



空中美语系列有声读物

空中美语

2

高级篇

2004

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网络实名: 空中美语

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约塞米蒂国家公园——大自然的鬼斧神工

Question of the Month:

What's with the Waddle?

月一问: 企鹅走路, 摇摆有理?

19.4

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出版发行: 中国大百科全书电子音像出版社

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空中美语系列读物

今日美国口语(图书和磁带)

今日美国英语VCD

今日交流美语VCD

商贸英语

时事英语

慢速英语

ISBN 7-900133-84-4



9 787900 133847 >

ISBN 7-900133-84-4

包装: 光盘及产品详细说明各一份

定价: 12.00 元

邮发代号: 82-149

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It doesn't hurt to try.

试试看，没关系。

Usage 活用解析

这句话用来鼓励别人试着做某件事，强调即使尝试以后还不理想，也不会有什么不良影响。比如说，在餐馆提议尝尝以前没吃过的菜，就可以说：“It doesn't hurt to try.”（尝尝看，没关系。）

意思相似的句子还有：“It's harmless.” “It wouldn't do any harm.”

- * 推销员最希望的就是顾客愿意试用他们的产品，所以常说：“It doesn't hurt to try.”
- * 百货公司的食品部为了促销，常常举办“试吃活动”，最常见的口号就是：“It doesn't hurt to try.”
- * 小陈一心一意想投资股票，而且很有信心，于是怂恿他太太说：“It doesn't hurt to try.”

Dialogue 实况练习

Gary: Have you ever tried Russian food?

Jill: No, I haven't. Have you?

Gary: No, I haven't either, but it doesn't hurt to try.

Jill: Sure. It wouldn't do any harm.

加里：你吃过俄国菜吗？

吉尔：没有，我没吃过。你呢？

加里：没有，我也没吃过，但吃吃看也无妨。

吉尔：当然。尝尝看没关系。



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出版发行：中国大百科全书电子音像出版社

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发行人：中国大百科全书出版社市场营销部

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English for **USA Today**

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《空中美语》(中级篇)包括A+ English和English 4U,《空中美语》(高级篇)包括Landmark English和English Digest。各配套一张光盘或一盘磁带。光盘为多媒体互动,内容丰富,功能齐全,设有学习、测试、全文讲解等实用功能。磁带中的内容是全部课文的纯正美音朗读。

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你们好:《空中美语》的各位编者:

我是一名在无意中喜欢上这本杂志的学生,在我看完以后,感触较深,同时也有一些话想同你说!

这本杂志的内容真的很 perfect! 我真的很喜欢,因为我可以通过这种方式来学习和激励自己!谢谢!在此我也想向您提出建议,望您加以考虑,因为我们的目标都是一样的,都想做得更好!

首先,我觉得在杂志上的新单词是不是可以注上音标,这样以便读者节省时间,虽然在阅读的过程中了解其意却不知其音的话,读者自然而然会想到打开身边的词典,这样阅读的连贯性就没有了!在某些程度上可能会打消一部分读者的积极性!再者,我认为,阅读杂志的人群平均年龄指数大约应在 21 岁左右,根据这一特征,您可以抓住这个年龄段的心理,坦白地讲,尤其像我这样的女孩更加喜欢看关于星座的些内容,我认为您有时可以增加一些星座物语,诸如此类的文章就能更加具有吸引力,提高娱乐性,或者偶尔编入一些关于各星座的故事也好啊!

鉴于本人买的这本杂志里没有这些内容,我不知道您所出的其他杂志是否有这些内容,如果有,我在此很抱歉,因为我没有看到完全的一面!sorry 了!在此我仅仅是想说出自己的感想罢了,对了,我觉得《空中美语》可以周期性地组织一些活动,来让我们参加,希望您有什么好消息能尽快通知我,与我联系,我会十分感谢你们的!

Thank you very much!

祝:《空中美语》越办越好

我们都向同一目标看齐吧!——做得更好!!!

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读者来信

你们好:《空中美语》的各位编者:

我是一名在无意中喜欢上这本杂志的学生,在我看完以后,感触较深,同时也有一些话想同你说!

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Dear Elsa,

非常高兴收到您的来信,谢谢您的大力支持!

