

## 题源外刊 02 课堂笔记

视频定位  
0:00~07:53

### Text2 Transatlantic Rift

#### 上节课单词测试:

1. Cybercrime	n. 网络犯罪
2. Abstract	n. 摘要 adj. 抽象的
3. Contradiction	n. 矛盾
4. Vulnerable	adj. 脆弱的
5. Remote	adj. 遥远的
6. Initiative	n. 主动性; 新方案
7. Tempting	adj. 吸引人的, 诱人的
Temptation	n. 诱惑
8. Inevitable	adj. 不可避免的
9. Heighten	v. 使.....增加, 提高
10. Embrace	v. 支持, 拥抱, 接纳
11. Counterpart	n. 对应物

NOTE:

板块

文章重要信息

文章关键词

注释

课后作业

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07:53~25:34

#### Paragraph 1

Q: 美国在战后做出了什么贡献?

① America did as much as any country to create post-war Europe.

新闻报道第一句往往是总起句, 总起介绍美国为战后欧洲做出贡献

② In the late 1940s and the 1950s it was midwife to the treaty 【that became the European Union】 and to NATO, (the military alliance that won the cold war. )

midwife后面接了两个名词, 用介词to连接, 一是treaty, 二是NATO

美国做的一个贡献: 催生了欧盟和北大西洋公约组织

定语从句

同位语

③ The United States acted partly out of charity, but chiefly out of self-interest. ④ Having been dragged into two world wars, it wanted to banish Franco-German rivalry and build a rampart against the Soviet threat. ⑤ After the Soviet collapse in 1991, the alliance anchored democracy in the newly liberated states of eastern Europe.

美国做的第二个贡献: 消除德法对抗情绪, 建立对苏联威胁的防线

段落分析: 美国在战后的欧洲做出了两个贡献, 其一是催生了欧盟和北大西洋公约组织, 其二是消除德法对抗情绪, 建立对苏联威胁的防线。

#### 【重点词汇】

midwife n. 助产士; 接生婆

NATO 北约

treaty n. 条约 Kyoto Treaty 京都协定书

alliance n. 联盟, 结盟

chiefly adv. 主要地

banish v. 放逐, 驱逐; 消除, 排除

rivalry n. 竞争, 竞赛

rival n. 对手 enemy n. 敌人

rampart n. 防御土墙; 防御, 保护

anchor v. 抛锚; 使固定, 使稳定

democracy n. 民主

liberate v. 解放

### 【对照翻译】

America did as much as any country to create post-war Europe. In the late 1940s and the 1950s it was midwife to the treaty that became the European Union and to NATO, the military alliance that won the cold war. The United States acted partly out of charity, but chiefly out of self-interest. Having been dragged into two world wars, it wanted to banish Franco-German rivalry and build a rampart against the Soviet threat. After the Soviet collapse in 1991, the alliance anchored democracy in the newly liberated states of eastern Europe.

在创建战后欧洲的进程中，美国的贡献足以比肩任何一个国家。在20世纪40年代末期和50年代，它催生了日后演变为欧盟条款的协议，也促成了赢得冷战胜利的北约。美国的行为部分是出于善意，但主要缘于自身利益。在被卷入两次世界大战后，美国想要消除法德间的敌对关系，并建立防线来对抗苏联的威胁。在1991年苏联崩溃后，该同盟又在东欧新解放的国家中巩固了民主局面。

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25:34~42:04

### Paragraph 2

Q: 美国和欧洲分道扬镳有什么表现？

①Today, **however**, America and Europe are separated by a growing **rift**.

注意转折处，美国和欧洲关系之间有了裂痕，**rift**

②The **mood** before the NATO summit in Brussels on July 11th and 12th is **poisonous**. As President Donald Trump **accuses** the Europeans **of bad faith** and **of failing to pull their weight**, they accuse him (**him**指特朗普) of crass vandalism. ③A second summit, between Vladimir Putin and Mr Trump in Helsinki on July 16th, could produce the once-unthinkable spectacle of an American president treating his **Russian opponent** better than he has just treated his **allies**. (指欧洲盟友)

段落分析：美国和欧洲关系之间有了裂痕，特朗普指责欧洲人背信弃义，欧洲人指责特朗普为规则破坏者。特朗普对待俄罗斯总统反而比对待同盟国家好。

### 【重点词汇】

poisonous adj. 有毒的

rift n. 不和，裂缝

summit n. 峰，峰会

accuse v. 指控

bad faith n. 奸诈，不诚实，不守信用；

pull their weight 起作用

crass adj. 粗鲁的；愚笨的

vandalism n. 故意破坏，捣毁

spectacle n. 奇观

opponent n. 对手

ally n. 同盟，同盟国

### 【对照翻译】

Today, however, America and Europe are separated by a growing rift. The mood before the NATO summit in Brussels on July 11th and 12th is poisonous. As President Donald Trump accuses the

