

杨凡

雅思题库真题词汇丛书

IELTS

雅思写作1000

高频词汇

杨凡 编著

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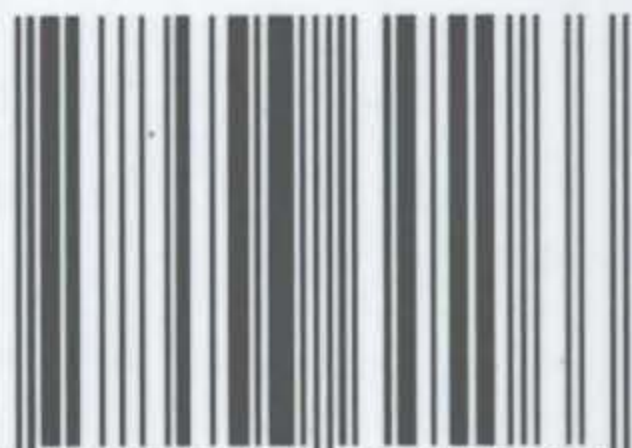
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如何准备雅思词汇

真题对于雅思考试的重要性,是不言而喻的。雅思考试有个题库,每次考试,都是事先从题库中选出一些题目,组合成一次考试题。目前,题库中有阅读文章 100 篇左右,写作题目 200 个左右。熟悉并且提前准备好题库中的文章和题目,是雅思考试取得成功的关键。

词汇对于雅思考试的重要性,同样是不言而喻的。词汇是听力、阅读、写作和口语四项的基础。没有一定的词汇量,雅思考试是不可能取得成功的。所以我们说,备考雅思,词汇先行。很多词汇书是把听力、阅读、写作和口语四项的词汇混合在一起,统称为雅思词汇。实际上,听力、阅读、写作和口语四项对词汇的要求是不同的,应该把它们分开。

首先,听力、阅读、写作和口语四项词汇的范围是不同的。而阅读要求的词汇量是四项中最大的,其中有很多词汇在写作、口语和听力中根本不会出现。写作词汇比口语和听力词汇要略微复杂一些。但是,听力和口语中也有一些经常使用的词汇,在阅读和写作中却很少使用。总之,四项各有其常考的高频词汇,应该分开记忆。

其次,听力、阅读、写作和口语四项对词汇的要求是不同的。阅读和听力对词汇是认知的要求。阅读的要求是:看见英文词汇,知道它的中文大致意思。听力的要求是:听到一个英文词汇,快速反应出它的中文意思。某些在听力答案中经常出现

的词汇,还要拼写正确。写作和口语对词汇是主动使用的要求。也就是说,想要表达一个中文意思,要把对应的英文词汇想出来。对于写作来说,还要会拼写这个词。对于口语来说,要正确读出这个词。总之,四项对词汇的要求很不相同,应该区分对待。本套丛书为口语和听力词汇书配备了发音光盘,而阅读和写作词汇书就没有,也是基于这个道理。

备考雅思,词汇先行。大家在学习雅思考试技巧之前,应该先使自己的词汇量达到一定的水平,这样才能更好地理解方法和技巧。所以,本套丛书是大家在备考雅思时首先应该学习的。

祝广大考生 IELTS 考试取得成功!

杨 凡

如何准备雅思写作词汇

一、雅思写作词汇的特点

1. 数量不需要特别多

只需要掌握 1000 个词汇,就能写出 8 分的雅思作文。当然这 1000 个词汇里不包括像 student, people 等这样超级简单的词汇。本书所选词汇涵盖了雅思写作中最常用的 1000 个词汇。

2. 写作用词要求比较高

这主要表现在两个方面:第一,词汇要和考试话题相结合,遇到一个考试话题,想出相关的一些词汇。第二,要求会使用这些词汇,也就是说,要会恰当地将这些词汇运用到句子当中。

二、本书编排特点

本书是根据雅思写作词汇的上述特点编写而成的,按话题编排词汇和范文。每个话题的编排模式是:词汇—参考范文—参考译文。这样做的优势是:根据作者对雅思写作题库的研究,从题库中选择了 54 个典型题目,按照话题编排词汇和范文,帮助考生理解题意,拓展写作思维。考生在看到试题时就能立刻想到书中提到的相关话题,快速想到所需要的词汇和范文。

三、如何使用本书

1. 把本书当成字典来用。同学们想写某一篇文章,可以查找本书相关的内容,使用本书中的词汇和范文(或根据自己的理解修改增添内容),写成一篇优秀的文章。

2. 每天阅读本书,学习其中的词汇,背诵其中的范文。坚持下去,写作水平一定会有提高。

本书在编写过程中参阅了大量中外有关英语词汇方面的书籍,恕不一一列出,在此向相关作者致谢!

鉴于编者的水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

杨凡

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1 学生兼职工作

allow [ə'laʊ] *vt.* 允许, 承认

when it comes to 当提到……

obviously [ˈɒvviəsli] *adv.* 明显地

contribute to 捐献

reasonable [ˈri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的, 有道理的, 通情达理的, 讲道理的

extremely [ik'stri:mli] *adv.* 极端地, 非常地

valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] *adj.* 贵重的, 有价值的, 颇有价值的

finance [faɪ'næns] *n.* 财政, 金融, 财政学 *vt.* 供给……经费, 负担经费 *vi.* 筹措资金

burden [ˈbædn] *n.* 担子, 负担 *vt.* 负担

enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够, 授予权利或方法

educational [ˌedʒu'keɪʃənəl] *adj.* 教育的, 教育性的

stationery [ˈsteɪʃənəri] *n.* 文具, 信纸

tend to 趋于, 趋向

opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nɪti] *n.* 机会, 时机

practical [ˈpræktɪkəl] *adj.* 实际的, 实践的, 实用的, 应用的, 有实际经验的

install [ɪn'stɔ:l] *vt.* 安装, 安置, 使就职

stand a chance of 有……的希望

be exposed to 遭受, 暴露于……

mature [mə'tʃuə] *adj.* 成熟的, 充分考虑的, (票据等)到期的 *vt. & vi.* (使)成熟, 到期

deal with 安排, 处理, 涉及, 做生意

interpersonal relationship 人际关系

constantly [ˈkɒnstəntli] *adv.* 不变地, 经常地, 坚持不懈地

be obliged to 不得不

assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 估定, 评定

satisfy ['sætisfai] *vt.* 满足, 使满意, 说服, 使相信 *vi.* 满意, 确保

by and by 不久以后

considerate [kən'sidərit] *adj.* 考虑周到的

associate with 联合

be beneficial for 对……有益

in favour of 赞同, 有利于

scholastic [skə'læstik] *adj.* 学校的, 学校教育的, 学者的
n. 经院哲学家, 学究, 墨守成规者, 学生

in part 部分地

divert [dai'və:t] *vt.* 转移, 转向, 使高兴

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 完成, 达到

authority [ɔ:'θɔ:riti] *n.* 权威, 威信, 权威人士, 权力, 职权, 著作权威

in a word 总之, 一句话, 总而言之

take up 拿起, 开始从事, 继续, 吸收, 责备, 拘留, 占据, 认购

specify ['spesifai] *vt.* 指定, 详细说明, 列入清单

interfere with 妨碍, 乱动, 干涉, 干扰

【参考范文】

When it comes to whether children should be **allowed** to work outside school hours, some educators are strongly against it, claiming that part-time work may have a negative influence on their study. **Obviously**, if students spend too much time in employment, it may **contribute to** poor academic performance. However, if they do a part-time job over **reasonable** hours, it may be **extremely valuable** for them.

One of the clear advantages is that they can **finance** part of their education from their own earnings, easing the financial **burden** on their parents. The extra money

earned may **enable** them to get better access to various **educational** resources, such as books, **stationery**, special courses, and special-interest clubs. Using money of their own, they **tend to** value such **opportunities** more. In return, this will undoubtedly benefit them a great deal in their study.

What matters even more is that when they are employed part-time, they may learn something **practical** that they can never be taught at school. A student working part-time in a software company can keep himself well informed about the latest software not even **installed** in his school's computer lab.

Students in part-time employment will also **stand a chance of being exposed to** different types of people, thus helping them to become **mature** when **dealing with interpersonal relationships**. Let's take the example of a student working in sales. To sell products, the young person **is constantly obliged to assess** and **satisfy** the needs of his customers. **By and by**, he learns to be **considerate** in **associating with** other people. This must **be** very **beneficial for** his future success.

Some teachers and parents are not **in favour of** this practice, worrying it may produce bad effects on **scholastic** performance of the students. Their argument, **in part**, holds true. Part-time work, in fact, occupies some of the time needed for study and **diverts** their minds from it. This can leave students short of time and energy for normal study tasks, if they don't **achieve** a proper balance. Therefore, I'd like to say that it seems necessary for school **authorities** to limit the number of hours students can work a day.

In a word, students should be encouraged to **take up**

part-time employment outside school hours, providing this is done within **specified** times and does not **interfere with** the demands of study.

【参考译文】

当谈到孩子们是否可以在学习之余打工时,一些教育工作者表示强烈反对,认为兼职工作会给孩子们的学习带来负面影响。显然,如果学生花费过多的时间在工作上,势必会影响他们的学习。然而,适量的兼职工作,对孩子们会非常有益。

其中一个很明显的益处就是他们可以自己负担部分教育费用,减轻家里的经济负担。额外的钱也可以帮助他们获得更多的学习资源,如书、文具以及参加特殊的课程和兴趣小组。使用自己的钱会让他们更好地珍惜这样的机会,也毫无疑问,这会使他们在学习中受益很多。

更重要的是他们可以在兼职工作中获得书本上学不到的东西。比如业余时间软件公司打工的学生可以接触到最新的软件,而这些软件在学校的计算机房里可能根本就没有。

兼职学生可以有机会接触不同类型的人,让他们在今后处理人际关系时更成熟。我们以做销售的学生为例。为了卖出产品,年轻人就被迫要尽量评定和满足客户的要求。逐渐地,他懂得和别人交流时要替别人考虑。这对他今后的成功非常有益。

一些家长和老师不赞成兼职,担心影响学生的学业。他们的观点在一定程度上来说是有道理的。兼职工作事实上占用了学生学习的时间,也会让他们分心。如果不能很好地支配时间,学生学习的时间和精力就会减少。因此,我认为校方应该限制学生每天打工的时间。

总之,应该鼓励学生在课余做一些兼职,但前提是在适当的时间内,同时也不能影响学习。

2 男女同校

desirable [di'zaiərəbl] *adj.* 值得要的, 合意的, 令人想要的, 悦人心意的

coeducation [ˌkəʊedju'keɪʃən] *n.* 男女合校

cramming ['kræmɪŋ] *n.* 塞满, 填鸭式的用功

by no means 决不

be made up of 由……组成

segregate ['segrɪgeɪt] *vt.* 隔离

consist of 由……组成

by contrast 相比较而言

preferable ['prefərəbl] *adj.* 更可取的, 更好的, 更优越的

in miniature 小型, 小规模

in terms of 根据, 按照, 用……的话, 在……方面

athletic [æθ'letɪk] *adj.* 运动的

extra-curricular [ˌekstrəkə'ɪkjuːlə] *adj.* 课外的, 业余的

grow up 长大成人, 崛起

mysterious [mi'stiəriəs] *adj.* 神秘的

scared [skeəd] *adj.* 恐惧的

associate with 联合

dispel [di'spel] *vt.* 驱散, 驱逐, 使消散

illusion [i'luːʒən] *n.* 幻想

lead to 导致

puppy ['pʌpi] *n.* (常指未满一岁的) 小狗, 小动物, 自负的青年

obstacle ['ɒbstəkl] *n.* 障碍, 妨害物

prevent from 阻止, 妨碍

in fact 事实上

be likely to 可能

physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *adj.* 身体的, 物质的, 自然的, 物理的

n. 体检

emotional [i'məʊʃənəl] *adj.* 情绪的, 情感的

suppress [sə'pres] *vt.* 镇压, 抑制, 查禁, 使止住

as a matter of fact 事实上

separate from 分离, 分开

alternatively [ɔ:l'tə:nativli] *adv.* 作为选择, 两者择一地

seek [si:k] *vt. & vi.* 寻找, 探索, 寻求

satisfy ['sætɪsfai] *vt.* 满足, 使满意, 说服, 使相信 *vi.* 满意, 确保

intimacy ['ɪntɪməsi] *n.* 亲密, 隐私, 亲昵行为(尤指不正当的性关系)

as a result 结果

breed [bri:d] *vt. & vi.* (使)繁殖 *vt.* 教养, 抚养 *n.* 品种, 种类

deviation [ˌdi:vi'eɪʃən] *n.* 背离

blossom ['blɒsəm] *n.* 花(尤指结果实者), 花开的状态, 兴旺期 *vi.* 开花, 兴旺, 发展

deal with 安排, 处理, 涉及, 做生意

in conclusion 最后, 总之

【参考范文】

Which form of education is more **desirable** for children—**coeducation**, where boys and girls attend school together, or single-sex schools? To answer this, one should first to think about the aim of education at school. **Cramming** children's heads with knowledge is **by no means** the main purpose. The more important goal is to prepare them to take their place in adult society. As this society **is made up of** males and females, a **segregated** school **consisting only of** members of the same sex cannot serve this purpose well.

By contrast, a coeducational school is far **preferable** in achieving this aim, offering students nothing less than a true version of society **in miniature**. Boys and girls are

given the opportunity to get to know each other, to learn and to live together from their earliest years. They are in a position to compare themselves with each other **in terms of** academic ability, **athletic** achievement and many of the **extra-curricular** activities which are part of school life. In this way, boys don't **grow up** imagining that women are **mysterious** creatures and girls don't grow up **scared** of men. Years of **associating with** each other at school **dispel illusions** of this kind.

Those against coeducation hold that the environment will probably **lead** children **to puppy** love which will then serve as an **obstacle** to their academic achievement. They believe segregated schools will **prevent** such things **from** happening. **In fact**, it is **likely to** make matter worse. Love is a normal **physical** and **emotional** need in the process of one's growing-up. Such a desire can not be effectively **suppressed**. **As a matter of fact**, when you try to suppress it by **separating** boys **from** girls, you achieve the exact opposite. **Alternatively**, members of the same sex spend all their time together as they will **seek to satisfy** their need for **intimacy**. **As a result**, segregated schools may **breed** sexual **deviation**.

In coeducational schools, it cannot be denied that the flower of love between boys and girls may **blossom** too early. But this is not necessarily as harmful as many educators may think. What we need to do is to teach them how to **deal with** problems about love when they occur.

In conclusion, coeducational schools, rather than segregated schools offer the proper place for children to become well-adjusted citizens in society.

