. He sees **lateral thinking** as a series of tools that allows us to generate **alternative solutions** to problems based not on logical steps but on **more indirect, creative ones**.  De Bono argues that in an increasingly unstable and unpredictable world (which means that life is so **volatile/unstable(volatility=instability),** we need to apply **different ways of dealing with problems, esp. the createive ways.**  Two specific **lateral-thinking** tools that he suggests are **random entry** and **provocation-generating ideas.**   * In the former, the **random entry**, we choose an object at random, or a noun from a dictionary, and associate that with the area under consideration. * The latter tool, the **provocation-generating ideas,** involves using techniques such as wishful thinking or exaggeration to create a list of ideas and selecting the most outlandish (odd but funny) ones to move forward with problem solving. //latter V.S. lateral (unilateral, bilateral, tripartite; lateral move = the same level/rank) |
| **Storyboarding**   * **Walt Disney** | **Storyboarding** is an idea that originated in the movie industry and was used as far back as the 1920s by the late **Walt Disney**. He had his animation artists stick up the drawings for the many scenes that make up this kind of project so that everyone could **see how they linked together,** what might be better moved to a different place in the movie or what should be discarded altogether.Now people in all sorts of fields use the notion to help see interconnection of ideas so they can **'piggyback' on existing ones(利用已有的技术，知识等), 站在巨人的肩膀上 )** or **springboard into new ones(利用跳板跃进).**  (give sb. a piggyback) |
| **Questorming**  **(question brainstorming)** | **Questorming** is a variation on **brainstorming**. In this approach, the emphasis is not so much on trying to come up with the solution but rather first **trying to frame better questions to approach problem solving**. This is based on a belief that, if you can frame an appropriate question, you may be closer to an answer as you formulate the meta-questions behind the problem. The kind of questions that might be generated in this process include:   * Is the question answerable? * To whom should the question be asked? * How could the question be misunderstood or misinterpreted by myself and others? |

=>



## 4th row) Solving a problem creatively

Your colleague Martin is preparing for a meeting and needs your help. He wants some ideas for generating ideas for saving money for the team.

## Done mp3 Video) Talk about the “lateral thinking” , a creative thinking technique

# Part 2) Overcome artist’s block/obstacle/hurdle障碍

## Prestudy: L13 > “Unit 2 art and architecture”

## 1st) row The artistic process

# STOP\*\*

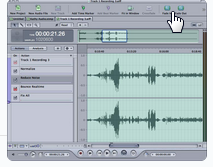
## Lexical resource

* Ushered in = introduced
* Notorious = disreputable, well-know, but in a negative, disreputable way.
* **misnomer:** wrong name
* Iconic hallmarks: symbols representing an ear
* Pivotal moment = a turning point (very important point)
* Leading lights = prominent, influential people, like a big fish
* spontaneity /ˌspɒn**tə**ˈniːɪtɪ, -ˈneɪ-/ Spontaneity is spontaneous, natural behaviour. 自发行为; 自然行为/举动(没有人去Push的自发行为)   
  e.g.  He had the spontaneity of a child.  他有孩子般的自然举动。  
  e.g. They were a generation of writers, poets, and artists in the 1950s who challenged authority, **rejected mainstream拒绝主流（追求创新和个性）,** pursued middle-class American values with distinguished personalities, and advocated **a life of spontaneity** (without any plan or organization, but just happen naturally). They **thrived on** creativity, and they **thrived on(因xxx而旺盛的茁壮成长)** life.
* spontaneous, spontaneously [spɒn'teɪniəs] :

1. something that is spontaneous has not been planned or organized, but happens by itself naturally, or because you **suddenly** feel you want to do it 自发的自然而(去做的，去想的)；突然想去做的/一时冲动的 **[ 本能反应: spontaneous reaction = instinctive reaction ]**e.g. The crowd gave a spontaneous cheer. 人群自发地欢呼起来  
e.g. My **spontaneous/instinctive reaction** was to run away. 我的 **本能反应** 就是逃跑。  
e.g. Jack Kerouac, who is not a **conformist顺从的跟随大溜的人/墨守成规的人/指没有创新意识的人** and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. He called his writing style “spontaneous prose”. The goal was to express thoughts without holding back, without stopping to consider how something might be said better, but just letting the words come out, disregarding whether the word is meaningful. This **spontaneity自然行为** is often called “**stream of conciousness 意识流”**, when the writer abandons control of his words and instead expresses his **innermost thoughts内心 最深处的想法** in an uninterrupted flow of words, as they come to him.

2.someone who is **spontaneous** does things without planning them first – used to show **approval** (某人)天真率直的，率性的〔含**褒义**〕 // approval V.S. disapproval

* Soundtrack  /'saʊndtræk,ˋsaund͵træk/ the recorded music from a film **[ 电影原声带 the soundtrack to a <movie> ]** e.g. the soundtrack to ‘Top Gun’ 《壮志凌云》的电影配乐, [(电影)原声音乐](javascript:;); 原声大碟: [Original Soundtrack](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Original%20Soundtrack&lang=en), [cinefilm soundtrack](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=cinefilm%20soundtrack&lang=en) 电影胶片声迹  
  e.g. The Beat's **soundtrack** was \_\_Jazz\_\_\_ music.



* **拒绝主流（意味着追求创新） [ reject mainstream ]**   
  e.g. They were a generation of writers, poets, and artists in the 1950s who challenged authority, **rejected mainstream拒绝主流（追求创新和个性）,** pursued middle-class American values with distinguished personalities, and advocated **a life of spontaneity** (without any plan or organization, but just happen naturally). They **thrived on** creativity, and they **thrived on(因xxx而旺盛的茁壮成长)** life.

e.g. He is not a **conformist** and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. 他不是一个” **顺从型的/墨守成规的人/顺大溜的人”, 他愿意和主流说“不” //comply with = conform to => conformist**

* [ stream of consciousness ]   
  e.g. Jack Kerouac, who is not a **conformist顺从的跟随大溜的人/墨守成规的人/指没有创新意识的人**and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. He called his writing style “spontaneous prose”. The goal was to express thoughts without holding back, without stopping to consider how something might be said better, but just letting the words come out, disregarding whether the word is meaningful. This **spontaneity自然行为** is often called “**stream of conciousness 意识流”**, when the writer abandons control of his words and instead expresses his **innermost thoughts内心 最深处的想法** in an uninterrupted flow of words, as they come to him.
* testament  /'testəmənt,ˋtɛstəmənt/  V.S. testimony
* testament:

1. **be a testament to sth**: proving or showing very clearly that something exists or is true 是…的证据，是…的证明 e.g.The aircraft’s safety record is **a testament to** its designers’ skill. 飞机的安全记录是设计师能力的明证。
2. testament = a will 遗嘱

* testimony, testimonies: a formal statement saying that something is true, especially one a **witness** makes in a court of law 〔法庭上的〕证词 **[ 驳倒/推翻证词: refute/overthrow/demolish the testimony; 伪造证词: falsify/forge/fabricate/counterfeit the testimony ]**

eg The witness falsified/forge/fabricate/counterfeit the testimony (伪造证词) during the court hearing, and the defendent is set up/framed 被陷害 and sentenced to prison, actually, he is innocent.

* **conform to => conformist /kən'fɔːmɪst / => nonconformist**

**n) 墨守成规的人/顺从的跟大溜的人/ ( delivering a “negative connotation”隐含”不好”的意思, 常含贬义disapproval, 指没有创新意识的人〕=> nonconformist不是墨守成规的人/不是随大溜的人（褒义词）**

**adj) 墨守成规的, 没有创新意识的(system体系，principle制度) [ 保守的/墨守成规的教育制度a conformist education system]**

conformist: adj) thinking and behaving like everyone else, because you do not want to be different, or you just don’t have creative thinking – often used to show disapproval(贬义) and deliver a “**negative connotation” 隐含”不好”的意思**

**nonconformists不是墨守成规的人/不是随大溜的人（褒义词）**, deliver a “**positive connotation” 隐含”好”的意思**

e.g. He is not a conformist and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. 他不是一个” **顺从型的/墨守成规的人”, 他愿意和主流说“不”**e.g. You know, China is a typical country with **a conformist/conservative education system** 教育制度 **保守的/墨守成规的** 国家e.g. Jack Kerouac, who is not a **conformist顺从的跟随大溜的人/墨守成规的人/指没有创新意识的人**and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. He called his writing style “spontaneous prose”. The goal was to express thoughts without holding back, without stopping to consider how something might be said better, but just letting the words come out, disregarding whether the word is meaningful. This **spontaneity自然行为** is often called “**stream of conciousness 意识流”**, when the writer abandons control of his words and instead expresses his **innermost thoughts内心 最深处的想法** in an uninterrupted flow of words, as they come to him.

