

许爱军 主编

高级英语

ADVANCED ENGLISH

第三版

1

学习指南

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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ADVANCED ENGLISH

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前言

由我国著名的英语教育家、北京外国语大学原资深教授张汉熙主编的《高级英语》以及张汉熙主编、王立礼编的《高级英语》(修订本)是我国改革开放后最早出版的大学高年级英语教材,一直深受广大师生的喜爱,至今仍被广泛使用,对我国的英语教学产生了深刻影响。

经过再次修订的版本被称为《高级英语》(第三版),第三版增加了一定数量的新课文,从而使本教材更具时代感;新选课文主题新颖、题材广泛,文章作者具有深远的影响力。

由于该教材的所有课文均选自原汁原味的英美国家阅读材料,语言地道、精湛,且难度较大,故学生在使用时会不断遇到学习和理解上的困难。为方便教师教学,帮助学生更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们编写了与其配套使用的《高级英语·学习指南》。

《高级英语·学习指南》由国际关系学院英语系主任许爱军教授主编,参加编写的教师有樊新志副教授、梁晓晖副教授、宋新副教授、孙硕副教授、杨亚东副教授、赵敏副教授、刘岩博士、江玉清讲师、林琴讲师、王天舒讲师、王雪鸽讲师。此外,边永卫副教授也参与了第一册第一篇篇章分析部分内容的编写。

《高级英语·学习指南》的编写按《高级英语》(第三版)的课文顺序进行。每课的内容由“背景介绍”、“语言要点”、“篇章分析”、“课文注释”、“练习答案”、“全篇译文”等部分组成,其中“语言要点”梳理了课文的语言要点和重点,有利于学习和掌握本课的单词、词组、惯用法以及值得记背的英文靓句。“课文注释”和“全篇译文”可以帮助学生全面、准确、透彻地理解课文,而“背景介绍”、“篇章分析”则可以帮助学生拓宽视野,为学生学习、欣赏、分析课文提供了有用的视角和途径。

本书具有以下显著特点:

1. 加强对课文中的典故以及文化背景知识的注释和学习。在重视语言技能学习的同时,强调文化内容的学习和理解,以提升学生的英美文化素养并为其获得跨文化的理解打下良好的基础。
2. 在课文学习和理解过程中,重视学生的语言综合运用能力的提高,同时注意和英语专业八级考试的衔接,使学生的语言运用能力和应试能力同步提高。
3. 强调单个语言知识点学习的同时,对系统知识进行恰到好处的梳理,从而使学习者既见树木,也见森林。
4. 着重学生阅读理解能力、写作能力和翻译能力的全方位提高。切实帮助学习者深入、准确地理解课文,提高其欣赏英语原文的能力和实际驾驭与运用语言的能力。
5. 全书语言准确规范、地道流畅,适合大学高年级学生和研究生自主学习,是《高级英语》(第三版)学生用书及教师用书的有益补充。

为保证课文理解以及习题答案的一致性和权威性，经《高级英语》（第三版）编者同意，我们参考并借鉴了教师用书中“补充背景知识”、“课文详解”以及“练习答案”的部分内容，在此深表谢意。

此外，本书在编写的过程中，还得到了加拿大多伦多大学乔纳森·肯尼迪（Jonathan Kennedy）博士的帮助，他通读了部分英文书稿，并提出了有价值的意见和建议。同时，本书的编写也得到了外语教学与研究出版社领导和编辑的巨大帮助。在此，向他们表示衷心的感谢。

最后，祝本书读者学业有成！

编者
国际关系学院
2012年4月

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Lesson 1

Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

Joseph P. Blank

I Background Knowledge (背景介绍)

1. Hurricane (飓风)

A hurricane is a tropical storm in which winds attain speeds greater than 75 miles per hour (about 121 km/h). The term is often restricted to those storms occurring over the North Atlantic Ocean. Incipient hurricanes usually form over the tropical North Atlantic Ocean and mature as they drift westward. Hurricanes also occasionally form off the west coast of Mexico and move northeastward from that area. An average of 3.5 tropical storms per year eventually matures into hurricanes along the east coast of North America, usually over the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico. Maximum sustained winds in the strongest hurricane have been estimated at about 195 miles per hour (about 314 km/h).

