

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

全新版

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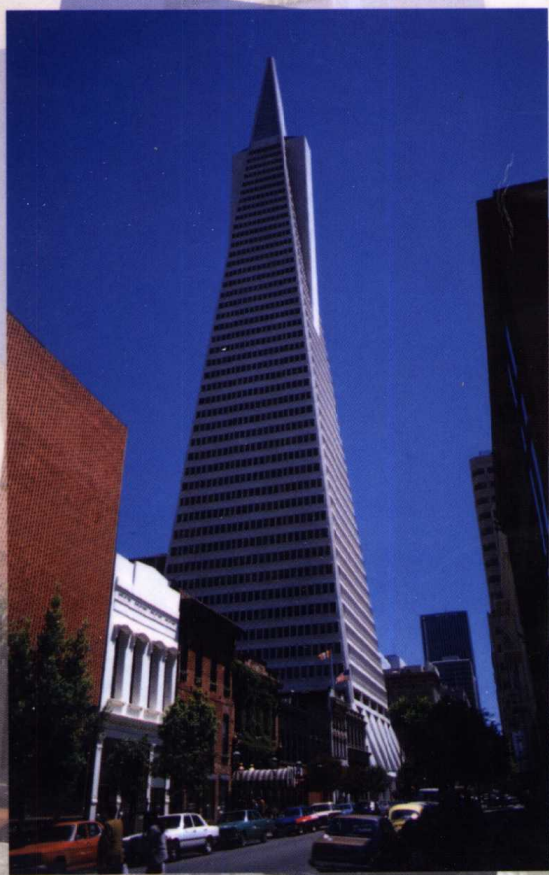
COLLEGE ENGLISH

主编 王彦波

大学 英语

综合教程

辅导精品



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

4

全新版

大学英语综合教程

辅导精品

(第四册)

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· 哈尔滨 ·

内 容 简 介

本书与《大学英语综合教程》(全新版)配套,进行全程辅导,达到无师自通之目的。每个单元包括五个部分:

第一部分为课前预习任务辅导。

第二部分为课文 A 全程辅导,共分五项:①文化背景知识。②课文概述与结构分析。③词汇、短语和难句。④参考译文。⑤练习答案及详解。

第三部分为课文 B 的全程辅导。

第四部分为与本单元有关的语言学习任务。

第五部分为网海拾贝。

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手头有一本教材，课堂有一位名师，还需要与时俱进，拥有一本好的辅导教材——《大学英语综合教程辅导精品》(全新版)。有了这本书，课外学习变得轻松自如，预习中不会感到困难，复习中能抓住重点，应试中能成竹在胸。

本书共有八个单元(另附两套自测题参考答案及详解)，每个单元包括五个部分：

第一部分为课前预习任务，包括词汇注释和练习答案。

第二部分为课文A全程辅导，包括：①文化背景知识。②课文概述与结构分析。分为三个模块：评析、内容摘要和结构分析。③词汇、短语和难句。对各单元的核心词汇、词组进行了详尽的讲解，每个词条都有大量的惯用法，含有派生词、反义词、记忆法、考点、辨析等有助于速记的项借助目，对课文中部分难句进行了解析。④参考译文。使你大脑的译码转换能力，

510A 33/0f



前 言

轻松自如地理解课文意思,符合中国人学习外语的规律。⑤练习答案及详解。除提供答案外,对所有的内容进行了详解和翻译。

第三部分为课文B全程辅导,包括:①文化背景知识;②课文内容摘要;③词汇、短语和难句;④参考译文;⑤练习答案及详解。

第四部分为与本单元有关的语言学习任务,本书已将这部分的英文讲解汉化,并且提供了参考范文。

第五部分为网海拾贝,我们从网上搜索到一些具有时代感的文章,将其加以翻译,读起来乐趣无穷。

本书具有紧扣课本、使用方便、一步到位、无师自通等特点,它可为你排忧解难,减轻压力,它符合语言习得规律,适合各层次的学习者。细细品味,你会发现在学习《全新版大学英语综合教程》的过程中这本辅导精品时时刻刻在呵护着你!

