

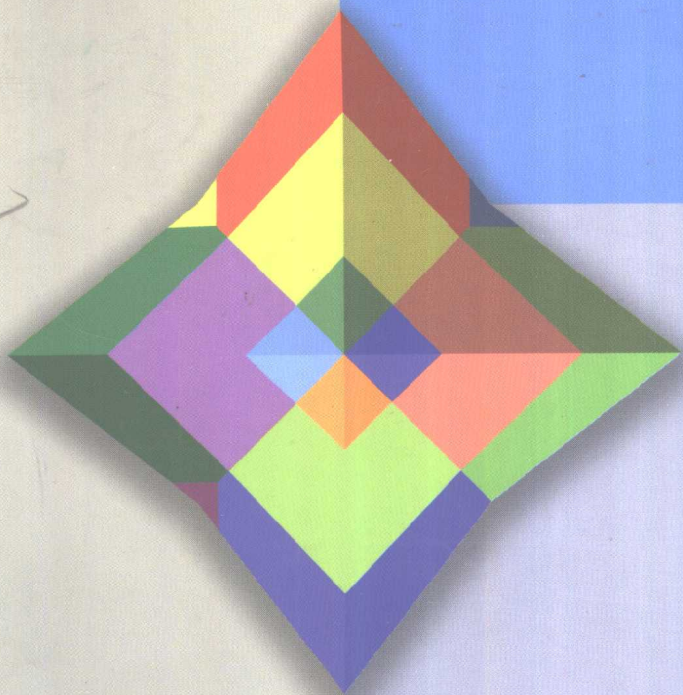
21世纪

徐广联 张绍华 主编

大学英语学习指南

(读写教程 第二册)

复旦大学出版社



21_{世纪} 大学英语 学习指南

读写教程(第二册)

主编 徐广联 张绍华

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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合编写,为教育部教委重点推荐的优秀英语教材。这套教材选材新,题材面广,内容丰富,语言规范,堪称精品,现已为众多大学及大专院校使用,并已成为广大英语自学者的首选英语教材。为帮助广大学生及使用这套教材的其他自学者吃透这套教材,学好这套教材,我们编写了《21 世纪大学英语学习指南》。

学好英语的关键是掌握语法、词汇用法和惯用法,精读一定量的优秀原文,通过具体的阅读活动巩固所学语言知识,以逐步提高水平。基于这种认识,我们全方位地对这套英语教材进行了研究。每课所涉及到的有关内容背景知识,我们概要地加以综述,以利于读者开阔视野,更透彻地理解文章主题。词汇是本书考察的重点所在,故全书从语义层次、搭配关系、惯用法、词义差别等方面进行了分析,并拓展开来,对相关的语法及用词问题也作了探讨,以使读者触类旁通,见树见林。由于语法结构往往直接影响到句义的理解,我们特别剖析了一些疑难句子,有些用英语意译或给出汉语译文,以帮助读者撩开雾障,见到“原型”。为提高读者的写作水平和鉴赏能力,本套书还在具体的讲解中有针对性地涉及到英语选词造句、行文成篇的技巧,并对某些重点句子从欣赏和翻译的角度作了探讨。课后练习中的汉英翻译练习,我们进行重点提示,有些给出了多种译法,以启发思路,提高学生的翻译水平。

为使读者及时地复习、巩固所学语言知识,每课后还配有综合测试,读者可以此检查学完每课后的实际掌握情况。

编者水平有限,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,祈请批评指正。

徐广联
记于南京

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Unit One

Text A Winston Churchill - His Other Life (温斯顿·丘吉尔——他生活的另一个侧面)

I. 课文概述与背景

1. 内容概述

伟人令人仰慕,为人称颂,有的还载入史册,千秋流芳。伟人与常人,同属凡人,必有过人之处才能出类拔萃,业绩丰伟。什么是“过人之处”?智慧?意志?勇气?还是纯属机遇,所谓“时事造英雄”?本单元介绍了三种当代伟人:英国首相丘吉尔、威尔士王妃黛安娜和印度老修女德肋撒。三篇课文从个性上深刻地揭示伟人产生的背景条件:毅力、热情、对生活的挚爱、对困难的态度、个性与人性,总而言之,那种使他们与众不同的“另一个侧面”。

