

高等学校文科教材

英语

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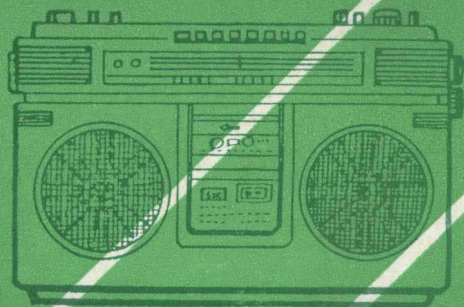
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非英语专业用 文史分册

南开大学公共外语教学部教材编写组编

ENGLISH

南开大学公共外语教学部教材编写组编



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高等学校文科教材

英 语

(非英语专业用)

第 六 册

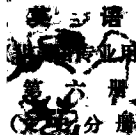
(文 史 分 册)

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商 务 印 书 馆

1990年·北京

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南开大学公共外语教学部教材编写组编

商务印书馆出版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

北京第二新华印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-00419-5/G·106

1990年2月第1版

开本 850×1168 1/32

1990年2月北京第1次印刷

字数 237 千

印数 2,100 册

印张 8 1/2

定价: 1.85 元

前 言

本书为高等学校文科英语教材(非英语专业用)第六册的文史分册,供大学文史专业三年级下学期学生及同等程度的英语学习者使用。

本书共选课文和补充课文各十篇,共计生词一千个左右,短语约337个。平均3—4学时讲授一课。补充课文不占授课时间。

所选课文偏重于历史题材,并兼选了一些有关文学评论、人物传记、语言以及考古发现等题材的文章。在注意选材的思想性的前提下,特别注意了选材的知识性和趣味性,以扩大学生的知识面和提高学习兴趣。课文中出现的难句、专有名词和某些历史背景均有注释。

练习包括阅读理解、词义辨析、词汇扩展、综合填空以及英译汉等。由于练习量较大,教师可根据具体教学情况适当取舍,不一定全做。

本书完稿后,承北京大学(主审)、复旦大学、北京师范大学、华东师范大学、安徽大学、西北大学和西南师范学院等院校的有关同志参加审稿。他们提出了许多宝贵的意见。此外,北京大学的王岷源教授和麻乔志教授对书稿提出了许多很有价值的参考意见。仅此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

本书由孟一凡主编,编写组的其他成员为周荣启、张承祚、夏维华和孙静生。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误与不妥之处欢迎使用者批评指正。

编者

1987年5月

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Lesson One

DRAGON SHIPS BEFORE COLUMBUS ?

Jay Stuller

In the winter of 1975 from the murky waters off Palos Verdes, Calif., sport divers Bob Meistrell uncovered and raised a large, circular stone with a hole through its centre. He moved the object — which weighed 305 pounds — to his diving-equipment store, where it was seen by Wayne Baldwin, a diving instructor. Baldwin revealed that he had uncovered a similar stone at almost exactly the same spot. The pair searched the area and eventually discovered about 35 more of them. Five were brought to the surface.

Meanwhile a photo of the stone at Meistrell's shop made its way to James Moriarty III, professor of history and archeology at the University of San Diego, and a student of ancient sailing techniques. After five years of research Moriarty and his assistant, Larry Pierson, became convinced that these stones were most likely anchors or other devices from an ancient shipwreck, possibly dating as far back as 2000 years.

No other traces of the presumed wreck were found but, considering the size of the largest stone brought to the surface — more than half a ton — Moriarty and Pierson estimated that the craft had exceeded 100 feet in length and carried a crew of at least 50. Two stones found farther offshore were identified as trailing anchors. Perhaps these unfortunate mariners had battled a storm, dropped anchor to struggle against wind and waves, and then went aground and heeled over.

Who were the adventurers? Clues put together by the scientists point toward one country as the mariners' likeliest point of origin: China!

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Scholars pretty much agree that Norsemen and others such as Celts, and maybe even Roman and Phoenician voyagers preceded Columbus to the Atlantic coast of the Americas. The Palos Verdes anchor stones add to a growing body of evidence for still earlier Pacific crossings by Asian mariners. Some of their ships could have been carried there by winds and currents. Others might have followed, perhaps in search of trade.

Stephen C. Jett, professor of geography at the University of California, Davis, is a leading authority on possible pre-Columbian contacts. "Southeast Asia," he explains, "appears to have been the hearth of early watercraft development. It remained ahead of the West until modern times." Some scholars vehemently discount the possibility of such contacts across the Pacific, but Jett claims they overestimate the difficulties. "Travel by sea was far easier and swifter than overland travel," he maintains.

