

Unit one

Elementary Schools in early America

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America -- breakthroughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving **premiums** to inventors; and above all the American genius for **nonverbal**, "**spatial**" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally **literate** and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related american adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, "With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman."

A further **stimulus** to invention came from the "premium" system, which **preceded** our **patent** system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, **originated** abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other **incentives**.

In the United States, **multitudes** of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, "A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to **unambiguous verbal** descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process. The designer and the inventor are able to assemble and **manipulate** in their minds devices that as yet do not exist."

This nonverbal "spatial" thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among **levers**, screws, **wedges**, wheels, etc., like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea."

When all these shaping forces -- schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking -- **interacted** with one another on the rich U.S. mainland, they produced that American characteristic, **emulation**. Today that word implies mere **imitation**. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.

invention n. 1.发明,发明物 2.捏造,虚构

inventor n.发明家,发明者

[联想词]

inventory n.1.详细目录 2.存货清单

breakthrough n. 1.突围,突破 2.重大成就,惊人发现

[联想词]

breakdown n. 1.垮台,破裂 2.衰竭,衰弱 3.损坏,故障 4.分类

premium n. 1.保险金 2.额外费用 3.奖品,赠品,额外津贴

a. 1.高级的,优质的 2.售价高的

[联想词]

subsidy n. 津贴,补贴

verbal a. 1.口头的 2.用言辞的,用文字的

[联想词]

vocal a. 发声的,嗓音的

spatial a. 空间的,与空间有关的

literacy n.识字,有文化,读写能力

literate a.1.有读写能力的 2.有文化修养的

stimulus n. 1.促进 2.刺激

[联想词]

provocation n. 1.挑衅,挑拨 2.刺激,激怒

provocative a. 1.挑衅的,煽动的 2.刺激的

precede vt. 在...之前,先于

precedent n. 1.先例,范例,判例 2.惯例

patent n.专利,专利权

a.专利(权)的,受专利保护的

vt.得到...的专利权

originate vi. 起源于,来自,产生

vt.创造,创始,开创

[联想词]

commence v.开始

incentive n.刺激,鼓励

multitude n. 1.大量,许多 2.大众,民众

ambiguous a.引起歧义的,模式棱两可的,含糊不清的

[联想词]

indefinite a. 1.不明确的,含糊的 2.无限期的

explicit a. 1.明确的,明晰的;详述的 2.直言的,毫不隐瞒的,露骨的

manipulate vt. 1.操纵,控制,影响 2.操作,使用

lever n. 1.杠杆 2.途径,工具,手段

vt. 撬动,撬起

wedge n.楔(子) vt. 把...楔入,塞入

[联想词]

groove n. 沟,槽

hinge n. 铰链

interact vi. 相互作用,相互影响

emulation n. 1.竞赛,竞争 2.仿效,仿真

imitation n. 1.模仿 2.仿制,仿制品 3.赝品

strive vi. 努力,奋斗,力求

sculpture n.1.雕刻,雕塑 2.雕刻作品,雕塑品

[联想词]

carve vt. 1.切,把...切碎 2.雕刻,刻

engrave vt. 1.在...上雕刻 2.使铭记,使牢记

statue n. 雕像,塑像

bust n. 1.胸像,半身像 2.胸部,胸围

marble n. 1.大理石

diploma n. 毕业文凭,毕业证书,资格证书

[联想词]

diplomat n. 1.外交官,外交家 2.有交际手段的人,圆滑的人

perpetual a. 1.永久的,永恒的,长期的 2.无休止的,没完没了的

Unit Two

Fight Again Youth Smoking

Three years ago, **appalled** by how many children were becoming **addicted** to cigarettes every year, the

Vice President and I committed this administration to stopping the sale and marketing of cigarettes to children. Today, thanks to these efforts and the **persistence** of state attorneys general, the public health community, and leaders in Congress, we have the best opportunity ever to pass comprehensive anti-smoking **legislation** that will save millions of our children from a **premature**, painful, and very preventable death.

This week, in a historic and resounding 19 to 1 vote, a key Senate committee gave its stamp of approval to comprehensive legislation sponsored by Senator John McCain, a Republican, and Senator Fritz Hollings, a Democrat, that would cut youth smoking by half over the next decade. This bill represents a dramatic step forward. It would raise the price of cigarettes, give the FDA full authority to regulate tobacco products, ban advertising aimed at children, and protect tobacco farmers.

We still have work to do in this legislation. Above all, we need to put in place tough penalties that will cost the tobacco industry if it continues to sell cigarettes to young people. Just this week the Centers for Disease Control released a disturbing report that more than a third of teenagers in the United States now smoke, even though it's illegal.

It is time to hold tobacco companies **accountable**. Reducing youth smoking must be everybody's bottom line. Let's remember -- this is not about politics or money, or seeking revenge against the tobacco industry for past practices. We're not trying to put the tobacco companies out of business; we want to put them out of the business of selling cigarettes to kids. This week's progress in the Senate shows we have real **momentum** in both parties to do just that.

There're still many issues to be worked out and many long nights ahead. But we have within our grasp one of the most important public health victories our nation has ever achieved.

Finally, let me just pause a moment to observe the 30th anniversary of the death of one of America's greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King. His dream, deeply rooted in the American Dream, is a dream for all Americans. Let us here at home always strive to heed Dr. King's words and live up to his legacy.

----- Bill Clinton

appall vt.使惊骇,使大吃一惊

[联想词]

terrify vt.使害怕,使惊吓

outrage vt.激起...的义愤,激怒

n.1.义愤,愤慨 2.暴行,骇人听闻的事件

addict n.1.有瘾的人 2.入迷的人

vt.使成瘾,使入迷

[联想词]

cocaine n.可卡因

toxic a.有毒的,中毒引起的

persistent a. 1.坚持不懈的,执意的 2.持续的

persistence n.1.坚持不懈,执意 2. 持续性,持续状态

[联想词]

stubborn a. 1.顽固的,执拗的,倔强的 2.难对付的,难于克服的

legislation n.1.法律,法规 2.立法的,法律的制定

[联想词]

legitimate a. 1.合情合理的 2.合法的,法律认可的

judicial a. 1.司法的,法庭的,审判的 2.明断的,公正的

sue vi.1.控告,起诉 2.要求,请求 vt.控告,起诉

prosecute vt.1.对...提起公诉,告发,检举 2.继续从事 vi.起诉,告发

defendant n.被告

invalid a.1.无效的,作废的 2.无可靠依据的 n.病弱者,残疾者

testify vi.1.作证,证明 2.表明,说明 vt.作证,证明

testimony n.1.证词 2.见证,证明

premature a.1.比预期时间早是 2.不成熟的,仓促的

authority n.1.权力,管辖权 2.官方,当局 3.当权者,行政管理机构 4.权威,专家

authoritative a.1.权威性的,可信的 2.专断的,命令式的

authorize vt.授权,批准

[联想词]

definitive a. 1.最可靠的,权威性的 2.决定性的

accountable a. 负起责任的

revenge n.报复,报仇

momentum n.1.动力,冲力,势力 2.动量

[联想词]

impetus n.1.推动,促进,刺激 2.推动力

strive vi.努力,奋斗,力求

heed vt.留心,注意,听从

legacy n.遗赠的财物,遗产

deadly a.1.致死的,致命的 2.不共戴天的,殊死的 3.极度的,十足的 ad.非常,极度地

[联想词]

drastic a.1.极端的,严厉的 2.激烈的,迅猛的

epidemic n.1.流行病 2.流传,流行 a.流行性的,流传极广的

lure vt.吸引,引诱,诱惑

Unit Three

Beauty Is Meaningless

A young man sees a sunset and, unable to understand or to express the emotion that it rouses in him, concludes that it must be the gateway to a world that lies beyond. It is difficult for any of us in moments of intense aesthetic experience to resist the suggestion that we are catching a glimpse of a light that shines down to us from a different realm of existence, different and, because the experience is intensely moving, in some way higher. And, though the **gleams** blind and **dazzle**, yet they do convey a hint of beauty and **serenity** greater than we have known or imagined. Greater too than we can describe, for language, which was invented to convey the meanings of this world, cannot readily be fitted to the uses of another.

That all great art has this power of suggesting a world beyond is undeniable. In some moods, Nature shares it. There is no sky in June so blue that it does not point forward to a bluer, no sunset so beautiful that it does not awaken the vision of a greater beauty, a vision which passes before it is fully glimpsed, and in passing leaves an indefinable lingering and regret. But, if this world is not merely a bad joke, life a **vulgar flare** amid the cool **radiance** of the stars, and existence an empty laugh braying across the mysteries, if these intimations of a something behind and beyond are not evil humour born of indigestion, or whimsies sent by the devil to **mock** and madden us, if, in a word, beauty means something, yet we must not seek to interpret the meaning. If we glimpse the unutterable, it is unwise to try to utter it, nor should we seek to invest with significance that which we cannot grasp. Beauty in terms of our human meanings is meaningless.

intense a. 1.强烈的,剧烈的,紧张的 2.认真的,专注的 3.热情的,热切的

intensify v. (使)增强,(使)加剧

aesthetic a. 1.美学的,审美的 2.悦目的,雅致的

gleam vi.1.闪亮,闪烁 2.闪现,流露 n.1.闪光,闪亮 2.闪现,流露

[联想词]

sparkle vi.1.发光,闪耀,闪烁 2.活跃,焕发 n.1.发光,闪耀,闪烁 2.活力,生气

glitter vi. 闪闪发光,闪耀 n.闪光,灿烂的光辉 2.耀眼,辉煌

dazzle vt. 使眩目 n.1.耀眼的光 2.令人赞叹的东西

serenity n. 1.平静,安详 2.晴朗,明朗

denial n. 1.否认 2.拒绝

undeniable a. 不可否认的

vulgar a. 1.粗野的,下流的 2.庸俗的,粗俗的

[联想词]

bosscene a. 1.淫秽的,下流的 2.可憎的,可恶的

flare vi. 1.(火焰)闪耀 2.突发,突然发怒 n.闪光信号,照明弹

[联想词]

erupt vi. 1.(火山等)喷发 2.(战争等)爆发,突然发生

ignite vt. 点燃,引发

radiant a. 1.容光焕发的,喜形于色的 2.光芒四射的,光辉灿烂的 3.辐射的

[联想词]

radiate v. 1.发出(光或热),辐射 2.流露,显示

radioactive a. 放射性的,有辐射的

bray vi. 1.(驴)叫 2.以响而粗的声音说(或笑)

whimsy n. 1.怪念头,离奇的想法 2.稀奇古怪

[联想词]

bizarre a. 怪诞的,奇形怪状的

weird a. 1.古怪的,离奇的 2.怪诞的,神秘可怕的

mock vt. 1.嘲笑,嘲弄 2.(为了取笑)模仿 vi.嘲笑,嘲弄

a. 1.模拟的,学习的 2.假的,假装的

Unit Four

Waiting in Line

The British queue up and the Americans wait in line, except for New Yorkers, who wait on line. No one seems to know the reason for this local **idiom**. It is something to **ponder** while waiting in/on line.

Another thing to ponder: It is estimated that Americans spednd up to five years of their lives in that tedious, **weary** but unavoidable process known as waiting. Studies show that otherwise rational people act irrationally when forced to stand in line or wait in crowds, even becoming violent.

Queues are a **grim** reality of city life. While there seems to be no **consensus** onthe city's worst line, the ones mentioned most often in talks here and there were lunchtime lines at banks and post offices and, among younger people, movie lines and college-registration lines.

"Bank lines," said Mark Sloane, an investor. "No matter what time of day you bank, the number of tellers is inadequate to the number of **patrons**. Even when the bank is open you see long lines infront of the money machines outside."

"Supermarkets," said Ed Frantz, a **graphic** artist, who once abandoned a full shopping cart in the middle of a long checkout line. It was not a political act. "The line was filled with **coupon clippers** and check writers," he recalled. "And suddenly I had to walk away. Food no longer mattered."

In any line the fundamental rule is first come, first served, or what dsocial scientists call "distributive justice." Exceptions may be made, say, in fancy restaurants where the headwaiters have their favorites, but, in general, the rule **prevails**.

If **misery** loves company, so do sports fans. Dr. Leon Mann documented this several years ago when, as a Harvard professor, he studied the long overnight queues for tickets to ball games in his native Australia.

"Outside the stadium something of a **carnival** atmosphere prevails," he wrote in The American Journal of **Sociology**. "The devotees sing, **sip** warm drinks, play cards and **huddle** together."

Like the teams they had come to watch, the fans in line took timeouts. Some worked in shifts, with certain members leaving to take naps or eat meals, while others saved their places in line. Some staked claims in line with items of personal property such as sleeping bags and folding chairs. "During the early hours of waiting," Dr. Mann noted, "the queues often consisted of one part people to two parts **inanimate** objects."

Nobody has ever seriously studied Helen Quinn's Saturday morning line for **Metropolitan** Opera tickets, but perhaps someone should --Miss Quinn is not an official at the Met.

For 15 years standees at the opera have been doing just that, thanks to Miss Quin's ticketing system. She makes, dates and numbers her tickets-- one for each of the 175 standing room spots available-- and **dispenses** them to early birds. Assured of a place, ticket holders then leave and return shortly before 8 A.M. to line up for the real tickets.

idiom n. 1.习语,成语 2.风格,特色

ponder v. 思索,考虑,沉思

[联想词]

contemplate vt. 1.盘算,计议 2.思量,周密考虑 3.注视,凝视

weary a. 1.疲劳的,疲倦的 2.使疲劳的,令人厌倦的 vi.厌倦的,不耐烦

[联想词]

tiresome a.令人疲劳的,令人厌倦的

grim a. 1.讨厌的,糟糕的 2.严厉的 3.严酷的,无情的

consensus n. [单](意见等)一致,一致同意

patron n. 1.资助人,赞助人 2.老主顾,顾客

resent vt. 对...表示忿恨,怨恨

graphic a. 1.生动的,形象的 2.绘画的,文字的,图表的

coupon n. 1.礼券,优惠券 2.配券,票证

clip n. 1.夹子,回形针,别针 2.弹夹,弹仓 3.剪,修剪 4.剪报,电影片断

vt.(clipped;clipping) 1.夹住,扣住 2.剪,修剪 3.削减,缩短

[联想词]

clamp n.夹头,夹具,夹钳 vt.(用夹具等)夹紧,固定

prevail vi. 1.流行,盛行 2.获胜,占优势 3.说明,劝说,诱使

prevalent a.流行的,普遍的

misery n. 1.痛苦,苦恼,苦难 2.悲惨的境遇,贫苦

carnival n. 1.表演会 2.庆祝,欢宴 3.狂欢节

[联想词]

feast n. 1.盛宴,筵席 2.节日

sociology n. 社会学

sip v.(sipped,sippig)小口地喝,抿,呷 n. 小口喝

huddle vi. 1.聚集在一起 2.把身子蜷成一团 vt.使聚集在一起

n.挤在一起的人,一堆杂乱的东西

inanimate a. 1.无生命的,非动物的 2.无生气的,单调的

metropolitan a.大城市的,大都会的

dispense vt. 1.分配,分发 2.配(药),发(药) 3.实施,执行

[联想词]

disperse vi. 1.分散,散开 2.消散,消失 vt. 1.使分散,赶散 2.使消散,驱散

Unit Five

Aggressive Patriotism in Sports

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only, was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

One country received its second-place medals with visible **indignation** after the hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the **hockey** match, the users objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said:"This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey **Federation** are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the

suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in **disturbance**. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. In the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive **patriotism**.

tragic a. 1.悲惨的,可悲的 2.悲剧(性)的

[联想词]

dreadful a. 1.糟透了的,极不合意的 2.极端的,极其大的 3.可怕的,令人畏惧的

pathetic a. 1.差劲的,令人生厌的 2.可悲的,可怜的,引起怜悯的

disastrous a. 1.灾难性的,造成灾害的 2.极坏的,很糟的

catastrophe n. 大灾难,灾祸

destructive a. 破坏(性)的,毁灭(性)的

comic a. 喜剧的,滑稽的

incident n. 1.发生的事 2.事件,事变

incidence n.[单]发生率

incidentally ad.顺便说及,顺便提一句

indignation n. 愤怒,愤慨,义愤

indignant a. 愤怒的,愤慨的,义愤的

[联想词]

fury n. 1.狂怒,暴怒 2.狂暴,猛烈

furious a. 1.狂怒的,暴怒的 2.强烈的,激烈的

dismay n. 1.失望,气馁 2.惊恐,惊愕 vt. 1.使失望,使气馁 2.使惊恐,使惊愕

hockey n. 曲棍球

[联想词]

versus prep. 1.以...为对手,对 2.与...相对,与...相比之下

federation n. 1.联合会 2.联邦

suspension n. 1.暂停,中止 2.停止参加,暂时剥夺 3.悬架,悬置机构 4.悬浮液 5.悬,挂,吊

disturbance n. 1.扰乱,打扰 2.骚乱,混乱 3.心神不安,烦恼

[联想词]

harassment n. 1.侵扰,骚扰 2.烦恼,困苦

patriotism n. 爱国主义,爱国精神,爱国心

patriot n. 爱国者,爱国主义者

patriotic a. 爱国的,有爱国心的,显示爱国精神的

Unit Six

Manners Are Practically Non-Existent

Manners nowadays in **metropolitan** cities like London are practically non-existent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with **courtesy** and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served," while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a **cripple** stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse.

Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behaviour of these **stout** young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and **irritable** from a day's work, are not angels, either -- far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot **commend** this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems **imperative**, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi-drivers **growl** at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductor pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or offer the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such **deterioration**.

名人名言

You may be disappointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you don't try.

----Beverly Sills

metropolitan a. 大城市的, 大都会的

[联想词]

municipal a. 市的, 市政的

courtesy n. 1. 谦恭有礼 2. 有礼貌的举止(或言词)

cripple n. 跛子, 伤残人 vt. 1. 使跛, 使受伤致残 2. 严重削弱, 使陷于瘫痪

stout a. 1. 发胖的, 胖而大的 2. 结实的, 牢固的 3. 勇敢的, 大胆的, 顽强的

[联想词]

sturdy a. 1. 强壮的, 结实的, 坚固的 2. 坚定的, 坚强的

hardy a. 1. 强壮的, 坚强的, 能吃苦耐劳的 2. 耐寒的

robust a. 强壮的, 健康的

muscular a. 肌肉发达的, 强壮的

fragile a. 1. 易碎的, 脆的, 易损坏的 2. 虚弱的, 脆弱的

irritate vt. 1. 使恼怒, 使烦躁 2. 使(身体某部分)不适, 使疼痛

irritable a. 1. 易怒的, 急躁的 2. (器官等)过敏的

[联想词]

aggravate vt. 1. 加重, 加剧, 使恶化 2. 激怒, 使恼火

angel n. 1. 天使 2. 可爱的人

brisk a. 1. 轻快的, 生气勃勃的 2. 兴隆的, 繁忙活跃的 3. 寒冷而清新的

[联想词]

energetic a. 精力充沛的, 充满活力的

slack a. 1. 不活跃的, 萧条的, 清淡的 2. 懈怠的, 马虎的 3. 松(弛)的

n. (绳索等)松弛部分 vi. 懈怠, 懒散

weary a. 1. 疲劳的, 疲倦的 2. 使人疲劳的, 使人厌倦的 vi. (of) 厌烦, 不耐烦

shove vt. 1. 乱推, 挤 2. 乱塞, 随意做 vi. 用力推, 挤 n. 猛推

commend vt. 1. 表扬, 称赞 2. 推荐

imperative a. 1. 必要的, 紧急的, 极重要的 2. 命令的 n. 必要的事, 必须完成的事

growl vi. 1. (动物)发狺狺声 2. 低志咆哮着说话

[联想词]

howl vi. 嚎叫, 吼叫, (风)呼啸 n. 嚎叫, 吼叫, (风)呼啸

yell vi. 号叫, 叫喊 n. 号叫, 叫喊

mutter v. n. 轻声低语, 小声抱怨

mute a. 1. 缄默的, 无声的 2. 哑的, 举说话的 3. (字母)不发声的 vt. 消除(声音), 减轻声音

murmur v. n. 小声说话,小声抱怨,咕哝

buzz n. 嗡嗡声 vi. 发出嗡嗡声

deteriorate vi. 变坏,恶化

deterioration n. 变坏,恶化,堕落

[联想词]

crumble vt. 弄碎 vi. 崩溃,瓦解

perfection n. 完美,完善

[联想词]

intact a. 完整无缺的,未经触动的,未受损伤的

Unit Seven

On Ambition

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition--wealth, distinction, control over one's **destiny**--must be **deemed** worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared: and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition--if not always their own than that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of **hypocrisy** in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped--with the educated themselves riding on them. Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs not than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs-- the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily had openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and **vulgar**. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical **spectacles**, which now more than ever seem in **ample** supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are **enrolled** in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so **exceptional**, the proper **formulation** is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing **ambitious**."

The attacks in ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy **impulse**, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made **sly**. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

destiny n. 1. 命运 2. 定数, 天命

destined a. 1. 命中注定, 预定的 2. 以...为目的地的

deem vt. 认为, 视为

hypocrisy n. 伪善, 虚伪

location n. 1. 位置, 场所 2. 外景拍摄地

locality n. 地区, 地点

situated a. 位于...的, 坐落在...的

spectacle n. 1. 演出, 场面 2. 景象, 壮观 3. [-s] 眼镜

ample a. 1. 足够的 2. 宽敞的, 面积大的

amplify vt. 1. 放大, 增强 2. 扩大, 详述

exceptional a. 1. 优越的, 杰出的 2. 例外的, 独特的

[联想词]

abnormal a. 反常的, 异常的

queer a. 1.奇怪的,异常的 2.不舒服的,眩晕的

ambitious a. 1.有抱负的,雄心勃勃的 2.有野心的

[联想词]

aspiration n. 强烈的愿望,志向,抱负

enroll vi.(in,on) 入学,加入 vt.招收,吸收

[联想词]

expel (expelled;expelling) vt. 1.把..除名,把..开除 2.驱逐 3.排出

formulate vt. 1.构想出,规划 2.系统地阐述

formulation n. 1.公式化 2.系统的阐述 3.规划,构想

impulse n. 1.冲动,一时的念头 2.驱动,驱使 3.脉冲

[联想词]

propel (propelled,propelling) vt. 1.推进,推动 2.激励,驱使

curb vt. 控制,约束 n. 控制,约束

sly a. 1.狡猾的,狡诈的 2.会意的,会心的

[联想词]

shrewd a. 机灵的,敏锐的,精明的

confidential a. 1.秘密的,机密的 2.表示信任的

Unit Eight

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Cars

The use of the motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world's population is able to buy and use a car. Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small **radius**. Traveling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the **air-conditioning** in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. There is no **irritation** caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighborhood. This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

when considering the **drawbacks**, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headaches, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors' **surgeries** are full of people suffering from illnesses caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic jams. In fact, any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams: endless queues of cars crawling one after another at the intersections. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor **bewildered** driver finds himself **diverted** and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. The mounting cost of petrol and the increased **tolls** and road tax all add to the driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a **blessing** and not just a **menace**.

mobility n. 1.流动性,移动性 2.机动性

mobilize vt. 1.动员 2.调动 vi.动员起来

[联想词]

summon vi. 1.召唤 2.(up)鼓起勇气 3.召开,召集

irritate vt. 1.使恼怒,使烦躁 2.使(身体某部分)不适,使疼痛

radius n. 半径

air-conditioning n. 空调设备,空调系统

drawback n. 缺点,欠缺,不利条件

[联想词]

setback n. 挫折,倒退,失败

handicap n. 1.缺陷 2.障碍 vt. (handicapped;handicapping) 妨碍,使不利

productive a. 1.多产的,富饶的 2.富有成效的

productivity n. 生产力,生产率

surgery n. 1.外科,外科手术 2.手术室

surgeon n. 外科医生

[联想词]

dentist n.牙科医生

ward n.病房

bandage n.绷带 vt.用绷带包扎

intersection n.道路交叉口,交点

[联想词]

junction n.联结点,交叉口,枢纽

overpass n.天桥,立交桥

barricade n. 路 vt.在...设路障

bewilder vt. 使迷惑,难住

[联想词]

perplex vt. 使困惑,使复杂化

baffle vt. 使困惑,难住

toll n. 1.过路费 2.(事故等的)伤亡人数,损失 v.(缓慢而有规律的)敲(钟)

divert vt. 1.使转向,使改道 2.转移,转移...的注意力 3.使娱乐

diversion n. 1.转移,转向 2.消遣,娱乐 3.临时绕行路

bless v. 1.使有幸得到,使具有 2.为...祈神赐福

blessing n. 1.祈神赐福 2.幸事,恩惠

menace n. 1.具有危险的人 2.威胁,威吓 vt. 威胁,威吓

[联想词]

intimidate vt. 恐吓,威胁

bully vt.欺负,威吓 n.恃强欺弱者

jeopardize vt. 危及,损害

terrify vt. 使害怕,使惊吓

terrific a. 1.可怕的,吓人的 2.极度的,极大的

Unit Nine

The Definition of a Gentleman

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or convenience in arrangements of a personal nature: like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; - all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company: he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and

merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome.

He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets every thing for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insulates evil which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults, he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice. He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain, because it is inevitable, to bereavement, because it is irreparable, and to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blunder.

名人名言

It is one of the beautiful compensations of this life that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

The great tragedy of life is not that men perish ,but that they cese to love.

inflict vt. (on, upon)把...强加给,使遭受,使承担

[联想词]

afflict vt.使苦恼,折磨

alleviate vt.减轻,缓解,缓和

hinder vt.阻碍,妨碍

[联想词]

detain vt. 1.拘留,扣留 2.留住,耽搁

jolt n. 1.震动,摇动,颠簸 2.震惊

collision n. 1.碰撞 2.冲突,抵触

collide vi.1.碰撞 2.冲突

[联想词]

coincide vi. 1.同是雪生2.相等,相一致 3.位置重合,重叠

coincidence n. 1.巧合,巧事 2.一致,符合

suspicious a. 1.猜疑的,疑心的 2.可疑的 3.表示怀疑的

gloom n. 1.昏暗,阴暗 2.忧郁,沮丧

gloomy a. 1.忧郁的,沮丧的 2.令人失望的 3.昏暗的

bashful a. 局促的不安的,羞怯的

absurd a. 荒谬的,荒唐的

[联想词]

insane a. 1.蠢极的,荒唐的 2.精神失常的,疯狂的

hysterical a.情绪异常激动的

confer (conferred;conferring) vi.商谈,商议 vt.授予,赋予

retort v.反驳 n.反驳

[联想词]

refute vt.反驳,驳斥

slander n.诽谤,诋毁

gossip n. 1.流言蜚语 2.爱说长道短的人

scrupulous a. 1.有顾忌的 2.细致的

insulate vt. 隔离,使隔绝

prudence n. 1. 审慎, 小心 2. 精明, 深谋远虑 3. 节俭

indolent a. 1. 懒惰的, 怠惰的 2. 令人困倦的

malice n. 恶意, 怨恨

bereavement n. 丧亲, 丧友

blunder n. (因无知粗心等造成的) 错误 vi. 1. 跌跌撞撞地走 2. 犯错误
[联想词]

stagger vi. 摇晃, 蹒跚 vt. 1. 使吃惊 2. 使错开

stumble vi. 1. 绊脚, 绊倒 2. 跌跌撞撞地走 3. 结结巴巴

tumble vi. 1. 跌倒, 摔下 2. 翻滚 3. 不由自主的卷入 4. (价格等) 暴跌

Unit Ten

The Olympic Games

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honour of Zeus, king of the Olympic Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been **abolished**, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C..

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of **spectators** gathered from all parts of Greece. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boy's **gymnastics**, boxing, **wrestling**, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honoured by having a ring of holy **olive** leaves placed on their heads. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were **suspended** by the Romans in 394 A.D.. They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. It was over 1,500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living **accommodation**, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolized the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern **conception**: the five interlocking rings **symbolize** the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

character n. 1.性格,品质,品德 2.特性,特色 3.人物,角色 4.符号,汉字

characteristic a. 特有的,典型的 n.特性,特征

[联想词]

trait n. 特征,特点,特性

abolish vt. 彻底废除,废止

[联想词]

erase vt. 1.擦掉,抹掉 2.清除

extinguish vt. 1.熄灭,扑灭 2.使消亡,使破灭

terminate v.停止,终止

revive vt. 使复苏 vi.恢复

spectator n.观众,旁观者

gymnastics n. 1.体操 2.训练 3.技巧,绝技

wrestle vt. 1.摔跤 2.使劲搬运 vi. 1.摔跤 2.使劲搬运 3.努力解决

olive n. 橄榄,橄榄树

authority n. 1.权力,管辖权 2.官方,当局 3.当权者,行政管理机构 4.权威,专家

authoritative a. 1.权威性的,可信的 2.专断的,命令式的

authorize vt.授权,批准

arrogant a.傲慢的,自大的

authentic a. 1.真的,真正的 2.可信的,可靠的

suspend vt. 1.暂停,中止 2.悬挂,吊

suspension n. 1.暂停,中止 2.暂令停止参加 3.悬置机构 4.悬浮液 5.悬,挂,吊

succession n. 1.连续,接续 2.一连串,一系列 3.接替,继任

successor n.接替的人,继任者

[联想词]

serial n. 连续剧,连载故事 a.连续的

accommodate vt. 1. 容纳 2. 向...提供住处 3. 使适应, 顺应
accommodation n. 住处, 膳宿

symbolize vt. 1. 象征, 标志 2. 用符号代表

symbol n. 1. 象征, 标志 2. 符号

[联想词]

token n. 1. 标志, 信物, 纪念品 2. 代价券

badge n. 1. 徽章, 证章 2. 标记, 标识 3. 象征

conception n. 1. 思想, 观念, 概念 2. 构想, 设想 3. 怀孕

UNIT ELEVEN

A Tree of Knowledge

There was a particular tree of which we were not to **partake**, a tree of knowledge. Knowledge and understanding and wisdom were forbidden to us in this story. We were to be kept ignorant. But we couldn't help ourselves. We were starving for knowledge --created hunger, you might say. This was the origin of all our troubles. In particular, it is why we no longer live in a garden: We found out too much. So long as we were incurious and **obedient**, I imagine, we could **console** ourselves with our importance and centrality, and tell ourselves that we were the reason the Universe was made. As we began to **indulge** our curiosity, though, to explore, to learn how the Universe really is, we **expelled** ourselves from Eden. Angels with a flaming sword were set as **sentries** at the gates of **Paradise** to bar our return. The gardeners became **exiles** and wanderers. Occasionally we **mourn** that lost world, but that, it seems to me, is **sentimental**. We could not happily have remained ignorant forever... The significance of our lives and our **fragile** planet is then determined only by our own wisdom and courage. We long for a Parent to care for us, to forgive us our errors, to save us from our childish mistakes. But knowledge is preferable to ignorance. Better by far to embrace the hard truth than a reassuring **fable**. If we **crave** some **cosmic** purpose, then let us find ourselves a worthy goal. On behalf of Earthlife, I urge that, with full knowledge of our limitations, we vastly increase our knowledge of the solar system and then begin to settle other worlds.

partake vi. 1. 参加, 参与 2. 共享, 分享

obedient a. 服从的, 顺从的

[联想词] subordinate a. 1. 下级的, 级别低的 2. 次要的, 从属的 n. 部属, 下级 vt. 使处于次要地位, 使从属于

console vt. 安慰, 慰问 n. 控制台, 操纵台

[联想词] aggravate vt. 1. 加剧, 加重, 使恶化 2. 激怒, 使恼火

indulge vt. 1. 使沉溺于 2. 纵容, 迁就 vi. 沉溺, 纵容自己

[联想词] cater vi. 1. 满足需要 2. 提供饮食及服务

appease vt. 平息, 抚慰, 姑息

expel (expelled; expelling) vt. 1. 把...除名, 把...开除 2. 驱逐, 放逐 3. 排出, 喷出

[联想词] eject vt. 1. 驱逐 2. 喷射, 排出 3. 弹出

sentry n. 哨兵, 警卫

[联想词] guardian n. 1. 监护人 2. 守卫者, 保护者

escort n. 护卫者, 护送者 vt. 护送, 护卫

patrol v. 巡逻 n. 1. 巡逻 2. 巡逻兵

paradise n. 天堂, 乐园

exile n. 1. 流放, 放逐, 流亡 2. 被放逐者 vt. 流放, 放逐, 使流亡

[联想词] deport vt. 把...驱逐出境

refuge n. 庇护所, 庇护

mourn v. 1. 哀悼 2. (对...)感到痛心

sentiment n. 1. 意见, 观点 2. 感情, 情绪

fragile a. 1. 易碎的, 脆的 2. 虚弱的, 脆弱的
[联想词] feeble a. 虚弱的, 衰弱的

fable n. 1. 寓言 2. 神话传说

crave vt. 1. 渴望得到 2. 恳求, 请求

cosmic a. 1. 宇宙的 2. 无比巨大的, 无穷尽的

UNIT TWELVE

Glories of the Storm

The rain now becomes a **torrent**, **flung** by a rising wind. Together they batter the trees and level the grasses. Water streams off roofs. It pounds against the windows in such a steady wash that I am sightless. There is only water. How can so much fall so fast? How could the clouds have supported this vast weight? How can the earth **endure** beneath it?

