

高级英语

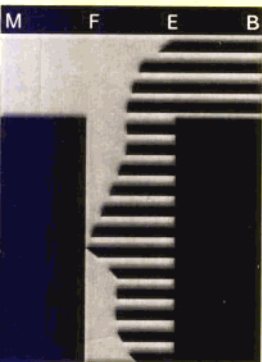
(上、下册合订本)

高等教育自学考试同步辅导/同步训练

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书

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英语专业 (本科段)



说 明

本书是全国高等教育自学考试《高级英语（上、下册）》（英语专业——本科段）的配套辅导用书。

本书的编写依据：

1. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《高级英语自学考试大纲》；
2. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材《高级英语》（上册，王家湘主编；下册，张中载主编 外语教学与研究出版社出版）。

本书特点：

1. 本书在编写过程中，严格以考试大纲为依据，以指定教材为基础。充分体现“在考查课程主体知识的同时，注重考查能力尤其是应用能力”的新的命题指导思想。
2. 本书以自学考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索，按指定教材分章辅导，每章均有单词双解及例句、课文注释、课文翻译、课后练习答案、补充练习及答案；有的章还含有背景知识。本书旨在帮助应试者迅速而全面地掌握本课程的内容，熟悉应试题型，掌握应试中所必需的技巧，取得理想的应试效果。
3. 模拟试题综合了考试大纲和教材对应试者的要求，可用于检验应试者的学习效果。

本书可供参加高等教育自学考试集体组织学习或个人自学使用，也可供相关专业人士参加其它考试使用。

编写高质量的全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书，是社会助学的一个重要环节。毫无疑问，这是一项艰难而有意义的工作，需要社会各方面的关怀与支持，使它在使用中不断提高和日臻完善。

本书上册由张蓉晖编写，下册由王艳编写。

限于编者的学识水平，疏漏之处请专家及读者批评指正。

编 者

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Advanced English

高级英语

上册

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Lesson One

背景知识

Rock Music

A form of popular music that is characterized by a pronounced, amplified beat. Electric guitars are almost always the main instrumental sound source. The modern rock band's basic elements are one or more vocalists, an electric lead guitar and bass guitar and drums. A rhythm guitar is often included, and many bands also use keyboards. "Rock-and-roll" was coined in the mid-1950's by a Cleveland broadcaster, Alan Freed, to replace "rhythm-and-blues"—a term that Freed thought had too many racial overtones. (It was being called "race music" in some quarters at the time.)

Rhythm-and-blues was itself an updated, urbanized stylization of the blues, which had been developed mainly by rural or country-oriented black musicians. When the music was renamed rock-and-roll, it also underwent an elemental change, particularly when white performers saw how eagerly young audiences responded. "White" music—that is essentially conventional popular music with a decided country-and-western flavor—was blended with rhythm-and-blues, and young people continued to hold a proprietary attitude about it. Rock went through its share of phases and participated in a number of pop culture fads.

摇滚乐

一种通俗音乐的形式,其特点为明显且特别加强的节奏,通常以电吉他为主要乐器。现代摇滚乐团的基本成员包括:一位或多位主唱者、一支主要的电吉他、一支低音吉他及一组鼓。通常还包含一支节奏吉他,有许多乐团还使用键盘乐器。"Rock-and-roll"最早在 20

世纪 50 年代中期由美国克利夫兰的广播主持人弗里德所提出,用以取代“节奏与蓝调”,因为弗里德认为“节奏与蓝调”一词具有太多种族意味的弦外之音。(在当时,有些地区甚至把“节奏与蓝调”称之为“种族音乐”。)

蓝调音乐本身主要是由黑人乡村乐者所发展起来的,而“节奏与蓝调”则可说是由蓝调音乐演化而来的。当这种音乐被改名为摇滚音乐时,其音乐本质也有了变化。尤其当白人音乐家发现年轻听众对这种音乐的狂热反应后,这种变化就更为明显,结果发展出一种“白人”音乐,基本上融合西部乡村乐风的传统通俗音乐及节奏与蓝调,而形成年轻人最喜爱的音乐。摇滚乐经过发展阶段后,开始加入一连串通俗流行音乐。

单词双解及例句

△sprinkle /'sprɪŋkl/ v. to scatter in drops or small grains 喷、洒、撒
eg: Sprinkle sand along the icy path.

