

主 编：张镇华

副主编：杨明光 马 瑜

高级英语

新视角学习辅导 1

A Practical Guide To
Advanced English
NEW PERSPECTIVE



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

主 编：张镇华 副主编：杨明光 马 瑜
编 者：吴相如 杨明光 赵安海 马 瑜

高级英语

新视角学习辅导 1

A Practical Guide To
Advanced English
NEW PERSPECTIVE

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语·新视角学习辅导. 1 / 张镇华主编; 杨明光, 马瑜副主编. —
北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008.2

ISBN 978-7-5600-7256-2

I. 高… II. ①张… ②杨… ③马… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考
资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 019410 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 张 蘅 匡琳琳

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京国防印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 15.25

版 次: 2008 年 2 月第 1 版 2008 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7256-2

定 价: 21.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

Preface

Language is not the product of words alone, but is also the expression of a way of life of a particular set of people—their cultural boundaries, their traditions, their habits and their attitudes. In order to learn any language in its deepest sense, students must become immersed in the literature of the people who speak it, in order to develop an understanding of the underlying meaning and context of the words. This is as true for Chinese people learning English, as it is for English people learning Chinese. No language is complete without a knowledge of the culture of the people whose native tongue it represents.

It is my belief that this book fills a gap in the serious study of the English language inasmuch as it addresses many cultural and historical issues. By including passages from historical works, from folk writers and works of contemporary American and English writers, it introduces students to a deeper appreciation of words and word usage.

Prepared by a team of experienced professors of English, it includes many interesting and stimulating passages from the writings of famous authors, and examines them in detail. It assists not only in the analysis of language, figures of speech, and commonly- or uncommonly-used expressions, but also in the identification of the style in which the passages are written, a subject that many textbooks neglect or avoid.

It is aimed at the advanced students of English, and demands detailed study. The passages are very varied and utilize an extensive vocabulary, thus giving the students the benefit of increasing their vocabulary in context, instead of learning endless lists of complex words, few of which the students ever know how to use!

An excellent feature of this book is that it breaks each passage up into sections, giving a short summary of the meaning and intention of each section. In this way it teaches students how to extract important

facts and how to recognize the mood of the writer. Many of the descriptions require a whole new look at what vocabulary to use when describing the style of a writer—e.g. “It ironically represents the seemingly Pygmalion effect, which turns out to be a Frankenstein tragedy and forms the climax of the story.” In order to produce a description of this caliber the student must read widely and read or seen many plays and films, so he or she can understand the context, and gain an insight into the underlying intention of the writer. In other words, every student needs to develop an insight, not only into the English language, but also into British and American culture, as it affects the writer’s mood and thus the use of language.

Each of the passages has an extensive section that includes historical references where they are needed; literary references where there are quotations from other works; and detailed explanations and examples of phrases and sayings as they are used. These sections are particularly valuable for students. They should be studied just as assiduously as the passages themselves, as they fill in the background, and put everything into context.

Finally, I would like to congratulate all the compilers of this book, for their attention to detail, and their care in the selection of such a wide variety of subjects. I would particularly like to congratulate Professor Zhang Zhenhua for bringing this book to fruition. Through his endless patience and diligence he has succeeded in providing students and teachers with a very valuable tool for the study of English at advanced levels.

Hilary Duncan

Kunming

11th August, 2007

前言

高级英语是英语专业本科高年级学生必修的一门主干课。其目的是为了帮助学生在基本掌握了听、说、读、写、译五项基本技能的基础上,进一步夯实、拓展和加深业已学到的知识和技能。课程主要以英美原著中的经典范文为主线,讲授文章的语篇结构、文体风格、逻辑修辞、同义词辨析等较高层次的知识和技能,逐渐引导学生从语篇的高度,文章结构及修辞特点的角度,阅读、理解、分析和欣赏英美经典原著的文体风格和写作技巧。课程的宗旨是激励学生自主学习、主动模仿原文的创作风格和写作技巧,在实际的阅读和写作过程中,把读与写两项基本技能真正结合起来,尽快而有效提高英语的实际运用能力。该课程无论从教学目的、教学要求、教学内容及教学方法上来看,都有别于其他英语课程。