Kerouac and his peers not only influenced later generations of writers but also was very influential to Western culture more broadly. The cultural impact of this generation of **nonconformists不是墨守成规的人/不是随大溜的人（褒义词）** would pave the way for the **hippies** in the 1960s, inspire rock “n” roll musicians such as The Beatles, and challenge the **pretigious**有声望的 literal to accept more self-expressive, freer forms of poetry and prose散文. The creativity of the Beat Generation continues to inspire and is sure to **inspire creativity** in generations to come.

* **因xxx而旺盛的茁壮成长**[ thrive on sth ]   
  e.g. They were a generation of writers, poets, and artists in the 1950s who challenged authority, **rejected mainstream**, pursued middle-class American values, and advocated **a life of spontaneity** (without any plan or organization, but just happen naturally). They **thrived on** creativity, and they **thrived on(因xxx而旺盛的茁壮成长)** life.
* innermost **[ innermost thoughts; innermost feeling; innermost emotions; innermost desires ]** ['ɪnəməʊst]

1. your innermost feelings, desires etc are your most personal and secret ones〔情感、想法，欲望等〕隐秘的，内心深处的 e.g. He’s a person who would never share his **innermost thoughts** with anyone 一个永远不会告诉别人自己 **内心深处的想法** 人
2. innermost = formal furthest inside or nearest to the centre最深处的；最接近中心的 e.g. the innermost depths of the cave 山洞的最深处  
   e.g. Jack Kerouac called his writing style “spontaneous prose”. The goal was to express thoughts without holding back, without stopping to consider how something might be said better, but just letting the words come out, disregarding whether the word is meaningful. This **spontaneity自然行为** is often called “**stream of consciousness 意识流”**, when the writer abandons control of his words and instead expresses his **innermost thoughts内心 最深处的想法** in an uninterrupted flow of words, as they come to him.
3. **陈词滥调(的陈述，演讲，发表） ；陈腐思想陈腐思想**(表不满), 老生常谈，平凡单调(尤指陈腐无味)

|  |
| --- |
| platitudes /ˈplætɪˌtjuːd/, platitudinous [,plætə'tjʊdnəs] V.S. gratitude V.S. gratuities = tips /ɡrəˈtjuːɪtɪ/ => a platitude = a cliche; some platitudes = some cliches A platitude is a statement that is considered meaningless, tedious, and boring because it has been made many times before in similar situations. 陈词滥调(表不满), 老生常谈，平凡单调(尤指陈腐无味)；platitudinous = dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality e.g. Why couldn't he say something interesting and vital instead of just pouring out the same old platitudes? 他为什么不能说点重要的、有新意的东西，而不只是喋喋不休地讲些陈词滥调呢？ e.g. 表达慰问时，尽量避免使用陈词滥调 Try to avoid platitudes, or cliches, when expressing sympathy or condolences. E.g. The U.S. president just gave the speech full of clichés and platitudes during his inauguration ceremony “陈词滥调”. // if you are gratified by something, it gives you pleasure or satisfaction. 使sb高兴; 使sb满意 //platitude = cliche n 陈词滥调(的陈述，演讲，发表） ；陈腐思想 // show my gratitude (thank you) |
| cliche ['kli**:ʃei**], a cliché, some clichés  a cliché is a platitude, a statement that is considered meaningless, boring, tedious, out of date because it has been made many times before in a similar situation. E.g. We’ve all heard this cliché/platitude before, “actions speak louder than words”; but it has real truth in business. 我们都听过这句“陈词滥调”——行动胜于言语. E.g. The U.S. president just gave the speech full of clichés and platitudes during his inauguration ceremony “陈词滥调”. e.g. When you hear sb's loss, and when you express sympathy or deep condolences to somebody, try to avoid cliches['kli:ʃei] or platitudes“陈词滥调”. |

1. **switch it up(换一下，调整一下)**

e.g. Bad luck, MO! Hey, Shanice94 here! We **hooked up** at BodyArt '11, remember me, cuz? I'm going through a bit of a block myself here, but what can you expect? We're artists! OK, so here's what I'm gonna do, and I think you need to do the same, and I mean now. You need to **switch it up(换一下，调整一下)** – completely. If the first thing you do every morning is brew the coffee, and the second thing is read the comics, then you gotta put comics before coffee. And then you gotta do this with everything you do, all day long, until your mind is so mixed up that your brain gives up and **lets loose(放开吧)**. Try it MO – you can thank me – LATER.

1. **hit a wall( face a block/obstacle or setback**

|  |
| --- |
| e.g. Yo, MO! First, very sorry to hear that you've **hit a wall( face a block/obstacle)**. Hey, it happens sometimes, right? You didn't mention what medium you work in – paint? Sculpture? Are you a poet? An architect? I put pen to paper for a living, so I can only speak to literary pursuits. I know it sounds like a **cliche**, but the tired, old practice of **loop writing** always works for me. I think it's simply because I give my mind the freedom to **wander**, from how I'm going to pay my **mortgage** to the beautiful piece of Maxwell pop art I just bought to the flowers in my garden. Whenever I'm done, I've got **killer/awesome ideas** that are much more focused on exactly what it is I want to say. |
|  |

1. I think both of these techniques will help **free you up/unwind/relax** and get you out of that tired, old loop you're writing about.

done mp3) Beats-a group of creative poets ['pəʊɪt], writers, and singers

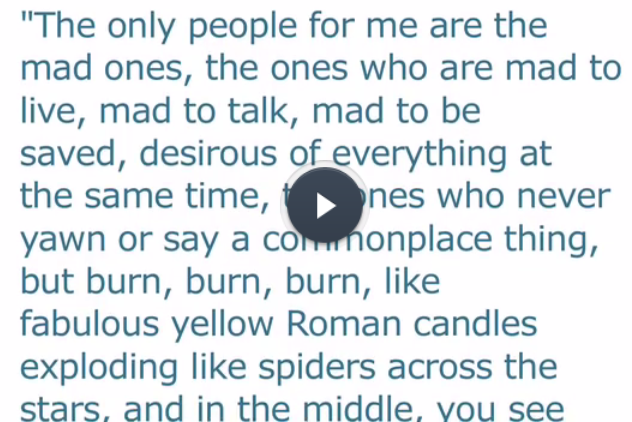
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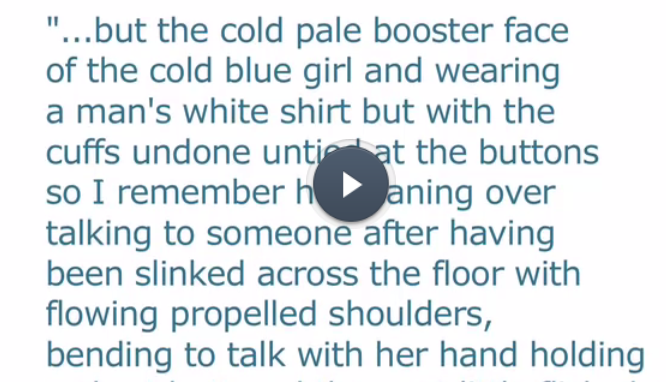


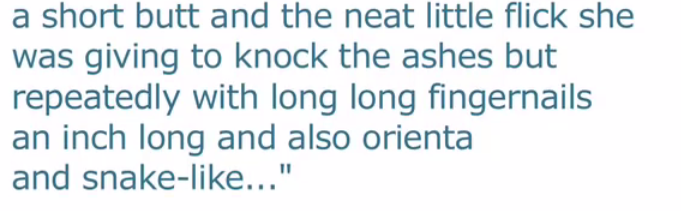




Jack Kerouac, who is not a **conformist顺从的跟随大溜的人/墨守成规的人/指没有创新意识的人** and he’d like to say No to the mainstream. He called his writing style “spontaneous prose”. The goal was to express thoughts without holding back, without stopping to consider how something might be said better, but just letting the words come out, disregarding whether the word is meaningful. This **spontaneity自然行为** is often called “**stream of conciousness 意识流”**, when the writer abandons control of his words and instead expresses his **innermost thoughts内心 最深处的想法** in an uninterrupted flow of words, as they come to him.

