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新世纪高等院校
本科生系列教材

英语专业

综合教程

AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

- 文化背景拓展阅读
- 长难例句框架剖析
- 核心词汇巧学活用
- 课后习题答案详解



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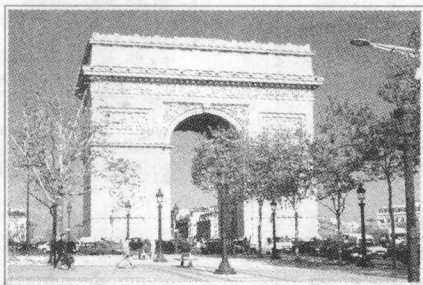
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Unit 1

TEXT

I

Never Give In, Never, Never, Never

文化背景阅读

1. Winston Churchill (温斯顿·丘吉尔)

Churchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer (1874—1965), British politician and prime minister of the United Kingdom (1940—1945, 1951—1955), is widely regarded as the greatest British leader of the 20th century. Churchill is celebrated for his leadership during World War II (1939—1945). His courage, decisiveness, political experience, and enormous vitality enabled him to lead his country through the war, one of the most desperate struggles in British history. Winston Churchill's public life extended from the reign of Queen Victoria in the late 19th century to the Cold War. During this long political career, Churchill held every important cabinet office in the British government, except foreign minister. Churchill was also known for the many books on British history and politics he wrote throughout his lifetime. His command of the English language not only made him a great orator but earned him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔(1874—1965)是在第二次世界大战期间带领英国人民取得反法西斯战争伟大胜利的民族英雄。丘吉尔的头上戴有许多流光溢彩的桂冠,他是著作等身的作家、舌战群儒的演说家、经邦治国的政治家、战争中的传奇英雄。1953年,他被授予诺贝尔文学奖。在一生经历的多次议员竞选中,在议会的辩论中,尤其是在第二次世界大战中的重要时刻,他都发表了许多富于技巧而且打动人心的演讲,给人们留下了极深的印象。作为一个政治家,丘吉尔一生中的大部分时间都担任议员,曾多次在内阁中担任要职。在英国处于历史危机的严峻关头,他成为众望所归的政治领袖,是世人心目中英国人民英勇不屈斗争精神的象征。此外,丘吉尔还被称为预言家、发明家、战略家、外交家。早在三十年代他对未来战争中的一些重大技术发展所作的预见后来都变成了现实;他以超乎寻常的惊人的敏感和极大的勇气,冒着和平主义浪潮的巨大压力和“在政

治上几乎有被消灭的危险”，一天也不放弃向国人发出预言式的战争警告，使英国人做好了战争来临前的精神准备。他主持制定了“二战”中的许多战略计划，着意培育了在当时乃至后来左右世界政治格局的英美关系。总之，丘吉尔是一位人生内涵极为丰富的传奇人物。

2. Harrow School (哈罗公学)

Harrow is one of Britain's leading independent schools, one of a very few schools still specializing in providing a high quality boarding school education for boys. From the playing of Harrow Football to the famous straw hat, Harrow's way of life is steeped in tradition. Without blindly accepting some of the customs that have developed over centuries, the School nonetheless recognizes the value of maintaining a connection between generations of boys through enjoyable activities that have been a part of Harrovians' lives at School down the years. Through maintaining Harrow's unique terminology, through Songs, through Harrow Football, the pupils are reminded that they are part of a distinguished and honorable community, and are inspired through the example of the great men who have gone before them.