【参考译文】

对于孩子们来说,哪一种教育模式更让人满意,是男女合校(让男孩和女孩一起上学),还是建立单性学

校？如果要回答这个问题，就必须先考虑学校教育的目的。在孩子们的头脑里填满知识绝不是主要目的。更重要的目标是帮助他们在成人世界里找到合适的位置。由于社会是由男性和女性组成的，只由同性组成的学校不能很好地满足这个要求。

比较而言，男女同校能够很好地满足这个要求。男女同校为学生们提供了一个真实社会的缩影。男孩和女孩都有机会彼此了解，并在他们小的时候互相学习、一起生活。他们在学习能力、体育成绩和许多特别的课程上相互比较，而这也是学校生活的一部分。这样，男孩在长大之后不会觉得女孩很神秘，而女孩也不会对男孩产生恐惧。在学校，彼此间常年的相处能够驱散这方面的幻想。

那些反对男女同校的人认为这样会导致早恋，对孩子们的学习有害。他们相信单性学校会防止这类事情的发生。事实上，这样会更糟。爱情是一个人在成长过程中的一个自然的生理和心理需要。这种渴求不能被有效压制。实际上，当你试图通过将男女生分开来压制它时，却会取得相反的效果。另外，同性中的一些人会整天呆在一起，以满足他们对亲密性的需要。结果是，单性学校会造成性别偏离。

不可否认，男女同校容易产生早恋。但这个问题并不像很多教育工作者所想像的那么严重。我们需要做的是教他们在产生爱情时如何处理这类问题。

总之，与单性学校相比，男女同校能够为孩子们提供一个更为合适的空间，使孩子们能够成为社会的有用人才。

3 授课方式：活泼的和严肃的

essential [i'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的，实质的，基本的，精华的

n. 本质，实质，要素，要点

established [i'stæblɪʃt] *adj.* 已制定的，确定的

- consequently [ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv.* 从而, 因此
- base on 基于
- importation [ˌɪmpɔː'teɪʃən] *n.* 进口, 输入品
- respectively [rɪ'spektɪvli] *adv.* 分别地, 各个地
- serious [ˈsɪəriəs] *adj.* 严肃的, 认真的, 严重的
- assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 假定, 设想, 采取, 呈现
- sharply [ˈʃɑ:pli] *adv.* 锐利地, 急剧地
- discern [dɪ'sɜ:n] *vt.* 分辨, 识别
- vote for 投票赞成
- frequently [ˈfri:kwəntli] *adv.* 常常, 频繁地
- fail to 未能……
- participate in 参加, 参与, 分享
- actively [ˈæktɪvli] *adv.* 活跃地, 积极地
- dominate [ˈdɒmɪneɪt] *vt. & vi.* 支配, 占优势
- refrain from 忍住, 制止, 戒除, 控制, 克制
- in this case 既然这样
- atmosphere [ˈætməsfɪə] *n.* 大气, 空气, 气氛
- a great deal 大量
- premeditation [priːmedi'teɪʃən] *n.* 预谋, 预先策划
- significantly [sɪg'nɪfɪkəntli] *adv.* 意味深长地, 值得注目地
- weaken [ˈwi:kən] *vt. & vi.* 削弱, (使)变弱
- extreme [ɪk'stri:m] *adj.* 尽头的, 极端的, 极度的, 偏激的, 最后的 *n.* 极端, 极端的事物
- constraint [kən'streɪnt] *n.* 约束, 强制, 局促
- prevent from 阻止, 妨碍
- furthermore [ˌfɜːðə'mɔː] *adv.* 此外, 而且
- take advantage of 利用
- defect [dɪ'fekt] *n.* 过失, 缺点
- enjoyable [ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl] *adj.* 令人愉快的, 可享受的
- inspire [ɪn'spaɪə] *vt.* 鼓舞, 感动, 激发, 启示, 使生灵感, 产生 *vi.* 吸入, 赋予灵感
- enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:ziæzm] *n.* 狂热, 热心, 积极性, 激发热情的事物

impression [im'preʃən] *n.* 印象,感想,盖印,压痕

drastic ['dræstik] *adj.* 激烈的,(药性等)猛烈的

debate [di'beit] *vt. & vi.* 争论,辩论 *n.* 争论,辩论

prompt [prɒmpt] *n.* 提示,付款期限 *vt.* 提示,鼓动,促使
adj. 敏捷的,迅速的 *adv.* 准时地

find out 找出,发现,查明(真相等),认识到,想出,揭发

motivated ['məʊtɪveɪtɪd] *adj.* 有根据的,有动机的,由
……推动的

gain [geɪn] *n.* (财富的)获取,利润,收获 *vt.* 得到,增进,
赚到 *vi.* 获利,增加

differ from 不同

enormously [ɪ'nɔ:məsli] *adv.* 非常地,巨大地

satiric [sə'tɪrɪk] *adj.* 讽刺的,挖苦的

remark [rɪ'mɑ:k] *n.* 备注,评论,注意,注释 *vt.* 评论,注
意,谈及 *vi.* 谈论

invariably [ɪn'veəriəbli] *adv.* 不变地,总是

infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] *adj.* 有传染性的,易传染的,有感
染力的

spiritual ['spɪrɪtʃuəl] *adj.* 精神上的

characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk] *adj.* 特有的,表示特性
的,典型的 *n.* 特性,特征

personality [ˌpɜ:sə'nælɪti] *n.* 个性,人格,人物,名人,(用
复数)诽谤,人身攻击

【参考范文】

Attending lectures is very **essential** for students whose ability of independent study is not fully **estab-
lished**. Consequently their progress is often **based on** the process of classroom **importation**. The two different kinds of style, **respectively** speaking, the **serious** way and the entertaining way, **assume** to produce different results, which can **sharply** be **discerned** by comparing the two different educational systems of the Europe and of the USA. Personally I **vote for** the latter, even though I

have been taught in the former system from the very beginning of my education.

The disadvantage of the serious way of learning is found mainly in that students **frequently fail to participate in the class actively**. The teacher **dominated** the 45-minute period and the students are **refrained from** airing their opinions no matter whether they agree or disagree with what the teacher says. **In this case**, standing up and ringing one's view forward and therefore breaking the quiet **atmosphere** require **a great deal** of courage and, sometimes, a long time **premeditation**. Even though he does stand up, all these will **significantly weaken** the effect, and for a good reason: the **extreme constraint prevents** him **from** expressing his opinion. **Furthermore**, students are expected to learn only what the teacher tells them. They have little chance to **take advantage of** other's ideas.

Such **defects** as mentioned above can be prevented by the other way of classroom learning. The class organized in an **enjoyable** atmosphere usually proved students more than what they have expected. A joke may **inspire** students' interest and **enthusiasm** and then what they learn give them a deeper **impression**. A **drastic debate** among students will **prompt** them to learn from the others. In this kind of class they often **find out** that they have **motivated** by the pleasure of study. I have an American teacher in whose class I have **gained** so much. He **differs from** the image of teacher in my mind **enormously** in many aspects. What impressed me most is his humor. His **satiric remarks** are **invariably infectious**. For the first time I found the history is not at all boring. In laughter, not only do I learn the knowledge in books but I also gain some **spiritual** things brought about by his

characteristics and personality.

【参考译文】

对于那些还没有完全建立自学能力的学生来说,听课是非常必要的。因此,他们的发展通常基于课堂输入的过程。假定严肃教学法和趣味教学法这两个不同类型的授课方式产生了不同的结果,我们可以通过欧洲和美国两种不同的教育体系,明显地识别这两种结果。就个人而言,我支持后者,虽然我的教育过程,从一开始就是以前一种方式进行的。

严肃教学法的缺点主要在于:学生们常常不能积极地参与课堂活动。老师支配着课上的 45 分钟。学生们的意见和看法被抑制,不管他们是否同意老师所讲的,在这种情况下,站起来说出自己的观点,就会打破安静的氛围,因此,这需要很大的勇气和长时间的考虑。即使他站了起来,所有这些也会使这个效果变弱。一个很好的理由:极其压抑的氛围会阻碍他发表自己的意见。而且,学生们被期望着只学习老师告诉他们的东西。他们几乎没有机会从自己的想法中获益。

以上提到的严肃教学法的几个缺点可以通过其他的教学法来避免。以一种令人愉快的气氛所组织的课堂会给学生们带来比他们预期的更多的知识。一个笑话可以唤起学生们的兴趣和热情,并且他们会对所学的知识留下很深的印象。在学生之间开展一个激烈的辩论会将会促使他们从其他人那里学习。在这种学习方式中,他们通常能够发现他们对学习的兴趣已被激发起来。我有一个美国老师,在他的课上我获得了很多知识。他和我脑海里的老师的印象在很多方面都不同。给我印象最深的是他的幽默。他那讽刺性的评论常常具有感染性。我第一次发现历史课一点都不乏味。在笑声中,我不仅学到了课本里的知识,而且从他的性格和个性中获得了很多精神上的东西。

4 上大学只为了学位吗?

significant [sig'nifikənt] *adj.* 有意义的,重大的,重要的

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 文化的

recognition [ˌrekəg'niʃən] *n.* 赞誉,承认,重视,公认,赏识,识别

undeniable [ˌʌndi'naɪəbl] *adj.* 不可否认的

academic [ˌækə'demik] *adj.* 学术的,学院的

decent ['di:snt] *adj.* 正派的,端庄的,有分寸的,(服装)得体的,大方的 *adj.* [口]相当好的,像样的

well-paid [ˌwel'peɪd] *adj.* 工资高的(工作),收入高的(人)

consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv.* 从而,因此

regard as 把……认作

admittedly [əd'mɪtɪdli] *adv.* 公认地,诚然,无可否认地

essential [ɪ'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的,实质的,基本的,精华的
n. 本质,实质,要素,要点

prosperous ['prɒspərəs] *adj.* 繁荣的

by no means 决不

grant [grɑ:nt] *vt.* 同意,准予,承认(某事为真)

first of all 首先

provide with 给……提供,以……装备

enjoyable [ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl] *adj.* 令人愉快的,可享受的

atmosphere ['ætməsfiə] *n.* 大气,空气,气氛

associate with 联合

sensitive ['sensɪtɪv] *adj.* 敏感的,灵敏的,感光的

inclination [ˌɪnkli'neɪʃən] *n.* 倾斜,弯曲,倾向,爱好

mature [mə'tʃuə] *adj.* 成熟的,充分考虑的,(票据等)到期的 *vt.* (使)成熟 *vi.* 成熟,到期

widen one's horizon 开阔视野

enrich [in'ritʃ] *vt.* 使富足,使肥沃,装饰,加料于,浓缩

personality [ˌpɜːsə'næliti] *n.* 个性,人格,人物,名人,(用复数)诽谤,人身攻击

consider as 把……认作

enhance [in'hɑːns] *vt.* 提高,增强 *vi.* 提高

appreciation [əˌpriːʃi'eɪʃən] *n.* 感谢,感激,正确评价,欣赏,增值

all-round [ˈɔːlraʊnd] *adj.* 多方面的,多才多艺的

reward [ri'wɔːd] *n.* 报酬,奖金 *vt.* 酬劳,奖赏

absolutely [ˈæbsəluːtli] *adv.* 完全地,绝对地

startling [ˈstɜːtliŋ] *adj.* 令人吃惊的

intolerable [in'tɒlərəbl] *adj.* 无法忍受的,难耐的

brilliant [ˈbriliənt] *adj.* 灿烂的,闪耀的,有才气的

scientific [ˌsaɪən'tifik] *adj.* 科学的

giant [ˈdʒaɪənt] *n.* 巨人,大力士,巨大的动物或植物,伟人,天才 *adj.* 庞大的,巨大的

contact with 与……联系

give rise to 引起,使发生

profound [prə'faʊnd] *adj.* 深刻的,意义深远的,渊博的,造诣深的

insight [ˈinsait] *n.* 洞察力,见识

relativity [ˌrelə'tiviti] *n.* 相对性,相关性,[物]相对论

dominate [ˈdɒmineɪt] *vt. & vi.* 支配,占优势

lead to 导致

prominence [ˈprɒmɪnəns] *n.* 突出,显著,突出物

furnish [ˈfɜːnɪʃ] *vt.* 供应,提供,装备,布置 *vi.* 供给

opportunity [ˌɒpə'tjuːniti] *n.* 机会,时机

asset [ˈæset] *n.* 资产,有用的东西

seize [siːz] *vi.* 抓住,逮住,夺取 *vt.* 没收,查封

take full advantage of 充分利用

【参考范文】

University as a **significant cultural** force has brought itself to wide **recognition** and **undeniable** high social sta-

tus. Therefore, studying in a university is considered one of the most important and most valuable experiences in one's life and his **academic** performance in university will significantly set his future. In our society, the most commonly recognized standard of a student's academic achievement is the degree. A good degree usually means a **decent** and **well-paid** job. **Consequently** some people **regard** the degree as the only thing valuable while studying in college. **Admittedly**, the degree is **essential** for students who want a **prosperous** future, but it is **by no means** the only opportunity university grants us.

First of all, the university provides with an **enjoyable** atmosphere of study and of other activities. **Associating with** different people on computers, discussing with your professor over a **sensitive** topic and reading in the quiet library can strongly shape your **inclination**, **mature** your thoughts, **widen your horizon**, and **enrich your personality**. For students who **consider** as a place to **enhance** their standard of **appreciation** and taste, and to receive education in all aspects, the university offers them more than degrees—it will be an **all-round reward**.

Although, it is said that the higher the degree, the better the job, it is not always **absolutely** true: many great men made their **startling** contribution without a good degree or even without a good school record. For example, Einstein got many poor grades in college and sometimes he even thought the exams as “**intolerable**”. But he turned out to be one of the most **brilliant scientific giants** in history. The truth is that his university career and the new ideas he **contacted with** in college **gave rise to** his **profound insight** of the world and then the theory of **relativity** was born. So we can see clearly that degree is not everything.

So as I see it, though the degree plays an important role in one's future career, it will by no means **dominate** one's life. Our world is a varied one, so are the roads **leading to prominence**. Universities **furnish** a variety of **opportunities** for students; degree is only one of them. What you have learned in university is more essential, for it is your real **asset**. **Seize** every opportunity and **take full advantage of** what the university provides, then there can be a brilliant future.

【参考译文】

大学具有意义深远的文化力量。它已得到了广泛的认可和毋庸置疑的社会地位。在大学里学习是一个人一生中最重要和最有价值的经历之一,并且他在大学里的学业表现会对他的未来产生极其深远的影响。在我们的社会里,人们普遍认可的标准是学位,即一个学生的学业成绩。高学历通常意味着一份体面的、高收入的工作。通常,在大学里学习的很多人把学位当作唯一有价值的东西。不可否认,对于一个想获得成功未来的学生来说,学位是很必要的。但它绝不是大学所给予我们的唯一的机会。

首先,大学给我们提供了一个令人愉快的学习氛围和其他活动的场所。在电脑上和不同的人联系;和你的教授讨论一个敏感的话题;在安静的图书馆里读书,所有这些都无疑能够培养你的爱好,深化你的思想,开阔你的眼界,丰富你的个性。有些学生把大学看作一个提高他们欣赏水平和品位以及接受全面教育的地方,大学给他们提供了比学位更多的东西——它将是一个全面的收获。

尽管有人说更高的学位就意味着更好的工作,但这并不总是正确的。很多伟人做出了惊人的贡献,他们没有好的学历甚至没有好的学习成绩。例如:爱因斯坦在大学里成绩不好,有的时候他甚至认为考试是“不能容忍的”,但是他成了历史上最杰出的科学巨人之一。事

实是他的大学生涯和他在大学期间接触的新思想提高了他对世界的洞察力,因此他提出了相对论。由此我们能够清晰地看到,学位并不是一切。

所以,以我看来,尽管学位在一个人的未来生涯中扮演了重要的角色,但它决不能支配一个人的一生。我们的世界是多元化的,通向成功的路也是如此。大学为学生们提供了各种机会,学位只是其中一个。在大学里你已经学到的知识是更加珍贵的,因为它是你真正有价值的东西。抓住每一个机会并充分利用大学提供的优势,那么你就会有一个光明的未来。

5 读书和旅行

pastime ['pɑ:staim] *n.* 消遣,娱乐

physics ['fiziks] *n.* 物理学

chemistry ['kemistri] *n.* 化学

mathematics [ˌmæθi'mætiks] *n.* 数学

philosophy [fi'lɒsəfi] *n.* 哲学,哲学体系,达观,冷静

scientific [ˌsaɪən'tifik] *adj.* 科学的

operate ['ɒpəreit] *vi. & vt.* 操作,运转,开动,起作用,动手术,开刀 *n.* [军]军事行动

contain [kən'tein] *vt.* 包含,容纳,容忍 *vi.* 自制

romantic [rə'mæntik] *adj.* 传奇式的,浪漫的,空想的,夸大的

endure [in'djuə] *vt.* 耐久,忍耐

freezing ['fri:ziŋ] *adj.* 冰冻的,严寒的,冷冻用的

fear [fiə] *n.* 恐怖,害怕,担心,敬畏 *vt.* 害怕,畏惧,为……担心,敬畏(神等)

threat [θret] *n.* 恐吓,凶兆,威胁

thirst [θə:st] *n.* 渴,口渴,(~ for)渴望,热望

go back to 回去

ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 远古的, 旧的

without difficulty 容易地, 毫不费力地

exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 令人兴奋的, 使人激动的

expand one's horizon 开阔视野

pleasant ['plezənt] *adj.* 令人愉快的, 舒适的

as many as possible 尽可能多的

serve [sɜ:v] *vt.* 当仆人, 服务, 服役, 供职, 招待, 侍候, 供应, 适合 *n.* 发球

anyway ['eniwei] *adv.* 无论如何, 总之

【参考范文】

Do you know reading is the most popular **pastime** in the world? Now there are various kinds of books available and we can learn lots of things from them. Books become the main source of knowledge we obtain. There are about three advantages in reading as follows.

