



大学士英语专业教材系列辅导

A GUIDE TO
ADVANCED ENGLISH

高级英语

Third Edition
第三版

全程
辅导

主编 王相锋

1

大连海事大学出版社



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前言



外语教学与研究出版社出版的由张汉熙主编、王立礼编的《高级英语》(第三版)教材是供大学英语专业高年级学生使用的,深受广大师生的欢迎,更是学生准备考研的必读书目。由于教材很多课文摘自英文原文,未做删改和压缩,学生们在学习过程中会遇到一些困难,为此我们编写了这套辅导用书。

本辅导用书是按照《高级英语 1》(第三版)教材的课文顺序进行的。针对学生学习需求,每课编写内容由五部分组成:课文导读;词汇与短语;篇章分析;课文译文;课后练习答案。

本辅导用书中每一部分内容的特色和编写宗旨如下:

1. 课文导读

本部分包括内容介绍和背景知识介绍。在对课文内容进行高度、凝练的概括介绍后,对课文中的文化背景知识做了详实的补充,有助于学生准确、透彻地理解课文,增加了学生的人文知识的积累,方便学生对英语专业八级的备考。

2. 词汇与短语

本部分对课后生词表中的单词和课文中出现的重要短语分别提供了音标、英汉释义、同义词、反义词及同义、反义短语,还有英汉双语的例句,既方便了学生自主学习,也有利于提高他们的语言技能。

3. 篇章分析

本部分包括课文段落结构分析和课文注释两个部分,主要是帮助学生在掌握全文主要内容的基础上,从整个篇章的角度更全面地理解课文、领会作者的写作意图、提高分析和欣赏美文的能力。同时对课文中的长、难句从词汇、语法、修辞的角度进行了分析和解读,帮助学生在深入地理解文章的同时,提高他们的语言综合应用能力。

4. 课文译文

本部分将英语课文翻译成汉语,从母语的角度为学生学习、理解课文提供方便,尽可能地减少跨文化交际过程中的差距和障碍。

5. 课后练习答案

本部分课后所有习题都给出了详尽的答案,有效帮助学生检测在说、读、写、译等几个方面以及对全篇课文从语言文字到篇章分析和理解方面的学习效果。

本书的编者都是具有丰富教学经验的一线教师,他们对教材潜心研究,对课文内容精心分析,对学生的语言应用和理解能力了如指掌,所以本辅导用书从结构设计到内容安排都体现了想学生之所想、供学生之所需的宗旨,是广大英语专业高年级学生学习、分析、理解、欣赏《高级英语 1》(第三版)教材必不可少的工具书,同时本书对提高学生的人文素养、跨文化交际能力和英语语言综合技能也大有裨益。

希望本辅导用书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者在使用本书的过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2015.8

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Lesson 1

Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

Joseph P. Blank

一、课文导读

(一) 内容介绍

This article describes the heroic struggle of the Koshaks and their friends against the forces of a devastating hurricane. In spite of the radio and television warnings of hurricane on August 17, 1969, John Koshak Jr. was reluctant to abandon his home in Gulfport, Mississippi. He had consulted his parents and his friend Charlie and they all agreed that they would be safe here. That afternoon, the men began to make preparations. A neighbor and her two children joined them. Then wind began rising, and rain fell steadily. When the wind mounted to an overwhelming roar, the house began leaking and shaking. The Koshaks started a struggle against the spreading water. Then the power failed. The ceiling in the living room was falling piece and piece. Doors burst open and windows disintegrated. The spreading water rose above their ankles, and it was rising by the minute. John was terrified to find the water tasting salty—the sea had reached the house. He shouted to everyone to go out to the cars, which, however, would not start, for the electrical system was killed. As the water was too deep and the wind too strong to flee on foot, they scrambled back to the house and settled on the stairs. Watching the water rising and lapping at the steps, John felt a crushing guilt. After the roof blew off the house, they moved to their bedroom upstairs in the slashing rain. With two walls beginning to disintegrate, John ordered the others to go to the television room, which was farthest from the direction of the storm. The wind tore down one wall. A second wall moved. The house had moved 25 feet from its foundations. The world seemed to be breaking apart. Everyone was in a panic. When a third wall gave way, John grabbed a door and prepared to get the kids on it. Just at that terrifying moment, the wind slightly diminished, and the water stopped rising. The main thrust of Camille had passed. The Koshaks and their friends had survived. After the hurricane, the Koshaks quickly began reorganizing their lives. In spite of the fact that they have lost almost all their possessions, they were happy to come through it, just as Grandma Koshak later reflected: “When I think of it, I realize we lost nothing important.”

