


AE

高级英语教程

Advanced English Course

主 编◎谢娅姝

副主编◎傅维贤 王昌玲 叶 超

 安徽师范大学出版社

安徽师范大学教材建设基金资助

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· 芜湖 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语教程 / 谢娅姝主编. — 芜湖:安徽师范大学出版社, 2019.8

ISBN 978-7-5676-4200-3

I. ①高… II. ①谢… III. ①英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.39

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2019)第142876号

高级英语教程

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出版发行:安徽师范大学出版社

芜湖市九华南路189号安徽师范大学花津校区 邮政编码:241002

网 址:<http://www.ahnupress.com/>

发 行 部:0553-3883578 5910327 5910310(传真) E-mail:asdcbsfxb@126.com

印 刷:江苏凤凰数码印务有限公司

版 次:2019年8月第1版

印 次:2019年8月第1次印刷

规 格:787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16

印 张:25.25

字 数:643千字

书 号:ISBN 978-7-5676-4200-3

定 价:63.50元

凡安徽师范大学出版社版图书有缺漏页、残破等质量问题,本社负责调换。

前 言

高级英语课程是英语专业高年级主课之一，是一门训练学生综合英语技能尤其是阅读理解、语法修辞与写作能力的课程。

在过去的十几年里，我们高级英语课程组积极探索课程教学改革，不断调整和改进教材，对自编胶印教材有过五次较大的修改。随着新一轮高级英语课程改革的不断深入，我们课程组对自编教材再次进行调整，编写并出版《高级英语教程》，力争使这本新版教材成为一本渗透人文精神、紧跟时代步伐、拓宽视野、提升学生综合运用英语能力的优质教材。

本教材在编写过程中博采众长，编写原则和特色如下：

(1) 体例完整，结构科学。全书共13个单元，每个单元都由读前思考题、背景问题、主课文、单词表及短语表、注释、文体与修辞、练习、副课文、延伸拓展构成。

(2) 文本选材遵循四条标准。①精准性：课文语言要求规范优美，写作技巧新颖独特，是培养学生语感及地道表达的范文。②多样性：入选语篇体裁多样，包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、小说、传记、新闻报道、演讲、戏剧等，提升学生辨识文体和风格的能力。题材涉及范围广泛，包括社会文化、环境、战争与和平、语言、种族、法律、青年成长、婚姻家庭、财富观、女性问题等。③时代性：主课文取材经典，副课文及练习语篇中多选择1990年之后作品，反映西方当下现实生活和文化背景，经典佳作与时文兼有，有利于学生了解、熟悉当代生活的语言表达。④趣味性：课文内容力求精彩生动，富有吸引力，有利于调动学生学习积极性。

(3) 教材编写遵循启发式教学规律，培养学生逻辑思维能力和独立思考精神。如：课前思考题联系实际，课文理解题多提推理问题，从内容到篇章结构再到文体分析方面，均注重启迪学生深入思考。副课文题材、体裁同主课文相关或相近，便于学生进行对比和分析，启发学生多角度、多层次地思考问题，培养学生逻辑思维能力和判断评述能力。

(4) 练习板块的编写遵循大量语言输入输出原则，练习题类型多样。练习题包

括课文理解问答题或判断题及词汇、修辞、改错、完形填空、翻译、写作等，目的在于夯实学生的语言基础。

(5) 延伸拓展板块是本教材的创新和特色之处。我们针对每个单元主题及体裁特征，推荐相关中外专著、文章、演讲和经典影片。语言文化相辅相成，旨在拓宽学生视野，扩大学生知识面。

本教材编写的具体分工如下：谢娅姝担任主编，负责审定课文选材，确定编写原则、编写要求和全书的框架；负责协调编写工作、统稿并审定最终书稿，同时编写了第3、9、10、13单元。傅维贤承担第1、4、7、12单元的编写工作，并协助主编统稿和审稿。王昌玲承担第2、6、8、11单元的编写工作并参与校对。叶超承担第5单元的编写工作。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们参考了一些国内外专著、教材、词典、报刊及网络资源，并从中选用了相关材料作为课文、练习等素材。凡参考或选用资料的来源，均呈现在课文注释和参考文献里。在此向相关编著者及选文作者致谢。

本教材的出版得到了安徽师范大学外国语学院的大力支持，在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中不妥之处在所难免，欢迎同行专家不吝赐教。

编者

2019年7月

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Text 1

Hiroshima—the “Liveliest” City in Japan

Jacques Danvoir

I. Pre-reading Questions:

1. What makes Hiroshima world renowned?
2. What do you think is the author’s purpose of visiting Hiroshima?
3. Can you figure out why the author quotes the word “liveliest”?

