



图书有品牌  
认准王迈迈

修订本 第二册

总主编：张伯香

# 高级英语 学习手册

## ADVANCED ENGLISH

(Revised Edition) Book 2

主 编：王迈迈 刘文俊

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# P 前言

## R E F A C E

由张汉熙主编、外语教学与研究出版社出版的《高级英语》(修订本)是英语专业高年级综合教材。该教材课文全部选自英语原著,文章难度较大,有些虽然是节选或是经过压缩,但学生学习起来仍然感到困难。有些习语典故,在一般英语词典上也查阅不到。而且,课文涉及的知识面很广,包括句法学、文体学、修辞学、语篇学、逻辑学等诸多方面,其知识具有相当深度和难度。在基础英语学习阶段,很多知识学生没有接触过,如修辞学中的 transferred epithet(移就)通过查阅普通词典读者仍然会不知所云。有鉴于此,为了帮助学习高级英语的学生学通教材,解决高级英语学习过程中可能遇到的各种疑难问题,我们组织重点高校的英语骨干教师编写了《高级英语》(修订本)的配套学习指导——《高级英语学习手册》(第一、二册)奉献给学习高级英语的朋友们。

《高级英语学习手册》共分两册,第一册 16 课,第二册 14 课。每课的内容按课文顺序进行编排,包括六大部分:

**一、课文内容导读:**即课文的内容概要,旨在帮助学生从语篇层面总体把握课文大意,避免出现只见树木不见森林的现象。

**二、词汇双语解码:**对课文中学生不认识的新词、难词在当前课文中的词义用英汉双语进行解释,汉语便于记忆,英语使释义更加准确。

**三、重点短语汇集:**该部分汇集课文中的所有短语,旨在突出语言学习要点,便于学生记忆,提高学习效率。



# 前言

## P R E F A C E

**四、课文疑难详释:**从课文中找出学生难于理解的句子、习语、词汇、背景文化知识等进行详细解析。“语言难点”以其在课文中的先后为序。背景文化方面的“要点”、句子语法结构及修饰学方面的语言现象用汉语解释,使学生真正学懂、学透。

**五、练习答案详解:**对所有练习(除口语练习外)都给出了详细的参考答案。“翻译练习”的答案可有多种,所给答案仅供学生练笔。有些答案提供了汉语译文,以便于学生自学。词义辨析、语法结构分析类型的练习用汉语答题,其他一般用英语答题。完型填空题除给答案外,还给参考译文,使学习者解决语言理解上的困难。为写作练习提供了参考范文。鉴于篇幅所限,两个写作题目,只选做了其中一题。

**六、课文参考译文:**本书在该部分为学生提供了准确、优美、流畅的课文译文,帮助学生全面正确地理解课文内容,尤其是当学生遇到难句结构或涉及各种难于理解的语言学知识时,更能凸显译文的帮助作用。

《高级英语学习手册》一书在编写上规范合理、特色明显,在内容上翔实完整、实用性强,是英语专业学习高级英语不可多得的工具。

欢迎广大读者朋友对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

# C 目 录

## Contents

### Unit 1 Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

一、课文内容导读 .....	1
二、词汇双语解码 .....	1
三、重点短语汇集 .....	4
四、课文疑难详解 .....	5
五、练习答案详解 .....	15
六、课文参考译文 .....	24

### Unit 2 Marrakech

一、课文内容导读 .....	28
二、词汇双语解码 .....	28
三、重点短语汇集 .....	33
四、课文疑难详解 .....	33
五、练习答案详解 .....	46
六、课文参考译文 .....	56

### Unit 3 Pub Talk and the King's English

一、课文内容导读 .....	60
二、词汇双语解码 .....	60
三、重点短语汇集 .....	63
四、课文疑难详解 .....	63
五、练习答案详解 .....	77
六、课文参考译文 .....	84

## Unit 4 Inaugural Address

一、课文内容导读 .....	88
二、词汇双语解码 .....	88
三、重点短语汇集 .....	90
四、课文疑难详释 .....	90
五、练习答案详解 .....	97
六、课文参考译文 .....	106

## Unit 5 Love Is Fallacy

一、课文内容导读 .....	109
二、词汇双语解码 .....	110
三、重点短语汇集 .....	112
四、课文疑难详释 .....	113
五、练习答案详解 .....	122
六、课文参考译文 .....	130

