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高级英语 *ADVANCED* *ENGLISH*

修订本·第一册

课文辅导大全

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- ◎ 背景材料——丰富多样
- ◎ 课文生词——英汉双解
- ◎ 文章讲解——精准翔实
- ◎ 参考译文——经典优美
- ◎ 练习答案与详解——权威全面

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中国海洋大学 出版社
CHINA OCEAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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主 编 马德高

副主编 陈幸子 任爱红 李 慧



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P 前言 Preface *

2004年,高等学校英语专业四、六级考试颁布了新的考试大纲。新大纲明确指出,自2005年开始,新的四、六级考试将更加重视对学生听、说、读、写、译等英语基本技能和词汇、句法、语篇三个层次的基本知识的考查,更加注重反映学生的语言综合应用能力,更加突出考试的专业特征、人文特征,增加人文知识、社会文化知识的考查。

《高级英语》(修订本)是由外语教育与研究出版社出版的供大学英语专业高年级学生使用的精读课教材,是一套深受广大师生欢迎的、被全国很多高校普遍采用的优秀教材。该教材内容丰富、涉及面广,许多课文摘自英美原文,学生学习起来得到充分文化知识陶冶的同时,也会遇到不同程度的困难。

为了帮助广大英语专业学生在平时的教材学习中贯彻新的教学目标、适应新的考试要求,既全面、系统地提高自己综合的语言能力,又能和以后的考试结合起来,同步提高自己的应试能力,真正学好教材、学活教材,全面升华、激活我们的英语专业学习,我们力邀一批对英语专业教学改革、考试改革有着深刻理解并有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,潜心研究、科学设计,创新性地推出了这套《高级英语(修订本)课文辅导大全》系列丛书。

本系列课文辅导在编写、设计上充分体现了四大特色:

1. 教材课文学习与人文知识学习融于一炉

每单元提供与本单元课文内容相关的多篇文化背景知识,让您在学习课文的同时,开阔视野、丰富知识、提高自身人文素养,从而将课本学习拓展成一个全面的人文知识学习。

2. 阅读理解能力与写作赏析能力双重提高

我们在讲解课文、提高您阅读能力的同时,从课文写作特点、写作风格等多个角度分析、评价,同步提高您的写作赏析能力。

3. 语言应用能力与应试应试能力的互动

我们在课文学习、讲解中全面提高学生综合语言应用能力的同时,注意和以后的专业八级考试结合起来,应用、应试同步提高。

4. 课后习题答案讲解与系统知识梳理有机结合

课后习题、练习册习题给出权威、详细的答案解析的同时,举一反三,由此及

彼,对相关的语言点、知识点系统梳理,互动提高。

本书是《高级英语(修订本)课文辅导大全》第一册。每单元结构及特色如下:

◆ 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展,对课文内出现的相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品等)进行援引介绍,帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 课文风格分析鉴赏

本部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◆ 核心词汇短语学习

本部分充分运用风靡全国的星火式记忆法,巧记速记课文中出现的核心词汇及短语。我们改变了一些课文辅导书大量堆砌单词和短语的死记硬背单词的方法,强调通过“图文结合记单词,语境结合记单词”的“双结合”教学理念,对于课文中出现的常考核心词汇及短语,通过图片助记、语境助记和一言辨异的方法帮助学生记忆。

◆ 习题答案权威讲解

本部分对课文后面的全部习题都给出了权威、详尽的答案,与此同时,本书的编者——在大学英语专业教学一线工作多年的名师——对部分习题进行了讲解,处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津,鱼渔兼授。

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The Middle
Eastern Bazaar

文化背景阅读

1 Middle East (中东)

It's a geographic and cultural region located in southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa. The geopolitical term Middle East, first coined in 1902, originally referred to the Asian region south of the Black Sea between the Mediterranean Sea to the west and India to the east. In modern scholarship, the term refers collectively to the Asian countries of Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel (and the Israeli-occupied West Bank), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, and the African country of Egypt. A broader, more cultural definition might include the Muslim countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The area was viewed as midway between Europe and East Asia (traditionally called the Far East). The area is mostly arid with hot, dry summers and cool winters. It contains about 65 percent of the world's oil reserves, primarily in the states bordering the Persian Gulf. Oil is the region's main export. The first civilizations of the Middle East, which grew in the valleys of the Nile, Tigris, and Euphrates rivers, are among the oldest in the world. Alphabets, law codes, and cities all began in the Middle East, as did the world's three great monotheistic religions, Judaism (13th century BC), Christianity (1st century to 4th century AD) and Islam (7th century AD). Of the three, Islam continues to mark the region most profoundly. More than 90 percent of the people of the Middle East are Muslims.