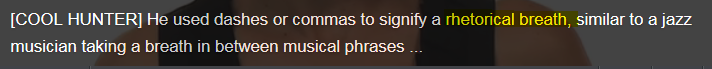


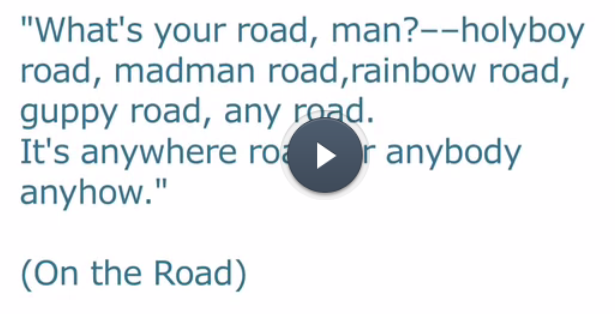




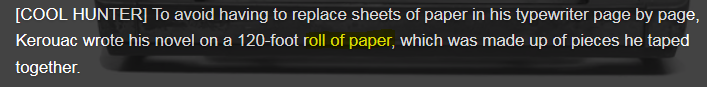
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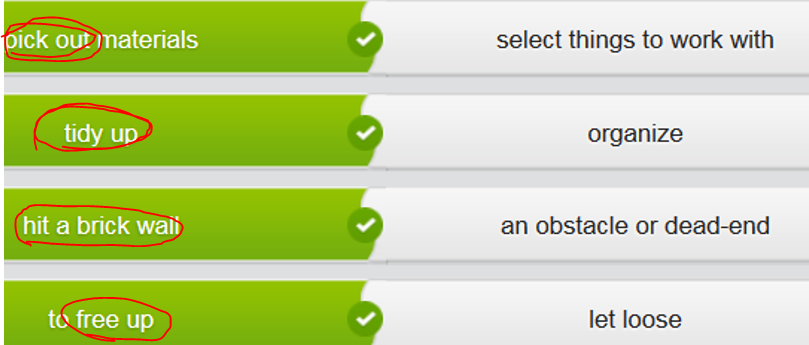




// [法] 遗嘱；证明

Kerouac and his peers not only influenced later generations of writers but also was very influential to Western culture more broadly. The cultural impact of this generation of **nonconformists不是墨守成规的人/不是随大溜的人（褒义词）** would pave the way for the **hippies** in the 1960s, inspire rock “n” roll musicians such as The Beatles, and challenge the **pretigious**有声望的 literal to accept more self-expressive, freer forms of poetry and prose散文. The creativity of the Beat Generation continues to inspire and is sure to **inspire creativity** in generations to come.

## The artistic process



First, I **tidy up** my workspace.  
  
Then, I spend time **picking out materials** and arranging them.  
  
Next, I sit and **visualize myself** holding a finished piece of work.  
  
Finally, when I **open up my eyes**, I can feel the creative juices flowing again.

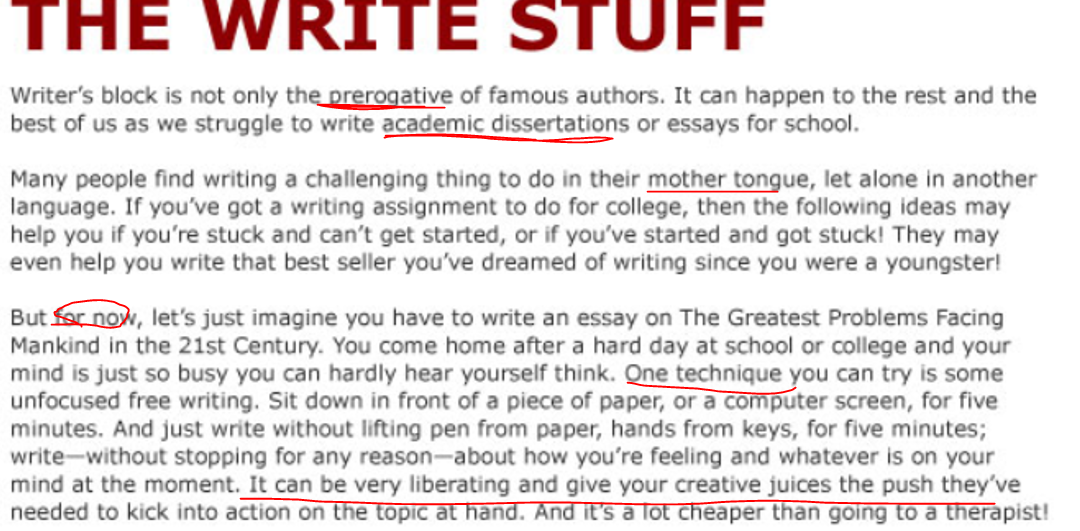
## 2nd row) Creative movement of modern art

## Prestudy: L13 > “Unit 2 art and architecture”

## done mp3)Creative thinking in modern arts



## 3rd row) Overcoming writer’s block/obstacle/barricade(克服写作人员遇到的写作障碍)

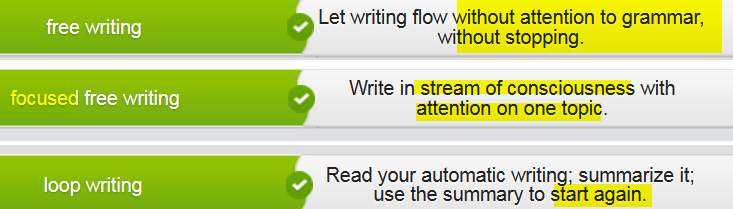


1. 1st technique: unfocused free writing  
   For now, let’s just imagine you’ve got to write an essay on The Greatest Problems Facing Mankind in the 21st Century. You come home after a hard day at school or college and your mind is just so busy you can hardly hear yourself think and write. Now, you can try is some “unfocused free writing”. Sit down in front of a piece of paper, or a computer screen, for five mins. And just write without lifting pen from paper, hands from keys, for five mins; wirte-without stopping for any reason – about how you’re feeling and whatever is on our mind at the moment. **It can be very liberating** and give you creative juices the push they’ve needed to kick ino acion on the topic at hand. And it’s a lot cheaper than going to a therapist.
2. 2nd technique: relatively focused writing, but sort of “spontaneity [,spɒntə'neɪɪtɪ], spontaneous writing”  
   A similar but slightly different application of free writing, which is focused more on whatever topic **you’re meant to be** writing about/jotting down. It’s a stream of consciousness process in which you also write without stopping, usually for ten mins at one time, about everything and anything that comes to your mind. The beauty of this “focused free writing” is that you don’t worry about your grammar, punctuation, or spelling; there’s no editing at all as you just jot down and jot down. And if you cannot’ even begin the writing, start off by writing a sentence that says ‘I’m not sure what the greatest problems facing mankind in the 21st century are. I mean there’s no many of them.’ Notice this sentence has a punctuation mistake in it, but it doesn’t matter in this exercise. This will get you started writing, and right now that’s the purpose: to get you to write now!
3. 3rd technique: loop writing:  
   An extension of the “focused free writing” is called loop writing. Let’s imagin you have done some free writng on your topic for five mins. **Read the writing back and try to summarize the main point of what you’ve written so far**; you may find this already exists within the paragraph, but if not, then just write a new summary stentnce.=> **This sentence marks the end of your first loop**

Do some free writing again for a further five mins, keep this summary sentence in mind as you write. Stop and read that paragraph back; write a single summarizing sentence to mark the end of the second loop. => **This sentence marks the end of your second loop**

Now start a third loop with that sentence. Do another five mins of free writing, keeping that third summarizing idea in mind. Read what you’ve written after five mins. For most people what emerges at this stage is **the gist([dʒɪst], core idea) of** what they’re trying to write about. **//理解主要意思/核心意思/要点 get the gist of it**   
Sometimes we don’t always know what it is we want to write about until wa have started to write. So don’t’ spend too long starting at that blank piece of paper worrying about the end product. Get going with the process and you’ll be amazed at the results

* Conclusion for three techniques that help overcomes writers’ blocks/obstalces/hurdles 克服写作人员遇到的写作障碍



## 4th row) Overcoming artist’s block/obstacle/barricade (克服艺术家遇到的创作障碍)

Your friend Mauricio (MO) is a **sculptor**. He describes at an online forum how he's suffering from **artist's block/obstacle/hurdles**.



|  |
| --- |
| Just Another Brick Wall |
| Hi, fellow creative types: What to do, what to do? I am, in a word, stuck. I've been working on this thing for days and just haven't made any progress. I've even tried altering my **daily routine** (e.g., email first, then jogging, then tea instead of tea, email, jogging) all day long to see if that helps, but I've had no luck. Going crazy here. Any suggestions? Tips? Hints? Hehhhhhhlp!  MO |