杂志配有光盘,单词、单句可跟读,可模仿,还可收听生动详细的讲解,另一方面,注音标也确实有一定难度,所以我们没有在杂志上为生词注音标。应广大读者的要求,我们以后会努力做到。

星座文章在杂志中也有,如《空中美语基础》的 A+ English 和《空中美语》的 English Digest,难易度不同,各有侧重,得到的不只是星座知识哦。

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再次感谢您的建议,希望您随时关注空中美语!

空中美语编辑部

《空中美语》可以周期性地组织一些活动,来让我们参加,希望以后可以办得更尽兴!感谢!感谢!感谢!

Thank you very much!

祝:《空中美语》越办越好

我们都向同一目标看齐吧!——

做得更好!!!

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Letter to Readers and Listeners

Landmark English

空中美语(高级篇)(上)

Chinese New Year is just around the corner, and it's time to bid "farewell" to the gentle goat and "hello" to the energetic monkey. Although monkeys are said to be charming, they're also known as slightly vain showoffs. This month, read about the Armani suit, which stylish monkeys are sure to love. Goats, monkeys, and everyone else can also travel with us to Milan Italy's fashion and business capital. And in our history section, you'll learn about the qualities that hip-hop "playas" and monkeys have in common: quick-wits and confidence.

In Chinese astrology, monkeys are considered very lucky. Visit Antarctica with us in this issue and meet Ernest Shackleton, whose ill luck led to one of the greatest adventure stories ever told. And in our Question of the Month, find out why the penguins of Antarctica waddle the way they do. If you'd prefer to stay indoors, why not come bowling with Landmark English this month? Finally, we hope that all readers will try this year to view challenges—such as learning English—as easy and fun. Happy New Year!

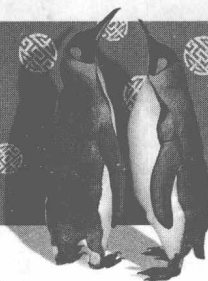
马上就要过农历新年了，该是道别温柔羊年，迎接猴年的时候了。猴子虽然很可爱，但也有点儿炫耀。这个月我们将带您认识服装设计大师亚曼尼，讲时髦爱打扮的猴哥猴姐们肯定会喜欢他的设计。属羊、属猴以及其他生肖的人也可以和我们一同探访意大利的时尚与商业之都——米兰。此外，本月的历史单元还将为您展露酷炫的嘻哈音乐人与猴哥猴姐们的相同之处，那就是机智与自信。

在中国的十二生肖中，猴子总被视为鸿运当头。不过有些人可不是那么幸运，本世纪勇闯南极洲的雪克顿船长就是一个例子，本期我们将带你一同回到那时的南极洲，体验风浪中的忍耐历程。而本期的《每月一问》，也将探究为什么南极企鹅总是摇摇摆摆地走路。如果你比较喜欢室内活动的话，何不与本月的《空中美语》来场保龄球大赛——“击出胜利的全倒”呢？最后，我们希望所有的读者今年都能挑战既轻松又有趣的事情，学英文也是一样！最后祝各位新年快乐！

The Landmark English Staff

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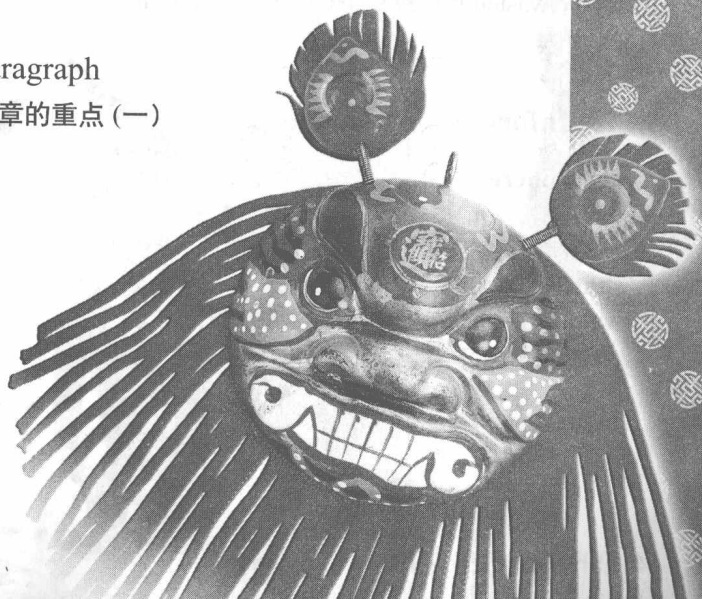
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Giorgio Armani
GIORGIO ARMANI



每月一问：企鹅走路，摇摆有理？

Question of the Month:

What's With the Waddle?