Pacing through the house from window to window, I am moved to open-mouthed wonder. Look how the **lilac** bends under the **assault**, how the day **lilies** are flattened, how the hillside steps are new-made waterfall! Now **hailstones thump** upon the roof. They bounce white against the grass and **splash** into the **puddles**. Think of the vegetable garden, the fruit trees, the crops in the fields; but, thankfully, the hailstones are not enough in numbers or size to do real damage. Not this time.

For this storm is already beginning to pass. The tension is released from the atmosphere, the curtains of rain let in more light. The storm has spent most of its energy, and what is left will be **expended** on the countryside to the east.

I am drawn outside while the rain still falls. All around, there is a cool and welcome feeling. I breathe deeply and watch the sun's rays streak through breaking clouds. One ray catches the drops that form on the edge of the roof, and I am treated to a row of tiny, **quivering** colors -- my private rainbow.

I pick my way through the wet grass, my feet sinking into the **saturated** soil. The **creek** in the gully runs bank full of brown water, but the small lakes and puddles are already disappearing into the earth. Every leaf, brick, **tile** and blade of grass is fresh-washed and shining.

Like the land, I am renewed, my spirit **cleansed**. I feel an infinite peace. For a time I have forgotten the worries and irritations I was **nurturing** before. They have been washed away by the glories of the storm.

torrent n. 1. 奔流, 激流, 洪流 2. 爆发, 迸发

fling vt. 1. (用力地) 扔, 掷, 丢 2. (oneself) 使投身 n. 一时的放纵
[联想词] hurl vt. 1. 猛投, 力掷 2. 大声叫骂

batter v. 连续猛击 n. 面糊

endure vt. 忍受, 容忍 vi. 1. 忍受, 忍耐 2. 持久, 持续
endurance n. 忍耐力

lilac n. 丁香, 丁香花
[联想词] lily n. 百合, 百合花

assault n. 攻击, 袭击 vt. 攻击, 袭击

hail n. 1. 雹 2. 一阵 vi. 下雹 vt. 1. 招呼, 高呼 2. 热情赞扬, 为...喝彩
hailstone n. 雹块

thump vt. 重击 vi. 心怦怦直跳

puddle n. (雨) 水坑, 泥潭
[联想词] paddle n. 1. 桨, 短桨 2. 涉水 vi. 划桨前进, 荡桨 vt. 1. 用桨划(船) 2. 用木板打 pedal n. 踏板, 踏脚 vt. 脚蹬

splash v. 溅, 泼 n. 1. 溅泼声 2. 溅出的水 3. 斑点

expend vt. 花费, 消费, 消耗
[联想词] expenditure n. 1. 经费, 费用 2. 花费, 支出, 消耗

streak n. 1. 条纹, 条痕 2. 个性特征 3. 一阵子 vi. 飞跑, 疾驶 vt. 在...上加条纹

quiver n. 颤抖, 抖动, 颤声 vi. 颤抖, 发抖, 抖动

[联想词] **jerk** vt. 猛拉 vi. 猝然一动 n. 急推, 急拉

saturate vt. 1. 浸透, 渗透 2. 使充满 3. 使饱享

[联想词] **immerse** vt. 1. 使浸没 2. 使沉浸在, 使专心于

creek n. 1. 小湾, 小港 2. 小河, 溪

[联想词] **inlet** n. 1. 水湾, 小湾 2. 进口, 入口

tile n. 瓦, 瓷砖 vt. 铺瓦于, 贴瓷砖于

cleanse vt. 使清洁, 使纯洁, 清洗

clearance n. 1. 清除, 清理 2. 清仓, 出空 3. 许可(证), 批准

nurture vt. 养育, 培育, 滋养 n. 养育, 培养

[联想词] **nourish** vt. 1. 养育, 喂养 2. 怀有(希望等)

foster vt. 1. 收养, 养育 2. 培养, 促进

nurtition n. 营养

UNIT THIRTEEN

Techniques Used for Training Elephants

Two main techniques have been used for training elephants, which we may call respectively the tough and the gentle. The former method simply consists of setting an elephant to work and beating him until he does what is expected of him. Apart from any moral considerations this is a stupid method of training, for it produces a resentful animal who at a later stage may well turn man-killer. The gentle method requires more patience in the early stages, but produces a cheerful, good-**tempered** elephant who will give many years of loyal service.

The first essential in elephant training is to assign to the animal a single mahout who will be entirely responsible for the job. Elephants like to have one master just as dogs do, and are capable of a considerable degree of personal affection. There are even stories of half-trained elephant **calves** who have refused to feed and pined to death when by some unavoidable circumstance they have been **deprived** of their own trainer. Such extreme cases must probably be taken with a grain of salt, but they do underline the general principle that the relationship between elephant and mahout is the key to successful training.

The most economical age to capture an elephant for training is between fifteen and twenty years, for it is then almost ready to undertake heavy work and can begin to earn its keep straight away. But animals of this age do not easily become subservient to man, and a very firm hand must be employed in the early stages. The **captive** elephant, still roped to a tree, plunges and screams every time a man approaches, and for several days will probably refuse all food through anger and fear. Sometimes a tame elephant is tethered nearby to give the wild one confidence, and in most cases the captive gradually quiets down and begins to accept its food. The next stage is to get the elephant to the training establishment, an **intricate** business which is achieved with the aid of two tame elephants roped to the captive on either side.

When several elephants are being trained at one time it is **customary** for the new arrival to be placed between the **stalls** of two captives whose training is already well advanced. It is then left completely undisturbed with plenty of food and water so that it can absorb the atmosphere of its new home and see that nothing particularly alarming is happening to its companions. When it is eating normally its own training begins. The trainer stands in front of the elephant holding a long stick with a sharp metal point. Two assistants, mounted on tame elephants, control the captive from either side, while others rub their hands over his skin to the accompaniment of a **monotonous** and **soothing chant**. This is supposed to **induce** pleasurable **sensations** in the elephant, and its effects are reinforced by the use of endearing epithets, such as 'ho ! my son', or 'ho ! my father', or 'my mother', according to the age and sex of the captive. The elephant is not immediately **susceptible** to such **blandishments**, however, and usually **lashes** fiercely with its trunk in all directions. These movements are controlled by the trainer with the metal-pointed stick, and the trunk eventually becomes so sore that the elephant curls it up and seldom afterwards uses it for offensive purposes.

temper n. 1.脾气,情绪 2.韧度

[联想词] temperament n. 气质,性格

calf n. 牛犊

deprive vt. 剥夺,使丧失

subservient a. 1.屈从的 2.有利的,有益的

captive a. 被俘虏的 n. 俘虏

tether vt. 1.拴 2.限制,约束

[联想词] yoke n. 1.牛轭 2.束缚,枷锁 vt. 结合,连结

intricate a. 错综复杂的

customary a. 习惯上的,合乎习俗的

stall n. 1.货摊 2.熄火 3.小房间 v. 1.熄火 2.拖延

[联想词] mall n. 购物中心

compartment n. 1.卧车包房 2.分隔的空间

prolong vt. 延长

monotonous a. 单调无聊的

soothe vt. 1.安慰,使平静 2.减轻,缓和

chant vt. 1.反复有节奏地喊叫 2.吟颂

induce vt. 1.引诱,劝 2.引起,导致

[联想词] provoke vt. 1.挑衅,激怒 2.激起,引起

provocative a. 1.挑衅的,煽动的 2.挑逗的,刺激的

epithet n.别称

susceptible a. 1.易受影响的 2.过敏的 3.能经受的,容许的

[联想词] vulnerable a. 1.易受伤的,脆弱的 2.易受攻击的,难防御的

blandishment n. 1.哄骗;奉承 2.甜言蜜语

[联想词] flatter vt. 1.谄媚,奉承 2.使满意,使高兴

lash v. 1.将...系牢 2.鞭打,抽打 3.猛烈抨击 n. 1.鞭打 2.睫毛 3.鞭梢

sensation n. 1.感觉能力 2.感觉,知觉 3.轰动,引起轰动的事或人

UNIT FOURTEEN

Education: One of the Key Words of Our Time

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of **adverse** circumstances **deprived** of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Convinced of the importance of education, modern states 'invest' in institutions of learning to get back 'interest' in the form of a large group of **enlightened** young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, punctuated by text-books -- those purchasable wells of wisdom-- what would civilization be like without its benefits ?

So much is certain: that we would have doctors and **preachers**, lawyers and **defendants**, marriages and births--but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on 'facts and figures' and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow-citizens. If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of 'college' imaginable. Among the people whom we like to call **savages** all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the **tribe** so that in this respect everybody is, equally equipped for life.

It is the ideal condition of the 'equal start' which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to regain. In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional instruction is binding to all. There are no 'illiterates' -- if the term can be applied to peoples without a script--while our own **compulsory** school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, and in England in 1876, and is still non-existent in a number of 'civilized' nations. This shows how long it was before we **deemed** it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the 'happy few' during the past centuries.

Education in the wilderness is not a matter of **monetary** means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which, in our society, often **hampers** the full development of a growing personality. There, a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parents, therefore the jungles and the savannahs know of no '**juvenile delinquency**.' No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to 'buy' an education for his child.

adverse a.不利的,有害的

deprive vt. 剥夺,使丧失

[联想词] derive vt. 1.取得,得到 2.追溯...的起源 vi.起源

enlighten vt.启发,开导

[联想词] illuminate vt. 1.照明,照亮 2.阐明,启发

clarify vt.澄清,阐明

clarity n.清楚,明晰

preach vt. 1.宣讲,布道 2.竭力鼓吹,宣传 vi.布道,说教

preacher n. 1.传道士,牧师 2.说教者,鼓吹者

[联想词] missionary n.传教士

defendant n.被告

savage a. 1.残暴的,凶狠的,粗鲁的 2.未开化的,野蛮的 n.野蛮人 vt. 1.乱咬 2.激烈抨击

[联想词] brutal a. 1. 野兽般的, 残忍的 2. 无情的, 冷酷的

inherit vt. 继承

[联想词] inherent a. 内在的, 固有的, 生来就有的

tribe n. 1. 部落 2. 族

[联想词] clan a. 宗族

ethnic a. 种族的

compulsory a. 必须做的, 强制性的, 必修的

attendance n. 1. 出席人数 2. 出席, 参加, 出席次数 3. 护理, 照料

attendant n. 服务人员, 侍者, 随从 a. 伴随的, 随之而产生的

deem vt. 认为, 视为

monetary a. 钱的, 货币的, 金融的

hamper vt. 妨碍, 束缚, 限制

[联想词] curb vt. 控制, 约束 n. 1. 控制, 约束 2. 路缘

inhibit vt. 阻止, 妨碍, 抑制

hinder vt. 阻碍, 妨碍

handicap n. 1. 缺陷 2. 障碍, 不利条件 vt. 妨碍, 使不利

savannah n. 热带草原

[联想词] plateau n. 高原

meadow n. 草地

peninsula n. 半岛

inland a. 内地的, 内陆的 ad. 在内地, 向内地

juvenile a. 1. 少年的 2. 幼稚的, 不成熟的 n. 未成年人, 少年

[联想词] adolescent n. 青少年 a. 青春期的, 青少年的

delinquency n. 1. 少年犯罪, 违法行为 2. 失职, 懈怠

UNIT FIFTEEN

What Is Going to Be Done with All This Knowledge?

Why does the idea of progress **loom** so large in the modern world? Surely because progress of a particular kind is actually taking place around us and is becoming more and more **manifest**. Although mankind has undergone no general improvement in intelligence or morality, it has made extraordinary progress the accumulation of knowledge. Knowledge began to increase as soon as the thoughts of one individual could be communicated to another by means of speech. With the invention of writing, a great advance was made, for knowledge could then be not only communicated but also stored. Libraries made education possible, and education in its turn added to libraries: the growth of knowledge followed a kind of compound-interest law, which was greatly enhanced by the invention of printing. All this was comparatively slow until, with the coming science, the **tempo** was suddenly raised. Then knowledge began to be accumulated according to a systematic plan. The **trickle** became a stream; the stream has now become a **torrent**. Moreover, as soon as new knowledge is acquired, it is now turned to practical account. What is called 'modern civilization' is not the result of a balanced development of all man's nature, but of accumulated knowledge applied to practical life. The problem now facing **humanity** is: What is going to be done with all this knowledge? As is so often pointed out, knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil. It is now being used indifferently for both. Could any **spectacle**, for instance, be more **grimly whimsical** than that of gunners using science to **shatter** men's bodies while, close at hand, surgeons use it to restore them? We have to ask ourselves very seriously what will happen if this twofold use of knowledge, with its ever-increasing power, continues.

loom n. 织布机 vi. 1. 隐现 2. 即将来临

manifest a. 明显的, 显然的, 明了的 vt. 1. 显示, 表明, 证明 2. 使显现
[联想词] **disclose** vt. 揭露, 泄露, 透露

tempo n. 1. 速度 2. 节奏

trickle vi. 1. 淌, 滴, 流出 2. 慢慢移动, 逐渐消散
[联想词] **splash** v. 溅, 泼 n. 1. 溅泼声 2. 溅出的水 3. 斑点
surge vi. 1. 蜂拥而出 2. 洋溢, 奔放 3. 汹涌

humanity n. 1. 人类, 人 2. 人生 3. 人道, 仁慈 4. 人文学科

torrent n. 1. 奔流, 急流 2. 爆发
[联想词] **outbreak** n. 1. 爆发 2. 突然发生
erupt vi. 1. 喷发 2. 爆发, 突然发生

spectacle n. 1. 演出, 场面 2. 景象, 壮观 3. [-S] 眼镜

grim a. 1. 讨厌的, 糟糕的 2. 严厉的 3. 严酷的, 无情的
[联想词] **stern** a. 严厉的, 严格的, 严峻的

whimsical a. 1. 多怪念头的 2. 异想天开的, 想入非非的 3. 心血来潮的 4. 反复无常的
[联想词] **eccentric** a. 古怪的, 怪癖的
sober a. 1. 未醉的, 清醒的 2. 严肃的, 持重的 v. (使)醒酒, (使)清醒

shatter vt. 1. 使粉碎 2. 使破灭, 使震惊 vi. 碎裂

UNIT SIXTEEN

The Eco-War

The military lexicon needs a new term: "eco-war". What better way to describe the acts of environmental **slaughter** committed last week in the Persian Gulf, where the air is thick with the smoke from burning oil wells and a wide stripe of crude petroleum is **fouling** the water and **devastating** wildlife?