Similar storms occurring over the West Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea are called typhoons and those over the Indian Ocean are called tropical cyclones.

2. Hurricane Camille (飓风“卡米尔”)

Hurricane Camille hit Mississippi and Louisiana for two days, August 17–18, in 1969. It was the strongest tropical cyclone during the 1969 Atlantic hurricane season, the strongest landfalling tropical cyclone recorded worldwide, and one of the only four tropical cyclones worldwide ever to achieve wind speeds of 190 miles per hour (about 306 km/h). Camille killed 258 people.

3. Hurricane Betsy (飓风“贝齐”)

The hurricane lashed Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana in 1965 during September 7–10. It was a Category 4 hurricane of the 1965 Atlantic hurricane season which caused enormous damage in the Bahamas, Florida and Louisiana. Betsy made its most intense landfall near the mouth of the Mississippi River, where it destroyed almost every building, causing the deaths of 74 people.

4. Hurricane Names (飓风的名称)

Names have been given to Atlantic hurricanes for a few hundred years. Hurricanes in the West Indies were often named after the particular saint's day on which the hurricane occurred. In the early days of meteorology in the United States storms were named with a latitude/longitude designation representing the location where the storm originated. These names were difficult to remember, difficult to communicate and subject to errors. During the Second World War military meteorologists working in the Pacific began to use women's names for storms.

That naming method made communication so easy that it was adopted by the US National Weather Service in 1953. Meteorologists for the Atlantic Ocean began using men's names in 1979. Today, there are six lists of both women's and men's names in alphabetical order used for hurricanes. These lists rotate, one each year; the list of this year's names will not be reused for six years. The name of a devastating storm is taken off the list and another name is added to replace it.

5. the Salvation Army (救世军)

The Salvation Army is a Protestant religious body known for its extensive philanthropy and charity work. It is an international movement that has its international headquarters (IHQ) in London and currently works in more than one hundred countries and areas. It was founded in London by William Booth, with the assistance of his wife Catherine Booth. The movement was originally known as the East London Revival Society, soon renamed the Christian Mission, and finally in 1878 designated the Salvation Army, a military form of organization, with uniforms and other distinctive features. The army operates hospitals, community centers, alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs, emergency and disaster services, social work centers and recreation facilities. Support of the vast undertakings in all parts of the world depends upon voluntary contributions and profits from the sale of publications.

6. the Red Cross (红十字会)

The full name is International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, an international organization for the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of public health. Jean Henry Dunant (1828–1910), a Swiss citizen, urged the formation of voluntary aid societies for relief of war victims. In 1864, delegates from 16 nations met in Switzerland and signed the Geneva Convention of 1864 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick of Armies in the Field. It provided for the neutrality of the personnel of the medical services of armed forces, the humane treatment of the wounded, the neutrality of civilians who voluntarily assisted them, and the use of an international emblem to mark medical personnel and supplies. In honor of Dunant's nationality a red cross on a white background—the Swiss flag with colors reversed—was chosen as the symbol, which is replaced by a red crescent in Islamic areas. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement consists of three parts: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

II Language Points (语言要点)

1. Glossary (词汇汇编)

Para. 1

hurricane *n* [C] a storm that has very strong fast winds and that moves over water 飓风

pummel *v* [T] to hit someone or something many times quickly, especially with one's fists 反复猛击, [尤指]用双拳连续地打

endanger *v* [T] to put someone or something in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed 使处于险境

Para. 2

course *n* [C, usually singular] an action or series of actions that you could take in order to deal with a particular situation [处理事件的]行动方式, 处理方式

Para. 3

demolish *v* [T] to completely destroy a building 拆毁, 拆除 [建筑物]

Para. 4

batten *v* **batten down the hatches** to prepare yourself for a period of difficulty or trouble 作好准备面对困境

Para. 5

methodically *adv* orderly, systematically 秩序井然地, 有条理地

main *n* [C] a large pipe or wire carrying supply of water, electricity, or gas [供水、电或煤气的]总管道, 干线
电缆

Para. 7

scud *v* [I, always + adv/prep] *literary* if clouds scud over the sky, they move quickly 【文】 [云在空中] 飞掠