First, books provide us with various aspects of knowledge. We can learn **physics, chemistry, mathematics** and **philosophy** and so on from books. These are all necessary for us. Without the **scientific** knowledge, a person will probably not know how to **operate** a washing machine and how to use a computer. Without all this knowledge, a person cannot live a better life in the modern world.

Second, reading makes us understand the world more. Supposing we have one month and one thousand dollars, we can only travel to one or two places to learn how people live there. But how many books can we buy with the money and how many books can we finish in one month? All these books may **contain** information about dozens of places. We can learn more by reading than that by traveling.

Third, reading is the most **romantic** and safest kind of traveling. By reading, we can travel to the North

Pole, without having to **endure** the **freezing** cold; we can go to the desert without having to **fear** the **threat** of **thirst**. We can also **go back to** the **ancient** times to have a look at the people's life **without any difficulty**.

Of course traveling gives us direct experiences. It is much more **exciting** and active than reading. It is necessary for a person to **expand his horizon**. When you have a chance or enough money and time, you can travel around the world. It will make your life more **pleasant** and make you have a deep understanding of the people and the world.

But as students, we do not have enough time and money to travel around; and studying is the most important thing for us to do. So why not read **as many books as possible** when we are young? So that we can get enough knowledge to **serve** the people and the society better. **Anyway**, we will have enough chances to travel later.

【参考译文】

你知道读书是世界上最流行的娱乐方式吗？现在我们可以获得各种各样的书并且从书中可以学到很多的知识。书是我们获得知识的主要源泉。关于读书的好处有如下三点：

第一，书提供给我们各种各样的知识。我们从书中可以学到物理、化学、数学和哲学等各方面的知识。这些对我们来说都是必要的。没有科学知识，一个人可能不知道如何操作洗衣机和计算机，没有这些知识，一个人就不能在现代社会里生活得更好。

第二，读书使我们对世界有了更多的了解。如果有一个月的时间和 1000 美元，我们只能够去一两个地方旅行，了解那里的人是怎样生活的。但是用这些钱我们能够买多少本书？用一个月的时间能看完多少本书？所有这些书可能包含了许多地方的信息。与去旅行相比，我们通过读书可以学到更多知识。

第三,读书是最浪漫和最安全的旅行方式。通过读书,我们可以到北极旅行,不用忍受寒冷;我们可以去沙漠,不用担心干旱的威胁;我们也能够没有任何困难地回到古代,去看看那时候人们的生活。

当然,旅行给了我们直接的经验。它比读书更加令人激动和活跃。它对于开阔人的眼界是必要的。当你有机会或足够的金钱和时间的时候,你可以环游世界。它将使你的生活更加精彩,并且会使你对这个世界和人们有更深刻的了解。

但是作为学生,我们没有足够的时间和金钱去环游世界,并且学习对我们来说是最重要的事情。所以当我们年轻的时候为什么不尽可能地多读书呢?用这种方式我们能够获得充分的知识,去更好地为人民和社会服务。不管怎样,以后我们会有很多的机会去旅行。

6 大学生应不应该谈恋爱

according to 依照

survey ['sə:vei] *n.* 测量,调查,视察 [sə'vei] *vt.* 调查,测量,勘定,视察,通盘考虑

roughly ['rʌfli] *adv.* 概略地,粗糙地

opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 相对的,对面的,对立的,相反的,对等的 *n.* 相反的事物

bother ['bɒðə] *vt.* 烦扰,打扰 *vi.* 烦恼,操心 *n.* 麻烦,烦扰

affair [ə'feə] *n.* 事务,事件,私事,恋爱事件

alarming [ə'lɑ:mɪŋ] *adj.* 使人惊动的,令人担忧的

incident ['ɪnsɪdənt] *n.* 事件,事变 *adj.* 附带的,易于发生的

owing to 由于,因……之缘故

fail to 未能……

desirable [di'zaiərəbl] *adj.* 值得要的, 合意的, 令人想要的, 悦人心意的

affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 友爱, 爱情, 影响, 疾病, 倾向
tend to 注意, 趋向

commit suicide 自杀

turn to 转向, 变成, 求助于, 致力于, 开始行动

poison ['poizn] *n.* 毒药, 毒害 *vt.* 毒害, 败坏, 使中毒 *vi.* 放毒, 下毒

revenge [ri'vendʒ] *n.* 报仇, 复仇 *vt.* 替……报仇, 复仇

besides [bi'saidz] *adv.* 此外 *prep.* 除……之外

painful ['peɪnful] *adj.* 疼痛的, 使痛苦的

obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得, 得到

improper [im'prɒpə] *adj.* 不适当的, 不合适的, 不正确的, 不适宜的

dress [dres] *n.* 女服, 童装, 服装, 衣服 *vt.* (给……)穿衣

smartly ['smɑ:tli] *adv.* 潇洒地, 漂亮地, 轻快地

generously ['dʒenərəsli] *adv.* 慷慨地, 宽大地

frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv.* 常常, 频繁地

stealing ['sti:liŋ] *n.* 偷窃, 贼赃, (棒球)偷垒 *adj.* 有偷窃行为的

cheating ['tʃi:tiŋ] *adj.* 欺骗的

imprisonment [im'prɪzənmənt] *n.* 关押

sensitive ['sensitiv] *adj.* 敏感的, 灵敏的, 感光的

pregnancy ['pregnənsi] *n.* 怀孕

subject to 使服从, 使遭受

blame [bleɪm] *n.* 过失, 责备 *vt.* 责备, 谴责

sensible ['sensəbl] *adj.* 有感觉的, 明智的, 有判断力的

authority [ɔ:'θɒrɪti] *n.* 权威, 威信, 权威人士, 权力, 职权, 著作权威

responsibility [ri'spɒnsə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 责任, 职责

give up 放弃(念头、希望等), 停止, 抛弃, 认输

for the sake of 为了

maintain [meɪn'tein] *vt.* 维持, 维修, 继续, 供养, 主张

time-consuming [ˈtaɪmkənˌsjuːmɪŋ] *adj.* 耗时的

neglect [nɪˈglekt] *vt. & n.* 忽视, 疏忽, 遗漏

catch up with 赶上, 逮捕, 处罚

with regard to 关于

practical [ˈpræktɪkəl] *adj.* 实际的, 实践的, 实用的, 应用的, 有实际经验的

regularly [ˈregjʊləli] *adv.* 有规律地, 有规则地, 整齐地, 匀称地

clear about 明白

appoint [əˈpɔɪnt] *vt.* 约定, 指定(时间、地点), 任命, 委任

instructor [ɪnˈstrʌktə] *n.* 教师, [美]讲师

psychology [saɪˈkɒlədʒi] *n.* 心理学, 心理状态

as well as 也, 又

in short 简而言之

act as 担当

onlooker [ˈɒnlʊkə] *n.* 旁观者

institution [ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən] *n.* 公共机构, 协会, 制度

well-rounded [ˌwelˈraʊndɪd] *adj.* (身体、形状等) 丰满的, 成熟的, 多彩多姿的

forbidding [fəˈbɪdɪŋ] *adj.* 可怕的, 令人难亲近的

in order to 为了……

on the contrary 正相反

concentrate on 集中, 全神贯注于

in my opinion 依我看来

make progress in 在……方面取得进步/进展

definite [ˈdefɪnɪt] *adj.* 明确的, 一定的

【参考范文】

According to a recent survey, roughly six out of every ten college graduates have the experience of dating with the opposite sex. The number is not a surprise at all, considering that the age of college students is usually between 18 and 24. What is really worth bothering to

care for, however, is the serious problems love affairs have presented.

The **alarming** one is the increase in violent **incidents** owing to love on campus. When **failing to win desirable affection** from their lovers, some girl students **tend to commit suicide** while boys **turn to** knife and **poison** for revenge. Besides, it is a **painful** fact that boys **obtain** money needed for their love in an **improper** way. To please their girlfriends, boy students always **dress smartly**, shop **generously** and eat out **frequently**; but when finding no other quicker way to make the money needed than by **stealing** or **cheating**, they are on the way to **imprisonment**. Another **sensitive** problem is the growing **pregnancy** rate among girl students. The young students are **subjected to blame** for being too young to put themselves under **sensible** control, but school **authorities** cannot escape their **responsibility**.

Some college teachers argue that students should **give up** love for the sake of learning. They **maintain** that love is **time-consuming** and tears students away from learning, students' main task. If a student falls in love, he will certainly **neglect** his studies and cannot **catch up with** his class.

With regard to universities, they should offer more than **practical** lectures on education of love; for example, debates about love on campus should be **regularly** held among the students, thus making themselves **clear about** the rights and wrongs of their action. Also, they should **appoint** some special **instructors** whose job should center round **psychology** of students in love **as well as** those with troubles in love affairs. **In short**, schools should stop **acting as onlookers**, and perform full responsibilities as an **institution** of developing **well-rounded** talents.

Students, however, hold that **forbidding** love affairs among college students is not good. They take for example some of their friends who, falling in love, study harder and make greater progress **in order to** please their girl (or boy) friends. Someone else, **on the contrary**, who has not fallen in love, cannot **concentrate on** learning.

In my opinion, as a coin has two sides, love can be positive and negative. If you do not give yourself away in love but take it as a drive, you will **make more progress in** your learning and achieve much. But if you forget everything else except love, then you will become a “perfect” lover and a **definite** loser in your studies.

【参考译文】

根据最近的一次调查,每 10 个大学生中大约有 6 个曾有过与异性约会的经历。因为大学生的年龄大都在 18 至 24 岁之间,所以这一数字并不令人吃惊。然而,真正值得关心的是大学生恋爱所带来的严重问题。

令人震惊的一个问题是恋爱引起了恶性事件的增加。当无法得到所期望的爱时,一些女学生倾向于自杀,而男学生则会利用刀子或毒药进行报复。此外,一个令人感到痛心的事实是男生为了恋爱用不正当的方法获取钱财。为了取悦他们的女朋友,男生总是穿着讲究、慷慨地购物并经常去外面吃饭,但是当找不到比偷窃和欺骗更快的来钱方法时,他们就走上了犯罪的道路。另外一个敏感问题是女大学生中不断上升的怀孕率。这些学生是应该受到批评的,因为他们太年轻,不能理智地控制自己,但是学校方面也不能逃避应负的责任。

一些学院的老师认为学生应该为了学习而放弃爱情。他们认为恋爱消磨时间并且让学生远离他们的主要任务——学习。如果一个学生谈恋爱,他肯定会耽误学习,并因此跟不上其他同学。

学校应该提供比爱情讲座更多的东西,例如,在学

生中定期举行关于大学生恋爱问题的辩论会,从而使他们清楚该做什么和不该做什么。除此之外,校方还应该指定一些辅导员,专门对恋爱中的学生以及在恋爱中遇到问题的学生进行心理辅导。总之,在做学生的工作时,学校不应该是旁观者和批评者,作为培养全面型人才的机构,它应该负起自己的全部责任。

然而,学生们则认为禁止学生恋爱是不利的。他们举例说一些朋友恋爱后,学习比原来更努力,为的就是让其男朋友或女朋友高兴。相反,其他一些没有恋爱的人,却不能专心于学习。

在我看来,就像硬币有两面,恋爱也有好有坏。如果你没有在恋爱中迷失方向而是好好掌控,你就可以取得更大进步并且得到更多。但是如果你只记得爱情而忽视其他事情,那么你将成为“完美”的情人和一个学习上的彻底失败者。

7 大学生住校好还是住在家里好?

admittedly [əd'mitidli] *adv.* 公认地,诚然,无可否认地

warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n.* 暖和,温暖,热心,热情

get in 进入,到达,收获,插入,陷入

on the contrary 正相反

allow to 允许做……

plunge into 投入,跳入

devote to 致力于……

like it or not 不管你喜不喜欢

from time to time 有时

and so on 等等

maturity [mə'tʃuəriti] *n.* 成熟,完备,(票据)到期

intellectually [ˌinti'lektʃuəli] *adv.* 知性上,智力上

restricted [ri'striktɪd] *adj.* 受限制的,有限的

access ['ækses] *n.* 通路, 访问, 入门 *vt.* 存取, 接近

peer [piə] *n.* 同等的人, 贵族 *vi.* 凝视, 窥视 *vt.* 与……
同等, 封为贵族

by contrast 相比较而言

material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 材料, 原料, 物资, 素材 *adj.* 物质的, 肉体的, 具体的, 重要的, 实质性的

precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的, 珍爱的, 过于精致的, 珍爱的

【参考范文】

Nowadays, there are two kinds of college students: day students and those who live on the campus. It is generally believed that both kinds of students will receive an equally good education. As a college student, however, I think the advantages of living on the campus always far outweigh those of staying at home.

Admittedly, the students living at home can feel the **warmth** of living because their parents help them do everything, but they cannot **get in** the real world of college. **On the contrary**, the students who live at college **allow** themselves to **plunge into** school activities, thus college becomes a world in itself in which they can **devote themselves totally** to their studies.

Besides, students living at home do not have enough freedom. Like it or not, there are, **from time to time**, parents watching over them and telling them what to do, **and so on**. Those living in a dormitory at college, however, have more freedom and can build their own social **maturity** as they have to get along with many new, unknown people and this experience does help them grow.

Most importantly, if a student lives at home, he will be **intellectually restricted** because there are no discussions held with his **peers** at table and there is no **access** to the school library, either. **By contrast**, although living

on the campus is a bit hard for a person's **material** life, yet he enjoys the advantage of academic atmosphere without noise and some other distractions, and What's more, the library is just a stone's throw away.

So in my opinion, living on campus, as a **precious** opportunity for college students, is the best way of learning independence and understanding other people and society at large. Such an experience will definitely be of great benefit to him in his later career.