编者

2004年2月



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Unit 1

Fighting with the Forces of Nature

 The first undertakers in all great attempts commonly miscarry, and leave the advantage of their losses to those that come after them.

◇ Samuel Butler

 最初做伟大尝试的人通常以失败而告终，但他们把通过失败获得的教益留给了后人。

◇ 塞缪尔·巴特勒



Part I

Pre-Reading Task

词汇注释

1. The Edmund Fitzgerald (沉船) 埃德蒙·菲茨杰拉德
2. Lake Superior 苏必利尔湖 (位于威斯康星州的西北部)
3. whip up 激起
4. Chippewa *n.* 齐佩瓦族
5. legend *n.* 传说; (历史) 传奇故事
6. without mercy 残忍, 毫不留情
7. iron ore 铁矿石
8. creep into 溜进...; 开始发生于...
9. hurricane *n.* 飓风, 狂风
10. mourning *a.* 哀痛的, 哀悼的, 哀伤的
11. wreck *n.* 失事船 (或飞机), 残骸, (船, 飞机的) 失事
12. gale *n.* 大风
13. freighter *n.* 货船
14. Cleveland *n.* 克利夫兰 (美国城市)
15. slash *v.* 削减
16. fella *n.* (俚) 伙伴, 伙计, 小伙子
17. hatchway *n.* 船舱舱口
18. cave in 坍塌, 凹进去
19. wire in 拼命苦干, 起劲地干
20. in peril 冒着危险
21. split up 分裂 (分离, 分解)
22. capsize *v.* (船等) 倾覆



23. Lake Huron 休伦湖(北美五大湖中的第二大湖)
 24. mansion *n.* 大厦, 官邸
 25. Michigan *n.* 密歇根州(美国州名)
 26. Lake Ontario 安大略湖
27. Lake Erie 伊利湖[北美洲]
 28. mariner *n.* 水手
 29. musty *a.* 发霉的, 有霉味的, 冷淡的
 30. Maritime Sailors' Cathedral 海员大教堂

练习答案

1. The force of nature.
2. Lake Superior.
3. November 1973.
4. They all knew the dangers of November storms.

Part II

Text A

The Icy Defender



一、文化背景知识

1. Background Information Throughout the history of mankind, there have been many conquerors. Chengis Khan spent his entire life conquering neighboring peoples and expanding the Mongolian Empire. Many Roman Emperors did the same for the Roman Empire—so much so that at one time they ruled modern-day Great Britain. Both the Mongolian and Roman Empires had their rise and fall in the distant past. Yet if we want to examine conquerors, there is no need to go back that far. In 1812, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia in a war of conquest. More than a century later, Adolf Hitler launched a massive military campaign against the Soviet Union.

背景知识: 纵观人类历史, 有许多征服者。成吉思汗花费毕生的时间征服邻近的民族和扩张蒙古帝国。很多罗马皇帝也为了罗马帝国做过同样的事情——到这样的程度以致他们一度统治了现今的大不列颠。蒙古帝国和罗马帝国在久远的过去都有过其兴衰。然而, 如果我们想研究某些征服者, 不必追溯到那么远。在 1812 年, 拿破仑·波拿巴在一场征服战争中入侵了俄国。



一个多世纪以后,阿道夫·希特勒向苏联发动了一场大规模的军事行动。

2. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769—1821): Emperor of the French, who consolidated and institutionalized many reforms of the French Revolution. One of the greatest military commanders of all time, he conquered the larger part of Europe.

