


熟练英语之路

——剑桥英语熟练证书考试教程

〔英汉对照本〕

唐述宗 张广圣 译注



Progress
to Proficiency

Leo Jones



清华大学出版社

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配有：

- 生词短语
- 参考译文
- 疑难注释
- 背景知识
- 练习答案

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内 容 提 要

本书是为参加剑桥大学英语熟练证书考试的学生编写的一本标准化英语教科书,1986年由 Cambridge University Press 出版。全书共 18 个单元,涉及全球现代社会的众多方面,取材于不同文体的当代英美原作。每单元包括精读课文 2 篇(组),泛读课文 1~2 篇,以及为全面提高学生的语言能力而配置的、以先进教学思想为指导的大量练习(词汇、用法、阅读、听力、口语和写作等方面)。

为适合我国读者,特别是自学者的需要,译注者在各课课文后面编写了生词与短语解释、参考译文、疑难注释、背景知识,并根据原版教师用书在各单元末尾配置了练习答案及听力练习的文字资料。

本书是一部优秀的中高级英语教科书,适合国内大学生准备六级考试,英语专业二、三级学生选作精读课本,以及培训出国人员参加 IELTS, TOEFL 和 GRE 考试之用。

配合本教科书的听力录音带 3 盒市面已有销售。

Introduction

This book is for students preparing for the University of Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English examination. Its 18 units, each based on a different topic, will help you to develop and improve your English up to the standard required in the Proficiency exam. The exercises are designed to help you to improve the specific language skills tested in the different papers of the exam. In addition, you will discover that these exercises are often entertaining, sometimes challenging, frequently informative and occasionally provocative or even surprising.

A Proficiency course should be: (a) enjoyable, (b) intellectually stimulating and (c) geared to the exam. These three requirements are kept in mind throughout this book. Each unit contains a variety of exercises and activities, focussing on the knowledge and the various sets of skills you require for the Proficiency exam: vocabulary, reading, use of English, listening, oral communication and composition. As you work through these exercises, you will progressively build up your proficiency in these language skills.

You will notice a gradual change in the nature and style of the exercises and activities from unit to unit. At the beginning they help you to improve your English by giving you guidance and enjoyment; towards the end you will be acquiring some of the special skills needed for the Proficiency exam, where your knowledge of English is going to be tested objectively.

Many of the exercises and activities are designed to be done in co-operation with other students, working in pairs or small groups. This is to encourage each of you to consider and then discuss all the answers to the questions. If exercises are done round the class, someone else usually answers first or someone gets the teacher to answer the difficult questions, and this tends to discourage the others from thinking for themselves. Working in pairs or small groups usually takes longer, but it really does help you learn more effectively and to remember better – and it's enjoyable too.

Although working through this book will help you to maintain your progress in English, don't forget that it is your teacher who can help you to improve the specific aspects of English that you are weakest in and guide you towards exercises that seem most valuable for you and your class. But most important of all is *you*! By asking questions, seeking advice, continuing to expand your vocabulary, reading as much English as you can, talking and listening to English whenever you can both in class and outside, you are the one who is most responsible for your own progress. To do well in the Proficiency exam you need to be confident and flexible in your use of English. And to develop confidence and flexibility needs time, practice and some hard work. Good luck!

前言

本书是为准备参加剑桥大学熟练证书英语考试的考生们编写的。它的18个单元分别以不同的主题为基础,旨在帮助考生发展和提高英语水平,达到熟练证书考试所要求的标准。书中设置的练习将帮助考生提高试卷各部分所测试的具体的语言技巧。此外,还不难发现这些练习通常妙趣横生,有时又使人绞尽脑汁;时常富有教益,偶尔又引起争论,甚至使人感到意外。

一本熟练教程应该是:(a)有趣;(b)开发智力;(c)适合考试。这三个要求贯穿于本书的整个构思过程中。每个单元都包括形式多样的练习和活动,重点放在参加熟练证书考试所需要的知识和种种技巧上:词汇、阅读、英语用法、听力、口头交际和作文。在做这些练习的时候,读者就会逐步地提高在这些语言技巧方面的熟练程度。