【参考译文】

目前,有两种大学生:走读生和住校生。一般认为,这两种学生都能受到良好的教育。然而,作为大学生,我认为住校的好处多于住在家里。

的确,住在家里的学生能够感受到生活的温暖,因为父母可以替他们做所有的事情,但是他们却无法深入到大学的真正生活中去。相反,那些住校的学生则可以让自已投入到学校的各种活动中去,这样一来,大学就变成了他们全身心地投入学习的社会。

除此之外,住在家里的学生享受不到足够的自由。不论喜欢与否,父母时时在监视着他们,要求他们做这个、做那个。然而住在大学宿舍的学生比较自由,并能培养自己的社交能力,因为他们必须和不认识的人相处。这种经历的确有助于他们的成长。

最重要的是,如果一名大学生住在家里,那么他的智力就会受到限制,因为没有饭桌上与同学的讨论,也没有了去图书馆的机会。相比之下,虽然住校生的物质生活有点艰苦,但他可以拥有一个没有噪音、不易分心的学习气氛,而且,图书馆也近在咫尺。

依我看,住校是一次难得的机会,是学会自立、了解他人和社会的最佳方式。这样一次经历将肯定会对今后的工作大有益处。

8 大学生一个人住好还是有室友好?

outweigh [aut'wei] *vt.* 在重量(价值)上超过

object to 反对

give rise to 引起, 使发生

unpleasantness [ʌn'plezəntnis] *n.* 煞风景的事, 不愉快的事

privacy ['praɪvəsi] *n.* 独处而不受干扰, 秘密

appealing [ə'pi:liŋ] *adj.* 吸引人的, 哀诉似的, 恳求似的

consideration [ˌkənsɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 体谅, 考虑, 需要考虑的事项, 报酬

odds [ɒdz] *n.* 可能的机会, 成败的可能性, 优势, 不均, 不平等, 几率, 差别

at odds 争吵, 不和

on the contrary 正相反

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调整, 调节, 校准, 使适合

trivial ['trɪviəl] *adj.* 琐细的, 价值不高的, 微不足道的

in the long run 最后

enrich [ɪn'ritʃ] *vt.* 使富足, 使肥沃, 装饰, 加料于, 浓缩

in addition 另外

private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的, 私有的, 私营的, 秘密的
n. 士兵

so as not to 以便不, 免得

previously ['pri:vɪəli] *adv.* 先前, 以前

regard as 把……认作

to one's surprise 使……感到震惊的是

no longer 不再

a great deal 大量

as a result 结果

clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] *vt. & vi.* 澄清, 阐明

confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] *n.* 混乱, 混淆

brighten ['braɪtn] *vt. & vi.* (使)变亮, (使)愉快

spirit ['spɪrɪt] *n.* 精神, 灵魂, 勇气, 热情, 情绪 *vt.* 鼓励, 鼓舞

incomparable [ɪn'kɒmpərəbl] *adj.* 无与伦比的, 不能比较的

cooperation [kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作, 协作

adequate ['ædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 适当的, 足够的

colorful ['kʌləfʊl] *adj.* 华美的, 色彩的, 有趣的

dull [dʌl] *adj.* 迟钝的, 无趣的, 呆滞的, 阴暗的 *vt.* 使迟钝, 使阴暗, 缓和 *vi.* 变迟钝, 减少

render ['rendə] *vt.* 呈递, 归还, 着色, 汇报, 致使, 放弃, 表演, 实施 *vi.* 给予补偿 *n.* 交纳, 粉刷

enjoyable [ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl] *adj.* 令人愉快的, 可享受的

combine [kəm'beɪn] *vt. & vi.* 联合, 结合

wit [wɪt] *n.* 智力, 才智, 智慧

musical ['mjuzɪkəl] *adj.* 音乐的, 悦耳的 *n.* 音乐喜剧

band [bænd] *n.* 带子, 镶边, 波段, 队, 乐队 *vt. & vi.* 联合, 结合

precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的, 珍爱的, 过于精致的

in general 通常, 大体上, 一般而言

【参考范文】

It is often difficult for a student to decide whether he should have roommates or not. But for a college student, the advantages of having roommates always **outweigh** the disadvantages. Those who **object to** having roommates claim that several people living together **gives rise to** some **unpleasantness** because every person has his own way. They also argue that, while living together, there is usually a lack of **privacy**.

Although at a first glance these arguments sound reasonable and **appealing**. They are not borne out by a

careful **consideration**. When you and your roommates are **at odds**, it is not simply unpleasant. **On the contrary**, it is the best time for you to learn how to **adjust** the relationships between yourself and the others. Solving **trivial** problems in the dorm will, **in the long run**, **enrich** your social experience and help you to understand other people's feelings and learn to be considerate. **In addition**, some personal experiences and emotions are not **so private as not to be** known by even friends. Living with other people, you are surely to find out that most of what you **previously regarded as** privacy, **to your surprise**, no longer appears "private" at all, because your roommates share **a great deal** of what you think and feel. **As a result**, you will find discussing with roommates over those "privacies" actually **clarifies** your **confusion** and **brightens** your **spirits**.

Finally, the **incomparable** advantage is that it offers an excellent chance of **cooperation** and **adequate colorful** group activities. Planning a party single-handedly may be a **dull** and difficult job. Your roommates' help, however, **renders** it **enjoyable** and easy. You can make a plan together, take a trip together, and have a football game together against another dorm. **Combining** every member's **wit** and talent together, you may even start a **musical band**. All of these are invaluable throughout your life.

So as I see it, rooming together, as a **precious** opportunity for students living in dormitory, is the best way of learning cooperation and of understanding other people and the society **in general**. Such experience will definitely be helpful in one's later life. Share your happiness and sadness with your roommates and you'll receive high reward.

【参考译文】

通常让一个学生来决定他是否应该有室友是很困难的。但对于一个大学生来说,有室友的有利因素总是比不利因素多。那些反对有室友的人声称:因为每一个人都有自己的个性,所以几个人住在一起会引发一些不愉快。他们也辩解说,因为住在一起,常常缺乏个人隐私。

乍一看,这些理由似乎是合理并令人信服的。但仔细考虑后就会发现,它们是无法被证实的,当你和室友发生争吵时,它并不单单是不愉快。相反,这是你去学习如何调整你与他人关系的最好时候。从长远来看,在寝室里解决一些琐碎的问题将会丰富你的社会经验并且帮助你去了解别人的感受,学会体谅。另外,一些个人的经验和感情并非私密到甚至连朋友都不能知道的程度。和其他人一起生活,你一定会发现先前大多你认为是隐私的事情,根本不再是隐私了,因为你的室友和你拥有同样的思想和感受。因此,你将会发现和室友们讨论那些“隐私”确实能解除你的困惑,并且使你精神振奋。

最后,它不可比拟的优点是它提供了非常好的合作机会和足够丰富的集体活动。独自安排联欢会可能是一件乏味且困难的工作。然而,室友们的帮助会使这个工作变得轻松愉快。你们可以一起做个计划,一起去旅行,和另一个宿舍踢一场足球赛。将每一个人的智慧和才能结合在一起,你甚至可以组织一个乐队。所有这些在你的一生当中都是无价的。

所以,在我看来,对于生活在一个宿舍里的学生来说,一起生活是一个非常宝贵的机会,是学习合作以及了解他人和社会的最好方法。这样的经历肯定会对你以后的生活大有帮助。和室友分享你的快乐和悲伤,你会有很大的收获。

9 为什么学英语?

seek [si:k] *vt. & vi.* 寻找,探索,寻求

meanwhile ['mi:nwail] *adv.* 其间,同时

tend to 趋于,趋向

be concerned with 参与,干预

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *adv.* 因此,从而

overrate [ˌəʊvə'reit] *vt.* 对(质量、能力等)评价过高

repeatedly [ri'pi:tɪdli] *adv.* 重复地,再三地

widely ['waɪdli] *adv.* 广泛地,普遍地,广博地,相差极大地

native ['neɪtɪv] *n.* 本地人,土产,土人 *adj.* 本国的,本地的
的,与生俱来的,天赋的,土产的,土著的

official [ə'fɪʃəl] *n.* 官员,公务员 *adj.* 职务上的,公务的,
官方的,正式的

international trade 国际贸易

pilot ['paɪlət] *n.* 飞行员,领航员,引水员 *vt.* 驾驶(飞机
等),领航,引水

talk with 与……交谈,想说服

sailing ['seɪlɪŋ] *n.* 航行 *adj.* 航行的

call for 要求,提倡,去接(某人),为……叫

commonly ['kɒmənli] *adv.* 普通地,一般地

in fact 事实上

cooperation [kəʊˌɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作,协作

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺,科技,技术

nuclear ['nju:kliə] *adj.* [核]核子的,原子能的,核的,中
心的

in touch with 同……有联系

【参考范文】

Now, quite a number of English learners in China think as much of studying English as of **seeking** a better

score in the exams like College English Tests (CET) Band IV and Band VI, and TOEFL. In class, **meanwhile**, many English teachers **tend to** expect students to **be much concerned with** passing these exams. **Accordingly**, the **overrated** exam value of English makes it quite necessary to **repeatedly** discuss the question of what we study English for.

There can be no doubt that English is one of the world's most **widely** used languages. People use a language in one of three ways: as a **native** language, as a second language, or as a foreign language. English is spoken as a native language by over 300 million people in the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, some Caribbean countries and South Africa. As a second language, English is often necessary for **official** business, education, information and other activities in many countries, it is one of the few "working" languages of the United Nations.

It is said that English has become the language of **international trade** and transport. Most **pilots** in planes travelling from one country to another use it to **talk with** airports. All ships **sailing** on the oceans **call for** help by radio in it. It has been said that 60 percent of the world's radio broadcasts and 70 percent of the world's mails use English. At international sports meetings and international meetings of scientists, English is the language most **commonly** used and the language most widely used.

English has **in fact** become the language of international **cooperation** in science and **technology**. The most advanced results in space, **nuclear** and computer research are published in it. A scientist who speaks and writes English is **in closer touch with** the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't.

【参考译文】

目前,中国有许多英语学习者,他们学习英语的目的就是为了能通过诸如大学英语四、六级和托福(TOEFL)之类的考试。而同时,在课堂上,许多英语老师也总是希望学生把注意力放在通过这类考试上。所以,这种过分强调英语考试价值的做法使我们有必要再次提出这样一个问题:学英语究竟是为了什么?

毫无疑问,英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言之一。人们使用语言无非有三种情况:作为母语,作为第二语言,再就是作为一门外语。在美国、英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大还有一些加勒比海国家及南非等地,有3亿多人把英语作为母语使用。作为第二语言,英语在很多国家的官方事务、教育、信息和其他活动中都是必不可少的。它是联合国使用的几种工作语言之一。

英语已经成为国际商贸和交通运输语言。大部分飞行于各国间的飞行员使用英语来与飞机场联络。在大洋上航行的轮船都用英语发出求救信号。据说世界上60%的无线电广播和70%的邮件用的是英语。在国际体育比赛中和国际科学家大会上,英语使用得最多,也最为广泛。

事实上,英语已经成为国际科学技术合作的通用语言。太空、核能及计算机方面最为先进的研究成果都用英语来发表。与不会使用英语的科学家相比,会用英语交谈和写作的科学家与其他国家的同行们联系要密切得多。

10 学校和家长都应对孩子负责任

responsibility [rɪˈspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 责任, 职责

conduct ['kɒndʌkt] *n.* 行为, 操行 [kənˈdʌkt] *vt. & vi.* 引导, 管理, 传导

behaviour [bi'heivɪə] *n.* 行为, 举止, 习性

in my opinion 依我看来

close to 接近于, 在附近

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响, 感化, 有影响的人(事)
vt. 影响, 改变

consider [kən'sɪdə] *vt.* 考虑, 照顾, 认为

exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv.* 正确地, 严密地

instruct [ɪn'strʌkt] *vt.* 教, 教导, 命令, 指示, 通知

in this way 这样

in future 今后, 往后

obviously ['ɒvɪəsli] *adv.* 明显地

at present 现在, 目前

continually [kən'tɪnjuəli] *adv.* 不断地, 频繁地

at heart 在内心里

get along with 与某人相处

take the place of 代替

devoted [dɪ'vəʊtɪd] *adj.* 投入的, 深爱的

【参考范文】

Some people say parents should take the **responsibility** to **conduct** their children's **behaviour**, and tell them what is right or wrong, others say that it is the school's responsibility.

In my opinion, it is both the school's and the parents' responsibilities, for the parents are **closer** to their children, especially the mothers, who are the children's first teachers, can **influence** their children most. So the parents are playing a very important role in conducting their children what is wrong or right.

The school, which is the children's second teacher, is becoming more and more important. Some children may always **consider** their teacher's behaviour to be right and do **exactly** what the teacher **instructs** them to do.

From this we can conclude that school and parents

should both take the responsibility to conduct the children. Only **in this way**, can we make our children behave well **in future**. Obviously this is the best way we can take **at present**.

Parents are our first and best teachers because they teach us the most important things in life, teaching us **continually** and always have our best interests **at heart**.

Parents begin teaching us the moment we are born, and what they teach us in those early years are the most important things we can learn. They teach us what is important in our own culture and how to **get along with** other people.

Parents are always teaching us whether we realize it or not. They teach both in words and by examples. No teacher can **take the place of** our parents because they are our most **devoted** and best teachers.

【参考译文】

有些人说父母应负责规范子女的言行,教导他们如何分辨是非。有些人则认为这是学校的责任。

我认为,这是父母和学校双方的责任。因为父母同孩子的关系比其他任何人都亲密,尤其是作为孩子首任教师的母亲对孩子的影响最大。所以父母在教导子女分辨是非的过程中起着非常重要的作用。

学校是孩子的第二位教师。它已变得越来越重要了。有些孩子认为教师的言行总是正确的,而且对教师言听计从。

由此看来,我们可以说学校和父母双方都有责任引导孩子。只有这样,才能使孩子长大后有良好的言行举止。很显然,这才是我们目前所能采取的最好办法。

父母是我们最初、也是最好的老师,因为他们教给我们生活中最重要的东西。他们会不断地教导我们,而且总是非常关心我们的利益。

父母从我们出生的那一刻起就开始教导我们,而且

他们最初的那几年中所教导的东西都是我们必须学习的、最重要的东西。父母告诉我们,在自己的文化中什么是重要的以及如何与人相处。

不管我们是否意识到,父母总是不断地对我们进行言传身教。老师无法取代父母的地位,因为父母是我们最尽心尽力、最好的老师。

11 计算机辅助教学

talk about 谈论,议论,讨论

educational [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] *adj.* 教育的,教育性的

application [ˌæpliˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 请求,申请,申请表,应用,运用,施用,敷用,应用软件

be able to 能,会

as far as I am concerned 就我而言,在我看来

be eager to 盼望,渴望

obtain [əbˈteɪn] *vt.* 获得,得到

numerous [ˈnjuːmərəs] *adj.* 众多的,许多的,无数的

explore [ɪkˈsplɔː] *vt. & vi.* 探险,探测,探究

first of all 首先

be a master of 控制,掌握

accommodate [əˈkɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 供应,供给,使适应,调节,和解,向……提供,容纳,调和 *vi.* 适应

individual difference 个体差异

immediate feedback 即时反馈

as soon as 一……就

appropriate [əˈprəʊpriɪt] *adj.* 适当的

hint [hɪnt] *n.* 暗示,提示,线索

as to 谈到,关于

figure out 合计为,计算出,解决,断定,领会到

above all 最重要,首先

up-to-date [ˌʌptə'deɪt] *adj.* 直到现在的, 最近的, 当代的, 新式的

software ['sɒftweə] *n.* 软件

various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 不同的, 各种各样的, 多方面的, 多样的

available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可用到的, 可利用的, 有用的, 有空的, 接受探访的

thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而, 从而, 这样, 如此

stir up 激起, 鼓动, 煽动

curiosity [ˌkjʊəri'ɒsɪti] *n.* 好奇心

unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 唯一的, 独特的

compensate for 赔偿

pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 愉快, 快乐, 乐事, 乐趣, 意志, 愿望

fellow ['feləu] *n.* 人, 家伙, 伙伴, 朋友, 同事 *adj.* 同伴的, 同事的, 同道的

give up 放弃(念头、希望等), 停止, 抛弃, 认输

opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:nɪti] *n.* 机会, 时机

exploration [ˌeksplə'reɪʃən] *n.* 探险, 踏勘, 探测

【参考范文】

These days we often hear people on campus **talk about the educational application** of computers called Computer-Assisted Instruction, or CAI. With CAI, college students **are able to** learn their courses on their own. So as far as I am concerned, I am **eager to obtain** such a way of learning.

There are **numerous** reasons why I'd like to use CAI for learning, and I shall here **explore** only a few of the most important ones. **First of all**, I can **be a master of** myself in learning. The computer has the ability to **accommodate to individual differences** in learning speed, and so I am the one who can control the pace of my lessons.