2. 背景点滴

1) Winston Churchill (1874—1965) 温斯顿·丘吉尔

英国保守党政治家、演说家和作家,两度出任英国首相(1940—1945, 1951—1955)。在1904—1924年期间加入自由党。生于牛津郡,是保守党领袖、英国财政大臣之子,毕业于圣赫斯特皇家军事学院。打过仗,当过战俘。1906年入阁,历任殖民、贸易、内政、海军、陆军、空军、财政、国防等大臣。1915年因达达尼尔战役失败解除海军大臣职务。十月革命后主张“把新生的苏维埃政权扼杀在它的摇篮里”,并鼓吹策划武装干涉。多次镇压过各地反殖民主义民族独立战争。主要贡献在第二次世界大战中,对打败德意法西斯主义起了卓越作用。1955年辞职退休。著有《世界危机》(1923—1929)、《第二次世界大战回忆录》(1948—1953)和《英语民族史》(1956—1958)。丘吉尔曾获1953年诺贝尔文学奖。

2) World War I 第一次世界大战

这是1914—1918年间帝国主义国家为重新瓜分世界、争夺殖民地而进行的战争规模的战争。英、法、俄组成协约国(the Allies),随后加入的有日本、美国、中国等。1915年协约国满足意大利领土要求之后,意大利由同盟国转为协约国。同盟国(the Central Powers)原由德、奥、意组成,后来加入的有土耳其和保加利亚。导火线是萨拉热窝奥国皇储遇刺身亡事件,战火弥漫,很快遍及欧、亚、非三洲,主战场在欧洲。1919年6月28日缔结《凡尔赛和约》,战争正式结束。一战战时长达四年

三个月,参战国 33 个,伤亡三千余万。这场浩劫引发了俄国十月革命,开始了无产阶级革命的新时代。

3) World War II 第二次世界大战

第二次世界大战从 1939 年 9 月 3 日英、法对德宣战,全面爆发,到 1945 年 9 月 2 日日本签署投降书结束。战争由德、日、意法西斯主义者挑起,称之为轴心国(the Axis),英、法为同盟国(the Allies),起初是帝国主义战争,随着苏俄、中国以及世界各国人民反法西斯侵略的枪声响起,战争才改变了性质。1941 年 12 月 7 日日本挑起珍珠港事件,美国直接卷入世界大战,1945 年 8 月 14 日美国向日本广岛、长崎投下两枚原子弹,这些事件尽人皆知。第二次世界大战战火到处蔓延,61 个国家和地区参战,涉及全球人口的 80%,伤亡五千五百万左右。

4) the Dardanelles campaign 达达尼亚战役

这场战役丘吉尔赞成打,他是英国海军大臣,预计是冒险军事行动,成功的话,指望早点结束第一次世界大战。达达尼亚海峡夹在爱琴海和马尔马拉海之间,把欧洲和亚洲的土耳其分隔开来。这场从 1915 年 2 月打到 1916 年 1 月的战争,英国伤亡 213 980 人,舰只损失惨重,英国军队大溃退,丘吉尔为此解除了职务。

5) Muses 缪斯

按希腊神话,缪斯是西洋的“九天仙女”,主神宙斯(Zeus)和记忆女神摩涅莫辛涅在奥林巴斯峰山脚下生的九个女儿:Calliope 史诗女神、Clio 历史女神、Erato 抒情诗女神、Euterpe 爱情诗女神、Melpomene 悲剧女神、Polyhymnia 圣歌女神、Terprichore 舞蹈女神、Thalia 喜剧女神和 Urania 天文学女神。后人以讹传讹,把缪斯说成文艺女神,于是有了执掌音乐的缪斯,执掌绘画的缪斯的说法。

