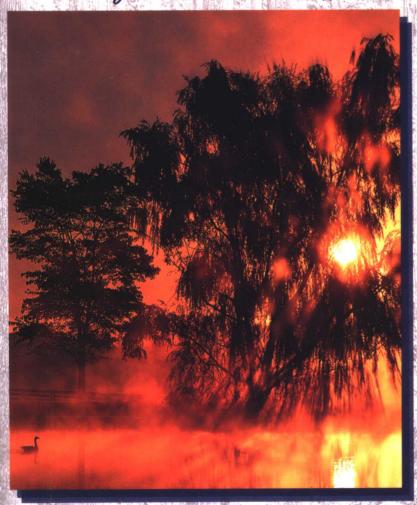
COLLEGE ENGLISE

Reading Course 3

Teaching Materials ±4 粮建中



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5. 练习参考容器。

2"相关知识"内容丰富、广泛检索背景知识。有美国西部生仔的豪情与拓荒者的艰辛、 精英的叱咤风云、有万圣节的古怪和情人节的浪漫,有圣经故事的神

3."难句分析"切重难点,详细诠释语言结构。难句。长句。一词多义和固定搭配等诸多 因素影响着语义理解、使学生在阅读的过程中产生焦虑感和挫折感。唇肋学生

《(全新版)大学英语阅读教程》(上海外语教育出版社)是全国高等院校通用大学英语教 材。该阅读教材内容涉及广泛,文章经典,语言优美,集知识性与趣味性于一体,读起来耐人 寻味,给人以启迪。部分高校将该教材作为泛读课教材,但多数学校考虑到授课学时有限等原 因,将它作为学生课外扩展阅读材料,并纳入学期考试范围。因教材本身难度较大,市面上又 缺少配套的学习指导用书,学生普遍感到吃力。为此,我们组织一批经验丰富的大学英语教师 编写了文套《(全新版)大学英语阅读教程讲义》,以辅助学生的课外自主学习,帮助学生解决 在阅读时可能遇到的困难。本套书也可用做教师备课的参考资料。

二、结构

本套书分4册,分别与教材第一、二、三、四册同步。依照教材体例,每册按照课文单元 顺序编写。每单元由以下五部分组成:

1. 浏览本书"阅读提示"中的"发展阅读技巧"和教材中课文

I. Tips for Reading 阅读提示

- 1. Identifying the Thesis 识别主题
 - 2. Developing Reading Skills 发展阅读技巧
 - II. Related Information 相美知识
 - Ⅲ. Analysis of Difficult Sentences 难句分析
 - IV. Translation of the Passage 课文翻译
 - V. Kev to the Exercises 练习答案

1. "阅读提示"独具匠心,突出文章主题与阅读技巧。从识别主题到推论细节,从开篇策 略到结论方式,从比较分析到因果探源,从鉴别事实与观点到欣赏文体与修辞,以及从篇章理 解到根据上下文猜测词义,从课文阅读理解中解读技巧,又将技巧融入阅读理解中。"阅读提 示"使学生在自主学习中更加有意识地发展与应用阅读技巧,从而提高阅读效率,增强阅读 能力。

2 · 编写说明

- 2. "相关知识"内容丰富,广泛检索背景知识。有美国西部牛仔的豪情与拓荒者的艰辛,有民权英雄的无奈与政坛精英的叱咤风云,有万圣节的古怪和情人节的浪漫,有圣经故事的神秘与古希腊罗马传说的多姿多彩,还有许多经典作品的不朽和科学家成就的辉煌。"相关知识"采用中英文对照的形式,将使学生对所学内容产生浓厚的兴趣,他们将在自主学习中轻松体验异域文化。
- 3. "难句分析"切重难点,详细诠释语言结构。难句、长句、一词多义和固定搭配等诸多因素影响着语义理解,使学生在阅读的过程中产生焦虑感和挫折感。帮助学生分析句子结构,解析词汇与搭配是十分有效的对策。"难句分析"从结构、词汇和翻译三个角度扫除学生自主阅读中的语言障碍,使学生不再感到焦虑与挫折。
- 4. "课文翻译"依照翻译"信、达、雅"的原则,在忠实于原文的前提下,显示出汉语语言的魅力。翻译文字表达真实、准确、流畅,不但有助于学生对阅读文章的理解,而且使学生同时欣赏到两种不同的语言文化。理解事易,翻译事难。囫囵吞枣、不求甚解的理解无益于翻译,字斟句酌、反复推敲的翻译才是理解的最高境界。"课文翻译"以编者独特的语言风格为自主学习者提供一个翻译的样板,并与简明扼要的"练习答案"一起,成为自主学习者自我检查、测试和评估的工具。
 - 5. 练习参考答案。

