

Unit 14 Philosophy East and West

I. Words and Phrases

2.

- (1) C
- (2) D
- (3) B
- (4) A
- (5) C
- (6) B
- (7) A
- (8) C;B
- (9) A;C
- (10) B;A

3.

- (1) as such
- (2) absent from
- (3) relate to
- (4) mark off
- (5) that is to say
- (6) referred to

4.

- (1) C (lacking; bereft of; free from)
- (2) A (unreliable; shaky)
- (3) B (dormant; hidden)
- (4) A (suppositions; assumptions; views)
- (5) B (everlasting; permanent; infinite)

II. Sentences and discourse

1. Paraphrase

- (1) Philosophy is the product of two factors: theology, i.e., inherited religious and ethical conceptions, and science, i.e., all definite knowledge. The proportion of these two factors may differ greatly in the ideas of different philosophers, but without either, such ideas cannot be defined as philosophy.
- (2) The kings and barons of the Middle Ages were descended from the German conquerors, and in their political system there was never the notion of absolute power as the Church advocated; on the other hand, they had a distaste for the boredom and weariness of being the rightful ruler and having to obey the dogma and behaving in an exemplary way, which would have restrained their occasional outburst of passion.

(3)The rule of the Pope declined in the sixteenth century, even though it was still the dominant religious system and was still respected by and received tribute from loyal countries like Germany and England. But even these countries showed no respect for the Borgia Popes and their closest allies, the Medici family in Florence, as they collected cash from believers by pretending to save their souls from purgatory and wasted the money on their luxurious and immoral life styles.

2. E-C translation

(1)公司的招股文件中明确指出将适时考虑引入新的计划，新计划的引入须经股东事先同意，且绝对不得早于次年年底。

(2)这一时期建筑师的职业化不断发展，并最终建立了建筑师协会；这只是证实了二十年前就已显现的建筑风格和功能的分离。

(3)毫无疑问，作为成功的骑手兼育马师，亨利·怀特凭借其仁慈而直观的马匹饲养和管理方法在英格兰、澳大利亚和新西兰都带来了巨大的影响，强调在饲养和训练马匹时使用更人性化的、常识性的方法，并展示了此种方法带来的更大的愉悦和成功。

3. C-E translation

The reputation of Bertrand Russell as one of the greatest thinkers of the twentieth century has only increased with time. Born in 1872 into an aristocratic family, Russell is widely regarded as one of the founders of Analytic philosophy, which is today the dominant philosophical tradition in the English-speaking world. In a seminal series of publications in the early years of the last century, Russell transformed logic and placed it at the centre of philosophic inquiry. The impact of these, and later works in which he confronted other fundamental problems of philosophy, has been profound, even on scholars who have disputed his conclusions.

In a parallel intellectual life as social critic, political thinker and humanist, Russell addressed many issues of vital import to the history of the twentieth century. He supported women's suffrage, was imprisoned for his pacifism during World War I and was a founder of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. He wrote a number of books aimed at the general public, including *A History of Western Philosophy* which became enormously popular, and in 1950 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

4.

C F E A B D