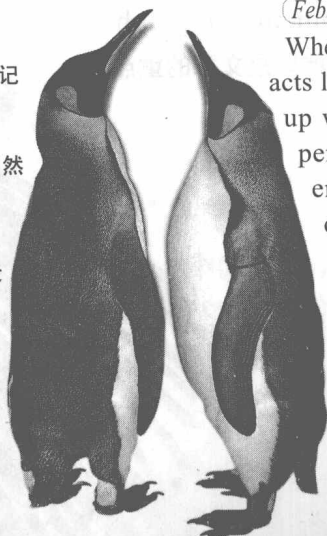
Feb. 2

Because wild **penguins**¹ only live in the colder parts of the southern **hemisphere**, most people have never visited them in their natural **habitat**. However, one can't help but **burst into laughter**² at the sight of these black-and-white bowling pins **shuffling** side to side across the ice on their impossibly short legs. The funniest feature of the penguin is, no doubt, its walk, or "**waddle**." But it is this waddle that allows penguins to **tolerate**³ their **bitterly**⁴ cold habitat.

Scientists have long known that penguins need a lot of energy to keep moving. To waddle a given distance, penguins use twice as much energy as other **creatures**⁵ of the same size use to walk equally far. However, in order to survive in their harsh **habitat**, penguins must save as much energy as possible. Some people might wonder why the birds don't simply stop waddling and walk at a slower **pace**.⁶ Surprisingly, the penguins' walk allows them to save energy that would be wasted if they walked without waddling.

More Information 仅供参考，不须强记

- hemisphere** *n.* 半球
- habitat** *n.* 栖息地（亦可指植物的自然生长环境）；住所
- shuffle** *v.* 拖着脚走；曳足而行
- waddle** *n.* 摇摇晃晃地走；蹒跚地走（亦可作动词使用）



Vocabulary

- penguin** *n.* a seabird found in the southern hemisphere 企鹅
The only animals we saw when we arrived in Antarctica were *penguins* and seals.
- burst into laughter / tears** *v. phr.* to suddenly show emotion with laughter, tears, etc. 突然(大笑/大哭)起来
Maria *burst into tears* when she heard the bad news.
- tolerate** *v.* to bear sth. difficult 忍受；容忍
After Mr. Harris said he would not *tolerate* any more noise, there was complete silence in the classroom.
- bitterly** *adv.* extremely or intensely, used to describe cold, sadness, etc. 极度地；强烈地
Because the winds bring *bitterly* cold weather in the winter, very few people live here.
- creature** *n.* a living human or animal 生物；动物
Whales must surely be the largest of all *creatures* on earth.
- pace** *n.* speed 速度；步调
The man was walking at quite a fast *pace* and his young son had difficulty keeping up with him.

Feb. 3

When a penguin walks, its tall, narrow body acts like a **pendulum**. **Kinetic energy** builds up with each step the bird takes. As the penguin takes its next step, that kinetic energy isn't wasted, but instead helps carry the bird forward. The kinetic energy is what causes penguins to **sway**¹ forwards and backwards, and from side to side. Much like a bowling pin that **wobbles** back and forth yet doesn't fall, a penguin's body is carried forward by kinetic energy.

Language Focus

This **highly functional** walking style **allows** penguins to save [roughly eighty percent of the mechanical energy (they use while walking)].

解析:

(1) 本句不定式 to save 的宾语很长, 从 roughly eighty percent 开始, 一直到句尾都是。其中用来修饰名词 the mechanical energy 的关系从句, 可还原为 that they use while they walk.

(2) 副词 highly 在此作“非常”(very, extremely) 解。

(3) { allow + O + to 原形 V
allow + V-ing

allow (准许), permit (许可), forbid (禁止), advise (劝告), encourage (鼓励) 这几个动词在主动语态中, 后面如果有宾语, 则接不定式, 如果没有宾语, 就接动名词。

例: The teacher doesn't allow us to talk in class unless we raise our hands.