四、建议使用方法

- 1. 浏览本书"阅读提示"中的"发展阅读技巧"和教材中课文后的技巧定义;
- 2. 阅读课文后找出课文主题,与本书"阅读提示"中的"识别主题"进行对照;
- 3. 在课文阅读中解读并应用这些阅读技巧。比如: Outline the supporting details.
- 4. 再次阅读课文,参考本书"相关知识"和"难句分析",排除文化和语方障碍。
- 5. 阅读完成后,可参阅"课文翻译",检查自己的理解水平。在做完课后练习之后,参考"练习答案",进行自我评估。
- 6. 最后回顾本课的阅读技巧,分析技巧在自主阅读中的使用情况。由于编者水平和时间所限,错漏之处,敬请同行及读者批评指正。

编者 2004 年 9 月

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1. Be kind to Commuters

走场·以斯特·弗里德曼·非力普基主于1918年7月4日,是一台美国作家。施耳安尼吉飞

Christopher M. Bellitto

3. The Big Chill《山水又董鑑》

I. Tips for Reading 阅读提示。(CL mi nebes/J entroves, Call between million at the

21. Identifying the Thesis 识别主题 in a would now to end tooken low as zero mid of it adapted to

In this passage, immediately after a description of commuters' seemingly easy life, Bellitto states his thesis, i. e. "the college student living at home leads a paradoxical life".

2. Developing Reading Skills 发展阅读技巧

- Finding out the dominant form of writing Comparison and Contrast
- Understanding a metaphor
- Detecting the meanings of specified words or phrases with the help of context clues

II. Related Information 相关知识

1. George Will 乔治·威尔

George Will is an ABC News commentator, Pulitzer Prize winner, and author of a syndicated column, which appears in more than 450 newspapers. Will was born in Illinois, and was educated at Trinity College in Hartford, and Oxford and Princeton Universities. He became a contributing editor of *Newsweek* magazine in 1976 and one year later was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Commentary.

乔治·威尔是美国广播公司的新闻评论员、普利策奖获得者,担任一个发表在 450 家报纸上的辛迪加专栏的作家。威尔出生于伊利诺斯州,先后就读于哈特福德的三一学院、牛津大学和普林斯顿大学。他 1976 年成为《新闻周刊》杂志的特约编辑,一年之后被授予普利策新闻评论奖。

2. Dear Abby 亲爱的艾比

Pauline Esther Friedman Phillips (born July 4, 1918) is an American writer who, under the

pen-name of "Abigal Van Buren", wrote the *Dear Abby* column, a regular column in many newspapers in which people wrote her for advice and she answered. Pauline's twin sister, Esther Pauline Friedman, wrote the Ann Landers column until her death in 2002. Soon after Pauline's sister's death, she retired from writing her column, and her daughter, Jeanne Phillips, took over the column.

波林·以斯特·弗里德曼·菲力普斯生于 1918 年 7 月 4 日,是一位美国作家,她用艾比吉儿·范·布伦的笔名给"亲爱的艾比"专栏写稿。这是许多报纸都有的一个常设栏目,许多人给她写信寻求建议,而她负责给予答复。她的孪生姐姐以斯特·波林·弗里德曼一直给安·兰德斯专栏写作,直到 2002 年去世。波林的姐姐死后,她也退出了专栏写作,并由她的女儿珍妮·菲力普斯接手这个专栏。

3. The Big Chill《山水又重逢》

It is a film directed by Lawrence Kasden in 1983. The story is about the reunion of eight friends on a funeral of one of the former friends who has killed himself and the changes of their lifestyle. The film was so well-made that it won three nominations (the best screenplay, the best director and the best supporting actress) for Oscar Prize of that year.