哈罗公学是英国著名的独立学校之一，同时也是英国少数几个仍然维持只收男生传统的寄宿学校之一。该校坐落在伦敦西北部一个小山丘上，建校迄今已 400 多年。1572 年，当地一位农民约翰·莱恩(John Lyon)立志教育贫苦学生，得到女王伊丽莎白一世颁发的王室特许，建立学校。到了 19 世纪初期，哈罗公学以学习成绩突出迅速成为英国一所杰出的学校，吸引了来自世界各地的优秀学生。学校拥有许多历史悠久的传统，如学生戴的硬顶草帽、一系列校歌、多项传统运动项目等。该校杰出校友包括皮尔、帕默斯顿、丘吉尔等多位前英国首相，诗人拜伦，剧作家谢里丹，诺贝尔物理学奖得主瑞利，还有工商法律医学界及各行各业精英。

课文赏析

1. 写作风格赏析

本文是二战时期的英国首相、著名演说家丘吉尔于 1941 年 10 月 29 日在访问哈罗公学时发表的一篇著名演说，从体裁上讲属于议论文。演说的结构非常完整，由三部分构成：第一段是开场白(introduction)，丘吉尔首相回顾了国际形势，并点出主题；随后二至五段是正文部分(body of speech)，鼓励人们坚持斗争，争取最后的胜利；最后三段是结束语(closing remarks)，通过对校歌词中一个字的修改，首相表达了自己必胜的信念。由于该演说发表于哈罗公学，丘吉尔从该校校歌讲起，并以校歌结束，首尾呼应，拉近了与听众的关系。从修辞的角度来看，为了增强鼓舞力量，丘吉尔在讲话中多次采用重复。给人留下最深刻印象的是被用来为演讲命名的一句话：“Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never—in nothing, great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense.”此外像“we were quite alone, desperately alone”；“these are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived”等都是重复。同义复用也加强了语气。同时，前例中还使用了暗喻的修辞手法，增强讲话的趣味性，吸引听众，保证了演说的成功。

2. 课文内容摘要

Last year I was invited to come here to encourage myself and some friends by singing some traditional songs of our school. At that time, we were in a desperate plight (困境). Ten months have passed and things are getting better for us. Faced with the long and tough war, ready to meet with both Triumph and Disaster on the way, we Englishmen should stick to the end and try to win. You cannot tell from appearance how things will develop. Surely you can imagine and be prepared for many dangers, a lot of which will really happen. However, a lesson we have learnt from these hard times is: never give in to anything, never, never, never, never. A year ago, we were alone. Many countries thought that we were going to be beaten. But we didn't give in. Everyone could see that we came out boldly and we are still standing now. As long as we stick to it, we will win in the end. You sang an extra verse of a school song written in my honor. I appreciate it but I want to change one word. It's the line "Not less we praise in darker days." I want to change the word "darker" into "sterner" in the line. Because although these days are hard, they are not dark. They are great days and we are blessed to play a part in these days which is memorable in the history of mankind.

生词双解

- catastrophic** [ˌkætə'strofɪk] **a.** involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering 灾难性的
- misfortune** [mɪs'fɔ:tʃən] **n.** an unfortunate accident, condition or event 不幸的事故(或情况、事件)
- desperately** ['despərətli] **ad.** (of a situation) extremely or dangerously 极其, 非常
- unmeasured** [ˌʌn'meʒəd] **a.** not having been measured 不可测量的; 大量的
- menace** ['menəs] **n.** a person or thing that causes or may cause serious damage, harm or danger 威胁; 危险的人(或物)
- lull** [lʌl] **n.** a quiet period between times of activity (活动期间的)平静时期, 间歇
- deceptive** [dɪ'septɪv] **a.** likely to make you believe sth. that is not true 欺骗性的, 骗人的, 误导的
- triumph** ['traɪəmf] **n.** a great success, achievement or victory 巨大成功; 重大成就; 伟大胜利
- impostor** [ɪm'pɒstə] **n.** a person who pretends to be sb. else in order to trick people 冒名顶替者
- far-reaching** [ˌfɑ:'ri:tʃɪŋ] **a.** likely to have a lot of influence or many effects (影响等)深远的; 伸至远处的, 广大的
- address** [ə'dres] **v.** speak to (a person or an assembly), typically in a formal way 说, 演讲
- petty** ['petɪ] **a.** small and unimportant 小的; 琐碎的; 次要的