## Unit 6 Disappearing through the Skylight

一、课文内容导读 .....	139
二、词汇双语解码 .....	139
三、重点短语汇集 .....	141
四、课文疑难详释 .....	141
五、练习答案详解 .....	152
六、课文参考译文 .....	162

## Unit 7 The Libido for the Ugly

一、课文内容导读 .....	166
二、词汇双语解码 .....	166
三、重点短语汇集 .....	168
四、课文疑难详释 .....	168

五、练习答案详解 .....	179
六、课文参考译文 .....	187

## Unit 8 The Worker as Creator or Machine

一、课文内容导读 .....	190
二、词汇双语解码 .....	190
三、重点短语汇集 .....	193
四、课文疑难详释 .....	193
五、练习答案详解 .....	208
六、课文参考译文 .....	216

## Unit 9 The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas

一、课文内容导读 .....	220
二、词汇双语解码 .....	220
三、重点短语汇集 .....	224
四、课文疑难详释 .....	224
五、练习答案详解 .....	240
六、课文参考译文 .....	249

## Unit 10 The Sad Young Men

一、课文内容导读 .....	254
二、词汇双语解码 .....	254
三、重点短语汇集 .....	260
四、课文疑难详释 .....	260
五、练习答案详解 .....	272
六、课文参考译文 .....	279

## Unit 11 The Future of the English

一、课文内容导读 .....	284
二、词汇双语解码 .....	284



三、重点短语汇集 .....	288
四、课文疑难详释 .....	289
五、练习答案详解 .....	298
六、课文参考译文 .....	303

## Unit 12 The Discovery of What It Means to Be an American

一、课文内容导读 .....	310
二、词汇双语解码 .....	310
三、重点短语汇集 .....	313
四、课文疑难详释 .....	313
五、练习答案详解 .....	338
六、课文参考译文 .....	347

## Unit 13 In Favor of Capital Punishment

一、课文内容导读 .....	351
二、词汇双语解码 .....	351
三、重点短语汇集 .....	357
四、课文疑难详释 .....	357
五、练习答案详解 .....	378
六、课文参考译文 .....	391

## Unit 14 Loving and Hating New York

一、课文内容导读 .....	399
二、词汇双语解码 .....	399
三、重点短语汇集 .....	403
四、课文疑难详释 .....	403
五、练习答案详解 .....	426
六、课文参考译文 .....	436

# Unit 1

## Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

### 课文内容导读

本文记述了科谢尔一家和他们的朋友与卡米尔飓风搏斗的英雄事迹。在卡米尔飓风来临之前科谢尔一家就很清楚飓风的厉害,但是他们不愿放弃自己的家,认为能够平安地度过这场暴风雨,所以决定留下来,并且为此做了充分的准备。但是卡米尔飓风的凶猛程度远远超出他们的估计。他们开始待在起居室,可是不一会儿起居室的天花板就一块一块地往下落,窗户玻璃被摔成粉碎,房门被海水冲开了。在这种情况下,他们决定乘汽车撤离,可是已经来不及了,汽车发动机已经进水,无法发动,他们只好作罢,又回到屋里。先是待在楼梯间,可是他们家的房顶被掀掉了,他们又不得不转移到卧室里,但卧室里的两堵墙就要倒了,约翰于是叫大家到离暴风雨方向最远的电视房去。但是电视房一堵墙又倒了,砸伤了约翰。大人们只好抬起床垫当作棚子来保护孩子们。就在这时卡米尔飓风的威力开始减弱了,科谢尔一家和他们的朋友终于挺了过来。随后他们立刻和全国人民一道投身到灾后艰苦的重建工作中去了。

### 词汇双语解码

1. lash [læʃ] *v.* to strike or move swiftly, violently or suddenly; thrash 猛烈打击, 迅速地或剧烈地运动
2. pummel ['pʌml] *v.* beat or hit with repeated blows 击打; 接
3. abandon [ə'bændən] *v.* to give up by leaving or ceasing to operate or inhabit, especially as a result of danger or other impending threat 舍弃, 离弃; 抛弃