Para. 8

overwhelming *adj* having such a great effect on you that you feel confused and do not know how to react 难以抗拒的, 令人不知所措的

disintegrate *v* [I, T] to break up, or make something break up, into very small pieces (使) 碎裂, (使) 分裂, (使) 解体

Para. 9

fling *v* [T, always + adv/prep] **fling something open**: to open a door or window roughly, using a lot of force 猛力推开门 [窗]

douse *v* [T] to stop a fire from burning by pouring water on it 浇灭 [火]

Para. 11

brigade *n* [C] a group of people who are organized to do something [为做某事而组织起来的] 队

Para. 12

scramble *v* [I, always + adv/prep] to climb up, down, or over something quickly and with difficulty, especially using your hands to help you [迅速而吃力地] 爬, 攀登

litter *n* [C] a group of baby animals that a mother gives birth to at the same time [同时出生的] 一窝 [小动物]

Para. 13

shudder *v* [I] to shake for a short time because you are afraid or cold, or because you think something is very unpleasant [因恐惧、寒冷或认为某事令人不愉快而] 打颤, 颤抖

collapse *v* [I] if a building, wall etc. collapses, it falls down suddenly, usually because it is weak or damaged 倒塌, 塌下

Para. 14

clutch *v* [T] to hold something tightly because you do not want to lose it 紧握, 抓紧

Para. 17

crushing *adj* [usually before noun] very hard to deal with, and making you lose hope and confidence 惨重的, 使人难以承受的

ferocity *n* [U] the state of being very violent and severe 凶暴, 残暴

Para. 18

swipe *n* [C] when you hit or try to hit someone or something by swinging your arm very quickly [挥臂的] 重击, 猛击

crumble *v* [I] if something, especially something made of stone or rock, is crumbling, small pieces are breaking off it 碎裂, 崩裂

maroon *v* [T, usually passive] to be left in a place where there are no other people and where you cannot escape [在

无人的地方]被困住,无法逃脱

Para. 19

devastate *v* [T] to damage something very badly or completely 严重破坏,彻底破坏,摧毁

swath *n* [C] a long thin area of something, especially land 长条形地区[尤指土地]

mooring *n* [C] the ropes, chains, anchors etc. used to fasten a ship or boat to the land or the bottom of the sea [船只的]系泊用具,锚定设备

beach *v* [T] to pull a boat onto the shore away from the water 把[船]拖上岸

Para. 20

virtually *adv* almost 实际上,几乎 =practically

vantage *n* [C] a good position from which you can see something [能观察某物的]有利地形

perish *v* [I] *formal or literary* to die, especially in a terrible or sudden way 【正式或文】死亡[尤指惨死或猝死]

Para. 21

huddle *v* [I, T] if a group of people huddle together, they stay very close to each other, especially because they are cold or frightened [尤因寒冷或恐惧]挤成一团

slash *v* [I, T always + adv/prep] to cut or try to cut something violently with a knife, sword etc. [用刀、剑等]猛削,劈

implore *v* [I, T] *formal* to ask for something in an emotional way 【正式】恳求;哀求

bar *n* [C] a group of notes and rests, separated from other groups by vertical lines, into which a line of written music is divided [乐曲中的]小节

Para. 22

debris *n* [U] the pieces of something that are left after it has been destroyed in an accident, or explosion etc. 碎片;残骸

sanctuary *n* [C, U] a peaceful place that is safe and provides protection, especially for people who are in danger 避难所,庇护所

Para. 24

extinguish *v* [T] *formal* to make a fire or light stop burning or shining 【正式】熄灭[火或光]

waver *v* [I] to move gently in several different directions 摇曳,摇摆

topple *v* [I, T] to become unsteady and then fall over, or to make something do this (使)倒塌

Para. 25

lean-to *n* [C] a small roughly-made building that is built against the side of a larger building [靠着高大建筑物所建的]单坡屋顶小屋

Para. 26

sprawl *v* [I, always +adv/prep] to lie or sit with your arms or legs stretched out in a lazy or careless way [懒洋洋地]伸开四肢躺(或坐)着

tilt *v* [I, T] to move or make something move into a position where one side is higher than the other (使)倾斜着移动

cower *v* [I] to bend low or move back because you are frightened 畏缩,退缩

hinge *v* [T, usually passive] to attach something, using a hinge 给……装铰链

Para. 27

diminish *v* [I, T] to become or make something smaller or less (使)减少,(使)减小

recede *v* [I] if water recedes, it moves back from an area that it was covering (水)退去