= The teacher doesn't allow talking in class unless we raise our hands.

老师不准我们在课堂上说话, 除非我们举手。

This highly **functional**² walking style allows penguins to save **roughly**³ eighty percent of the **mechanical energy** they use while walking. While it is a **certainty**⁴ that waddling does burn a lot of **calories**, the penguins actually save energy in the long run because kinetic energy helps to keep them moving forward. So before laughing the next time you **observe**⁵ a penguin walking, remember that waddling isn't just **for the birds**⁶. In fact, it's far more efficient than your own way of walking!

— by Patrick M. O'Boyle

Vocabulary

1. **sway** v. to swing gently from side to side 摆动; 摇动

The trees *swayed* slightly in the soft breeze.

2. **functional** adj. useful; serving a practical purpose 实用的

Unlike Mary, who likes receiving flowers, Bill prefers *functional* gifts, such as tools.

3. **roughly** adv. about; close to 约略地; 大约地
There were *roughly* a hundred people at tonight's performance.

4. **certainty** n. sth. that is true 确定的事; 必然的事
It is not a *certainty* that the Reds will win the title this year. The Blues also have a very strong team.

5. **observe** v. to watch, see, or notice 看到; 注意到
The tourists took a boat trip out into the bay, hoping to *observe* whales and dolphins in their natural environment.

6. **for the birds** idiom useless; having no purpose 毫无用处的; 乏味无聊的

If you feel that homework is *for the birds*, you'll never pass this course.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

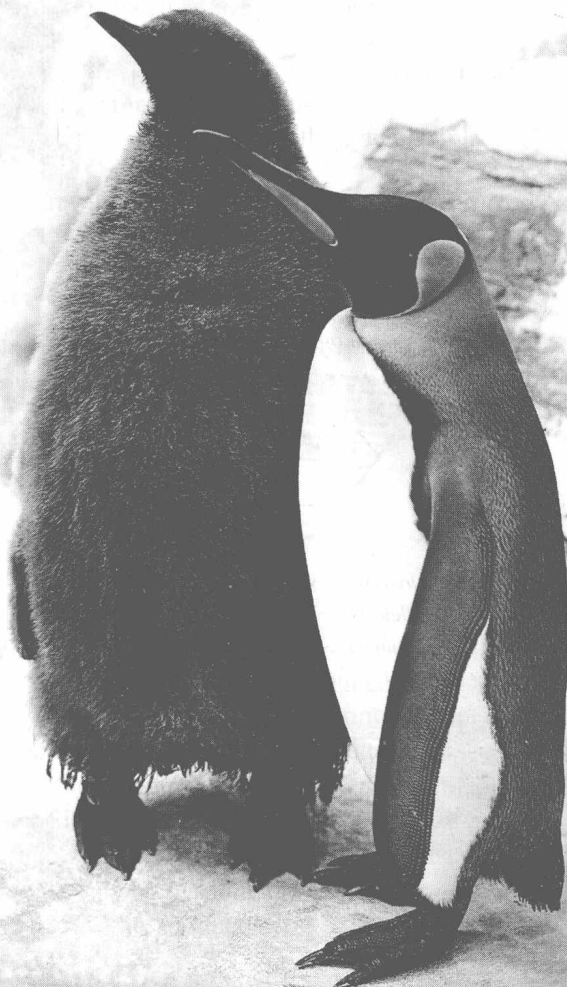
1. **pendulum** n. (时钟等的) 摆; 摆锤

2. **kinetic energy** n. 动能

3. **wobble** v. 摇动; 晃动

4. **mechanical energy** n. 机械能

5. **calorie** n. 卡路里 (简称“卡”, 为热量单位)



Leading

Feb. 4

In December 1914, the ship *Endurance* sailed away from South Georgia Island, the final outpost of civilization¹ before the vast emptiness of Antarctica. Through the strong winds and freezing rain, Captain Ernest Shackleton shouted orders to his crew.² During those times, in an early version of the space race, countries were competing to penetrate³ the last unexplored places on earth. Shackleton hoped to win glory for himself—and England—by leading the first expedition to cross Antarctica by land.