(二) 背景知识

1. Hurricane Camille(飓风“卡米尔”)

It is the storm lashing Mississippi and Louisiana for two days, August 17 - 18, in 1969. Hurricane Camille is said to be the worst storm ever to hit mainland United States. With winds in excess of 200 mph and tides over 20 feet, Hurricane Camille smashed into the Mississippi Gulf Coast on Sunday night, the 17th of August and continued its devastating path until the early hours of Monday, the 18th. The combination of winds, surges, and rainfalls caused 258 deaths and \$ 1.421 billion in damage. These were reported in Cuba.

2. Las Vegas City(拉斯维加斯)

Las Vegas city is the seat of Clark County in South Nevada. It is unique among US cities. Famous for luxury casinos and show palaces offering non-stop recreation on the “Strip” and in downtown Casino Center, the city has over the years become synonymous with glitter and glamour. Las Vegas since the late 1980s has acquired another identity as a center for business, finance, transportation, and services; still the “Entertainment Capital of the World” it has actively and successfully cultivated a diversified economy. The Las Vegas resident can enjoy legalized gambling, yet more often will take advantage of the diverse range of cultural and recreational opportunities offered in the city and in the surrounding area.



3. National Guard[(美国)国民警卫队]

The National Guard of the United States is a reserve military force composed of state National Guard militia members or units under federally recognized active or inactive armed force service for the United States. Militia members are citizen soldiers, meaning they work part time a joint reserve component of the United States Army and the United States Air Force and maintains two subcomponents: the Army National Guard of the United States for the Army and the Air Force's Air National Guard of the United States.

4. The Salvation Army(救世军)

The Salvation Army is an international Christian charitable church. It was founded in 1865 by William Booth, with the aim of feeding and housing the poor of London. He adopted the name Salvation Army in 1878 and established the organization on a military pattern. Members are called soldiers, and officers earn ranks that range from lieutenant to brigadier. Battling to provide social services, the Salvation Army is more than 4 million strong—including some 3.5 million volunteers. Its Christian faith-based programs assist alcoholics, drug addicts, the homeless, the elderly, prison inmates, people in crisis, and the unemployed through offerings such as community centers, housing facilities, and rehabilitation centers. The organization also provides disaster relief services. Overall, it serves more than 30 million people a year. Headquartered in London, the Salvation Army now provides a wide variety of social services in more than 100 countries.

5. Seabees(美国海军修建营)

The Seabees, or SeaBees, are the Construction Battalions (CBs) of the United States Navy. The

Seabees have a history of building bases, bulldozing and paving thousands of miles of roadway and air-strips, and accomplishing myriad other construction projects in a wide variety of military theaters dating back to World War II.

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

1 maroon /mə'ru:n/ *v.*

to leave abandoned, isolated or helpless 使处于孤独无援而又无法脱身的困境

—Five couples were marooned in their caravans when the River Avon broke its banks. 埃文河决堤的时候,有5对夫妇被困在了他们的房车里。

to put (a person) ashore in some desolate place 把……放逐到孤岛(或荒无人烟的海滩)

—During the storm we were marooned on an island miles from the town. 在风暴中我们被困在离城数英里的小岛上。

【搭配】maroon sb on a desert island 把某人放逐到荒岛上

【同义】strand 使陷于困境

2 moorings /'mɔ:ɪŋz/ *n.*

the place where a ship or boat is moored 停泊处,系泊区

—to find a mooring 找一个停泊地

(often *pl.*) lines, cables, etc. by which a ship is fastened to the land or the bottom of the sea 系泊用具

—Emergency workers fear that the burning ship could slip its moorings. 急救人员担心燃烧着的船只可能会脱链滑走。