Para. 28

strew *v* [T, usually passive] to scatter things around a large area 撒, 散播

festoon *v* [T, usually passive] to cover something with flowers, long pieces of material etc., especially for decoration
结彩于, 给……装饰花彩

spaghetti *n* [U] a type of pasta in very long thin pieces, that is cooked in boiling water 意大利粉

Para. 30

staffer *n* [C] *AmE* someone who is paid to work for an organization 【美】雇员; 职员

Para. 32

rake *v* [T] to point something such as a gun, camera, or strong light, and keep moving across an area [用枪、照相机或强光] 扫射

rampage *v* [I] to rush about in groups, acting in a wild or violent way 横冲直撞

Para. 35

wreckage *n* [singular, U] the parts of something such as a plane, ship, or building that are left after it has been destroyed in an accident [飞机、船或建筑物被毁后的] 残骸

salvage *v* [T] to save something from an accident or bad situation in which other things have already been damaged, destroyed, or lost [从事故或糟糕的情形中] 抢救出 [某物]

wrath *n* [U] *formal* extreme anger 【正式】愤怒, 狂怒

Para. 36

afflict *v* [T] *formal* to affect someone or something in an unpleasant way, and make them suffer 【正式】使痛苦, 折磨

2. Useful Expressions (实用表达)

- 1) **reason out (Para. 2):** to find an explanation of or a solution to a problem (通过推理) 解决
e.g. The expert reasoned out a solution to the problem. 这位专家分析推断出解决这个问题的办法。
- 2) **ride out (Para. 4):** if you ride out a difficult situation, you are not badly harmed by it 安然度过 (难关)
e.g. Most large companies should be able to ride out the recession. 大多数大公司应能安然度过经济衰退期。
- 3) **power failure (Para. 5):** a period of time when there is no electricity supply 断电
e.g. A power failure plunged the house into darkness. 断电使房子陷入一片黑暗之中。
- 4) **on the rising wind (Para. 6):** by the increasingly strong wind 借助渐强的风势
- 5) **sit out the storm (Para. 6):** stay where you are and do nothing till the end of the storm 一直呆到暴风雨结束
sit out: to stay till the end of (a performance etc.) 一直呆到 (演出等) 结束
e.g. She was prepared to sit out the years of Jack's jail sentence. 她准备熬过那些年直到杰克刑满释放。
- 6) **storm-shattered panes (Para. 7):** sheets of window glass broken by the storm 被暴雨击碎的窗格玻璃
- 7) **mount to a roar (Para. 7):** the sound of the wind gets louder as the force of the wind increases 狂风咆哮起来
- 8) **French doors (Para. 8):** a pair of glass doors which open into a garden or a balcony 落地窗
- 9) **curl up (Para. 12):** to move so that you are lying or sitting with your arms and legs close to your body 蜷缩
e.g. Sarah was curled up on the sofa. 萨拉蜷缩在沙发上。

- 10) **inch one's way up (Para. 13):** to move or cause to move slowly or by small degrees 慢慢移动, 渐进
e.g. I inched my way up along the ground. 我蹭着地缓缓向前挪动。
- 11) **on the verge of (Para. 14):** to be at the point where something is about to happen 濒于, 将
e.g. Jess seemed on the verge of tears. 杰丝似乎差点就要哭了。
- 12) **in one mighty swipe (Para. 18):** in one big, hard sweeping blow 快速重击
- 13) **vantage point (Para. 20):** a good position from which you can see something 有利位置
e.g. From my vantage point on the hill, I could see the whole procession. 从我在山上的有利位置我可以看到整个游行队伍。
- 14) **trail away (Para. 21):** if someone's voice trails away or trails off, it becomes gradually quieter and then stops [说话的声音] 减弱
e.g. She trailed away, silenced by the look Kris gave her. 她看到克里斯给她的眼色, 说话声音变得越来越小。
- 15) **give way (Para. 26):** to collapse 坍塌
e.g. The bridge gave way under the heavy load. 桥梁由于负载过重而倒塌了。
- 16) **break up (Para. 32):** (of clouds) to disperse (乌云) 消散
- 17) **pitch in (Para. 33):** to join others and help with an activity 投入, 参与
e.g. If we all pitch in, we'll have it finished in no time. 我们大家一起帮忙的话, 很快就可以完成了。

