

# 短语境阅读与高级词汇教程

Short-Text Reading and Advanced Vocabulary: A Course Book

谢艳明 编 著

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# 前言

你是否觉得英语词汇积累到一定程度后就会遇到一个瓶颈，难以突破？你是否觉得记忆高阶词汇的效率低且遗忘快？你是否觉得对于地道的英语文章，掌握大意容易，准确翻译却难？本书就是针对此种情况，为英语水平在六级及以上，有一定词汇基础，备战英语专业八级考试和托福考试的大学生及广大英语学习者所编写的。

词汇记忆最有效的方法之一就是阅读。将枯燥的单词串联成生动的短文，形成各种各样鲜活的形象，从而使学习变得有趣，记忆得以强化，效率得以提高。本书精选了 50 篇短语境阅读材料，其内容涉及西方社会生活的方方面面，包括政治、科学、体育、音乐、文化等等。既向你介绍了众多西方社会名人，如洛克菲勒、林肯、伊丽莎白女王、安南等，也带你游览了众多著名城市，如伦敦、雅典、悉尼、柏林等；既带你遨游历史长河，如“我们被德军占领”、“东京审判”和“蒙骗纳粹的计谋”，又让你感受到西方的特色文化，如“复活节”、“澳大利亚文化”等等。读者不仅能够领略英语语言魅力的同时实现词汇量的突破，还能了解西方社会的文化生活。

本书在编排上颇具特色，具体包括以下几方面：

1. 50 篇短文语言地道、内容多样且短小精悍。通过阅读，读者可在西方社会的文化背景下提高对原汁原味的英文的把握能力，加强高阶词汇的记忆。

2. 每篇短文后附有参考译文，可帮助读者加深对原文的理解，也是提高读者翻译水平的参考材料。

3. 词条解释清楚、具体。主要包含四部分：（1）对单词的常用意义分别用英汉两种语言作了详尽的解释；（2）从词汇学的角度剖析了该单词的构成，通过对词根、词缀的拆解，发掘单词记忆特别是长单词记忆的规律；（3）列出该单词其他的派生词，使读者能充分运用已知的构词规律同时掌握其名词、动词、形容词等各种形式；（4）以该单词的词根为基础，寻找词与词之间的相似关系，并通过前缀的变化，扩充联想，得出相关同根词，训练读者的发散思维。

4. 强化练习具有特色。第一部分通过近义词加速对单词意义的记忆；第二部分通过列举标准例句为单词的记忆提供具体语境，其近义词替换再一次使读者加强对单词的理解，比单一的选词填空更具效果。

一方面，单词记忆是逐渐积累的过程，特别是高阶词汇的突破，非一日之功；另一方面，单词只有在文章中，在具体语境中才具有强大的生命力。希望此书能让读者在领略西方社会文化的同时感受到词汇的勃勃生机，从而使个人的学习兴趣得以培养，信心得以增强，方法得以掌握，效率也得以提高。

本书在编写过程中参阅了大量资料，如 *How to Prepare for GRE General Test*, *Success with Words*, *Word Power Made Easy*, *Origins: An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*, 《高级英文词汇教程：高级常用词汇精选与重现》，《英汉百科翻译大词典》，等等，在此对这些书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中错误难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编著者

2011 年 12 月

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# 1 ROCKEFELLER'S DONATION

## 洛克菲勒的捐赠

As his wealth grew in the 1870s and 1880s, Rockefeller came to favor a cooperative and conditional system of giving in which he would agree to supply part of the sum needed for a particular project if the others interested in it also would provide *substantial* financial support. It was on such a conditional basis that Rockefeller participated in the founding of the University of Chicago. Rockefeller offered to give \$600,000 of the first \$1 million for *endowment*, provided the remaining \$400,000 was *pledged* by others within 90 days. Thus begun, the University of Chicago was *incorporated* in 1890, and over the next twenty years Rockefeller contributed to help build up the institution, always on condition that others should join in its support. In 1910 he made a farewell gift of \$10 million, which brought his total contributions to the university to about \$35 million. In withdrawing from further activity there, he wrote: "I am acting on an early and *permanent conviction* that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted and supported by the people."