“中东地区”或“中东”是指地中海东部与南部区域、从地中海东部到波斯湾的大片地区。16~17 世纪欧洲国家向东方扩张时,按照距离西欧的远近,把东方国家的若干部分称为近东、中东、远东。“中东”不属于正式的地理术语。一般说来包括巴林、埃及、伊朗、伊拉克、以色列、约旦、科威特、黎巴嫩、阿曼、卡塔尔、沙特、叙利亚、阿联酋和也门,还有巴勒斯坦、马格里布国家(阿尔及利亚、利比亚、摩洛哥、突尼斯)以及苏丹、毛里塔尼亚和索马里。中东是三大宗教的发源地——最古老的犹太教、受其影响产生和发展起来的基督教以及受到前两

者影响而发展起来的伊斯兰教。中东地区民族成分十分复杂,有阿拉伯人、波斯人、犹太人、突厥人、库尔德人等,90%以上的人口都是穆斯林。从自然资源看,中东是“世界石油宝库”,拥有丰富的石油和天然气资源,石油储量占世界总储量的70%,是世界能源的供给中心。该地区的气候夏季干热,冬季温暖。该地区早期文明起源于尼罗河和幼发拉底河,为世界最古老的文明之一。

2 Gothic (哥特风格)

Gothic architecture and art structures (largely cathedrals and churches) and works of art were first created in France in the 12th century that spread throughout Western Europe through the 15th century, and in some locations into the 16th century. In architecture, it is a style featuring pointed arches and vaults in windows or doors, steeply pitched gables, and balanced thrusts in stone masonry. Stone sinews are visible in the structure. Stone curtain walls achieve great height. This is achieved with flying buttresses which direct the thrust of the heavy stone walls to prevent collapse. This style flourished in the 1200s through 1400s. Gothic Revival architecture peaked from the 1750s to about 1900. It became one of the preferred styles for church architecture in the United States. The style is elaborate and decorative. Some decorative elements include tracery, gargoyles, pinnacles, and stained glass windows. The Gothic novel takes shape mostly in England from 1790 to 1830 and falls within the category of Romantic literature. It acts, however, as a reaction against the rigidity and formality of other forms of Romantic literature. Gothic novels often rely on eerie medieval externals, such as old castles, monasteries and hidden trapdoors, for their symbolism.

艺术风格意义上的哥特,出现于12世纪晚期的法国巴黎附近,主要体现在建筑与绘画上。16世纪文艺复兴时期的建筑学评论在轻蔑地回顾先人作品时认为“这种风格即它的尖形拱棱状的穹隆和复杂的装饰等等,看上去是那么乏味和野蛮,以致只有曾经摧毁了古罗马文明的哥特人才能做得出来。”哥特风格由此得名。哥特风格借鉴了罗马技术,但又革新成完全对立的美学观点。哥特风格在建筑上(主要是教堂)主要运用飞檐扶壁,在墙面上开大幅的玻璃花窗,外观上高耸入云,内部空间兼具挑高的中庭带来的升腾感以及光线从玻璃花窗透射出的迷离感,建筑整体在视觉上既高昂伟岸,又优雅纤细。其内涵指向意义上的哥特——恐怖、黑暗、怪诞、野蛮,比如哥特小说,哥特音乐。十七、八世纪哥特小说首先流行于英伦,描写发生在阴森恐怖的哥特式城堡中的复仇或志怪故事,后来又有了新的扩展。从上个世纪80年代起,同样源于英国,一类沉湎于黑暗阴郁感情的音乐,被称为哥特音乐,歌唱死亡、恐惧、黑暗,偶尔也会有宗教主题。

③ The Caravanserai (沙漠客栈)