II. 重点词汇详解

1. amid = amidst *prep.* (书面体) in the middle of, among 在……之中
 - a. *Amid* a group of loud girls, the young man blushed and retreated. 在一群大声说笑的女孩子中,这个年轻人面红耳赤,退出了现场。
 - b. The pop star kissed the little girl who was presenting fresh flowers and waved his hand *amid* thunderous applause. 在雷鸣般的欢呼喝彩声中,流行歌星吻了献花的小姑娘并挥着一只手臂。
2. lord *n.* ① (in Britain) title for high-ranking official 大臣,阁下 ② nobleman of high rank 勋爵,贵族 ③ ruler, master 主子,老爷,大人 ④ powerful person in a particular industry 巨头,大王 ⑤ (常大写)上帝
 - a. The wood belonged to *Lord* Northwood, a rich gentleman, and Pat had no right to go there. 这片树木属于一位有钱的绅士诺司伍德老爷,而帕特无权前往。

- b. His father is an iron and steel *lord* in Pittsburgh. 他父亲是匹兹堡钢铁大王。
 c. "Yes," admitted the shop-owner, "Customers are our *Lords*." 店主承认道,“对啊,顾客是我们的上帝。”

[构词] *landlord* 房东,地主;*lordship* 贵族身份,(贵族)领地,领主特权;*lordly* 贵族气派的;傲慢的

3. *campaign* *n.* ① one of a series of planned military actions, battle 战役 ② one of a series of political or business activities 运动

- a. Hitler's *campaign* to seize Moscow turned out to be a tragic failure. 希特勒夺取莫斯科的战役以惨败告终。
 b. Both brothers are busy with the election *campaign* as candidates. 兄弟俩作为候选人忙于竞选运动。
 c. The company, together with sales stores and department stores, plans to launch a *campaign* to promote its new products. 该公司,在销售商店和百货公司协力下,计划发起推销新产品的运动。

[搭配] start (/ initiate) / launch / wage a *campaign* 发起运动, conduct a *campaign* 指挥战役,举行某运动, carry on / undertake a *campaign* 展开运动, plan / map out a *campaign* 规划/部署战役/运动, a fierce *campaign* 激烈的战役, a forceful (/vigorous) *campaign* 剧烈的运动

4. *mission* *n.* ① (military or diplomatic, etc.) task, duty, obligation(军事外交等)任务,使命 ② (religious, etc.) an assignment, one believes, to have been made by God, sacred duty 天职,神圣使命

- a. The soldiers accepted a *mission* to ambush the advancing enemy forces, so that other companies could attack the enemy from both sides and the rear at the same time. 这些士兵接受了伏击行进中敌军的使命,以便其他连队从两翼和后方同时攻击敌军。
 b. She considers teaching children in the mountainous regions her life-time *mission*. 她把在山区教孩子们看成自己毕生神圣的职责。
 c. My husband is on a *mission* to Japan, handling trade talks. 我的丈夫正在日本执行贸易谈判的使命。

5. *private* *adj.* personal, secret, covert, not public 私人的,秘密的,暗自的,非公开性的

[构词] *private* *adj.* → *privately* *adv.* 私下地,秘密地 → *privacy* *n.* 隐私,个人秘密; *private* *n.* 列兵,下等兵; in *private* = *privately* 秘密地,私下地

6. *disaster* *n.* unexpected great misfortune 灾难,天灾,人祸

- a. Alcoholism can cause such *disasters* as road accidents, murder, death and injuries

and so on. 酗酒可能导致交通事故、谋杀、伤亡等灾难。

- b. Drough, flood, fire and quakes are *disasters* sometimes unavoidable, some times even unpredictable. 干旱、水灾、火灾和地震,有时是不可避免的危害,有时甚至是不可预测的。