4. **correspondence** [ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndəns] *n.* communication by the exchange of letters 通信, 信件
5. **demolish** [diˈmɒlɪʃ] *v.* tear down completely; raze 完全推翻; 铲除
6. **motel** [məʊˈtel] *n.* an establishment that provides lodging for motorists in rooms usually having direct access to an open parking area 汽车旅馆
7. **gruff** [ɡrʌf] *a.* brusque or stern in manner or appearance 粗鲁的, 生硬的
8. **machinist** [məˈʃɪnɪst] *n.* one who makes, operates, or repairs machines 机械师, 机械工
9. **methodically** [miˈθɒdɪkəli] *a.* arranged or proceeding in regular, systematic order 井然有序地, 有条理地
10. **main** [meɪn] *n.* the principal pipe or conduit in a system for conveying water, gas, oil, or other utility 主要管道, 总管道
11. **bathtub** [ˈbɑːθtʌb] *n.* a tub for bathing, especially one installed in a bathroom 浴缸, 澡盆
12. **pail** [peɪl] *n.* a watertight cylindrical vessel, open at the top and fitted with a handle; a bucket 桶; 水桶
13. **scud** [skʌd] *v.* run or skim along swiftly and easily 飞奔, 疾行, 掠过
14. **mattress** [ˈmætrɪs] *n.* a usually rectangular pad of heavy cloth filled with soft material or an arrangement of coiled springs, used as or on a bed 褥垫, 床垫
15. **shatter** [ˈʃætə] *v.* to cause to break or burst suddenly into pieces, as with a violent blow 使粉碎, 使破碎
16. **disintegrate** [dɪsˈɪntɪɡreɪt] *v.* to become reduced to components, fragments, or particles (使)分解, (使)碎裂
17. **fling** [flɪŋ] *v.* to move quickly, violently, or impulsively 猛冲, 猛扑
18. **shove** [ʃʌv] *v.* to push forward, down or along 推
19. **douse** [daʊs] *v.* put out (a light or fire); extinguish 熄灭(灯或火); 灭火
20. **brigade** [brɪˈɡeɪd] *n.* a group of persons organized for a specific purpose (执行特定任务的)队
21. **scramble** [ˈskræmbl] *v.* move or climb hurriedly, especially on the hands and knees 爬
22. **kitten** [ˈkɪtən] *n.* a young cat 小猫
23. **litter** [ˈlɪtə] *n.* the offspring produced at one birth by a multiparous mammal (猪、狗、猫等)一胎生下的小崽
24. **shudder** [ˈʃʌdə] *v.* vibrate; quiver 震动; 颤抖
25. **verge** [vɜːdʒ] *n.* the point beyond which an action, a state, or a condition is likely to begin or occur; the brink 边缘, 濒临
26. **clutch** [klʌtʃ] *v.* grasp and hold tightly 抓紧, 紧握
27. **lap** [ləp] *v.* wash or slap against with soft liquid 拍打

28. **crushing** ['krʌʃɪŋ] *a.* overwhelming 压倒性的
29. **underestimate** ['ʌndər'estimeɪt] *v.* to make too low an estimate of the quantity, degree, or worth of 对……估价过低
30. **ferocity** [fə'rɒsɪti] *n.* the state or quality of being ferocious; fierceness 凶恶, 残忍, 凶猛
31. **mighty** ['maɪti] *a.* having or showing great power, skill, strength, or force 强大的, 强有力的
32. **swipe** [swaɪp] *n.* a sweeping blow or stroke 猛击, 重击
33. **skim** [skɪm] *v.* throw so as to bounce or slide 掠过
34. **maroon** [mə'ru:n] *v.* abandon or isolate with little hope of ready rescue or escape (使)孤立无援
35. **grade** [greɪd] *v.* to arrange in a series or according to a scale 定级, 评级
36. **devastate** ['devəsteɪt] *v.* lay waste; destroy 变成废墟, 毁坏, 破坏
37. **swath** [swɔ:θ] *n.* the space covered with one cut of a scythe; something likened to a swath 长而宽的地带; 类似于刈幅宽的东西
38. **mooring** ['muərɪŋ] *n.* a place or structure to which a vessel or aircraft can be moored 停泊地
39. **snap** [snæp] *v.* to cause to emit a snapping sound 使劈啪地响
40. **virtually** ['vɜ:tʃʊəli] *ad.* almost but not quite; nearly 几乎是
41. **vantage** ['vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* an advantage in a competition or conflict; superiority 优势
42. **gigantic** [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] *a.* relating to or suggestive of a giant 巨大的, 庞大的
43. **perish** ['perɪʃ] *v.* die or be destroyed, especially in a violent or untimely manner 丧生, 消灭
44. **implore** [ɪm'plɔ:ɪ] *v.* appeal to in supplication; beseech 恳求, 乞求
45. **bar** [bɑ:] *n.* a vertical line dividing a staff into equal measures (乐谱上划分小节的小节线)
46. **debris** ['debri:] *n.* the scattered remains of something broken or destroyed; rubble or wreckage 碎片, 废墟
47. **sanctuary** ['sæŋktʃuəri] *n.* a place of refuge or asylum 避难所, 躲避处
48. **clutch** [klʌtʃ] *v.* to grasp and hold tightly 抓住, 抓紧
49. **cedar** ['si:də] *n.* the durable, aromatic wood of any of these plants, especially that of the red cedar, often used to make chests 雪松
50. **chest** [tʃest] *n.* a box for the shipping of certain goods 箱, 柜
51. **extinguish** [ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ] *v.* put out (a fire, for example); quench 熄灭(如火等); 扑灭
52. **lantern** ['læntən] *n.* an often portable case with transparent or translucent sides for holding and protecting a light 灯笼, 提灯
53. **waver** ['weɪvə] *v.* move unsteadily back and forth 摇晃