During 1802—1815 Napoleon tried to gain control of the whole of Europe. He had great success against all his enemies except Britain, whose navy under Nelson defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and whose army fought the Peninsular War against him from 1808 to 1814, making him weaker in his other campaigns. In 1812 Napoleon lost half a million men when he invaded Russia in winter, and in 1814 the British, Russians, Prussians and Austrians entered Paris. They sent Napoleon to rule the island of Elba in the Mediterranean, but he collected an army around him and returned to Paris. He was soon defeated again, at *the Battle of Waterloo* in 1815, and was sent to the island of St Helena in the south Atlantic, where he died in 1821.

拿破仑·波拿巴 (1769—1821): 法国皇帝, 他使法国大革命的许多改革得到巩固和制度化。他是历史上最伟大的军事指挥官之一, 征服了欧洲大部分地区。

在 1802 到 1815 年间, 拿破仑试图控制住整个欧洲。除英国之外, 他与所有的敌人作战都获得巨大成功, 英国的海军在纳尔逊的统帅下于 1805 年在特拉法尔加战役中击败了法国海军, 而且英国陆军从 1808 到 1814 年发起了对抗他的半岛战争, 使他在其他战役中更加不堪一击。1812 年拿破仑在冬天侵犯俄国时, 失去 50 万人, 在 1814 年英国人, 俄国人, 普鲁士人和奥地利人进入巴黎。他们派遣拿破仑管辖地中海中的厄尔巴岛, 但是他在周围网罗了一个部队后返回巴黎。他在 1815 年的滑铁卢战役中再一次被迅速击败并且被流放到大西洋南部的圣·海伦娜岛, 在 1821 年死在那里。

3. the Battle of Waterloo: Final and decisive action of the Napoleonic Wars, that effectively ended French domination of the European continent and brought about drastic changes in the political boundaries and the power balance of Europe. Fought on June 18, 1815, near Waterloo, in what is now Belgium, the battle ranks as a great turning point in modern history.



滑铁卢之战:拿破仑战争中决定性的最后行动有效地结束了法国对欧洲大陆的统治并且给政界和欧洲力量的均势带来了彻底的变化。战斗发生在1815年6月18日,邻近滑铁卢,在如今的比利时(拿破仑军队战败处),被列为现代历史中的一个巨大转折点。

4. Adolf Hitler (1889—1945): Austrian-born founder of the German Nazi Party and chancellor of the Third Reich (1933—1945). His fascist philosophy, embodied in *Mein Kampf* (1925—1927), attracted widespread support, and after 1934 he ruled as an absolute dictator. Hitler's pursuit of aggressive nationalist policies resulted in the invasion of Poland (1939) and the subsequent outbreak of World War II. His regime was infamous for the extermination of millions of people, especially European Jews. He committed suicide when the collapse of the Third Reich was imminent (1945).

阿道夫·希特勒 (1889—1945): 奥地利裔德国纳粹党的创始人,曾任第三帝国(1933—1945)的总理,他的法西斯哲学主要体现在《我的奋斗》(1925—1927)一书中,并得到广泛的支持,1934年后成为全权独裁者。他执行的侵略性的民族主义国家政策,造成了对波兰的入侵和随后的第二次世界大战的爆发,他因对(尤其是欧洲犹太人等)数百万人口的灭绝政策而臭名昭著,并于第三帝国即将崩溃时(1945年)自杀。

5. Joseph Stalin (1879—1953): Soviet politician. The successor of Lenin, he was general secretary of the Communist Party (1922—1953) and premier (1941—1953) of the USSR. His rule was marked by the exile of Trotsky (1929), a purge of the government and military, the forced collectivization of agriculture, a policy of industrialization, and a victorious but devastating role for the Soviets in World War II. Under his leadership the USSR was built into a modern economic and military power that repelled Hitler's armies in World War II and rivaled the United States during the Cold War period.

