

高校教材辅导用书

# 《高级英语》

(修订本)

## 学习指导

第二册

主 编 王 伟  
副主编 胡志红

ADVANCED  
ENGLISH



中国地质大学出版社

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## 出版前言

高级英语是高校英语专业的重要的专业必修课程,它承担着训练学生综合英语技能尤其是阅读理解、语法修辞与写作能力的任务。目前,多采用《高级英语》(外语教学与研究出版社出版)作为该课教材。《高级英语》取材于英美原文作品,题材广泛,风格多样,文章优秀。然而,学生反映学习这些课文很困难。究其原因,大致有如下因素:一、这些优秀文章用词多用转喻义而非常用义,并且有大量专有名词,使用一般英语词典可能根本找不到正确的词义,甚至找不到该词!二、课文内容涉及很多背景知识,并且遣词造句灵活、语义微妙,很多地方无法按字面意义理解,构成了学习课文的难度。三、课文篇幅很长,如未预习,难以在规定时间内学完课文,而学生独立预习课文既费时又收效甚微。

为配合该教材的学习,我们组织了长期担任该课程教学的高校教师编写了这本《〈高级英语〉(修订本)学习指导》(以下简称《指导》)。该《指导》编写体例方便实用,内容英汉双解,辅导细致深入,适合各层次水平的读者配合《高级英语》学习使用。每一课辅导内容包括以下部分:

1. Introduction(课文背景介绍),介绍作者、作品提要(主题、观点)、课文涉及的主要人物、文化及社会背景。有了这些知识作基础,再阅读课文就相对容易理解了。

2. New Words(词汇表),相当于专为该课文学习编写的小型词典,尽量收集课文所有难点词、重要词及专有名词等。按字母顺序排列,英汉双解,第一词义列出在课文中的意义,以后词义按词频顺序排列。读者可查看第一词义后迅速理解课文语句;如想进一步深入学习生词,可继续研习以后各项常用词义。



3. The Detailed Study of the Text(课文详细注释),摘取课文难句和特殊短语进行英文 Paraphrase(释义)和中文注解,并挑出构成理解难点的词汇、复杂句式结构和重要语法现象、相关背景和微妙含义一一详释。通过这一部分细致切入的解释,读者必然能较为透彻地理解课文。

4. Useful Expressions(常用词组复习),将课文中运用巧妙的常用词组摘取 5—8 个列出意义、用法,附上例句(配中文译文),供学生学完课文之余重点掌握几个有用的词组,达到学以致用目的。

5. Reference Translation(参考译文),课文翻译以准确、流畅为基本原则,尤为注意文中隐义的显化,并尽量保持原作文笔风格。学生可对照阅读,品味中英文语言差异之奇妙。

6. Key to Exercises(练习参考答案),对课文所设练习题(课堂讨论和作文除外)一一详尽作答。练习对检测和加深课文理解及进一步强化学、练课文涉及的语言知识与技能很有帮助。部分题目可灵活作答,所给答案仅供参考提示。

该《指导》主要参考了《〈高级英语〉教师用书》(英文版)和各权威词典的最新版本,以尽量方便读者学习《高级英语》为宗旨编写而成。由于时间仓促、工作量大,本书难免有缺点与错误,希望读者指正并提出宝贵意见以供再版时改进。

## 目 录

<b>Lesson 1</b>	<b>Face to Face with Hurricane Camille</b>	
	与卡米尔号飓风对峙 .....	(1)
<b>Lesson 2</b>	<b>Marrakech</b>	
	马拉喀什 .....	(30)
<b>Lesson 3</b>	<b>Pub Talk and the King's English</b>	
	酒肆闲谈与标准英语 .....	(54)
<b>Lesson 4</b>	<b>Inaugural Address</b>	
	就职演讲 .....	(76)
<b>Lesson 5</b>	<b>Love is a Fallacy</b>	
	爱情是谬误 .....	(98)
<b>Lesson 6</b>	<b>Disappearing Through the Skylight</b>	
	从天窗中消失 .....	(134)
<b>Lesson 7</b>	<b>The Libido for the Ugly</b>	
	爱丑的欲望 .....	(159)
<b>Lesson 8</b>	<b>The Worker as Creator or Machine</b>	
	工人是创造者还是机器 .....	(185)
<b>Lesson 9</b>	<b>The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas</b>	
	从奥米勒斯城出走的人 .....	(207)