该影片由劳伦斯·卡斯丹于1983年执导。故事讲述了八个朋友在一个自杀身亡的朋友的葬礼上重逢,以及他们生活方式的改变。该影片因其精湛的制作而荣获三项奥斯卡奖 (1983年度)提名:最佳剧本、最佳导演、最佳配角。

4. Mick Belker 米可·贝克

Mick Belker was an undercover detective in the TV series Hill Street Blues, which was one of the most innovative and critically acclaimed series of "cop show" in recent television history, aired on NBC from 1981 to 1987. Det. Mick Belker, whose breath was smelly, became known for his less-than-impeccable appearance and revolting eating habits, as well as his practice of biting suspects.

来可·贝克是电视连续剧《希街蓝调》中的秘密侦探,该电视剧 1981 至 1987 年间在美国国家广播公司播放,是近代电视史上最具创新和最具争议的"警察秀"之一。有口臭的侦探米可·贝克其貌不扬,吃相不雅,还用狗扑咬嫌疑人。

III. Analysis of Difficult Sentences 难句分析

1. Yet it is hard to maintain our independence when Mom or Dad can't shake the parental instincts for surveillance. $(L.11\sim13)$

【结构】"when"在本句中意为"considering that"(考虑到,鉴于), 对导状语从句。又如:

It's tough to enjoy clubs, frat parties and dances when you have to drive back home or

catch the last bus. (L.19~21) 鉴于你还得开车回家或赶最后一班车, 你很难享受 俱乐部、大学生联谊会和舞会。

- 【词汇】"shake"在本句中意为"动摇;减弱;削弱"。又如:
 Nothing can shake my belief in her honesty. 没有什么能动摇我对她的诚实的信念。
 【翻译】然而,鉴于父母监督子女的本能不会减弱,我们要保持自我独立可就不容易了。
- 2. The real problem is that we lose out on the results of those activities: a sense of camaraderie that springs from nights spent cramming for industrial psychology, gossiping about who's sleeping with whom and, after most of the favorite topics of both George Will and Dear Abby are exhausted, sharing the heart-to-heart realization that graduation is closer than we think. (L.24~29)
 - 【结构】①"The real problem is that..." 是本句的主干,"that" 引导表语从句,"a sense of camaraderie..."是对"results"的举例和说明。
 - ②在 "... spent cramming..." 部分, 过去分词短语 "spent" 作后置定语, 修饰 "nights"; 并列的三个现在分词短语 "cramming...", "gossiping...", "sharing..." 充当补语, 也修饰 "nights", 亦即 "spend (nights) doing sth." 的结构。
 - ③"after ... are exhausted" 充当现在分词短语 "sharing..." 的状语。
 - 【词汇】① "lose out on" 在本句中的意思是"未能赶上;错过"。
 - ②"spring"在本句中意思是"突然发生;出现"。又如: A wind suddenly sprang up. 突然起风了。
 - 【翻译】真正的问题在于,我们错过了那些活动,错过了由此产生的一种友好的情愫,这种情愫来自于一同突击恶补工业心理学的漫漫长夜,来自于谁跟谁上了床的瞎扯闲聊,来自于关于"乔治·威尔"和"亲爱的艾比"的热门话题,以及在这之后彼此对于毕业临近的真切感受的交流。
- 3. Of course, working out our convoluted schedule may teach more about efficiency than all the freshman workshops on note-taking. (L.37~39)
 - 【结构】动名词短语"working out..."在本句中充当主语,"more... than"引导比较状语从句。
 - 【词汇】"freshman workshops"是大学在开学时为新生举办的培训班,涉及交友、了解校园生活、熟悉学校传统以及某一特定方面的技能培训,目的是在一种轻松的环境里帮助学生从中学生活向大学生活过渡。
 - 【翻译】当然,制定我们错综复杂的日程安排可以教会我们效率,这可比新生笔记技能培训 班有效得多。
- 4. Who else but a commuter could perfect the art of plotting discrete-probability distribution on a train hurtling through a dark tunnel while some sleaze with Mick Belker breath hulks down over your textbook? (L.39~42)
 - 【结构】① 现在分词短语 "hurtling..." 充当后置定语,修饰 "train"。

■ 日 別 日 ② "while" 意为 "当……时候"。 図 日 ② (12 - (1 - 1) - and real add done

【词汇】"but"作介词用,用法与"except"相似,意为"除……之外"。 瑞果貝

【翻译】当一个口臭无比的邋遢鬼庞然大物般地逼向你的课本时,除了走读生,还有谁能把 在黑暗隧道里飞驰的火车离散概率分布图画得尽善尽美呢?