Another advantage of CAI is that a computer can

give me **immediate feedback**. It can tell me why I am wrong **as soon as** an error is made, and it can even provide an **appropriate hint as to how to figure out** what the correct answer is.

And **above all**, I can always draw the most **up-to-date** information from CAI. As we know, our textbooks remain unchanged for ages while the up-to-date **software** on **various** subjects is easily **available** anywhere, say, on Internet, **thus stirring up my curiosity** about more knowledge.

Because of these **unique** advantages offered by CAI, nothing can **compensate for** the freedom to be my own master in learning, the **pleasure** of keeping my knowledge up-to-date, and curiosity about more unknown fields. Despite the fact that many of my **fellow** students like other ways of learning, I never **give up any opportunity** to sit at my computer for the **exploration** of the ocean of knowledge.

【参考译文】

这些日子,我们经常在校园里听到人们谈论计算机辅助教学(CAI)的教育作用。有了 CAI,大学生就可以独立地学习课程了。就我而言,我渴望获得这样一种学习方式。

我喜欢用 CAI 来学习的原因有很多,这里只探讨最重要的几个。第一,我可以自我掌控学习。计算机能够适应学习速度的个体差异,因此,我就成了控制自己课程进度的人。

CAI 的另外一个优点就是计算机能给我及时的反馈。一旦出现错误,它会马上告诉我为什么错了,甚至还会就如何找到正确答案给出适当的提示。

尤为重要的是,我可以从 CAI 中获取最新的信息。众所周知,我们的教材已多年未变,而各学科的新软件任何地方都很容易弄到,例如从因特网上下载。这样一

来,就激起了我对更多新知识的好奇。

由于用 CAI 学习有着这些独特的优点,所以,没有什么东西可以抵得上自主掌控学习的自由、不断更新自己知识的乐趣以及对更多未知领域的好奇。尽管我的很多同学喜欢其他的学习方式,然而我决不放弃任何坐在计算机旁去探索知识海洋的机会。

12 大学毕业生找不到工作

graduate ['grædʒueit] *n.* (大学)毕业生,研究生 *vt. & vi.* (使)(大学)毕业

tight [taɪt] *adj.* 紧的,绷紧的,紧密的,由压迫产生的,困难的,严厉的 *adv.* 紧紧地

according to 依照

survey ['sə:veɪ] *n.* 测量,调查,视察 [sə'veɪ] *vt.* 调查,测量,视察,通盘考虑

increasingly [ɪn'kri:sɪŋli] *adv.* 日益,愈加

boom [bu:m] *n.* 繁荣,隆隆声 *vi.* 发出隆隆声,兴隆,大肆宣传

for example 例如

admit to 承认,让……进入

obviously ['ɒbviəsli] *adv.* 明显地

on the other hand 另一方面

economy [i'kɒnəmi] *n.* 经济,节约,机体,经济制度的状况

depression [di'preʃən] *n.* 沮丧,消沉,低气压,低压

existing [ɪg'zɪstɪŋ] *adj.* 现有的

unreasonable [ʌn'reɪznəbl] *adj.* 不讲道理的,不合理的,过度的,不切实际的

policy ['pɒlisi] *n.* 政策,方针

such as 例如……,像这种的

sexual ['sekʃuəl] *adj.* 性的, 性别的

discrimination [diˌskrimi'neɪʃən] *n.* 辨别, 区别, 识别力, 辨别力, 歧视

residence ['rezidəns] *n.* 居住, 住处

permit ['pə:mit] *n.* 通行证, 许可证, 执照 [pə'mit] *vt.* & *vi.* 许可, 允许, 准许

restriction [ri'strɪkʃən] *n.* 限制, 约束

assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 假定, 设想, 采取, 呈现

responsibility [riˌspɒnsə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 责任, 职责

be responsible for 为……负责, 形成……的原因

for one thing... for another... 一方面…… 另一方面……

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术

indulge in 沉湎于

totally ['təʊtli] *adv.* 完全地, 整个地

neglect [ni'glekt] *vt.* & *n.* 忽视, 疏忽, 遗漏

particular about 过分讲究的, 难以取悦的

salary ['sæləri] *n.* 薪水 *vt.* 给……加薪

standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准, 规格, 旗 *adj.* 标准的, 权威的, 第一流的

reluctant [ri'lʌktənt] *adj.* 不顾的, 勉强的, 难得到的, 难处理的

seek [si:k] *vt.* & *vi.* 寻找, 探索, 寻求

employment [im'plɔɪmənt] *n.* 雇用, 使用, 利用, 工作, 职业

in order to 为了……

create [kri'eɪt] *vt.* 创造, 创作, 引起, 造成

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废止, 废除(法律、制度、习俗等)

meanwhile ['mi:nwaɪl] *adv.* 其间, 同时

improve [im'pru:v] *vt.* & *vi.* 改善, 改进

academic [ˌækə'demɪk] *adj.* 学院的, 理论的

moderate ['mɒdərɪt] *adj.* 中等的, 适度的, 适中的 *vt.* &

vi. 缓和

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* 需求, 要求, 必要条件, 需要的东西, 要求必备的条件

【参考范文】

The job market for college **graduates** is getting **tighter** and tighter. **According to a survey**, in 2005 only 60 percent of college graduates found jobs. Why do college graduates find it **increasingly** difficult to get jobs? There are some social and personal reasons.

One social reason is the **boom** of college graduates. **For example**, in China, only half of high school graduates were **admitted to** colleges and universities in 1997, but in 2001 two-thirds of them entered colleges. **Obviously** we will experience a sharp increase in the number of college graduates. **On the other hand**, the world **economy** is in **depression**. It makes the situation of job market worse than ever. Another reason is some **existing unreasonable policies**, such as **sexual discrimination** and **residence permit restriction**.

Should the society **assume** all the **responsibility**? The answer is no. Graduates themselves **are also responsible** for the situation. **For one thing**, high **technology** brings many interesting things to young people such as TV, the Internet and PC games. Some students are **indulged in** these activities, **totally neglecting** their studies. **For another**, some of the students are also very **particular about** the **salary** and the place. Many college graduates set too high payment **standard** and they are **reluctant** to seek a job in the less developed areas, where there are many opportunities for success and career development.

With the increasing college population, **employment** for graduates will become more serious. **In order to solve**

the problem, the government should encourage the development of the economy to **create** more job opportunities to young people. All the unreasonable policies should be **abolished**. Meanwhile, college graduates should spend more time on their learning to **improve** their academic performance. They also need to have a **moderate** salary requirement.

【参考译文】

大学毕业生的就业市场越来越紧张了。根据调查, 2005 年仅有 60% 的大学毕业生找到了工作。为什么大学毕业生找工作变得日益艰难? 这里有社会和个人两方面的原因。

一个社会原因是大学毕业生的大量增加。例如, 1997 年, 中国仅有一半的高中毕业生可以进入大学, 但是到了 2001 年, 三分之二的高中毕业生都可以进入大学。很明显, 大学毕业生的数量急剧增加。另一方面是低迷的世界经济使就业形势比以前更艰难了。再有就是现有的不合理的政策, 例如性别歧视和户口的限制。

是不是社会应该承担全部的责任呢? 答案是否定的。大学毕业生自己也应对此负责。一方面, 高科技给年轻人带来了很多有趣的东西, 例如: 电视、网络及电脑游戏。一些学生沉溺于这些, 完全忽视了他们的学习。另一方面, 一些学生对薪水和工作地点要求苛刻。很多大学毕业生设置过高的薪水标准, 而且他们不愿意去一些不太发达的地区, 而那些地区有很多事业发展和成功的机会。

随着大学毕业生数量的增加, 就业形势将会更加严峻。为了解决这个问题, 政府应鼓励经济发展以便给年轻人提供更多的工作机会。所有不合理的政策都应该被废除。同时, 大学毕业生应该花更多的时间学习以提高学业能力, 并且有一个适度的薪金要求。

13 大学生交学费

assert [ə'sæt] *vt.* 断言, 声称

be responsible for 为……负责, 形成……的原因

tuition [tju:'ɪʃən] *n.* 学费

cream [kri:m] *n.* 乳酪, 奶油, (护肤)面霜, 精华

contribute to 捐献

nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] *conj. & adv.* 然而, 不过

tertiary education 高等教育

first of all 首先

ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证, 担保, 使安全, 保证得到

quality ['kwɒlɪti] *n.* 质量, 品质, 性质

compare with 与……比较

elementary [ˌeli'mentəri] *adj.* 初步的, 基本的, [化]元素的, 自然力的

secondary education 中等教育

operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *vt. & vi.* 运行, 操作, 工作

a variety of 多种多样的

involve [in'vɒlv] *vt.* 包括, 笼罩, 潜心于, 使陷于

numerous ['nju:mərəs] *adj.* 众多的, 许多的, 无数的

distinguished [di'stɪŋgwɪʃt] *adj.* 卓著的, 著名的, 高贵的

in other words 换句话说

complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的, 难解的

beneficiary [ˌbenɪ'fɪʃəri] *n.* 受惠者, 受益人

exert [ɪg'zɜ:t] *vt.* 尽(力), 施加(压力等), 努力

invest [in'vest] *vt. & vi.* 投(资), 购买(有用之物), 授予, 投资

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算 *vi.* 做预算, 编入预算

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 破坏

in the second place 第二

reasonable [ˈri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的, 有道理的, 通情达理的, 讲道理的

citizen [ˈsitizn] *n.* 市民, 公民

basic education 基础教育

advantageous [ˌædvənˈteɪdʒəs] *adj.* 有利的

unnecessary [ʌnˈnesəsəri] *adj.* 不必要的, 多余的

give up 放弃(念头、希望等), 停止, 抛弃, 认输

that is to say 即, 就是, 换句话说, 更确切地说

pay for 偿还, 赔偿

guarantee [ˌɡærənˈti:] *n.* 保证, 保证书, 担保, 抵押品
vt. 保证, 担保

【参考范文】

Some people **assert** that government should **be responsible for** the full **tuition** of college students because they are the **cream** of society and will **contribute** much to the society. This argument is true to some degree. **Nevertheless**, there are more reasons why university students should support themselves for the full tuition of their **tertiary education**.

First of all, it can **ensure** the **quality** of college education. **Compared with elementary and secondary education**, college education is **operating** in a quite different system, which covers a **great variety of** researching fields and **involves numerous distinguished** professors and projects. **In other words**, it needs a great sum of money. If this **complicated** system is supported by the nation without much income from the **beneficiaries** (the college students), it will **exert** very heavy pressure on the country's economy. If the government is unable to **invest** enough money on university education because of the limited **budget**, the quality of education will be **undermined**.

In the second place, it is a quite fair practice. Most of the countries in the world are supporting the elemen-

tary and secondary education, which is **reasonable** since the **citizens** should be encouraged to receive **basic education** and which is **advantageous** for the development of the nation. However, it is **unnecessary** that all the citizens go to colleges. Some high school leavers **give up** their further study because they have their own life aim. **That is to say**, going to university is a totally personal choice. Therefore it is not unreasonable that the people who make such choice pay for it.

From the above views, I hold the opinion that college students should **pay for** the full tuition, which can both **guarantee** the quality of higher education and be a reasonable practice.

【参考译文】

一些人宣称,政府应当负担大学生的全部学费,因为他们是社会的栋梁,并将为社会做出很大贡献。这个观点在某种程度上是对的。然而,有更多的原因来说明为什么大学生应当自己支付他们接受高等教育的费用。

首先,这样能够确保教育的质量。与小学和中学相比,大学教育的体制是一个完全不同的系统,它覆盖了很多不同的研究领域,包括很多著名的教授和科研项目。换句话说,这需要很多的钱。如果这个复杂的系统要完全靠政府来支持,而受益人(学生)不支付任何费用,那么就会给政府造成相当大的经济压力。如果政府因为预算有限,在高等教育上不能够投入足够的资金,那么教育质量将会下降。

再者,这也是一个非常公平的做法。大多数的国家都支付小学和中学的教育费用,这是很合理的,因为应当鼓励公民接受基础教育,这对国家的发展是有利的。但是,不是所有的人都必须上大学。一些高中毕业生放弃了继续深造的机会,因为他们有自己的生活目标。那就是说,去上大学完全是个人的选择。因此作出这种选择的人为此付费,是相当合理的。

从以上的观点来看,我个人认为大学生应当自己负担他们的全部学费,这样不仅可以保证高等教育的质量,而且还是一种公平的做法。

14 考 试

regard as 把……认作

reliable [ri'laɪəbl] *adj.* 可靠的,可信赖的

feasible ['fi:zəbl] *adj.* 可行的,切实可行的

elementary school 小学

indispensable [ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl] *n.* 不可缺少之物 *adj.* 不可缺少的,绝对必要的

negative ['negətɪv] *n.* 否定,负数 *adj.* 否定的,消极的,负的,阴性的 *vt.* 否定,拒绝(接受)

impact ['ɪmpækt] *n.* 碰撞,冲击,影响,效果 *vt.* 挤入,撞击,对……发生影响

first of all 首先

evaluate [ɪ'væljueɪt] *vt.* 评价,估计,求……的值

memory ['meməri] *n.* 记忆,记忆力,回忆,存储(器),内存

tend to 趋于,趋向

lay emphasis on 注重,着重于,强调,加强(语气),重读

memorize ['meməraɪz] *vt.* 记住,记忆

rather than 胜于

standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准,规格,旗 *adj.* 标准的,权威的,第一流的

technique [tek'ni:k] *n.* 技术,技巧,方法,表演法,手法

instead of 代替,而不是……

in the first place 首先

stimulate ['stimjuleɪt] *vt.* 刺激,激励

laziness ['leɪzɪnɪs] *n.* 怠惰,无精打采

human nature 人性,人情

ignore [ig'nɔ:] *vt.* 不理睬,忽视,[法](因证据不足而)驳回诉讼

moreover [mə'rəʊvə] *adv.* 而且,此外

assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 估定,评定

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调整,调节,校准,使适合

according to 依照

obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得,得到

assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* (为征税对财产所作的)估价,被估定的金额

time-consuming ['taɪmkəm,sju:mɪŋ] *adj.* 耗时的

therefore [ðeə'fɔ:] *adv.* 因此,所以,故……

infeasible [ɪn'fi:zəbl] *adj.* 不可实行的

in my opinion 依我看来

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *n.* 目标,目的,[语法]宾格 *adj.* 客观的,[语法]宾格的

furthermore [fə:ðə'mɔ:] *adv.* 此外,而且

at present 现在,目前

essential [ɪ'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的,实质的,基本的,精华的
n. 本质,实质,要素,要点

【参考范文】

In the long history of human education, great changes have taken place in every field of study. However, testing a person by examinations is still **regarded as** the only **reliable** and **feasible** method to measure one's knowledge and ability. From **elementary schools** to universities, students have to take many examinations. They even **regard** examinations as an **indispensable** part of their life.

Some people hold that examinations have **negative impacts** on both students and teachers. **First of all**, examinations are unable to **evaluate** one's true ability. They can only test **memory** or the skill of working rapidly un-

der pressure. Secondly, examinations encourage bad study habits. Students **tend to lay emphasis on** what will be tested. They are encouraged to **memorize rather than** to think. Finally, examinations lower the **standards** of teaching. Teachers have to train students in exam **techniques instead of** teaching their subjects.

Many other people, however, believe examinations have some advantages. **In the first place**, they serve as a driving force to **stimulate** students to work hard. **Laziness** is part of **human nature**. Without examinations, students tend to **ignore** their studies. **Moreover**, the results of examinations are just like mirrors for both students and teachers. Students can **assess** themselves and teachers can **adjust** their teaching methods **according to** the information they **obtain** from examinations. Finally, till now no better method has been discovered to replace examinations. Other forms of **assessment** are too **time-consuming** and **therefore** are **infeasible**.