【词根】moor 使停泊,系住,固定

【同义】anchorage 停泊处

3 sanctuary /'sæŋktʃʊəri/ *n.*

a place of refuge or protection 避难所,庇护所,圣地

—His church became a sanctuary for thousands of people who fled the civil war. 他的教堂成了数千逃避内战的人们的一个避难所。

【词根】sanctum 圣所,密室,私室

【同义】shelter 避难所 harbor 避难所

4 festoon /fə'stu:n/ *v.*

to adorn or hang with a wreath or garland of flowers, leaves, paper, etc. hanging in a loop or curve 以花彩等装饰

—The temples are festooned with lights. 该庙宇装有灯饰。

【搭配】be festooned with 用……装饰

【同义】decorate 装饰 adorn 装饰 ornament 装饰

5 spaghetti /spə'geti/ *n.*

pasta in the form of long, thin strings, cooked by boiling or steaming and served with a sauce 意大利面条

—But the word white shows up a lot in the high glycemic index foods—white rice, white spaghetti,

white bread. 但是白色这个词会在许多高血糖指数的食物中出现, 白米、白面条、白面包。

6 rampaging /'ræmpedʒɪŋ/ *adj.*

rushing violently or wildly about 狂暴的, 发怒的, 乱闹的

—A group of lawbreakers are rampaging around in the center of the city. 一群不法之徒正在市中心为非作歹。

【词根】ramp 狂跳乱撞, 敲诈, 蔓延

【派生】rampage 狂暴, 乱闹 rampant 猖獗的, 蔓延的, 狂暴的

【搭配】on the rampage 横冲直撞

7 wreckage /'rekɪdʒ/ *n.*

the remains of anything that has been destroyed or badly damaged (坠毁物) 残片, 碎片, 残骸

—Mark was dragged from the burning wreckage of his car just before it exploded. 马克刚被人从他的燃烧着的汽车残骸里拉了出来, 车就爆炸了。

【词根】wreck 失事, 破坏, 拆毁

【派生】wrecked 失事的(船) wrecking 失事, 遇难

【同义】debris 残骸, 碎片

8 salvage /'sælviʒ/ *v.*

to save or rescue materials from a shipwreck, fire, flood, etc. 抢救, 打捞, 海上救助

—The team's first task was to decide what equipment could be salvaged. 该队的首要任务是决定要抢救出什么设备。

【词根】salvor 难船救助者; 救难船

【同义】rescue 抢救 refloat 打捞

(二) 短语

1 reason out (Para. 2)

to find an explanation of or a solution to a problem by thinking of all the possibilities

寻找解决途径

—Let's reason this out instead of quarreling. 我们不要争吵了, 还是商量出事情的解决方案吧。

【同义】find a way out 寻找解决办法

【反义】mess up 弄糟

2 a good (Para. 3)

at least, full 至少, 最少

—They waited a good eight hours. 他们等了至少 8 个小时。

【同义】at least 至少

【反义】at most 最多

3 ride out (Para. 4)

manage to survive a difficult period without suffering serious harm 安然渡过(难关)

—The Republicans think they can ride out the political storm. 共和党人认为他们能安然渡过这场政治风暴。

【同义】last out 经受住

4 sit out (Para. 6)

stay until the end of 坐到结束

—We forced ourselves to sit the play out. 我们强迫自己坐到演出结束。

【同义】endure to the end 耐心听完

【反义】leave halfway 中途离场

5 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

【同义】escalate into a wail 升级成呼啸的风

【反义】die down 逐渐平息

6 French door (Para. 8)

two adjoining doors that have glass panes from top to bottom and are hinged at opposite sides of a doorway so that it opens in the middle 落地窗

—Same size and same specification as the previous sliding patio French door. 和先前的法式滑行门一样的大小和规格。

【同义】double doors 双开门

【反义】single door 单开门

7 blow in (Para. 8)

to make sth enter by wind 被风吹进

—The wind blew the smoke in. 风把烟吹了进来。

to spend money without control 挥霍

—The old man has got enough to blow in from now until the day he dies. 老人有足够的钱供他挥霍一辈子。