3. Study of Key Words and Expressions (词汇学习点拨)

- 1) **lash:** *v* [T] if the wind, sea etc. lashes something it hits it with violent force 猛击
常见搭配: **lash against/down/across** 猛击, 拍打 *The wind lashed violently against the door.* 风猛烈地吹打着大门。**lash out (at)** 猛烈抨击, 痛斥 *He lashed out at the opposition's policies.* 他猛烈地抨击反对派的政策。**lash back** 反击 *He lashed back at those who accused him of corruption.* 他对指控他贪污腐败的人进行了回击。
- 2) **trail:** *v* [I, T] to pull something behind you, especially along the ground, or to be pulled in this way 拖、拉
常见搭配: **trail something in/across/through** 拖、拉、拖在后面 *He was leaning out of the boat trailing his hand through the water.* 他把身体探出船外, 一只手在水中拖着。**trail behind/around** 慢吞吞地走 *Susie trailed along behind her parents.* 苏茜慢吞吞地走在父母身后。**trail away/off** (声音) 不断变小减弱 *Her voice trailed away to a whisper.* 她的声音越来越小, 变成了耳语。
- 3) **Word Choice (词语辨析): throw/flip/toss**
throw: to make an object such as a ball move quickly through the air by pushing your hand forward quickly and letting the object go 多指迅速将某物投掷出去 *He threw a stone at a car.* 他朝汽车扔了一块石头。
flip: to throw something somewhere using a lot of force 带有用力过大、过猛之意, 也可指由于受感情支配而动作失控、粗野 *She flung back the covers and got up.* 她一掀被子, 起了床。
toss: to throw something, especially something light, with a quick gentle movement of your hand 多指投掷物较轻, 投掷者较随意或漫无目标 *She tossed the letter into the fire.* 她把信扔进了火里。

4. Sentences to Be Memorized (靓句背诵)

- 1) We're elevated 23 feet. (Para. 3)
我们现在住的这幢房子海拔23英尺。

- 2) We're a good 250 yards from the sea. (Para. 3)
我们家离大海足足有250码远。
- 3) We can batten down and ride it out. (Para. 4)
我们可以做好必要的准备，安然度过这次风暴。
- 4) The children went from adult to adult like buckets in a fire brigade. (Para. 11)
孩子们像救火队的水桶一样从大人手上依次被递了过去。
- 5) The wind sounded like the roar of a train passing a few yards away. (Para. 13)
狂风就像从身边呼啸而过的列车一样发出震耳欲聋的响声。
- 6) The hurricane, in one mighty swipe, lifted the entire roof off the house and skimmed it 40 feet through the air. (Para. 18)
一阵强风把整个屋顶掀到了空中，将其抛到了40英尺之外。
- 7) Pop Koshak raged silently, frustrated at not being able to do anything to fight Camille. (Para. 24)
科谢克老爸心里十分恼火，深为自己在飓风面前无能为力而感到懊丧。
- 8) Strips of clothing festooned the standing trees, and blown-down power lines coiled like black spaghetti over the roads. (Para. 28)
未被飓风刮倒的树上像结彩似地挂满被风撕成布条的衣服，吹断的电线像黑色的意大利面条一样一圈一圈地散落在路面上。
- 9) Each salvage item represented a little victory over the wrath of the storm. (Para. 35)
每一件未被毁坏的东西都代表他们战胜狂风的一个小小的胜利。
- 10) But the blues did occasionally afflict all the adults. (Para. 36)
可是，成年人偶尔也会感到沮丧。
- 11) Let's not cry about what's gone. We'll just start all over. (Para. 37)
事已至此，抱怨也没有用。一切都重新开始吧。
- 12) We lost practically all our possessions, but the family came through it. (Para. 39)
咱们的财物实际上损失殆尽，可一家人全都活了下来。

III Text Analysis (篇章分析)

1. Theme of the Text (文章的主题)

The essay is to stress the importance of life in face of the greatly destructive and irresistible natural disaster—the hurricane, and the possibility of a little triumph out of persistence when humans care for each other and strive together in crisis.