Muslim civilization always has been mobile. In the harsh conditions and inhospitable countryside of most Islamic countries, travelers had a frequent need for places of rest and shelter in areas between the widely spaced cities and towns. This led to the construction of caravansaries. The word “caravanserai” is derived from the Persian “karwan”, which signifies a company of travelers in a serai (large inn). It is believed that these caravanserais, also known as “khans”, were originally an enclosure protecting a well which then developed into a unique type of architectural complex. The main function of a caravanserai was to receive travelers and merchandise, and therefore space within them was provided in order to store a variety of goods to be traded. These khans consist of courtyards to stable animals, rooms to lodge the travelers (manzil or funduq), and storage areas for their goods. The khans which survive today attest to the spread of civil and mercantile architecture which developed from the first centuries of Islam onward. In the city of Isfahan (Iran), Shah “Abbas” caravanserai has been turned into luxury hotel.

穆斯林有迁徙的传统,阿拉伯人及其征服者大多是游牧民族,而伊斯兰教的虔诚信徒们也常常要长途跋涉前往麦加朝圣。在艰苦荒凉的地区,人们需要休息的场所,沙漠客栈应运而生。Caravanserai 来源于波斯语 karwan,意为在 serai(大型客店)里的一群旅客。穆斯林统治者经常在交通要道上建造 serai 以维护商贸安全、政治统一和经济发展。这些客栈也被称为 khans(可汗),原本是保护水井的围栏,后来发展成为独特的建筑群,主要接待商旅货物,既有仓库存储货物,又有庭院厩栏,还有客房(manzil 或 funduq)。现存的沙漠客栈见证了从伊斯兰教诞生以来民商建筑的发展。在伊朗的伊斯法罕省,沙阿王朝时期的阿巴斯客栈现已变成了豪华旅馆。

课 文 赏 析

① 写作风格赏析

这是一篇精彩的记叙性散文,介绍了中东地区特有的集市景象,具有浓郁的异域色彩。

文章第一句“The Middle Eastern bazaar takes you back hundreds—even thousands—of years”拉开时间距离,为以下的描写作好了铺垫。作者从进入集市写起:哥特式的拱门,阴凉狭长的市场,熙攘的人群,嘈杂的声音,立即使读者仿佛身临其境。然后依次介绍了寂静悄然的布市,流光溢彩的铜匠铺,以及地毯、调味品、食品、颜料、陶器和木器市场等,每个市场都有其独特之处。最后作者极为细致地描写了最令人难忘的榨油铺,屋里的装置和榨油的过程在其笔墨渲染之下显得新鲜奇特,趣味盎然。在写作手法上,文章最大的特点是词语的运用,形容词入木三分,如布摊主人的 measured tones,地毯上 delicate and intricate designs,调料市场 pungent and

exotic smells, 榨油铺是 a vast sombre cavern of a room, 拉石碾的骆驼 muscular, massive and stately, 榨油的设备 vast ramshackle. 动词也贴切到位, 如 fade away, penetrate, impinge, throw his weight 等。其中作者用笔别具一格之处在于, 有些词兼具名词和动词两种词性, 但日常常用做名词, 在文中用做动词, 从而对景象的刻画更为生动传神, 如 thread their way, line the roadway, honeycomb this bazaar, towers to the vaulted ceiling 以及 dwarfs the camels。当然, 名词也用得恰到好处, 如文章开头 the heat and glare 与句子后面 a cool, dark cavern, 冷热、明暗对仗工整。而最后的几个象声词, 木梁 creaking, 石碾 squeaking and rumbling, 还有骆驼不时的 grunts and sighs, 各种声音交织混杂, 掩卷之后, 仍然余音在耳, 绵延不绝。纵观全文, 作者以生花妙笔, 调动了读者的听觉、嗅觉、味觉、视觉和触觉感受, 再加上生动的修辞, 如暗喻、明喻、象声词、辅音韵等, 构筑了一篇视角精进独到、描写生动形象、文笔不落窠臼的文章, 确实值得认真细读。

② 课文内容概要

The text depicts a typical Middle Eastern bazaar with its rich exotic colors. In the first part (the 1st paragraph), we are thrown into the throngs of people to hear the din of the crowd and feel the coolness of the bazaar as contrasted to the heat and glare of the outside square. The bazaar consists of many different parts, of which the author selects the muted cloth market, the picturesque copper-smiths' market, the colorful carpet market, the spice market, the food market, and the dye market to introduce to the readers. The vaulted streets honeycomb the bazaar. Every here and there, through a door, you will find a courtyard full of sunlight in which camels chew their hay leisurely and the merchandise lies beside them. Then in the last part (the last two paragraphs) the author describes in detail the place to make linseed oil.