II. Library Work.

1. What do you know about the Japanese and their culture?
2. Find out more detailed information concerning the bombing of Hiroshima.

¹ “Hiroshima! Everybody off!” That must be what the man in the Japanese stationmaster’s uniform shouted, as the fastest train in the world slipped to a stop in Hiroshima Station. I did not understand what he was saying. First of all, because he was shouting in Japanese. And secondly, because I had a lump in my throat and a lot of sad thoughts on my mind that had little to do with anything a Nippon railways official might say. The very act of stepping on this soil, in breathing this air of Hiroshima, was for me a far greater adventure than any trip or any reportorial assignment I’d previously taken. Was I not at the scene of the crime?

² The Japanese crowd did not appear to have the same preoccupations that I had. From the sidewalk outside the station, things seemed much the same as in other Japanese cities. Little girls and elderly ladies in kimonos rubbed shoulders with teenagers and women in western dress. Serious looking men spoke to one another as if they were

oblivious of the crowds about them, and bobbed up and down repeatedly in little bows, as they exchanged the ritual formula of gratitude and respect: "Tomo aligato gozayimas." Others were using little red telephones that hung on the facades of grocery stores and tobacco shops.

³ "Hi! Hi!" said the cab driver, whose door popped open at the very sight of a traveler. "Hi", or something that sounds very much like it, means "yes". "Can you take me to City Hall?" He grinned at me in the rear-view mirror and repeated "Hi!" "Hi!" We set off at top speed through the narrow streets of Hiroshima. The tall buildings of the martyred city flashed by as we lurched from side to side in response to the driver's sharp twists of the wheel.

⁴ Just as I was beginning to find the ride long, the taxi screeched to a halt, and the driver got out and went over to a policeman to ask the way. As in Tokyo, taxi drivers in Hiroshima often know little of their city, but to avoid loss of face before foreigners, will not admit their ignorance, and will accept any destination without concern for how long it may take them to find it.

⁵ At last this intermezzo came to an end, and I found myself in front of the gigantic City Hall. The usher bowed deeply and heaved a long, almost musical sigh, when I showed him the invitation which the mayor had sent me in response to my request for an interview.

⁶ "That is not here, sir," he said in English. "The mayor expects you tonight for dinner with other foreigners on the restaurant boat. See? This is where it is." He sketched a little map for me on the back of my invitation.

⁷ Thanks to his map, I was able to find a taxi driver who could take me straight to the canal embankment, where a sort of barge with a roof like one on a Japanese house was moored. The Japanese build their traditional houses on boats when land becomes too expensive. The rather arresting spectacle of little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the incessant struggle between the kimono and the miniskirt.

⁸ At the door to the restaurant, a stunning, porcelain-faced woman in traditional costume asked me to remove my shoes. This done, I entered one of the low-ceilinged rooms of the little floating house, treading cautiously on the soft tatami matting and experiencing a twinge of embarrassment at the prospect of meeting the mayor of

Hiroshima in my socks.

⁹ He was a tall, thin man, sad-eyed and serious. Quite unexpectedly, the strange emotion which had overwhelmed me at the station returned, and I was again crushed by the thought that I now stood on the site of the first atomic bombardment, where thousands upon thousands of people had been slain in one second, where thousands upon thousands of others had lingered on to die in slow agony.

¹⁰ The introductions were made. Most of the guests were Japanese, and it was difficult for me to ask them just why we were gathered here. The few Americans and Germans seemed just as inhibited as I was.

¹¹ “Gentlemen,” said the mayor, “I am happy to welcome you to Hiroshima.”