What is certain is that the oil spill has delivered a devastating blow to the **ecology** of the Persian Gulf. "Massive oil spills could turn this body of water into a virtual dead sea." says Brent Blackwelder, vice president of Friends of the Earth.

But last week's fires and oil spills could be just a prelude of future environmental disasters wrought by the war with Iraq. Among the areas of greatest concern:

THE GULF. Because it is virtually an enclosed basin, with an outlet to the sea only 55 km wide at the Strait of Hormuz, the gulf is especially **vulnerable** to oil spills. In a body of water badly **contaminated** by tankers and garbage, a **disastrous** spill of the kind that Iraq caused last week could destroy nesting areas for endangered sea turtles while poisoning fish which are vital to local fishermen.

BURNING OIL FIELDS. Saddam is assumed to have mined all or most of Kuwait's 360 operating oil wells. If he throws the switch, the resulting fires could send forth a vast cloud of dense black smoke that would foul the air and darken skies as far east as Afghanistan and northern India. After 30 days, smoke could cover an area half the size of Europe. But because oil **gushes** naturally to the surface in most Kuwaiti wells, with no need of pumping, it will go on feeding a **blaze** until someone puts it out -- months or years later, depending on how long the war lasts.

The worst possibility is that the immense smoke could lower temperatures in the Indian subcontinent a few degrees, **disrupting** the monsoon rains that are essential to crops for the nations of that area.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. Chemical weapons work fast, then disappear. They were used during the Iran-Iraq war, sometimes with devastating consequences for combatants, but with almost none for the environment. Since the gulf war began, allied planes and missiles have pounded Iraqi chemical-weapons plants that manufacture **mustard** gas and nerve agents. Because the plants are surrounded by a 25 sq.km "exclusion zone", the **likelihood** of a deadly **plume** invading populated areas is small. Explosives would also tend to break the gases down into less deadly substances. Harmful chemicals that penetrated the soil would disappear without a trace within a few weeks at most.

Biological agents could be a different problem. Iraq is believed to possess some of them. In open air, most of those die within hours. But if they penetrate the ground, they can survive in a dormant state for decades, waiting for new victims.

military a. 军事的, 军用的 n. [the ~] 军队, 武装力量

militant a. 激进的, 好斗的 n. 激进分子, 斗士

[联想词] **cannon** n. 大炮, 火炮

artillery n. 火炮, 大炮

armor n. 盔甲, 装甲, 保护物

pistol n. 手枪

trigger n. 1. 扳机 2. 引起反应的行动 vt. 触发, 引起

ammunition n. 军火, 弹药

lexicon n. 1. 词典, 字典 2. 特殊词汇, 专门词汇

[联想词] **appendix** n. 1. 阑尾 2. 附录

slaughter vt. n. 1. 屠杀, 杀戮 2. 屠宰

[联想词] **massacre** vt. 1. 大规模屠杀, 残杀 2. 彻底击败 n. 1. 大屠杀 2. 惨败 **assassination** n. 刺杀, 暗杀

foul a. 1. 难闻的 2. 令人不愉快的, 糟透了的 3. 污浊的 vt. 1. 对... 犯规 2. 弄脏, 污染 n. 犯规

devastate vt. 1. 破坏, 蹂躏, 使荒芜 2. 压倒, 使垮掉

devastating a. 1. 毁灭性的, 破坏力极强的 2. 令人震惊的 3. 强有力的

ecology n. 1. 生态 2. 生态学

prelude n. 前奏, 序幕, 先声

strait n. 1. 海峡 2. [-s] 困境, 危难

[联想词] **cape** n. 1. 海角, 山甲 2. 斗篷, 披肩

isle n. 小岛

vulnerable a. 1. 易受伤的, 脆弱的 2. 易受攻击的, 难防御的
[联想词] susceptible a. 1. 易受影响的 2. 过敏的 3. 能接受的, 容许的

contaminate vt. 弄脏, 污染

disastrous a. 1. 灾难性的 2. 极坏的, 很糟的
[联想词] misfortune n. 1. 不幸, 厄运 2. 灾难, 灾祸

gush v. 1. 喷, 涌 2. 滔滔不绝地说 n. 1. 喷, 涌流 2. 迸发, 发作

blaze vi. 1. 熊熊燃烧, 着火 2. 发光, 放光 3. 迸发, 爆发
[联想词] glare vi. 1. 怒目而视 2. 发射强光 n. 炫耀, 张扬

disrupt vt. 使中断, 扰乱

monsoon n. 季风, 季节风

mustard n. 芥菜

likelihood n. 可能, 可能性

plume n. 1. (升上空中的)一缕(烟, 尘土等) 2. 羽毛

UNIT SEVENTEEN

The Process of Writing

I have known very few writers, but those I have known, and whom I respected, confess at once that they have little idea where they are going when they first set pen to paper. They have a character, perhaps two, they are in that condition of eager discomfort which passes for **inspiration**, all admit radical changes of destination once the journey has begun; one, to my certain knowledge, spent nine months on a novel about Kashmir, then reset the whole thing in the Scottish Highlands. I never heard of anyone making a '**skeleton**', as we were taught at school. In the breaking and remaking, in the timing, interweaving, beginning afresh, the writer comes to **discern** things in his material which were not consciously in his mind when he began. This organic process, often leading to moments of extraordinary self-discovery, is of an indescribable **fascination**. A **blurred** image appears, he adds a brushstroke and another, and it is gone; but something was there, and he will not rest till he has captured it. Sometimes the yeast within a writer outlives a book he has written. I have heard of writers who read nothing but their own books, like **adolescents** they stand before the mirror, and still cannot fathom the exact outline of the vision before them. For the same reason, writers talk interminably about their own books, winking out hidden meanings, super-imposing new ones, begging response from those around them. Of course a writer doing this is misunderstood: he might as well try to explain a crime or a love affair. He is also, **incidentally**, an unforgivable bore.

This **temptation** to cover the distance between himself and the reader, to study his image in the sight of those who do not know him, can be his undoing: he has begun to write to please.

A young English writer made the **pertinent** observation a year or two back that the talent goes into the first draft, and the art into the drafts that follow. For this reason also the writer, like any other artist, has no resting place, no crowd or movement in which he may take comfort, no judgment from outside which can replace the judgment from within. A writer makes order out of the anarchy of his heart; he submits himself to a more **ruthless** discipline than any critic dreamed of, and when he **flirts** with fame, he is taking time off from living with himself, from the search for what his world contains at its inmost point.

inspiration n. 1. 灵感 2. 鼓舞人心的人或事物
[联想词] incentive n. 刺激, 鼓励
stimulus n. 1. 促进(因素) 2. 刺激(物)

skeleton n. 1. 骨骼 2. 框架, 骨干 3. 梗概, 提要

discern vt. 1. 看出, 察觉出 2. 识别, 认出
[联想词] ascertain vt. 查明, 弄清, 确定

fascinate vt. 强烈地吸引, 迷住
fascination n. 1. 令人着迷的事物, 魅力 2. 迷恋, 入迷

blur n. 模糊 v. (blurred, blurring) (使)变模糊
[联想词] obscure a. 1. 不著名的, 不重要的 2. 费解的, 模糊不清的 vt. 使变模糊, 掩盖

yeast n. 1. 酵母 2. 酒母 3. 骚动, 激动

[联想词] brew 人 vt. 1. 酿造 2. 冲泡 vi. 1. 冲泡 2. 酝酿, 行将发生 n. 冲泡的饮料

adolescent n. 青少年 a. 青少年的

[联想词] juvenile a. 1. 少年的 2. 幼稚的, 不成熟的 n. 未成年人, 少年

fathom vt. 1. 测量...的深度 2. 理解, 透彻了解

[联想词] probe v. 1. 探索, 调查 2. 用(探测器等)探测 n. 1. 探测器 2. 探索, 调查

incidentally ad. 顺便说及地, 顺便提一句

tempt vt. 诱惑, 引诱

pertinent a. 有关系的, 相关的

ruthless a. 1. 无情的, 冷酷的, 残忍的 2. 坚决的, 彻底的

[联想词] vicious a. 1. 恶毒的, 凶残的 2. 剧烈的, 严重的

savage a. 1. 残暴的, 凶猛的 2. 未开化的, 野蛮的

flirt v. 1. 调情 2. 不认真地考虑

[联想词] tease vt. 1. 戏弄, 取笑 2. 挑逗 n. 戏弄他人者

Unit Eighteen

Type-A Personality and Heart Disease

If you're a classic "Type A" personality -- hard-driving, impatient, competitive, intense, easily **irritated** -- you are far more likely than a calm, **laid-back** "Type B" to suffer a heart attack, right?

Wrong, says a Massachusetts General Hospital **psychiatrist** who has studied more than 200 heart patients awaiting **diagnostic** tests and found virtually no **correlation** between classic Type A personalities and subsequent heart disease.

What does appear to be a predictor of serious heart trouble, says Dr. Joel E. Dimsdale, director of the MGH Stress **Physiology** Laboratory, is a **chronic** inability to deal constructively with anger and **hostility**.

He is now doing a study on anger and heart disease. The original insight that people could be classified into Type A and Type B personalities and that Type A's were more heart-attack **prone** grew out of research at the Framingham Heart Study laboratories in the late 1970s.

Since the early studies, the A-B issue has been getting weaker. A large **prospective** study last year showed the A-B behavior distinction was not associated with coronary **artery** disease. Now researchers are thinking in terms of "anger in" vs. "anger out" as the latest area of concern.

Behavioral **epidemiologist** Elaine Eaker at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, one of the nation's **foremost** scholars of correlations between behavior and heart disease, agrees in principle.

Since holding anger inside may lead to heart trouble and since acting it out by having temper tantrums is highly antisocial, Eaker says researchers now advocate maturely "discussing" anger -- either with the person who makes you angry or with a friend -- as the most constructive method of dealing with explosive feelings.

Since the early Type A studies, researchers have been attempting to fine-tune the ways in which they can identify a person as Type A or Type B, not an easy task since people often deny or are actually unaware of some facets of their personalities and hence cannot be asked point-blank if they are angry or impatient by nature.

Dimsdale used both pencil-and-paper **questionnaires** and a "semistructured" interview technique to identify Type A personalities among heart patients. In the interview, he explained, "you ask questions slowly and sometimes even in a **stammer** and then see how rapidly the person will finish the sentence for you." People who rush to answer are usually highly impatient and impatience has long been considered a major component of Type A behavior.

Yet, no matter whether he used the self-report questionnaires or the more **subtle** interview technique, people identified as Type A's did not fare worse than the others.

laid-back a. 松弛的, 悠闲的, 懒散的

irritate vt. 1. 使恼怒, 使烦躁 2. 使(身体某部分)不适, 使疼痛

psychiatrist n. 精神科医生, 精神病专家

diagnose vt. 诊断, 判断

diagnostic a. 诊断的, 用于诊断的

[联想词] syndrome n.综合病症,综合病状
prescription n.1.处方,药方 2.开处方,开药方
pharmacy n. 1.药房,药店 2.药剂学,配药

correlate vt.使相互关联 vi.相关,关联
correlation n.相互关系;联系

physiology n.1.生理学 2.生理,生理机能
physiological a.生理学的

chronic a.1.慢性的,久病的 2.长久的,不断的 3.积习难改的

hostility n.1.敌对,敌意,对抗 2.抵制,反对 3.交战,战争

[联想词] hospitality n.友好款待,好客
hostage n.人质
boycott vt.抵制,拒绝参与

artery n.1.动脉 2.干线,要道

[联想词] intersection n.道路交叉口,交点
junction n.联结点,会合点,交叉口,枢纽

prone a.1.易于…的,很可能的 2.俯卧的

[联想词] apt a.1.易于…的,有(做某事的)倾向的 2.恰当的,适宜的 3.聪明的

prospective a.预期的,未来的,可能的

epidemic n.流行,流传,感染 a.流行性的,流传极广的
epidemiologist n.流行病学家

formost a.首要的,最佳的

[联想词] optimum n.最合适的,最优的,最佳的

tantrum n.发脾气

questionnaire n.问卷,征求意见表

identify vt.1.认出,鉴定 2.把…等同于 vi.认同

identification n.1.身份证明 2.鉴定,验明,认出 3.认同

stammer n.结巴,口吃

subtle a.1.微妙的,难于捉摸的 2.诡秘的,狡诈的 3.隐约的

Unit Nineteen

The Modern Plato

The modern Plato, like his ancient **counterpart** has an unbounded **contempt** for politicians and **statesmen** and party leaders who are not university men. He finds politics a dirty game, and only enters them reluctantly because he knows that at the very least he and his friends are better than the present gang. Brought up in the traditions of the ruling classes, he has a natural pity for the common people whom he has learnt to know as servants, and observed from a distance at their work in the factory, at their play in the parks and holiday resorts. He has never mixed with them or spoken to them on equal terms, but has demanded and generally received a respect due to his position and superior intelligence. He knows that if they trust him, he can give them the happiness which they **crave**. A man of culture, he genuinely **despises** the self-made industrialist and newspaper-king: with a modest professional salary and a little private income of his own, he regards money-making as **vulgar** and avoids all ostentation. Industry and finance seem to him to be activities unworthy of gentlemen, although, alas, many are forced by exigencies of circumstance to take some part in them. An intellectual, he gently laughs at the **superstitions** of most Christians, but he attends church regularly because he sees the importance of organized religion for the maintenance of sound **morality** among the lower orders, and because he dislikes the skepticism and materialism of radical teachers. His genuine passions are for literature and the philosophy of science and he would gladly spend all his time in studying them. But the **plight** of the world compels his unwilling attention, and when he sees that human stupidity and **greed** are about to plunge Europe into chaos and destroy the most glorious civilization which the world has known, he feels that it is high time for men of good sense and good will to **intervene** and to take politics out of the hands of the **plutocrats** of the Right and the woolly-minded idealists of the Left. Since He and his kind are the only representatives of decency Combined with intelligence, they must step down into The arena and save the masses for themselves.

counterpart n.与对方地位相当的人

[联想词] duplicate vt.1.复制,复印 2.重复

clone n.1.克隆2.复制品vt.克隆

contempt n.轻视

[联想词] disdain n.鄙视 vt.鄙视,不屑做

disgrace n.1.丢脸,耻辱,不光彩 2.丢脸的人(或事) vt.使丢脸

scorn n.鄙视 vt.1.轻视 2.拒绝

esteem n.vt.尊重

statesman n.政治家

superior a.1.上级的,较高的 2.较好的,优于...的 3.优良的,有优越感的n.上级,长官

superiority n.优越感,优等

subordinate a.1.下级的,级别低的 2.次要的,从属的n.部属,下级 vt.使处于次要地位,使从属于

crave vt.1.渴望得到,迫切要求 2.恳求,请求

[联想词] lust n.1.性欲 2.渴望,欲望 vi.对...有强烈的欲望

despise vt.鄙视,看不起

vulgar a.1.粗野的,下流的 2.庸俗的,粗俗的

ostentation n.炫耀的,卖弄

exigency n.1.紧急(状态),危急(关头) 2.急切需要,迫切要求

superstition n.迷信,迷信行为

morality n.道德 2.德行,品行 3.道德观

plight n.困境,苦境

dilemma n.窘境,困境

greed n.1.贪食 2.贪心,贪婪

intervene vt.1.干涉,干预 2.干扰,阻挠

plutocrat n.1.富豪(或财阀)统治阶级成员 2.富豪
[联想词] millionaire n.百万富翁

decency n.1.合宜,得体 2.宽容,和气 3.正派,庄重

arena n.1.表演场地,竞技场 2.活动场所
[联想词] rehearsal n.排练,排演
repertoire n.全部节目

Unit Twenty

Camping

Economy is one powerful motive for camping, since after the **initial outlay** upon equipment, or through hiring it, the total expense can be far less than the cost of hotels.