The true story of how Shackleton and his crew of 27 men survived nearly two years stranded in Antarctica is described in Alfred Lansing's 1959 book, *Endurance: Shackleton's Incredible Voyage*. Weeks after departing⁴ South Georgia Island, *Endurance* became trapped⁵ in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea. The crew worked like dogs to cut passages through the ice so the ship could reach open water, but they could not break free. Shackleton calmly informed⁶ his men that they would spend the winter locked in the ice.

Vocabulary

- civilization** *n.* mankind and its creations 文明; 文明世界
Mesopotamia was the world's first *civilization*.
- crew** *n.* the group of people who sail a boat, fly a plane, etc. 全体船员; 一队(组)工作人员
As we were getting off the airplane, each member of the *crew* thanked us for flying with them.
- penetrate** *v.* to enter; to pass through 进入; 穿过
They walked for weeks but never *penetrated* the heart of the jungle.
- depart** *v.* to leave 离开; 离去
Your flight will *depart* Chiang Kai-shek International Airport at eleven o'clock.
- trap** *v.* to seize and confine 困住……; 使……陷入困境

Men wanted for hazardous journey. Small wages. Bitter cold. Long months of complete darkness. Constant danger. Safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in case of success.

↑ Hundreds of prospective crewmembers answered Shackleton's advertisement, which stated in no uncertain terms the challenges that lay ahead.

ng the Way

“忍耐号”浩劫余生记

Trapped inside of a barn which was surrounded by police, the bank robber decided to give up.

6. **inform** v. to tell 告知; 通知
Our landlord is angry because we didn't *inform* him that we have a dog.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

1. **outpost** n. 指尚有人烟的偏远地区
2. **Antarctica** n. 南极洲
3. **expedition** n. 远征队; 探险队
4. **strand** v. (船、鲸、鱼等) 搁浅
5. **pack ice** n. 大片浮冰; 浮冰群

Feb. 5

Shackleton realized that in this crisis, he had to prevent hopelessness. He organized football games and dogsled races to promote teamwork, and, to maintain focus on the expedition, kept the men working to free *Endurance*. But as the drifting ice began to **crush**¹ *Endurance* in its viselike grip, the **tortured**² groans of the dying ship **foretold**³ disaster. Powerless against the **overwhelming**⁴ destructive power of nature, the ship had to be abandoned.

After taking supplies and three lifeboats from the ship, the men set up camp on a large ice floe. Shackleton—called “The Boss” by his crew—won their respect by viewing everyone, including himself, as equals. He served the men hot drinks, and allowed the crewmen, not the officers, to use the warmest sleeping bags. One night, when the ice floe suddenly cracked in half, Shackleton proved he was also a man of action. He **roused**⁵ everyone, and helped **transfer**⁶ the camp to one side of the now-broken ice floe.

Vocabulary

1. **crush** v. to break sth. by applying strong force to it 挤压; 压碎
Crush all the cans and plastic bottles before putting them out for recycling.

2. **torture** v. to cause sb./sth. great pain or suffering 折磨; 使痛苦

The hospital maternity ward was full of the *tortured* cries of women giving birth.

3. **foretell** v. to tell what is going to happen 预示; 预言

Employees were worried that the company's falling profits *foretold* the loss of many of their jobs.

4. **overwhelming** adj. powerful and in large quantities 势不可挡的; 压倒性的

Due to *overwhelming* public demand, the singer added a few extra dates to her tour.

5. **rouse** v. to wake up 叫醒; 唤醒

The guide *roused* the sleepy campers and told them to prepare for a day of hiking.

6. **transfer** v. to move sb./sth. to another place 运送; 移转

The travel agency booked a limousine to *transfer* us from the airport to our hotel.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

1. **dogsled race** n. 狗拉雪橇大赛
2. **a viselike grip** n. *phr.* 紧紧钳住 (vise 原为虎头钳, 文中形容浮冰如钳子般钳住“忍耐号”, 使其动弹不得)
3. **groan** n. 呻吟声; 嘎吱作响
4. **ice floe** n. 浮冰; 冰原

Feb. 6

The ice continued to break apart, and the men were forced into their lifeboats. Now, their only hope of **survival**¹ lay in reaching tiny, uninhabited Elephant Island many miles to the north. During the trip, huge icebergs nearly **smashed**² the boats, and death seemed certain. Almost immediately after reaching Elephant Island, Shackleton and five men set out for South Georgia Island in one of the tiny boats. Shackleton knew that only by reaching the whaling station there could he save his stranded men.