在供英语专业高年级学生使用的教材百花园中,外语教学与研究出版社出版的《高级英语》(一、二册)(张汉熙主编)至今仍然是一朵灿烂芬芳的奇葩,深受广大师生及一般读者喜爱。它语言地道、活泼、修辞手法丰富;题材有经典的、近代的、现代的、当代的;风格有幽默的、严肃的、辛辣的、耐人回味的、直截了当的、忧伤的、悠然的、风驰电掣的等等;体裁较为广泛,有小说、记叙文、论说文、剧本等。《高级英语》的范文有助于读者扩大知识面、夯实语言基础、提高欣赏水平、陶冶人文情操。这套教材虽已有近 20 年的历史,却一直是英语专业高年级推崇的首选教材。

由于这套教材的语言层次较高、知识覆盖面较广、词汇量较大,学习起来颇有难度,广大学生在使用时深感需要一本能够真正从高级英语学习目的和实际出发的学习参考书。为此,我们编著了这套《高级英语·新视角学习辅导》(以下简称《辅导》),以帮助学生及广大读者更深入、更准确地理解课文,提高欣赏英语原文的能力和实际驾驭与运用语言的能力。

《辅导》的编写按《高级英语》(修订本)的课文编写顺序进行,每单元内容由九部分组成:1. Learning Focus (学习重点); 2. Global

Comprehension (整体理解); 3. Information Related to the Text (相关知识); 4. Difficult Language Points (语言难点); 5. Synonym Discrimination (近义词辨析); 6. Figures of Speech & Their Functions (修辞与语用); 7. Style & Appreciation (文体与欣赏); 8. Key to Exercises (练习答案); 9. Chinese Translation of the Text (课文译文)。

《辅导》具有以下显著特色:

视角新 与其他同类学习指导书相比,《辅导》的每一个单元都包揽了文章的语篇结构、文体风格、逻辑修辞、近义词辨析等较高层次的知识和技能,并吸收了应用语言学诸学科,特别是篇章语言学、文体学、认知隐喻学等学科近二三十年来的最新研究理念和成果。

体例新 在编排体系上采用了图表的形式,使每单元的学习内容尽收眼底,十分突出,且便于记忆,特别是“整体理解”强调了篇章的主要脉络——连贯与衔接的理念。

有创意 有创意是《辅导》编写的基本原则,这充分地体现在每一个具体项目中。如近义词辨析,强调了在“辨析”上下功夫,而不是人云亦云,简单罗列例句,避而不言其异。

有特色 整个《辅导》的语言浅显易懂,地道流畅,特别适合高年级学生自主学习。全书背景资料丰富翔实,难句分析透彻,释义准确地道,新译的课文译文纠正了以往的许多误译,使语言更加通顺流畅,为本书增色不少。此外,每个单元对话篇概念阐述明确,文体特点剖析贴切,近义词辨析精确得当,修辞、写作紧密结合。

总之,从新的视角来编著这样一部辅导用书是一个崭新、大胆的尝试。本书的缺漏、不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家、读者予以指正。

张镇华

于春城昆明

2007年4月2日

Contents

Preface	ii
前言	iv
Lesson 1 The Middle Eastern Bazaar	1
Lesson 2 Hiroshima—the “Liveliest” City in Japan	17
Lesson 3 Ships in the Desert	35
Lesson 4 Everyday Use	58
Lesson 5 Speech on Hitler’s Invasion of the U.S.S.R.	85
Lesson 6 Blackmail	105
Lesson 7 The Age of Miracle Chips	131
Lesson 8 An Interactive Life	158
Lesson 9 Mark Twain—Mirror of America	183
Lesson 10 The Trial That Rocked the World	210
Lesson 11 But What’s a Dictionary For?	240
Lesson 12 The Loons	263
Lesson 13 Britannia Rues the Waves	293
Lesson 14 Argentina Bay	320
Lesson 15 No Signposts in the Sea	362
Lesson 16 1776	387
后记	479

Lesson 1

Part 1 Global Comprehension

1. Structure of the Passage

The Middle Eastern Bazaar

Learning Focus

Style

Using colorful vocabulary and careful observation, the writer successfully gives the readers a true picture of a Middle Eastern bazaar. There is no unevenness in the writer's treatment of the most unusual and fascinating places in the bazaar, which brings out for the readers both the history and the lively atmosphere. The sentence structure in this narrative piece is well-developed and balanced.