That the equipment of modern camping becomes yearly more sophisticated is an entertaining **paradox** for the **cynic**, a brighter promise for the hopeful traveler who has sworn to get away from it all. It also provides – and some student **sociologist** might care to base his **thesis** upon the phenomenon – an escape of another kind. The modern traveler is often a man who dislikes the Splendide and the Bellavista, not because he cannot afford or **shun** their material comforts, but because he is afraid of them. There is no superior “they” in the shape of managements and hotel **hierarchies** to darken his holiday days.

To such motives, yet another must be added. The contemporary phenomenon of motorcar worship is to be explained not least by the sense of independence and freedom that ownership **entails**. To this pleasure camping gives an **exquisite** refinement.

From one's own front door to home or foreign hills or sands and back again, everything is to hand. Not only are the means of arriving at the holiday **paradise** entirely within one's own command and keeping, but the means of escape from holiday hell (if the beach proves too crowded, the local weather too **nasty**) are there, outside – or, as likely, part of – the tent.

Idealists have objected to the practice of camping, as to the packaged tour, that the traveler abroad thereby denies himself the opportunity of getting to know the people of the country visited. **Insularity** and self-containment, it is argued, go hand in hand. The opinion does not survive experience of a popular Continental camping place. Holiday hotels tend to **cater** for one nationality of visitors especially, sometimes exclusively. Camping sites, by contrast, are highly **cosmopolitan**. Granted, a preponderance of Germans is a characteristic that seems common to most Mediterranean sites; but as yet there is no **overwhelmingly** specialized **patronage**. Notices forbidding the open-air drying of clothes, or the use of water points for car washing, or those inviting “our camping friends” to a dance or a boat trip are printed not only in French or Italian or Spanish, but also in English, German and Dutch. At meal times the **odor** of **sauerkraut vies** with that of garlic. The Frenchman's breakfast coffee competes with the Englishman's bacon and eggs.

Whether the remarkable growth of organized camping means the eventual death of the more independent kind is hard to say. **Municipalities** naturally want to secure the campers' site fees and other custom. But most probably it will all depend upon campers themselves: how many heath fires they cause; how much **litter** they leave; in short, whether or not they wholly **alienate** landowners and those who live in the countryside.

initial a.开始的,最初的

initiate vt.1.开始,创造,发起 2.使初步了解 3.接纳 n.新加入组织的人

outlay n.1.花费 2.费用 vt.花费,花钱

paradox n.1.似乎矛盾而正确的说法 2.自相矛盾的人或事物

cynical a.1.愤世嫉俗的,悲观的 2.挑剔挖苦的

cynic n.愤世嫉俗者

thesis n.1.论文,毕业论文 2.论题,论点

sociology n.社会学

sociologist n.社会学家

shun vt.回避,避免

hierarchy n.1.等级制度 2.统治集团,领导层

entail vt.使承担,使成为必要,需要

necessitate vt.使成为必要,需要

exquisite a.1.精美的,精致的 2.敏锐的,有高度鉴赏力的 3.剧烈的,感觉强烈的

paradise n.天堂,乐园

nasty a.1.令人讨厌的,令人厌恶的 2.难弄的,困难的 3.严重的,恶劣的,险恶的 4.下流的

insularity n.1.岛国性质 2.偏狭性,僵化

cater vi.1.满足需要,迎合 2.承办酒席

exclusive a.1.奢华的,高级的 2.独有的,独享的 3.排斥的,排他的 4.不包括…的,不把…计算在内的
[联想词] inclusive a.1.包括一切的 2.所有数目包括在内的

cosmopolitan a.1.世界性的,全球的 2.世界主义的,四海为家的 n.世界主义者,四海为家

overwhelm vt.使受不了,使不知所措

overwhelming a.1.势不可挡的 2.巨大的

patron n.1.资助人,赞助人 2.老主顾

patronage n.资助,赞助,惠顾,光顾

odor n.气味

[联想词] fragrance n.芳香,香气,香味

perfume n.香水,香料

sniff v.1.嗅,闻 2.以鼻吸气,用力吸入 n.1.嗅;闻 2.吸气

sauerkraut n.泡菜

vie vi.竞争,相争

municipal a.市的,市政的

municipality n.市政当局

heath n.灌木

[联想词] shrub n.灌木

bamboo n.竹子

cane n.1.茎 2.手杖

litter n.1.废弃物 2.一窝 3.杂乱的东西 vt.乱扔东西于

alienate vt.1.使疏远,使不友好 2.转让

Unit Twenty-one

Curb Juvenile Violent Crimes

THE PRESIDENT: Good Morning. This weekend Americans are praying for the people who lost their lives and for those who were wounded when a 15-year-old boy with semi-automatic weapons opened fire in Springfield, Oregon, this Thursday.

Like all Americans, I am deeply shocked and saddened by this tragedy, and my thoughts and prayers are with the **victims** and their families. Like all Americans, I am struggling to make sense of the senseless, and to understand what could drive a teenager to commit such a terrible act. And like all Americans, I am **profoundly** troubled by the **startling** similarity of this crime to the other **tragic** incidents that have **stunned** America in less than a year's time – in Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Pearl, Mississippi; and Edinboro, Pennsylvania.

We must face up to the fact that these are more than isolated incidents. They are symptoms of a changing culture that **desensitizes** our children to violence; where most teenagers have seen hundreds or even thousands of murders on television, in movies, and in video games before they graduate from high school; where too many young people seem unable or unwilling to take responsibility for their actions; and where all too often, everyday conflicts are resolved not with words, but with weapons, which, even when illegal to possess by children, are all too easy to get.

We cannot afford to ignore these conditions. Whether it's gang members taking their **deadly** quarrels into our schools, or **inexplicable eruptions** of violence in otherwise peaceful communities, when our children's safety is at stake we must take action – and each of us must do our part.

For more than five years we have worked hard here in our administration to give parents and communities the tools they need to protect our children and to make our schools safe – from tighter security to more police to etter prevention. To promote discipline and maintain order, we ae encouraging and have worded hard to spread **curfews**, school uniforms, tough **truancy** policies. We instituted a zero **tolerance** for guns in schools policy. It is now the law in all our 50 states.

This year, Congress has an opportunity to protect our children in our schools and on our streets by passing my **juvenile** crime bill, which will ban violent juveniles from buying guns for life, and take other important steps. We shouldn't let this chance pass us by.

But protecting our children and preventing youth violence is not a job that government can, or should, do alone. We must all do more – as parents, as teachers, as community leaders – to teach our children the **unblinking** distinction between right and wrong, to teach them to turn away from violence, to shield them from violent images that **warp** their perceptions of the consequences of violence. And wwe must all do more to recognize nad look for the early warning signals that deeply troubled young people send before they explode into violence.

This weekend, we **grieve** with the families of Springfield, Oregon. We may never understand the dark forces that drive young people to commit such terrible crimes, but we must honor the memories of the victims by doing everything we possibly can to prevent such tragedies from occurring in the future, and to build a stronger, safer futue for all our children.

-- Bill Clinton

victim n.牺牲品,受害者 v. 1.捕食 2.折磨,使烦恼

profound a.1.深度的,深切的,深远的 2.知识渊博的,见解深刻的3.深奥的

startle vt.使惊吓,使吃惊

[联想词] reassure vt.安慰,使放心

tragic a.1.悲惨的 2.悲剧(性)的

[联想词] comic a.喜剧的,滑稽的

climax n.高潮,最令人兴奋的部分

stun (stunned;stunning) vt.1.使震惊 2.把…打昏,使昏迷

desensitize vt.使麻木不仁,使无情

deadly a.1.致死的,致命的 2.不共戴天的,殊死的 3.极度的,十足的 ad.非常,极度地

explicit a.1.明确的,明晰的,详述的 2.直言不讳的

inexplicable a.无法说的,费解的,莫名其妙的

erupt vi.1.喷发 2.爆发

eruption n.1.喷发,爆发 2.喷出物 3.发疹,疹

[联想词] eject vt. 1. 驱逐, 逐出 2. 喷射, 排出 3. 弹出
outbreak n. 爆发

curfew n. 宵禁(时间), 宵禁令

truancy n. 1. 逃学, 旷课 2. 逃避责任, 玩忽职守

truant n. 1. 逃学者 2. 逃避责任者 a. 1. 逃学(者)的 2. 逃避责任(者)的

tolerant a. 宽容的, 容忍的

tolerance n. 1. 宽容, 容忍 2. 忍耐

[联想词] bias n. 偏见, 偏心, 偏袒 vt. 使有偏见

juvenile a. 1. 少年的 2. 幼稚的, 不成熟的 n. 未成年人, 少年

adolescent n. 青少年 a. 青春期的, 青少年的

blink vi. 1. 眨眼睛 2. 闪亮, 闪烁 n. 眨眼睛, 一瞬间

unblinking a. 1. 不眨眼的 2. 不露感情的, 不动声色的 3. 无畏的

warp vt. 1. 使变形, 使弯曲 2. 歪曲, 使反常, 使有偏见 vi. 变形, 弯曲

[联想词] distort vt. 1. 歪曲, 曲解 2. 扭曲, 使变形 vi. 变形

grieve vi. 感到悲痛, 伤心 vt. 使伤心, 为...而伤心

grief n. 1. 悲伤, 悲痛 2. 悲伤的事, 悲痛的缘由

[联想词] misery n. 1. 痛苦, 苦难, 苦恼 2. 悲惨的境遇, 贫苦

agony n. (极度的)痛苦, 创痛

wretched a. 1. 极不愉快的, 难受的, 可怜的 2. 令人苦恼, 讨厌的

rejoice vi. 感到高兴, 充满喜悦

curb vt. 控制, 约束 n. 1. 控制, 约束 2. 路缘

[联想词] hamper vt. 阻止, 妨碍, 抑制

hinder vt. 1. 压制, 镇压 2. 禁止发展, 查禁 3. 抑制

repression n. 压抑, 压制, 镇压

occur vi. 1. 发生, 出现, 存在 2. 被想起, 被想到

recur vt. 再发生, 重现

Unit Twenty-two

A Pacific Paradise

"There are sharks sleeping at the bottom," said the guide, flashing a **naive grin**. "Let's wake them up." In a riot of scuba bubbles, tourists and guide plunged 110 feet into an underwater **cavern**. And true to his word, the guide **darted** through the **gloom**, chasing five foot long shadows. Not to worry. In the spectacular undersea world of Palau, the sharks are as laid-back as the local residents. And who wouldn't be? **Slung** across the Pacific 800 miles southwest of Guam, the string of islands – eight **inhabited**, 200 or more still unpopulated – make up one of those increasingly rare **commodities**, a Pacific paradise.

For skin divers, Palau is heaven under water. At the **reefs** divers can find a breathtaking variety of ocean life. Scuba veterans can head for the Blue Corner, an undersea **canyon** replete with waving **corals** and multicolored anemones. Backlighting by the sun, sharks **glide** past in the channel. Insouciant Sea turtles swim alongside, eyeballing **intruders**. Above the surface other delights await: picnicking along the white sand beaches, or a trip to an uninhabited island to play Robinson Crusoe for a day.

There is also history in these islands, now **administered** by the United States under U.N. trusteeship. During World War II the Japanese had a major headquarters here, and **imperial** and the U.S. forces clashed in the battle of Peleliu in September 1944. Nearly 13,000 soldiers died. Today jungle vines creep over the rusting hulks of tanks and amphibious vehicles. Long-silent Japanese anti-aircraft guns, nestled inside limestone caves, raise their **muzzles** toward the sky. **Skeletons** of Japanese warships and fighter planes still **litter** the bottoms of some reefs and bits of the war wash up on the beach. Japanese visitors leave **poignant** messages and photos for the spirit of their fallen sons. "This is what our home looks like now." reads one.

Though Japanese and American influences **linger**, everyone seems at home in Palau, reachable by plane from Guam and Manila. English is widely spoken and the currency is the U.S. dollar. Despite the **exotic** land and seascapes, there's no fast-talking tourist **hustle** – only a few thousand visitors arrive annually. That may be the best **enticement** of all.

naive a.1.天真的 2.幼稚的,轻信的

[联想词] cute a.1.漂亮的,娇小可爱的 2.聪明伶俐的,精明的

grin (grinned; grinning) vi.咧嘴笑 n.咧嘴笑

scuba n.水肺(潜水者用的水下呼吸器)

cavern n.洞穴,大山洞

[联想词] cavity n.洞,穴,凹处

gloom n.1.昏暗,阴暗 2.忧郁,沮丧

gloomy a.1.忧郁的,沮丧的 2.令人沮丧的,令人失望的 3.昏暗的,阴暗的,阴沉的

dart vi.猛冲,飞奔 vt.投射 n.1.飞镖 2.急驰,飞奔

sling v.1.抛,掷,扔 2.吊挂,悬挂

inhabit vt.居住于,栖居于

commodity n.商品,货物

reef n.礁,暗礁

canyon n.峡谷

replete a.1.充满的,装满的 2.充实的,完备的

coral n.珊瑚 a.珊瑚色的

anemone a.1.海葵 2.银莲花

glide vi. n.滑行,滑动,滑翔

intrude vi.侵入,侵扰,打扰

administer vt.1.掌管,料理...的事务 2.施行,实行 3.给予,派给

imperial a.帝国的,帝王的

hulk n.残骸

amphibious a.1.水陆两栖的 2.两栖作战的

muzzle n.1.(四足动物的)鼻口部 2.枪口,炮口

skeleton n.1.骨骼 2.框架,骨干 3.梗概,提要

[联想词] skull n.颅骨,脑壳

litter n.1.废弃物,被胡乱扔掉的东西 2.一窝 3.杂乱的东西 vt.乱扔 vi.乱扔废弃物

poignant a.令人痛苦的,辛酸的,惨痛的

linger vi.1.(因不愿离开而)继续逗留,留恋,徘徊 2.继续存留,缓慢消失

exotic a.奇异的,外来的,异国情调的

hustle vt.1.推搡,猛推 2.竭力兜售vi.1.竭力兜售 2.催促 n.忙碌,奔忙

enticement n.1.引诱,怂恿 2.引诱物,诱惑物

Unit Twenty-three

Capital and Labour

In the last half of the nineteenth century “capital” and “labour” were enlarging and perfecting their **rival** organizations on modern lines. Many an old firm was **displaced** by a limited **liability** company with a **bureaucracy** of salaried managers. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the **energetic** founders. It was moreover a step away from individual **initiative**, towards collectivism and **municipal** and state-owned business. The railway companies, though still private business managed for the benefit of **shareholders**, were very unlike old family business. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, **trams** and other services to the taxpayers.

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important **consequences**. Such large, impersonal **manipulation** of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth **detached** from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus **enriched** by the world's movement towards industrialization. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing **dividends** and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management. On the other hand “shareholding” meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

The “shareholders” as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and the paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the more **patriarchal** system of the old family business now passing away. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them.

rival n.1.竞争对手 2.可与匹敌的人a.竞争的,对抗的 vt.与…竞争

rivalry n.竞争,竞赛,对抗

[联想词] contend vi.1.争夺 2.搏斗 vt.声称,主张

displace vt.1.取代,替代 2.迫使…离开家园

liability n.1.责任 2.负债,债务 3.不利条件

[联想词] handicap n.(身体或智力方面的)缺陷vt.妨碍,使不利

hinder vt.阻碍,妨碍

bureaucracy n.1.官僚主义 2.政府机构,官僚

engagement n.1.订婚,婚约 2.约会

energetic a.精力充沛的,充满活力的

[联想词] brisk a.1.轻快的,生气勃勃的 2.兴隆的,繁忙活跃的

robust a.强壮的,健康的

limp a.软弱的,无生气的,无精神的

initiative n.1.主动性 2.主动的行动,倡议 3.主动权

[联想词] initiate v.1.开始,创造,发起 2.使初步了解 3.接纳新成员 n.新加入组织的人

municipal a.市的,市政的

municipality n.自治市;市政当局

shareholder n.股票持有人,股东

shareholding a.股权

tram n.有轨电车

[联想词] locomotive n.机车

consequence n.1.结果,后果 2.重要(性),重大

consequent a.作为结果的,随之发生的

manipulate vt.1.操纵,控制,影响 2.熟练操作,使用

manipulation n.1.操作,使用 2.操纵,控制

detach vt.拆卸,使分开,使分离

dividend n.1.红利,股息 2.回报,效益 3.被除数

patriarchal a.1.家长的,父权制的 2.(动植物等)古老的

Unit Twenty-four

The Function of Education

Benjamin Rankling, to whom this University owes so much, realized too that while basic principles of natural science, of **morality** and of the science of society were **eternal** and **immutable**, the application of these principles necessarily changes with the patterns of living conditions from generation to generation. I am certain that he would insist, were he with us today, that it is the whole duty of the philosopher and the educator to apply the eternal ideals of truth and goodness and justice in terms of the present and not terms of the past. Growth and change are the law of all life.