After a terrifying 17-day trip through violent seas, Shackleton made it to South Georgia Island. The whalers **gasp**³ in disbelief when Shackleton revealed his **identity**⁴, as the crew of *Endurance* had long been given up for dead. Extremely concerned about the castaways on Elephant Island, the Boss himself soon returned to **rescue**⁵ them. Miraculously, none of them had died. Shackleton would never have admitted it, but the crew of *Endurance* owed him their lives. Without his **leadership**⁶, not one of them would have survived to tell their tale.

— by Patrick M. O'Boyle

Vocabulary

- survival** *n.* the act of staying alive despite danger 生还; 存活
For human beings, *survival* in space is impossible without special equipment.
- smash** *v.* to make sth. break into many pieces 冲破; 砸碎
The boy threw a rock and *smashed* the window.
- gasp** *v.* to make a sudden noise from fear, pain, surprise, etc 喘气; 喘息
When she suddenly came face to face with the ghost, Marie *gasp*ed in horror.
- identity** *n.* who sb. is 身份
Now that the police know the killer's *identity*, they are getting close to catching him.
- rescue** *v.* to save sb./sth. from death, injury, etc. 解救; 救出
A fireman *rescued* the two small children from the burning building.

- leadership** *n.* the ability to guide other people 领导; 指挥
Michael has great *leadership* skills, like knowing how to give orders and how to gain people's trust.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

- uninhabited** *adj.* 无人居住的
- iceberg** *n.* 冰山
- whaling station** *n.* 捕鲸站 (whaler 指捕鲸者)
- give sb./sth. up for dead** *v. phr.* 相信……已经死亡
- castaway** *n.* 因船难而受困荒岛的人

Reading Questions

After reading the article, choose the best answer to each question.

- According to the article, what did Shackleton plan to do?
 - Bring glory to England by leading the first expedition to sail around Antarctica.
 - Spend the winter locked in the ice, then return to South Georgia Island.
 - Become stranded in Antarctica, then write a book about the experience.
 - Penetrate one of the last unexplored places on earth. ✓
- Which of the following statements about *Endurance* is probably true?
 - The whalers gasped in disbelief when they saw *Endurance* again. +
 - After the ship was crushed by the pack ice, it sank into the Weddell Sea. ✓
 - If the crew hadn't had the sled dogs, they never would have freed *Endurance*. +
 - The tortured groans of the ship were music to the ears of Shackleton and his crew. +
- After reading the article, what could we guess about Ernest Shackleton?
 - He wanted the crew members of *Endurance* to respect each other's social class.)
 - He was too humble to claim that he had been the captain of *Endurance*.
 - He was the kind of man that functioned well in a crisis situation. ✓
 - He would rather have given up his crew for dead than have returned to rescue them.
- Which of the following events happened first?
 - The crew of *Endurance* abandoned their ship.
 - Huge icebergs nearly destroyed the lifeboats. ✓
 - The men worked like dogs to cut passages through the ice. ✓
 - Shackleton organized football games and dogsled races.

First Person Demonstrative

Feb. 7

I'd rather
heave half a brick than say
 I love you, though I do
 I'd rather
 crawl in a hole than call you
 darling, though you are
 I'd rather
wrench off an arm than hug you though
 it's what I **long**! to do
 I'd rather
 gather a posy of poison ivy than
 ask if you love me

so if my
 hair doesn't stand on end it's because
 I never tease it
 and if my
 heart isn't in my mouth it's because
 it **knows** its **place**²
 and if I
 don't take a bite of your ear it's because
gristle gripes my guts
 and if you
 miss the message better get new
 glasses and read it twice

— Phyllis Gotlieb (1926 ~)

Vocabulary

- long** v. to have a strong desire 渴望; 热望
 Although Juliet enjoyed studying in Canada, she *longed* for the taste of her favorite snack foods.
- know one's place** v. phr. to understand one's position in relation to others 知道自己的身份; 知道分寸
 Paul disagreed with his boss's decision, but he *knew his place* and thus didn't bother arguing with her.