<b>Lesson 10</b>	<b>The Sad Young Men</b>	
	悲哀的青年人 .....	(233)
<b>Lesson 11</b>	<b>The Future of the English</b>	
	英国人的未来 .....	(261)
<b>Lesson 12</b>	<b>The Discovery of What It Means to Be an American</b>	
	新诠释:作为一个美国人意味着什么 .....	(290)
<b>Lesson 13</b>	<b>In Favor of Capital Punishment</b>	
	为死刑辩护 .....	(317)
<b>Lesson 14</b>	<b>Loving and Hating New York</b>	
	爱恨话纽约 .....	(355)

## Lesson 1

# Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

### Introduction

飓风(hurricane)和台风(typhoon)一样,都是强烈的热带风暴,风速达30米/秒以上。飓风一般出现在北大西洋海域,偶尔也产生于墨西哥西海岸,然后向西移动并逐渐成熟。年均3.5个热带风暴沿北美东海岸成熟,一般形成在加勒比海或墨西哥海湾。美国气象部门自1953年以来使用女性的名字给飓风命名,而且第一个字母还按照字母顺序排列,如Betsy, Camille。但近来这种现象也有所改变,1980年的一场飓风便以男性名字命名为David。

### New Words

**afflict**/ə'flikt/*v* to cause trouble, pain or distress to sb. /sth. 使

苦恼,使疼痛、悲痛

**awe**/ɔ:/*v* to fill sb. with awe 使敬畏或惊惧

**bar**/bɑ:/*n* a measure in music, the notes between two vertical lines on a music sheet 乐谱中的小节

**batten**/'bætn/*v* to fasten with boards of wood or canvas over the entrance of a ship, esp. in preparing for a storm (暴风雨前)钉压条或用帆布把舱门盖好

**bedding**/'bedɪŋ/*n* bedclothes and mattress 铺盖

**brigade**/bri'geɪd/*n* 1) an organization formed to carry out certain duties 队,组 2) a part of an army, of about 5,000 soldiers



旅

**cedar**/'si:də/n a tall ever-green tree 雪松

**clutch**/klʌtʃ/v to hold tightly 紧握, 紧抓

**coil**/kɔɪl/v to (cause to) wind or twist round and round to form a ring or spiral 卷缠, 卷绕

**collapse**/kə'ləps/v to fall down or in suddenly 突然倒塌, 坍塌

**correspondence**/ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndəns/n letter-writing, letters 信件, 函件

**cower**/'kauə/v to bend low and move back because of fear or shame 退缩, 畏缩, 蜷缩

**crack**/kræk/v to make a sharp sound (使)发出爆裂声, (使)噼啪作响

**crumble**/'krʌmbl/v 1) to weaken; decay; become ruined 衰落; 崩溃; 瓦解; 破灭 2) to break into very small pieces 把……弄碎, 使碎成细屑

**crushing**/'krʌʃɪŋ/adj 1) overwhelming 压倒的 2) intended to subdue or humiliate 企图制服或羞辱对方的

**curl**/kɜ:l/v (~up) to lie comfortably with the arms and legs drawn close to the body 蜷卧, 蜷曲

**debris**/'debri:/n scattered fragments; wreckage 散落的碎片, 残骸

**demolish**/di'mɒlɪʃ/v to destroy (esp. a large structure) pull or tear down 摧毁, 拆毁

**devastate**/'devəsteɪt/v 1) to completely destroy sth.; ruin 毁灭; 摧毁 2) to shock; overwhelm 令震惊, 使难以承受

**diminish**/di'mɪnɪʃ/v 1) to become smaller or less; decrease 缩小, 变少, 降低 2) to make (sb./sth.) seem less important than it really is 贬低

**disintegrate**/dis'ɪntɪɡreɪt/v 1) to break into small parts or pieces  
(使) 碎裂, 崩裂 2) to become less strong or united 瓦解, 分崩  
离析