The evidence for early Pacific voyages is a tantalizing aggregation of data, none conclusive by itself. There are clues locked in classic Chinese legends of travels to a distant land, in reports of strange, Oriental-looking ships sighted by early Spanish expeditions, and in objects of apparent Asian influence discovered in sites from British Columbia to Ecuador. Most striking are the great and mysterious cultural similarities between Asia and the old civilizations of Mesoamerica, which includes parts of Mexico and Central America.

Edwin Doran, Jr., an expert on ancient sailing craft, comments, "Hard evidence taken from a pure and controlled archeological setting doesn't, to any great extent, exist." Still, he says, the probability of pre-Columbian trans-Pacific contacts is "exceedingly high. There are literally hundreds of lines of evidence over a period of several thousand years pointing in this direction." By pulling all the disparate elements together, a rather convincing case can be made.

A late 13th-century vessel discovered near Quanzhou in the

People's Republic of China proves that Chinese seamen had axial rudders and other technological features not adopted by seagoing European ships until the middle of the 15th century. Studies of old Chinese geographies also show they had knowledge of distant seas and of celestial navigation: charting a course by the stars is mentioned in Chinese texts dating to the 2nd century B.C. Magnetized needles seem definitely to have been used after A.D. 850.

Given such solid skills and ships, a journey from China to North America is entirely possible. Following along the Kurile and Aleutian Islands and down America's western coast, a mariner could stay within 100 miles of land. More likely, he would use a series of currents that sweep along the coasts of Asia, the Kuriles and Aleutians, wash North America as far south as Mexico, and veer back south of Hawaii toward Asia. During the monsoon season winds often push unwary mariners off-course into these currents.

Other clues lie in Chinese legends. One notable but controversial story, found in a history of the Liang Dynasty, tells of Huixian, a Buddhist monk who came to China in A.D. 499. He told of a land he called Fusang, some 40,000 *li*, or 13,000 miles, east of China. Brought before the emperor, Huixian was questioned by a feudal lord name Yu-Kie, who took down the monk's story, adding flourishes of his own.

"They have a great number of fusang trees and from them the country takes its name," Huixian reported. "In its early stages, the leaves look like bamboo shoots. It has an edible fruit that is pearshaped." Huixian described the domestication of deer and cattle, the latter of which "have long horns." Huixian also visited a civilization that Yu-Kie reported was some 350 miles east of Fusang, called the Kingdom of Women.

In recent years an American author, Henriette Mertz, has painstakingly attempted to trace Huixian's alleged path. Beginning in the south of China, she says, "an approximation of 13,000 miles

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might well have taken the Buddhist priest" to Southern California. She notes the similarities between Fusang civilization and the highly developed societies of 5th-century Yucatan and Mexico, postulating that the plant fusang was maize, or corn. And Mertz suggests that the Kingdom of Women could have been a matrilineal society, possibly ancestors of Indians of our Southwest.

Bits of history add pieces to the puzzle. Historian Maurice G. Holmes tells of Spanish documents containing descriptions of Oriental ships gathered at Tres Marias Islands, off Mexico's west coast, in 1576. Earlier one of Coronado's patrols ventured up the Pacific to the mainland shore to investigate Indian reports of "houses on the sea."

But what evidence exists in the New World that suggests an Asian influence?

In the early 1960s archeologists Clifford Evans and Betty Meggers of the Smithsonian Institution and amateur archeologist Emilio Estrada found fragments of pottery at Valdivia in Ecuador, dating from the 4th millennium B.C., that bore a strong resemblance to designs of the same age from the Middle Jomon period sites on the Japanese island of Kyushu. Jomon pottery was made from about 10,000 B.C., and the Valdivian pottery is among the earliest yet found in the New World.

Richard D. Daugherty, a professor of anthropology at Washington State University, has found chisels and knives made of high carbon steel at Ozette, a Pacific Northwest Indian village buried by mud slides about 400 years ago. The high carbon content of the metal objects, says Daugherty, appears consistent with the composition of metal forged in Japan about the same time.

Most striking of the eerie parallels was a method of making bark-cloth and paper that was used by people in Southeast Asia and Mesoamerica. In both places, many of the procedures seem to have been done as a matter of tradition — alternatives were available for essential steps. And the stone beaters used in the bark-cloth

process by people in southern Mesoamerica in about 1500 B.C. were almost identical to those used in Taiwan since about 2400 B.C.

Plants provide additional clues. The sweet potato appears to have spread from South America to Polynesia in pre-Columbian times. The American peanut has been found cultivated in certain sites in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces between 3300 and 2800 B.C., perhaps brought to China on some early voyage.

Most scholars in the field do not dispute pre-Columbian arrivals from Asia. The big question is whether these visits were significant culturally.