Yesterday's answers are inadequate for today's problems – just as the solutions of today will not fill the needs of tomorrow.

Eternal truths will be neither true nor eternal unless They have fresh meaning for every new social situation.

It is the function of education, the function of all of the great institutions of learning in the United States, to provide **continuity** for our national life – to transmit to youth the best of our culture that has been tested in the fire of history. It is equally the obligation of education to train the minds and talents of our youth: to improve, through creative citizenship, our American institutions in accord with the requirements of the future.

We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.

It is in great universities like this that the ideas which can **assure** our national safety and make tomorrow's history, are being forged and shaped. Civilization owes most to the men and women, known and unknown, whose free, inquiring minds and restless intellects could not be **subdued** by the power of tyranny.

This is no time for any man to withdraw into some **ivory** tower and **proclaim** the right to hold himself aloof from the problems and the **agonies** of his society. The times call for bold belief that the world can be changed by man's endeavor, and that this endeavor can lead to something new and better. No man can sever the bonds that unite him to his society simply by **averting** his eyes. He must ever be receptive and sensitive to the new; and have sufficient courage and skill to face novel facts and to deal with them.

We may find in that sense of purpose, the personal peace, not of repose, but of effort, the keen satisfaction of doing, the deep feeling of achievement for something far beyond ourselves, the knowledge that we build more gloriously than we know.

morality n.1.道德 2.德行,品行 3.道德观,道德规范

eternal a.1.永久的,永世的 2.无休止的,没完没了的 3.永恒的,永不改变的

[联想词] immortal a.1.长生的,不死的 2.不朽的,流芳百世的 n.不朽人物 transient a.1.短暂的 2.临时的,暂住的

perpetual a.1.永久的,永恒的 2.无休止的

finite a.1.有限的,有限制的 2.限定的

mortal a.1.终有一死的 2.致命的 3.不共戴天的

mutable a.1.会变的,可变的 2.不定的,常变的,反复无常的

immutable a.不可改变的,永远不变的,永恒的

continuity n.连续(性),持续(性)

withdraw vt.收回,撤销,撤退

[联想词] evacuate vt.转移,撤离

ivory n.1.象牙 2.象牙色,乳白色

proclaim vt.1.宣告,宣布,声明 2.显示

[联想词] assert vt.1.肯定地说,断言 2.维护,坚持

affirm vt.1.断言,坚持声称 2.证实,确认

suppress vt.1.压制,镇压 2.禁止发表,查禁 3.抑制(感情等),忍住 4.阻止...的生长

repression n.压抑,压制,镇压

subdue vt.1.制服,使顺从,征服 2.抑制,克制

agony n.(极度的)痛苦,创痛

avert vt.1.防止,避免 2.转移

[联想词] preclude vt.阻止,排除,妨碍

repose n.1.憩息2.安静 vi.1.躺,靠,休息 2.长眠,安息

Unit twenty-five

Electronic Mail

Friends and family **disperse** like dry leaves, drifting to different cities and countries. "I'll write," I promise solemnly. Alas, my good **intentions** produce only imagined letters never embraced by paper, never kissed by stamps.

Ah, but electronic mail has changed my ways. My Computer has become an **epistolary** Pinatubo, **erupting** With letters and missives and **memos whizzed** around The world at the **velocity** of light. I share thoughts with Pen pals in New Zealand, **query** strangers in Bombay, Debate magicians in Manhattan.

Never having tried it, I used to **scorn** E-mail as Boring high tech, the stuff of business **telecommunications**. Then a friend insisted I investigate this "invisible world", as he called it, claiming that it is expanding **exponentially**. I logged on to CompuServe, a national on-line information Service, and was hooked.

E-mail is a pipeline to thousands of experts on virtually everything; it is a means of meeting people with similar interests or problems. What it's not is live chat – real-time conversations like those on ham radio or CB. E-mailers compose letters at leisure on their computer, Then send them through the phone line to an on-line service or a computer **bulletin** board. E-mail addresses – either names or on-line service account numbers – automatically forward mail to the right place.

The vast networks of no-line services and bulletin boards bubble with pools of people-to-people information a key-stroke away. Besides uncounted millions of members of various on-line services, some 11 million people regularly log on to as many 45,000 public bulletin boards in the United States. And they tend to be extraordinarily generous about sharing their thoughts and ideas – perhaps because there is no pressure to respond and no face-to-face confrontation.

Computerized exchanges can create friendships – and may **revive** the almost lost art of letter writing. A friend invited me to join "Family", a discussion group that admits correspondents by voting them in, to keep the conversations from shinning out of control. The chitchat, **meandering** from small talk to impassioned politics, feels like meeting pals over coffee, with personalities quick to emerge.

E-mailing is far cheaper than long-distance calling. You relay your mail through a mainframe computer, generally by making a local call to the nearest bulletin Board or a nearby on-line service "node". "Networks are expanding rapidly, making E-mail increasingly global", says Jack Rickard, editor of Boardwatch Magazine.

disperse vi.1.分散,散开 2.消散,消失 vt.1.使分散,赶散 2.使消散,驱散

[联想词] dispense vt.1.分配,分发 2.配药 3.实施,执行

dissipate vi.消失,消散 vt.1.使消失,使消散 2.浪费,挥霍

sprinkle v.撒,洒 n.[单]少数,少量

intent n.意图,意向,目的 a.1.专心的,专注的 2.急切的

intention n.意图,目的

epistolary a.书信的

erupt vi.1.(火山等)喷发

[联想词] abrupt a.1.突然的,意外的 2.唐突的,鲁莽的

memorize v.记住,熟记

memo n.备忘录

whiz n. (whizzes) 1.飕飕声,呼呼声 2.飕飕的移动vi.(whizzed; whizzing) 1. 飕飕作声 2. 飕飕的移动

velocity n.速度,速率

[联想词] supersonic a.超音速的,超声的

query n.问题,疑问,询问 vt.1.对...表示疑问

telecommunications n.通信,电信(学)

scorn n.轻蔑,鄙视 vt.1.轻蔑,鄙视 2.拒绝,不屑(做)

[联想词] contempt n. 轻蔑,轻视

defy vt. 1.违抗,藐视 2.使成为不可能 3.挑,激

defiance n. 违抗,藐视

exponent n.1.倡导者,鼓吹者,拥护者 2.代表人物,典型 3.指数,幂
exponentially a.指数地

bulletin n.1.简明新闻,最新消息 2.公告,布告,公报 3.学报,期刊

revive vt.使复苏

meander vi.1.蜿蜒,迂回曲折地前进 2.漫步,漫谈

Unit Twenty-six

The Success of Eastern Asia's Economics

Outsiders have **contemplated** the success of eastern Asia's economies with admiration, wonderment and sometimes **hostility**. Scholars long sought to **pinpoint** the secrets behind the achievements of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. More recently, they have turned their attention to the emerging "tigers" of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Hard work and **entrepreneurial flair** were obvious elements.

If a country is rich in a certain natural or human resource, its government should make sure nothing gets in the way of **entrepreneurs** who want to develop it, be they local or foreign. By allowing the latter a piece of the action, a nation benefits from the multiplying effects of investment, technology transfers and increased employment. And all the better if heavy **tariffs** or other forms of preferential treatment could be avoided.

In most cases, government's main job should be to get out of the way of business. Heavy-handed **intervention** in industrial policy generally does not work. It tends to create inefficiencies and artificial barriers to wealth. Governments should concentrate instead on liberalizing their own trade laws and pushing the same cause internationally. Freeing commerce allows natural, human and capital resources to flow into **endeavors** where they are not efficient. Governments should keep interest rates and taxes as low as possible and make sure the national **bureaucracy** is capable and relatively clean.

There is some truth to the argument that the region's economic **dynamo**s "had it easy back then." Nations with **scant** resources and hardworking populations were able to export their way to wealth in the past three decades. One reason was that markets in North America and Europe were open and booming. Cold-war **imperatives** also helped. In part, they enabled some countries to protect infant industries. Today's world is a harsher place. Developed countries are still in the grip of recession and a developing nation may face **retaliation** for even the most **innocuous** form of "nontariff barrier" – for example, tax **incentives** for certain industries. But as Asia becomes wealthier, it will serve as a huge new market to which developing countries can sell their goods.

Readers of the World Bank study would do well to remember that its sponsor is an organization that deals essentially governments. It was created to help them **intervene** in the development process. Its **prescriptions** can be faulty if they call for strategies to be imposed from the top instead of generated by businessmen. Hopefully, the bank's report will note that in the end it is economic freedom – to apply entrepreneurial creativity, work hard and **reap** the rewards of such efforts – that makes any individual or nation wealthy. That was, and is, the secret of Asia's success.

contemplate vt. 1. 盘算, 计议 2. 思量, 对...周密考虑 3. 注视

[联想词] ponder vt. 思索, 考虑, 沉思

irrespective a. 不考虑的, 不顾及的

hostility n. 1. 敌对, 敌意, 对抗 2. 抵制, 反对 3. 交战, 战争

[联想词] warfare n. 1. 战争(状态) 2. 斗争, 冲突

antagonism n. 对抗, 敌对, 对立

pinpoint vi. 1. 准确描述, 确定, 确认 2. 精确地确定...的位置

entrepreneur n. 企业家

entrepreneurial a. 企业家的

flair n. 1. 天赋, 资质 2. 敏锐的感觉力, 鉴别力, 眼光 3. 爱好, 癖好, 热情

[联想词] flare vi. 1. 闪耀, 烧旺 2. 突发, 突然发怒 n. 闪光信号, 照明弹

aptitude n. 才能, 天资

tariff n. 1. 关税, 税率 2. 价目表, 收费表

intervene n. 1. 干涉, 干预 2. 干扰, 阻挠

intervention n. 介入, 干涉, 干预

endeavor vt. n. 努力, 尽力, 尝试

bureaucracy n. 1. 官僚主义 2. 政府机构, 官僚

dynamo n. 1. 发电机 2. 精力充沛的人

scant a. 不足的, 贫乏的

[联想词] deficiency n.1.缺乏,不足 2.缺点,缺陷

imperative a.1.必要的,紧急的,极重要的 2.命令的 n.必要的事

retaliate vi.报复

retaliation n.报复,回报,以牙还牙

[联想词] revenge n.报复,报仇

innocuous a.1.无害的 2.无伤大雅的

incentive n.刺激,鼓励

prescription n.1.处方,药方 2.开处方,开药方

[联想词] tablet n.药片

capsule n.胶囊

herb n.药草,草本植物

reap vt.1.收割,收获 2.获得,得到

Unit twenty-seven

One gizmo, one chore

Here's my simple test for a product of today's technology: I go to the bookstore and check the shelves for **remedial** books. The more books, the more my **suspicions** are raised. If computers and computer programs supposedly are getting easier to use, why are so many companies still making a nice living publishing books on how to use them?

Computers **manipulate** information, but information is invisible. There's nothing to see or touch. The programmer decides what you see on the screen. Computers don't have **knobs** like old radios. They don't have buttons, not real buttons. Instead, more and more programs display pictures of buttons, moving even further into abstraction and arbitrariness. I like computers, but I hope they will disappear, that they will seem as strange to our **descendants** as the technologies of our grandparents appear to us.

Computers have the power to allow people within a company, across a nation or even around the world, to work together. But this power will be wasted if tomorrow's computers aren't designed around the needs and capabilities of the human beings who must use them. That means retooling computers to **mesh** with human strengths – observing, communicating and **innovating** – instead of asking people to conform to the unnatural behavior computers demand. That just leads to error.

Many of today's machines try to do too much. When a complicated word processor attempts to double as a desktop publishing program or a kitchen appliance comes with half a dozen attachments, the product is bound to be **unwieldy** and burdensome. My favorite example of a technological product on just the right scale is an electronic dictionary. It can be made smaller, lighter and far easier to use than a print version, not only giving meanings but even pronouncing the words. Today's electronic dictionaries, with their tiny keys and barely legible displays, are primitive but they're on the right track.

One **gizmo**, one **chore**. Now imagine a host of specialized devices replacing a single powerful computer that tries to do a little of everything. Imagine a pocket checkbook, a drawing pad, a file-folder-size **spreadsheet**. Each would be self-contained but would communicate with the others through **infrared** light beams or radio links. The word I just looked up in the dictionary would be inserted into the letter I am writing; the right picture or spreadsheet calculation would become part of a report I'm doing for work; my electronic checkbook would log on with the bank every evening to update and reconcile the figures.

We would no longer have to learn the arbitrary ways of the computer. We could simply learn the tools of our trade – sketch pads, spreadsheets, schedules. How wonderful it would be to ignore the **capricious** Nature of technology – and get on with our work.

remedy n.1.补救办法,纠正办法 2.药品,治疗法 vt.1.补救,纠正 2.医治,治疗

remedial a.1.治疗的 2.补救的 3.补习的

rectify vt.纠正,修复

suspicious a.1.猜疑的,疑心的 2.可疑的 3.表示怀疑的

suspicion n.1.怀疑,不信任 2.猜疑,嫌疑

[联想词] skeptical a.表示怀疑的

dubious a.1.怀疑的,犹豫不决的 2.有问题的,靠不住的

doubtless ad.无疑地,肯定

credible a.可信的,可靠的

manipulate vt. 1. 操纵, 控制, 影响 2. 操作, 使用

[联想词] **maneuver** n. 1. 调动, 调遣 2. 策略, 花招 vt. 1. 调动, 调遣 2. 操纵, 控制

knob n. 1. 球形把手 2. 旋钮 3. 小块

[联想词] **shaft** n. 1. 柄, 杆 2. 束, 光线 3. 轴 4. 竖井

descendant n. 后代

mesh n. 网孔 vt. 1. 用网捕捉, 使缠住 2. 使啮合

[联想词] **web** n. 1. 网 2. 网络

sieve n. 筛网, 滤网 v. 筛分

innovation n. 1. 新事物, 新方法 2. 革新, 创新

innovative a. 1. 革新的, 新颖的 2. 富有革新精神的

wield vt. 1. 运使, 运用, 交配 2. 使用(武器等)

wieldy a. 易处理的, 易使用的, 易掌握的

legible a. 1. 清楚的, 易读的 2. 容易觉察的, 容易辨认的

illegible a. 模糊的, 难以辨认的

gizmo n. 机械装置, 小玩意儿(俚)

chore n. 1. 家庭杂务, 日常零星工作 2. 困难的工作, 令人讨厌的工作

specialize vi. 专门研究, 专攻

specialty n. 1. 专业, 专长 2. 特产, 名产

spreadsheet n. 空白表格程序

infrared a. 红外线的

ultraviolet a. 紫外线的

spectrum n. 1. 光谱, 频谱 2. 范围, 幅度, 系列

capricious a. 变化无常的, 变幻莫测的

Unit twenty-eight

The Transnational Economic Zone

Borders these days have little meaning for Singapore-based regional executives of electronics firms like Sanyo and Philips. More and more of them are **commuting** every day from their offices in the city-state to factories on the Indonesian island of Batam, 45 minutes away by high-speed **ferry**.

The Singapore managers are denizens of a new, almost borderless region – in their case embracing Singapore and parts of Malaysia and Indonesia – that economists define as a “transnational economic zone” and layman have come to call a “growth triangle”. **Overlapping** three or more countries, the zones are taking advantage of low labor and land costs in one nation and surplus capital and technological sophistication in others to build export-**oriented** industry and attract foreign investment. Since Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong first mentioned the term in 1989, growth triangles have begun to spread across East Asia. “Prosperity is our goal, and that prosperity should be shared,” says Tun Daim Zainuddin, a former Malaysian Finance Minister who is charged with overseeing this country’s **participation** in the schemes.