conviction	[kən'vɪkʃən] n. a strong opinion or belief 坚定的看法(或信念)
apparently	[ə'pærəntli] ad. as far as one knows or can see 显然(地), 似乎
overwhelming	[əʊvə'hwelmiŋ] a. very great or very strong; so powerful that you cannot resist it or decide how to react 巨大的; 压倒性的; 无法抗拒的
might	[maɪt] n. great strength, energy or power 强大力量; 威力
liquidate	['lɪkwɪdaɪt] v. put an end to; abolish or kill 消灭, 清除; 摧毁
sponge	[spʌndʒ] n. a piece of artificial or natural material that is soft and light and full of holes and can absorb water easily, used for washing or cleaning or in a surgery 海绵; 海绵状物, 棉球
slate	[sleɪt] n. a type of dark grey stone that splits easily into thin flat layers 板岩; 石板
flinch	[flɪntʃ] v. avoid doing or becoming involved in sth. through fear or anxiety. etc. (突然)退缩; 畏缩
persevere	[ˌpɜːsi'veɪə] v. to continue trying to do or achieve sth. despite difficulties 坚持, 孜孜以求
compliment	['kɒmplɪmənt] v. to tell sb. that you like or admire sth. they have done, their appearance, etc. 赞美, 称赞; 钦佩
venture	['ventʃə] v. to go somewhere even though you know that it might be dangerous or unpleasant 冒险, 敢于...
stern	[stɜːn] a. putting someone or something under extreme pressure 严厉的, 严格的; 苛刻的, 难以忍受的
station	['steɪʃən] n. social rank or position (社会)地位, 身份

核心词汇与短语

catastrophe [kə'tæstrəfi] [cat(a)-(= down)+astrophe(= astro, star)] **n.** (突然的)大灾难, 大灾害

[助记] a star, 一颗星, 合写成 aster 或 astro, 其义还是星。

[根] astro 星→

[生] { astronaut 宇航员
astronomy 天文学
catastrophe 灾难

[根] aster 星→

[生] { asterisk 星号(*)
disaster 天灾人祸

△古罗马人相信算命的“占星术”(astrology), 于是 star 在占星术中又意为“司运星, 命运”。遇事顺利“自庆幸运”时, 他们就说 thank one's stars; 遭受“天灾人祸”(disaster)时, 便抱怨

是“星位不正”所致; 遭受“大灾, 大难”(catastrophe)时, 便抱怨是“司运星陨落”所致。

[辨析] **catastrophe, disaster, calamity**

(1) catastrophe 指往往造成致命或无法补偿的后果的大灾害, 如: A big earthquake is a catastrophe. 大地震是异常的灾祸。

(2) disaster 指突然而来的灾难, 以致造成生命、财产的损失, 如: These difficulties are caused by natural disasters. 这些困难都是由自然灾害造成的。

(3) calamity 所造成的灾害更大, 所涉及的人更多, 所分布的范围也更广, 如: The attack on Pearl Harbor was a crushing calamity. 偷袭珍珠港是一场毁灭性的灾难。

catastrophic ['kætə'strɒfɪk] *a.* 悲惨的, 灾难性的

[语境] The accident brought catastrophic result. 那场事故带来了灾难性的后果。

misfortune [mis'fɜ:tʃən] [mis-(not)+fortune(幸运)] *n.* ①不幸 ②灾难, 灾祸

[助记] 注意: mis-与 un-

[名] fortune ↔ [名] **misfortune**

[形] fortunate ↔ [形] **unfortunate**

[语境] His failure was due not to misfortune but to his own mistakes. 他的失败不是运气不好, 而是他自己犯了错误。

Misfortunes never come singly. 祸不单行。

❖ **Fortune** is admirable, but the conquest of **misfortune** is more admirable. 好的运气令人羡慕, 而战胜厄运则更令人惊叹。(塞涅卡)

desperate ['despəɪnt] [de-(=off)+sper(=spirit)+-ate(=of)] *a.* ①危急的 ②拼死的, 铤而走险的, 绝望的 ③极度需要的, 非常想要的

❖ **Desperate** disease require **desperate** remedies. 险症要用猛药医。
[△ desperate 前者意为“绝望的, 极严重的”, 后者意为“孤注一掷的, 极强烈的”]

[辨析] **desperate, hopeless**

[译] 一个绝望的人将不择手段地得到他所想要的东西。

[误] A hopeless man will stop at nothing to get what he wants.

