

《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步阅读提高 *Synchronized Reading Comprehension*

4

总主编 王波

主编 李晖

Fluency
in English
流利英语



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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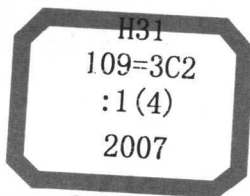
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前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为使用《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编 者

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单元一 (Lesson 1 - 2)

同步阅读

PART ONE 

Text 1

Human Evolution is the lengthy process of change by which people originated from apelike ancestors. Scientific evidence shows that the physical and behavioral traits shared by all people evolved over a period of at least 6 million years.

One of the earliest defining human traits, bipedalism—walking on two legs as the primary form of locomotion—evolved more than 4 million years ago. Other important human characteristics—such as a large and complex brain, the ability to make and use tools, and the capacity for language—developed more recently. Many advanced traits—including complex symbolic expression, such as art, and elaborate cultural diversity—emerged mainly during the past 100,000 years.

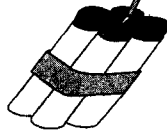
Humans are primates. Physical and genetic similarities show that the modern human species, *Homo sapiens*, has a very close relationship to another group of primate species, the apes. Humans and the so-called great apes (large apes) of Africa—chimpanzees (including bonobos, or so-called pygmy chimpanzees) and gorillas—share a common ancestor that lived sometime between 8 million and 6 million years ago. The earliest humans evolved in Africa, and much of human evolution occurred on that continent. The fossils of early humans who lived between 6 million and 2 million years ago come entirely from Africa.

Most scientists distinguish among 12 to 19 different species of early humans. Scientists do not all agree, however, about how the species are related or which ones simply died out. Many early human species—probably the majority of them—left no descendants. Scientists also debate over how to identify and classify particular species of early humans, and about what factors influenced the evolution and extinction of each species.

Early humans first migrated out of Africa into Asia probably between 2 million and 1.7 million years ago. They entered Europe somewhat later, generally within the past 1 million years. Species of modern humans populated many parts of the world much later. For instance, people first came to Australia probably within the past 60,000 years, and to the Americas within the past 35,000 years. The beginnings of agriculture and the rise of the first civilizations occurred within the past 10,000 years.

New words

- apelike *adj.* 像猿一样的
behavioral *adj.* 行为的, 动作的
bipedalism *n.* 双脚直立行走
elaborate *adj.* 复杂精美的
primate *n.* 灵长类动物
homo sapiens *n.* 人类
bonobo *n.* 倭猩猩
pygmy *n.* 侏儒
extinction *n.* 灭绝
populate *vt.* 生活于, 居住于



I

Paraphrase

1. One of the earliest defining human traits, bipedalism—walking on two legs as the primary form of locomotion—evolved more than 4 million years ago.

2. Most scientists distinguish among 12 to 19 different species of early humans.

3. Scientists also debate over how to identify and classify particular species of early humans, and about what factors influenced the evolution and extinction of each species.

4. Species of modern humans populated many parts of the world much later.

II

Translation

1. Scientific evidence shows that the physical and behavioral traits shared by all people evolved over a period of at least 6 million years.

2. Humans and the so-called great apes (large apes) of Africa—chimpanzees (including bonobos, or so-called pygmy chimpanzees) and gorillas—share a common ancestor that lived sometime between 8 million and 6 million years ago.

3. Early humans first migrated out of Africa into Asia probably between 2 million and 1.7 million years ago.

4. Scientists do not all agree, however, about how the species are related or which ones simply died out.

Text 2

Although spiders pose minimal danger to humans, human activities seriously threaten some spider species. Such activities include habitat destruction, in which forestlands are destroyed for agriculture or for building homes and business developments. The widespread use of pesticides in agriculture targets specific insect pests but also kills harmless spiders and their insect prey. To protect spider populations, 16 spider species are included on the 2000 Red List of Threatened Species compiled by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), a nongovernmental organization that compiles global information on endangered species. Certain tarantulas, threatened by the pet trade, are now protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which prevents or limits the international trade in threatened plants and animals.

Spiders suffer an unsavory reputation, perhaps because of their appearance, their tendency to lurk in dark places or dangle ominously from a thread, and a gross exaggeration of their ability to poison humans. Some people are absolutely terrified at the mere sight of a spider, a condition known as arachnophobia.

