

## **Unit 11 Freedom**

### **I. Words and phrases**

1.

- (1) positive freedom
- (2) democratic rule
- (3) empirical self
- (4) desires

2.

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

3.

- (1) consists in
- (2) so much so that
- (3) lack of
- (4) spring from
- (5) in terms of
- (6) still to come
- (7) at any rate
- (8) independent of

4.

- (1) C (avoid; fight against; guard against)
- (2) A (promulgated; initiated)
- (3) B (transgression; encroachment; infringement)
- (4) A (caused; brought about)
- (5) C (appeal; request)

### **II. Sentences and discourse**

1. Paraphrase

- 1) Thinkers in the past have used different principles to decide the boundary of the private sphere which no interference should be allowed: some declare liberty to be a natural law or natural right; some believe liberty to increase utility; some assert liberty to be something people should do for its own sake, some view liberty as

an essential clause in the social contract; or any other concepts which people use to explain their ideas or prove them correct. But despite their differences, liberty defined by these principles means negative liberty, i.e. there should be no interference within the boundary between the private sphere and the social sphere, although this boundary is constantly changing, yet it is always easy to know.

- 2) People might make all kinds of mistakes because they don't follow others' advice or pre-warning, yet these mistakes are much less grave compared with the great harm when people agree unwillingly to do what others think might be good for them instead of doing what they themselves want to do.
- 3) I want to be my own master and decide what to do for myself, not someone who passively receives suggestion from others and do what he is told to do; I want to be influenced by my own reasons and objectives I purposely set for myself, not to be affected by forces that come from other people or factors.

## 2. Translation into Chinese

- 1) 在激烈的言辞背后，两个主要党派的政策其实别无二致，都致力于维持大规模放松管制和私有化措施等自由放任经济的核心政策。
- 2) 尽管你死我活的个体或种群间竞争可能会微调生物进化历程，但一种优势生物大规模地被另外一种生物所取代，依靠的更可能是环境因素或偶然事件，从而第一种生物在第二种开始兴盛之前便已经灭绝。
- 3) 如果限制自由是惩戒的标志性特征，那么对被迫上学的孩子或无奈工作谋生的大人又当如何解释？他们的自由无论从意图还是效果来说不都是被限制了  
吗？

## 3. Translation into English

Isaiah Berlin was a British philosopher, historian of ideas, political theorist, educator and essayist. For much of his life, he was renowned for his conversational brilliance, his defense of liberalism, his attacks on political extremism, and his writings on the history of ideas.

His essay *Two Concepts of Liberty* contributed to a revival of interest in political theory in the English-speaking world, and remains one of the most influential and widely discussed texts in that field: admirers and critics agree that Berlin's distinction between positive and negative liberty remains a basic starting-point for theoretical

discussions of the meaning and value of political freedom.

Late in his life, the greater availability of Berlin's numerous essays began to provoke increasing scholarly interest in his work, and particularly in the idea of value pluralism.

4.

A C E D B