Rockefeller *donated* a large amount of money to help the poor. He also donated much love to his family. In 1864, he married Laura Spelman, whose father was a *prosperous* businessman. Eventually, they had four children who lived to adulthood: three daughters and a son. The family lived in a large, comfortable, but not *ostentatious* house in Cleveland until moving to New York in the 1880's. Of all the leading American industrial families, the Rockefeller dynasty became the most *remarkable*.



## 【参考译文】

在 19 世纪 70 年代到 80 年代, 随着财富的积累, 洛克菲勒开始青睐一种合作性和有条件的捐赠体系, 只要他人乐于提供充分的财政支持, 他愿意为特定项目提供所需的大量资金。正是在这一有条件的基础上, 洛克菲勒参与了芝加哥大学的建立, 在其他人保证 90 天内提供其余的 40 万美元的前提下, 他愿意捐赠首批 100 万美元捐款中的 60 万美元。这样, 芝加哥大学于 1890 年开始组建, 在接下来的 20 年里, 洛克菲勒总是在其他人也参与资助的条件下, 帮助建设该学府。1910 年, 他捐赠了最后一笔 1,000 万美元的捐款, 这样, 他对芝加哥大学的总捐资达 3,500 万美元。在退出进一步的捐赠活动的时候, 他写到: “我从一开始直到永远都坚信, 这个伟大的学府是人民的财产, 理应由人民来管理、操作和支持。”

洛克菲勒捐赠了一大笔钱来帮助穷人, 他还向家人奉献了许多的爱。1864 年, 他娶劳拉·斯贝尔曼为妻, 劳拉的父亲当时是一个很富足的商人。他们最后有四个子女长大成人: 三女一男, 全家生活在克利夫兰市的一座舒适却又不显招摇的大房子里, 一直到 19 世纪 80 年代, 洛克菲勒举家迁往纽约。在美国所有主要的实业家族中, 洛克菲勒王国是最为突出的。

## 【单词讲解】

**substantial** /səb'stænʃəl/ *adj.* large enough to be satisfactory

→ 由 sub- (below) + stant (to stand) + -ial 构成

→ substance (*n.* 物质, 实质), substantiate (*v.* 使实体化, 证实)

→ 词根 stant 为 stand (站立) 之意, 还构成: constant (*adj.* 不变的, 持续的), instant (*adj.* 立即的, 直接的, 紧迫的)

**endowment** /ɪn'dəʊmənt/ *n.* providing with property, income, or a source of income 捐赠, 捐款

→ 由 en- (to make) + dow (property) + -ment 构成

→ endow (*v.* 捐赠, 赋予)

→ 词根 dow 为 property (主要指“女子出嫁时所带的财产”) 之意, 还构成: dowry (*n.* 嫁妆, 天资), dower (*n.* 嫁妆, 天资)

**pledge** /pledʒ/ *v.* to make a formal, usually public, promise that you will do something 保证, 发誓

**incorporate** /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ *v.* to cause to merge or combine together into a united whole 合并, 混合

→ 由 in- (into) + corpor (body) + -ate 构成

→ incorporation (*n.* 结合, 合并, 形成法人组织)

→ 词根 corpor 为 body (身体, 机构) 之意, 还构成: corporation (*n.* 公司, 企业), corporate (*adj.* 社团的, 法人的), corporal (*adj.* 肉体的, 身体的), corpse (*n.* 尸体)

**permanent** /'pɜ:mənənt/ *adj.* lasting or remaining without essential change 永久的, 持久的

→ 由 per- (through out) + man (to rest) + -ent (-ing) 构成, “一直持续下去的”  
→ “永久的”

→ permanence (*n.* 永久, 持久), impermanent (*adj.* 暂时的, 非永久的)

→ 词根 man 为 to rest (休息, 停留) 之意, 还构成: manor (*n.* 领地, 庄园), mansion (*n.* 大厦, 官邸), immanent (*adj.* 内在的, 固有的)