【同义】blow into 吹进 splurge on 挥霍, 浪费

【反义】blow away 吹走 save every penny 节俭

8 by the minute (Para. 9)

every minute, minute by minute 一分钟一分钟地

—I'm feeling better by the minute. 我每分钟都感觉好多了。

【同义】every minute 每时每刻 minute by minute 每时每刻

【反义】only in a while 偶尔 occasionally 偶尔

9 fire brigade (Para. 11)

or fire company, a body of men organized to fight fires, esp. one of a number of such groups constituting a fire department 消防队

—On hearing the alarm the fire brigade rushed to the scene. 消防队闻讯赶到现场。

【同义】firefighting crew 消防队 fire department 消防队

【反义】arsonist 纵火犯

10 curl up (Para. 12)

to shape one's body into a curl 蜷缩

—Cats, dogs and babies all naturally often curl up in the fetal position. 小猫、小狗和婴儿经常自然而然地蜷缩起来。

【同义】roll up 蜷缩 huddle up 蜷缩

【反义】spread 伸展

11 on the verge of (Para. 14)

on the edge of, on the brink of 接近, 濒临, 濒于

—Scientists are on the verge of a major breakthrough. 科学家们即将取得一项重大突破。

【同义】be close to 接近

【反义】far away from 远离

12 vantage point (Para. 20)

a position that allows a clear and broad view 有利位置, 优势

—From a concealed vantage point, he saw a car arrive. 从一个隐蔽的有利位置, 他看到一辆车到了。

【同义】overwhelming superiority 绝对优势

【反义】inferior position 劣势

13 break apart (Para. 24)

to break up into pieces, disintegrate 裂开, 分裂解散

—The grounds broke apart in earthquake. 地面在地震时裂开了。

【同义】take apart 分裂, 拆开 break up 分解, 分裂

【反义】assemble 组装

14 prop up (Para. 25)

to support it or help it to survive 支撑, 维持

—Investments in the U. S. money market have propped up the American dollar. 对美国货币市场的投资一直在支撑着美元。

【同义】shore up 支撑, 支持

【反义】object to 反对 be opposed to 反对

15 come through (Para. 39)

to continue to live, exist, be strong, or succeed after a difficult or dangerous time 经历过……仍活着, 经历, 脱险

—John was so ill but he was lucky to come through. 约翰病得很厉害, 依然活着算是很幸运的了。

【同义】get through 熬过(困难时期) pull through 渡过难关

【反义】fail 失败

三、篇章分析

(一) 课文段落结构

Part I: Paras. 1-6

Before the hurricane—a general introduction of the background, time, place, characters and preparation done by them.

Part II: Paras. 7-27

During the hurricane—a vivid description in details of the incidents showing how the Koshaks and their friends struggled against each onslaught of the hurricane.

Part III: Paras. 28-39

After the hurricane—the damage and the rebuilding of the community.

(二) 课文注释

1 ... nearly 150,000 people fled inland to safer ground. (Para. 1)

【释义】Nearly 150,000 people ran away from the coast to the inland of the country where they

would be safer and free from the threat of the hurricane.

【解析】safer ground: The hurricane loses force as it blows inland and people away from the coast are safe from tidal waves caused by the hurricane. 飓风吹到内陆之后力量没有之前猛烈,已经逃到安全地带远离海岸的人们就不会受到飓风引起的海啸的威胁。

- 2 John, 37—whose business was right there in his home... (Para. 3)

【释义】His business office, workshop, etc. were all in his home. 他的家既是办公室也是工作车间。

【解析】right: exactly

- 3 The place has been here since 1915, and no hurricane has ever bothered it. (Para. 3)

【释义】Gulfport has been here since 1915, and no hurricane has ever caused any damage to it.

【解析】这是拟人 (personification) 的修辞方法,把飓风比作人,没有打搅过这个地方。

- 4 “We can batten down and ride it out,” he said. “If we see signs of danger, we can get out before dark.” (Para. 4)

【释义】“We can shut all the entrances and make preparations to come safely through the storm,” he said. “If there are any dangerous signs, we can flee in the daytime.”

【解析】1) batten down: 做好必要的准备,封舱

2) ride out: 安然渡过(危机)

- 5 The men methodically prepared for the hurricane. (Para. 5)

【释义】The men in the house made all the necessary preparations to fight the hurricane and they went about their work in a systematic and orderly manner.

