

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

贾卫国 解培萍 / 主编



全新版  
*new*

# 大学英语

综合教程

课堂辅导

# 4



大连理工大学出版社

Dalian University of Technology Press

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# COLLEGE ENGLISH

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全新版  
new

# 大学英语



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## 编写说明

上海外语教育出版社继优秀教材——《大学英语》(修订版)出版后,在进入 21 世纪的第一年又推出了教材力作——《大学英语》(全新版)。在大学英语亟待改革的今天,教材作为一种教学思想的载体,会有力推动教学改革的进一步深化。“全新版”的问世带着教学新路的探索给一线广大师生以新的学习视野。

为了使学生全面消化吸收教材内容,我们工作在“全新版”教学一线的骨干教师遵从大学英语的教学特点,力求以学生为中心,针对学生英语学习中的难点给以最大的方便和详尽的辅导。同时,为使学生在平日的学习中就能为将来备考四六级做准备,我们为其提供了实战训练场所——既有基础知识的切入,又有应用能力的体现。

本套辅导丛书的编写特色和使用说明如下:

特色一:人性化设计——课文与导读融为一体

我们选取课文重点段落,将其原文与注释以左右形式编排,原文与译文以上下形式编排,版面设计人性化。同时将每一段落中的“扩展词汇、修辞语句以及背景文化”等知识收藏到“相关链接”中,从真正意义上方便了学生的阅读和使用。(详见例文)

### Part I 课文精读

He came from a rocky farm in Italy, somewhere south of Rome. How or when he got to America, I don't know. But one evening I found him standing in the driveway, behind my garage. He was about five-foot-seven or eight, and thin.

他来自意大利罗马以南某地一个满地石子的农场。他什么时候、怎么到美国的,我不清楚。不过,有一天晚上,我看到他站在我家车库后面的车道上。他身高五英尺七八英寸左右,人很瘦。

满地石子的农庄

罗马(意大利首都)

宅旁私家车道

(身高)约五英尺七、八(约 1.76 米)

【相关链接】

driveway 私家车道

highway 公路;大路

motorway (BrE) 高速公路

特色二:图文并茂——形象化解长句、难句

对于那些繁冗复杂的长难句我们采用了图解的方式,帮助学生形象地理解课文原意。(详见例文)

### Part II 长难句分析

(1) He looked for the girl whose heart he knew, but whose face he didn't, the girl with the rose.

他在寻找一位姑娘,一位佩带玫瑰的姑娘。他只知其心,但不知其貌。

※ 定语从句可采用分译方法,将英文的一个复合句译成几个简单的汉语句,长的定语可放在句末。

### 特色三：版面革命——考纲词汇编写体例新颖

为使学生科学记忆词汇，我们将课文的考纲词汇分成“构词”、“用法”、“搭配”及“辨析”等版块，且单元之间词汇不重复。（详见例文）

#### Part III 考纲词汇精讲

bore

*vt.* ①使(人)厌烦 ▲ He always bores her with the same story. 他总是用同样的故事来烦她。

②使人讨厌的人或事 ▲ The movie was a bore. 那部电影很无聊。

**构词** boredom *n.* 无聊, 厌烦 bored *a.* 感到无聊的, 心烦的 boring *a.* 令人厌烦的

**用法** bore sb. to death/tears 令人极度厌烦 ▲ I was bored to death/tears by their trivial conversation. 我对他们那无聊的对话厌烦得要死。

**辨析** bored 与 boring: bored 表示某人感到厌倦。▲ Are you bored with my story? 我的话使你感到厌烦吗? boring 表示某人或某事令人生厌。▲ I found the discussion boring. 我发现这个讨论令人生厌。