**conviction** /kən'vɪkʃən/ *n.* a fixed or strong belief 信念, 坚定的信仰

→ 由 con- (for emphasis) + vict (to overcome) + -ion 构成

→ convict (*v.* 证明……有罪, 宣告……有罪; *n.* 罪犯)

**donate** /dəʊ'neɪt/ *v.* to present as a gift to a fund or cause 捐赠, 赠予

→ 由 don (to give) + -ate 构成

→ donation (*n.* 捐赠品, 捐款), donor (*n.* 捐赠人)

→ 词根 don 为 to give (给予) 之意, 还构成: condone (*v.* 宽恕; 赦免)

**prosperous** /'prɒspərəs/ *adj.* having success; flourishing 繁荣的

→ 由 pro- (forward) + sper (to hope) + -ous 构成, “向前看是大有希望的” → “繁荣的”

→ prosper (*v.* 成功, 兴盛), prosperity (*n.* 繁荣)

→ 词根 sper 为 to hope (希望) 之意, 还构成: desperate (*adj.* 绝望的), desperation (*n.* 绝望), esperance (*n.* 希望)

**ostentatious** /ɒsten'teɪʃəs/ *adj.* pretentious 装饰表面的, 炫耀的

→ 由 os- (toward) + tent (to stretch) + -atious 构成, “向……展开” (像孔雀开屏) → “卖弄, 夸耀”

→ ostentation (*n.* 卖弄, 夸耀, 摆阔)

→ 词根 tent 及其变体 ten, tend, tens 为 to stretch (伸展) 之意, 还构成: contend (*v.* 斗争, 竞争, 主张), distend (*v.* 扩大, 扩张), portend (*v.* 预示)

**remarkable** /rɪ'mɑ:kəbəl/ *adj.*      worthy of notice 不平常的, 非凡的, 值得注意的, 显著的

→ 由 re- (back) + mark + -able 构成

→ remark (*n.* & *v.* 备注, 评论)

### 【巩固练习】

#### A. Match the word with its synonym or meaning.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. pledge      | a. invariable                           |
| 2. constant    | b. notable                              |
| 3. incorporate | c. hopeless                             |
| 4. distend     | d. a fixed belief                       |
| 5. remarkable  | e. to expand as if by internal pressure |
| 6. desperate   | f. contribution                         |
| 7. donation    | g. to promise                           |
| 8. conviction  | h. to merge or combine                  |

#### B. Choose the best word which shares the similar meaning to the underlined word.

- He was taken on for a three-month trial period before being accepted as a permanent member of staff.  
A. precedent      B. referent      C. enduring      D. missionary
- Bangladesh cannot condone the violation of the principles of non-intervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of states.  
A. forgive      B. forget      C. foretell      D. foreshadow
- He believed that beauty was not something imposed, but something immanent.  
A. coherent      B. adhesive      C. heretical      D. inherent
- After their misfortunes the family slowly became prosperous again.  
A. flourishing      B. expensive      C. attaching      D. furnishing
- We can only ask someone to donate one of his organs if his own health will not suffer by loss.  
A. attribute      B. contribute      C. ascribe      D. prescribe
- Tom rode his new bicycle up and down in front of Dick's house in an ostentatious way.  
A. unanimous      B. aesthetic      C. pretentious      D. adventurous
- No benefactions and research endowments can make up for the change in character which the city has suffered.  
A. requisition      B. acquisition      C. donation      D. collocation

8. Although the authorities suppressed the book, many copies are extant and may be purchased at exorbitant prices.

A. substantiate

B. undestroyed

C. stable

D. inconstant

# 2 ABRAHAM LINCOLN

## 亚伯拉罕·林肯

Lincoln warned the South in his Inaugural Address: “In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the *momentous* issue of civil war. The government will not *assail* you.... You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.” Lincoln thought *secession* illegal, and was willing to use force to defend Federal law. On January 1, 1863, he issued the *Emancipation* Proclamation that declared forever free those slaves.

Lincoln never let the world forget that the Civil War involved an even larger issue. This he stated most movingly in dedicating the military *cemetery* at Gettysburg: “that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not *perish* from the earth.”