5. The living arrangement is hard on our elders, too, since they're torn between stepping back to allow us autonomy and jumping in where they always have before. $(L.76 \sim 78)$

结构】"where they always have before"是一个名词性从句,作介词 in 的宾语。

【词汇】"tear"在本句中意思是"使······苦恼",常用于被动,与"between"连用。又如: I'm torn between loyalty to my family and my love for Susan (三 I can't decide which to obey.) 我既要忠于自己的家人,但我又爱苏珊,这真叫我左右为难。

【翻译】对我们的长辈来说,这样的生活安排也很难:他们感到烦恼,不知是撒手给我们自 主权好还是像以前那样继续干预我们的生活。

6. We're just caught between the rock of academia and the sometimes hard place of home, struggling with the age-old problem of serving two masters. (L.98~100)

【结构】现在分词短语"struggling..."作状语,表示补充说明。

【词汇】"catch"在本句中意思是"to (cause to) become hooked; held; fastened, or stuck", 用于被动, 喻为"陷入"。又如:

The company is caught between the need to invest more money and the need to keep costs as low as possible. 公司陷入既需要增加投资,又需要尽可能压缩费用的两难境地。

【翻译】我们只是活在一个夹缝之中,一边是学术领域的岩石,一边是家庭里不时出现的壁垒,挣扎着应付两头这一个由来已久的问题。

IV. Translation of the Passage 课文翻译

待走读生好点

京是从Anna Anna Anna Anna 克里斯托夫·M·贝利托

导读

你也许可以列出住宿家中,每天往返于家和学校之间的大学走读生所享受的种种优越之处。但在下面的文章中,作者试图揭示事情的另一面,认为走读生的生活并不如人们想像中的那般轻松。走读生过着一种矛盾的生活,他去学校是为了能体会一种自我探索的生活,而实际上与父母在一起是绝对无法保持自我独立的。

正文

你也许认为我们这些人住在家中、每天往返学校的日子很惬意。不用等洗衣机,牙膏用完了橱柜里有新的,更重要的是,冰箱里塞满了食物,也不用自己付款。不仅如此,通常还有人付电话费,即使再晚,微波炉里也还热着食物。你会嗤之以鼻——那不是大学生活,那只是永远长不大的孩子。

也许表面上看起来我们像被惯坏了的孩子,但事情远没有那么简单。住在家里的大学生过着一种矛盾的生活。跟你们一样,我们来到大学探索自我;自我探索和有机化学一样是我们所受教育的一部分。然而,鉴于父母监督子女的本能不会减弱,我们要保持自我独立可就不容易了。再者,家庭的责任也在所难免。比方说,当父母的结婚周年纪念日正好在我们期末考试的前一天,我们该怎么办?事实上,做一个无法脱离家庭约束的学生简直与努力跟一个你不喜欢的室友相处一样困难。

我们的问题很复杂。在一定程度上,我们是这个社会的二等公民。由于你不得不开车回家或赶最后一班车,你很难享受俱乐部、大学生联谊会和舞会的乐趣。同样不幸的是,你意识到你不能参加仅有一次的商法复习课,因为它结束得太晚。但这还不是问题的关键:毕竟,每个人都可以随时在朋友的宿舍里借宿。 真正的问题在于,我们错过了那些活动,错过了由此产生的一种友好的情愫,这种情愫来自于一同突击恶补工业心理学的漫漫长夜,来自于谁跟谁上了床的瞎扯闲聊,来自于关于"乔治·威尔"和"亲爱的艾比"的热门话题,以及在这之后彼此对于毕业临近的真切感受的交流。诚然,我们走读生也可以偶尔参与这些活动,但我们跟不上大学学术生活的日夜节奏。 我们这帮走读生永远也无法像住校生那样体会《山水又重逢》中的那种终生的友谊。