The rush to triangulate is largely driven by two factors: the worldwide recession and the perceived threat of protectionism from emerging trade blocs in Europe and North America. Against that backdrop, Asian economies whose fast growth, competitive edge and export-to-the-West strategies earned them the **sobriquets** of “dragons” and “tigers” are increasingly gearing up toward regional cooperation – without the kind of formal accord **exemplified** by the North American free Trade Agreement. Last week an Ambitious tariff-cutting program by the six countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations formally went into effect, but it will take at least 15 years to reach their goal.

“The growth triangle is a **cooperative** arrangement which countries can walk away from any time they choose,” says Myo Thant, an Asian Development Bank authority on the topic. “It’s the difference between marriage and a live-in girlfriend. There are no ties that bind except those of self-interest.”

Eager to take advantage of low mainland wages, Hong Kong manufacturers moved labor-intensive industries like **garments** and electronics across the border, generating employment for an estimated 3 million men and women in the People’s Republic, then shifted into the manufacture of higher value-added products in fields like biotechnology. During the ‘80s, despite continuing anxiety in the Crown Colony about its future after the **reassertion** of Chinese **sovereignty** in 1997, Hong Kong **surpassed** the U.S. as the biggest outside investor on the mainland; in 1992 it **injected** a record \$39.6 billion into the Chinese economy.

commute vi. 乘公交车上下班, 经常乘车(或船等) vt. 1. 减刑 2. 折合, 折偿 n. 上下班交通

ferry n. 渡船 vt. 渡运

[联想词] dock n. 码头, 船埠 vt. 进港, 靠码头

traverse vt. 横渡, 横越

strand n. 1. (线等的) 股, 缕 2. 一个组成部分 vt. 使搁浅

shipment n. 1. 装运, 装船 2. 装载的货物

denizen n. 1. 居民 2. 外籍居民

overlap v. 1. (与…) 部分重叠 2. (与…) 部分相同 n. 重叠, 重叠的部分

orient vt. 1. 使适应, 使熟悉情况(或环境) 2. 使朝向, 以…为方向(或目标) n. 东方, 亚洲(尤指远东), 东半球

oriental a. 东方的, 东方人的, 东方文化的

orientation n. 1. 方向, 目标, 方位 2. 熟悉情况, 适应, 情况介绍

[联想词] clockwise ad. 顺时针方向地 a. 顺时针方向的

participate vi. 参与, 参加

participation n. 1. 参与, 参加 2. 分享

participant n. 参加者, 参与者

bloc n. (国家, 政党, 团体为某种共同目的而结合的) 集团

[联想词] alliance n. 结盟, 联盟

coalition n. 1. 结合体, 同盟 2. 结合, 联合

sobriquet n. 假名, 绰号

[联想词] nickname n. 绰号, 诨名

anonymous a. 匿名的, 无名的, 不具名的

exemplify vt. 1.是(或作为)…的典型(或榜样) 2.例示,举例说明
[联想词] embody vt. 1.使具体化,具体表现,体现 2.包括,包含,收入

expertise n.专门知识(或技能等)

cooperative a.1.有合作意向的,乐于合作的 2.合作的,协作的 n.合作社,合作商店(或企业)

garment n.(一件)衣服

assert vt. 1.肯定地说,断言 2.维护,坚持

reassert vt.重申,再断言,再坚持

reassertion n. 重申,再断言,再坚持

sovereign n. 君主,元首 a.1.拥有最高统治权的,至高无上的 2.具有独立主权的

sovereignty n.1.君权,统治权 2.主权,独立自主

surpass vt. 1.超过,优于,多于 2.超过…的界限,非…所能办到(或理解)

inject vt. 1.注射,给…注射 2.注入,引入,投入

injection n.注射,注入

Unit twenty-nine

On Custom

Custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great moment. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behaviour at its most **commonplace**. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behaviour more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions, no matter how aberrant. Yet that is a rather **trivial** aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the **predominant** role that custom plays in experience and in belief, and the very great varieties it any **manifest**.

No man ever looks at the world with pristine eyes. He sees it edited by a definite set of customs and institutions and ways of thinking. Even in his philosophical **probings** he cannot go behind these **stereotypes**; his very concepts of the true and the false will still have reference to his particular traditional customs. John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behaviour of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of this mother tongue over against those words of this own baby talk that taken up into the vernacular of this family. When one seriously studies the social orders that have had the opportunity to develop **autonomously**, the figure becomes no more than an exact and matter-of-fact observation. The life history of the individual is first and **foremost** an **accommodation** to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behaviour. By the time he can talk, he is the little creature of his culture, and by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities, its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities. Every child that is born into his group will share them with him, and no child born into one on the opposite side of the globe can ever achieve the thousandth part. There is no social problem it is more **incumbent** upon us to understand than this of the role of custom. Until we are intelligent as to its laws and varieties, the main complicating facts of human life must remain **unintelligible**.

commonplace a.普通的,平庸的 n.寻常的事物,平庸的东西

[联想词] commonwealth n. 1.英联邦 2.联邦,联合体

customary a.习惯上的,合乎习俗的

aberrant a.偏离正路的,偏离常规的

trivial a.琐碎的,不重要的

[联想词] trifle n.琐事,小事,无价值的东西 vi.嘲笑,轻视

petty a.1.小的,琐碎的,不重要的 2.气量小的,心狭窄的

predominant a.占主导地位的,显著的

manifest a.明显的,显然的,明了的 vt. 1.显示,表明,证明 2.使显现,使显露

pristine a.1.太古的,原始的 2.本来的,原来的

[联想词] **virginal** a.1.处女的, 忠贞的 2.纯洁的,没有被玷污的
virgin n.处女,未婚女子 a.1.处女的,贞洁的 2.纯洁的,未玷污的 3.未开发的,未经使用的

probe v.1.探索,查究,调查 2.用探针(或探测器)探查,探测 n.1.探针,探测器 2.探索,调查

[联想词] **grope** vi. 1.暗中摸,摸索 2.探索,搜寻 vt.摸索(道路等)
query n.问题,疑问,询问 v.1.对...表示疑问 2.问,询问
quest n.寻求,搜索,追求

stereotype n.陈规,老套,固定的模式(或形象) vt.对...形成固定的看法

stereo a.立体声的 n.立体声,立体声装置

vernacular n.1.本国语 2.本国语词汇,方言词汇

foremost a.首要的,最佳的

[联想词] **cardinal** n.1.红衣主教 2.基数词 a.最重要的,基本的

accommodate vt. 1.容纳 2.向...提供住处(或膳宿) 3.使适应,顺应

accommodation n. 1.住处,膳宿 2.适应,顺应

autonomous a.1.自治的 2.独立自主的

autonomy n.1.自治,自治权 2.人身自由,自主权

incumbent a.1.有责任的, 有义务的 2.现任的,在职的

intelligible a.可理解的,明白易懂的,清楚的

[联想词] **coherent** a.1.条理清楚的,连贯的 2.一致的,协调的

Unit Thirty

Money

Money offers power, an almost unique form of power. **Paradoxically** money creates a deep sense of powerlessness as well, since technically we are not able to provide money for ourselves; someone or something else must do that for us – our employers or our stocks. All that, money can do: and when such essential, familiar functions are **snatched** from one's life, small wonder that people may grow wild, **frantic**, even murderous.

People work for money to buy things that other people make or do, things that they cannot or will not make or do for themselves but that they **deem** necessary for some definition of self-improvement. So a baker buys a piano because he cannot make one, and yet he judges the possession of a piano to be necessary for his pleasure, **stature**, worth. The piano maker, in turn, may buy TIME magazine because he deems TIME necessary for his pleasure, stature, worth. Only God knows who gets the better of such deals, but the fact is that the deals are not only economic but social **transactions**.

Abstractly, then, money is one of the ways, indeed a universally accepted way, we make connections. Cash is cold, so the connections may feel cold, but real blood flows through them. These connections constitute one of central means by which societies **cohere**; by which they sustain and characterize themselves.

Still, that basic social transaction of buying and selling remains the standard operation of human business. The operation may be standard because buying and selling encompasses, encourages the fundamental, often **tormenting**, impulse toward human **perfectibility**; because the simple act of purchase implies a **perpetual quest** for self-improvement. This is not to say that money is the only way of establishing self-improvement. Spiritual thinkers forswear the power of money because they prefer to have God and not Mammon responsible for human connectedness. Yet the connections that money makes among people are not necessarily a spiritual if one defines money as the oil that **lubricates** the social machine.

Whoever first came up with the idea of money must have realized that money would not only symbolize the value of objects but that inevitably it would also prove the value of people, since people could only obtain that proof by dealing with one another. Such values may be illusory, but they are values commonly agreed upon and so function as facts. The knowledge that others exist to produce things for you is a way of knowing that they exist to produce you, and you them. All over the world, these acts of **reciprocal** production are sustained by money, which moves through the populations belonging to no one and everyone at once, hard, soft, old, new, trying billions of people together in an ancient arrangement that has kept the earth spinning like a coin.

paradox n.1.似乎矛盾而(可能)正确的说法 2.自相矛盾的人(或事物)

paradoxical a.1.似是而非的 2.自相矛盾的

snatch vt.1.夺,夺走 2.一下子拉,一把抓住 3.抓住机会,抽空做

vi.一把抓住 n.片断

frantic a.1.慌乱不安的,紧张纷乱的 2.发疯似的,发狂的

[联想词] frenzy n.疯狂,狂热,激动

insane a.1.蠢极的,荒唐的 2.精神病的,精神失常的,疯狂的

asylum n.精神病院

stature n.1.高境界,高水平,非凡的气质 2.身高,身材

transaction n.交易,业务

[联想词] slump vi. n.暴跌,衰退,不景气

cohere vi.团结一致;凝聚

coherent a.1.条理清楚的,连贯的 2.一致的,协调的

[联想词] cling vi.1.紧紧抓住 2.粘着,挨近 3.依附,依恋 4.坚持,忠实于

fusion vi.1.联合,合并 2.聚变

conform vi.1.遵守,适应,顺从 2.相似,一致,符合

encompass vi.1.环绕,围绕 2.包含,包括 3.完成,促成

[联想词] enclose vi.1.围住,包住 2.把…装入信封,封入

enclosure n.1.围场 2.附件

incorporate n.1.包含加上,吸收 2.把…合并,使并入

torment n.1.痛苦,折磨 2.令人痛苦的东西,折磨者

perfection n.完美,完善

perfectibility n.可完美性,可臻完美性

perpetual a.1.永久的,永恒的,长期的 2.无休止的,没完没了的

[联想词] transient a.1.短暂的 2.临时的,暂住的

quest n.寻求,搜索,追求

[联想词] pursuit n.1.追求,寻求 2.追赶,追逐 3.(花时间和精力的)事,嗜好,消遣

forswear vt.1.发誓抛弃 2.坚决否认

mammon n.财神

lubricate vt.使润滑

[联想词] grease n.1.油脂 2.润滑油 vt.给...加润滑油

reciprocal a.相互的,互惠的

Unit thirty-one

On Reading

Studies serve for delight, for **ornament**, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in **privateness** and retiring; for ornament, is in discourses; and for ability, is in the judgement and **disposition** of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and **marshalling** of affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar; they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need **pruning** by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read nor to **contradict** and **confute**, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with **diligence** and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and **extracts** made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else **distilled** books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading make a full man; **conference** a ready man; and writing an exact man; and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he **confer** little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much **cunning**, to seem to know that he **doth** not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to **contend**. There is no stand or **impediment** in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises; **bowling** is good for the stone and **reins**, shooting for the lungs and breast, gentle walking for the stomach, riding for the head, and the like; so if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If he be not **apt** to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

-----Francis Bacon

ornament n.1.装饰品,点缀品 2.装饰,点缀 vt.装饰,点缀,美化

private a.1.私人的,个人的 2.秘密的,私下的 3.私立的,私营的 n.士兵,列兵

privateness n.1.私人,个人 2.秘密,私下

privacy n.1.个人自由 2.隐私,私生活,私事

disposition n.1.性情,性格 2.意向,倾向 3.排列,部署

[联想词] temperament n.气质,性格

array n.1.展示,陈列 2.排列,队形 3.衣服,盛装 vt.1.排列,配置 2.打扮,装饰

marshal n.1.元帅,最高指挥官 2.总指挥,司仪 3.法官,警察局长,消防队长 vt.整理,排列,集结

[联想词] lieutenant n.陆军中尉,海军上尉

sergeant n.中士,警官

sloth n. 懒散,怠惰

affectation n. 1. 做作,假装 2. 矫揉造作

prune vt. 1. 修剪,修整 2. 删除,削减

contradict vt. 1. 反驳,否认...的真实性 2. 与...发生矛盾

confute vt. 驳斥,驳倒

[联想词] refute vt. 驳斥,驳倒

diligent a. 勤勉的,勤奋的

diligence n. 勤勉,勤奋

extract vt. 1. 取出,抽出,拨出 2. 提取,提炼 3. 获得,索取 4. 摘录,抄录

n. 1. 摘录,选段 2. 提出物,精,汁

[联想词] elicit vt. 诱出,探出

distract vt. 转移(注意力),使分心

distill vt. 1. 蒸馏 2. 吸取,提炼

confer (conferred; conferring) vi. 商谈,商议 vt. 授予,赋予

conference n. 1. 会议 2. 讨论,商谈

cunning a. 狡猾的,诡诈的 n. 狡猾,诡诈

subtle a. 1. 微妙的,难于捉摸的 2. 诡秘的,狡诈的 3. 隐约的

rhetoric n. 1. 修辞学 2. 雄辩言辞,虚夸言辞

contend vi. 1. 争夺,竞争 2. 搏斗,争斗 vt. 声称,主张

impediment n. 1. 妨碍,阻碍 2. 口吃,结巴

bowling n. 保龄球运动

rein n. 缰绳 vt. 勒缰使(马)停步

apt a. 1. 易于..的,有倾向的 2. 恰当的,适宜的 3. 聪明的,反应敏捷的

Unit thirty-two

A Stunning Advance in Third World Productivity?

Two weeks ago, China had the 10th largest economy in the world. This week it jumps to third, behind the U.S. and Japan. India, formerly No.11, **leaps** to No.6. Mexico climbs from No.12 to No.10.

what has been going on? A **stunning** advance in Third World **productivity**? No, something more **mundane** but almost as far-reaching is taking place as the Washington-based International **Monetary** Fund switches to a different system for estimating the size of each country's economy. Those most affected are rapidly industrializing nations such as Mexico, Brazil, India, Indonesia and Thailand, and their **upgraded** status, is likely to change perceptions of the world's economic balance of power. Says Robert Hormats: "This new accounting **underscores** in **quantitative** terms just how powerful China, India and other developing countries are today, both as markets and as competitors."

The IMF's latest calculations replace an accounting technique that valued in the U.S. dollars the output of goods and services in every nation. That system, still widely used by economists as well as by **multilateral** lenders like the world Bank, produces **swings** in a country's gross national product, its total output of goods and services, every time the value of its currency shifts in relation to the U.S. dollar. The IMF's new **gauge** relies on "purchasing-power **parity**," a means of calculating national income that many economists believe should have been put into **practice** long ago. Rather than GNP being measured in dollars, a national basket of goods and services encompassing the likes of transport, food, clothing and shelter is **tallied** in local currency and compared with purchasing power of similar goods and services in other parts of the world. This method provides a more accurate assessment of the value of what each person is able to buy, a figure that is multiplied by a country's total population to reach an estimate of national output. Using this standard, the IMF **pegs** China's output as \$1.7 **trillion** last year, far above the \$400 billion used in earlier estimates.