单元之间的练习活动在性质和形式上是逐渐变化的。一开始,是以指导和趣味性来帮助读者提高英语水平的,这样,在学到全书终末时,读者就会掌握一些熟练证书考试所需要的特别技能。到参加熟练证书考试时,读者的英语知识的提高自会得到客观的检验。

许多练习和活动是设计来供学生们相互合作(成对或分小组)完成的。这是为了鼓励每个人都去思考,然后再讨论所有问题的答案。要是把这些练习放在课堂上做,常常是由个别人先回答,或由某个人请老师回答疑难问题,这样做有可能挫伤其他同学独立思考的积极性。虽然在两人或小组中做练习需要较长的时间,但这种形式确实有助于更有效地学习,更深刻地记忆——同时也饶有趣味。

虽然通读本书会有助于诸位在英语方面的稳步前进,但是别忘了,正是你的老师能够帮助你提高最薄弱的环节,指导你去做那些对你和对你们班最有价值的练习。当然,各种因素中最重要的是你自己:通过提问、请教、不断扩充词汇,尽可能多地阅读英文,在课堂内外一有机会就说英语、听英语,你對自己取得进步应责无旁贷。要想在熟练证书考试中取得好成绩,还需要在使用英语时充满信心和灵活变通。但是,建立信心和灵活性是需要时间、实践和下苦功夫的。祝你走运!

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1 Adventure

1.1 Vocabulary

A Look at this photograph.

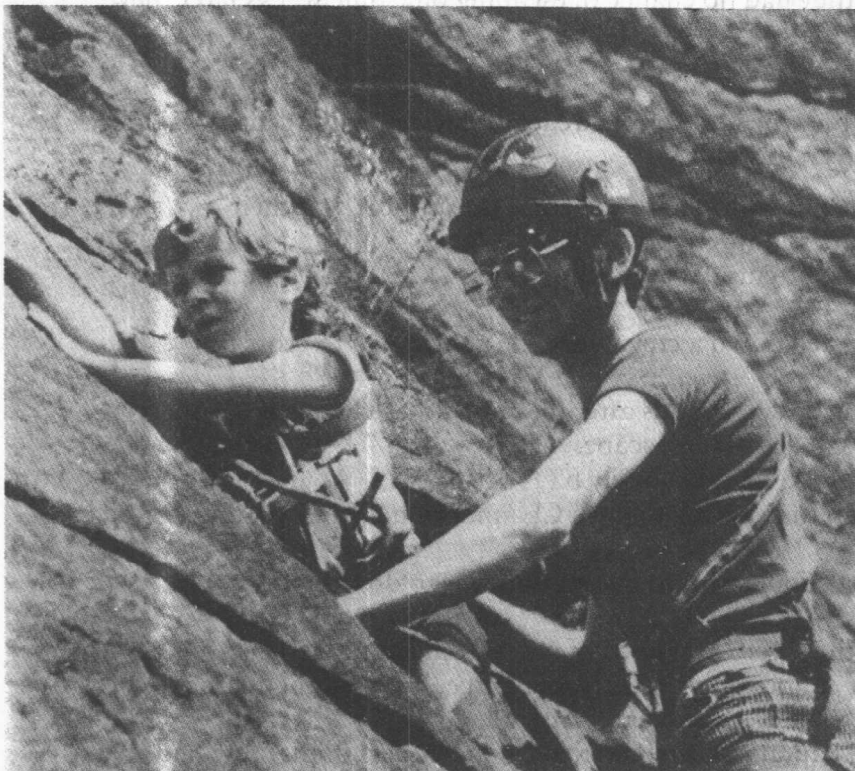
Would you encourage a young brother or sister (or your own child) to do this?

Have you any personal experience of this kind of sport?

What kinds of adventures or dangerous sports would you avoid at all costs?

Why?

What kind of a person does an adventurer or an explorer need to be?