然而，时至今日，美欧之间正因愈演愈烈的裂痕而分离。7月11日和12日在布鲁塞尔举办的北约峰会中充满了恶意的氛围。在唐纳德·特朗普总统指

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42:04~58:50

Europeans of bad faith and of failing to pull their weight, they accuse him of crass vandalism. A second summit, between Vladimir Putin and Mr Trump in Helsinki on July 16th, could produce the once-unthinkable spectacle of an American president treating his Russian opponent better than he has just treated his allies.

控欧洲奸诈无信、不出力尽责的同时，欧洲指控他是个粗鲁的破坏主义者。7月16日在弗拉基米尔·普京和特朗普之间举行第二次峰会中，有可能发生曾被认为无法想象的奇观：一位美国总统对待他的俄罗斯对手，比对待他的盟友要更好。

### Paragraph 3

Q: 作者得出了什么结论呢？

① Even if the two summits pass off without controversy—as they might, given how Mr Trump delights in confounding his critics—the differing priorities, divergent beliefs and clashing political cultures will remain.

由形容词可以看出，此段感情色彩是负向的。破折号后面是插入语。插入语分析：三个主语“不同的优先级，不同的信仰，碰撞的政治文化”，一个谓语动词“remain”

② The Western alliance is in trouble, and that should worry Europe, America and the world. ③ Every alliance has its tensions, but the Western one is strained on a bewildering number of fronts. ④ Mr Trump, and his generals, are exasperated by the feeble efforts of many NATO members to honour their promise to raise defence spending towards 2% of GDP by 2024.

段落分析：美国和西方之间的问题仍将继续。特朗普热衷于使他的批评者困惑。西方联盟面临的紧张关系多得令人手足无措。特朗普和他的将军也恼怒于北约成员未兑现的国防支出承诺。

#### 【重点词汇】

without controversy 没有争议  
given 考虑到  
confound vt. 使惊惶; 使困惑惊讶  
priority n. 优先  
divergent adj. 不同的, 优异的  
clash v. 交锋; 争论;  
tension n. 压力

strain v. 使...收到压力  
bewilder v. 使...迷糊  
generals n. 将军  
exasperate v. 使...恼怒, 愤怒  
feeble adj. 微弱的  
defence n. 防御

#### 【对照翻译】

Even if the two summits pass off without controversy—as they might, given how Mr Trump delights in confounding his critics—the differing priorities, divergent beliefs and clashing political cultures will remain. The Western alliance is in trouble, and that should worry Europe, America and the world. Every alliance has its tensions, but the Western one is strained on a bewildering number of fronts. Mr Trump, and his generals, are exasperated by the feeble efforts of many NATO

即使这两场峰会毫无波澜地结束——考虑到特朗普有多热衷于让他的批评者感到困扰，这或许真有可能——但事务优先级的意见相左、信念的分歧、政治文化的冲突，这些问题仍将继续。西方联盟正深陷困境，这应引起欧洲、美国和全球的担忧。每个联盟都有其剑拔弩张的一面，但西方联盟面临的紧张关系多得令人手足无措。特朗普，同他的将领一起，对许多北约国在兑现“2024年

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58:50~1:06:27

members to honour their promise to raise defence spending towards 2% of GDP by 2024.

前将国防支出提高到GDP 2%”这一承诺上的不作为感到恼怒。

### 语法知识点

【 **Having been** dragged into two world wars, it wanted to banish Franco-German rivalry and build a rampart against the Soviet threat. 】

### Have done 结构

**doing**结构表示几乎同时发生, **having done** 表示先后发生

I stay at home, listening to music. 我呆在家里, 听着音乐.

listening to music 是现在分词作伴随状语, 表示我在家里的同时, 听着音乐  
状语可以调整顺序, 变成 “Listening to music, I stay at home”

Listening to music, I stay at home. (doing)

listen 和stay几乎同时发生

Having finished the work, I went home. (having done)

finish发生在go之前发生, =After finishing the work, I went back home.

① Having failed many times, I picked up my courage and tried once more.

② Having said goodbye to my boss at the railway station, I hurried home, sad and lost, hoping to see her at an early date in Beijing.

### 课后作业:

参考讲义, 分析两句长难句。