Figures of Speech

onomatopoeia, metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, antithesis, assonance

Words and Phrases

- 1) thread one's way
- 2) follow suit
- 3) narrow down
- 4) beat down
- 5) penetrate into
- 6) make a point of
- 7) stall-holder
- 8) take a hand
- 9) throw one's weight on to
- 10) set in motion
- 11) pungent and exotic smells
- 12) closely knit guild
- 13) a trestle table
- 14) impinge on
- 15) engrave with
- 16) the spice market
- 17) the great bales of merchandise
- 18) give a glimpse of
- 19) attach to
- 20) a blind-folded camel
- 21) superb
- 22) hammer away at
- 23) a trickle of
- 24) blend with
- 25) the grinding wheels
- 26) in the shadowy distance
- 27) the sepulchral atmosphere
- 28) in the maze of vaulted streets
- 29) intricate
- 30) sumptuous

Part I Global Comprehension

1. Structure of the Passage

Part	Paragraph	Main Idea
I	1-2	The geographical features and location of the Middle Eastern bazaar.
II	3-7	The distinguishing features of each of the markets in the bazaar.
III	8-9	The strange unforgettable place in the bazaar where linseed oil is made.

2. Summary of the Text

The ancient Middle Eastern bazaar is entered through a Gothic-arched gateway built with bricks and stone. As you enter you find yourself in a cool, dark cavern, where many kinds of goods and many different noises crowd your senses. As you wander further into its depths, you find a cloth-market and many other kinds of markets which are typical of Middle Eastern culture and fascinating to foreign visitors. All the shopkeepers selling the same kind of goods are gathered in one area instead of being scattered around and thus avoid competition. Thus it is easy for purchasers to find them and it is also easier for the shopkeepers themselves to unite in the possible struggle against injustice or persecution. When buying something, purchasers regard it as essential to keep the shopkeepers in the dark about what they really want to buy until the last minute. Thus their bargaining can last longer or even continue for several days. The coppersmiths' market is exciting for visitors. Here a tiny apprentice blows a big charcoal fire with a huge leather bellows worked by a string attached to his big toe. Throughout the bazaar are numerous fascinating markets selling carpets of all sizes and colours, spices with pungent and exotic smells, and foodstuffs of

all kinds. Customers can find the dye market, the pottery market and the carpenters' market. All these markets are in a maze of vaulted streets which honeycomb the bazaar. The atmosphere of the bazaar is pervaded with excitement, color and smells. Here linseed oil is extracted by pressing the pulp with a vast ramshackle apparatus of beams and ropes and pulleys. As the beam sinks earthwards, the linseed oil is extracted and trickles out. The smells, the colors and the sounds of the beam, the grinding wheel and the camels all merge together making the bazaar a place strikingly different from anywhere else in the world.

Part II Information Related to the Text

Gothic Architecture

Gothic architecture originated in Normandy and Burgundy in the 12th century. It was essentially the style of the Catholic countries of Europe, including Hungary and Poland, and attained its highest excellence in France and England. It was used for non-religious buildings as well as for cathedrals, churches, and monasteries. The style was common in Western Europe until the 16th century when classic architecture was revived.

Part III Difficult Language Points

1. (Para. 1) You pass from...cavern which extends as far as the eye can see, losing itself in the shadowy distance: In front of the gateway there is a big, open square. It is extremely hot there and the sunlight is so strong that it hurts your eyes and you may feel most unpleasant. But when entering the gateway, you come to a long, narrow, dark street with some sort of a roof protruding over it and it is cool inside.

losing itself in the shadowy distance: gradually disappearing in the shady place that lies far ahead

2. (Para. 1) Little donkeys with harmoniously tinkling bells thread their way among the throngs of people...:

thread one's way: make one's way carefully or skillfully 穿行
e.g. He *threaded his way* through the crowd.