B Work in pairs. Take a look at these words and phrases, often used when talking about adventures – do you understand them all? Which of them will fit best into each gap in the sentences on the next page?

achievement determination companionship hardships
modesty hair-raising foolhardy safe and sound tempting fate
going round in circles jeopardised lose heart

- 1 Some people admire the bravery of mountaineers, but I can't help feeling that many of them are simply
- 2 Going round the world in a hot-air balloon was a fantastic
- 3 The odds against their reaching the Pole were phenomenal, but they pressed on and didn't
- 4 Facing dangers and difficulties together is supposed to give the members of an expedition an amazing feeling of
- 5 Setting off on an expedition without thorough preparation and with inadequate equipment is
- 6 By taking such unnecessary risks the success of the entire expedition was
- 7 The intrepid explorer had accomplished a phenomenal feat of endurance and courage, but still he spoke about it with great
- 8 To sail single-handed across the ocean takes both skill and
- 9 They were lost alone in the desert and suffered from hunger, thirst and numerous other
- 10 They had been attacked by alligators, waded across piranha-infested rivers and had countless other adventures.
- 11 They lost their bearings in the depths of the jungle and spent days just
- 12 Everyone thought they had no chance of escaping but some weeks later they emerged from the jungle

C Can you supply a suitable word to complete each of the following sentences?
The initial letters are given as a clue.

- 13 The members of an expedition have to accept the authority of their l..... unquestioningly.
- 14 The team of climbers attempted to reach the s..... of the mountain.
- 15 One of the climbers fell down a crevasse while attempting to cross the g.....
- 16 The avalanche came down seconds after they had crossed the slope – they really did have a n..... escape.
- 17 The view from the peak was absolutely b.....
- 18 He was the first man to cross the English Channel by h.....
- 19 The only way to get supplies to the expedition was to drop them by p.....
- 20 Lost in the desert, they were hundreds of miles from the nearest o.....
- 21 They paddled their canoes down a fearsome gorge, but then they came to the worst r..... they had yet encountered.
- 22 After the storm the captain discovered that two members of his crew had been swept o.....
- 23 Many of the famous European explorers in Africa were either missionaries or sent to establish c.....s.
- 24 I'm fascinated by other people's adventures but, being a coward myself, I'm best suited to being an a..... traveller.

CHAPTER IV

OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

THERE are, I suppose, expeditions and expeditions. I must say that during those six weeks in London it looked as if ours was not going to qualify for either category. Our official leader (hereinafter referred to as Bob) had just the right air of intrepidity. Our Organizer, on the other hand, appeared to have been miscast, in spite of his professional-looking beard. A man of great charm, he was nevertheless a little imprecise. He had once done some shooting in Brazil, and we used to gaze with respect at his photographs of unimaginable fish and the corpses (or, as it turned out later, corpse) of the jaguars he had killed. But when pressed for details of our own itinerary he could only refer us to a huge, brightly-coloured, and obsolete map of South America, on which the railway line between Rio and São Paulo had been heavily marked in ink. 'From São Paulo,' he would say, 'we shall go up-country by lorry. It is cheaper and quicker than the train.' Or, alternatively: 'The railway will take us right into the interior. It costs less than going by road, and we shall save time, too.' It was clear that Bob, for all his intrepidity, viewed our Organizer's vagueness with apprehension.

At the other end — in Brazil, that is to say — the expedition's interests were said to be in capable hands. Captain John Holman, a British resident of São Paulo whose knowledge of the interior is equalled by few Europeans, had expressed his willingness to do all in his power to assist us. On our arrival in Brazil, as you will hear, this gentleman proved a powerful, indeed an indispensable ally; but at this early stage of the expedition's history our Organizer hardly made the most of him, and Captain Holman was handicapped by the scanty information which he received with regard to our intentions. In London we were given to understand that the man who really mattered was a Major Pingle — George Lewy Pingle. (That is not his name. You can regard him as an imaginary character, if you like. He is no longer quite real to me.)

Major Pingle is an American citizen, holding — or claiming to hold — a commission in the Peruvian army. He has had an active and a varied career. According to his own story, he ran away from his home in Kentucky at the age of 15; joined a circus which was touring the Southern States: found his way across the Mexican border: worked for some time on a ranch near Monterey: accompanied an archaeological expedition into Yucatan, where he nearly died of fever: went north to convalesce in California: joined the ground staff of an aerodrome there and became (of

all things) a professional parachutist: went into partnership with a German, whose ambition it was to start an air-line in South America: and since then had travelled widely in Colombia, Peru, Chile, and Brazil. All this, of course, we found out later. All we knew, or thought we knew, in London was that Major Pingle was a man of wide experience and sterling worth who had once accompanied our Organizer on a sporting expedition in Brazil, and who was even now preparing for our arrival in Brazil — buying stores, hiring guides, and doing everything possible to facilitate our journey. A great deal, obviously, was going to depend on Major Pingle. 'This Major Pingle,' I used to tell people, 'is going to be the Key Man.'