Comments

|  |
| --- |
| **OscarWao** |
| Yo, MO! First, very sorry to hear that you've **hit a wall( face a block/obstacle)**. Hey, it happens sometimes, right? You didn't mention what medium you work in – paint? Sculpture? Are you a poet? An architect? I put pen to paper for a living, so I can only speak to literary pursuits. I know it sounds like a **cliche**, but the tired, old practice of **loop writing** always works for me. I think it's simply because I give my mind the freedom to **wander**, from how I'm going to pay my **mortgage** to the beautiful piece of Maxwell pop art I just bought to the flowers in my garden. Whenever I'm done, I've got **killer/awesome ideas** that are much more focused on exactly what it is I want to say. |
| **Shanice94** |
| Bad luck, MO! Hey, Shanice94 here! We **hooked up** at BodyArt '11, remember me, cuz? I'm going through a bit of a block myself here, but what can you expect? We're artists! OK, so here's what I'm gonna do, and I think you need to do the same, and I mean now. You need to **switch it up(换一下，调整一下)** – completely. If the first thing you do every morning is brew the coffee, and the second thing is read the comics, then you gotta put comics before coffee. And then you gotta do this with everything you do, all day long, until your mind is so mixed up that your brain gives up and **lets loose(放开吧)**. Try it MO – you can thank me – LATER. |
| **BrandonR.** |
| Two things to try, MO, assuming you're a visual artist.  First, experiment with different media. If you're using watercolor, squeeze out a little gouache, or play with some oils. Hey, you could even go so far as to try something 3D and mold a little clay. You just never know how that might break the silence.  Second, visualize. What are you trying to create when all is said and done? Close your eyes. Light a candle. Let the piece take shape and change forms in your mind before you try to bring it to the physical realm.  I think both of these techniques will help **free you up/unwind/relax** and get you out of that tired, old loop you're writing about. |

# Part 3) Creative writing techniques

## Prestudy: L13 > “Unit 2 art and architecture”

## 1st row) Sequence events in time

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

* **at/from the outset:** at or from the beginning of an event or process 在开头时/从一开始
* **[ an idiomatic expression 地道的表达: “分清良莠; 把精良和粗糙的区分开” separate the wheat from the chaff  [tʃɑːf; tʃæf] 糠谷壳 ]**

e.g A technique I’d like to formally experiment with is **loop writing.** Sometimes, when I’m trying to formulate the first, critical paragraph for my story, it’s difficult to **separate the wheat from the chaff  [tʃɑːf; tʃæf] 糠谷壳 ( “把精良和粗糙的区分开”).** I don’t always know what the most relevant information is until I **sort through (来回的翻查，整理)**all of the details. **Loop writing** would allow me to think through all of the details, summarize them, rethink them and summarize them again. I believe that final summary could give me a **jump-start (助动启动)** on a powerful leading paragraph.

e.g. If you're hiring a new SEO or seeking interview questions for someone to bring onto the team, feel free to use these to separate the wheat from the chaff 你都可以使用如下的问题来甄别优劣。

Jump-start

1.

to start a car whose battery has lost power by connecting it to the battery of another car

用跨接法发动〔汽车〕

2.

to help a process or activity to start or become more successful

助动启动，促进〔过程或活动〕

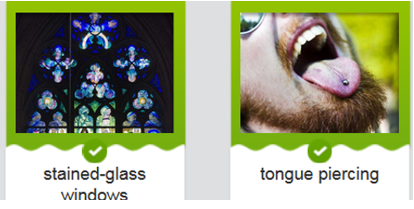
•Congress hopes the tax cut will jump-start the economy. 国会希望减税能够推动经济发展。

jumpstart n [C]



e.g.

* **salient, salience /'seɪliənt,ˋselɪənt/ adj.** the salient points or the salient features of something are the most important or most noticeable parts of it 重要的；显著的，突出的 **[the salient questions 显著的问题=最重要的问题; the salient points 显著的点=（最重要的）要点; the salient features 最重要的feature]** e.g. That’s **the salient point** of the report 这份报告的**要点**  
  e.g. APIGW is **the salient feature** in DP 7.7 release. **APIGW是最重要的feature**
* **stained-glass window**



* endow /ɪnˈdaʊ/ => **endowment**

1. V-T You say that sb. is endowed /ɪnˈdaʊ/ with a particular desirable ability/characteristic/strong health/rich wealth or possession when they have it by chance or by birth. Sb被天生赋予（某种能力， 财富、健康，和敏锐的智力） e.g. You are endowed with wealth, good health and a lively intellect. 你 天生赋有 财富、健康，和敏锐的智力。

2. V-T If you endow something with a particular feature or quality, you provide it with that feature or quality. 赋予sth 某种特征或品质

e.g. Herbs have been used for centuries to endow a whole range of foods with subtle flavours. 香草几个世纪以来一直被用来 赋予各种食品 细腻的味道(subtle flavour)。

3. V-T If sb. endows an institution/a scholarship/a project, they provide a large amount of money that will produce the income needed to pay for it, endow = sponsor 资助(一个项目， 一个学金项目) => n) endowment n)资助赞助

e.g. The ambassador has endowed a $1 million public-service fellowships programme. 大使 资助 了一个100万美元的学金项目。 e.g. Beijing's arts scene has traditionally dwarfed (使变的矮小）those found other Chinese cities, but Shanghai's municipal government has long been cultivating the city's image as a cultural hub. In their latest "Five-Year Plan," Shanghai authorities established the West Bund Group, a state-owned enterprise with **an approximately $90 million endowment** to develop a new arts district.

* Saturate /'sæ**tʃə**reɪt,ˋsætʃə͵ret/ v. [T ]

1. 浸湿，使湿透**saturate sth** = formal to make something VERY wet = drench sb. (drench:  to make something or someone EXTREMELY wet)   
   e.g. Water poured through the hole, saturating/drenching the carpet. 水从洞里流进来，浸湿了地毯
2. **使xx充满，使xx充斥saturate/'sætʃəreɪt/ sth with sth:** to stuff  塞满；填塞 a lot of something into a particular place, especially so that you could not add any more   
   e.g. Our culture **is saturated with** television and advertising. 我们的文化里 **充斥着** 电视和广告  
   e.g. The entertainment circle is saturated with fraud, defamation, and **hypocritical behaviors ([,hɪpə'krɪtɪkl] 虚伪的；伪善的)**
3. **[ 使市场饱和saturate/'sætʃəreɪt/ the market** ] to offer so much of a product for sale that there is more than people want to buy   
   e.g. "**The market is saturated/'sætʃəreɪt/**, so developers are reaching for more creative approaches that add extra value -- value that isn't necessarily economic," said Chipperfield Architects, a firm that has also worked on developments in the Bund district.

* abductee /,æbdʌk'ti:/ 被劫持者；被绑架者；被诱拐者 = sb who is abducted

1. She, a Japanese **abductee**, **confessed to** being trained by an ISIS terrorist for nearly two years prior to her terrormission.  一名日本 被绑者 承认
2. During the Bush administration, Japan expressed disappointment that the United States removed North Korea from a terrorism **blacklist** without much progress in resolving the **abductee** issue.

* My ideas **dry up**我的思想枯竭了

1. 我偏向” 右脑思维=视觉图形化的思维”

e.g. Q: **What if** **I’m more right-brained, or visual**? Is there a technique that might better suit my learning or writing style? **//what if = what would I do if**A: Good question. In this case, it might be **that webbing**  **or clustering** is the best way forward for you. If you’re familiar with **mind-mapping思维导图,** then you’ll know **webbing or clustering,** as they are really one and the same thing. Some people also call this technique **diagramming**! But they all **come down to this总结下来是**: they’re **non-linear** ways but sort of a **diagrammatic[,daɪəgrə'mætɪk] way** of putting down or jotting down草草的写下your ideas about a topic, a more random way of recording concepts.

1. You usually start by writing down a key word on a blank piece of paper, and you **enclose the word in a circle.**
2. Then you respond to that key word or phrase in the form of subheadings which can also be circled or boxed.
3. As you explore each subheading, you may use arrows or lines to show relationships that begin to appear as you make notes about these minor ideas or details.
4. 主旨，要点gist  [**dʒ**ɪst]

the gist; the gist of sth: **[ 理解主要/核心意思/要点get the gist of it =  understand the main meaning**] the main idea and meaning of what someone has said or written e.g. Don’t worry about all the details as long as you **get the gist of it**不要去管各个细节，只要 理解主要/核心意思/要点 就行了。 E.g. **The gist of his argument** is that full employment is impossible. 他论述的主旨是，全面就业是不可能的。

E.g. Do another five mins of free writing, keeping that third summarizing idea in mind. Read what you’ve written after five mins. For most people what emerges at this stage is the gist([dʒɪst], core idea) of what they’re trying to write about.