**douse**/daʊs/v 1) to put out or turn off 熄, 灭, 关 2) to put into  
liquid or throw water over 浸, 往……上泼水

**elevate**/ˈelɪveɪt/v to make finer, higher, or more educated 使高  
尚, 使提高, 使更有文化修养

**endanger**/ɪn'deɪndʒə/v to cause danger to; put in danger 危及,  
危害; 使遭受危险

**explosive**/ɪks'pləʊsɪv/adj 1) likely or easily able to explode 爆炸  
性的, 易爆炸的 2) that arouses strong feelings or leads to vio-  
lent outbursts 使人冲动的, 一触即发的

**extinguish**/ɪks'tɪŋɡwɪʃ/v to put out 熄, 灭

**ferocity**/fə'rəsɪti/n 1) fierceness 凶猛, 残暴 2) fierce or savage  
act 凶猛的行为, 暴行

**festoon**/fes'tu:n/v to decorate with chains of flowers, leaves, rib-  
bons, etc. 给……装饰花彩, 结彩于

**flee**/fli:/v to run or hurry away; escape (esp. from danger,  
threat etc.) 逃跑, 逃避, 逃离

**fling**/flɪŋ/v to throw violently or with force 抛, 扔, 丢

**generator**/ˈdʒenəreɪtə/n machine for producing electrical energy  
发电机

**gruff**/grʌf/adj 1) (of a person's voice) deep and rough, some-  
times because bad-tempered 粗哑的, 粗声粗气的 2) (of a  
person's behavior) unfriendly, or impatient, esp. in one's man-  
ner of speaking 不友好的, 不耐烦的, 生硬的

**hinge**/hɪndʒ/v to be attached by piece of metal, etc. on which a  
lid, or gate turns or swings as it opens and closes 用铰链连接,

给装上铰链

**huddle**/ˈhʌdl/v to crowd or be heaped together, in a group or in a pile 聚在一起, 挤成一团

**kitten**/ˈkitn/n young cat 小猫

**implore**/imˈplɔ:/v to ask for or beg (sb.) earnestly; entreat 恳求, 乞求, 哀求

**inch**/intʃ/v to (cause) to move slowly and with difficulty 使缓缓地移动

**incomprehensible**/inˈkɒmpriˈhensəbl/adj difficult or impossible to understand 难以理解的, 难懂的

**lantern**/ˈlæntən/n (usu. portable) light for use outdoors in a transparent case that protects it from the wind, etc. 灯笼, 提灯

**lap**/læp/v 1) (of water) to move or hit with little waves and soft sounds (波浪) 轻轻拍打, 冲刷 2) to drink by taking up with quick movement of the tongue 舔, 舔食

**lash**/læʃ/v 1) to hit or move violently or suddenly 突然冲击, 猛烈袭击 2) to hit hard (as if) with a whip 抽打, 鞭打

**litter**/ˈlitə/n 1) all the young born to an animal at one time (一胎所生) 小动物, 一窝 2) light rubbish (eg. bits of paper, wrappings, bottles) left lying about 乱扔的杂物, 乱扔的垃圾

**maroon**/məˈru:n/v to abandon in a place from which he cannot escape 放逐, 围困

**methodical**/miˈθɒdɪkəl/adj doing things carefully, using an ordered system 细心的, 有条不紊的

**moorings**/ˈmuəriŋz/n 1) place where a ship, boat, etc. is fastened to the land 停泊处 2) ropes, anchors, chains, etc. by which a ship, boat, etc. is fastened to the land 系泊设备(绳, 缆, 锚, 链等)

**mount/maunt/v** 1) to increase in amount or intensity (量或强度)增加,上升 2) to go up; ascend 登上

**overwhelming/ˌəʊvə'welmiŋ/adj** very large; too great to oppose 巨大的;势不可挡的

**panic/'pænik/n** sudden uncontrollable quickly-spreading terror or anxiety 恐慌,惊慌

**perish/'perɪʃ/v** to be destroyed; die 毁灭;死亡

**populate/'pɒpjuleɪt/v** to live in an area and form its population; inhabit 居住于……中

**prop/prɒp/v** to support to keep (sth.) in position with sth. 支撑

**pummel/'pʌməl/v** to strike (sb./sth.) repeatedly, esp. with the fist; beat 连击;打(尤指用拳)

**rage/reɪdʒ/v** 1) to be in wild uncontrollable anger 发怒,生气 2) to spread or continue with great force or violence 肆虐,猖獗

**rake/reɪk/v** to examine or fire at (an area) in an continuous sweeping movement along its whole length 扫射,扫视

**rampage/'ræmpeɪdʒ/v** to rush around wildly or violently 横冲直撞

**recede/ri'si:d/v** to move back from a previous position 后退

**reflect/re'flekt/v** 1) (~on/upon sth.) to think deeply about, or remind oneself of, past events; consider 沉思,回忆往事 2) to throw back (heat, light, sound, or an image) 反射 3) to express, make clear, or be a sign of; show 表达,反映