It was difficult to visualize Major Pingle, all those miles away. The only thing we knew for certain about him was that he was not very good at answering cables. This, we were told, was because he must have gone up-country already, to get things ready. Whatever the cause, however, very imperfect liaison existed between his headquarters in São Paulo and ours in London; and when a letter did at last reach London from Brazil, our Organizer lost it. So it was impossible to find out definitely whether Major Pingle's preparations were being made in the light of our plans, or whether our plans were being made to fit his preparations, or neither, or both. It was all rather uncertain.

(from *Brazilian Adventure* by Peter Fleming)

A Work with a partner. When you've read the passage, answer the questions below. Each gap can be filled with one word or a short phrase. The first is done for you as an example.

- 1 There was a strong chance that the expedition would never leave London.
- 2 Bob, the leader, looked
- 3 'Miscast' (line 8) is a word normally used when talking about not explorers.
- 4 'A little imprecise' (line 9) is an example of
- 5 The Organizer had shot jaguar(s) on a previous trip to Brazil.
- 6 The Organizer's travel plans were not only vague but also
- 7 Bob was about the Organizer's vagueness.
- 8 Captain Holman in Brazil knew about the expedition's plans.
- 9 Major Pingle seems to be a man who
- 10 Whilst still in London, the writer was sure their most valuable contact in Brazil was
- 11 The party were told by that Major Pingle had gone up-country.
- 12 Major Pingle had been sent telegram(s) from London.
- 13 The members of the party were shown letter(s) from Major Pingle.
- 14 It was quite possible that Major Pingle was making no at all for the expedition.
- 15 Judging by what the writer tells us, the expedition is likely to be a

B How would you describe the *tone* of the writing?

Does it make you want to read more about the adventure? Why (not)?

If you had been leader of the expedition, what steps would you have taken to ensure that all the necessary preparations were made?

What do you think the expedition found when they actually did arrive in Brazil?

New words and Phrases

Brazil [brə'zil] *n.* name of a country in South America 巴西[南美洲国家,首都 Brasilia(巴西利亚)]

Brazilian [brə'ziliən] *adj.* of Brazil, a native or citizen of Brazil 巴西的,巴西人

outlook ['autluk] *n.* a view, what is likely to happen in the future 景色、前景、前途

category ['kætigəri] *n.* a class, group or classification of any kind 种类、类型

intrepidity [intri'pidəti] *n.* the quality of being bold and fearless 英勇,无畏

miscast ['miskɑ:st] *vt.* give an unsuitable role to 使担任不适当角色

hereinafter ['hiəri'nɑ:ftə] *adv.* in the following part of this writing, document, etc. 以下,在下文中

corpse ['kɔ:ps] *n.* dead body, esp. of a human being 尸体

jaguar ['dʒægwɑ:] *n.* a South American beast of prey of the cat family, resembling the leopard 美洲虎

itinerary [ai'tinəriəri] *n.* route for a journey, plan of a journey 旅程,旅行计划

obsolete ['ɒbsəli:t] *adj.* no longer in use, gone out of use, out-dated 已废弃的,过时的

up-country [ʌp'kʌntri] *adv.* in or to the interior 在内地,向内地

interior [in'tiəriə] *n.* the inside of something, the part of the country away from the coast, borders, etc. 内部,内地

apprehension [æpri'hensjən] *n.* fear, worry, anxiety 恐惧、忧虑、不安

indispensable [indis'pensəbl] *adj.* necessary 必不可少的

ally ['æli] *n.* a country that is united with another by treaty, a person that supports or helps another 盟国、盟友、伙伴

handicap ['hændikæp] *vt.* make (something) difficult for, put (somebody) at a disadvantage 阻碍,使不利

scanty ['skænti] *adj.* hardly enough, insufficient 贫乏的,不充分的

Peru [pə'ru:] *n.* name of a South American country 秘鲁[南美洲国家,首都 Lima(利马)]