3. (Para. 1) The roadway is...narrowed every few yards by little stalls where goods of every conceivable kind are sold: The small shops lining the roadway try to expand their space by intruding upon the roadway. As a result, the roadway becomes narrower every few yards.

goods of every conceivable kind: goods of all kinds you can think of

4. (Para. 1) The din of the stall-holders crying their wares...is continuous and makes you dizzy: The confused clamour made by varied groups of people such as the stall-holders, donkey-boys, porters and would-be purchasers shouting, arguing and bargaining is going on and causing dizziness.

din: *n.* loud and confused noise that continues 喧闹声
cry one's wares: make articles for sale known to public by shouting vigorously 叫卖

5. (Para. 2) The shopkeepers speak in slow, measured tones, and the buyers, overwhelmed by the sepulchral atmosphere, follow suit: The shopkeepers speak in slow, steady and careful tones, so do the buyers, for they are overcome by the grave-like atmosphere.

measured: *adj.* steady and rhythmical 慎重而缓慢的

sepulchral: *adj.* gloomy, as at a funeral 抑郁严肃的

follow suit: do what someone else has done 仿效

6. (Para. 3) One of the peculiarities...is that shopkeepers...form a closely knit guild against injustice or persecution: Normally,

shopkeepers dealing in the same kind of goods scatter themselves over the bazaar so as to avoid competition. In the Middle Eastern Bazaar, however, they come together in the same area in order to form a close-united association against injustice or persecution, possibly, coming from tax collectors and government officials.

a closely knit guild: a closed society or association established for promoting mutual interests and helping others 协会

7. (Para. 3) Bargaining is the order of the day...selecting, pricing and doing a little preliminary bargaining before they narrow down their choice and begin the really serious business of beating the price down: Bargaining is the normal way of selling and buying things...before they reduce the number of their choice and begin the really buying things by causing the sellers to lower their price.

the order of the day: a normal way of doing things at a particular time; very common at a particular time 常规

narrow down their choice: reduce the number of things to choose from 缩小选择范围

beat the price down: bargain to lower the price 杀价

8. (Para. 4) The seller, on the other hand, makes a point of protesting...his personal regard for the customer: The seller thinks it important and necessary for him to declare that the price he is offering has already made it impossible for him to gain any profit.

make a point of: regard or treat as important or necessary 认为……是重要的, 坚持……

9. (Para. 5) ...until you round a corner and see a fairyland, as the burnished copper catches the light of innumerable lamps and braziers: The dancing flashes are reflections of the unsteady lights from the lamps and braziers thrown on the polished copper.

10. (Para. 5) In the background, a tiny apprentice blows a big charcoal

fire with a huge leather bellows...the red of the live coals glowing...to the strokes of the bellows: The light of burning coal alternates brightness with dimness as coals burn, die down and burn again, along with the repeated movements of the bellows.

bellows: *n.* instrument for blowing glowing coals into flame (单复数同)风箱

11. (Para. 6) Here you can find beautiful pots and bowls engraved with delicate and intricate traditional designs, or the simple, everyday kitchenware...functional: Here you may find beautiful pots and bowls with exquisite and traditional designs; you may also buy simple daily utensils, which are agreeable to look at but handy to use with no decoration on them, and are especially intended for household purposes.

intricate: *adj.* very involved, with many different threads 错综复杂的
e.g. A mystery story usually has an *intricate* plot.

12. (Para. 7) Elsewhere there is the carpet-market, with its profusion of rich colors, varied textures and regional designs—some bold and simple...yet harmonious: You may have all the varieties of carpets there, which are woven in different designs, bright and intense in color, characteristic of different regions. Some of the designs are clear-cut, well-marked and simple; while others are very detailed and complicated, yet with all the parts harmoniously combined in a pleasing and satisfying arrangement.

13. (Para. 7) Then there is the spice-market, with its pungent and exotic smells; and the food-market, where you can buy everything you need for the most sumptuous dinner, or sit...cheese:

pungent: *adj.* strong smell 刺鼻的
e.g. Some of the spices in the market had a very *pungent* smell.

exotic: *adj.* foreign, strikingly or excitingly different or unusual 外

来的, 异国风味的, 奇特有趣的

e.g. Hainan is known as an *exotic* tropical island.

sumptuous: *adj.* rich and costly 奢侈的, 豪华的

e.g. The king gave a *sumptuous* banquet.

14. (Para. 7) **Every here and there, a doorway gives a glimpse of a sunlit courtyard, perhaps before a mosque or a caravanserai, chewing their hay, while the great bales of merchandise...lie beside them:** Now and again through a doorway you will be able to catch a brief view of the sun-lit courtyard.

a glimpse of: a quick and imperfect view of 一瞥

e.g. In the villages you'll have a fascinating *glimpse* of Turkish country life.