Although all spiders have poison glands that they use for defense and to kill or paralyze prey, only about 30 of the 40,000 spider species produce venom that can cause serious illness to humans. Humans are more likely to be harmed by bee or wasp stings than by the relatively few spider species that can inflict a harmful bite.

Some of the spiders most dangerous to humans are the black widow spider, the brown recluse spider, the Australian funnelweb spider, and the South American hunting spider. Bites from these spiders can be fatal to humans without proper treatment. For instance, the bite of a black widow spider causes severe pain that may last for days. If not treated properly with an injection of calcium and a specific antivenin, a person may take weeks to recover, and in rare cases the bite may result in death.

Most spiders that are poisonous to humans prefer to avoid human contact and only bite when they feel threatened. The South American hunting spider is an exception—it is quite aggressive. Its bite is very painful, but it is rarely deadly for humans, most likely because the spider uses only a small amount of venom when it bites.

New words

- habitat *n.* 生活环境, 栖息地
pesticide *n.* 杀虫剂
tarantula *n.* 狼蛛
lurk *vi.* 潜伏, 埋伏
ominous *adj.* 不吉利的, 恶兆的
arachnophobia *n.* 蜘蛛恐惧症
gland *n.* 腺
paralyze *vt.* 使瘫痪, 使麻痹
venom *n.* 毒液
calcium *n.* 钙
antivenin *n.* 抗蛇毒血清



I

True or False (T stands for true while F means false.)

- () 1. To protect spider populations, 16 spider species are included on the 2000 Red List of Threatened Species compiled by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), a governmental organization that compiles global information on endangered species.
- () 2. Spiders suffer an unsavory reputation because they often attack human beings with their venom.
- () 3. Some people are so terrified at the sight of spiders that they are plagued by a disease called arachnophobia.
- () 4. Most spiders that are poisonous to humans prefer to bite human.
- () 5. Although all spiders have poison glands, only a small portion of the spider species produce venom that can cause serious illness on humans.

II

Translation

1. The widespread use of pesticides in agriculture targets specific insect pests but also kills harmless spiders and their insect prey.

2. Spiders suffer an unsavory reputation, perhaps because of their appearance, their tendency to lurk in dark places or dangle ominously from a thread, and a gross exaggeration of their ability to poison humans.

3. For instance, the bite of a black widow spider causes severe pain that may last for days. If not treated properly with an injection of calcium and a specific antivenin, a person may take weeks to recover, and in rare cases the bite may result in death.

4. Its bite is very painful, but it is rarely deadly for humans, most likely because the spider uses only a small amount of venom when it bites.

Words about Greek myths 希腊神话众神

卡厄斯 Chaos	珀耳塞福涅 Persephone
盖亚 Gaea	赫菲斯托斯 Hephaestus
宙斯 Zeus	狄俄尼索斯 Dionysus
赫拉 Hera	普罗米修斯 Prometheus
波塞冬 Poseidon	尼姬 Nike
厄洛斯 Eros	赫拉克勒斯 Heracles
俄刻阿诺斯 Oceanus	阿佛罗狄特 Aphrodite
科俄斯 Coeus	雅典娜 Athene
克利俄斯 Crius	阿瑞斯 Ares
伊阿珀托斯 Iapetus	赫耳墨斯 Hermes
得墨忒耳 Demeter	潘 Pan
阿耳特弥斯 Artemis	赫斯提 Hestia

Words about spiders 蜘蛛词汇

redback spider 赤背蜘蛛	chelicerae 螯肢
black widow spider 黑寡妇蜘蛛	palp 触须
wolf spider 狼蛛	araneology 蜘蛛学
brown recluse spider 褐皮隐居蛛	arachnophobia 蜘蛛恐惧症
spiderlick 蛛螯	

古希腊

(Ancient Greece)

早在古希腊文明兴起之前约 800 年,爱琴海(Aegean)地区就孕育了灿烂的克里特文明(Crete civilization)和迈锡尼文明(Mycenae civilization)。大约在公元前 1200 年,多利安人的