### 特色四：精益求精——教材练习解答详尽

在“Part V 教材练习答案详解”中我们配以参考答案和译文，同时为使学生牢记课文知识点，在语法单项和综合填空的难点处还做了详细分析和解答。

### 特色五：实战演练——四六级同步训练，直指应试。

“Part VI 四六级考试同步训练”中的试题多数选自四六级考试真题或针对本单元的词汇和语法所命的试题，具有一定的效度和针对性。

### 特色六：即学即背——魔力单词卡助你记

为方便学生随时随地记单词，我们在书的最后设计了彩色卡片——8个单元的重点词汇，设计精巧，携带方便。

我们衷心希望这套教学辅导丛书能对广大读者在学习“全新版”这套优秀教材过程中起到助学导航的作用，其中不妥之处在所难免，恳请各位同仁批评指正。

编者

2003年7月

# 目 录

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b><i>The Icy Defender</i></b>
<b><i>P1</i></b>	Part I 课文精读
	Part II 长难句分析
	Part III 考纲词汇精讲
	Part IV 参考译文
	Part V 教材练习答案详解
	Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b><i>Smart Cars</i></b>
<b><i>P23</i></b>	Part I 课文精读
	Part II 长难句分析
	Part III 考纲词汇精讲
	Part IV 参考译文
	Part V 教材练习答案详解
	Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b><i>Get the Job You Want</i></b>
<b><i>P44</i></b>	Part I 课文精读
	Part II 长难句分析
	Part III 考纲词汇精讲
	Part IV 参考译文
	Part V 教材练习答案详解
	Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b><i>America as a Collage</i></b>
<b><i>P67</i></b>	Part I 课文精读
	Part II 长难句分析
	Part III 考纲词汇精讲
	Part IV 参考译文
	Part V 教材练习答案详解
	Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练

## Unit 5

**P89**

### *A Friend in Need*

- Part I 课文精读
- Part II 长难句分析
- Part III 考纲词汇精讲
- Part IV 参考译文
- Part V 教材练习答案详解
- Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练

## Unit 6

**P109**

### *Old Father Time Becomes a Terror*

- Part I 课文精读
- Part II 长难句分析
- Part III 考纲词汇精讲
- Part IV 参考译文
- Part V 教材练习答案详解
- Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练

## Unit 7

**P134**

### *The Nightmare and the Dreams*

- Part I 课文精读
- Part II 长难句分析
- Part III 考纲词汇精讲
- Part IV 参考译文
- Part V 教材练习答案详解
- Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练

## Unit 8

**P157**

### *In the Jungle*

- Part I 课文精读
- Part II 长难句分析
- Part III 考纲词汇精讲
- Part IV 参考译文
- Part V 教材练习答案详解
- Part VI 四、六级考试同步训练

**“全新版”魔力单词速记卡**

# Unit 1

## The Icy Defender

Nila B. Smith

### Part I 课文精读

“天时、地利、人和”是战争取胜的三大法宝，拿破仑和希特勒之所以兵败俄罗斯，是因为他们低估了大自然(天时)的力量。严冬和冰雪帮助俄罗斯打败了强敌，保卫了国家。

*Introduction—Both Napoleon's and Hitler's military campaigns failed because of the severity of the Russian winter.*

In 1812, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, led his Grand Army into Russia. He was prepared for the fierce **resistance** of the Russian people defending their homeland. He was prepared for the long **march** across Russian soil to Moscow, the capital city. But he was not prepared for the **devastating enemy** that met him in Moscow—the **raw, bitter, bleak** Russian winter.

1812年，法国皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴率领帝国军队入侵俄罗斯。他料到俄罗斯人民会为保卫祖国而奋勇抗战，对此他做好了准备。而想进军首都莫斯科还必须在俄罗斯广袤的土地上长途行军，对此他也有所准备。但他没有料到的是在莫斯科他会遭遇劲敌——俄罗斯阴冷凄苦的寒冬。

(1) In 1941, Adolf Hitler, leader of Nazi Germany, **launched** an attack against the Soviet Union, as Russia then was called. Hitler's military **might** was unequalled. His war machine had **mowed down** resistance in most of Europe. Hitler expected a short campaign but, like Napoleon before him, **was taught** a painful **lesson**. The Russian winter again came to the **aid** of the Soviet soldiers.