¹² Everyone bowed, including the Westerners. After three days in Japan, the spinal column becomes extraordinarily flexible.

¹³ “Gentlemen, it is a very great honor to have you here in Hiroshima.”

¹⁴ There were fresh bows, and the faces grew more and more serious each time the name Hiroshima was repeated.

¹⁵ “Hiroshima, as you know, is a city familiar to everyone,” continued the mayor.

¹⁶ “Yes, yes, of course,” murmured the company, more and more agitated.

¹⁷ “Seldom has a city gained such world renown, and I am proud and happy to welcome you to Hiroshima, a town known throughout the world for its—oysters.”

¹⁸ I was just about to make my little bow of assent, when the meaning of these last words sank in, jolting me out of my sad reverie.

¹⁹ “Hiroshima—oysters? What about the bomb and the misery and humanity’s most heinous crime?”

²⁰ While the mayor went on with his speech in praise of southern Japanese sea food, I cautiously backed away and headed toward the far side of the room, where a few men were talking among themselves and paying little attention to the mayor’s speech.

²¹ “You look puzzled,” said a small Japanese man with very large eye-glasses.

²² “Well, I must confess that I did not expect a speech about oysters here. I thought that Hiroshima still felt the impact of the atomic cataclysm.”

²³ “No one talks about it any more, and no one wants to, especially, the people who were born here or who lived through it.”

²⁴ “Do you feel the same way, too?”

²⁵ “I was here, but I was not in the center of town. I tell you this because I am almost an old man. There are two different schools of thought in this city of oysters, one that would like to preserve traces of the bomb, and the other that would like to get rid of everything, even the monument that was erected at the point of impact. They would also like to demolish the atomic museum.”

²⁶ “Why would they want to do that?”

²⁷ “Because it hurts everybody, and because time marches on. That is why.” The small Japanese man smiled, his eyes nearly closed behind their thick lenses. “If you write about this city, do not forget to say that it is the gayest city in Japan, even if many of the town’s people still bear hidden wounds, and burns.”

* * * * *

²⁸ Like any other, the hospital smelled of formaldehyde and ether. Stretchers and wheelchairs lined the walls of endless corridors, and nurses walked by carrying nickel-plated instruments, the very sight of which would send shivers down the spine of any healthy visitor. The so-called atomic section was located on the third floor. It consisted of 17 beds.

²⁹ “I am a fisherman by trade. I have been here a very long time, more than twenty years,” said an old man in Japanese pajamas.

³⁰ “What is wrong with you?”

³¹ “Something inside. I was in Hiroshima when it happened. I saw the fire ball. But I had no burns on my face or body. I ran all over the city looking for missing friends and relatives. I thought somehow I had been spared. But later my hair began to fall out, and my belly turned to water. I felt sick, and ever since then they have been testing and treating me.”

³² The doctor at my side explained and commented upon the old man’s story, “We still have a handful of patients here who are being kept alive by constant care. The others died as a result of their injuries, or else committed suicide.”

³³ “Why did they commit suicide?”

³⁴ “It is humiliating to survive in this city. If you bear any visible scars of atomic burns, your children will encounter prejudice on the part of those who do not. No one will marry the daughter or the niece of an atomic bomb victim. People are afraid of

genetic damage from the radiation.”

³⁵ The old fisherman gazed at me politely and with interest.

³⁶ Hanging over the patient was a big ball made of bits of brightly colored paper, folded into the shape of tiny birds.

³⁷ “What’s that?” I asked.

³⁸ “Those are my lucky birds. Each day that I escape death, each day of suffering that helps to free me from earthly cares, I make a new little paper bird, and add it to the others. This way I look at them and congratulate myself on the good fortune that my illness has brought me. Because, thanks to it, I have the opportunity to improve my character.”

³⁹ Once again, outside in the open air, I tore into little pieces a small notebook with questions that I’d prepared in advance for interviews with the patients of the atomic ward. Among them was the question: Do you really think that Hiroshima is the liveliest city in Japan? I never asked it. But I could read the answer in every eye.