入侵毁灭了迈锡尼文明，希腊历史进入所谓“黑暗时代(Dark Ages)”。因为人们对这一时期的了解主要来自《荷马史诗》，所以又称“荷马时代”。在荷马时代末期，铁器得到推广，取代了青铜器；海上贸易也逐渐发展起来，新的城邦国家纷纷建立。希腊人使用腓尼基字母(Phoenician letters)创造了自己的文字，并于公元前776年召开了首届奥林匹克(Olympic)运动会。奥林匹克运动会的召开也标志着古希腊文明进入了兴盛时期。公元前750年左右，随着人口增长，希腊人开始向外殖民。在此后的250年间，新的希腊城邦遍及包括小亚细亚(Anatolia)和北非在内的地中海沿岸地区。在诸城邦中，势力最大的是斯巴达(Sparta)和雅典(Athens)。

希波战争

(*Greco-Persian wars*)

在希腊城邦向地中海沿岸扩展的同时，西亚的波斯帝国(Persia Empire)也在扩张，强大的波斯帝国征服了小亚细亚半岛上的艾奥尼亚希腊诸邦。公元前499年，小亚细亚半岛上的米利都等希腊城邦发动起义，得到雅典的支持。波斯国王大流士一世在镇压起义后，就准备进攻雅典。公元前490年，波斯大军渡海西侵，但在马拉松(Marathon)战役中被人数居于劣势的雅典重装步兵击败。希腊人赢得了第一次希波战争的胜利。

公元前480年，波斯国王薛西斯一世(Xerxes I)率50万大军再次进攻希腊。希腊各城邦也结成同盟，共御强敌。希腊联军的陆军以斯巴达人为主力，海军则以雅典舰队为主。希腊陆军在温泉关阻击波斯陆军，虽然兵败，但为希腊海军的集结赢得了时间。波斯人攻入了雅典，将全城焚毁，但希腊海军在萨拉米海战中一举击溃波斯海军，波斯人面临补给被切断的危险，不得不撤退。希腊人乘胜追击，收复了小亚细亚的希腊诸邦。第二次希波战争以希腊的胜利告终。

伯罗奔尼撒战争

(*Peloponnesian Wars*)

希波战争以后，雅典成为希腊的霸主。雅典海军是希腊各城邦中最强大的军事力量，雅典的民主制也在伯利克里执政时期达到黄金时代。希波战争中，希腊各城邦建立了以雅典为首的提洛同盟，战后逐渐成为雅典实现其霸权的工具。以斯巴达为首的伯罗奔尼撒同盟(Peloponnesian League)不满雅典的霸权，双方爆发多次摩擦。公元前431年，斯巴达的同盟底比斯(Thebes)进攻雅典的同盟普拉提，正式引发了伯罗奔尼撒战争(Peloponnesian Wars)。雅典依靠其强大的海军进行封锁，斯巴达则攻入雅典，试图迫其决战。双方互有胜负，但都未能取得决定性胜利，遂于公元前421年缔结和约。和平未能维持很久，公元前415年，雅典对西西里岛(Sicily)斯巴达的盟邦叙拉古发动大规模远征，结果以惨败告终。西西里远征使雅典元气大伤，无力抵御斯巴达的攻势。公元前405年，雅典海军被全歼。次年，雅典向斯巴达投降，斯巴达成了希腊的新霸主。但是斯巴达的霸权也未能长久，不久希腊各城邦又陷入混战之中。

爱奥尼亚的“纪事”

(*Ionia*)

希腊人在爱琴海东岸、小亚细亚建立殖民地爱奥尼亚(*Ionia*)。因为爱奥尼亚处于海陆交通的要冲,便于吸收埃及、两河流域、叙利亚、赫梯、波斯的古文明,在公元前七至六世纪时发展为“希腊世界”中最先进的地区,经济繁荣,文化发达。希腊哲学和科学的开山祖、被称为“七贤”之首的泰勒斯(*Thales*,约公元前640年—公元前548年),就诞生在爱奥尼亚的米利都(*Miletus*)城。爱奥尼亚是光辉灿烂的希腊文化的摇篮,在这里也产生了希腊的史学。

在公元前六世纪的后半期,爱奥尼亚出现了许多用散文来写作的“纪事家”(Logographers)。在当时,“纪事”(Logoi)已经成了一个专门术语,指的是一种有事实根据的报道,不同于神话或史诗,将人事与神事相对立。“纪事家”所写的题材范围很广,他们或者是把口耳相传的故事记载下来,或者是用古人的事迹来进行道德教育,或者是把自己在异邦绝域的见闻写成游记,或者是根据文献资料来编写历史。他们是有闻必录,还说不上有什么严格的史学方法。然而,他们似乎也有一种确定的倾向,那就是竭力要使自己的记载与事实相符。后来,这种求真的精神,得到进一步的发展,成为希腊史学中最宝贵的传统。