词 汇 学 习

① 生词双解

bazaar	[bə'zɑ:] n. (C) a market consisting of a street lined with shops and stalls, especially one in the Middle East 中东集市
stall	[stɔ:l] n. a small shop with an open front, especially outdoors, where goods are sold 售货亭, 货摊
cavern	['kævən] n. (C) any large dark enclosed space; a large deep cave 大洞穴, 大山洞 (多指大而黑的洞)
tinkle	['tɪŋkl] v. to make light ringing sounds 发出叮当声
throng	['θrɒŋ] n. (C) (literary) a large group of people gathered or crowded closely together 一大群人, 人群
conceivable	[kən'si:vəbl] adj. that you can imagine or believe 可想象到的
din	[din] n. (U) a loud, unpleasant noise that lasts for a long time 喧闹声, 嘈杂声

vigorously	[ˈvɪɡərəsli] adv. energetically; making tremendous vigor (physical strength) 精力旺盛地, 用力地
would-be	[ˈwʊldˈbiː] adj. used to describe sb. who is hoping to become the type of person mentioned 将要成为的, 希望成为的
penetrate	[ˈpenɪtreɪt] v. pass into, enter, pierce 进入, 穿过, 透过
muted	[ˈmjʊtɪd] adj. (of sounds) quiet; not as loud as usual (声音)柔和的, 缓和的
deaden	[ˈdedn] v. make (a noise or sensation) less intense; make insensitive 减缓...的感觉, 减轻力量(强度)
vaulted	[ˈvɔːltɪd] adj. made in the shape of an arch or a series of arches; having a ceiling or roof of this shape 拱形的, 有拱顶的
sepulchral	[sɪˈpʌlkʁəl] adj. looking or sounding sad and serious; making you think of death 坟墓的; 阴森的, 阴沉的
trestle	[ˈtresl] n. a wooden or metal structure with two pairs of sloping legs 支架, 条凳
guild ✓	[ˈɡɪld] n. (C) an organization of people who do the same job or who have the same interests or aims (尤指中世纪的)行会, 同业公会
bang	[bæŋ] v. to hit sth. in a way that makes a loud noise (砰砰)猛击, 猛撞
impinge	[ɪmˈpɪndʒ] v. to have a noticeable effect on sth. /sb., especially a bad one 对...产生作用, 影响
charcoal	[ˈtʃɑːkəʊl] n. (U) carbon prepared by imperfect burning; piece of charcoal used for drawing; charcoal drawing (木)炭, 炭笔, 木炭画
kitchenware	[ˈkɪtʃɪnweə] n. used in shops or stores to describe objects that you use in a kitchen, such as pans, bowls, etc. 厨房用具(锅碗瓢盆等)
profusion	[ˈprɒfjuːʒn] n. (sing., U) a very large quantity of sth. 大量
pungent	[ˈpʌndʒənt] adj. having a strong taste or smell (气味等)浓烈的, 辛辣的
sumptuous	[ˈsʌmptjuəs] adj. (formal) very expensive and looking very impressive 豪华的, 奢侈的
pottery	[ˈpɒtəri] n. (U) pots, dishes, etc. made with clay that is baked in an oven, especially when they are made by hand 陶器
honeycomb	[ˈhʌnɪkəʊm] v. make full of cavities, like a honeycomb 做成蜂窝状
mosque	[ˈmɒsk] n. (C) a building in which Muslims worship 清真寺, 伊斯兰教寺院
caravanserai	[ˈkærəvænsərai] n. (C) in the past, a place where travellers could stay in desert areas of Asia and Africa (在一些亚洲和非洲国家里, 有大庭院可供沙漠商队过夜的)客栈, 旅店
disdainfully	[dɪsˈdeɪnfuli] adv. thinking that sb. /sth. is not good enough to deserve your respect 轻蔑地
bale	[beɪl] n. (C) a large amount of light material pressed tightly together