While the higher IMF estimates may be better **yardsticks** of economic progress, they have also aroused Third World concern that some hard-pressed developing nations may suddenly be seen as too well-off to receive needed World Bank loans. Under current rules, only countries with a per capita GDP of less than \$765 qualify for 35-year interest-free loans, the most favorable terms available. World Bank officials insist that they have no plans to change their own measuring techniques to match the IMF's revised numbers. So the worries in some countries may be justified.

The IMF's new tallies are still controversial. Some economists believe that in a number of cases, the value of goods and services in different countries cannot be meaningfully compared. But a majority of economists seem to **applaud** the change. Nor is the end in sight: forecasters who use IMF methods in adding the economies of Hong Kong and Taiwan to that of China -- **envisaging** a Greater China, so to speak -- calculate that total output will exceed the U.S.'s in less than a decade.

leap vi. 1.跳,跃,跳动 2.急速行动,冲 vt. 跃过 n. 1.跳,跳跃 2.激增,骤变

[联想词] hop (hopped; hopping) vi. 1.(人)单足跳跃 2.(鸟或昆虫等)齐足跳跃 vt. 跳上(汽车,火车,飞机等)
n.1.蹦跳 2.(飞机等)短程航行

skip (skipped; skipping) vi. 1.跳,蹦跳 2.跳绳 vt.跳过,略过,漏过 n.跳,蹦跳

stun vt. (stunned; stunning) 1.使震惊,使目瞪口呆 2.把...打昏,使昏迷

productivity n.生产力,生产率

productive a. 1.多产的,富饶的 2.富有成效的

mundane a.1.世俗的,平凡的 2.宇宙的,世界的

monetary a.钱的,货币的,金融的

upgrade vt.提升,使升级 n.向上的斜坡

[联想词] degrade vt.1.降低...的身份,有辱...的人格 2.使降解,使退化

elevate vt.1.提升...的职位,提高,改善 2.使情绪高昂,使兴高采烈 3.举起,使上升

underscore vt.1.在...下面划线 2.强调,加强

[联想词] underline vt.1.在...下面划线2.强调,使突出

bracket n.1.括号 2.(年龄,收入等的)等级段,档次vt.1.把...置于括号内 2.把...归入同一类

tick n.1.记号,句号 2.滴答声 vt.给...标记号 vi.发出滴答声

quantitative a.(数)量的,定量的

[联想词] qualitative a.(性)质的,定性的

bilateral a.双边的,双方的

[联想词] multilateral 1.多边的 2.多国(或多方)参加的,多国(或多方)间的

swing v.(swung) 1.使摇摆,使摇荡 2.旋转 3.突然转向 n.1.摆动,摇摆 2.秋千

[联想词] whirl vt.1.旋转,急转 2.发晕,(感觉等)变混乱 n.1.旋转,急转 2.混乱 pendulum 1.钟摆 2.摇摆不定的事态

gauge n.1.测量仪表 2.(金属板的)厚度,(金属线的)直径 vt.1.估计,判断 2.计量,度量

practice n.1.练习,实习 2.实践,实际 vt.1.练习,实习 2.从事 3.执行

practical a.实际的,实用的

practicable a.可行的,适用的

parity n.1.相同,相等 2.类似,相似

tally vt.计算,统计,合计

peg n.1.小钉,栓,挂物钉 2.桩 vt.1.用钉子钉,用钉固定 2.限定(价格,工资等) 3.将…看成,将…归入

[联想词] cork n.软木,软木塞 vt.用瓶塞塞住

trillion n.万亿

yardstick n.1.码尺(指直尺) 2.计算标准,尺度

qualify v.使胜任,具有资格,合格

[联想词] eligible a.1.有条件被选中的,有恰当资格的 2.合适的,合意的

applaud vi.鼓掌,喝彩 vt.1.向…鼓掌,向…喝彩 2.称赞,赞许

envisage vt.想象,设想

Unit thirty-three

The Liberty of Press

The **proposition** which I mean to maintain as the basis of the liberty of the press, and without which it is an empty sound, is this: that every man, not intending to mislead, but seeking to **enlighten** others with what his own reason and conscience, however **erroneously**, have dictated to him as truth, may address himself to the universal reason of a whole nation, either upon the subject of government in general, or upon that of our own particular country; that he may analyse the principles of its constitution, point out its errors and defects, examine and publish its **corruptions**, warn his fellow-citizens against their ruinous **consequences**, and exert his whole faculties in pointing out the most advantageous changes in establishments which he considers to be radically defective, or sliding from their object by abuse. All his every subject of his country has right to do, if he **contemplates** only what he thinks would be for its advantage, but seeks to change the public mind by the conviction which flows from reasonings dictated by conscience.

If, indeed, he writes what he does not think; if, contemplating the **misery** of others, he wickedly condemns what his own understanding approves; or, even admitting his real disgust against the government or its corruptions if he **calumniates** living **magistrates**, or holds out to individuals that they have a right to run before the public mind in their conduct; that they may oppose by **contumacy** or force what private reason only disapproves; that they may disobey the law, because their judgment condemns it; or resist the public will, because they honestly wish to change it – he is then a criminal upon every principle of rational policy, as well as upon the immemorial **precedents** of English justice; because such a person seeks to disunite individuals from their duty to the whole, and excites to **overt** acts of **endeavouring** to change, by the **impulse** of reason, that universal **assent** which, in this and every country, constitutes the law for all.

proposition n.1.论点,主张 2.建议,提案 3.命题

[联想词] contention n.1.论点 2.争论,争辩

deduce vt.推论,推断,演绎

enlighten vt.启发,开导

conscience n.良心,道德心

conscientious a.按良心办事的,认真的,勤勤恳恳的

erroneous a.错误的,不正确的

corrupt a.堕落的,腐败的,贪赃舞弊的 vt.腐蚀,使堕落

corruption n.堕落,腐化,贿赂

[联想词] **fraud** n.欺诈,诈骗 2.骗子

bribe vt.向...行贿,买通 n.贿赂,行贿物

fellowship n.伙伴关系,交情,友谊 2.团体,协会,联谊会 3.(研究生)奖学金,(大学)研究员职位

contemplate vt.1.盘算,讲议 2.思量,对...周密考虑 3.注视,凝视

misery n.1.痛苦,苦难,苦恼 2.悲惨的境遇,贫苦

[联想词] **misfortune** n.1.不幸,厄运,逆境 2.灾难,灾祸

catastrophe n.大灾难,灾祸

casualty n.1.伤亡人员,死伤者 2.受害人,损失的东西

calumniate vt.诽谤,恶意中伤

magistrate n.地方行政官司,地方法官,治安官

contumacy n.叛逆性,反抗权威,藐视法庭

precedent n.1.先例,范例,判例 2.惯例

overt a.公开的,不隐蔽的

[联想词] **disclose** vt.揭露,泄露,透露

endeavour vt.努力,尽力,尝试 n.努力,尽力,尝试

impulse n.1.冲动,一时的念头 2.驱动,驱使 3.脉冲

assent vi.同意,赞成 n.同意,赞成,赞同

[联想词] **consent** n.vi.准许,同意,赞成

comply vi.遵从,依从,服从

compliance n.1.遵从,依从 2.顺从,屈从

Unit thirty-four

Future Trend in World Trade

In spite of the difficulties of predicting future trends in world trade, we can **specify** factors that will be important. Some of these are: population growth; possible scarcity of **commodities**; the food and energy situation; pressures to preserve the environment; and international **cooperation** on political, social, economic, and monetary problems.

In future trade the key development to watch is the relationship between the industrialized and the developing nations. Third World countries export their mineral deposits and **tropical** agricultural products, which bring them desired foreign exchange. Tourism has also been greatly responsible for the rapid development of some developing nations. Many Third World nations with high **unemployment** and low wages have seen an **emigration** of workers to the developed nations. Western Europe has received millions of such workers from Mediterranean countries. The developing nations **profit** when these workers bring their savings and their acquired technical skills back home. Many developing nations benefit when Western nations establish manufacturing in their countries to take advantage of cheap labor.

As economies mature, economic growth **rates** tend to level off. The rate of population growth is leveling off today in Western nations. This leveling-off eventually leads to static non-growth markets. A point of **saturation** sets in. the Western World will eventually move to a period of relatively low economic growth, coupled with a high rate of unemployment. A so-called welfare society will emerge. The unemployed in the new welfare society will be taken care of by the employed through generous contributions to the social welfare system.

Political questions remain as to the world's future. We can only speculate as to whether organized markets Such as the Common Market and Council for Mutual Economic Assistance could eventually **merge**. In the present political climate, this would seem impossible, although some **cooperation** agreements are already in effect. Obviously a merger between the Western and eastern European markets would greatly enhance world trade.

International monetary cooperation will have a significant impact on future trade. If the IMF countries are not able to agree upon a new international monetary order in the years to come, international trade may become too risky for some companies to get involved in. If the IMF is unable to create **sufficient** international liquidity reserves in the future, there may not be enough liquidity to sustain growth in trade.

However, growing international consultation and cooperation in economic, monetary, and political matters will certainly contribute to the flourishing of world trade for years to come.

specify vt. 具体说明, 具体指定

specification n. 1. 规格, 规范 2. 明确说明

[联想词] denote vt. 1. 意思是 2. 表示, 是...的标志

indicate vt. 1. 标示, 指示 2. 表明, 示意

indicative a. 1. 标示的, 指示的 2. 陈述的, 直陈的

commodity n. 商品, 货物

tropic n. 1. 回归线 2. 热带地区

unemployment n. 失业, 失业人数

[联想词] redundant a. 1. 被解雇的 2. 多余的, 过剩的

emigrate vi. 移居外国

emigration n. 1. 移居外国 2. 移民

migrate vi. 1. 迁徙, 移栖 2. 移居, 迁移

migrant n. 1. 移居者, 移民 2. 候鸟, 迁徙动物

profit n. 利润, 收益 vt. 有益于, 有利于 vi. 得益

profitable a. 有利可图的, 有益的

rate n. 1. 速度, 进度 2. 比率, 率 vt. 1. 估价, 评估 2. 给...定级, 把...列为

rating n. 1. 等级, 评级, 评定结果 2. 收视率, 收听率

saturate vt. 1. 使湿透, 浸透 2. 使充满, 饱和

saturation n. 1. 饱和 2. 浸透, 湿透, 渗透

[联想词] immerse vt. 1. 使浸入 2. 使沉浸于, 使专心于

dilute vt. 稀释, 冲淡

merge v. 结合, 合并, 合为一体

[联想词] consolidate v. 1. 巩固, 加强 2. 联为一体, 合并

fuse n. 1. 保险丝, 熔丝 2. 导火线, 导火索 v. 1. 熔合, 合并 2. 因保险丝熔断而中断工作

converge vi. 1. 会合, 互相靠拢 2. 聚集, 集中 3. 趋近

cooperate vi. 合作, 协作, 配合

cooperation n. 合作, 协作, 配合

cooperative a. 1. 有使用意向的, 乐于合作的 2. 合作的, 协作的 n. 合作社, 合作商店

suffice vi. 足够

sufficient a. 足够的, 充分的

Unit thirty-five

Xenotransplantation

Transplant surgeons work miracles. They take organs from one body and integrate them into another, granting the lucky recipient a longer, better life. Sadly, every year thousands of other people are less fortunate, dying while they wait for suitable organs to be found. The terrible constraint on organ transplantation is that every life extended depends in the death of someone young enough and healthy enough to have organs worth transplanting. Such donors are few. The waiting lists are long, and getting longer.

Freedom from this constraint is the dream of every transplant surgeon. So far attempts to make artificial organs have been disappointing: nature is hard to mimic. Hence the renewed interest in trying to use organs from animals.

Doctors in India have just announced that they have successfully transplanted a heart from a pig into a person. Pressure to increase the number of such "xenotransplants" seems to be growing. In Europe and America, herds of pigs are being specially bred and genetically engineered for organ donation. During 1996 at least two big reports on the subject – one in Europe and one in America – were published. They agreed that xenotransplants were permissible on ethical grounds, and cautiously recommended that they be allowed. America's Food and Drug Administration has already published draft guidelines for xenotransplantation.

The ethics of xenotransplantation are relatively unworrying. People already kill pigs both for food and for sport; killing them to save a human life seems, if anything, easier to justify. However, the science of xenotransplantation much less straightforward.

Import an organ from one animal to another and you may bring with it any number of infectious diseases. That much is well known. However, coping with this danger is not merely a matter of screening for obvious ills such as parasites. Many diseases that could harm humans may be both undetectable and harmless in their natural hosts. Diseases that have been dormant for years may suddenly become active if they find themselves in a new environment, such as a human recipient's body. After that, they may start to infect other people.

The risk of this happening should not be underestimated. The DNA of every organism carries within it hundreds of ghosts of infections past. Such "retroviruses" – which include HIV, the virus that causes AIDS – always incorporate themselves into the DNA of their hosts. Many retroviruses (although not HIV) also incorporate themselves into their hosts' eggs or sperm, and are passed passively from parent to child. Although it is true that most retroviruses gradually lose their infectious powers, some retain their ability to leap out of the host DNA – often much later. Certain pig retroviruses are probably among these.

Of course it is possible that none of the retroviruses will be harmful to humans: possible too that scientists will eventually isolate all prospective trouble-makers. But at a time when thousands of British cattle are being slaughtered because of the suspicion that they have a disease that may be transmissible to humans, it seems a reckless gamble to take.

transplant vt. 1. 移植, 移种 2. 移植(器官) n. (器官)移植

transplantation n. 1. 移栽, 移种 2. 移植(术)

surgeon n. 外科医生

[联想词] dentist n. 牙科医生

bruise n. 青肿, 挫伤 vt. 1. 打青, 使受瘀伤 2. 挫伤, 伤害

scar n. 伤痕, 伤疤

organ n. 器官

[联想词] belly n. 肚子

flank n.1.肋,肋腹 2.侧翼,翼侧

thigh n.股,大腿

bowel n.肠

gland n.腺

kidney n.肾(脏)

vein n.静脉,血管

recipient n.接受者,接收者

constrain vt. 1.限制,约束 2.克制,抑制

constraint n.1.限制,约束 2.限制(或约束)性的事物

donate v.捐赠,赠送

donor n.捐赠者,赠送人

mimic v.(mimicked; mimicking) 模仿 n.1.善于模仿的人 2.仿制品

[联想词] imitate vt.1.模仿,仿效 2.仿制,仿造

imitation n.1.模仿 2.仿制,仿制品,贗品

simulate vt.1.模仿,模拟 2.假装,冒充

hence ad.1.因此,所以 2.今后,从此

[联想词] henceforth ad.从今以后,从此以后

thereafter ad.之后,以后

hitherto ad.到目前为止,迄今

beforehand ad.预先,事先

forthcoming a.1.即将到来的,即将出演的 2.可得到的,乐于提供消息的

xeno- comb. 表示"异","外来的"

genetic a.遗传(学)的 n.遗传学

permissible a.可允许的,许可的

ethic n.1.道德准则,行为准则,伦理标准 2.伦理学

[联想词] ethnic a.种族的

straightforward a.正直的,坦率的 2.易懂的,简单的

infectious a.1.传染的,有传染性的 2.有感染力的

infection n.1.传染病 2.传染,传播,感染

parasite n.1.寄生虫 2.寄生生物

underestimate vt. 对...估计不足,低估 n.估计不足,低估

retro- pref. 表示"后","向后","回复","回报"

retrovirus n.逆转病

retrospect n.回顾

incorporate vt.1.包含,加上,吸收 2.把...合并,使并入

sperm n.精子

prospective a.预期的,未来的,可能的

slaughter vt. n. 1.屠杀,杀戮 2.屠宰

[联想词] massacre vt.1. 大规模屠杀,残杀2.彻底击败 n.1.大屠杀 2.惨败 assassination n.刺杀,暗杀

reckless a. 鲁莽的,不考虑后果的

[联想词] rash a.轻率的,鲁莽的

hasty 1.轻率的,草率的 2.急速的,匆忙的

gamble vi. 1. 赌博, 打赌 2. 投机, 冒险 vt. 赌, 以...为赌注 n. 1. 赌博, 打赌 2. 投机, 冒险