单元二 (Lesson 3 - 4)

同步阅读

PART ONE 

Text 1

Experienced climbers prepare for a climb by buying a topographical map and a regional guidebook with charts of the expected terrain and descriptions of the mountain's approach trails. Climbers begin major ascents by hiking to the base of the mountain, where they set up an overnight camping spot, known as a base camp. Early the next morning, they begin their ascent. On climbs that last only one day, experienced climbers attempt to reach the summit by noon, before afternoon thunderstorms, lightning, hail, and rain increase the danger of the climb. Climbers also make sure they have enough daylight to rappel (slide in a controlled fashion down climbing ropes) back to the mountain's base and reach base camp before dark. On rare occasions climbers are caught in the dark and must resort to headlamps or flashlights to find their way back to the camp. On ascents that last more than one day, an early start gives climbers enough time to set up their next camp on the mountain before nightfall. If there is snow on the route, starting early means that the frozen surface will not melt before the climbers cross it.

Because mountain climbers surmount dangerous terrain by using ropes and other equipment, they almost always climb in teams. The basic team is composed of two people, the leader and the second. Each has one end of the climbing rope tied into his or her climbing harness, a device that secures the climber to the rope in case of a slip. The leader's job is to lead the climb by following a natural line or path to each successive ledge or resting spot. The leader also places climbing equipment known as hardware in cracks, snow, and ice at various points along the ascent. When attached to the climbing rope, the hardware becomes a series of anchors that hold a climber in the event of a fall.

The second feeds out rope as the leader progresses upwards. Paying out the rope (or conversely, pulling it in) is called belaying. The second also passes the rope around his or her waist or through a friction device that attaches to the climbing harness. Should the leader fall, the second can hold tightly to the rope, which creates enough friction to stop the rope's movement and break the leader's fall.

After the leader reaches a ledge and secures several pieces of hardware for a belay anchor, the second begins climbing, following the leader's route and gathering the hardware. When the second reaches the leader, the team rests and then proceeds by climbing another rope length, or pitch. Because leading is stressful and tiring, the leader and the second sometimes switch positions, a process called swinging leads.

New words

topographical *adj.* 地形学的

terrain *n.* 地形

ascent *n.* 攀登

rappel *n.* 绕绳下降

(从山坡或悬崖上下来时的一种行为或方法,把一根拖长的绳子绕在一条大腿和相反的肩膀上,最后能逐渐顺利地地下山。)

resort *vi.* 采取(某种手段)

harness *n.* 系在身上的绳子

belay *vi.* 用(绳子等)系在楔或拴上以固定或弄牢



I

True or False (T stands for true while F means false.)

- () 1. On climbs that last one day, climbers usually attempt to reach the summit before sunset.
- () 2. Once climbers are caught in the dark, they usually stay till the next morning before returning to the base camp.
- () 3. In a team of two members, the climbers do not move upward at the same time.
- () 4. The two climbers in a team sometimes take turns to climb as the leader.

II

Paraphrase

1. The leader's job is to lead the climb by following a natural line or path to each successive ledge or resting spot.

2. When attached to the climbing rope, the hardware becomes a series of anchors that hold a climber in the event of a fall.

3. The second feeds out rope as the leader progresses upwards.

4. After the leader reaches a ledge and secures several pieces of hardware for a belay anchor, the second begins climbing, following the leader's route and gathering the hardware.

Text 2

Occultism (Latin word *occulere* means "to hide"), belief in the efficacy of various practices, including astrology, alchemy, divination, and magic, is regarded as being based on hidden knowl-

edge about the universe and its mysterious forces.

Occult knowledge characteristically depends upon the notion of correspondences, or postulated relationships that unite all things—stars, planets, gemstones, colors, or even parts of the human body and life events—to one another and to invisible realities as well. Those who subscribe to this view believe that they can use occult knowledge to effect healing or to predict the future, for example. Occultism may also include a belief in beings, such as angels, deities, or spirits, who can be contacted by those who possess the appropriate knowledge. Occult knowledge is believed to be obtained through initiation by those who already have it, or through the study of the texts in which it is expounded.