其次是时间安排问题。走读生的日子比住校生更有条理,我们不得不如此。我们许多人就像省钱一样节省时间,而且我们还花费大量的时间在工作上,这些工作让我们能支付学费。当然,制定错综复杂的作息时间可以教会我们效率,这可比新生笔记技能培训班有效得多。当一个口臭无比的邋遢鬼庞然大物般地逼向你的课本时,除了走读生,还有谁能把在黑暗隧道里飞驰的火车离散概率分布图画得尽善尽美呢?3 在父母要准备上班、弟弟们上学要迟到了、妹妹要在水池里洗袜子的时候,与他们共用一个浴室使得三分钟的洗浴冲刺成为一种有用的技能,可以与课堂上学到的任何东西媲美。事实上,如果因为火车着火或者酒鬼堵在门口而使 40 分钟的路途花了两小时,一切都是空谈。

有一种错误的观念,认为走读生很幸运,因为他们可以回家,摆脱学校的纷扰。实际上,你们住校生过得更轻松些。至少你可以不受约束地冲着窗户外大声叫喊,还可以参加 Party,消除紧张,这种 Party 不难找到。而当我们过得不如意时,却无处可逃;令人沮丧的一天的结束只是个开头。首先,我们要乘车走很长的路,公交车上的暖气和空调在美国似乎总是按阿根廷的季节变换规律在运行。4 其次,还有父母的提醒,尽管是出于好意,可还是很烦人。倘若

总是被再三叮咛"晚了要打电话",我们如何能体会到独立?当然还有奶奶,当我们还在三个街区以外她就开始热饭菜,然后坐在旁边看着我们吃,嘴里还啧啧地说我们太瘦了,没有足够的睡眠。尽管意式卤汁面是一流的,但有时候完全不管我们,也许会更好些。

当离开(家庭)的时刻真正到来时,离别对于我们这些从没真正离家的人来说更加痛苦。那些离家上学的大学生可以平静地与家人分手,他们在校园里建立了另一种活动的基地。诚然,所有的家庭在与去上学的 18 岁的孩子说再见时都会经历一个艰难的时刻,但到毕业时他们已经克服了这一点,并逐渐把你看做一个有你自己生活的大人了。走读生就没有那么超然了。家里的很多情况是我们不能忽视的。这种区别与回家过感恩节看看爷爷又老了多少和跟他住在一起看着他一天天老去之间的区别一样。这就使得毕业时的离别更加伤感——对家人对学生自己都是如此。

对我们的长辈来说,这样的生活安排也很难:他们感到烦恼,不知是撒手给我们自主权好还是像以前那样继续干预我们的生活好。5 倘若学校在数里之外,父母就看不见孩子们是在为打一篇论文到凌晨 6 点还是在自由自在地喝啤酒——尽管我相信在许多不眠之夜里往往就是这两种情形。自然,在家时你的行动是受到监督的。我能理解如果我没有按时回家我母亲的担心,但如果我不能在图书馆里呆到很晚以便为明天的口头陈述做一些研究的话,我也会很紧张的。家,对于一些学生而言无可避免地成为了寄宿处,于是沮丧的父母对孩子有了这样的反应"我甚至不认识你了"。但我们要去认识我们的教授,要结交新朋友,要探索新的领域——所有这些只能靠我们自己去获得。

我们是特殊的群体:在学校是渴望独立的年轻人,在家人眼里却在一定程度上还只是孩子也许,从某种意义上说在自己眼里我们也还是孩子。我仍然相信我在接受最好的教育,尽管我也会是承认——并悲叹——自己正在错过一些传统的大学体验的第一人。因此,不要以为走读生是只会享乐的弱者或者软骨头。我们只是活在一个夹缝之中,一边是学术领域的岩石,一边是家庭里不时出现的壁垒,挣扎着应付两头这一个由来已久的问题。

V. Keys to the Exercises 练习答案

可以与很要上学到改计图主仍像美。李章上、如美国专大车着火或者消息每次

- 1. C
- 2. 1) Literally, a "nest" refers to a place prepared by an animal especially a bird for its eggs and offspring. In the context, the author compares home to a nest, indicating that home is a place where the commuters are still protected or looked after by their parents, i. e. they are still young and dependent in the eyes of their parents.

要在水池里涂藏下的时程,与他们共黑一个浴室填得三分钟的洗浴冲刮成为一种有用的技能

2) A "moot" usually refers to a meeting of discussion. In the context, when "the 40-minute-trip

takes two hours", all the plans could not be put into practice. It is similar to a meeting in which everything discussed can not be put into practice.