New Words

reportorial	preoccupation	kimono	oblivious	bob
ritual	formula	facade	martyr (v.)	lurch
screech	intermezzo	gigantic	heave	barge
moor	arresting	adrift	beige	incessant
tatami	matting	stunning	costume	twinge
porcelain-faced	low-ceilinged	overwhelm	slay	linger
agony	inhibit	spinal column	agitate	renown
assent	jolt	reverie	oyster	heinous
cataclysm	impact	demolish	formaldehyde	ether
stretcher	nickel-plated	humiliation	genetic	

Idioms and Expressions

slip to a stop	have a lump in one’s throat	have...on one’s mind
rub shoulders with	be oblivious of	in response to
screech to a halt	without concern for	heave a sigh
at the prospect of	be just about to do	sink in
in praise of	live through	smell of

at the very sight of send shivers down the spine by trade
be spared a handful of on the part of



Notes

1. About the author and the text

The present text was originally presented in an American radio program around 1966. Little is known about the author.

2. Hiroshima

Hiroshima is the capital of Hiroshima prefecture and the largest city in the Chūgoku region of western Honshu, the largest island of Japan. Population is 1.31 million (2018). It was the first city ever to be struck by an atomic bomb dropped by the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) at 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945. Almost 130,000 people were killed, injured, or missing, and 90% of the city was leveled. Much of the city has been reconstructed, but a gutted section of the city has been set aside as a “Peace City” to illustrate the effect of an atomic bomb.

3. Nippon (Para. 1)

(Japanese) Japan.

4. Tomo aligato gozayimas (Para. 2)

(Japanese) Thank you very much.

5. “Those are my lucky birds.”(Para. 38)

The crane or *tsuru* (Japanese) is a symbol of good luck and longevity in Japanese folklore. It also signifies faithfulness, as cranes are known to mate for life. Cranes have been a favorite subject of origami (paper folding). It is a well-known belief that if you make one thousand paper cranes, your wish will come true.



COMPREHENSION



I. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What information concerning the author can you gather from Para.1?
2. What is the author's first impression of Hiroshima?

3. Can you figure out why the author gives a detailed account of the “intermezzo”?
4. Does the mayor understand the visitors’ purpose of meeting him? If he does, does he fulfill their expectation? Why or why not?
5. Why does the writer not ask the patients of the atomic ward the questions he has prepared in advance?
6. Based on your understanding of the text, what do you think is the answer the author could read in every eye? Give your evidence.
7. Compare the author’s feelings conveyed in the first and last paragraphs.
8. Can you find out any of the problems that might exist in Hiroshima, if not in the whole country?
9. Do you think the author achieves his purpose of writing? If so, then how?

II. Further discussion:

1. The Sino-Japanese relations sour now and then. What vigorous actions could be taken to maintain a friendly relationship?
2. What is your attitude towards the use of nuclear weapons in war?



STYLE and RHETORIC



Narration

Narrative compositions are composed of a series of events. Long or short, all narrative compositions are meticulous about the selection of events. To be sure, a writer cannot and would not like to include every single event that happened in the course of an experience. Instead, to tell a story effectively, a writer must be selective about the events relevant to his purpose. In writing an effective narrative, a writer should use different details—details that make actions specific, details that reveal character, details that offer explanations or reasons for actions, details that help the readers visualize the scene, details that create a conflict and suspense. The text “Hiroshima—the ‘Liveliest’ City in Japan” is remarkable for the author’s elaborate selection of events and vivid presentation of details, which conspire to give the reader an interesting but thought-provoking view of his experience.

Anticlimax & Climax

“Seldom has a city gained such world renown, and I am proud and happy to welcome you to Hiroshima, a town known throughout the world for its—oysters.” By using the device of **anticlimax**, the mayor sidesteps the issue of nuclear bombardment and relaxes the tensions of the reception. **Anticlimax** is a rhetorical term for an abrupt shift from a serious or noble tone to a less exalted one. It is often used for comic effect, but the effect can also be devastating:

1. In moments of crisis I size up the situation in a flash, set my teeth, contract my muscles, take a firm grip on myself and, without a tremor, always do the wrong thing. (George Bernard Shaw)
2. “Who is he?” “Why, he has gone the vole—has been solider, ballad-singer, travelling tinker and is now a beggar.” (W. Scott)
3. The holy passion of Friendship is of so sweet and steady and loyal and enduring a nature that it will last through a whole lifetime, if not asked to lend money. (Mark Twain)

The opposite of **anticlimax** is **climax**—arrangement of phrases or sentences in ascending order of importance. The following are well-known examples.