54. **topple** ['tɒpl] *v.* totter and fall 倒下, 倒塌
55. **prop** [prɒp] *v.* support by placing something beneath or against; shore up 支撑起来
56. **sprawl** [sprɔ:l] *v.* to sit or lie with the body and limbs spread out awkwardly 展开四肢地坐卧, 平躺, 倒卧
57. **vanish** ['væniʃ] *v.* to pass out of sight, especially quickly; disappear 消失, 突然不见
58. **cower** ['kauə] *v.* cringe in fear 畏缩
59. **hinge** [hɪndʒ] *v.* attach by or equip with or as if with hinges or a hinge 给……装铰链, 用铰链接合
60. **recede** ['ri:si:d] *v.* to move back or away from a limit, point, or mark 后退
61. **strew** [stru:] *v.* spread here and there; scatter 撒, 四处散播
62. **festoon** [fes'tu:n] *v.* hang festoons on 挂花饰于
63. **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experience) 吸纳
64. **shatter** ['ʃætə] *v.* cause to break or burst suddenly into pieces, as with a violent blow 砸碎
65. **spaghetti** [spə'ɡeti] *n.* a pasta made into long solid strings and cooked by boiling 意大利面条
66. **canteen** [kæn'ti:n] *n.* a snack bar or small cafeteria, as on a military installation 随军小卖部, 小吃店或小自助餐厅
67. **donation** [dəu'neiʃən] *n.* the act of giving to a fund or cause 捐赠; 捐款
68. **rake** [reik] *v.* to pass over or through a surface or medium with a continuous movement 掠过, 扫过
69. **rampage** [ræm'peɪdʒ] *v.* move about wildly or violently 暴跳; 横冲直撞
70. **incomprehensible** [in,kɒmpri'hensəbl] *a.* difficult or impossible to understand or comprehend; unintelligible 无法领悟的, 不可思议的, 莫名其妙的
71. **salvage** ['sælvi:dʒ] *v.* rescue (a wrecked ship) from loss at sea; save (discarded or damaged material) for further use 营救, 抢救; 救助
72. **wrath** [rɒθ] *n.* forceful, often vindictive anger 愤怒, 愤慨
73. **afflict** [ə'flikt] *v.* inflict grievous physical or mental suffering on 折磨
74. **weld** [weld] *v.* to join (metals) by applying heat, sometimes with pressure and sometimes with an intermediate or filler metal having a high melting point 焊接
75. **reflect** [ri'flekt] *v.* think deeply or carefully 思考, 反省, 想到

### 三

### 重点短语汇集

face to face (with)    reason out

be familiar with

a good



ride out	check out	sit out	come by
stay away (from)	blow in	go out	inch one's way
take responsibility for	be on the verge of	trail away	prop up
give way (to)	in effect	pitch in (with)	in a low mood