1941年，德国纳粹元首阿道夫·希特勒对当时被称作苏联的俄罗斯发动了袭击。希特勒的军事实力无可比拟。他的战争机器碾过了欧洲绝大部分地区。希特勒希望速战速决，但是，就

抵抗

行军

劲敌

阴冷凄苦

initiate, start

power, force

destroy 摧毁、消灭

给以教训

help

【相关链接】

表示“无可比拟的”词语

incomparable matchless



像在他之前的拿破仑一样,得到的是沉痛的教训。俄罗斯的冬天又一次帮助了苏联士兵。

surpassing unmatched  
unparalleled unrivalled

*Napoleon's military campaign against Russia.*

**Napoleon's Campaign**

In the spring of 1812, Napoleon assembled an army of six hundred thousand men on the borders of Russia. The soldiers were well trained, efficient, and well equipped. This military force was called the Grand Army. Napoleon, confident of a quick victory, predicted the conquest of Russia in five weeks.

get together  
boundary 边界,此处可译为“前线”  
military might  
be sure of oneself

**拿破仑发起的战役**

1812年春天,拿破仑聚集了60万的兵力,驻扎在俄国边境。这些士兵均受过良好训练,战斗力强,装备精良。这支军队被称为大军。拿破仑非常自信能够速战速决,预言要在5个星期内攻下俄国。

Shortly afterwards, Napoleon's army crossed the Neman River into Russia. The quick decisive victory that Napoleon expected never happened. To his surprise, the Russians refused to stand and fight. Instead, they retreated eastward, burning their crops and homes as they went. The Grand Arm followed, but its advance march soon became bogged down by slow-moving supply lines.

soon  
决定性的  
withstand 抵抗 || 代替; 顶替  
go after 追赶  
陷入困境 || 补给线

不久,拿破仑的大军渡过了涅曼河进入俄国。然而,拿破仑期盼着的速战速决迟迟没有发生。令他吃惊的是,俄国人并没有奋起抵抗。相反,他们一路东撤,沿途焚毁庄稼和民宅。大军紧追不舍,但是它的长驱直入很快由于粮草运输的缓慢而停顿下来。

In August, the French and Russian armies engaged at Smolensk, in a battle that left over ten thousand dead on each side. Yet, the Russians were again able to retreat farther into Russian territory. Napoleon had won no decisive victory. He was now faced with a crucial decision. Should he continue to pursue the Russian army? Or should he keep his army in Smolensk for the approaching winter?

be at war 交战  
留下, 剩下  
land of a country  
be after 追赶

到了8月,法俄两军在新斯摩棱斯克交战,这一战役中,双方各有上万人阵亡。可是,俄国人仍能在自己的国土上继续后撤。拿破仑仍未能取得决定性的胜利。此刻他面临着一个重要抉择。是继续追击俄国军队呢,还是把军队驻扎在新斯摩棱斯克,在那儿度过即将来临的冬天?

coming

Napoleon took the gamble of pressing on to Moscow, 448 kilometers away. On September 7, 1812, the French and Russian armies met in **fierce** battle at Borodino, 112 kilometers west of Moscow. By **nightfall**, thirty thousand French and forty-four thousand Russians lay dead or wounded on the battlefield.

拿破仑孤注一掷, 决定向远在 448 公里之外的莫斯科进发。1812 年 9 月 7 日, 法俄两军在莫斯科以西 112 公里外的鲍罗季诺激战。夜幕降临时, 3 万名法国士兵以及 4 万 4 千名俄国士兵或伤或亡, 倒在了战场上。

Again, the Russian army retreated to safety. Napoleon had a clear path to Moscow, but the **occupation** of the city became an empty victory. The Russians **fled** their capital. Soon after the French arrived, a **raging** fire **destroyed** two-thirds of the city. Napoleon offered a truce to Alexander I, but the Russian czar knew he could bide his time: "We shall let the Russian winter fight the war for us."

俄国军队再次撤往安全之处。拿破仑顺利进入莫斯科, 然而, 对该市的占领只是一个毫无意义的胜利。俄国人弃城而走。法国人进城不久, 一场熊熊大火烧毁了整个城市的三分之二。拿破仑向亚历山大一世提出停战, 但沙皇深知他可以等待时机: "且让俄罗斯的严冬为我们战斗吧。"

The French retreat **turned into** a nightmare. From fields and forests, the Russians launched hit-and-run attacks on the French. A short distance from Moscow, the temperature had already dropped to minus 4 degrees Celsius. On November 3, the winter's first snow came. **Exhausted** horses fell dead in their **tracks**. Cannon became stuck in the snow. Equipment had to be burned for fuel. Soldiers took ill and **froze to death**. The French soldiers dragged on, leaving the dead along every mile.