- 3) A "jungle" is a densely vegetated forest. The author compares a college to a jungle, indicating that a college is a chaotic, complex and ruthless place.
- 4) Argentina is a country in the southern hemisphere with its seasons contrary to American ones. In the context, the author mentions that the heaters and air conditioners on public transportation "seem to operate on Argentina's schedule of seasons", he means that the heaters are available when the air conditioners are really needed and vise versa.
- 5) In the text, when lasagna is compared to "major league", the author refers it to something excellent that is to be enjoyed.
- 6) A "boarding house" is a lodging house at which meals are provided. When the author says that the commuters use "home like a boarding house", he reveals the parents' complaints that the commuters seem not to have been involved in family life and that they come home just for room and meals.

3.	have it easy:	lead a comfortable life
	self-exploration:	learning about oneself
	falls the day:	happens to be the day
	make:	<u>attend</u>
	heart-to-heart:	talk freely about private affairs without hiding anything
	fall into:	become an integral part of
	structured:	well-planned
	breakaway:	(the moment of) moving out of the house and becoming independent
	jumping in:	interfering with
	lesser beings:	incapable people

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B

Translation Exercise

(详见课文翻译)

2. "The American Man"

noisstroganari vilduq no a raditibnos na bue aretavil odi tadi enotinem rodina ett. La Robert Bly

I. Tips for Reading 阅读提示

1. Identifying the Thesis 识别主题

In this passage, with the classification of the American man into seven types, the author states that "even in our own era the agreed-on model has changed dramatically".

10.2. Developing Reading Skills 发展阅读技巧 [mail of least on the least of least on the least of least of

- Telling the characteristics of different types of American men
- Detecting the meanings of specified words or phrases with the help of context clues

II. Related Information 相关知识

unil. El Salvador 萨尔瓦多 lla prepier mode visual alla

El Salvador is the smallest republic in Central America and inhabited by mestizos, people of mixed Indian and European ancestry. The U. S. policy in El Salvador was driven by two motives: the prevention of a leftist takeover and the human rights. The Reagan administration initially appeared to stress the need to shore up El Salvador as a barrier against communist expansion in Central America and proceeded with a policy that emphasized economic maintenance in the face of guerrilla attacks on the country's infrastructure, military buildup to contain the insurgency, and low-key efforts in the human rights area.

萨尔瓦多是中美洲最小的共和国,生活着印地安人和欧洲血统融合的混血儿。美国对萨尔瓦多的政策受两个动机驱使:防止左翼分子复辟和人权。里根政府最初强调支持萨尔瓦多作为防止共产主义在中美洲扩张的壁垒,然后采取政策着重扶持经济以对抗游击队对其基础设施的进攻,进行军事集结以牵制叛乱,而在人权领域则采取低调的态度。

2. Hermes 赫耳墨斯

Hermes is a Greek god, often identified with the Roman Mercury. He is worshipped as the god of fertility, constantly associated with the protection of cattle and sheep, closely connected with deities of vegetation. He is also considered god of roads and doorways and thus protector of travelers. In the *Odyssey* written by Homer, Hermes appears mainly as the messenger of the gods

and the conductor of the dead to Hades, god of the nether world. heldmare "norm marrows."

赫耳墨斯是一个希腊神,在罗马神话里被称为墨丘利。他被尊为丰产之神,常常与保护牛羊联系在一起。他也被看做是道路与门之神,是旅行者的守护神。在荷马写的《奥德赛》里,赫耳墨斯主要是众神的信使,冥府亡灵的领袖,地狱之神。

"I will do withou ..." 相同, 即"没有……也一样做"。

3. Odysseus 奥德修斯

Haw Odysseus (called Ulysses in Latin) was the son of Laertes and was the ruler of the island kingdom of Ithaca. He was one of the most prominent Greek leaders in the Trojan War, and was the hero of Homer's Odyssey. He was known for his cleverness and cunning, and for his eloquence as a speaker.

4. Circe 瑟茜

In Greek legend, Circe was a sorceress, the daughter of Helios, the sun god, and the ocean nymph. She was able by means of drugs and incantations to change humans into wolves, lions, and swine. The Greek hero Odysseus, visited her island, Aeaea, with his companions, whom she changed into swine. But Odysseus, protected by the herb moly (a gift from Hermes), compelled her to restore them to human shape.