In my opinion, examinations have positive effects on teaching. They make students hardworking. They also provide a clear **objective standard** by which the students can assess themselves and teachers can know what they should do next. **Furthermore**, **at present** no better methods are available. Therefore, I am sure examinations will continue to play an **essential** role in education.

【参考译文】

在人类教育的漫长历史中,学习的各个领域里都发生了很大变化。然而考试仍旧被认为是唯一可靠和可行的衡量一个人知识和能力的办法。从小学到大学,学生必须参加很多考试。他们甚至把考试视为生活中不可缺少的一部分。

有些人认为考试给老师和学生都带来了消极影响。首先,考试并不能衡量一个人的真正能力。他们只能测

试记忆力或在压力面前迅速完成工作的技巧。其次,考试鼓励了不良的学习习惯。学生们容易强调那些将要被考到的内容。他们被鼓励去记忆而不是思考。最后,考试降低了教学质量。老师们不得不用训练学生们的应试技巧来代替他们所教的科目。

然而,其他很多人认为考试是有一些好处的。首先,它们作为一种动力来激励学生们努力学习。懒惰是人类的天性。没有考试,学生们容易忽视他们的学业。此外,考试的结果对老师和学生来说就像镜子一样。通过从考试中所获得的信息,学生们可以进行自我评估,而老师们可以调整他们的教学方法。最后,至今还没有发现更好的方法来替代考试。其他形式的评估过于费时,因此是不可行的。

在我看来,考试对教学有积极的影响。它们使学生努力学习。同时它们也提供了一个清晰、客观的标准来让学生们进行自我评估,也让老师明白下一步该怎么做。另外,现在并没有更好的办法来代替考试。因此,我确信考试将继续在教育领域扮演一个重要的角色。

15 出国留学

standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准,规格,旗 *adj.* 标准的,权威的,第一流的

tend to 趋于,趋向

pay attention to 注意

go abroad 出国

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶,追踪,追击,继续,从事

frankly ['fræŋkli] *adv.* 坦白地,真诚地

critic ['kritik] *n.* 批评家,评论家,吹毛求疵者

far away from 远离

suffer from 忍受,遭受

- loneliness [ˈləʊnlinɪs] *n.* 孤独, 寂寞
- homesickness [ˈhəʊmˌsɪknɪs] *n.* 思家, 思乡病
- disoriented [disˈɔːriəntɪd] *adj.* 分不清方向或目标的, 无判断力的
- depressed [diˈprest] *adj.* 沮丧的, 降低的
- for lack of 因缺乏
- adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 适当的, 足够的
- return to 回到(某个话题、某种状态), 恢复, 重新采取
- native [ˈneɪtɪv] *n.* 本地人, 土产 *adj.* 本国的, 本地的, 与生俱来的, 天赋的, 土产的
- seek [siːk] *vt. & vi.* 寻找, 探索, 寻求
- comfortable [ˈkʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的
- bright [braɪt] *adj.* 明亮的, 辉煌的, 欢快的, 聪明伶俐的
- result in 导致
- brain-drain [ˈbreɪndreɪn] *n.* 人才流失
- inevitably [ɪnˈevɪtəbli] *adv.* 不可避免地
- incur [ɪnˈkʌː] *vt.* 招致
- talent [ˈtælənt] *n.* 天才, 才干, 才能
- proponent [prəˈpəʊnənt] *n.* 建议者, 支持者, 提出认证遗嘱者
- first of all 首先
- broaden [ˈbrɔːdn] *vt. & vi.* 放宽, 变宽, 扩大, 加宽
- totally [ˈtəʊtli] *adv.* 完全地, 整个地
- acquired [əˈkwaɪəd] *adj.* 已获得的, 已成习惯的, 通过后天努力得到的
- open-minded [ˌəʊpənˈmaɪndɪd] *adj.* 虚心的, 思想开明的
- academic [ˌækəˈdemɪk] *adj.* 学院的, 理论的
- advanced [ədˈvɑːnst] *adj.* 高级的, 年老的, 先进的
- technology [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术
- up-to-date [ˌʌptəˈdeɪt] *adj.* 直到现在的, 最近的, 当代的, 新式的
- be aware of 知道
- career [kəˈrɪə] *n.* 事业, 生涯, 速度

merit ['merit] *n.* 优点, 价值 *vt.* 有益于

conducive [kən'dju:siv] *adj.* 有益于……的

self-betterment [ˌself'betəmənt] *n.* 自我进步

self-realization ['self,riəlai'zeɪʃən] *n.* 自我实现, 自我完成

in my opinion 依我看来

drawback ['drɔ:bæk] *n.* 缺点, 障碍

obvious ['ɒvviəs] *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的

horizon [hə'reɪzn] *n.* 地平线, (知识、思想等的) 范围, 视野

access ['ækses] *n.* 通路, 访问, 入门 *vt.* 存取, 接近

first-rate [ˌfɜ:st'reɪt] *adj.* 第一流的, 极好的 *adv.* 非常好地, 一流地

facility [fə'siliti] *n.* 简易, 灵巧, 熟练, 便利, 敏捷, 设备, 工具

as long as 只要

financially [faɪ'nænʃəli] *adv.* 财政上, 金融上

feasible ['fi:zəbl] *adj.* 可行的, 切实可行的

【参考范文】

People's living **standard** has been improved and parents **tend to pay more attention to** their children's education. Therefore, more and more young people choose to **go abroad** to **pursue** their higher education. **Frankly speaking**, studying overseas has both advantages and disadvantages.

Critics argue that there are many good reasons against further study abroad. For one thing, living **far away from** home, students will **suffer from loneliness** and **homesickness**. Overseas students often feel **disoriented** and **depressed for lack of adequate** knowledge and understanding of the local customs and lifestyle. For another, many students do not want to **return to** their **native** countries after graduation because most of them want to **seek** a more **comfortable** life and a **brighter** future overseas. This may **result in** a serious **brain-drain** and our country will

inevitably incur a huge loss of talents.

Proponents claim that overseas study has so many advantages. **First of all**, it can **broaden** the students' vision. They get a chance to experience a **totally** different culture. The knowledge of social customs **acquired** in the other countries helps them to become more **open-minded**. Secondly, there are **academic** advantages. Students can learn **advanced** science and **technology**. They receive a different education. The book resources are more **up-to-date**. The professors **are aware of** all the latest development in their fields. Therefore, the standard of teaching is much higher. Thirdly, when they finish their study abroad, they will have more choices for their future **career**. All the above **merits** are **conducive** to their **self-betterment** and **self-realization**.

In my opinion, while overseas study has its **drawbacks**, the advantages are **obvious**. It can broaden students' **horizon**. Students have easy **access** to the **first-rate facilities** and the latest development in science and technology. When they finish their study, they have more job opportunities. Therefore, **as long as** it is **financially feasible**, an overseas education may do a person more good than harm.

【参考译文】

人们生活水平的提高使得父母们更加注意孩子的教育问题。因此,越来越多的年轻人选择了去国外继续深造。坦白地说,到国外学习有有利的方面,也有不利的方面。

批评者有很多好的理由反对到国外深造。首先,在远离家庭的地方生活,学生将承受孤单寂寞和想家的痛苦。到国外的学生因为对当地风俗习惯及生活方式缺乏足够的认识 and 了解,他们会经常感觉沮丧和摸不清方向。另外,很多学生毕业后不想回国,因为他们大多想在国外追求更加舒适的生活和更加光明的未来。这就

会导致严重的人才流失,使我们的国家不可避免地遭受巨大的人才损失。

支持者认为去海外留学有很多有利的方面。首先,它可以拓宽学生的眼界,让他们有机会体验完全不同的文化。在国外学习的社会风俗知识使他们的思想更开明。第二是学术上的优势,学生可以学习到尖端的科学技术。他们接受完全不同的教育,拥有更新的书籍资源,教授更了解本学科最新的发展情况。因此,教学水平会更高。第三,当他们在国外完成学业后,他们工作的选择面就会更广。所有这些优势都有助于他们的自我完善和自我实现。

依我看来,虽然去国外学习有些缺点,但是优势也是很明显的。它会拓宽学生的眼界。学生可以接触到一流的设备和最新的科技知识。当他们完成学业后,会有更多的工作机会。因此,只要经济上允许,出国留学还是利大于弊的。

16 学生评价老师

evaluate [i'væljueit] *vt.* 评价,估计,求……的值

lead to 导致,通向

discipline ['disiplin] *n.* 纪律,学科 *vt.* 训练

indeed [in'di:d] *adv.* 真正地,(加强语气)确实,(表示让步)当然

pro [prəu] *n.* 赞成的观点

con [kɒn] *n.* 反对的观点

drawback ['drɔ:bæk] *n.* 缺点,障碍

assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* (为征税对财产所作的)估价,被估定的金额

first of all 首先

compare with 与……比较

in theory 理论上

allow to 允许做……

in order to 为了……

gain [geɪn] *n.* (财富的)获取,利润,收获 *vt.* 得到,增进,赚到 *vi.* 获利,增加

seek [si:k] *vt. & vi.* 寻找,探索,寻求

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* 需求,要求,必要条件,需要的东西

academic [ˌækə'demɪk] *adj.* 学院的,理论的

in the long run 最后

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *n.* 提倡者,鼓吹者 ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 提倡,鼓吹

feedback ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈,反应,回馈

listen to 听

constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 建设性的

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调整,调节,校准,使适合

process ['prəuses] *n.* 过程,作用,方法,程序,步骤 *vt.* 加工,处理

independently [ˌɪndɪ'pendəntli] *adv.* 独立地,自立地

challenging ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ] *adj.* 引起挑战性兴趣的,挑逗的

considered [kən'sɪdəd] *adj.* 考虑过的,被尊重的

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] *adj.* 商业的,贸易的

pay for 偿还,赔偿

in this way 这样

fully ['fʊli] *adv.* 充分地,完全地,足足,至少

justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] *vt.* 证明……是正当的

be beneficial to 有益于

according to 依照

obtain [əb'teɪn] *vt.* 获得,得到

economy [i'kɒnəmi] *n.* 经济,节约,节约措施,经济实惠,经济制度的状况

【参考范文】

In many universities, students are asked to evaluate

their teachers after each course. Some people believe the system has many advantages to students and teachers. Others argue that it would **lead to** poor **discipline** in the classroom. **Indeed**, evaluation of teachers by their students has both **pros** and **cons**.

There are many **drawbacks** in student **assessment**. **First of all**, students are very young and, **compared with** their teachers, are less knowledgeable both **in theory** and practice on a subject. Therefore, they are unable to evaluate their teachers' performance in a sound way. Secondly, student assessment would lead to poor discipline in the classroom. If each of the students is **allowed to** decide on what, how and when to learn, classroom management would become impossible. Thirdly, **in order to gain** a better evaluation, teachers would **seek to** please each of the students by lowering the study **requirements**. This would do harm to students' **academic** performance **in the long run**.

However, **advocates** of student assessment have their reasons. Firstly, this kind of **feedback** can be used to improve teachers' performance. Teaching methods can only be successful if they are student-centered. Therefore, **listening to** the students' **constructive** suggestions, teachers will have a better idea of what students' needs are and can then **adjust** their teaching methods to meet them. Secondly, the **process** of writing evaluations will help the students think in their own way **independently**. Students should be encouraged to learn by even **challenging** their teachers' thinking. Thirdly, the matter could be **considered** in a **commercial** way. Teachers are those who provide paid educational services while students, **paying for** their education, are customers. **In this way**, it can be **fully justified** that students have the right to eval-

uate the services they receive.

In my own opinion, student evaluations of teachers would **be beneficial to** both teachers and students. Teachers can adjust their teaching methods **according to** the information they **obtain** from the evaluation. Students' ability of independent thinking and learning can be greatly improved. Moreover, the practice is the outcome of market **economy**. Students have rights to **evaluate** their teachers.

【参考译文】

在很多大学里,学生们被要求在课后对该课程的教师进行评估。一些人认为这种做法对学生和教师都有很多益处。另外一些人认为这样做可能导致不良的课堂秩序。事实上,学生对教师的评估有利有弊。

学生评估有很多缺点。首先,学生们都非常年轻,并且与他们的老师相比,他们在一个学科的理论和实践两方面都缺乏知识。因此,他们无法对教师的表现做出恰当的评估。第二,学生评定有可能导致不良的课堂秩序。如果每个学生都可以决定学什么、如何学和什么时候学,课堂管理将变成一件不可能的事情。第三,为了获得更好的评估结果,教师可能用降低学习要求的方式来取悦学生。从长远来看,这样将对学生的学习产生不良影响。

然而,提倡学生评估的人也有他们的道理。第一,这种反馈可以用于提高教师水平。只有以学生为中心的教学方式才是成功的。因此,听取学生的建设性的建议,可以使教师更加了解学生的需求,并且帮助他们调整自己的教学方法以满足学生需求。第二,写评估的过程可以帮助学生们以他们自己的方式独立思考。应该鼓励学生们学习,即使是以挑战他们老师的观点的方式。第三,可以站在商业的角度考虑这个问题。教师们提供的是有偿的教育服务,而学生为教育付费,学生是消费者。如此说来,学生有权评价他们得到的服务,这

是完全合理的。

我个人认为,学生对教师的评估对教师和学生双方都是有益的。教师可以通过从评估中获得信息来调整他们的教学方法。学生独立思考和学习的能力可以大大提高。而且,这是市场经济的结果,学生有权评估他们的教师。

17 理论性学科和实用性学科

frown [fraun] *vt. & vi.* 皱眉,蹙额,不赞成,反对
 job-oriented [ˈdʒɒb,ɔriəntɪd] *adj.* 以工作为导向的
 traditional [trəˈdiʃənəl] *adj.* 传统的,惯例的,口传的,传说的

curriculum [kəˈrɪkjuləm] *n.* 课程

tertiary [ˈtɜːʃəri] *adj.* 第三的,第三位的,第三世纪的
n. [画]第三色,[地]第三纪

educational [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] *adj.* 教育的,教育性的

institution [ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən] *n.* 公共机构,协会,制度

graduate [ˈgrædʒuɪt] *n.* (大学)毕业生,研究生
 [ˈgrædʒueɪt] *vt. & vi.* (使)(大学)毕业

access [ˈækses] *n.* 通路,访问,入门 *vt.* 存取,接近

in my opinion 依我看来

short-sighted [ˌʃɔːtˈsaɪtɪd] *adj.* 近视的,目光短浅的

flawed [flɔːd] *adj.* 有裂纹的,有瑕疵的,有缺陷的

indeed [ɪnˈdiːd] *adv.* 真正地,(加强语气)确实,(表示让步)当然

equal [ˈiːkwəl] *adj.* 均等的,胜任的,不相上下的 *n.* 相等的事物(数量),匹敌,同辈 *vt.* 等于,比得上

academic [ˌækəˈdemɪk] *adj.* 学院的,理论的

excellence [ˈeksələns] *n.* 优秀,卓越,优点,美德

preparation [ˌprepəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 准备,预备

perform [pə'fɔ:m] *vt.* 履行, 执行, 表演, 演出 *vi.* 完成任务

unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 唯一的, 独特的

personal ['pə:sənəl] *adj.* 私人的, 个人的, 亲自的, 人身的, 针对个人的

mental ['mentl] *adj.* 精神的, 智力的

practical ['præktikəl] *adj.* 实际的, 实践的, 实用的, 应用的, 有实际经验的

be adept at 擅长

seek [si:k] *vt. & vi.* 寻找, 探索, 寻求

robot ['rəubət] *n.* 机器人, 遥控设备, 自动机械, 机械般工作的人

rather than 胜于

as a result 结果

nation ['neɪʃən] *n.* 国家, 民族

in the long run 最后

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 文化的

identity [ai'dentiti] *n.* 同一性, 身份, 一致, 特性, 恒等式

in fact 事实上

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] *n.* 地理学, 地理

integral ['intɪgrəl] *adj.* 完整的, 整体的, 构成整体所需要的 *n.* 完整, 部分

overall ['əuvərə:l] *adj.* 全部的, 全面的

quality ['kwɒliti] *n.* 质量, 品质, 性质

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *adj.* 基础的, 基本的 *n.* 基本原则, 基本原理

for example 例如

thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而, 从而, 这样, 如此

establish [i'stæblɪʃ] *vt.* 建立, 设立, 安置, 使定居, 使人们接受, 确定 *vi.* 建立

national ['næʃənəl] *adj.* 国家的, 国立(有)的, 民族的

generally ['dʒenərəli] *adv.* 一般, 通常, 一般地

environmentally [ˌɪnvaɪərən'mentli] *adv.* 周围地, 环境地

conscious ['kɒnʃəs] *adj.* 有意识的, 有知觉的, 故意的,

羞怯的

essential [i'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的, 实质的, 基本的, 精华的
n. 本质, 实质, 要素, 要点