[正] A desperate man will stop at nothing to get what he wants.

[注] desperate 和 hopeless 都表示“绝望的”。desperate 指因绝望而不顾一切, 铤而走险; hopeless 指不抱有任何希望而甘愿忍耐可能发生的一切: Consequently he gave way to hopeless grief. 最后他陷入绝望的悲哀中。

desperately ['despəɪtli] *ad.* 极其, 拼命地, 失望地

[语境] She is desperately ill. 她生命垂危。

measure ['meɪə, 'meɪʒə] *v.* ①测量 ②有…长(或宽, 高等) *n.* ①度量, 量度单位 ②(sing.) 标准, 尺度 ③(常 pl.) 措施, 办法 ④程度, 限度

[语境] Stronger measures are needed to combat crime. 需要采取更强有力的措施与犯罪作斗争。

The pride he felt was beyond measure. 他感到无比的自豪。

[搭配]

(1) take measures 采取措施: The mayor says he will take tough measures to control food prices. 市长说他会采取严厉的措施来控制食品价格。
(2) beyond measure 无可估量, 极度, 过分

(3) measure up 合格, 符合标准

unmeasured [ˌʌn'meɪʒəd] [un-(=not)+measure(测量)+-ed(a.)] *a.* ①不可测量的, 无边无际的 ②大量的

[语境] Your future is unmeasured. 你前途无量。

menace ['menəs] *n.* ①威胁, 危险 ②讨厌的人(或物) *v.* 威胁

[语境] A large alligator floated close by the ship and its jaws opened in menace. 一条巨大的鳄鱼紧靠着船边浮起, 张着大嘴要吃人。

The tiger continued to menace us by walking round and round our tent. 那只老虎在帐篷周围转来转去, 继续威胁着我们。

[搭配] menace sb. with 以…威胁某人: The robber menaced him with a revolver. 盗贼用左轮手枪威胁他。

[辨析] **threaten, menace**

[译] 现在世界和平受到威胁。

[误] Nowadays world peace is menaced.

[正] Nowadays world peace is threatened.

[注] menace 一般只是在危险的性质已有说明时才用。试比较:

The whole world is { threatened }
menaced

by the risk of nuclear war. 整个世界都受到核战争危险的威胁。

deceive [di'si:v] [de-(加强意义)+ceive(接受);(使)接受(假为真)→] v. 欺骗, 蒙蔽

[助记][熟] receive→[根] ceive(= get, take)→[生] deceive v.

[语境] Don't be deceived by appearances. 不要被表面现象所蒙蔽。

[搭配] deceive sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事: He deceived me into thinking that he was trustworthy. 他使我上当受骗, 以为他很可靠。

[辨析] cheat, deceive (欺骗)

(1) cheat 着重采取不诚实手段, 获得某种个人利益(如作弊)或损害他人利益(如欺骗钱财)。

(2) deceive 侧重将不真实情况告诉别人或以某种错误说法、理论、假象等使人上当, 导致他人做出错误判断。

❖ My secretary first **deceived** me into believing in him, and then **cheated** me (out) of all my shares in the company. 我的秘书先是骗取了我对他的信任, 然后骗取了我在公司的全部股份。

deceptive [di'septiv] [deceive 的形容词] a. ①造成假象的, 似是而非的 ②欺骗的, 欺诈的

[助记][动] deceive 欺骗→

{ [名] { deceit 欺骗
deception

[形] deceptive 欺骗的

△类例: [动] receive 收到→

{ [名] { receipt 接收
reception

[形] receptive 能接收的

[语境] Deceptive advertising have damaged the company's image among

the consumers. 虚假广告已损坏了该公司在消费者中的形象。

triumph ['traɪəmf] n. 胜利, 成功 v. 战胜

[语境] The football team achieved a complete triumph. 足球队大获全胜。Common sense triumphed in the end. 人的理智最终战胜了一切。