## 四

## 课文疑难详释

- Hurricane Camille** 卡米尔飓风, 美国历史上第二大飓风, 1969 年 8 月 15 日至 19 日肆虐了古巴和美国的密西西比州、路易斯安那州和阿拉巴马州, 造成 150 多人死亡, 数以万计的人无家可归。8 月 20 日至 22 日它所引发的洪水淹没了田纳西州、肯塔基州、西弗吉尼亚州和弗吉尼亚州。
- Radio and television warnings had sounded throughout that Sunday, last August 17, as Camille lashed northwestward across the Gulf of Mexico.** When Hurricane Camille struck northwestward across the Gulf of Mexico, radio and television had broadcast warnings about the hurricane for the whole Sunday, last August 17. 当卡米尔飓风朝西北方向刮过墨西哥湾时, 电台、电视台在去年 8 月 17 日那个星期天整整一天都在发布警报。

**lash:** *v.* to strike or move swiftly, violently or suddenly; thrash 猛烈打击, 迅速地或剧烈地运动

例: a. Rainstorm lashed the forest on the coast. 暴风雨袭击了海岸的那片树林。  
b. The sleet lashed the roof. 雨夹雪击打着屋顶。
- It was certain to pummel Gulfport, Miss., where the Koshaks lived:** The hurricane would surely lash Gulfport in Mississippi, which was the place that the Koshaks lived in. 它肯定会袭击科谢尔一家所居住的美国密西西比州加佛港。

1) **pummel:** *v.* to beat or hit repeatedly 击, 打, 揍

例: The thief was pushed and pummeled by an angry crowd. 一群人气愤地推搡并痛打了小偷。

2) **Gulfport:** 加佛港, 美国密西西比州东南部一城市, 位于比洛克西以西的墨西哥湾内。1891 年起有移民定居, 当时作为一个铁路终点站, 1902 年后发展为一个港口。

3) **Miss.:** Mississippi 的缩写。
- Trying to reason out the best course of action:** Trying to determine what he should do 在设法分析出最佳行动方法时

1) **reason out:** determine or conclude by logical thinking, express logically 推断出, 合乎逻辑地表达

例: a. The expert reasoned out a solution to the problem. 这位专家分析推断出解决

这个问题的办法。

b. set forth facts and reason things out 摆事实,讲道理

2) **a course of action**: a way one acts in a particular situation 行动方针,行动策略,方法

例: Your best course of action is to wait. 你的最佳行动策略就是等待。

5. **John, 37—whose business was right there in his home (he designed and developed educational toys and supplies, and all of Magna Products' correspondence, engineering drawings and art work were there on the first floor) —was familiar with the power of a hurricane**: John was 37 years old, and his business office and workshop were all in his home (he designed and developed educational toys and supplies, and all of Magna Products' correspondence, engineering drawings and art work were there on the first floor). He knew very well the power of a hurricane. 约翰, 37岁, 很清楚飓风的威力。他的办公室和生产车间就在家(他设计开发了教育玩具和用品, 所有的玛格娜牌产品公司的函件、工程设计图、设计图片和模型都在一楼)。

1) **Magna Products**: 约翰·科谢尔所开公司的名字

2) **be familiar with sth.**: know well 熟悉, 通晓

cf. be familiar to; be known to 为……所熟悉

例: a. He was familiar with those roads. 司机熟知那些路。

b. Her name is familiar to many people. 许多人熟悉她的名字。

6. **Four years earlier, Hurricane Betsy had demolished his former home a few miles west of Gulfport**: Four years ago, his former house which was a few miles west of Gulfport had been destroyed by Hurricane Betsy. 四年前, 倍特西飓风摧毁了他从前在加佛港西部以西几英里远的家。

1) **Hurricane Betsy**: 倍特西飓风, 1965年9月7日至10日横扫了美国的佛罗里达州、密西西比州和路易斯安那州, 造成74人死亡。

2) **demolish**: v.

① tear down completely; raze 完全推翻; 铲除

例: The strong tremors from the quake demolished the city. 地震的强震使城市成为废墟。

② do away with completely; put an end to 彻底除去; (使) 终结

例: a. demolish the feudal agrarian system 废除封建土地所有制

b. The evidence demolished the attorney's case. 证据使律师提出的理由站不住脚。

7. **...and we're a good 250 yards from the sea; and we are at least 250 yards away from the sea** 我们离海边至少有250码远

**a good**: at least, full

例: a. take a good long time 花相当长的时间

b. It's a good five miles to the station. 到车站至少有 5 英里。

8. **We can batten down and ride it out:** We can make the necessary preparations and survive the hurricane without much damage. 我们能够做好准备安全地挺过这场飓风。