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 完成, 达到

sustainable [sə'steɪnəbl] *adj.* 可以忍受的, 足可支撑的, 养得起的

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* 经济(上)的, 产供销的, 经济学的

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə] *vt.* 保证, 担保, 使安全, 保证得到 *vi.* 确保, 保证

survival [sə'vaɪvəl] *n.* 生存, 幸存, 残存, 幸存者, 残存物

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益, 好处 *vt.* 有益于, 有助于 *vi.* 受益

do well in 成绩好, ……做得好

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶, 追踪, 追击, 继续, 从事

be involved in 涉及, 专心

cross-cultural [ˌkrɒs'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 跨文化的

communication [kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 传达, 信息, 交通, 通讯

promote [prə'məʊt] *vt.* 促进, 发扬, 提升, 提拔, 晋升为

work out 可以解决, 设计出, 作出, 计算出, 消耗完

strategy ['strætɪdʒi] *n.* 策略, 战略

a wide range of 范围广的

specialized ['speʃəlaɪzd] *adj.* 专门的, 专科的

get on 生活, 融洽相处, 进展, (使)前进

better off 状况好的, 经济状况好的, 富裕的

as a result 结果

deserve [dɪ'zɜ:v] *vt.* 应受, 值得 *vi.* 应受

at least 至少

【参考范文】

I frown when I hear people suggest that **job-oriented** programs get a bigger share than **traditional** ones in **curriculums** of **tertiary educational institutions** in the hope

that **graduates** can get easy **access** to employment. In my **opinion**, their view is **short-sighted** and **flawed**. Indeed, **equal** attention should be paid to both **academic excellence** and **preparation** for a working life.

Every subject **performs** a **unique** and important role in a student's **personal** and **mental** development. It is true that **practical** courses like computer science and business courses are very useful and students who **are adept at** them will have a unique advantage in **seeking** a job. However, if they know nothing beyond these **job-oriented** skills, they will become **robots rather than** human beings. As a result, **nations**, in the long run, will lose their **cultural identities**.

In fact, knowledge of history and **geography** is an **integral** part of human beings' **overall qualities**. This knowledge, which may seem less practical, is **fundamental** and necessary to shape students as useful members of the society. **For example**, history teaches people about the development of their country, **thus establishing** a sense of **national** identity and pride. People with a knowledge of **geography** are **generally** more **environmentally conscious**, which, in the long run, is **essential** to **achieving sustainable economic** development and **ensuring** the **survival** of human beings.

In fact, without the **benefit** of knowledge of history and **geography**, students cannot **do well in** learning practical courses either. Students **pursuing** business courses will **be involved in cross-cultural communication**. When **promoting** their products in foreign markets, knowing the local culture, history and geography is a key for them to **work out** a successful marketing **strategy**.

A graduate with a **wide range of** knowledge besides

his specialized and practical skills will get on better in society, and such a society will better off as a result. For these reasons, traditional courses deserve at least equal attention as practical ones.

【参考译文】

当我听到人们建议以求职为目的的课程应该在高等教育中占主导地位,从而使学生能够很容易找到工作时,我不是很赞成。我认为这种观点缺乏远见而且是不完美的。其实,我们应该既要重视学业成绩也要为工作生活做准备。

在学生个人和智力的发展过程中,每一门科目的作用都与众不同而且极其重要。的确,像计算机科学和商务这种实用课程对学生非常有用处。在找工作的过程中,那些熟练掌握这些课程的学生具有极大的优势。然而,如果除了这些求职技能对其他一无所知的话,他们就成了机器人而不是真正的人。其结果是,各民族可能最终都会失去自己的文化特性。

事实上,历史和地理知识是人类综合素质的一个不可分割的部分。这些知识,看上去好像不是很实用,但却是培养学生并使之成为社会有用人才的基础和必备条件。比如说,历史帮助人们了解国家的发展,从而树立民族认同感和自豪感。了解地理知识的人们,通常对环境很敏感。从长远来看,这对维持经济发展和确保人类生存是必不可少的。

事实上,缺乏历史和地理知识,学生也很难学好实际的课程。学习商务课程,也要了解跨文化交流的知识。要想在国外市场上促销他们的产品,了解当地文化、历史和地理背景是成功打开营销市场的一把钥匙。

一个既懂得专业技术和实际技能又学识渊博的毕业生能够很快地适应社会。这样的社会也会越来越好。综上所述,无论是传统课程还是实用的课程,它们都应该得到同样的重视。

18 现代科技

bring about 使发生,致使

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 突出的,显著的

mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] *n.* 人类,男性,男子

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺,技术

rapidly ['ræpɪdli] *adv.* 迅速地

lots of 许多

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益,好处 *vt.* 有益于,有助于 *vi.* 受益

due to 由于,应归于

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的

convenient [kən'veɪniənt] *adj.* 便利的,方便的

indeed [ɪn'diːd] *adv.* 真正地,(加强语气)确实,(表示让步)当然

milestone ['maɪlstəʊn] *n.* 里程碑,里程标,重要事件,转折点

as well as 也,又

used to 惯常,惯于

saw [sɔː] *n. & vt.* 锯

electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* 电子的

vivid ['vɪvɪd] *adj.* 生动的,鲜明的,鲜艳的,大胆的,清晰的,活泼的,逼真的

urgent ['ɜːdʒənt] *adj.* 急迫的,紧急的

informed [ɪn'fɔːmd] *adj.* 见多识广的

probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv.* 大概,或许

install [ɪn'stɔːl] *vt.* 安装,安置,使就职

fulfill [fʊl'fɪl] *vt.* 履行,实现,完成(计划等)

automatic [ˌɔːtə'mætɪk] *adj.* 自动的,无意识的,机械的
n. 自动机械

- efficient** [i'fɪʃənt] *adj.* (直接)生效的,有效率的,能干的
- robot** ['rəʊbɒt] *n.* 机器人,遥控设备,自动机械,机械般工作的人
- vast** [vɑ:st] *adj.* 巨大的,辽阔的,大量的,巨额的
- improvement** [im'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改进,进步
- lengthen** ['leŋθən] *vt. & vi.* 延长,(使)变长
- expectancy** [ik'spektənsi] *n.* 期待,期望
- infant** ['ɪnfənt] *n.* 婴儿,幼儿 *adj.* 婴儿的,幼稚的
- mortality** [mə:'tælɪti] *n.* 死亡率
- medical** ['medɪkəl] *adj.* 医学的,内科的
- breakthrough** ['breɪkθru:] *n.* 突破
- eradicate** [i'rædɪkeɪt] *vt.* 消除
- fatal** ['feɪtl] *adj.* 致命的,重大的,命中注定的,不幸的,致命的,毁灭性的
- prevent** [pri'vent] *vt.* 防止,预防
- debilitate** [di'bɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 使衰弱,使虚弱
- civilization** [ˌsɪvɪlaɪzeɪʃən] *n.* 文明,文化,文明社会
- advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* 高级的,年老的,先进的
- environment** [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt] *n.* 环境,外界
- sanitary** ['sænɪtəri] *adj.* (有关)卫生的,(保持)清洁的,清洁卫生的 *n.* 公共厕所
- mechanization** [ˌmekənai'zeɪʃən] *n.* 机械化,机动化
- technique** [tek'ni:k] *n.* 技术,技巧,方法,表演法,手法
- irrigation** [ɪrɪ'geɪʃən] *n.* 灌溉,冲洗
- pest** [pest] *n.* 有害物
- productivity** [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 生产力
- liner** ['laɪnə] *n.* [美]班机,衬垫
- jet plane** 喷气式飞机
- motor vehicle** 机动车辆,摩托车辆
- possibility** [ˌpɒsɪ'bɪlɪti] *n.* 可能性,可能发生的事
- commercial** [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] *adj.* 商业的,贸易的
- industrialization** [ɪnˌdʌstriəlai'zeɪʃn] *n.* 工业化,产业化

time-saving ['taimseivɪŋ] *adj.* 节省时间的

drawback ['drɔ:bæk] *n.* 缺点, 障碍, 退还的关税

obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得, 得到

relate to 涉及

invention [in'venʃən] *n.* 发明, 创造

face-to-face [ˌfeɪstə'feɪs] *adv.* 面对面地

assist [ə'sɪst] *vt. & vi.* 援助, 帮助

calculation [ˌkælkju'leɪʃən] *n.* 计算, 考虑

laboratory [lə'bɒrətəri] *n.* 实验室

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术

be popular with 受……欢迎

look into 窥视, 浏览, 观察

at last 终于

gain [geɪn] *n.* (财富的) 获取, 利润, 收获 *vt.* 得到, 增进, 赚到 *vi.* 获利, 增加

in light of 按照, 根据

associate with 联合

genetic [dʒi'netɪk] *adj.* 遗传的, 起源的

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益, 好处 *vt.* 有益于, 有助于 *vi.* 受益

draft [dra:ft] *n.* 草稿, 草案, 草图 *vt.* 起草, 为……打样, 设计

such as 例如, 像……这种的

screening ['skri:nɪŋ] *n.* 放映

personally ['pɜ:snəli] *adv.* 亲自地, 就个人而言

tailored ['teɪləd] *adj.* 剪裁讲究的

medication [ˌmedi'keɪʃən] *n.* 药物治疗, 药物处理, 药物

scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] *adj.* 科学的

overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk] *vt.* 俯瞰, 远眺, 没注意到 *n.* 眺望, 俯瞰中的景色

decisive [di'saɪsɪv] *adj.* 决定性的

rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 迅速的, 飞快的, 险峻的 *n.* 急流, 高速交通网

- enemy ['enimi] *n.* 敌人, 仇敌 *adj.* 敌人的, 敌方的
allow to 允许做……
footprint ['fʊtprɪnt] *n.* 足迹, 脚印
agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* 农业, 农艺, 农学
boost [bu:st] *vt.* 推进
spare [speə] *adj.* 多余的, 剩下的, 少量的, 贫乏的 *vt.* 节约, 节省, 宽恕, 出让, 提供给某人
sewage ['sjʊɪdʒ] *n.* 下水道, 污水
pollutant [pə'lʊtənt] *n.* 污染物质
catalytic [ˌkætə'lɪtɪk] *adj.* 接触反应的
converter [kən'veɪtə] *n.* 转炉
filter ['fɪltə] *n.* 过滤器, 筛选 *vt.* 过滤, 渗透, 用过滤法除去 *vi.* 滤过, 渗入, (消息等) 走漏, 慢慢传开
power-plant ['paʊəplɑ:nt] *n.* 发电厂, 发电站
smoke-stack ['sməʊkstæk] *n.* 烟囱
firmly ['fɜ:mli] *adv.* 坚定地, 稳固地
mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] *n.* 人类, 男性, 男子
at the same time 同时
disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] *n.* 灾难, 天灾, 灾祸
complicated ['kəmplɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的, 难解的
ironic [aɪə'rɒnɪk] *adj.* 说反话的, 讽刺的
enslave [ɪn'sleɪv] *vt.* 奴役, 沉溺, 束缚
instead of 代替, 而不是……
be dependent on 依靠, 依赖
be responsible for 为……负责, 形成……的原因
nuclear bomb 核弹
threaten ['θreɪn] *vt.* 恐吓, 威胁, 预示(危险)可能来临
existence [ɪg'zɪstəns] *n.* 存在, 实在, 生活, 存在物, 实在物
traffic ['træfɪk] *n.* 交通, 通行, 运输, 交易 *vi.* 交易, 买卖
vt. 在……通行, 用……作交换
create [kri'eɪt] *vt.* 创造, 创作, 引起, 造成
worst of all 特别(最糟糕的是)
weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器

missile ['misail] *n.* 导弹, 发射物

ethicist ['eθisist] *n.* 伦理学家

cloning ['klɒniŋ] *n.* 无性(繁殖)系化, 纯系化

morally ['mɔrəli] *adv.* 精神上

unjustifiable [ʌn'dʒʌstifaɪəbl] *adj.* 不合道理的, 无法辩护的, 不能分辩的

intrusion [in'tru:ʒən] *n.* 闯入, 侵扰

remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] *adj.* 不平常的, 非凡的, 值得注意的, 显著的

bioengineering [baɪəʊ,ɛndʒi'niəriŋ] *n.* 生物工程学

worldwide ['wɜ:ldwaɪd] *adj.* 全世界的

ethical ['eθikəl] *adj.* 伦理的, 道德的

implication [ɪmpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 牵连, 含意, 暗示

prohibit [prə'hɪbit] *vt.* 禁止, 阻止

nuclear warfare 核战争

eugenic [ju:'dʒenik] *adj.* 优生的, 优生学的

abuse [ə'bjuz] *n. & vt.* 滥用, 虐待, 辱骂, 陋习, 弊端

【参考范文】

Science has brought about several outstanding advantages to mankind. Science and technology have been developing rapidly during the past ten years. Their development has brought lots of benefits to mankind. Science has changed so much of today's world. Due to science, we now enjoy safer, more comfortable and convenient lives. We all hope that modern technology will reach a higher level since it makes life more convenient indeed.

Modern technology makes life more convenient, and tools are the milestones of the technology as well as human being's progress. Men used to cut trees with hand saw. But now, by using electronic saw they can cut down a tree in only a few minutes. Another example is more vivid: You have something urgent which has to be informed to your friend whose house is two hours' ride a-

way. You **probably** want to make a phone call. But no telephone is **installed** in your friend's home. What could you do? Moreover, much of the heavy work which used to be done by hand has now been **fulfilled** by **automatic** machines, **efficient robots** and powerful computers. Man can, nowadays, travel to the far corners of the world and even land on the moon.

The **vast improvements** made in the field of medicine have served to **lengthen** our life **expectancy** and to reduce the rate of **infant mortality**. **Medical breakthroughs** have **eradicated** many **fatal** diseases that were once common. Better health also helps people **prevent** slowly **debilitating** conditions, such as heart disease, which can take their lives at an early age. As **civilization** has **advanced**, our living **environment** and sources of food have become more **sanitary**.

The discovery of **mechanization**, better seeds, better **techniques** of **irrigation** and **pest** control have worked to increase **productivity** levels on farms. In transportation, the railway, modern ocean **liner**, **jet plane**, and **motor vehicle** have made our lives more **comfortable** and provided greater **possibilities** for modern **commercial** development and **industrialization**.

While progress has brought us many **time-saving** machines, it has also brought us pollution. We can now live more **conveniently** and productively, but our quality of life is reduced by the polluted environment. Another **drawback** of progress is that while progress has made it easier for us to work and to **obtain** more things, it has also made us want more things.

Progress has changed the way we live and the way we **relate to** other people. Some **inventions**, such as the telephone, make it unnecessary for people to meet **face-**

to-face. And because of television, fewer people spend their free time talking or doing things together.