[辨异] misfortune, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, mishap 都表示人们遭受的不幸、灾难。mishap 是小小的不幸,语气轻; misfortune 是不幸,一般用语; disaster 是灾难,一般用语,指突然降临,其严重后果大于 misfortune,天灾人祸各种因素都可导致。calamity 正式用语,语气重,常指天灾,自然灾害。catastrophe 语气强,指大灾祸,灾变,悲剧等,可以是自然因素,也可以是人为因素所致。请看下段:

Years before, her house was burnt down but that was a *calamity* they could make up for. This time the death of her husband, followed by her only son, in the same road accident, was a real *catastrophe*. And it was not a *mishap* but a *disaster* to the company who depended so much on the man's specialized technological knowledge. Considering her experience, one is reminded of the saying "*Misfortunes* never come alone." 几年前她家房子焚毁,不过那场天灾他们可以弥补。这次丈夫和独生子相继死于同一车祸,确实是场大灾难。而且,对于如此依赖此人专业技术知识的公司来讲,也不是小小的不幸,而是灾祸。想到她的经历,人们不禁想起“祸不单行”这句老话。

7. retreat 1) *n.* ① a place of privacy or of quietness; a place to avoid publicity 退隐之所 ② withdrawal 撤退

a. The elderly man bought the cottage and, to his heart's content, found it a nice *retreat* to spend the rest of his life. 老先生买下了农舍,使他心满意足的是发现这是他安心度过晚年的良好退避之所。

b. The enemy commander ordered a *retreat*, suspecting being ambushed. 敌军指挥官怀疑,受到伏击,下令撤退。

- 2) *v.* withdraw, retire 撤军,撤离,退避

a. The defeated army *retreated* in great haste. 败兵仓促后撤。

b. Despite great setbacks, the scientist wasn't ready to *retreat* but went on with the experiment. 虽然屡遭挫折,这位科学家不肯退缩,而是继续实验。

8. rescue 1) *n.* help or support to rid sb. of danger or awkward position 营救,救援,维护(面子,等)

a. People in the flooded areas were grateful to the PLA man's timely *rescue*. 洪泛区人民感激人民解放军的及时救助。

- b. Nancy, who criticized me so much at other times, to my surprise, came to my rescue when all the others were making a fool of myself. 平时那样狠狠批评我的南希,使我惊奇的是,出来维护我的面子,而别人全都在出我的洋相。

2) *v.* save, aid 营救,救助

- a. A young pioneer rescued her, at the cost of his own life, from drowning. 一名少先队员牺牲自己性命,使她免于溺水而死。
- b. The film describes how PLA men helped to rescue hostages from Taiwan and fought against cunning and cruel hijackers in cooperation with the police forces from Taiwan. 这部电影描述了人民解放军如何营救台湾来的人质并协同台方警察与凶残狡猾的劫机者作斗争。

9. sketch 1) *n.* ① a drawing made quickly and often unfinished 素描,速写 ② a form of essay that provides the outlines or essential points 速写(文章形式)

2) *v.* do such a drawing/write such an article 素描,速写

- a. He had a small but valuable collection of Rembrandt's sketches for his drawings. 他藏有一小批但很有价值的朗勃伦为绘画创作所作的速写。
- b. My friend sketched his tour to the beauty spots in Spain in a diary the other day. 那天我朋友在日记中简略地记下了在西班牙风景区的见闻。

10. distract *vt.* divert the attention, take one's mind off 分散,转移注意力

- a. I hate people distracting me from concentrating on my books. 我讨厌人们分散我的注意,使我不能专注读书。
- b. Don't distract my boy, who is preparing for college entrance examination. 别打扰我在准备高考的儿子。

11. blank 1) *adj.* ① not written, printed or left a mark on (of paper) 空白的 ② expressionless 无表情的 ③ unable to think clearly 茫然的,不解的

- a. A great man said, a blank sheet can be used to paint the most beautiful picture and to write the up-to-date essays, which means that China has a bright future. 一位伟人讲,一张白纸可以画最美的画、写最新的文字,他是指中国有光明的未来。
- b. However he teased his girlfriend that day, she gave him a blank look. 那天不论他怎么逗他的女朋友,她板着脸面无表情。
- c. My mind went blank at the sight of the handgun pointed at the car window. 一见到手枪指着车窗,我的大脑一片茫然。