2. Structure of the Text (文章的段落)

Part I: Paras. 1–6

It tells the time and place of the invasion of the hurricane, characters in face of the natural disaster, and the relevant background.

Part II: Paras. 7–27

It depicts in detail the whole process in which people encounter the hurricane face to face helplessly but still persistently. On the one hand, the author delineates the details of how the characters fight hard with the hurricane; on the other hand, he inserts into the part the tremendous loss of life and property that the hurricane brings to the

whole region.

Part III: Paras. 28–39

It narrates the irretrievable loss undergone and the hopeful confidence built upon the departure of the hurricane, with the theme of the text revealed eventually—life is more important than anything else.

3. Text Appreciation (文章的赏析)

1) stylistics (体裁)

This is a piece of narration. The narrated story includes an opening, development, climax and denouement, and the text is unfolded according to this order and in a chronological sequence.

The opening of the story involves a series of actions taken and material and psychological preparations made by the relevant inhabitants before the coming of the hurricane.

The development and climax of the story form the main body of the text. When narrating the process of the characters encountering the hurricane, the author focuses mainly on how hard those people strained to keep others and themselves alive, and how desperately helpless they felt every now and then, during which breath-taking suspense was created until the climax of the story—the characters of the story remained alive.

The denouement of the story tells the tremendous loss of property, the mental scars left to people and even the sad loss of life. As for the Koshaks, the safety and union of the family is their greatest comfort. This too points out the theme of the text: Life is more valuable than everything.

2) Perspective (视角)

Third-person point of view is applied to make the narrator omniscient, which displays the panorama of human beings fighting and struggling with natural disasters vividly and in detail.

3) Writing Skills (写作手法)

Lexically, the effective use of many verbs, like *lash*, *pummel*, *demolish*, *lap*, *swipe*, *skim*, *swath*, *snap*, *smash*, *fling*, *shove*, *seize*, *crack*, *whip*, is to embody vividly the ferocity of the hurricane.

Syntactically, elliptical sentences and short simple sentences in dialogues, like “Back to the house”, “Count the children”, “Count nine”, “Everybody on the stairs”, are to indicate the increasingly heightened tension and sense of danger and urgency.

Rhetorically, the vivid use of simile, metaphor and personification, like “The children went from adult to adult like buckets in a fire brigade” (simile), “The wind sounded like the roar of a train passing a few yards away” (simile), “Wind and rain now whipped the house” (metaphor, personification), is to demonstrate the images of how fierce the invasion of the hurricane is and how hard people exert themselves against it.

IV Detailed Study of the Text (课文注释)

1. (Title) “Face to Face with Hurricane Camille”: Headings and titles are generally succinct. The aim is to present the article, story, etc. as vividly and as forcefully as possible to attract the attention of would-be readers.
face to face: The phrase in this context means “confronting one another”. This phrase connotes a sense of urgency and danger. The confrontation is generally with something dangerous, difficult or hard to resolve.
face to face 有“面对面、与……对抗”的意思，通常指面临危险、困难或难以解决的问题，并且事态紧迫且危险。本文的题目可译为：直面飓风“卡米尔”的来袭或迎战“卡米尔”飓风或迎战飓风“卡米尔”。

e.g. *face to face* with the enemy/the tiger/the problem

2. (Para. 1) **John Koshak, Jr.:** Jr. is the abbreviation of junior. This term is generally used in the United States and is put after the name of a son to indicate he has the same first name as his father, as in Martin Luther King, Jr. The term Sr. (senior) is sometimes put after the name of the father. This is done only with men's names. Sometimes people use Roman numeral II for the son with the same name, such as Barack Hussein Obama II. If the name continues into the third generation, Roman numeral III is used. This happens mainly, but not exclusively, among big, rich, upper class families.

e.g. John Rockefeller *I*, John Rockefeller *II*, and John Rockefeller *III*

3. (Para. 1) **Radio and television warnings...Gulf of Mexico.:** The National Hurricane Center of the National Weather Service of the United States broadcast warnings of potential hurricanes.

- 1) **warnings had sounded:** Radio and television had broadcast warnings about the hurricane.
- 2) **Gulf of Mexico:** Most hurricanes in this area are formed over the Caribbean Sea and they move over the Gulf of Mexico to strike the Gulf States of the United States—Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.