Consider Olmec culture in Mexico, America's first great civilization, which influenced later cultures throughout the Mesoamerican region. Olmec civilization, with its dragonlike images in art, its sudden mastery of skills in working with jade around 1100 B.C., and certain architectural and city-planning concepts, is remarkably like that of Shang China, the Bronze Age civilization that began in the 18th century B.C. About the time that the Olmecs suddenly acquired their artistic skills, the Shang Dynasty was overthrown by the Zhou Dynasty. Shang elite and craftsmen may have fled to the New World.

When Moriarty and Pierson began studying the shipwreck site, they sent samples of some of the stones to other scholars for evaluation. One skeptic, historian Frank Frost, contended that the anchors or mooring devices came from 19th-century boats built by Chinese who came over as railroad and mine workers and then reverted to their traditional livelihood, fishing. But rare photographs of such vessels show only American iron anchoring systems, not stone. And several scientists in the People's Republic viewed the stones as a good indication of ancient voyages by the Chinese.

Just a few rocks with holes drilled in the middle of them — but a discovery that has profound implications. When the pieces of

LESSON ONE

this exciting puzzle are put together, a picture begins to come into focus.

Christopher Columbus will certainly never lose his place in the history of the New World, but the credit for its discovery, at least that of its western shores, may belong to traders, castaways and adventurers from the Far East.

(from *Reader's Digest*, June 1983)

Notes to the Text

1. Clues put together by the scientists point toward one country as the mariners' likeliest point of origin: China!

科学家们收集起来的线索表明，这些水手最有可能来自一个国家：中国。

2. The Palos Verdes anchor stones add to a growing body of evidence for still earlier Pacific crossings by Asian mariners.

有越来越多的证据表明，亚洲的水手更早就横渡过太平洋。帕洛斯维迪斯的石锚又是一个证据。

Pacific crossings by Asian mariners: referring to the fact that Asian mariners sailed across the Pacific to the west coast of America.

3. the University of California, Davis...

加利福尼亚大学戴维斯分校

The University of California is an institution of higher education founded in 1868, with campuses at Berkeley, Davis, La Jolla, Los Angeles, Mount Hamilton, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.

4. ...a leading authority on possible pre-Columbian contacts...

pre-Columbian contacts: referring to those who made contacts with the American continent before Columbus.

5. The evidence for early Pacific voyages is a tantalizing aggregation of data, none conclusive by itself.

有关早期横渡太平洋的证据是一堆诱人的资料,其中没有任何一份资料是具有结论性的。

early Pacific voyages: meaning here the same as 'earlier Pacific crossings by Asian mariners'.

6. Bids of history add pieces to the puzzle.

把往事的点滴记载拼凑起来有助于解开这个谜。

7. When the pieces of this exciting puzzle are put together, a picture begins to come into focus.

将这一令人兴奋的谜的各个组成部分拼凑在一起时,一幅清晰的图象便会呈现出来。

Phrases and Expressions

as far back as; as long ago as...	take sth down: to write down
heel over: (of a ship) to lean over -to one side	be consistent with: in agreement with
add to: to increase	revert to: return (to a former state/condition, etc)
a body of: a large amount	
tell of: speak of; mention	

Proper Names

Palos Verdes 帕洛斯特维斯(地名)	Larry Pierson / 'læri 'pi:sn / 拉里·皮尔逊(人名)
Calif = California	Stephen C. Jett / 'stɪfən dʒet / 斯蒂芬·C·杰特(人名)
Bob Meistrell / bɒb 'meɪstrɪl / 鲍勃·迈斯特利尔(人名)	Edwin Doran Jr. / 'edwɪn 'dɔ:rən / 小埃德温·多兰(人名)
Wayne Baldwin / weɪn 'bɔ:ldwɪn / 韦恩·鲍德温(人名)	Kurile Islands / ku'rɪ:l / a chain of small islands off the NE coast of Asia, extending from N Japan to the S tip of Kamchatka 千岛群岛
James Moriarty / dʒeɪmz mɔ:ri'ɑ:ti / 詹姆斯·莫里亚蒂(人名)	
San Diego / sæn di'eɪgəu / a port and naval base of S. California, U.S.A. 圣迭戈	

LESSON ONE

Aleutian Islands / ə'lu:ʃiən / a chain of small volcanic islands belonging to the U.S.A. 阿留申群岛

Liang Dynasty 梁 (代)

Fusang 扶桑 (传说中东方古国名)

Henriette Mertz / ,henri'et 'mɔ:tz/ 亨利埃特·默茨 (人名)

Yucatan / ,ju:kə'tɔ: n / a low-lying peninsula, separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean.