2) *n.* 空格

12. accustomed *adj.* ① in the habit of, regular 惯常的 ② usual, customary 通常的

a. She seldom finds her *accustomed* seat in the reading room occupied because she gets there early. 因为她去得早,所以很少发现自己常坐的位置为他人所占。

b. I'm *accustomed* to staying up late. 我熬夜熬惯了。

[构词] *unaccustomed* *adj.* 不习惯,不寻常的

13. *precaution* *n.* care, concern, prevention 防备,预防,提防;measure (/step) taken to avoid danger or loss 防御措施

[搭配] take *precaution* (against) 采取(针对……)的防御措施;exercise *precaution* 采用(实施)预防;omit (/neglect) *precaution* 忽略了预防

a. When travelling alone *precaution* is essential to personal and property safety. 一个人旅行时,小心谨慎对人生财产安全是必要的。

b. I proposed again and again *precautions* should be taken against burglary and the doors and windows of the warehouses be strengthened. 我一再提议要采取防御措施,提防撬窃行为,仓库门窗要加固。

14. *plunge* *vt.* ① throw or thrust forcefully or suddenly into a liquid, such as water 溅入
② fall into a state or direction 投身于,一头扎入

[搭配] *plunge* down 冲下,急降,顺……推下,*plunge* in 跳进,浸入,陷于,be plunged in thought 陷于沉思,*plunge* into 跳进,冲进,溅入,投身于,突然进入某状态

a. The plane had been *plunging down* until the pilot had a chance to stop it because someone had knocked the hijacker unconscious. 飞机急速下坠直到飞行员有机会制止了它,因为有人已经把劫机者打晕了。

b. *Plunge* the bottles in (the water) and you can take off the labels easily hours later. 把瓶子泡进去(水中),几个小时之后标签就容易去掉了。

c. Although he didn't swim well, he *plunged into* the river without a second thought and rescued the drowning girl. 他虽然游泳不怎么行,但还是不假思索,一头扎进河中,救了溺水的女孩。

d. No sooner had the soldiers reached the frontlines than they *plunged* themselves into a fierce campaign. 士兵们刚刚到了前沿阵地就投入了激战。

e. The news of her mother's accident *plunged* Myra into grief. 她母亲出了事的消息一下子使迈拉陷入悲伤。

15. *victim* *n.* ① sb. or sth. hurt or killed by sb. else or for sb. else's sake 受害者,牺牲者 ② a person or animal to be killed as a gift to God 奉献的牺牲品

a. Many innocent people got killed or injured in the riot. 骚动中许多无辜的人非死即伤,成了受害者。

b. I am on sick leave since I am a *victim* of a bad cold. 因患重感冒我请了病假。

16. *fury* *n.* ① a state of being wildly excited 狂热, 激烈 ② great anger 狂怒

[构词] *fury* *n.* → *furious* 狂怒的, 激烈的 → *furiously* *adv.* 狂怒地, 猛烈地

a. The young man works with a characteristic *fury*. 这个年轻人带着一股子特有的冲劲干活。

b. In the *fury* of battle the soldier didn't notice the slight wound he had received. 激战之中这个士兵没有注意到自己受了轻伤。

c. In a *fury* the woman threw everything within reach out of the window and almost hit a passer-by on the head. 狂怒之下那女人把够得着的东西都扔出窗外, 差点打中一个过路人的脑袋。

17. *overcome* (*overcame*, *overcome*) *vt.* ① (带被动) (*by*, *with*) (*of feelings*) *overwhelm*, *control and influence one's behaviour* 压倒, 制伏, 使无法忍受

a. *Overcome* by disasters that came one after another to his family, Jefferson diverted his furious passion of grief to the writing of "The Declaration of Independence." 杰弗逊家里接二连三发生灾难, 使他忍无可忍, 便把一腔疯狂的悲痛激情倾注在《独立宣言》的写作之中。

b. I was *overcome* with joy to see my Father when he was on business trip to the city where my college was located. 我父亲出差来到我上大学的这座城市, 见到他我欣喜若狂。(overcome with joy = beside oneself with joy)