Despite both religious persecution and the rise of modern science, occultism continued as an intellectual presence in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period, occultism came to be valued more for its spiritual meaning than for its prescientific world view. For the father of hypnotism, late-18th-century Austrian physician Franz Anton Mesmer, the occultism offered a means of affirming both the fundamental nature of the universe as consciousness and the power of the human mind to interact with the universe directly. From this spiritual perspective, occultism easily moved into alignment with 19th-century romanticism and its emphasis on the past, on symbolism, and on the creative power of imagination. These themes were important in such 19th-century “reinventions” of occultism as the Spiritualism movement, the Theosophical Society (1875), and the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn (1889). The last two groups in particular included many members of the symbolist movement, in addition to other artists, poets, and thinkers.

In the 20th century, another rebirth of occultism can be seen in the counterculture movement of the 1960s, with its interest in astrology, divination, and magic. The New Age movement of the 1980s and 1990s may be considered as another manifestation of occultism. Though severely criticized by some orthodox religious groups and mainstream scientists, occultism has remained vital.

New words

efficacy *n.* 功效, 效验

occultism *n.* 神秘主义

astrology *n.* 占星术

postulate *vt.* 假定, 要求

subscribe to 同意

divination *n.* 预言

deity *n.* 神性

expound *vt.* 解释, 详细说明

prescientific *adj.* 科学以前的, 近代科学以前的

hypnotism *n.* 催眠术





Paraphrase

1. Occultism may also include a belief in beings, such as angels, deities, or spirits, who can be contacted by those who possess the appropriate knowledge.

2. Occult knowledge is believed to be obtained through initiation by those who already have it, or through the study of the texts in which it is expounded.

3. From this spiritual perspective, occultism easily moved into alignment with 19th-century romanticism and its emphasis on the past, on symbolism, and on the creative power of imagination.

4. Despite both religious persecution and the rise of modern science, occultism continued as an intellectual presence in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.



Translation

1. Occult knowledge characteristically depends upon the notion of correspondences, or postulated relationships that unite all things—stars, planets, gemstones, colors, or even parts of the human body and life events—to one another and to invisible realities as well.

2. For the father of hypnotism, late-18th-century Austrian physician Franz Anton Mesmer, the occultism offered a means of affirming both the fundamental nature of the universe as consciousness and the power of the human mind to interact with the universe directly.

3. In the 20th century, another rebirth of occultism can be seen in the counterculture movement of the 1960s, with its interest in astrology, divination, and magic.

4. Though severely criticized by some orthodox religious groups and mainstream scientists, occultism has remained vital.



Words about mountain climbing 关于登山的词汇

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| BC (base camp) 大本营 | pinnacle 尖峰 |
| ABC (Attack Base Camp) 前进营地 | knife ridge 刃状山脊 |
| C1 (Camp One) 1号营地 | hanging glacier 悬冰川 |
| AC (Attack Camp) 突击营地 | traverse 横切 |
| serac 冰塔 | avalanche 雪崩 |
| ice fall 冰瀑区 | cornice 雪檐 |
| gully 岩沟 | glacier 冰川 |
| crevasse 明裂缝 | ice field 冰原 |
| hidden crevasse 暗裂缝 | ice tongue 冰舌 |
| snow couloir 雪沟 | moraine 冰碛 |

Words about religion 宗教词汇

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Christianity 基督教 | devotion, devoutness 朝拜 |
| Christendom 基督教界 | piety 虔诚 |
| Catholicism 天主教 | prayer 祈祷 |
| Protestantism 新教, 耶稣教 | invocation 祈祷 |
| Reformation 宗教改革 | offering 布施 |
| Lutheranism 路德教 | fervour 热情 (美作: fervor) |
| Calvinism 加尔文教 | mysticism 神秘主义 |
| Anabaptism (成年后)再洗礼 | contemplation 默祷 |
| Methodism 循道宗 | blessedness 幸福 |
| Puritanism 清教主义 | ecstasy 销魂 |
| Quakerism 贵格会 | temptation 邪念, 诱惑 |
| Judaism 犹太教 | blasphemy, profanation 亵渎 |
| Islamism 伊斯兰教 | sacrilege 亵渎 |
| Brahmanism 婆罗门教 | anathema 革除教门 |
| Buddhism 佛教 | impiety 不虔诚, 不敬神 |
| paganism 异端 | lack of faith 不信教, 不信神 |
| fetishism 拜物教 | atheism 无神论 |
| worship, adoration 崇拜 | conversion 改宗 |