约瑟夫·斯大林 (1879—1953): 苏联政治家,列宁的继承人,曾担任苏联共产党的总书记(1922—1953),苏联总理(1941—1953),其统治以驱逐托洛茨基(1929年)、肃清政府和军队、强迫农业集体化、工业化政策为特点,他在苏联第二次世界大战期间扮演了一个虽取得胜利却造成破坏的角色。在他的领导下,苏联被建设成为了一个现代化的经济和军事大国,



在第二次世界大战中击退了希特勒的军队，并且在冷战阶段与美国对抗。

6. Siege of Leningrad: also known as the 900-Day Siege, blockade by German forces of the USSR's second largest city during World War II, from September 1941 to January 1944. Following the onset of Operation Barbarossa—the Nazi plan for conquest of the USSR—the German Army Group North made rapid progress through the Baltic republics toward its principal target, the city of Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg). By September 4 Leningrad was surrounded by German troops to the south, while Germany's Finnish allies took up positions to the north of the city. Leningrad's only remaining link with the Soviet interior was across Lake Ladoga. The total destruction of Leningrad was one of Adolf Hitler's major objectives in his Russian campaign and had been specifically mentioned in the Barbarossa directive of December 18, 1940. The Nazi leader had described the city as a center of Jewish-Bolshevik intelligentsia. There was to be no place for Leningrad in the Nazi "New Order".

The German strategy was to lay siege to the city and cut all water and power supplies while subjecting the population to merciless air attacks and artillery bombardment. The population of about 3 million was callously left either to starve or freeze to death. By late 1941 the daily bread ration had been cut to 110g per person. To make matters worse, that winter was extremely harsh. Nevertheless, the population showed astonishing courage and fortitude in the face of such adversity. During the winter a road link, popularly known as the "Road of Life," was established across frozen Lake Ladoga, enabling supplies to be brought in and providing an escape route for more than 500,000 people. The siege was finally lifted by advancing Soviet armies in January 1944, by which time some 1.25 million citizens had perished as a result of the blockade. In 1945 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded Leningrad the Order of Lenin for its outstanding resistance to the German invaders.

围攻列宁格勒: 也被称作为 900 天围攻。在第二次世界大战期间, 从 1941 年到 1944 年, 苏联的第二大城市被德军封锁。在计划代号为“巴巴罗沙”的进攻之后, 纳粹分子打算征服苏联, 德国北部军团穿过波罗的海共和国向主要的目标列宁格勒(今天的圣·彼德堡)快速前进。9月4日德国



军队从南面包围了列宁格勒，而德国的芬兰盟军却占据了城北。列宁格勒尚存的惟一与苏联内地联系的方式是渡过拉多加湖。完全摧毁列宁格勒是阿道夫·希特勒入侵俄国军事行动的主要目的，并且已经在 1940 年 12 月 18 日的“巴巴罗沙”指示中专门提及过。纳粹领袖把这座城市描述为犹太人布尔什维克知识分子中心。在纳粹“新命令”中要消除列宁格勒的地位。

德国的战略是要围攻这个城市，切断所有的水电供应，同时让市民遭受空袭和大炮的轰击。约有 3 百万人口被无情地饿死或冻死。1941 年，面包日配给量被削减到每人 110 克。更糟的是，那年冬天极其严寒。然而，人们在如此灾祸面前却表现出了惊人的勇敢和不屈不挠的精神。在这个冬天里，在冻结的拉多加湖上建立了一个普遍被称为“生命之路”的公路枢纽，使给养能够运进来并且为 500 000 多人提供了安全撤离路线。1944 年，围攻最后被大举进攻的苏联军队所解除，这时约有 125 万市民由于封锁而死亡。1945 年，最高苏维埃主席团授予列宁格勒列宁勋章，奖励它对德国入侵者的杰出的抵抗。

7. Stalingrad: During World War II, Stalingrad, a strategically located industrial center, was a vital German objective. A large German force mounted an assault on the city on August 20, 1942, after a period of heavy air raids. A successful Soviet counteroffensive began on November 19, and on February 2, 1943, the Sixth German Army surrendered, thus ending the German advance into the USSR. German casualties alone totaled more than 300,000 and the Soviet city was almost completely destroyed. Reconstruction began immediately after the war. The city was renamed Volgograd in 1961. Population (1999 estimate) 995 800.