法军的撤离成为一场噩梦。俄国人出没于田野和森林, 采用打了就跑的战术, 向法国人发起攻击。刚出莫斯科城, 气温就降到零下 4 摄氏度。11 月 3 日降下初雪, 困乏的马匹倒地而死, 大炮陷入雪中, 装备只得被用作燃料焚烧, 士兵们染病冻死。法国士兵拖着脚步行进, 一路上留下无数死尸。

(2) Of the six hundred thousand soldiers Napoleon had led into Russia, less than one hundred thousand came back. The weakened French army continued its retreat westward across Europe. Soon, Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia formed a powerful alliance and attacked these stragglers. In March 1814, Paris was **captured**. Napoleon abdicated and went into exile, his empire **at an end**.

violent 激烈的  
黄昏

taking possession 攻占; 占领  
escape  
猛烈的 // to ruin completely

#### 【相关链接】

path: 市镇楼间或郊野中有标志的小径。  
track: 郊野土路, 仅为人, 车走得多形成。  
lane: 乡间小径, 市镇小巷。另外, track 和 lane 还分别指铁路和车道  
(使) 变成

tired  
route, course 路径, 道路  
冻死

小于

conquered  
结束, 终止

拿破仑发兵 60 万进入俄国,只有不到 10 万士兵返回。元气大伤的法国军队在欧洲继续西撤。不久,英国、奥地利、俄国以及普鲁士组成强大的联盟,攻击这些散兵游勇。1814 年 3 月,巴黎被攻占。拿破仑退位,逃亡外地,他缔造的帝国也随之灭亡。

*Hitler's military campaign against the Soviet Union.*

### Hitler's Invasion

By early 1941, Adolf Hitler, leader of Nazi Germany, had **seized** control of most of Europe. To the east of Hitler's German empire was the Soviet Union. On June 22, 1941, without a **declaration** of war, Hitler began an invasion of the Soviet Union that was the largest military land **campaign** in history. Confident of a quick victory, Hitler expected the campaign to **last** no longer than three months. He planned to use the **blitzkrieg**, or "lightning war", tactics that had defeated the rest of Europe. The invasion had three broad **thrusts** against Leningrad and Moscow and through the Ukraine.

### 希特勒的入侵

到 1941 年初,纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒已经控制了欧洲大部分地区。希特勒的德意志帝国的东部与苏联毗邻。1941 年 6 月 22 日,希特勒不宣而战,入侵苏联,发动了历史上规模最大的一场陆地战役。希特勒自信这一战役不会超过 3 个月,能够速战速决。他计划采用征服了欧洲其余地区的闪电战。入侵计划包括三大目标:向列宁格勒与莫斯科进攻,并横扫乌克兰。

In the north, the Germans **closed in** on Leningrad. **Despite** great suffering, however, the people of Leningrad refused to **surrender**. As the battle of Leningrad dragged on into winter, the city's situation became **desperate**. As food **ran out**, people died from hunger and disease. By the middle of the winter of 1941-1942, nearly four thousand people **starved to death** every day. **Close to** one million people died **as a result of** the siege.