我的感性宣言



← Canadian writer Phyllis Gotlieb is known more for her science fiction novels than her poetry. Yet, despite being "the mother of Canadian science fiction," her poetry is widely read and appreciated.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

- heave** v. (用力) 举起 (重物)
- wrench off** v. phr. 扭断
- posy** n. 小花束
- poison ivy** n. 野葛 (一种有毒植物, 接触该植物会引起皮肤发炎)
- tease** v. 逆梳毛发 (使其蓬松)
- gristle** n. 软骨
- gripe** v. 使腹部绞痛
- guts** n. pl. 内脏 (单数用法指肠胃, 在本诗中指包括肠胃在内的五脏六腑)

Appearances Can Be Deceiving

Poems speak of everything inside their poets' minds, from the mundane to the exotic. However, the thing that makes a poem worthy of note is not just its meaning, or *sense*, but also the way in which that meaning is conveyed. Take Phyllis Gotlieb's *First Person Demonstrative* for example. Its choice of subject matter makes it a love poem, but it is the matter-of-fact, defiantly unromantic tone in which it is written which makes it interesting.

If the romantic ideal of love is to sacrifice oneself for one's lover, the speaker in this poem is doing the opposite. Despite what the academic-sounding title seems to indicate, she is not at all demonstrative. She is the "first" and most important person in her life. Yet she hopes the reader can look past her undemonstrative manner and accept that her love is real.

Talent by Design

Feb. 9

时尚奇才亚曼尼

If you had been a high-powered banker or businessman during the 1980s, you might well have worn an Armani suit. An **essential**¹ feature in the **wardrobes** of the “power dressers” of that decade, the Armani suit came to symbolize these **ambitious**² young professionals. Its design **blended**³ **casual**⁴ and formal looks, as well as Eastern and Western cultural influences. In the 80s, the Armani suit became a powerful fashion statement among those **on the make**⁵ and those who had it made. Its designer **embodies** **raw**⁶ talent. //

Giorgio Armani was born near Milan, Italy in 1934. After two years of medical school and a brief period as a **photographer**, he entered the fashion world as a purchaser for a department store. But he would soon display a natural creative gift. Having had no formal training, he brought out his first **collection** of men's clothing in 1964 while employed by top Italian design house, Nino Cerrutti. He later established his own firm and the Armani brand first appeared in 1975.

Vocabulary

- essential** *adj.* absolutely necessary 不可或缺的, 必要的
A good tent and a warm sleeping bag are *essential* for camping in cold weather.
- ambitious** *adj.* determined to be successful 有抱负的; 野心勃勃的
Harold is very *ambitious*. In fact, he plans to be a millionaire before his thirtieth birthday.
- blend** *v.* to mix different things together 融合; 混合
Urban music *blends* soul, R&B, pop, and hip-hop sounds.

4. **casual** *adj.* relaxed; not formal 非正式的; 随便的
In America it is considered impolite to wear *casual* clothes to a wedding.

5. **on the make** *idiom* trying to make sth. good happen for oneself 追逐名利
Susan's expensive car and fashionable business suits send the message that she's a woman *on the make*.

6. **raw** *adj.* natural and undeveloped 朴实自然的; 未加精炼的
He had never played tennis before, but his fast serve showed us he had a *raw* ability to play the game.

More Information 仅供参考, 不须强记

- wardrobe** *n.* 衣柜; 衣橱
- power dresser** *n.* 以衣着展现权力者 (dresser 常与不同修饰语连用, 表示“穿着……的人”, 如 a sloppy dresser 即指穿着邋遢的人)
- embody** *v.* 具体表现……
- photographer** *n.* 摄影师
- collection** *n.* 时装展销 (尤指设计师为某季所推出的服装或其他设计品)

Language Focus

- [An essential feature in the wardrobes of the “power dressers” of that decade], the Armani suit came to symbolize (these ambitious young professionals).

解析:

- 本句前半部的 An essential feature in the... of that decade 是主语 the Armani suit 的同位语。
- 动词词组 “come to + 原形 V” 在此是“达成”、“成了”的意思。

另外 come to 做不及物动词词组时, 则作“苏醒”解。



例 1: I don't know how he came to know her.