Lincoln won re-election in 1864, as Union military triumphs *heralded* an end to the war. The President was flexible and *generous*, encouraging Southerners to lay down their arms and join speedily in reunion. The spirit that guided him was clearly in his Second Inaugural Address, now *inscribed* on one wall of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.: “With *malice* toward none; with *charity* for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds.... “On Friday, April 14, 1865, Lincoln was *assassinated* at Ford’s Theatre in Washington by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who somehow thought he was helping the South. The opposite was the result, for with Lincoln’s death, the possibility of peace with *magnanimity* died.

## 【参考译文】

林肯在他的就职演说中告诫南方派：“感到不满的同胞们，内战这个重大的问题是在你们的手中，而不是在我的手中。政府不会对你们发动攻击……你们固然没有对天发誓要摧毁政府，而我却要立下最庄严的誓言以坚持、维护和捍卫之。”林肯认为分裂是不合法的，情愿使用武力来捍卫北联邦法律。1863年1月1日，林肯发表了宣称永远要解放奴隶的《解放黑奴宣言》。

林肯从没让世界忘记美国内战涉及一个更大的问题。他在葛底斯堡的军事墓地致辞时极为动情地说：“我们要在这里下定最大的决心，不让这些死者白白牺牲——我们要使国家在上帝福佑下得到自由的新生——要使这个民有、民治、民享的政府永世长存。”

1864年，联邦军队的胜利预告了战争的结束，林肯再次在竞选中获胜。林肯总统灵活慷慨，鼓励南方人放下武器，早日实现统一大业。在华盛顿特区林肯纪念馆的墙上，雕刻着他的第二次就职演说，里面清楚地写着他所崇尚的精神：“对任何人不怀恶意；对所有人宽容相待；坚持正义，因为上帝使我们懂得如何去认识正义，他让我们继续努力，完成我们目前正在进行的事业；抚平国家的创伤……”

1865年4月14日星期五，林肯在华盛顿的福特剧院遇刺，凶手是一个名叫约翰·威尔克斯·布斯的演员，他认为自己这样做是在帮助南方。结果却事与愿违，因为林肯逝世后，用慷慨换取和平的可能性也消亡了。

## 【单词讲解】

**momentous** /məʊ'mentəs/ *adj.* of utmost importance 重大的，重要的

→ 由 mom (to move) + -ent (-ing) + -ous 构成

**assail** /ə'seɪl/ *v.* to attack with or as if with violent blows 攻击

→ 由 as- (toward) + sail (to leap) 构成，“跳向某人” → “攻击”

→ assailant (*n.* 攻击者)

**secession** /si'seʃən/ *n.* withdrawing formally from membership in an organization 脱离

→ 由 se- (apart) + cess (to go) + -ion 构成

→ secede (*v.* 脱离)

→ 词根 cess 及其变体 ced 为 to go (行走) 之意，还构成：antecede (*v.* 先前，先行)，concede (*v.* 让步)，concession (*n.* 让步)，intercede (*v.* 调解)，intercession (*n.* 调解)，accede (*v.* 同意)，recede (*v.* 后退)，recession (*n.* 后退)

**emancipation** /ɪˌmænsəˈpeɪʃən/ *n.* the act or an instance of emancipating 释放, 解放  
→ 由 e- (out) + man (hand) + cip (to take) + -ation 构成, “(人类直立行走) 让手  
腾出来” → “解放”

→ emancipate (*v.* 解放)

**cemetery** /ˈsemətri/ *n.*

a place for burying the dead 墓地, 公墓

**perish** /ˈperɪʃ/ *v.*

to die or be destroyed 毁灭, 死亡

**herald** /ˈherəld/ *v.*

to proclaim; announce 预报, 宣布, 传达

**generous** /ˈdʒenərəs/ *adj.*

liberal in giving or sharing 慷慨的, 大方的

→ generosity (*n.* 慷慨, 宽大)