在北方,德国人包围了列宁格勒。尽管忍受着极大困苦,列宁格勒的人民却坚持战斗,绝不投降。列宁格勒保卫战一直持续到冬季,此时该市的处境变得十分危急。由于食品匮乏,人们死于饥饿与疾病。在 1941 年和 1942 年之间的寒冬,几乎每天都有 4 千人死于饥饿。列宁格勒之围造成了近百万人的死亡。

In the center of Russia, Hitler's goal was the capture of Moscow. Because the Germans had **anticipated** a quick victory,

### 【相关链接】

拿破仑先是被流放到厄尔巴岛,但于 1815 年 2 月 16 日潜入法国,并重新组建军队,在 6 月 18 日的滑铁卢战役中被彻底击溃,后被拘禁于圣赫勒拿岛,直至去世。

夺取

*formal announcement*

战役

*to continue in time*

闪电战

*point, goad*

### 【相关链接】

希特勒入侵前苏联的战役被称为“巴巴罗萨”行动,取自中世纪神圣罗马帝国的皇帝腓特烈大帝的外号“巴巴罗萨”。

包围;封闭;逼近 || *in spite of*

*yield* 投降

严重的,危险的 || *to become used up*

饿死

*almost* || *due to*

*to look forward to*

they had made no plans for winter supplies. October arrived with heavy rains. “General Mud” **slowed down** the movement of the Germans’ lightning attack.

to make... slower

在俄国中部，希特勒的目标是占领莫斯科。由于德国人指望速战速决，他们没有准备过冬的补给。10月来临，大雨滂沱。“泥泞将军”拖延了德国人闪电式进攻的行动。

As Hitler’s armies drew closer and closer to Moscow, an early, **severe** winter **settled over** the Soviet Union, the **harshest** in years. Temperatures dropped to minus 48 degrees Celsius. Heavy snows fell. (3) The German soldiers, completely unprepared for the Russian winter, **froze** in their light summer **uniforms**. The German tanks lay buried in the heavy snowbanks. The Russian winter brought the German offensive to a **halt**.

harsh 残酷的 || 降临 || bitterest

to be killed or harmed by cold || 制服

stop, end

在希特勒的军队逼近莫斯科的时候时，寒冷的冬季也提前降临了苏联，那是多年不遇的严寒。气温降到零下48度。大雪纷飞。对俄国的严寒冬季毫无思想准备的德国士兵身着单薄的夏装，一个个都被冻伤了。德国人的坦克掩埋在深深的雪堆中。俄罗斯的冬季阻止了德国人的攻势。

By the summer of 1942, Hitler had **launched** two new offensives. In the south, the Germans captured Sevastopol. (4) Hitler then **pushed east** to Stalingrad, a great industrial city that stretched for 48 kilometers along the Volga River. Despite great suffering, Soviet defenders refused to give up Stalingrad.

发动(进攻、战役、运动等)

**【相关链接】**

表示“占领”的其他词语  
occupy 占领; seize 夺取; annex 吞并  
conquer 征服; subjugate 征服

到1942年夏天，希特勒又发起两场新的进攻。在南方，德国人占领了塞瓦斯托波尔。希特勒随后向东推进到斯大林格勒，那是沿伏尔加河绵延48公里的一座工业大城。尽管坚苦，但苏联抵抗者拒绝放弃斯大林格勒。

In November 1942, the Russians launched a **counterattack**. With little or no **shelter** from the winter cold in and around Stalingrad, German troops were further weakened by **a lack of** food and supplies. (5) Not until January 1943 did the Germans give up their **siege**. Of the three hundred thousand Germans attacking Stalingrad, only ninety thousand starving soldiers were left. The loss of the battle for Stalingrad finally turned the tide against Hitler. The German victories were over, thanks **in part** to the Russian winter.

a return attack

遮盖物，避难所

a deficiency or an absence

partly

**【相关链接】**

1942年7月17日，苏军为保卫斯大林格勒并粉碎在此方向上的德军集团，与德军进行了一次历时六个半月的会战。该战役被称为是第二次世界大战中最艰苦、最具决定意义的战役。

1942年11月，俄国人发起了一场反攻。德国军队在斯大林格勒城内外几乎没有遮风避寒的地方，食品和补给的匮乏更使其元气大伤。到1943年1月德国人放弃围城。进攻斯大林格勒的30万的德国人只剩下9万饥肠辘辘的士兵。斯大林格勒一战的失利最终使希特勒时乖运蹇。德国人走向失败，部分

应归功于俄罗斯的冬季。

During 1943 and 1944, the Soviet armies pushed the German front back toward the west. In the north, the Red Army broke the three-year siege of Leningrad with a **surprise attack** on January 15, 1944. Within two weeks, the heroic survivors of Leningrad saw their invaders **depart**. By March 1944, the Ukraine farming region was again in Soviet hands. On May 9, 1944, Sevastopol was liberated from the Germans. The Russians were now **heading for** Berlin.