把沙撒在冰封的路上。

△surge /sɜ:dʒ/ v. to move, esp forward, in or like powerful waves 汹涌,澎湃

eg: The crowd surged past him.

人潮从他身边汹涌而过。

△adulation /ədju'leɪʃən/ n. praise that is more than necessary or deserved 奉承,谄媚

eg: He received adulations from many people.

他受到许多人的奉承。

adulate /'ædʒuleɪt/ v.

eg: The leaders are easily adulated.

领导容易受奉承。

△reverence /'revərəns/ n. great respect and admiration 崇敬

eg: They look on him with reverence.

他们对他极为崇敬。

v. respect 崇敬

eg: People still reverence the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

民众仍然崇敬甘地的大名。

reverent /'revərənt/ adj. having a feeling of reverence 崇敬的

eg: reverent behaviour

崇敬的行为

reverential /ˌrevə'renʃəl/ adj. respectful 恭敬的

eg: reverential movement of the head

俯首致敬

△embody /im'bɒdi/ v. express 表达

eg: Words embody thought.

文字表达思想。

embodiment /im'bɒdɪmənt/ n.

eg: His enemies called him the embodiment of evil.

敌人称他做邪恶的化身。

△bewilder /bi'wɪldə/ v. confuse 迷惑

eg: Big city traffic bewilders me.

大城市的交通使我不知所措。

bewilderment /bi'wɪldəmənt/ n.

eg: Imagine my bewilderment when she did that.

她做那件事时你可想象我多困惑。

△rebellion /rɪ'beljən/ n. an act or the state of rebelling 造反, 叛乱

eg: A little rebellion now and then is a good thing.

偶尔造一造反是件好事。

rebel /rɪ'bel/ v.

eg: The slaves rebelled against their masters.

奴隶反叛了他们的主人。

rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/ adj.

eg: rebellious behaviour

反叛行为

课文注释

- △“Jagger,” he said, “grabs a half-gallon jug of water and runs along the front platform, sprinkling its contents over the first few rows of sweltering listeners. ...”

sprinkling...是现在分词作状语。

现在分词作状语时,通常表示主语正在进行的另一动作,对谓语表示的主要动作加以修饰或作为陪衬。例如:

We worked there for a week, helping them to prepare for the international conference.

注意:分词这样用时,所表示的必须是主语的一个动作或状态。试比较下列句子:

- { Standing on the mountain, one could see the whole city. (正确)
{ Standing on the mountain, the whole city could be seen. (错误)

- △“Ooh,” gasped a girl dressed in black.

dressed in black 过去分词作定语,可变为定语从句 who was dressed in black

- △They think he is sick, sick, sick

They think his performance is disgusting.

- △How can you stand that stuff?

stand: bear, tolerate

eg: 1. This work will hardly stand close examination.

这项工作经不起仔细检验。

2. No one can stand his behaviour.

没人能忍受他的行为。

- △ Bob Dylan and the Band were tuning for a concert.

tune: set a musical instrument at proper musical level 给乐器调音

- △ Do you share Chris Singer's almost religious reverence for Bob Dylan?

share: to be among those who have an opinion

eg: 1. We can't share your faith that everything will be all right.

对于你那一切会平安无事的信念,我不能同意。

2. Do you share my advice?

你同意我的建议吗?

△ Or are you drawn somehow to this strange clown, ...

draw: attract

eg: 1. The film is drawing big audience.

电影吸引了大量观众。

2. They feel drawn towards her.

他们被她吸引住了。

△ It is they alone who combine invention and exaggeration.

It is ...who... 强调句型, 只能用连词 that 和 who(指人), 不能用 when, where, why 等。

例: It was on the street that I saw him last time.

It was Mr. Li who repaired the desks and chairs on Sunday.

△ It's just that Elvis managed to embody...

manage to: succeed in dealing with a difficult action

eg: 1. She managed to carry the heavy box.

她成功地搬起那个重箱子。

2. How can you manage to work out this problem?

你是怎样成功地解决这个问题的?

△ Rock music is really a sociological expression rather than a musical force.

rather than: more, in a greater degree

eg: 1. John ought to go rather than Jean.

约翰比琼更应该去。

2. These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty.

这鞋不好看可是舒服。

△ Newspapers editorialized against him.

Newspapers carry the editors' articles attacking him.

△ These rock musicians mirror feelings and beliefs.