1. chitchat /ˈtʃɪtˌtʃæt/ Chitchat is informal talk about things that are not very important. 闲聊

e.g. Not being a mother, I found the chitchat exceedingly dull.  还没做母亲的我，觉得闲谈异常无味

1. transient, transience /ˈtrænzɪəns/

If you talk about the transience of a situation, you mean that it lasts only a short time or is constantly changing. 稍纵即逝

•  ...the superficiality and transience of the club scene.   
 ...这个俱乐部现场的肤浅和稍纵即逝。

1. Permanent, impermanent, impermanence, impermanency /im'pə:mənəns;-nənsi/ n. 非永久性的，暂时性，短暂性
2. outlive sb. /sth [aʊt'lɪv]
3. **[ outlive sb]** to remain alive after someone else has died, living longer than others 比(sb) 活得更久 e.g She **outlived her husband** by 20 years. 她比她丈夫多活了20年。

e.g. Just **before** the war **started**, Monet/ məʊ, nei/ **had** married his first wife, Camille. Monet lived from December 1871 to 1878 in a village near Paris, and at the same time painted some of his best-known works such as 'Impressionism印象派, Sunrise.' He **out-lived several wives and children比…活得长**, dying in 1926 at the age of 86.

1. [ outlive sth ] to continue to exist after something else has ended or disappeared 比…更经久/更长寿 e.g. Good books have a way of **outliving those** who want to ban them. 优秀的书籍总是 **比 <那些想要禁掉它们的人> 更长寿**。

E.g. HuaWei Honor 7 has been **flourishing** in the mobile market for around 10 years since it hit the mobile **emerging market新兴市场** in 2007, **outliving other brands of smartphon**e, like Nokia and SamSung. 比 <其他品牌的手机> 更经久/更长寿

1. **已不再有用, xxx已经没用了[ outlive its usefulness, outlive your usefulness]: to become no longer useful xxx** e.g. The docks have **outlived their usefulness**. 这些码头 **已经没用了**。

## STOP\*\* Genres of arts艺术流派

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 印象主义，印象派 | [ɪm'preʃənɪzəm]  impressionism   1. a style of painting used especially in France in the 19th century **which uses colour instead of details** of form to produce effects of light or feeling   印象主义，印象派〔不拘泥于细节，而**以色彩来营造光线** 或感觉效果的绘画风格，尤盛行于19世纪的法国〕   1. a style of music from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that produces feelings and images by the quality of sounds rather than by a pattern of notes 印象主义，印象派〔以音色而不是旋律来产生感觉和意象的音乐风格，盛行于19世纪末及20世纪初〕       Impressionist: adj) [ɪm'preʃənɪst,ɪm'preʃənəst]  1. someone who copies the speech or behaviour of famous people in order to entertain other people 模仿名人的滑稽演员  2. someone who uses impressionism in the paintings or music that they produce 印象派画家；印象派作曲家 [impressionist painters 印象派画家] |
| 〔绘画、文学或音乐的〕表现主义 | [ɪk'spreʃənɪzəm] expressionism: a style of painting, writing, or music **that expresses feelings** rather than describing objects and experiences    2. Expressionist n/adj, expressionism: 表现派, 表达常常夸大或强烈的内心情感。许多 expressionists 使用抽象的形状作画。[**表现派画家expressionist painters; 表现主义运动the expressionist movement]**   E.g. Munch was one of the great **expressionist painters**.  E.g. De Kooning, one of the most famous **expressionists**, used abstract shapes to represent human body parts. |
| 现代城市雕塑 | * 现代城市雕塑modern sculpture:   Modern sculpture is generally considered to have begun with the work of Auguste Rodin, who is seen as the progenitor of modern sculpture. While Rodin did not set out to rebel against the past, he created a new way of building his works. He "dissolved the hard outline of **contemporary** Neo-Greek academicism, and thereby created a vital **synthesis (combining differences合成)** of opacity and transparency, volume and void". Along with a few other artists in the late 19th century who experimented with new artistic visions in sculpture like Edgar Degas and Paul Gauguin, Rodin invented a radical new approach in the creation of sculpture. Modern sculpture, along with all modern art, "arose as part of Western society's attempt to come to terms with the urban, industrial and secular society that emerged during the nineteenth century".  **Modernist sculpture** movements include Art Nouveau, **Cubism**(几何的立体派), Geometric abstraction, De Stijl, Suprematism, Constructivism, Dadaism, **Surrealism**, **Futurism**, Formalism Abstract e**xpressionism**, **Pop-Art**, Minimalism, Postminimalism, Land art, Conceptual art, and Installation art among others. |
| 立体派[主义]; 立体(几何图形)〔20世纪的一种艺术流派，以几何图形来表现主题〕 | cubism ['kjuːbɪz(ə)m]: **geometric shapes**; influenced by African tribal art; n. a 20th-century style of art, in which objects and people are represented by geometric shapes  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. Which painting would best represent **cubism**?  \* **a portrait** of a woman with a triangular nose. (Yes, this one because “triangular nose” is a geometric shape  \* **a still life** of a soda pop bottle that is extra large  \* a **landscape** of the countryside in **vivid vibrant green鲜绿色**. |
| 通俗艺术，大众艺术 | Pop art: 通俗艺术，大众艺术〔表现普通事物的一种艺术，通常有产品广告〕  bring art to the people; merging with **commercial products广告商品**. a type of art that was popular in the 1960s, which shows ordinary objects, **such as advertisements,** or things you see in people’s homes |
| 〔墙、火车等上面的〕涂鸦，乱涂乱画 | graffiti [ɡræ'fiːti, ɡrə-'fiːti] V.S. doodles   * graffiti: rude, humorous, or political writing and pictures **on the walls of buildings, trains** etc 〔墙、火车等上面的〕涂鸦，乱涂乱画 e.g. The walls are **daubed** with **graffiti**. 墙上满是乱七八糟的涂鸦。 E.g. The LiHuaCun in Seoul is well-known for its amazingly creative **graffiti**. * doodle是 /ˈduːdəl/   1. A doodle is a pattern or picture that you draw when you are bored or thinking about something else. 信手涂鸦之物 e.g. Dillworthy was staring into space, with a scrawl of doodles on the paper in front of him.  面前的纸上满是涂鸦。  2. When someone doodles, they draw doodles. 信手涂鸦 e.g.   He looked across at Jackson, **doodling on his notebook**.   在笔记本上 信手涂鸦。 |

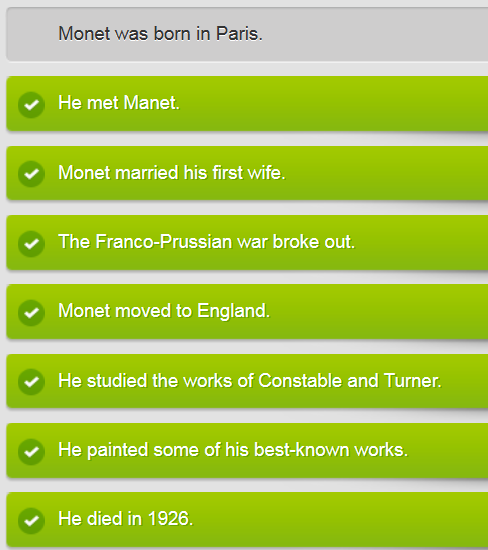
## done mp3) Tense 时态 (events in sequence)



Born in Paris in 1840, Claude Monet / məʊ, nei/ was a founding father of the impressionist印象派 school of painting, a movement that took its name from one of Monet's own pictures. In Paris, Monet met other budding artists, including Manet, who was also to become an Impressionist painter.

The Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870. Then, during the war, Monet/ məʊ, nei/ went to England, and while he was living there, he made a study of the works of Constable and Turner. Their landscapes helped to **inspire his revolutionary革命性的/创新的 ideas** about the use of color. Just **before** the war **started**, Monet/ məʊ, nei/ **had** married his first wife, Camille Doncieux. Monet lived from December 1871 to 1878 in a village near Paris, and at the same time painted some of his best-known works such as 'Impressionism, Sunrise.' He out-lived several wives and children比…活得长, dying in 1926 at the age of 86. He apparently wanted his funeral quiet and peace, therefore only 50 people attended his ceremony

* Sequence the events



## 2nd row) Creative writing techniques 创新写作的技巧

**Related, see “**3rd row) Creative thinking techniques创新思考的技巧 (such a nice PMP topic)**”**

## done mp3) How to write creatively

So many new word…

How do writers write well? They use a variety of techniques to create a personal style and vision. Let’s have a look at the following creative writing techniques: metaphor, hyperbole

1. **[ Metaphor] Metaphor**, from the Greek ‘metaphora’, or transference, is used to give a unique perspective on a familiar topic by comparing seemingly diverse subjects or concepts and so illuminating our understanding of the world….For example, “The whole world **is** a stage, and all the men and women **are** merely various players…” Shakespeare’s famous metaphor from “As you like it”. But what does it mean😊

This is a common theme in Shakespeare: the **transience** and **impermanent of life**, as short-lived as a play upon the stage.

1. **[ hyperbole ]** To continue with our **Shakespearian** theme, he was also a master of the **hyperbole. This means excess or exaggeration and is used to create emphasis. For example,**

**“Will all great Neptune’s wash this blood clean from my hand? “**

So says Macbethe after he has murdered the king. The exaggerated language here emphasized his terrible guilt and the **enormity** of this crimes. The heightened tone of the language servers to add dramatic impact.





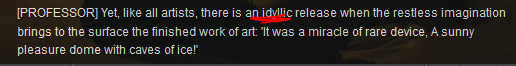


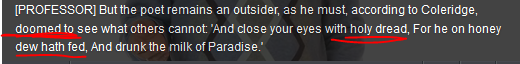














## Nine creative writing techniques - (such a nice PMP topic)

Related: see the “3rd row) Creative thinking techniques创新思考的技巧 (such a nice PMP topic)” chapter.

**Nine creative writing techniques were introduced: metaphor (V.S. simile['sɪməli] 明喻), hyperbole, symbolism, free writing, focused free writing, loop writing, listing, questioning and cubing.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| unfocused free writing | For now, let’s just imagine you’ve got to write an essay on The Greatest Problems Facing Mankind in the 21st Century. You come home after a hard day at school or college and your mind is just so busy you can hardly hear yourself think and write. Now, you can try is some “unfocused free writing”. Sit down in front of a piece of paper, or a computer screen, for five mins. And just write without lifting pen from paper, hands from keys, for five mins; wirte-without stopping for any reason – about how you’re feeling and whatever is on our mind at the moment. **It can be very liberating** and give you creative juices the push they’ve needed to kick ino acion on the topic at hand. And it’s a lot cheaper than going to a therapist. |
| **Focused free writing = “stream of consciousness”, that is free writing with spontaneity** | “Focused free writing” is a similar but slightly different application of free writing, which is focused more on whatever topic **you’re meant to be** writing about/jotting down. “Focused free writing” is **a stream of consciousness** process in which you also write without stopping, usually for ten mins at one time, about everything and anything that comes to your mind. The beauty of this “focused free writing” is that you don’t worry about your grammar, punctuation, or spelling; there’s no editing at all as you just jot down and jot down.  And if you cannot’ even begin the writing, start off by writing a sentence that says ‘I’m not sure what the greatest problems facing mankind in the 21st century are. I mean there’s no many of them.’ Notice this sentence has a punctuation mistake in it, but it doesn’t matter in this exercise. This will get you started writing, and right now that’s the purpose: to get you to write now! |
| **loop writing** | An extension of the “focused free writing” is called loop writing. Let’s imagin you have done some free writng on your topic for five mins. **Read the writing back and try to summarize the main point of what you’ve written so far**; you may find this already exists within the paragraph, but if not, then just write a new summary stentnce.=> **This sentence marks the end of your first loop**  Do some free writing again for a further five mins, keep this summary sentence in mind as you write. Stop and read that paragraph back; write a single summarizing sentence to mark the end of the second loop. => **This sentence marks the end of your second loop**  Now start a third loop with that sentence. Do another five mins of free writing, keeping that third summarizing idea in mind. Read what you’ve written after five mins. For most people what emerges at this stage is **the gist([dʒɪst], core idea) of** what they’re trying to write about. **//理解主要意思/核心意思/要点 get the gist of it**  Sometimes we don’t always know what it is we want to write about until wa have started to write. So don’t’ spend too long starting at that blank piece of paper worrying about the end product. Get going with the process and you’ll be amazed at the results. |
| Listing | If you have to write an essay and are having some difficulty, you simply **write out in linear form a list of ideas**. You don’t have to worry about grammar as you can put down your ideas as **bullet points, or as numerical points**. But if you’re the kind of person who likes to **see things laid out in an organized way**, this is a good technique to try. |
| 思维导图Mind-mapping/ webbing or clustering/ diagramming | Q: **What if** **I’m more right-brained, or visual**? Is there a technique that might better suit my learning style? //右脑思维=视觉图形化的思维 => useful for extensive brainstorming for a pain idea or like write an instructional guideline for users.  A: Good question. In this case, it might be **that webbing**  **or clustering** is the best way forward for you. If you’re familiar with **mind-mapping思维导图,** then you’ll know **webbing or clustering,** as they are really one and the same thing. Some people also call this technique **diagramming**!  But they all **come down to this总结下来是**: they’re **non-linear** ways of putting down or jotting down草草的写下your ideas about a topic, a more random way of recording concepts.   1. You usually start by writing down a key word on a blank piece of paper, and you **enclose the word in a circle.** 2. Then you respond to that key word or phrase in the form of subheadings which can also be circled or boxed. 3. As you explore each subheading, you may use arrows or lines to show relationships that begin to appear as you make notes about these minor ideas or details. |
| the tried-and-tested **questioning technique** | **the tried-and-tested questioning technique**:  You imagine the questions your reader might want to know about your topic and you set about answering them as you write. So our old friends ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘where’, ‘why’, ‘when’ and ‘how’ come in very useful here. |
| Cubing | **Cubing is a very interesting technique**. It’s called cubing because it allows you to look at a topic from **six sides, like a cube**. It’s recommended that you spend 3-5 minutes **exploring** each of the ‘sides’.  Procedure: E.g. discuss the Router   1. First you **describe** it: Look at the subject closely (perhaps with your senses as well as your mind) 2. what does it look like? The Router looks like a transportation hub. 3. Then you **compare** it: what’s it similar to or different from?   It works similar to the transportation hub.   1. Next, you **analyze** it: what’s it made of? What are it’s traits and attributes? 2. Then you **associate** it: What does it make you think of or remind of? What comes to your mind when you think of it? Perhaps people? Places? Things? Feelings? Let your mind go and see what feelings you have for the subject. 3. After that, you **apply** it: what can you do with it, How can it be used? 4. And finally, **argue** it: take either side, and defend or attack it. Express your opinion, whether you support it or not. Take a stand. Use any kind of reasoning you want – logical, silly, anywhere in between.   Cubing, this is an excellent strategy to use when you’re trying to decide how to tackle a topic at the outset(at the very beginning), or should **your ideas dry up我的思想枯竭了** and you come to a sudden stop.  For details about “cubing”, a creative writing tech, see <http://www.fortheteachers.org/friday-five-cubing/> |
| 1. 使用隐喻的；比喻的；比喻意义的 | 1. Metaphor, metaphoric=metaphorical /,metə'fɔrik-'fɔ:;-kəl/ V.S. simile明喻 “like”, “look like” 2. E.g. You **are** my heart and lung! 3. e.g. Metaphor, from the Greek ‘metaphora’, or transference, is used to give a unique perspective on a familiar topic by comparing seemingly diverse subjects or concepts and so illuminating our understanding of the world….For example, “The whole world **is** a stage, and all the men and women **are** merely various players…” Shakespeare’s famous metaphor from “As you like it”. But what does it mean😊   This is a common theme in Shakespeare: the **transience** and **impermanent of life**, as short-lived as a play upon the stage. |
| 拟人化，人格化 | 1. person=> personification /pə‚sɒnɪfə'keɪʃ ə n/1. 2. the personification of sth; someone who is a perfect example of a quality because they have a lot of it 某事物的化身/典型/模型 = personification = **symbolism [ 成了xxx的一个典型/模型 become the personification of sth ]** e.g He **became the personification of** the financial excess of the 1980s. 他成了金融过热时期的一个典型/模型 3. the representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art 〔文学或艺术中的〕拟人化，人格化 [+ of]   e.g. the personification of rivers in fifth-century art 五世纪艺术中对河流的拟人化  **//V.S. impersonate, impersonation:** [ɪm'pɜːsəneɪt]   1. **impersonate sb; [ ID impersonation 身份假冒/冒充]** = to pretend to be someone else by copying their appearance, voice, and behaviour, especially in order to deceive people 〔尤指为行骗而〕假扮，假冒〔他人〕e.g. Do you know it is a very serious offence to **impersonate a police officer**? 你知道 **假冒警察** 是很严重的违法行为吗？ 2. Impersonate sb. = to copy someone’s voice and behaviour, especially in order to make people laugh 〔尤指为逗人发笑而〕模仿〔某人的言语、动作〕 e.g. In a **mime哑剧,** he **amusingly** **impersonates a woman**. 他 **模仿一个女人**，非常好笑。 |
| 1. （为了表示强调的）夸张（手法） | 1. Hyperbole [haɪpɜːbl], [haɪ'pɜːbəli] or a way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller, worse etc than it actually is. **This means excess or exaggeration and is used to create emphasis** （为了表示强调的）夸张（手法） 2. **[ 做 xxx并不为过／夸张: It’s not hyperbole to do sth ]**   E.g. **[ hyperbole ]** To continue with our **Shakespearian** theme, he was also a master of the **hyperbole. This means excess or exaggeration and is used to create emphasis. For example,**  **“Will all great Neptune’s wash this blood clean from my hand? “**  So says Macbethe after he has murdered the king. The exaggerated language here emphasized his terrible guilt and the **enormity** of this crimes. The heightened tone of the language servers to add dramatic impact.  e.g. **It was not hyperbole to** call it the worst storm in twenty years. 称它是20年来最大的风暴　并不为过／夸张  e.g. In New York and across America, we face similar problems in all of these areas, but with all **the hyperbole about China**, it's easy to forget that we remain substantially ahead.  关于中国的 夸张说法 |