在1943年和1944年间,苏联军队逼得德军阵线渐渐西退。在北方,1944年1月15日,红军发起突然袭击,解除了列宁格勒所遭受的长达3年之久的围困。列宁格勒那些英勇无畏的幸存者看着入侵者在两个星期内全部撤离。到了1944年3月,乌克兰的农业地区也回到了苏维埃的手中。1944年5月9日,塞瓦斯托波尔从德国人手中被解放出来。至此,俄军开始向柏林进发。

For Hitler, the invasion of the Soviet Union had **turned into** a military disaster. For the Russian people, it brought **unspeakable** suffering. The total Soviet dead in World War II **reached** almost 23 million.

对希特勒来说,对苏联的入侵最终成为了一场军事灾难。对俄罗斯人民来说,这场入侵带来的是无法形容的苦难。苏维埃在第二次世界大战中死亡的人数几乎达到了2千3百万。

*Conclusion—The elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign.*

#### Russia's Icy Defender

The **elements** of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign. Napoleon and Hitler both underestimated the severity of the Russian winter. Snow, ice, and freezing temperatures took their toll on both **invading armies**. For the Russian people, the winter was an icy defender.

#### 俄罗斯的冰雪卫士

任何军事行动都必须考虑到自然的因素。拿破仑和希特勒两人都低估了俄罗斯冬季的严酷。冰雪和极低的气温使两支侵略军付出了惨重的代价。对俄罗斯人民而言,严冬是他们的冰雪卫士。

突袭

to retreat

朝着一方向前进

become (使)变成

无法形容的

amounted to

【相关链接】

unforgettable 无法忘怀的

unforgivable 无法原谅的

unbearable 无法承受的

factors

aggressors

## Part II 长难句分析

- (1) In 1941, Adolf Hitler, <leader of Nazi Germany>, launched an attack against the Soviet Union, <as Russian then was called>.

*In 1941, Adolf Hitler who was the leader of Nazi Germany, took the offensive against Russia which then was called the Soviet Union.*

1941年,纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒对当时被称作苏联的俄罗斯发动了袭击。

※在本句中, leader of Nazi Germany 作 Adolf Hitler 的同位语,起补充说明作用。

※as 作为关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Soviet Union。

- (2) Of the six hundred thousand soldiers <Napoleon had led into Russia>, less than one hundred thousand came back.

*Napoleon had led six hundred thousand soldiers into Russia, but the number of the soldiers coming back was less than one hundred thousand.*

拿破仑发兵 60 万进入俄国,只有不到 10 万士兵返回。

※soldiers 后带有限制性定语从句。less than one hundred thousand 作该句主语。

- (3) The German soldiers, <completely unprepared for the Russian winter>, froze in their light summer uniforms.

*The German soldiers who were completely unprepared for the Russian winter, froze in their thin summer uniforms.*

对俄国的寒冬毫无思想准备的德国士兵身着单薄的夏衣,一个个都被冻伤了。

※completely unprepared for the Russian winter 作补语修饰主语。

※froze 是这句话的谓语,翻译谓语部分时,要把语序改变一下,以使意思更加清楚。

- (4) Hitler then pushed east to Stalingrad, a great industrial city <that stretched for 48 kilometers along the Volga River>.

*Hitler's army then advanced eastward to Stalingrad. The city which extended for 48 kilometers down the Volga River was a large industrial one.*

希特勒随后向东推进到斯大林格勒,那是沿伏尔加河绵延 48 公里的一座大工业城市。

※a great industrial city 作同位语补充说明 Stalingrad; a great industrial city 又接了以 that 引导的限制性定语从句。

(5) **Not until** January 1943 did the Germans give up their siege.

