

【初试】2026 年 右江民族医学院 211 翻译硕士（英语）之高级英语考研精品资料

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《高级英语》（第四版），张汉熙、王立礼编，外语教学与研究出版社，2022 年 8 月

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《高级英语》考研核心笔记

第一部分 第一册 Unit 1: The Middle Eastern Bazaar

I . Additional Background Knowledge

1. Middle Eastern Countries
2. Architecture of Gothic Style

II . Introduction to the Passage

1. Type of literature: a piece of objective description
2. The purpose of a piece of objective description:
---to record and reproduce a true picture with opinions and emotions of the author excluded
3. Ways of developing a piece of objective description:
---to begin with a brief general picture, divide the object into parts and organize the detailed description in

order of space

III . Effective Writing Skills

1. making effective use of specific verbs
2. using adjectives accurately
3. using five human senses---hearing, smelling, seeing, tasting and touching to make the description vivid
4. using rhetorical devices properly

IV . Rhetorical Devices

1. simile
2. metaphor
3. assonance
4. onomatopoeia

V . Special Difficulties

1. paraphrasing some sentences
2. translating some paragraphs
3. identifying figures of speech

VI . Questions

1. What is a bazaar? Can you name some of the Middle Eastern countries in which such bazaars are likely to be found?

2. Name all the markets in the bazaar. What kind of economy do you think they represent? Give facts to support your view.

3. What scene do you find most picturesque in the bazaar? Why? (空格、小五、宋体)

第二部分 Unit 2: Hiroshima---“the Liveliest” City in Japan by Jacques Danvoir

I. Additional Background Knowledge

1. The City of Hiroshima
2. The first dropping of an atomic bomb---“Little Boy”

II. Introduction to the Passage

1. Type of literature: a piece of radio report
2. The purpose of a piece of radio report: to inform the auditors of the truth
3. Some characteristics of radio report: authenticity and objectivity

III. Effective Writing Skills

1. accurately recording the dialogues with some Japanese to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. carefully observing and describing details to reinforce the authenticity of the report
3. vivid and humorous description to make the report interesting

IV. Rhetorical Devices

1. metaphor
2. anti-climax

V. Special Difficulties

1. reading between the lines
2. paraphrasing some sentences

VI. Questions

1. What was the writer's attitude towards Hiroshima?
2. Was Hiroshima in any way different from other Japanese cities?
3. Even in this short description one may find some of the problems of Japan, or at least, of Hiroshima. Can you say what they are?
4. How do the Japanese themselves look at Hiroshima? Why?

VII. Detailed Teaching Notes:

**Hiroshima--the "Liveliest" City
In Japan**

1. The Map of Japan

Hiroshima

Hiroshima, city on southwestern Honshû Island, Japan, capital of Hiroshima Prefecture, at the head of Hiroshima Bay. The city was founded in 1594 on six islands in the Ôta River delta. Hiroshima grew rapidly as a castle town and commercial city, and after 1868 it was developed as a military center. On August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-1945), the first atomic bomb to be used against an enemy position was dropped on the city by the United States Army Air Forces (*see* Nuclear Weapons). According to U.S. estimates 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or missing as a result of the bomb and many more were made homeless. (In 1940 the population of Hiroshima had been 343,698.) The blast also destroyed more than 10 sq km (4 sq mi) of the city, completely destroying 68 percent of Hiroshima's buildings; another 24 percent were damaged. Every August 6 since 1947, thousands participate in interfaith services in the Peace Memorial Park built on the site where the bomb exploded. In 1949 the Japanese dedicated Hiroshima as an international shrine of peace. After the war, the city was largely rebuilt, and commercial activities were resumed. Machinery, automobiles, food processing, and the brewing of

sake are the main industries. The surrounding area, although mountainous, has fertile valleys where silk, rice, and wheat are produced. Population (1990) 1,085,705.

2. The Bombing of Hiroshima

On August 6, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a Japanese city and military center. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, and thousands more were made homeless. Sixteen hours after the attack, U.S. President Harry S. Truman's report of the event was broadcast to radio listeners.

The explosion produces great amounts of heat, a shock wave and intense radiation. The region of the explosion becomes radioactively contaminated and radioactive products may be deposited elsewhere as fallout.

At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, by order of President Truman, the first Atomic bomb, nicknamed Little Boy was exploded over a point near the centre of Hiroshima, destroying almost everything with a radius of 830-1,450 meters. The damage beyond this area was considerable, and over 71,000 people were killed instantly. Many more later died of injuries and the effects of radiation. Casualties numbered nearly 130,000. Survivors are still dying of leukaemia, pernicious anaemia and other diseases induced by radiation. Almost 98% of the buildings were destroyed or severely damaged.

The Japanese dedicated post-war Hiroshima to peace. A destroyed area named "Peace City" has been set aside as a memorial. A peace Park was build. A special hospital built here treats people suffering from exposure to radiation and conducts research into its effects.

3. Rhetoric

tenor (subject): the concept, object, or person meant in a metaphor

vehicle (reference): a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed

Simile: A simile makes a comparison between two unlike things having at least one quality or characteristic in common. The two things compared must be dissimilar and the basis of resemblance is usually an abstract quality. The vehicle is almost always introduced by the word "like" or "as".

Self-criticism is as necessary to us as air or water.

The water lay grey and wrinkled like an elephant's skin.

My very thoughts were like the ghostly rustle of dead leaves.

The bus went as slowly as a snail.

Her eyes were jet black, and her hair was like a waterfall.

The comparison is purely imaginative, that is, the resemblance between the two unlike things in that one particular aspect exists only in our minds, and not in the nature of the things themselves.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Metaphor is considered the most important and basic poetic figure and also the commonest the most beautiful.

Snow *clothes* the ground.

The town *was stormed* after a long siege.

Boys and girls, tumbling in the streets and playing, were *moving jewels*.

I had a lump in my throat

At last this intermezzo came to an end...

I was again crushed by the thought...

...when the meaning ... sank in, jolting me...

Metonymy(借代、换喻)