## Reading: Creative writing techniques

|  |
| --- |
| Q: I need some help with my writing, but I don’t really do **creative writing**. But I do have to write a paper for my science class.  A: Well, in some ways all writing is creative, so whether you have to write for a science class or an English class, you should still benefit from some of these **writing techniques**.  Q: OK. I know about a few of them already, like **“stream of consciousness”, that is free writing with spontaneity** and **loop writing.** They don’t seem to work too well for me! Are there any other techniques? |

A: Well, a very simple technique is **listing**. If you have to write an essay and are having some difficulty, you simply **write out in linear form a list of ideas**. You don’t have to worry about grammar as you can put down your ideas as **bullet points, or as numerical points**. But if you’re the kind of person who likes to see things laid out in an organized way, this is a good technique to try.

Q: What if I’m more right-brained, or visual? Is there a technique that might better suit my learning style?

A: Good question. In this case, it might be **that webbing**  **or clustering** is the best way forward for you.

Q: I don’t think I’ve heard of these before. What are they?

A: Well, if you’re familiar with **mind-mapping思维导图,** then you’ll know **webbing or clustering,** as they are really one and the same thing. Some people also call this technique **diagramming**! But they all **come down to this总结下来是**: they’re non-linear ways of putting down or jotting down草草的写下your ideas about a topic, a more random way of recording concepts.

You usually start by writing down a key word on a blank piece of paper, and you **enclose the word in a circle.**  Then you respond to that key word or phrase in the form of subheadings which can also be circled or boxed. As you explore each subheading, you may use arrows or lines to show relationships that begin to appear as you make notes about these minor ideas or details.  
  
Q: I like the sound of that, even if it does have several names! Any more ideas?

A: Well, there’s always **the tried-and-tested questioning technique**, of course.

Q: What’s that?!!

A: Exactly what it says! You imagine the questions your reader might want to know about your topic and you set about answering them as you write. So our old friends ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘where’, ‘why’, ‘when’ and ‘how’ come in very useful here.

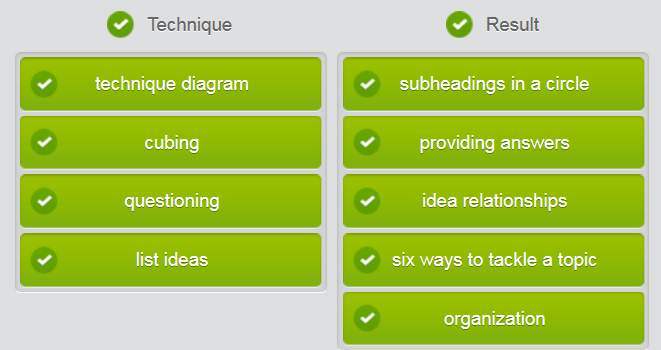
Q: I had a friend who mentioned something called ‘cubing’ or something like that. What is that?

A: Yes, **cubing is a very interesting technique**. It’s called cubing because it allows you to look at a topic from six sides, like a cube. It’s recommended that you spend 3-5 minutes exploring each of the ‘sides’. First you describe it: what does it look like?

1. Then you compare it: what’s it similar to or different from?
2. Next, you analyze it: what’s it made of?
3. Then you associate it: what does it remind you of?
4. After that, you apply it: what can you do with it or use it for?
5. And finally, argue it: take either side, and defend or attack it.

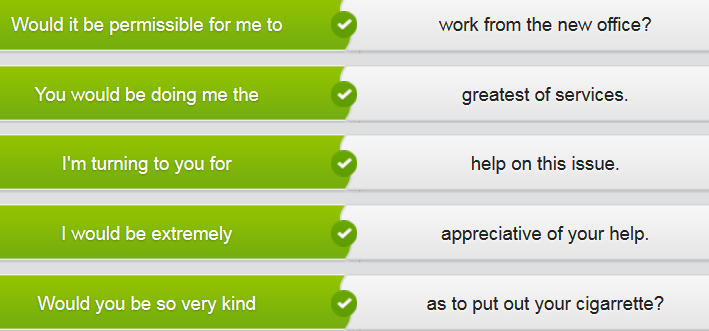
Cubing, this is an excellent strategy to use when you’re trying to decide how to tackle a topic at the outset, or should **your ideas dry up我的思想枯竭了** and you come to a sudden stop.

* Based on the previous article you read:



## STOP\*\* 3rd row) Asking favors

|  |
| --- |
| * **Very formal language to ask for favors** |
|  |
| **Would you be so very kind as to** give me a hand? |
|  |
| **I'm turning to you for** assistance. |
|  |
| **Would it be permissible for me to** arrange a meeting? |
|  |
| You would be doing me **the greatest of services**. |
|  |
| Note: Sometimes, people use very formal language with close friends or family to be facetious or humorous. |
| * Informal language:   Can you do me a favour please?  Can you give me a hand please? |



## 4th row) Writing - Using creative writing techniques

In the preceding units, **nine writing techniques were introduced: metaphor, hyperbole, symbolism, free writing, focused free writing, loop writing, listing, questioning, and cubing.**

## Writing sample

[leading sentence ] **I believe that the creative writing techniques introduced here could be useful for many types of writing.** In my line of work, the ‘questioning’ technique **comes in handy**. I use it so often and so **instinctively** that I’ve go to admit that I no longer think of it as a technique. You see, I write technology articles for a weekly banking magazine and use a common journalistic approach:

Answering the five ‘wh-‘ questions as you write the first paragraph of the story. That way, you anticipate the most **salient questions** 显著的问题=重要的问题 that your readers might have about the story.

A technique I’d like to formally experiment with is **loop writing**. Sometimes, when I’m trying to formulate the first, critical paragraph for my story, it’s difficult to **separate the wheat from the chaff  [tʃɑːf; tʃæf] 糠谷壳 (an idiomatic expression 地道的表达， “把精良和粗糙的区分开”).** I don’t always know what the most relevant information is until I sort through all of the details. **Loop writing** would allow me to think through all of the details, summarize them, rethink them and summarize them again. I believe that final summary could give me a **jump-start (助动启动)** on a powerful leading paragraph.

## My topic

[Leading sentence] Among the nine fabulous creative writing techniques, listing and cubing are the most two useful and helpful tools for my routine work. These two creative techniques play an important role especially when I’ve got to jot down memo of a meeting in an organized way or to technically write an instructional guide for users.