4. (Para. 1) **It was certain to pummel Gulfport, Miss, where the Koshaks lived.:**

- 1) **Miss.:** abbreviation for the state of Mississippi
- 2) **the Koshaks:** When an “s” is added to a surname and used with the definite article “the”, the term, then, stands for the whole family.

e.g. the Koshaks: the Koshak family, all the Koshaks in the family

the Browns: the Brown family

the Lis: the Li family

5. (Para. 1) **...nearly 150,000 people fled inland to safer ground.:** Nearly 150,000 people ran away to the interior of the country (away from the coast) where they would be safer.

6. (Para. 2) **...he talked with his father and mother, who had moved into the ten-room house with the Koshaks a month earlier from California.:** John Koshak's grandparents left California and came to Gulfport to live with their son, John Koshak, Jr. In Western countries children, when they grow up and start working, generally live away from their parents. In old Chinese traditions, it was common for an extended family to live together.

7. (Para. 3) **John, 37—whose business was right there in his home (he designed and developed educational toys and supplies, and all of Magna Products' correspondence, engineering drawings and art work were there on the first floor)—was familiar with the power of a hurricane.**

- 1) **all of:** every one, every bit of, every piece of. It is used with a plural verb.
- 2) **Magna Products:** name of the company owned and run by John Koshak Jr. 马格纳公司, 约翰·科谢克创办的一家公司名称, 其主要业务是设计、开发教学用具和设备。
- 3) **engineering drawings:** diagrams and sketches for machines
- 4) **art work:** designs, models, pictures for the various toys
- 5) **first floor:** in the US, the ground floor; in Europe and Great Britain, the floor above this

8. (Para. 3) **Koshak had moved his family to a motel for the night.:**

motel: a blend or portmanteau word, formed by combining parts of [mo (torist) + (ho) tel]. 此种构词法被称为拼缀法, 即对原有的两个词进行剪裁, 取舍其中的首部或尾部, 然后连成一个新词。

e.g. boat + hotel = boatel 汽艇游客旅馆

smoke + fog = smog 烟雾

breakfast + lunch = brunch 早餐和午餐并作一顿吃

再如: psywar, medicare, telequiz, telecast, Oxbridge, sitcom, hi-fi, hi-tech 等

9. (Para. 3) “and we’re a good 250 yards from the sea.”: We’re at least 250 yards distant from the sea.
a good: a general intensive, meaning “at least”, “full”
e.g. The interview was scheduled for 30 minutes, but it lasted *a good* three hours.
长度单位 foot 和 yard 是美国人常用的长度单位, 其换算方法可参见注释 29。
10. (Para. 4) “We can batten down and ride it out...”: a metaphor, comparing the house in a hurricane to a ship fighting a storm at sea. We can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage. We can batten down to prepare for any difficulty.
ride it out: to stay afloat during a storm without too much damage; to survive or outlast (a storm). 此处作者运用了暗喻的修辞手法, 将飓风中的房屋比作航行中的船只。Batten down 原指水手在风暴来临前用油布封住舱口, 以防进水, ride out 的意思是抵挡住(狂风、巨浪等的)袭击, 不受多少损伤, 并坚持到最后脱离险境。
11. (Para. 5) Since water mains might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails.: They were afraid the water supply might be cut off so they filled the bathtubs and pails with water.
main: a principal pipe, conduit, or line in a distributing system for water, gas, electricity, etc.
12. (Para. 6) ...gray clouds scudded in from the Gulf on the rising wind.:
1) **scudded in:** driven inland by the wind
2) **Gulf:** the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the northeast, north and northwest by the Gulf Coast of the United States, on the southwest and south by Mexico, and on the southeast by Cuba
13. (Para. 7) As the wind mounted to a roar, the house began leaking, the rain seemingly driven right through the walls.:
mounted to a roar: The sound of the wind gets louder as the force of the wind increases.
14. (Para. 7) With mops, towels, pots and buckets the Koshaks began a struggle against the rapidly spreading water.: The house was leaking very badly. The Koshaks had to use all the utensils they could lay their hands on (mops, towels, pots, buckets) to hold the leaking water.
15. (Para. 7) At 8:30, power failed and Pop Koshak turned on the generator.:
1) **power failed:** Electricity was cut off.
2) **Pop:** (*slang*) father; also a familiar term of address to any elderly man
16. (Para. 8) The French doors in an upstairs room blew in with an explosive sound, and the group heard gun-like reports as other upstairs windows disintegrated.:
1) **blew in:** burst open by the storm, the two adjoining doors (of the French doors) flew inwards
2) **gun-like reports:** loud explosive noises like guns being fired
report: a loud, resounding noise, especially one made by an explosion
3) **windows disintegrated:** Windows broke into pieces.
17. (Para. 10) “Everybody out the back door to the cars!”: an elliptical sentence gives a sense of tension and urgency of the moment. The full sentence might read: “Everybody go out through the back door and run to the cars.” 这是一个无动词祈使句。在请求、命令和口号中, 无动词祈使句经常得以运用。这种祈使句实际上是省略了动词, 从而使语句更加简洁有力。这样的例子俯拾皆是, 如 This way, please! 请这边走! Just a minute, please! 请稍等!
e.g. “Back to the house!” (Para. 11)
“Everybody on the stairs!” (Para. 12)
“You won’t have to.” (Para. 15)