1. It was the ruin of the family, the uprooting of the morals, the destruction of Germany. (William Somerset Maugham)
2. Let’s face it. Let’s talk sense to the American people. Let’s tell them that there are no gains without pains... (Adlai Stevenson II)
3. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. (Francis Bacon)



EXERCISES



I. Choose the word that best completes the statement.

1. The first step is to pour the powder into the solution and _____ it until the powder has dissolved.
A. agitate B. irritate C. ignite D. stimulate

2. Their demand for a pay raise has not the slightest _____ of being met.
A. prospect B. prediction C. prosperity D. permission
3. The car tires _____ on the road as it turned too fast.
A. lurched B. shuffled C. screeched D. scuffled
4. You have made a _____ mistake, which may never perhaps be put right.
A. scathing B. grievous C. heinous D. grim
5. He describes the dazed incomprehension of those who came of age during the boom and who now do not know how to cope with a _____.
A. clump B. lump C. slump D. stump
6. With elapse of time, the turbulent vicissitudes in the land of China in over 100 years diminished this historical record into _____.
A. obliteration B. oblivion C. realization D. deletion
7. The unprecedentedly big floods in our village did not start to _____ until four days after the torrential rain had stopped.
A. sink B. reduce C. lower D. withdraw
8. The U-boat blockade _____ England's food shortage during World War II.
A. aggregated B. aggravated C. aggrieved D. agonized
9. He _____ in agony for a long time, and then died lonely, bewailing his lost youth.
A. prolonged B. insisted C. rested D. lingered
10. The expression of such a(n) _____ temperament early in life does not guarantee that such individuals will grow up to be shy adults.
A. prevented B. affected C. inhibited D. embarrassed
11. As we entered the biggest department store in Tokyo, the salesgirls behind each counter _____ at us kindly.
A. bowed B. beamed C. grinned D. grimaced
12. The whole house was in a dilapidated condition: the door _____ on its hinges and the floorboards were nearly rotten.
A. squealed B. wailed C. screeched D. squeaked
13. This is the butchery where all the livestock is _____ for the market.
A. assassinated B. butchered C. slaughtered D. slain

14. At the summer camp, it was great fun grilling sheep over _____ coals.
A. alive B. live C. lively D. living
15. We were amazed at the _____ of the culprits; they were not at all embarrassed by their arrest.
A. brazenness B. indignation C. humility D. humiliation
16. There are a few _____ to settle before you can adopt a child.
A. rituals B. ceremonies C. protocols D. formalities
17. You must go back to the chapel and _____ your sins to God.
A. acknowledge B. recognize C. admit D. confess
18. For a moment, Arnold felt a(n) _____ of remorse for having broken his mother's heart.
A. anguish B. agony C. twinge D. torment
19. While not completely nonplussed by the unusually caustic responses from members of the audience, the speaker was nonetheless visibly _____ by their lively criticism.
A. humiliated B. discomfited C. deluded D. disgraced
20. It would be hopeless to argue vegetarianism with someone who does not _____ at the thought of killing an innocent, sentient being.
A. shiver B. quake C. shudder D. quiver

II. Fill in the blanks with the expressions from *Idioms and Expressions*. Make changes if necessary.

1. We live cheaply, work hard, and save until we reach a point where we can pursue our dreams _____ money.
2. All during her husband's funeral, Aunt May _____ in her throat.
3. She couldn't fall asleep as her daughter's illness weighed _____.
4. He loves such gatherings at which he _____ young people and exchanged opinions on various subjects.
5. As this information _____, James clutched his chest and slumped from his chair.
6. But the rest of the world must pitch in quickly: if this crisis is unresolved, no one will _____.