在希腊传说里,瑟茜是一个女巫,太阳神的女儿,海洋仙女。她能够利用药物和咒语将人变成狼、狮和猪。希腊英雄奥德修斯和他的同伴来到她所在的 Aeaea 岛,他的同伴被瑟茜变成了猪。但奥德修斯在魔草(赫耳墨斯给他的礼物)的保护下,迫使她把他们变回人形。

III. Analysis of Difficult Sentences 难句分析。 (回答)

- 1. The man who lived today have veered far away from the Saturnian, old-man-minded farmer, proud of his introversion, who arrived in New England in 1630, willing to sit through three services in an unheated church (L.4~7)
- 【结构】名词短语 "old-man-minded farmer" 充当 "the Saturnian" 的同位语,形容词短语 proud of his introversion" 作定语,修饰。"old-man-minded farmer" 或 "the Saturnian"。
 - 【词汇】"service"在本句中指教堂的礼拜(一种宗教仪式)。(The Albert movembled
- 【翻译】生活在现在的男人已经与黄金时代的男人有很大的不同了。1630 年来到新英格兰的老派农民以内向为荣,情愿在沉闷的教堂里坐上三次礼拜。
- 2. In the South, an expansive, motherbound cavalier developed, and neither of these two

"American men" resembled the greedy railroad entrepreneur that later developed in the Northeast, nor the reckless I-will-do-without culture settlers of the West. $(L.7\sim11)$

【结构】"neither... nor"是并列连词,表示"和……都不"。

【词汇】"I-will-do-without"在这里相当于一个合成词,作定语用,修饰 "culture",意思与 "I will do without..."相同,即"没有……也一样做"。

【翻译】在南方,有口若悬河整天围着女孩子转的骑士。但这两种"美国男人"都与后来出现在东北部的贪婪的铁路承包商和西部没有条件照做无误的鲁莽的移民不同。

- 3. The psyche lacked compassion in a way that encouraged the unbalanced pursuit of the Vietnam war, just as, later, the lack of what we might call "garden" space inside Reagan's head led to his callousness and brutality toward the powerless in El Salvador, toward old people here, the unemployed, schoolchildren, and poor people in general. (L.28~33)
 - 【结构】①"in a way that..." 作方式状语,修饰谓语 "lacked", 其中的 "that" (= in which) 引导定语从句,修饰 "the way"。
 - ②"just as" 引导方式状语从句, 意为"如同"。
 - ③在"what we might call 'garden' space"中,"what"引导名词性从句,作介词"of"的宾语。
 - 【词汇】"'garden' space" 在这里指的是前文提到的"可接受空间" (receptive space) 或"亲密空间" (intimate space)。
 - 【翻译】其个性缺乏柔性。这种缺乏同情心的心理,在一定程度上导致了对越南战争的一味 盲从。这就像后来,由于里根头脑里缺乏我们称之为"花园"空间的东西,导致他 对萨尔瓦多弱势群体以及国内老人、失业者、在校学生和穷人的无情和残忍。
- 4. Here we have a finely tuned young man, ecologically superior to his father, sympathetic to the whole harmony of the universe, yet he himself has little vitality to offer. $(L.65\sim67)$
 - 【结构】形容词短语 "superior to"和 "sympathetic to"作定语,修饰 "young man"。在现代语法中也可称为同位语。
 - 【词汇】"finely tuned"是"副词+过去分词"的结构,变成一个复合词形容词。又如: newly born 新生的
 - 【翻译】现在,我们精心调教出了这样一个年轻人,比起父辈来他更知道生态平衡的重要, 关心天地万物整体的和谐,他自己却缺少阳刚之气。
- 5. One man, a kind of incarnation of certain spiritual attitudes of the sixties, a man who had actually lived in a tree for a year outside Santa Cruz, found himself unable to extend his arm when it held a sword. (L.114~117)
 - 【结构】名词短语 "a kind of incarnation..." 和 "a man who..." 均作同位语,修饰主语 "one man"。
 - 【词汇】extend 意为"伸出、伸展 (身体的某一部分)"。在本句中,"unable to extend his