*Germans didn't give up their surrounding until January 1943.*

到 1943 年 1 月德国人放弃围城。

※本句用的是“not...until”的句型的倒装结构。当把 not until 放在句首时,句子需要倒装。另外还要注意“not...until”的句型的强调句式,如该句可变为:It was not until January 1943 that Germans gave up their siege.

## Part III 考纲词汇精讲

case

*n.* ①事;事例 ▲This is a case of stupidity, not dishonesty. 这只是个愚蠢的例子,并非不诚实。

②情形;场合;状况 ▲in that case 在那种情况下 ▲in the case of 至于,就……来说 ▲in any/no case 无论如何/决不 ▲in case of 万一

③病症;病例;案件;诉讼 ▲This is a case of fever. 这是一个发烧的病例。▲a difficult case to prove 一个很难办的案子

stand/get in the way

妨碍;阻住……的路 ▲Tell the boy not to get in the way. 告诉那男孩不要妨碍别人。

**构词** by the way 顺便说说;顺便提起 ▲By the way, have you see John lately? 顺便问一下,你最近见过约翰吗? all the way 一路上;沿路从远处/特地;自始至终 ▲I am with you all the way. 我完全同意你的意见。give way (to) 让步;退让 ▲Don't give way to grief. 不要过度悲伤。

devastating

*a.* ①毁灭性的;使荒废的;破坏性的 ▲a devastating storm 破坏性的暴风雨 ▲a devastating argument 驳不倒的论点

②极佳的;非常好的;能达到预期效果的 ▲She looks devastating. 她美极了。

**构词** devastate *vt.* 毁灭;摧毁;使荒废 devastation *n.* 破坏 devastator *n.* 蹂躏者,劫掠者

raw

*a.* ①湿冷的 ▲a raw winter day 湿冷的冬日

②未煮过的;生的 ▲raw meat 生肉

③天然的;未加工处理过的 ▲raw material 原料

④无经验的 ▲a raw recruit 新兵

*n.* 疼痛处;擦伤(红肿)处 ▲touch (sb.) on the raw 触及痛处

**用法** in the raw 未开化的 ▲life in the raw 未开化的生活

launch

*v.* ①发动,开展 ▲launch a mass production movement 开展群众性生产运动

②发射(导弹等);使(飞机)升空 ▲launch an artificial satellite 发射人造卫星

*n.* 下水;汽艇;发射;发行;投放市场 ▲launch vehicle 运载火箭

**用法** launch out 出航,乘船去;开始;着手;大肆挥霍 launch (out) into 开始从事;

投身于;大发(议论);出(恶言)

### campaign

*n.* ①战役

②(政治或商业性)活动;运动 ▲a political *campaign* 政治运动

*vi.* 参加活动;从事活动;竞选 ▲Jean is *campaigning* for equal rights for women. 琼在参加争取妇女平等权利的运动。

**用法** on *campaign* 出征,从军 *whispering campaign* 私下散布谣言诽谤个人或组织的活动(尤指对竞选中的候选人)

### efficient

*a.* 有效的;效率高的(反义词:inefficient 无效率的;效率低的) ▲The new secretary is a quick, *efficient* worker, and the boss is quite satisfied with her. 新来的秘书是个敏捷的、效率高的工作人员,老板对她很满意。

**构词** efficiency *n.* 效率,功效 *efficiently ad.* 有效率地,有效地

**辨析** *efficient* 和 *effective*; *efficient* 主要指效率高的、有能力的,同 *competent* ▲This new copy machine is more *efficient* than the old one. 这台新复印机比那台旧的效率高。*effective* 主要指有效的、生效的 ▲The medicine is an *effective* cure for a headache. 这种药治头痛有效。

### conquest

*n.* ①攻占;占领;征服 ▲This land is ours by right of *conquest*. 这块土地是我们攻占得来的。

②征服地;战利品

**构词** *conquer vt.* 征服,战胜,占领,克服(困难等),破坏(习惯等)

**用法** for the *conquest of* 为要征服…… *make a conquest of* 征服;赢得……感情

**辨析** *conquest*, *victory* 和 *triumph*; *conquest* 指“征服某国或某民族,从而使之处于被支配地位的胜利” ▲They succeeded in the *conquest* of that city. 他们夺取了那城市。*victory* 指“在战争、竞赛、斗争中获胜”,并有“击败对方或敌人”的含义 ▲They won a *victory* in battle. 他们在战斗中获胜。*triumph* 指“辉煌或彻底的胜利或成功” ▲return home in *triumph* 胜利凯旋