Peruvian [pə'ru:vjən] *adj.* & *n.* of Peru, a native or citizen of Peru 秘鲁的,秘鲁人

circus ['sə:kəs] *n.* a group of people who travel from place to place, with performances by horsemen, acrobats, animals, etc. an open space in a town for such performances 马戏团,马戏场

ranch [rɑ:ntʃ, ræntʃ] *n.* a farm, esp. one in North America for rearing cattle or horses (北美的)大农场,大牧场

Monterrey [montə'rei] *n.* name of a city in Mexico 蒙特雷[墨西哥城市]

Yucatan [ju:kə'tæn] *n.* peninsula in Southeast Mexico, name of a state in Mexico 尤卡坦半岛,[墨西哥的]尤卡坦州

convalesce [kɒnvə'les] *v.* regain health and strength after an illness 恢复健康,复原

aerodrome ['eərədrəʊm] *n.* a private or military airport (私人或军用)飞机场

parachutist ['pærəʃutist] *n.* a person who drops from an airplane by using a parachute 伞兵,跳伞者

Colombia [kə'lʌmbiə] *n.* name of a South American country 哥伦比亚[首都 Bogota(波哥大)]

Chile ['tʃili] *n.* name of a South American country 智利[首都 Santiago(圣地亚哥)]

sterling ['stɜ:liŋ] *adj.* of British money, of great value, genuine 英国货币的,有价值的,真正的

facilitate [fə'siliti:teɪt] *vt.* make something easier 使容易,使方便

visualize ['viziʒuəlaiz] *vt.* call up a clear visual image of 使形象化,使具体化

cable ['keɪbl] *n.* a strong rope or chain, wires for carrying electric current, a telegram by cable 缆绳,电缆,海底电报

liaison [li:'eɪzn] n. contact or communication 联络
 headquarters [hed'kwɔ:təz] n. central office, especially for a commander-in-chief or general 总部,司令部
 be referred to as be called, be known as 被称为
 do shooting kill (game birds, etc.) for sport 射击,射猎
 for all in spite of, despite 虽然,尽管
 in capable hands controlled by able persons 在能干人的手中
 do all in one's power to make every effort to 竭尽全力
 make the most of make the fullest use of, use...to the best advantage 充分利用
 be given to understand be told, hear 被告知,听说
 ground staff ground crew, aircraft mechanics 空军地勤人员
 of all things above all, in particular 尤其,特别
 for certain for sure, without doubt, exactly 肯定地,确切地
 in the light of taking into account, in view of, according to 考虑到,根据,按照

Translation For Reference

前途未卜^①

我想有两种类型的探险队。但我必须说在伦敦的那6周时间里,我们的探险队却好象不可能胜任这两种类型中的任何一类。我们的领导(以下统称鲍勃)具备的正是那种英勇无畏的气派。可另一方面,我们的组织者,尽管留着一副看起来象是行家里手的小胡子,但却不象是担任这一角色的合适人选。他是一个很有魅力的男子汉,然而又有点含糊其词。他曾在巴西打过猎,所以我们过去常^②以崇敬的心情凝视他所拍摄的一些鱼和他曾猎杀的一些美洲虎的尸体(或者说,如同后来证明的那样,原来是一具尸体)的照片。但是,当我们追问他我们自己此行的细节时,他只能叫我们去查一幅巨大的、色彩鲜艳的和已经过时的南美洲地图。在这幅地图上,里约(热内卢)和圣保罗之间的那条铁路线已被人用墨水重重地作上了标记。“从圣保罗起,”他过去常说,“我们将乘卡车到这个国家的内地去。这比乘火车更便宜,也更快。”或者反过来说,“这条铁路准能把我们一直带到内地。它比坐汽车去花钱更少,而且还能节省时间。”显然,尽管鲍勃英勇无畏^③,但他仍对我们的组织者的这种含糊其词的态度表示担忧。