It comprises parts of Mexico,

Belize and Guatemala 尤噶坦

Maurice G. Holmes / 'mɔ:ris həʊms/ 莫里斯·G. 霍姆斯 (人名)

Tres Marias Islands 特雷斯玛丽亚斯群岛 (属墨西哥)

Coronado / kɔ:rə'nɑ:dəu/ peninsular city of south California, located between San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean 科罗纳多

Clifford Evans / 'klifəd 'evənz/ 克利福德·埃文斯 (人名)

Betty Meggers / 'beti 'megəz / 贝蒂·梅格斯 (人名)

Smithsonian Institution / ,smiθ-'səʊnjən / an institution in

Washington, D.C., founded in 1846 with a grant left by James Smithson, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge 斯密生博物馆

Emilio Estrada / i'miliəʊ es'trɑ:də/ 伊米利欧·埃斯特拉达 (人名)

Valdivia / vɑ:l'diviv / 瓦尔迪维亚 (地名)

Ecuador / 'ekwədɔ:/ a republic of N.W. South America 厄瓜多尔

Kyushu / 'kjʊ:ʃu:/ the southernmost and most densely populated island of Japan's four main islands 九州

Richard D. Daugherty / 'dɔ:əti/ 理查·D·多尔蒂 (人名)

Ozette 奥泽特 (地名)

Polynesia / ,pɒli'ni:zjə / the eastern division of Oceania 波利尼西亚

Olmec / 'ɒlmeɪk / an Olmeca 奥尔梅克人

Shang Dynasty 商朝

Frank Frost / fræk frɔ:st / 弗兰克·弗罗斯特 (人名)

EXERCISES

I. Each sentence below is followed by three statements. One of the statements is a suggestion which can be made from the information given in the original sentence. Read the sentence carefully and circle your choice. Only one choice is to be circled:

1. The pair searched the area and eventually discovered about 35 more of them.

A. Meistrell and Baldwin searched the area and instantly found

about 35 pieces of the stone.

- B. Meistrell and Baldwin searched the area, and again they found approximately 35 pieces of the stone in the end.
 - C. Meistrell and Baldwin searched the area and found approximately more than 35 pieces of the stone at last.
2. Meanwhile a photo of the stone at Meistrell's shop made its way to James Moriarty III, professor of history and archeology at the University of San Diego, and a student of ancient sailing techniques.
 - A. A photo of the stone at Meistrell's shop came into the hands of Moriarty, who was a professor of history and archeology at the University of San Diego.
 - B. A photo of the stone at Meistrell's shop came into the hands of Moriarty and one of his students of ancient sailing techniques.
 - C. A photo of the stone at Meistrell's shop came into the hands of Moriarty, who was a professor of history and archeology at the University of San Diego, and a man who studied ancient sailing techniques as well.
 3. No other traces of the presumed wreck were found but, considering the size of the largest stone brought to the surface—more than half a ton—Moriarty and Pierson estimated that the craft had exceeded 100 feet in length and carried a crew of at least 50.
 - A. The estimate made by Moriarty and Pierson from the size of the stone they found was that the ship was over 100 feet long and carried as many sailors as 50.
 - B. The estimate made by Moriarty and Pierson resulted from the fact that the ship was more than 100 feet long and carried a crew of no less than 50.
 - C. The estimate made by Moriarty and Pierson arose from the fact that the size of the largest stone brought out of the waters was less than a ton.
 4. The Palos Verdes anchor stones add to a growing body of evidence for still earlier Pacific crossings by Asian mariners.
 - A. In addition to an increasing amount of evidence, the Palos Verdes anchor stones serve as further evidence to show that

- Asian mariners were the first to get to the west coast of Americas.
- B. In addition to an increasing amount of evidence, the Palos Verdes anchor stones were fresh evidence in favour of the fact that Asian mariners were the first to sail in the Pacific Ocean.
 - C. In addition to an increasing amount of evidence, the Palos Verdes anchor stones act as fresh evidence in support of the fact that Asian mariners were the first to sail to and fro in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Given such solid skills and ships, a journey from China to North America is entirely possible.
- A. It seems entirely possible for the Chinese to reach North America by sea the moment they had such solid skills and ships.
 - B. Considering that the Chinese had such solid skills and ships, it seems that it was entirely possible for them to sail across the Pacific Ocean to North America.
 - C. If the Chinese were given such solid skills and ships it would be entirely possible for them to cross the Pacific Ocean and get to North America.
6. During the monsoon season winds often push unwary mariners off-course into these currents.
- A. During the monsoon season it is only natural that winds often plunge careless mariners into these currents.
 - B. During the monsoon season ships sailed by unguarded mariners are often turned away from their right course and pushed into these currents by winds.
 - C. During the monsoon season winds are often so strong that ships, along with their careless mariners, are blown off shore and pushed into these currents.
7. Huixian also visited a civilization that Yu-Kie reported was some 350 miles east of Fusang, called the Kingdom of Women.
- A. Huixian also visited a civilization that was more than 350 miles east of Fusang, called the Kingdom of Women, as declared by Yu-Kie.
 - B. It was declared by Yu-Kie that Huixian had also visited a civilization that was 350 miles east of Fusang, called the