我不知道他是怎么认识她的。

例 2: When the police officer came to, it was a moment before he could recognize his surroundings.

警官醒来后，过了一会才认出自己身在何处。

2. [**Having had no formal training**], he brought out his first collection of men's clothing in 1964 [while employed by top Italian design house, Nino Cerrutti].

解析:

(1) 本句的前半段是省略了连接词 *Although* 的分词完成时结构，表“让步”。主句后面，由 *while* 引导的副词从句表时间，作“当……时候”解。副词从句部分，可还原为 *while he was employed by ...*

(2) **Having + p.p. + ... , S + V**

在分词完成时结构中，副词从句的时间在主句时间之前。如课文原句，*Having had* 发生的时间，要比 *brought out* 来得早。此外，过去分词的前面如果是 *Having been*，则可以只保留过去分词。

例 1: Having waited in the park for his friend for two hours, Ray decided to go home.

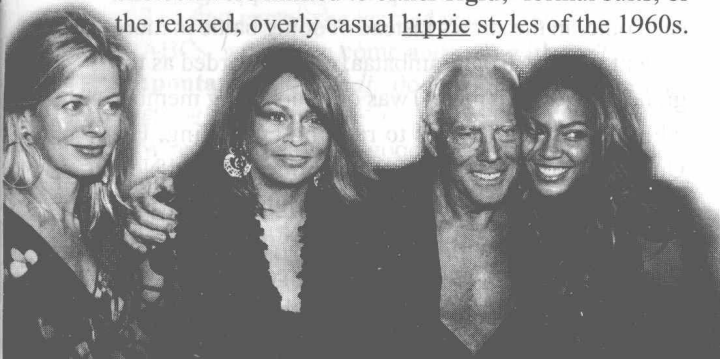
在公园里等了朋友两个小时后，雷决定回家。

例 2: (Having been) Cheated by Joe many times before, she decided not to trust him this time.

被乔骗过好几次以后，她决定这次不再信任他了。

Feb. 10

Until Armani arrived on the scene, fashion choices were limited to either **rigid**,¹ formal suits, or the relaxed, overly casual **hippie** styles of the 1960s.



Armani's loose, **stylish** jackets were seen as a welcome change. When the brand **took off**² among women, Armani began designing for them, too. Many of his **garments**³ featured the color that now bears his name—the **combination**⁴ of beige and grey that came to be known as “Armani greige.”

The attractive suits appealed to the wealthy young urban professionals—“**yuppies**”—of the 1980s. And when his designs—worn by Richard Gere in *American Gigolo*—began to appear in Hollywood movies, Armani's reputation got a further **shot in the arm**. A **genuine**⁵ artist, (whose work has been the subject of special **exhibitions**⁶ at the New York and Bilbao Guggenheim Museums) Armani is now considered one of the giants of twentieth-century style.

— by Sophie Winsler

Vocabulary

- rigid** *adj.* not easily bent; hard 坚硬的; 不易弯曲的
Will's new dress shoes hurt his feet because they were very *rigid*, but over time they became comfortable.
- take off** *v. phr.* to become widely popular 开始受欢迎; 开始流行
Hip-hop music *took off* in the late 1980s, and is popular around the world today.
- garment** *n.* an item of clothing (一件) 衣服
Hong Kong has many *garment* shops that sell pants, shirts, and dresses at good prices.
- combination** *n.* a mixture of two or more things 混合; 组合
Using a *combination* of intelligence and brute strength, Rico became the leader of the criminal gang.
- genuine** *adj.* not fake or imitation 真正的
Can you tell the difference between the *genuine* one-hundred-dollar bill and the one that's fake?
- exhibition** *n.* a collection of things displayed in public 展览
This *exhibition* of paintings highlights the work of Asian artists.

More Information 仅供参考，不须强记

- hippie** *n.* 嬉皮士(出现于 1960 年代越战时期的美国，提倡爱与和平，主张扬弃传统主流价值观与生活方式)
- stylish** *adj.* 时髦的; 雅致的
- beige** *n.* 淡棕色
- yuppie** *n.* 雅皮士(为 young urban professionals 的昵称，指在大都市工作，事业有成，讲究生活品味的年轻专才)
- a shot in the arm** *idiom* 鼓励; 鼓舞