“Up the stairs—into our bedroom!” (Para. 21)

“Into the television room!” (Para. 22)

18. (Para. 10) “Count them! Nine!”: elliptical, “Count them! There are nine children!”
19. (Para. 11) **The children went from adult to adult like buckets in a fire brigade.:** simile, comparing the passing of children to the passing of buckets of water in a fire brigade when fighting a fire
20. (Para. 11) **the electrical systems had been killed by water.:** The electrical systems in the car (e.g. the battery for the starter) had been put out by water (just as the generator in the house was doused).
kill: (*American English*) to cause (an engine, etc.) to stop
21. (Para. 12) “Everybody on the stairs!”: elliptical, “Everybody go and sit on the stairs!”
22. (Para. 15) ...**he told her, with outward calm.:** When he said this, he appeared calm but was really worried in his mind.
23. (Para. 16) ...**and his voice lacked its usual gruffness.:** The lack of gruffness showed the old man’s sincerity and solemn feeling. In this critical situation the old couple tenderly expressed their mutual love.
24. (Para. 17) **John watched the water lap at the steps, and felt a crushing guilt.:** As John watched the water inch its way up the steps, he felt a strong sense of guilt because he blamed himself for endangering the whole family by his wrong decision not to flee inland.
crushing guilt: overwhelming guilt
25. (Para. 17) “**Get us through this mess, will You?**”: The capital “Y” in “You” shows that the words were addressed to God. “Will you” is an informal form of request. Here it indicates a request made out of desperation. 大写的 You 指上帝。句中虽未提及上帝，但前面的 pray（向上帝祈祷）一词，已让读者想到了上帝。这是他们在危险和绝望中的祈求，充分说明此时他们处境的险恶和情势的危急。
mess: a state of trouble or difficulty
26. (Para. 18) **A moment later, the hurricane, in one mighty swipe, lifted the entire roof off the house and skimmed it 40 feet through the air.:** personification, the hurricane acting as a very strong person lifting something heavy and throwing it through the air
- 1) **in one mighty swipe:** in a big, hard, sweeping blow
 - 2) **skim:** to throw so as to cause to bounce swiftly and lightly; it usually refers to a surface—to *skim* off a layer, to *skim* a text (to read superficially).
27. (Para. 18) **the marooned group:** a group of people who were helpless and isolated by the storm, unable to escape
28. (Para. 19) ...**The National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla.:**
- 1) **Miami:** Located in Southeast Florida, the city is one of the most famous and popular resorts in the US, attracting 13 million visitors each year.
 - 2) **Fla.:** Florida
29. (Para. 19) **In its concentrated breadth of some 70 miles it shot out winds of nearly 200 mph...:** The hurricane was concentrated within a breadth of about 70 miles and in this area the hurricane threw or hurled out winds that reached nearly 200 mph.
- 1) **mph:** miles per hour (每小时英里数)
 - 2) **mpg:** miles per gallon (每加仑英里数)
 - 3) **rpm:** revolutions per minute (每分钟转数)
 - 4) **gpm:** gallons per minute (每分钟加仑数)