The five-month battle of Stalingrad, one of the most important battles in history, was a turning point in World War II. The German defeat ended Hitler's advance into the Soviet Union. After this victory, the Russian army advanced across eastern Europe. Berlin fell on May 2, 1945; five days later, Germany surrendered.

斯大林格勒: 在第二次世界大战期间，战略上处于关键位置的工业中心斯大林格勒是德国主要的目标。一段时间的猛烈轰击过后，德国的大军在 1942 年 8 月 29 日对这个城市发动了一次进攻。苏联成功的反击始于 9 月，



德国第六军团在 1943 年 2 月 2 日投降, 从而结束了德国向苏联的挺进。仅德国的伤亡人数就达到 30 多万, 苏联的这个城市几乎被完全摧毁。战后立即开始了重建工作。该市于 1961 年改名为伏尔加格勒, 人口 (1999 年的估计数字): 995 800。

五个月的斯大林格勒战役 (历史上最重要的战役之一) 是第二次世界大战的转折点。德国的失败结束了希特勒向苏联的前进。在这次胜利之后, 俄国部队进发到西欧。柏林于 1945 年 5 月 2 日沦陷, 五天后德国投降。

8. World War II: A war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan.

第二次世界大战: 从 1939 年到 1945 年发生的一场战争, 其间英国、法国、苏联、美国、中国和其他盟国打败了德国、意大利和日本。



二、课文概述与结构分析



课文评析

本文采用了对比的方法来谋篇布局, 推展段落。阐明了不同时期两场战争发起者的共同特点和俄罗斯不同领导人的应战策略。例如:

Caught off guard to the invasion, Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin instructed the Russian people to “scorch the earth” in front of the German invaders.

同时对于战争的描写采用了时间顺序。作者对双方兵力对比、地利以及作战策略的描写都很到位, 自然过渡。

The French retreat turned into a nightmare. From fields and forests, the Russians launched hit-and-run attack on the French. A short distance from Moscow, the temperature had already dropped to minus 4 degrees Celsius. On November 3, the winter's first snow came. Exhausted horses fell dead in their tracks.

从整篇文章来看, 两大部分的描写都十分连贯, 把进攻的过程和失败的经过写得淋漓尽致。

法国和德国这两次入侵的比较和对比分析列表如下:



Invading country	France	Germany
Country invaded	Russia	Soviet Union
Starter of war	Napoleon	Hitler
Starting time of invasion	Spring, 1812	6/22/1941
Strength of invading force	600,000	The largest land campaign in history
Prediction	quick victory, conquest of Russia in 5 weeks	Blitzkrieg ("lightning war"), lasting no longer than 3 months
Initial resistance strategy	refusing to stand and fight; retreating eastwards, burning crops and homes	"scorch the earth", fierce fight to defend major cities
Capture of the Russian capital	Yes	No
Major battles	Smolensk, Borodino the Berexina River	Leningrad, Stalingrad
Truce offer	By Napoleon, rejected by the Czar	No
Biggest enemy for the invading force	snow, freezing temperature	heavy rain, "General Mud", snow, freezing temperature
Turning point	October 1812, when Napoleon ordered a retreat	1943, when the Soviet troops pushed the German forces back
Fate of the invading force	only 100,000 survived	heavy losses
War-starter's fate	Napoleon abdicated and went into exile, his empire at an end	Hitler committed suicide, his empire collapsing

内容摘要

The elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign, or it will be doomed to be a failure. Napoleon and Hitler took their toll in the icy and severe winter of Russia. In 1812, Napoleon led his army into Russia and took Moscow easily for the Russia's retreat. However, in winter, he had to retreat because he couldn't supply his army in Russia. Soon he failed and was sent into exile after coming back to Paris. In 1941, Hitler began an invasion of the Soviet Union. Soviet Leader Stalin burned farms and factories. In winter, the German soldiers froze in their summer uniforms, and Hitler's victories were