15. (Para. 7) **The dye-market...which honeycomb this bazaar:**

honeycomb: *v.* fill with holes, as in a beehive 犹如蜂巢

e.g. The old castle was *honeycombed* with passages.

16. (Para. 8) **The pole is...a blind-folded camel, which walks constantly in a circle, providing the motive power to turn the stone wheel:**

blind-folded: *adj.* with eyes covered with a scarf or bandage 被蒙住眼睛的

17. (Para. 9) **The pressing of the linseed pulp to extract the oil is done by a vast ramshackle apparatus of beams and ropes and pulleys which towers to the vaulted ceiling and dwarfs the camels and their stone wheels:**

ramshackle: *adj.* falling down, or in disrepair 摇摇欲坠的

e.g. The buildings on the farm are old and *ramshackle*.

dwarf: *v.* make to appear small 使……显得矮小

e.g. The tall building *dwarfs* all those around it.

18. (Para. 9) **Ancient girders creak and groan, ropes tighten and then a trickle of oil oozes down a stone runnel...can:**

ooze down: pass gently and slowly through small openings 渗入, 慢慢地流入

e.g. The water *oozed* slowly through the sand.

19. (Para. 9) Quickly the trickle becomes...taut and protesting, its creaks blending with the squeaking and rumbling of the grinding-wheels and the occasional grunts...the camels:

squeaking: *n.* high-pitched sound 嘎吱声

rumbling: *n.* a low heavy grumbling or rolling noise 隆隆声

grunt: *n.* low sound 咕噜声

Part IV Synonym Discrimination

1. din / noise / sound

din: 指长时间的震耳欲聋的声音, 使耳朵有刺痛感。

e.g. 1) I can't bear the thunderous *din* of the gong.

2) The ear-splitting *din* of the factory almost drove me mad.

noise: 通常指尖利、刺耳、没有意义的喊叫或喧闹, 而不管其声源是单一的还是多组的。

e.g. 1) The *noise* of a vacuum cleaner always gets on my nerves.

2) Try not to make any *noise* when you go into the bedroom.

sound: 意义最为宽泛, 指所有种类的声音, 无论是响亮的还是轻柔的、愉快的还是不愉快的、有意义的还是无意义的。

e.g. 1) The *sounds* were coming from the upstairs.

2) Chinese is one of the languages with many consonant *sounds*.

2. dazzled / dizzy

dazzled: 指好像受到刺眼的光的过度影响而在身体、心理或精神上所产生的某种想象, 暗示一种使人头晕但不会摔倒的结果。

e.g. He was *dazzled* by the prospect of a brilliant future.

dizzy: 强调感觉上的物质性, 意味着由于天旋地转而最后使人感到

迷惑。

e.g. She felt *dizzy* after the roller coaster ride.

3. clear / distinct

clear: 意义较为笼统，用于非正式场合，意味着十分清晰，因而容易理解或察觉。

e.g. This map will give you *clear* directions on how to reach the hotel.

distinct: 指有突出的印象或不模糊，显眼。

e.g. 1) The instructions would be *clear* enough if she spoke in a more *distinct* voice.

2) You can still see a *distinct* image in this dim place.

3) I was careful enough to find the *distinct* note of annoyance in her voice.

Part V Figures of Speech & Their Functions

1. **Onomatopoeia** (拟声) is the formation of words in imitation of the sounds associated with the thing concerned.

e.g. 1) *tinkling* bells (Para. 1)

2) the *squeaking* and *rumbling* (Para. 9)

2. **Metaphor** (隐喻) is the use of a phrase which describes one thing by stating another comparable thing without using “as” or “like”.

e.g. 1) the *heat* and *glare* of a big, open square (Para. 1)

2) ...in the maze of vaulted streets which *honeycomb* this bazaar. (Para. 7)

3. **Alliteration** (押首韵) is the use of several words in close proximity beginning with the same letter or letters.

e.g. 1) ...*thread* their way among the *throngs* of people... (Para. 1)

2) ...make a *point* of *protesting*... (Para. 4)

4. **Assonance** (押尾韵) is the use several words in close proximity