1) **batten down:** (nautical) furnish, fasten, or secure with battens (航海) 固定板条; 钉板条或压条以便固定, 坚固。这里作者用航海用语把飓风中的房子比作暴风雨中的船只。他们为应对飓风做好了充分的准备。

2) **ride out:**

sustain (a gale, a storm, etc) without damage; sustain or endure successfully 安然度过(大风、风暴等), 经受住

例: a. The ship rode out the storm. 船安然度过了风暴。

b. We shall certainly be able to ride out every difficulty and go fighting. 我们一定能经受住一切困难, 继续战斗。

9. **The men methodically prepared for the hurricane:** The people made preparations for the hurricane in an orderly way. 大家都在有条不紊地为抗击飓风做准备。

**methodically** *ad.* 有条理地

在实际运用中 *methodic(al)* 用得更多。

**methodical:** *a.* arranged or proceeding in regular, systematic order 井然的, 有条理的

例: a. methodical work 井井有条的工作

b. A scientist is usually a methodical person. 科学家通常是办事有条不紊的人。

10. **So they checked out batteries for the portable radio and flashlights, and fuel for the lantern:** So they examined the batteries carefully for the easily - moved radio and flashlights and fuel for the lantern. 所以他们检查了手提式收音机、手电筒的电池和提灯用的燃料。

**check out:**

① **examine, verify, make a systematic inspection of** 检查, 核对, 核实

例: a. An electronic man was assigned to check out carefully the plane's radio and radar system. 一个电子技术人员被派去仔细检查飞机的无线电和雷达装置。

b. We have checked out all these figures and found them to be correct. 我们核对了所有数字, 发现都是正确的。

② **pay one's bill and leave (a hotel, etc.)** 付账后离开(旅馆等)

例: The record shows that he checked in at the hotel on Sunday evening and checked out on Monday morning. 根据记录, 他在星期天晚上登记住进旅馆, 星期一早上结账离开。

11. **A neighbor, whose husband was in Vietnam, asked if she and her two children could sit out the storm with the Koshaks:** A neighbor asked the Koshaks whether she and her two children could stay with them until the storm was gone, as her husband was fighting in Vietnam. 有个邻居因为丈夫在越南服役, 询问她和两个孩子

能否和科谢尔一家人一起度过这场暴风雨。

1) 卡米尔飓风发生时的 1969 年正值美国陷入越南战争的泥潭, 邻居的丈夫当时正在越南打仗。

2) sit out

①stay till the end of (a performance, etc.) 一直待到(演出等)结束

例:a. sit out a long speech 一直待到冗长的演说结束

b. He sat out the bombardment in the trench. 他在壕沟内一直待到炮轰停止。

②outstay in a social call 社交性访问中比……坐得久

例:I wonder which of the visitors will sit out the other. 我不知道两位客人中哪一位坐得更久。

③fail to take part in, stay aloof from 不参加, 袖手旁观

例:a. He sat out the 1968 presidential campaign. 他没有参加 1968 年的总统竞选。

b. They became aware that it would be impossible for them to sit out any war in Europe. 他们已意识到一旦欧洲发生战争, 他们不可能置身事外。

12. **Another neighbor came by on his way inland:** Another neighbor paid a visit on his way inland. 还有一个邻居在去内陆的途中前来拜访。

1) come by

①pay a visit 来访

例:Next time you're over this way, come by. 下次经过这儿时, 请过来坐坐。

②acquire 获得

例:a. I don't know how she came by such an idea. 我不明白她是怎么想出这样一个主意的。

b. Neither fluency nor accuracy is easy to come by in learning a foreign language. 学习外语要达到流利或准确的程度都是不容易的。

③pass by 经过

例:We came by several villages on our way back. 我们在归途中经过好几个村庄。

2) inland:

ad. in, toward, or into the interior of a country or region 在内地, 国内地

a. of, relating to, or located in the interior part of a country or region 内陆的, 国内的

n. the interior of a country or region 内地

例:a. He traveled inland from New York to Chicago. 他从纽约沿内陆方向旅行到芝加哥。

b. Wuhan is an inland city. 武汉是个内陆城市。

c. inland trade 国内贸易

13. **"Stay away from the windows," he warned:** "Keep away from the windows," he warned. "离窗户远点," 他警告说。

stay away from: keep away from 不接近, 远离