【解析】methodically: systematically 有条理地,有条不紊地

- 6 ... gray clouds scudded in from the Gulf on the rising wind. (Para. 6)

【释义】The speed of these clouds is an indication of the swiftness with which the storm is approaching.

【解析】1) scud: run or move swiftly; glide or skim along easily 疾行,飞驰;掠过

scudded in: driven inland by the wind 被风吹向内陆

2) the Gulf: the Gulf of Mexico 墨西哥湾

3) rising wind: wind that was getting stronger and stronger 越来越猛的风

- 7 A neighbor, whose husband was in Vietnam, asked if she and her two children could sit out the storm with the Koshaks. (Para. 6)

【释义】This was 1969, the husband of this neighbor was in the American army fighting in Vietnam. They asked Koshaks if they can stay until the end of the storm.

【解析】1) sit out: (不采取行动)静等……结束,等到……结束

2) Vietnam War: a prolonged war (1955–1975) between the communist armies of North Vietnam who were supported by the Chinese and the armies of South Vietnam who were supported by the United States. 越南战争是美国支持的南越对抗受中国支持的北越和越共的一场战争。越战是二战以后美国参战人数最多、影响最重大的战争,最后美国在越南战争中失败。

- 8 Another neighbor came by on his way inland—would the Koshaks mind taking care of his dog? (Para. 6)

【释义】Another neighbor came by on his way inland and asked if the Koshaks would mind taking care of his dog.

【解析】1) 破折号后的部分既非直接引述邻人的原话,又没按间接引述的要求转述邻人的问话,而保

留直接问话的形式,其意在于既节省文字,又从中显出邻人那种行色匆匆,慌不择言的狼狈相,让人感到一种紧张迫切的气氛,也烘托出即将来临的飓风的凶猛可怕。

2) come by; drop by/in(美式英语)拜访

9 Wind and rain now whipped the house. (Para. 7)

【释义】Strong wind and rain was lashing or striking the house as if with a whip.

【解析】风和雨被拟人化了。

10 “Stay away from the windows,” he warned, concerned about glass flying from storm-shattered panes. (Para. 7)

【释义】Small pieces of glass flying around in the air when the panes of a window are shattered by the storm.

【解析】1) shatter: smash 砸碎;彻底破坏

2) concern about: worry about 担心

11 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. (Para. 8)

【释义】The French doors in an upstairs room fell inside the room with a blast, and they heard the loud “bang” as other upstairs windows crumbled.

【解析】1) the French doors: 落地窗; revolving door 十字形旋转门, 转门; security door/burglar-proof door/anti-theft door 防盗门; sliding door 拉门

2) report: a sudden loud noise of or like an explosion or gunfire 非常突然的巨响, 爆炸或者枪响声

12 The generator was doused, and the lights went out. (Para. 9)

【释义】Water got into the generator and put it out. It stopped producing electricity so the lights also went out.

【解析】1) generator: a machine which produces electricity 发电机

2) douse: to soak sb/sth in liquid 把……浸在液体里

(informal) to stop a fire from burning by pouring water over it; to put out a light 浇灭(火), 熄(灯)

13 That water tasted salty. (Para. 9)

【释义】When Charlie licked some drops of water on his lips, he found they tasted salty like sea water. From this he concluded they were in real trouble. Because it seemed that the sea water had reached them although they were 23 feet above sea level and 250 yards from the sea.

【解析】1 yard = 0.914 meter, 1 foot = 30.48 centimeter

14 ... the water too deep to flee on foot. (Para. 11)

【释义】The deep water made it impossible for them to try to escape by walking or running. 水太深了, 所以想要靠走或者跑的方式逃生是不可能的。

【解析】1) “too... to...” pattern vividly describes the awkward situation for his family.

2) flee: to run away for life 逃生

15 ... the stairs, which were protected by two interior walls. (Para. 12)

【释义】The stairs were protected by two walls inside the house.

【解析】1) interior walls: 室内墙体, 内壁, 内墙; exterior walls: 外墙

2) 两面内墙没有受到风雨的侵袭, 牢牢保护楼梯。

16 Charlie Hill had more or less taken responsibility for the neighbor and her two children. (Para. 14)

【释义】Charlie had to some extent taken upon himself the task of looking after the neighbor and her