### decisive

*a.* ①坚定的;决定性的 ▲a *decisive* influence 决定性的影响

②果断的;明确的;确定的 ▲a *decisive* person 果断的人

③无疑的;确切的 ▲*decisive* advantage 明显的优势

**构词** *decide v.* 决定,判决 *decision n.* 决定,决议,决心,坚定

### retreat

*vi.* 撤退,退却 ▲The soldiers had to *retreat* when they were beaten in battle. 士兵们在战斗中受挫时不得不撤退。

*n.* 撤退 ▲make a *retreat* 撤退 ▲cut off the *retreat* 截断退路

### engage

*vt. vi.* ①雇;聘 ▲*engage* a new secretary 聘请新秘书



② 从事 ▲ *engage in* 参与, 参加

③ 交战 ▲ *They engaged the enemy.* 他们与敌人交战。

④ 约束; 约定; 使订婚, 与……订婚 (to) ▲ *Tom is engaged to Anne.* 汤姆已与安妮订婚。

**构词** *engaged* *a.* 忙碌的, 使用中的 *engagement* *n.* 约会, 婚约, 诺言, 交战

**用法** *be engaged in* 忙于, 从事于 ▲ *She is engaged in writing her memoirs.* 她正忙于写回忆录。*be engaged on/upon* 着手(某事), 从事(某事) ▲ *The work we're engaged on is a study of heat transfer.* 我们从事的工作是对热传递的研究。*be engaged to* 同……订婚 ▲ *Bill is engaged to Betty.* 比尔已同贝蒂订婚。

**crucial**

*a.* 极重要的, 有决定性的 ▲ *at the crucial moment* 在关键时刻, 重要关头 ▲ *a crucial decision* 极重要的决定

**用法** *be crucial to...* 对……至关重要 ▲ *The success of this experiment is crucial to the project as a whole.* 这次试验的成功是整个工程的关键所在。

**gamble**

*vi. vt.* ① (常与 *away* 连用) 赌输, 赌掉 ▲ *He's gambled away all his father's legacy.* 他把父亲的遗产全赌光了。

② (与 *on* 连用) 拿……冒险, 拿……打赌 ▲ *Don't gamble on your future.* 不要拿你的前途去冒险。

*n.* 冒险; 投机; 赌博

**用法** *on a gamble* 冒险地, 碰运气地, 胡乱地 *take a gamble on sth.* 冒险从事(某事) ▲ *I don't know if I can rely on him, but I am willing to take a gamble.* 我不知道是否能依赖他, 但是我愿意冒一下险。*gamble away* 乱花; 滥用; 赌(输)掉 ▲ *He has gambled away half his wealth.* 他赌掉了一半财产。*gamble on* 把……押在, 碰运气 ▲ *I'll gamble on his honesty and lend him the money.* 我指望他是诚实的, 准备把钱借给他。

**occupation**

*n.* ① 占领, 占有 ▲ *military occupation* 军事占领

② 工作, 职业 ▲ *What is his occupation?* 他的职业是什么?

**构词** *occupy vt.* 占, 占用, 占领, 占据

**辨析** *occupation, profession* 和 *business; occupation* 指训练有素的“某人经常从事的工作”, 但它不强调某人此时此地是否仍做此工作或者领工资与否; *profession* 指“需受过特殊教育和训练的脑力劳动者的职业”; *business* 是常用语, 含义很广, 通常指“生意, 行业”, 表示“为图利(常指为个人谋利)而做的工作”。

**bide one's time**

等待良机 ▲ *Our neighbour seems to be doing nothing, but in fact he's just biding his time.* 我们的邻居看来似乎无所事事, 但事实上他在等待时机。

**构词** *stand test of time* 经得起时间考验 ▲ *I hope this project can stand test of time.* 我希望这个工程能经得起时间考验。