[搭配] triumph over 战胜: She learned to triumph over her disability. 她学会了战胜自身的不足。

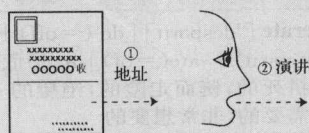
[辨析] 指军事上的“胜利”用 victory, 不可用 triumph. triumph 现常指借喻性的“胜利”。

address [ə'dres] [根义] 致→[多义]

vt. { ①致(函)→在信函上写上名、址
②致(辞)→向...讲话, 对...发表演说 →

n. { ①地址, 住址
②演说, 讲话

[助记] 图解多义:



[语境] He is going to address the meeting. 他将在大会上发表演说。Write the address clearly. 地址请写清楚。

[搭配]

(1) address oneself to ①对...说 ②与...通信(用于正式场合) ③着手, 从事于

(2) 向大会致词
{ [误] to address to a meeting
[正] to address a meeting

[辨析] address, lecture, report, speech, talk

(1) address 指在庄严而正式、隆重的场合下进行的重要演讲。

(2) lecture 指经过充分准备后所作的有教育意义或学术性的专题报告或演讲。

(3) report 指下级向上级或有关人员

提出的有关工作进程等方面的汇报或报告。

(4) speech 一般指在公众面前就某一主题所做的“发言”。

(5) talk 指在非正式场合进行的较随便的谈话或讲话。

petty ['petɪ] **a.** ①小的, 琐碎的, 不重要的 ②器量小的, 偏狭的

[语境] Our problems seem petty when compared to those of people who never get enough to eat. 我们的问题同那些永远吃不饱的人相比显得微不足道。

Don't be so petty. 别那么小气。

[辨析] **petty, trivial, trifling**

(1) petty 指与同类的其他事物相比, 显得小或不重要, 并有琐细、微不足道之义。

(2) trivial 除具有 petty 之义外, 还含有平凡、常见、不值得考虑或注意的意思: Let's stop discussing trivial details and come/get to the point. 咱们别再谈琐碎的细节了, 言归正传吧。

(3) trifling 有小得几乎无价值或意义可言之义: This is no trifling matter. 这可不是小事。

convince [kən'vɪns] [con-(加强意义) + vince(战胜); 使降服→] **vt.** 使确信, 使信服

[助记] [熟] win→[根] vinc(=win)→[生] invincible 战无不胜的; convince 使信服

△ win, vinc, vict 为同源异形词根。知此“血缘”则易记下列形变:

[动] { convince → [名] { conviction
win victory

[语境] This convinced me of his honesty. 这使我确信他是诚实的。

[搭配] convince sb. { of sth. 使某人
that... 相信...

△ convince 不能做不及物动词, 因而:

(1) I'm convinced { of sth. 我相信...
that...

(2) 做状语的 convinced=believing=full of conviction, 如: He left the room, convinced/believing that a war would come.

典型考题

His speech was so _____ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.

- A) blunt B) convincing
C) emphatic D) determined

答案: B)。题意为: 他的发言如此令人信服, 以至于他的对手都接受他的论点。句中说到“以至于他的对手都接受他的论点”, 这说明他的讲话“令人信服”, 故 B) convincing “令人信服的”为答案项。A) blunt “坦率的, 率直的”; C) emphatic “强调的”; D) determined “断然的, 下决心的”。

conviction [kən'vɪkʃən] **n.** ①信念, 坚信 ②说服 ③定罪

[助记] 多义: conviction 是 convince 和 convict 共同的名词。

[名] conviction

[①确信] ← [动] convince [①使确信
②说服] [②使信服
③定罪]