② *defeat*, *win victory over*, *triumph over* 战胜, 克服

There's no difficulty that we can't *overcome*. 没有什么我们克服不了的困难。

18. *refuge* *n.* ① *protection from danger or trouble* 避难, 躲避; ② *a place or source of shelter*, *a hiding place* 藏身之处, 庇护所

[构词] *refuge* *n.* 避难 → *refugee* *n.* 难民; 流亡他国者

a. It was a bare mountain with no huts or caves. How can you find a *refuge* from storm here? 这是荒山秃岭, 没有小屋和山洞, 从哪里找躲避暴风雨的地方呢?

b. In the early fifties people used to *take refuge* under the bed or table in an air-raid made by Guomindang airforce but it didn't take long before the planes no longer dared to approach the eastern part of the mainland. 在 50 年代初, 国民党空军进行空袭时, 人们躲在床底下或饭桌底下, 可是没有过多久这些飞机就再也不敢逼近大陆的东部地区。

c. Holding a book in hand makes a good *refuge* for the lazy boy from small household duties. 手拿一本书成了那个懒孩子逃避琐细的家务劳动的借口。

19. *revive* *v.* ① *regain strength, consciousness, bring back to life* 复苏, 恢复体力, 使再生

- a. The market economy *revived* in China because of the Party's open policy. 由于党的开放政策, 市场经济复苏了。
- b. Through ecological conservation, many species of animals and plants *revived*. 通过生态保护, 不少动植物品种获得了新生。
- c. Given infusion and oxygen therapy, the patient *revived* and said he felt like a new man. 病人输了液, 输了氧之后苏醒了, 并且说他觉得自己换了个人似的。

② become active, popular or successful again 恢复生机, 再次流行

Interest in classic music is *reviving* among some youngsters in modern China. 在现代中国一些年轻人中, 对经典音乐的兴趣又时兴了起来。

20. glow 1) *n.* feeling of warmth and pleasure, a strong feeling of anger 热情, 激情

- a. The speaker addressed his audience in a *glow of* enthusiasm. 演说者对听众发表了一番热情洋溢的话。
- b. *In a glow of* happiness, she died in the arms of her beloved boyfriend. 在一阵幸福的激情之下, 她死在心爱的男朋友怀中。
- c. He was filled *with the glow of faith* in the cause he was fighting for. 他热诚地信仰自己为之奋斗的事业。

2) *vi.* emit a soft light (without flames) 焕发光亮(/光彩)

- a. The "snake" under the bed had two *glowing* eyes — greenish and fearful, but they were made of special buttons. 床下的“蛇”有两只发光的眼睛——绿盈盈, 很可怖, 不过都是特别的钮扣做的。
- b. The dying coal-cake *glowed* in the dark. 快熄灭的煤饼(蜂窝煤块)在暗处发红光。
- c. He has a garden full of *glowing* flowers. 他有一个花园, 长满了各种色彩鲜艳的花。
- d. Her face *flowed* with shame (/wine). 她因羞愧(/饮酒)面色潮红。

[辨析] glow, flash, flame, flare, blaze 都与发光有关。glow 是不冒火焰, 有一定热量散发, 不强烈的发光; flash 是发短暂而强烈的光, 闪电, 闪光; flame 是冒火舌的发光; flare 是摇晃不定的发光, 有时要熄灭了, 一下子又死灰复燃, 变成熊熊烈火; blaze 是所有燃烧物充分点燃, 发出耀眼光芒的发光, 伴之以高温, 是燎原之火, 光焰万丈。

21. entry *n.* ① a person or thing entered in a contest (/competition) 参赛人或事物

- a. The green fashion shoes are a new *entry* designed by a famous designer. 绿色时装鞋是一位著名设计师设计的新参赛产品。