

## LESSON 15 (Fifteen)

### INDIAN SUMMER

#### 印地安之夏

A: Hello, Ryan, how are you doing?

R: I am good, thanks. How are you keeping these days?

A: I am fine, thanks. You see, it is getting warm today, I don't know why it changes so quickly, it was chilly cold, rained and even snowed last week, but this week it turns to warm as if spring is coming.

R: You are asking the **very** question many newcomers would ask. You know this is typical climate in the north America, including GTA and Quebec that are close to the north America. It is called, "Indian summer".

A: "Indian summer"? What is "Indian summer"? I have not yet to heard of it.

R: An "Indian summer" is referred to a certain period, not very long, when the climate in late autumn, is changed **periodically** to warm, there is usually some hazy in the morning, looking like smoky, no wind, and the barometer is standing high. The days are shining and warm while the nights are clear and chilly.

A: When does it appear normally:

R: Well, it usually occurs between St. Martin's Day (November 11) and November 20. There is a saying in 《The Old Farmer's Almanac》 that reads, "If All Saints brings out winter, St. Martin's brings out Indian summer".

A: Wow! You are a walking **encyclopedia**! Then, where does it usually occur?

R: It usually **show up** in the north America and areas that are close to the north America.

A: Is there any legend with this? Why is it called "Indian summer"?

R: It is said, "Indian summer" was originated from the north America in 16<sup>th</sup> century where the first immigrates landed on the new territory, they suffered from chilly cold and starvation in late autumn, indigenous folks helped them with food and clothes. The newcomers were thankful for the locals' help and later set up a Thanksgiving Day. After a period of cold time it turned into warm, the sun was shining and least wind was blowing, the newcomers didn't know what season it was, they simply named it "Indian summer".

A: It sounds a fairy tale.

R: Do you have such climate in China?

A: Well, I don't know for sure. But I **did** hear of the words, "xiao yang chun", it looks very similar to the "Indian summer".

R: Really? How is it?

A: "Xiao yang chun" usually shows up in Nov as well after a period of chilly raining in late autumn. The weather turns to warm with plenty of sunshining, and some fruit trees are in blossom for the second

time. It happens normally in the southern China and lasts about a week or two. It looks like as if spring is coming. So that people call it "Xiao yang chun". That means small spring.

R: It must be miraculous!

A: The world is big, but small. Only peace counts first!

你好，雷恩，进来怎样？

不错，谢谢！你呢？

我也很好。你看，今天天气变暖了。不懂，为什么这天气变化得这么快。上个星期天气又下雨，又冷，甚至下雪。这个星期天气一下变暖，好像春天来了。

你问了个许多新移民问的问题。你知道吗，这是北美包括靠近北美的大多地区和魁北克地区的特别气候。人们叫它叫“印地安之夏”。

“印地安之夏”？什么是“印地安之夏”？我还没听过呢。

“印地安之夏”是指在北美一个特定的时期，不是很长，在深秋后，天气短暂变暖。通常早晨有薄雾，看上去像烟雾那样。没有风，大气压较高。白天阳光灿烂暖和，晚上却清冷。

通常什么时候会出现这种天气？

哦，通常在十一月 11 日（圣马丁日）到 20 日之间，在《农夫年鉴》中有这么个说法，“如果说天下圣徒给你带来冬天，那马丁给你带来印地安之夏”。

哇塞，你是本活百科全书哇！那么，什么地方会出现这种天气呢？

通常出现在北美和靠近北美的地区。

有没有什么传说？怎么叫“印地安之夏”？

据说，“印地安之夏”源于北美 16 世纪首批新移民来到这块新大陆，他们遭受深秋寒冷的天气和饥饿，当地的居民帮助他们食品和衣物，他们非常感激当地居民的帮助，后来还为此，设定了感恩节。过了一段时间，天气变暖，阳光灿烂，无风无云。这些新移民不知道这叫什么季节，他们就直接叫它“印地安之夏”。

听上去好像神话。

中国有这样的气候吗？

哦，我不清楚。但我听说过一个叫“小阳春”，看上去和这个气候有点相似。

是吗？那是怎样的？

“小阳春”通常也是出现在 11 月，经过一段深秋的冷雨，天气变得暖和，充满阳光。有些果树会开第二次花，通常发生在南方，大约经过一两个星期。看上去好像春天来了。所以人们叫它“小阳春”，即是“小小的春天”。

那听上去好神奇也！

世界很大，也很小。和平才是最重要！

强调语气

通常会用 very, do, right 等词，如：

1. This is the very person I mentioned in the story.
2. He did remind us of the danger before we went out.
3. This is the right place where the accident happened.
- 4.

Turn 的用法：

1. 表示转变，如：  
Please turn to the right when you see the sign.
2. 表示变化，如：  
It turns warm.  
The leaves turned yellow.
3. 表示变化结果，如：  
It turned out Trump failed in election.
4. 表示关闭，如：  
Please turn off the lights.

Homework:

1. Read aloud the text with record till you are familiar with it.
2. Make up 3 sentences with “turn”.
3. Make up sentences with “very, do, right” as affirmative word.
4. Talk about “Indian summer” in your own words.
5. Ask a question.
- 6.