[名] 'convict 囚犯] ← [动] con'vict 宣判...有罪

❖ The greatest happiness of life is the **conviction** that we are loved—loved for ourselves, or rather, loved in spite of ourselves. (Hugo) 人生最大的幸福就是确信我们自己被人爱着——单方面被人爱着, 确切地说, 被人一厢情愿地爱着。(雨果)

apparent [ə'pærənt] [appear 的形容词] **a.** ①明显的, 显而易见的 ②外表的, 表面上的, 假的

[助记]

[熟] appear **v.** { ①出现, 显露
②看来好像

[生] apparent **a.** ①显然的 ②表面上的

[语境] The apparent truth is really a lie. 貌似真理,实为谎言。

His anxiety was apparent to everyone. 谁都看得出来他很着急。

apparently [ə'pærəntli] **ad.** ①明显地 ②表面上,似乎

[语境] He is apparently displeased. 显然他并不高兴。

She sat there, apparently absent-minded. 她坐在那儿,似乎心不在焉。

overwhelm [ˌəʊvə'welɪn] [over+whelm (=turn): turn over 倾覆→压倒] **vt.**

①(感情上)使受不了,使不知所措 ②征服,制服

[语境] Our team overwhelmed the visitors by 40 points. 我们队以 40 分的优势大胜客队。

典型考题

I was _____ by their kindness and moved to tears.

- A) preoccupied B) embarrassed
C) overwhelmed D) counselled

答案: C)。题意为: 他们热情使我不知所措, 我激动得热泪盈眶。overwhelmed 意为“不知所措”, 相当于 feel completely helpless, astonished, or embarrassed。A) preoccupied 意为“全神贯注的”; B) embarrass 意为“使窘迫, 使为难”; D) counselled 是 counsel 的过去分词, 意为“劝告, 提议”。

overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'hwelmɪŋ] **a.** 巨大的, 压倒性的, 无法抗拒的

[语境] We got an overwhelming victory. 我们取得了势如破竹的胜利。

sponge [spʌndʒ] **n.** 海绵 **vt.** ①用海绵揩拭, 用海绵润湿 ②用海绵洗涤或清除 ③用海绵吸(水等)

[语境] She sponged the cut on my head. 她用海绵擦拭我头上的伤口。

The nurse sponged (up) blood from

the wound. 护士用海绵吸伤口的血。

[搭配] sponge off 依赖他人生活: He has been sponging off us for years. 多年来他一直靠我们养活他。

persevere [ˌpɜːsɪ'veɪə] [per-(=through)+severe; 历经艰难→] **v.** 坚持不懈, 不屈不挠

[辨析] **persist, persevere**

(1) persist 指不顾反对或失败而坚持, 不一定指好事, 可以指意志坚强, 也可指固执己见: She persisted in saying that he was innocent. 她坚持说他是无辜的。

(2) persevere 指不顾困难, 始终如一, 如期完成一件工作或达到某种目的; persevere 总是指好事: They persevered in spite of all kinds of difficulties. 尽管有各种困难, 他们还是坚持下去了。

compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt] **v.** **v. / n.**

称赞, 恭维 **n. (pl.)** 问候, 致意

[语境] She received many compliments on the design of her new dress. 她那件新裙子的设计, 受到许多人称赞。

I sent out my compliments on your birthday. 祝你生日快乐。

[搭配] 当 compliment 作动词时, 表示“在某方面赞美某人”, 用 compliment sb. on sth. 不用 to, 但在下列结构中, compliment 作名词时, 就用 to, give/present a compliment to sb. 赞扬某人。

[译] 当我们表扬她取得的成就时, 她高兴得脸都红了。

[误] She flushed with pleasure when we complimented her to her achievements.

[正] She flushed with pleasure when we complimented her on her achievement.

[辨析] **complement, compliment**

{ complement 补充, 补足
compliment 赞美, 恭维