[Examples] When I’m writing the meeting memo, because I dislike making conclusions in a **haphazard** manner, I’m used to applying the listing technique to laying out my ideas in an organized linear form. Additionally, I prefer to format the list with proper layout symbols, such as bullets, circles, or arrows, each of which normally represents the different category. The listing writing technique helps to comb through my ideas and then arrange them in an unordered list or an ordered list that delivers the ranking of importance or the order of sequence clearly. // haphazard = non-organized, not planned.

Furthermore, the listing technique is an essential qualification for us who need to write a technically accurate instructional manual for users, such as “How to install the IBM Z blade server”.

All in all, I experiment the listing technique mostly in my work, which obviously helps me to express my minds in a clearly planned and organized way of working and also increases the working efficiently largely.

[Ending sentence]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Listing | If you have to write an essay and are having some difficulty, you simply **write out in linear form a list of ideas**. You don’t have to worry about grammar as you can put down your ideas as **bullet points, or as numerical points**. But if you’re the kind of person who likes to **see things laid out in an organized way**, this is a good technique to try. //haphazard: not organized |
| 思维导图Mind-mapping/ webbing or clustering/ diagramming | Q: **What if** **I’m more right-brained, or visual**? Is there a technique that might better suit my learning style? //右脑思维=视觉图形化的思维 => useful for extensive brainstorming for a pain idea or like write an instructional guideline for users.  A: Good question. In this case, it might be **that webbing**  **or clustering** is the best way forward for you. If you’re familiar with **mind-mapping思维导图,** then you’ll know **webbing or clustering,** as they are really one and the same thing. Some people also call this technique **diagramming**!  But they all **come down to this总结下来是**: they’re **non-linear** ways of putting down or jotting down草草的写下your ideas about a topic, a more random way of recording concepts.   1. You usually start by writing down a key word on a blank piece of paper, and you **enclose the word in a circle.** 2. Then you respond to that key word or phrase in the form of subheadings which can also be circled or boxed. 3. As you explore each subheading, you may use arrows or lines to show relationships that begin to appear as you make notes about these minor ideas or details. |

# Part 4 ) Opinions on forms of art

## Prestudy: L13 > “Unit 2 art and architecture”

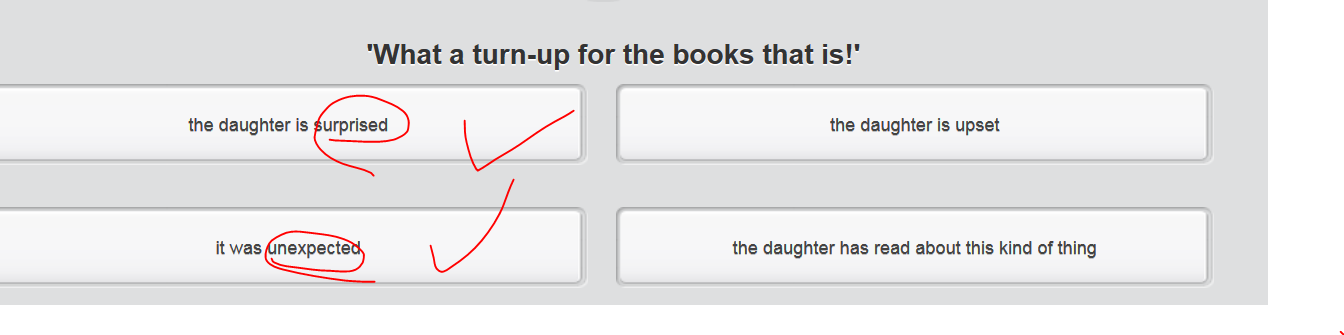
## 1st row) Traditional and modern art forms

## Stop) Lexical resource

* peruse sth /pə'ruːz,pəˋruz/ v. [T ] to read something, especially in a careful way; [intensive reading](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=intensive%20reading&lang=en)： 精读；仔细地读xxx; 英语精读〔尤指〕细读，精读   
  e.g. She leant forward to peruse the document more closely. 更 仔细地读 那份文件
* petty crimes V.S. felony V.S. a hanging offence滔天大罪

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Petty crimes (minor) | Shoplifting, burglary |
| Felony | Drug trafficking, human trafficking |
| Hanging offence滔天大罪 | 'It was almost a hanging offense.' means the following  e.g. Once, pretty much everywhere, beating your wife and children was regarded as a father's duty, homosexuality was **a hanging offense**, and waterboarding was approved.  以前，几乎在任何地方，打老婆打孩子都是天经地义之事，同性恋也是 滔天大罪，而水刑也不会招致异议 |

* 'What a turn-up for the books that is!'



## done mp3) Video. Traditional and modern art forms



## 2nd row) Body art

* 舌钉 /舌环 tongue piercing:   
  A tongue piercing is a body piercing usually done directly through the center of the tongue. While **tongue piercing** remains a popular site to pierce in the Western world, it has declined in popularity since 2011, going from the second to the fourth most popular body piercing for both men and women.

e.g. When you let me go to school, let me do a Mickey Mouse **tattoo**, let me give **tongue piercing**, I always disgruntled. 不让我做米老鼠的文身，不让我给舌头穿孔时，我总是闹情绪。

* tattoo  /tə'tuː, tæ'tuː,tæˋtu/  pl: tattoo**s**1. [C] a picture or writing that is permanently marked on your skin using a needle and ink 文身 e.g. He has a tattoo of a snake on his left arm. 他的左臂上刺了一条蛇。  
  2. [C] an outdoor military show with music, usually at night 〔常在夜间举行的、有音乐伴奏的〕军操表演 3. [singular,单数] a fast continuous beating of a drum, or a sound like this 快速的击鼓；快速的敲击声

## 3rd row) How to express opinions

## Not mp3) Expressing opinions (add an opinion; agree or disagree)





Listen to the different people talking. Select whether the person is **adding an opinion, agreeing or disagreeing with** someone else's opinion or ending the discussion.

## How to express your opinions in **idiomatic expression (地道的表达)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To add your opinion to a conversation | * I think/I’d like to point that/It’s my **contention** that ( contention: a strong opinion) * That's my honest opinion. * **总的来说(我觉得xxx) For what it's worth (FWIW), xxxx** e.g. For what it's worth (FWIW) 总的来说(我觉得xxx), modern art is quite valuable.  e.g. FWIW, Mage Armor is quite powerful, but it's a trade off. 总的来说(我觉得xxx)，法师护甲确实很强力，但这是一种交易  E.G. For what it's worth (FWIW), the sculptures will probably be vandalized.   // for what it is worth; an abbreviation used in emails, to say that you are not sure if what you are writing is very useful 不论有没有用〔电子邮件中的缩写，表示不确定正在写的东西是否很有用〕   * That's my two cents (我的一点意见/想法). have few opinion or suggestions.  e.g. Here comes my two cents. Can we change the patent title a little bit?  E.g. I'm sorry for lag. I'm damned busy in crazy APIc killer tasks. Well, I have two cents about your issue. Please check my Red comments. Thank you.  e.g**. If you want my two cents**, public art is an expression of the public itself. |
| **Agreeing with sb.** | * **I'm with you (on this point).** I’m with Vivian on this issue. * I totally agree with you * **You have a point.** * **I was just thinking that myself. 我也正那么想呢** * I cannot agree with you any more * **Tell me about it! = the connotation隐含意义 (makes you think of that is more than its basic meaning, extensive meaning) is “I agree with you and I wanna get more details)**. |
| **disagreeing with** | * Sorry that I’m not with you (on this point). Instead, I’ve got to **side with VV.** * Sorry Jill, but I have to **side with Vivian on that.** * **I’m in my two minds我有两种想法. On one hand xxx, on the other hand.** * **That's not always the case但事实并非总是如此.** * **Can't see it, myself. 我可不认为 e.g. Well, I just cann’t see it, myself.  e.g. xxx But I cann’t see how it would improve our DP doc?** * I’ve gone right off you. = doesn’t agree with sb in a humorous way * **除非我死了（表示强烈反对 strongly disagree）Over my dead body.** e.g. You wanna get married with that gangster? My opinion? **Over my dead body**! |
| Use expressions like these to end a heated discussion where people are becoming frustrated or upset. | * 让我们接受彼此的不同观点吧 Let's agree **to** disagree. / Let's agree to disagree on that. * Let's just drop it, shall we? = Let’s forget it (to end a discussion) * Be careful; **whatever you say** can convey annoyance or a patronizing attitude. |
|  |  |

## 4th row) Giving your opinion on forms of art

## Not mp3)

You are a member of a citizen's group. You have proposed that your city put modern sculptures in the largest public park, but the mayor, Marjorie, opposes it. You have a meeting with her to try to change her mind.