**report/ri'pɔ:t/n** explosive sound, like that of a gun being fired (似枪炮击发时的)爆炸声

**salvage/'sælviʒ/v** to save goods or property from loss or damaged 抢救



- sanctuary**/'sæŋktjuəri/*n* 1) protection or safety from harm, esp. for a person escaping from officers of law 庇护所, 避难所 2) an area for birds or animals where they cannot be hunted and their animal enemies are controlled 禁猎区, 保护区
- scud**/skʌd/*v* (of clouds and ships) to move along quickly 疾驶, 飞掠而过
- shatter**/'ʃætə/*v* (cause sth.) to break suddenly and violently 粉碎, 使破碎
- shudder**/'ʃʌdə/*v* to shake uncontrollably for a moment 发抖, 颤抖, 颤栗
- skim**/skim/*v* 1) to (cause to) move quickly along a course near or touching (使)掠过, (使)擦过 2) to remove floating fat or solids from the surface of a liquid 从液体表面撇去 3) to read quickly to get the main idea 浏览, 略读
- slash**/slæʃ/*v* 1) (of rain) to come hard down and across 猛烈拍打, 急剧降下 2) to cut with long sweeping, violent strokes 猛砍
- snap**/snæp/*v* to break suddenly with a sharp noise 断裂并发出尖利的声音
- spaghetti**/spə'geti/*n* Italian pasta made in long thin rods, cooked in boiling water 意大利面条
- spectacular**/spek'tækjulə/*adj* making a very fine display or show 壮观的, 精彩的
- sprawl**/sprɔ:l/*v* to sit, lie or fall with the arms and legs spread out loosely 四肢摊开坐, 卧, 躺
- strew**/stru:/i/ 1) to lie scatter over 散布于, 点缀于 2) to scatter irregularly 撒, 散落
- swath**/swɔ:θ/*n* 1) a line or area of grass or crops that has been cut

by a machine or a scythe (收割时割出的)割幅,刈幅 2) any large area of a particular type (某种特定类型的)大区域

**swipe**/swaɪp/*n* swinging or reckless blow 重击,猛击

**thrust**/θrʌst/*n* a forceful forward movement or push 推进,猛冲,刺戳

**tilt**/tilt/*v* to move into a sloping position 倾斜,倾侧

**topple**/ˈtɒpl/*v* to be unsteady and fall 不稳而倒下

**underestimate**/ˈʌndəˈestimeɪt/*v* 1) to guess too low a value (for an amount) 低估,对……估计不足 2) to have too low an opinion of 小看,轻视

**verge**/vɜːdʒ/*n* 1) on the verge of: very near to (the stated quality or condition) 濒于,即将 2) the edge or the border, esp. of a road or path 边缘

**waver**/ˈweɪvə/*v* be or become weak or unsteady in movement or decision 动摇,减弱,犹豫

**wrath**/rɔːθ/*n* extreme anger 怒火

**wreckage**/ˈrekɪdʒ/*n* remains of sth. that has been broken 残骸

## The Detailed Study of the Text

1. **Face to Face with Hurricane Camille:** 该标题具有简洁、生动形象的特点,能立刻引起读者的注意。face to face 后面紧接着表示困难、危险之类的词时,给人以紧迫和危急的感觉。例如:face to face with the enemy; face to face with the tiger; face to face with the problem 等。当然,face to face 有时也只是字面的意义,即面对面的是一种非常俏皮或生动的表达法而已。例如:to meet one's favorite film star face to face(面对面地见最钟爱的影星)等。
2. **It was certain to pummel ... where the Koshaks lived:** The

Koshaks will have to put up with many attacks of the fierce storm.