**inscribe** /ɪnˈskraɪb/ *v.*

to write, print, carve, or engrave 记下, 写, 刻

→ 由 in- (into) + scrib (to write) 构成

→ inscription (*n.* 题字, 碑铭)

**malice** /ˈmælɪs/ *n.*

a desire to harm others or to see others suffer 恶意, 怨恨

→ malicious (*adj.* 怀恶意的, 恶毒的)

**charity** /ˈtʃærəti/ *n.*

provision of help or relief to the poor 慈善, 施舍

→ charitable (*adj.* 慈善事业的, 宽恕的)

**assassinate** /əˈsæsəneɪt/ *v.*

to murder (a prominent person) by surprise attack 暗杀, 行刺

→ assassination (*n.* 暗杀), assassin (*n.* 暗杀者, 刺客)

**magnanimity** /ˌmæɡnəˈnɪməti/ *n.* 宽宏大量

→ 由 magn- (large) + anim (mind) + ity 构成

→ magnanimous (*adj.* 宽宏大量的)

→ 词根 anim 为 mind (思想, 灵魂) 之意, 还构成: unanimous (*adj.* 全体一致的), unanimity (*n.* 全体一致), pusillanimous (*adj.* 胆小的, 易害怕的), pusillanimity (*n.* 胆小), animism (*n.* 泛灵论)

## 【巩固练习】

### A. Match the word with its synonym or meaning.

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. emancipation | a. magnanimous               |
| 2. inscribe     | b. extraordinarily important |
| 3. perish       | c. liberation                |
| 4. assail       | d. to die or be destroyed    |
| 5. momentous    | e. to engrave                |

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 6. assassinate | f. to murder   |
| 7. generous    | g. to proclaim |
| 8. herald      | h. to attack   |

**B. Choose the best word which shares the similar meaning to the underlined word.**

1. He performed an experiment which was unprecedented in its success.  
A. erratic                      B. unparalleled                      C. assailant                      D. vague
2. The secession of the Southern states provided Lincoln with his first major problem after his inauguration.  
A. coming back                      B. separation                      C. generation                      D. registration
3. The familiar brand name with a life of its own has been proclaimed as public benefaction by the advertising industry.  
A. donation                      B. embezzlement                      C. emancipation                      D. fragrance
4. The individual is no longer wholly enveloped by the collective conscience but develops greater individuality and personality.  
A. malice                      B. benign                      C. moral sense                      D. innuendo
5. But I am sure that he is capable of good things, gentle things, and even magnanimous things.  
A. generous                      B. astronomical                      C. respectful                      D. reliable
6. There is no unanimity among surgeons concerning the most effective and safest operative techniques.  
A. mutual benefit                      B. common knowledge  
C. individual freedom                      D. general agreement
7. There were many thinkers who anteceded the rise of capitalism.  
A. proposed                      B. anticipated  
C. precede                      D. underestimated
8. The people all over the country exulted in the success in launching a new satellite.  
A. heralded                      B. interceded                      C. perished                      D. jubilated



# 3 KENNEDY

## 肯尼迪

Shortly after his *inauguration*, Kennedy permitted a band of Cuban exiles, already armed and trained, to invade their homeland. The attempt to overthrow the *regime* of Fidel Castro was a failure. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union renewed its campaign against West Berlin. Kennedy replied by reinforcing the Berlin *garrison* and increasing the Nation's military strength, including new efforts in outer space. Confronted by this reaction, Moscow, after the *erection* of the Berlin Wall, relaxed its pressure in central Europe.

Instead, the Russians now sought to install nuclear missiles in Cuba. When this was discovered by air *reconnaissance* in October 1962, Kennedy *imposed a quarantine* on all offensive weapons bound for Cuba. While the world trembled on the brink of nuclear war, the Russians backed down and agreed to take the missiles away.

Kennedy now contended that both sides had a vital interest in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and slowing the arms race—a *contention* which led to the test ban treaty of 1963. The months after the Cuban crisis showed significant progress toward his goal of “a world of law and free choice, *banishing* the world of war and *coercion*.” His administration thus saw the beginning of new hope for the peace of the world.