在地球的另一端——即在巴西——探险队的利益据说是掌握在一些能干的人的手中。约翰·霍尔曼上尉是一位居住在圣保罗的英国人,他对这个国家内地的了解是很少有人能比得上的。他曾表示过愿意竭尽全力帮助我们。当我们到达巴西的时候,果然这位绅士表明了自己确实是一位强有力的、不可缺少的盟友。但是,在这次探险活动的初期,我们的组织者却没有让他充分发挥作用,而霍尔曼上尉则由于对我们的意图还不甚了解,所处的条件十分不利。总之,在伦敦,我们得知真正关键的人物是一位叫平格尔少校的人^④——乔治·刘易·平格尔(那不是他的姓名。如果你愿意的话,你可以把他视为一个想象中的人物。反正他对我来说已不再那么真实了。

平格尔少校是一位在秘鲁军队中担任——或者说是自称担任——军官职务的美国公民。他有过一段积极多变的生涯。按他自己的说法^⑤,他15岁时就从肯塔基州的家中出走,加入一个在南部各州巡回演出的马戏团;穿过墨西哥边境;在蒙特雷附近的一个牧场里工作过一段时间;陪同一支考古队进入尤卡坦半岛,差点儿在那里死于热病^⑥;向北到加利福尼亚恢复健康,加入到那里一个机场的地勤人员之列,(尤其是)成了一名专业跳伞队员;和一位雄心勃勃地要在南美洲开辟一条航线的德国人合伙;从那以来他到过哥伦比亚、秘鲁、智利和巴西的很多地方。所有这些当然都是我们后来弄清楚的。我们在伦敦时只知道(或者说是自认为知道)平格尔少校是一位识多见广、真正有价值的人。他曾陪同我们的组织者在巴西作过一次狩猎探险,甚至当时还在为我们抵达巴西作准备——购买补给品,雇用向导,尽一切可能来方便我们的旅行。显而易见,许多事情都将依靠平格尔少校去办。“这位平格尔少校”,那时我常说,“将要成为我们的关键人物了。”

在万里之遥想具体地描绘平格尔少校是很困难的。我们当时确切了解他的唯一一件事,就是他不善于回复海底电报。这一点,我们听说,一定是由于他为了替我们作准备而到内地去了的缘故。但不管是什么原因^①,他的圣保罗总部和我们的伦敦大本营之间存在的通讯联系是很不完善的。当终于有一封信从巴西传到伦敦的时候,我们的组织者又把它弄丢了。所以,不可能在当时弄清楚究竟是平格尔少校在按照我们的计划作准备,还是我们在为适应他的准备而制定计划;是两者皆不是,还是两者皆是?一切都在悬而未决之中。

(摘自彼得·弗莱明的《巴西探险》)

Notes to the Text

① 本文选自英国作家彼特·弗莱明(Peter Fleming)于1933年发表的游记体探险小说《巴西探险》的第五章。弗莱明曾响应《时代》(The Times)杂志上登出的一则广告,加入一支赴巴西丛林探险的考察队。后来,作者根据自己的亲身经历,以大量妙趣横生的细节,记载了这次考察的全过程。就在《巴西探险》问世的同一年,弗莱明访问中国,写出激动人心的观感《陪伴》(One's Company)。

② We used to gaze with respect at...

"From São Paulo, "he would say, "we shall go up country by lorry." (Lines 16—17)

助动词 would 和 used to 同义,表示过去的习惯和经常重复的动作。在表示过去的习惯时,used to 侧重较规则的习惯,或强调过去与现在的对比。例如:

a. They used to nod to each other when they met, and now and then they would exchange a word or two.
他们过去相遇时总是彼此点点头,有时也互相说一两句话。

b. Our postman used to knock loudly on our door; now he merely slip the letters through the letter box.
我们的邮递员过去经常大声地敲我们家的门,现在他只是把信塞进信箱里。

与 used to 相比,would 常被用来表示人为的或故意的动作(It suggests that the action is deliberate or intended),主观色彩较浓。例如:

a. He would sit for hours, deeply thinking. 他过去经常一坐好几个小时沉思着。

b. He would often come to see me of a Sunday. 他过去常在星期天来看我。

与 would 不一样,used to 的主语可以不是人,也不一定带有主观意味。试比较下面两句话的区别:

a. These old houses used to be very fashionable, and a few of them still are. 这些旧房子过去很时髦,其中有几幢至今依然如此。

b. When he was travelling in other countries, he would always live with local families. 他过去在国外旅行时总是住在当地人的家中。