1) pummel: 该词一般用于描写人的行为,如: The child pummeled his mother repeatedly. 而此处用于描写飓风的肆虐,显得文风非常活泼。

2) the Koshaks: 姓氏后加 s, 前加定冠词 the, 指代这一家人。

3. ... we're a good 250 yards from the sea: ... we're at least 250 yards away from the sea. 请注意 a good 与表示量度、数量等的短语连用, 表示 no less than; rather more than, 意为“至少、足足”。

eg. It's a good three miles to the station. 离车站至少三英里。

She ate a good half of the cake. 那个蛋糕她足足吃了一半。

4. We can batten down and ride it out: We can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage.

这个句子使用了隐喻 (metaphor) 的修辞手段, 把飓风中的房子比为风暴中的一只船, 因此此处套用了水手行话。

1) ride it out: (of a ship) to keep floating until the end of the storm without too much damage (船只) 挺过暴风雨; 平安度过

2) 该课文中好几处都使用了隐喻的修辞手段, 详见课后练习 X 解答。

5. A power failure... for the lantern:

1) power failure: a breakdown in the supply of electricity 停电; 后文有类似表达法: At 8:30, power failed, 其中, “fail” 的含义也是 “cut off the electricity”。

2) check sth. out: examine to see if it is true, correct, etc.

6. ... Gray clouds... on the rising wind:

- 1) scudded in; driven inland by the wind
- 2) rising wind; wind that was getting stronger and stronger 风越来越疾
7. **sit out the storm**: to stay until the end of the storm  
类似例子: sit out a boring play 耐着性子看完一出乏味的话剧
8. **As the wind... through the walls**:
  - 1) mounted to a roar; the sound of the wind gets louder as the wind became stronger
  - 2) drive; force a way into 注意, 这个动词极其生动地描述了暴风骤雨的景象。
  - 3) right: 表示强调
9. **The French doors... windows disintegrated**:
  - 1) French doors; one of a pair of doors with long glass panes, usually opening onto a garden or balcony 双扇落地玻璃门
  - 2) blew in; burst open by the storm, the two adjoining doors (of the French doors) flew inwards
  - 3) gun-like reports; loud explosive noises like guns being fired
10. **Everyone out the back door to the cars**: 省略句。该课文为了突出猛烈的飓风中 Koshak 一家人紧急的状态, 渲染危急和紧张的气氛, 同时显得真实生动而使用了大量的省略句。特别是在 10—18 段, 以及 21—26 段尤为集中。
11. **The children... in a fire brigade**: 使用了明喻的修辞手段, 把大人们手中传递的孩子比作消防队员救火时手中传递的水桶。该课文中还有好几处也使用了明喻的修辞手段, 详见课后练习 X 解答。
12. **Water inched its way up the steps...**: Water rose on the steps of the staircase inch by inch. 该句中的动词 inched 动态地描述了水位直线上涨的情景。



13. ... more or less taken responsibility ... two children: Charlie had to some extent taken upon himself the task of looking after the neighbor and her two children.

1) more or less; rather; to some extent 表示程度;这个词组的一般用法详见 Useful Expressions 部分。

2) to take responsibility for: 与 responsibility 搭配,表示承担责任的动词还有 assume, bear, accept, shoulder 等。

14. John watched the water lap ... ferocity of Camille: 约翰此时感到一种异常强烈的内疚,因为自己低估了飓风的破坏力,让家人生命受到威胁。

1) a crushing guilt: a strong sense of guilt; crushing, overwhelming

2) lap: 这个动词一般会让人联想到海、河、江等大片的水域中波涛拍击的景象,用在这儿,也可以让读者想到水涨得有多高了。

3) ferocity of Camille: the destructive force and power of the hurricane

15. Get us through this mess, will You: Oh God, please help us to get through this storm safely. “You”中首写字母大写,特指上帝。“will You”是一种简约的请求,表现了绝望的心情。

16. A moment later, the hurricane ... through the air: 使用了拟人的修辞手法,把飓风比为一个力大无比的人,会发出 lift 和 throw 之类的动作。

1) in one mighty swipe; in a big, hard, sweeping blow

2) 该课文中好几处都使用了拟人的修辞手段,详见课后练习 X 解答。

17. marooned group: a group of people who were helpless and isolated by the storm 在这一句里,动词 maroon 不取字面“放逐”