③ For all his intrepidity 尽管他英勇无畏

短语 for all 或 with all 是“虽然”或“尽管”的意思,相当于复合介词 in spite of, 常见于书面语言,是一种强调说法。例如:

a. For all your explanations, I still don't understand why you didn't show up last night. 尽管你作了解释,但我还是不明白你昨晚为什么不来。

b. Reactionaries will never stop making troubles for all their repeated failures. 尽管反动派一次次地遭到失败,但他们还是要不断地捣乱的。

④ a Major Pingle 一个叫平格尔少校的人

不定冠词 a 或 an 用在姓氏前,表示“一个姓……的人”或“一个叫……的人”。例如:

a. Yes, there is a Lin in our class. 是的,我们班有一个姓林的同学。

b. I saw a Mrs. Danvers on the twelfth floor last night. 我昨晚在十二楼看到了一位叫丹佛丝的夫人。

c. A Mr. Smith came to see you during your absence. 你不在的时候,一位叫史密斯的先生来看你了。

间或,a 或 an 也可用在姓氏前指某家族中的一个成员,或某个作家、画家的代表作品。例如:

a. His wife is a Kennedy (= a member of the Kennedy family) 他的妻子是肯尼迪家族的一名成员。

b. He had a Van Gogh in the dining room. 他的餐厅里有一幅梵高的画。

- ⑤ According to his own story 根据他本人的叙述。
story 除了作“故事”解释外,还可指任何非正式的叙述或传说,常常有“不真实”或“编造”的含义。
例如:
a. She told the story of her narrow escape from the Nazis. 她叙述了她从纳粹手中侥幸脱逃的经过。
b. She invented a story to explain why she was late. 她编造了一个谎言来解释她为什么迟到。
c. His story was not convincing at all. 他的叙述丝毫不能令人信服。
- ⑥ die of fever 死于热病,因患热病而死
die 后面可跟介词 of 或 from 来表示死亡的原因。一般来说,表示因疾病、饥饿或年老而死者,往往用 of;因劳累过度、外伤或不注意等原因而死者,往往用 from。例如:
a. Before Liberation, Lei Feng's elder brother died of tuberculosis. 雷锋的哥哥在解放前死于肺结核病。
b. When he was a little child, his father died from overwork and repeated beatings by the Japanese invaders. 当他还是个孩子时,他的父亲就因为劳累过度 and 屡遭日本侵略者的毒打而离开了人间。
- ⑦ whatever the cause(= whatever the cause might be) 不论是什么原因
whatever 在这里是连接代词,常被用来引导一个省略的让步状语从句。例如:
Whatever the cause, the cost for countries that lose minds and hearts to the U. S. can be high. 不论是什么原因,这种代价对于那些让人才流向美国的国家来说,都可能是很高昂的。

1.3 Everest in Winter 冬季的埃佛勒斯峰

Reading

Gales hit Everest team at 23,500 ft

from JOE TASKER
on Everest

DESPITE almost continuous gales and heavy snowfalls, the eight-man British Everest Winter Expedition has managed to establish its Camp III at a height of 23,500 ft. In a cable sent last week Joe Tasker describes how the team is coping with the severe conditions:

Winter has really taken hold on Everest. We have had bad weather ever since Christmas and our Camp II proved unusable as winds threatened to tear the tents from the mountain side. One was slashed open by a gust at six o'clock one morning and John Porter only saved his hands from frostbite by holding them in a pan of hot tea.

Frostbite is never far away and we have to watch for signs of numbness in the fingers and toes and keep our faces covered or turned away from the wind. Metal objects can only be handled with gloves to prevent the flesh sticking and burning from the cold.

The Japanese expedition camped nearby has suffered badly. One team member was lost in a spell of severe weather and several others have frostbite. [The Japanese are since reported to have given up their attempt.]

During a short improvement in the weather Peter Thexton and I managed to move 1,000 ft above Camp II and dig through into a crevasse to make a snow cave. This now forms Camp III and is a secure haven against the worst weather.

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