The invention of the computer has **assisted** the process of **calculation** in **laboratories**. Nowadays, with modern **technology** advancing, using Internet **is popular with** us. Some years ago, people had to get what they wanted through **looking into** a lot of information; **at last** people could become tired and spent too much time. Now, if you use Internet, all become a piece of cake. Only by clicking, you will **gain** what you expect.

In light of the concerns **associated with** this new discovery of **genetic** information, supports of the research stress that the **benefits** of the new **drafts such as** improved **screening** for diseases, **personally tailored medication** and a better **scientific** understanding of the woman body, should not be **overlooked**.

However, man is the **decisive** factor in the development of science and technology. He can take strong measures to solve all those problems caused by the **rapid** development of high-tech. An interesting fact about technology is that it can both hurt the environment and be our best hope for preventing or repairing such damage. Technological progress is not the **enemy** of the environment but is perhaps its best friend, since it **allows** us **to** reduce humanity's **footprint** on the natural world. High-tech **agriculture boosts** farm productivity, which means a cheaper food supply and more land **spared** for nature. Better **sewage** treatment means that our rivers and stream can run free of **pollutants**. **Catalytic converters** on the cars and better **filters** on **power-plant** and **smoke-stacks** have greatly reduced smog, smoke and soot in the air. I **firmly** believe that man is able to make science and technology serve the interests of **mankind**.

Science and technology have, **at the same time**, also brought harm and even **disasters** to us. To be specific, science has also brought new and **complicated** problems to the world. In our modern life, it is **ironic** that we find ourselves being more and more **enslaved** by science **instead of** being freed by it. Now we are so **dependent on** the products of science that we cannot imagine how we could go on living without them.

However, science has **been responsible** for pollution and has given us the **nuclear bomb** which **threatens** our existence. Modern industry, as well as modern **traffic conveniences**, has **created** a serious problem of air pollution. The “green house effect” is now threatening the existence of mankind. **Worst of all**, high-tech has created all kinds of deadly **weapons** such as nuclear **missiles**.

Some **ethicists** regard the **cloning** of humans as a **morally unjustifiable intrusion** into human life. The experiment had long been given up at the major centers of scientific research. The cloning is a **remarkable** breakthrough in **bioengineering**. But it soon caused **worldwide** concern over its **ethical**, social and scientific **implications**. Israel, Australia, China and most European countries have **prohibited** human cloning. Perhaps, like **nuclear warfare** or human **eugenics**, the full meaning of cloning will be felt only when we get a taste of its **abuse**. Human cloning should be banned.

【参考译文】

科技带给人类很多显著的好处。过去的十年,科技迅猛发展,人类受益良多。科技大大改变了现代的世界。因为科技,我们现在得以过上更安全、更舒适、更方便的生活。我们都期待着现代科技能达到一个更高的水平,因为它确实使生活变得更便捷。

现代科技使生活更加方便,而工具是科技进步和人

类进步的里程碑。人类过去用手锯锯树,但是现在,用电锯可在几分钟内锯倒一棵树。另外一个例子更能说明工具的重要性:如果你有急事通知你的朋友,而他家离你家有2小时的路程,你可能想打个电话。但是你的朋友家又没有电话,你该怎么办?此外,很多过去由人手做的重活现在由自动化机器、机器人和强大的计算机来完成。人类可以遍游世界,甚至登上了月球。

医学领域的大进步延长了我们的寿命,降低了婴儿死亡率。医学上的重大突破已经消除了以前十分普遍的绝症。人们变得更健康,同时也有助于预防一些像心脏病之类的会使身体状况日益衰弱的疾病。这些疾病常会夺走年轻的生命。因为文明的进步,我们的生活环境以及食物来源已经变得更加卫生。

机械化的出现,更好的种子、更好的灌溉和害虫控制技术提高了农业生产水平。在交通上,铁路、现代远洋客轮、飞机和汽车使生活更舒适,并为现代商业发展和工业化提供了更大的可能性。

虽然进步带给我们许多省时的机器,但同时也给我们带来了污染。我们现在的生活更加便利,生产力也提高了,但我们的生活品质却因环境受到污染而降低。进步的另一个缺点是,虽然进步使我们工作更轻松、更容易获得更多的东西,但也使我们想得到更多。

进步改变了我们的生活方式以及和别人的相处之道。有些发明,例如电话,使得人们不需要面对面交谈。而且因为有了电视,很少有人会在空闲时间和其他人一起聊天或从事活动。

计算机的发明加快了实验室中的计算程序。如今,随着现代科技的进步,使用网络已很流行。若干年前,人们不得不查找大量资料来搜集需要的信息,最后不仅人累得疲惫不堪,还浪费了大量时间。现在,如果使用网络,一切都是小菜一碟了。只要轻轻点击几下,就会有求必应。

鉴于基因信息的新发现引起的种种关注,该研究的

支持者强调新方案的裨益之处,如加强了对疾病的监控、因人而异对症下药及对妇女身体的更为科学的了解,所有这些不应为人所忽视。

然而,人是科技发展的决定因素。人类能够采取强有力的措施来解决高科技的快速发展而引起的这些问题。关于科技,有意思的一点是:它既损害了环境,同时它也是避免和修补这种损害的最大的希望。科技进步不是环境的敌人,而很可能是环境最好的朋友,因为它减少了人类对自然资源的占用。高科技农业大大提高了农业生产率,这意味着更便宜的食物供应和更多的土地将回归自然。更好的污水处理意味着河流免受污染。汽车的催化裂化器以及发电厂的过滤器降低了空气中烟、雾、尘的含量。我坚信,人类能够使科技服务于自己。

同时,科技也给我们带来了危害甚至是灾难。具体说来,科技也给世界带来新的和复杂的问题。在现代生活中,具有讽刺意味的是,我们发现自己越来越成为科技的奴隶,而不是从中获得自由。现在,我们是如此依靠科技产品,以至于我们很难想像失去它们后我们将如何生活。

然而,科技要为污染负责,而且它还带来了威胁我们生存的核武器。现代工业以及便利的交通,引起了严重的空气污染问题。“温室效应”正威胁着人类的生存。最糟糕的是,高科技制造了核导弹之类的杀人武器。

一些伦理学家把克隆人类看作是对人类生活道德的侵犯。这个实验在很久以前就被一些科研中心放弃了。克隆是生物工程学方面的伟大突破。但是它很快在道德、社会和科学方面引起了全世界的广泛关注。以色列、澳大利亚、中国和大部分欧洲国家已经禁止了克隆人。也许像核战争或是优生学一样,只有克隆技术被不正当使用时人们才会真正理解克隆的全部意义。克隆人应该被禁止。

19 计算机

featured ['fi:tʃəd] *adj.* 有……的面貌特征的, 作为号召物的

technological [ˌtekno'lɒdʒikəl] *adj.* 科技的

revolution [ˌrevə'lʊ:ʃən] *n.* 革命, 旋转

remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] *adj.* 不平常的, 非凡的, 值得注意的, 显著的

proliferation [prəˌlifə'reiʃən] *n.* 增殖, 分芽繁殖

cutting edge (刀片的) 刃口, 刀刃

first of all 首先

workload ['wɜ:kləʊd] *n.* 工作量

advent ['ædvənt] *n.* (尤指不寻常的人或事) 出现, 到来

word processor [计] 文字处理软件

editing ['editiŋ] *adj.* 编辑的

rewrite [ˌri:'raɪt] *vt.* 重写, 改写

retype [ˌri:'taɪp] *vt.* 重打字

entire [ɪn'taɪə] *adj.* 全部的, 完整的, 整个

generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 产生, 发生

stylized ['stailaɪzd] *adj.* 程式化的, 按固定格式的

illustration [ˌɪlə'streɪʃən] *n.* 说明, 例证, 例子, 图表, 插图, 图解

bring about 使发生, 致使

financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] *adj.* 财政的, 金融的

scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] *adj.* 科学的

in point 相关的, 适用的

institution [ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] *n.* 公共机构, 协会, 制度

be able to 能, 会

track [træk] *n.* 轨迹, 车辙, 跟踪, 足迹, 途径 *vt.* 循路而行, 追踪, 通过 *vi.* 追踪, 留下足迹

transaction [træn'zækʃən] *n.* 办理, 处理, 会报, 学报, 交

易,事务,处理事务

automatically [ɔ:tə'mætikli] *adv.* 自动地,机械地

efficiently [i'fijəntli] *adv.* 有效率地,有效地

in the past 在过去

community [kə'mju:niti] *n.* 公社,团体,社会,(政治)共同体,一致,[生]群落

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优势,有利条件,利益

number-crunching ['nʌmbə'krʌntʃiŋ] *n.* [计]特大数量的数字计算

accurate ['ækjurit] *adj.* 正确的,精确的

forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] *n. & vt.* 预测,预报

enabled [i'neibld] *adj.* 激活的

scientist ['saientist] *n.* 科学家

genome ['dʒi:nəʊm] *n.* [生]基因组,染色体组

positive ['pɒzətiv] *adj.* 肯定的,实际的,积极的,确实的,[数]正的,[电]阳的

impact ['impækt] *n.* 碰撞,冲击,影响,效果 *vt.* 撞击,压紧,对……产生影响

as a whole 总体上

serious ['siəriəs] *adj.* 严肃的,认真的,严重的

consequence ['kɒnsikwəns] *n.* 结果,[逻]推理,推论,因果关系,重要的地位

sedentary ['sedəntəri] *adj.* 久坐的,坐惯的,土生土长的,不移栖的,沉积的 *n.* 惯于久坐的人

in front of 在……前面

obvious ['ɒvviəs] *adj.* 明显的,显而易见的

strain [streɪn] *n.* 过度的疲劳,紧张,张力 *vt.* 扭伤,损伤
vi. 拉紧,扯紧,(使)紧张,尽力

furthermore [fə'də'mɔ:] *adv.* 此外,而且

alarming [ə'lɑ:miŋ] *adj.* 使人惊动的,令人担忧的

contact ['kɒntækt] *n. & vt.* 接触,联系

lead to 导致,通向

confusing [kən'fju:ziŋ] *adj.* 令人糊涂的

undesirable [ˌʌndɪˈzaɪərəbl] *adj.* 不合心意的, 不受欢迎的, 令人不快的

arisen [əˈrɪzən] *adj.* 兴起的, 出现的

on the whole 大体上, 基本上

embrace [ɪmˈbreɪs] *vt. & vi.* 拥抱, 包含, 收买, 信奉
n. 拥抱

represent [ˌrɪːpriˈzent] *vt.* 表现, 描绘, 声称, 象征, 扮演,
回忆, 再赠送, 再上演 *vi.* 提出异议

efficiency [ɪˈfɪjənsi] *n.* 效率, 功效

effectiveness [ɪˈfektɪvnis] *n.* 效力

in the future 未来, 将来, 往后

【参考范文】

The last century featured many technological revolutions all over the world. Among them, computer technology has been the most remarkable one. Its rapid development and proliferation of use have changed everything from the way the work is done to cutting-edge scientific research.

First of all, computers freed us from heavy workload. With the advent of word processors, mistakes in articles can be corrected and editing done without the need to rewrite or retype the entire paper. It is also possible to generate large, stylized type for headings and illustrations so that books can be prepared ready for print.

The computer has also brought about great changes in the financial and scientific world. A good case in point is the use of computers in banking. With its help, financial institutions are able to keep track of balances and transactions automatically and more efficiently than they did in the past. In the scientific community, one of its advantages is its “number-crunching” power. This has made accurate weather forecast possible. Its power has also enabled scientists to get a clearer picture of the human

genome.

However, not all the changes have had a **positive impact** on human beings and **as a whole**. There are quite **serious health consequences** of a **sedentary** life in front of a computer, the most **obvious** being eye **strain**. **Furthermore**, it is the social consequences that are more **alarming**. The computer and Internet have made direct human **contact** less and less necessary, which had **led to** human relationships becoming less close and more **confusing**.

Although some **undesirable** consequences have **arisen** from using computer, **on the whole**, I feel we should **embrace** the technological advance. There is every reason to believe that computers **represent** even more **efficiency** and **effectiveness in the future**.

【参考译文】

上个世纪,全世界发生过很多次重要的科技革命。其中最让人瞩目的就是计算机技术。计算机科技的快速发展和广泛应用使整个社会产生了巨大的变化,这种变化从工作方式延伸到边缘科学的研究。

首先,计算机把我们从繁重的工作中解脱出来。随着文字处理器的使用,人们不需要重写或是重新打印就可以改正文章中的错误并且编辑整张报纸。计算机还能够为即将印制的书籍制作大的、格式化的标题和插图。

在金融和科技领域里,计算机也带来了巨大的变化。计算机在银行中的使用就是一个很好的例证。在计算机的帮助下,金融机构能够自动了解余额和交易,工作也比过去更加有效率。在科学领域里,计算机“数字捣弄”的优势功能,使得我们能够准确地预报天气。这个功能还能够帮助科学家绘制更清晰的人类基因组。

然而,不是所有的变化都对人类产生积极的影响。在计算机前面坐得过久会严重影响人们的身体健康,最明显的就是眼部疲劳。此外,它的社会影响也很令人担

忧。计算机和互联网减少了人们间的直接交往,使人们之间的关系越来越疏远、越来越混乱。

尽管使用计算机带来一些令人不愉快的后果,但总的来说,我认为我们应该欢迎科技的进步。毫无疑问,计算机在未来会带来更高的效率。

20 电 话

undoubtedly [ʌn'dautidli] *adv.* 毋庸置疑地,的确

invention [in'venʃən] *n.* 发明,创造

proliferation [prə'lifə'reiʃən] *n.* 增殖,分芽繁殖

remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] *adj.* 不平常的,非凡的,值得注意的,显著的

affected [ə'fektid] *adj.* 受到影响的,受(疾病)侵袭的,假装的,做作的

positively ['pɒzətivli] *adv.* 断然地;肯定地

negatively ['negətivli] *adv.* 否定地,消极地

communication [kə'mju:ni'keiʃən] *n.* 传达,信息,交通,通讯

favourably ['feivərəbli] *adv.* 顺利地,有利地

such as 例如,像……这种的

communicate with 通话

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:niti] *n.* 机会,时机

deal with 安排,处理,涉及,做生意

emergency [i'mædʒnsi] *n.* 紧急事件,紧急需要

for example 例如

efficient [i'fiʃənt] *adj.* (直接)生效的,有效率的,能干的

check on 检查

necessity [ni'sesiti] *n.* 必要性,需要,必需品

allow to 允许做……

in addition 另外

advent ['ædvənt] *n.* (尤指不寻常的人或事)出现,到来

telecommunication [ˌtelikəmjuːni'keɪʃən] *n.* 电讯,长途通讯,无线电通讯,电信学

established [i'stæblɪʃt] *adj.* 已制定的,确定的

in danger 在危险中,垂危

dial ['daɪəl] *n.* 刻度盘,钟面,转盘,(自动电话)拨号盘
vt. & vi. 拨

immediately [i'mɪdiətli] *adv.* 立即,马上,直接地

be distracted by 被……搞得心烦意乱,被……搞得要发狂

as a result 结果

keep away from 远离

inviting [ɪn'vaɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 令人动心的,有魅力的

desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *vt.* 想望,期望,希望 *n.* 愿望,心愿,要求
vi. 要求

casual ['kæʒuəl] *adj.* 偶然的,不经意的,临时的

face-to-face [ˌfeɪstə'feɪs] *adv.* 面对面地

contact ['kɒntækt] *n. & vt.* 接触,联系

lead to 导致,通向

confusing [kən'fjuːzɪŋ] *adj.* 令人困惑的,难以理解的

obvious ['ɒbvɪəs] *adj.* 明显的,显而易见的

disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* 不利,不利条件,缺点,劣势

ignore [ɪg'nɔː] *vt.* 不理睬,忽视,[法](因证据不足而)驳回诉讼

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响,感化,势力,有影响的人(事) *vt.* 影响,改变

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益,好处 *vt.* 有益于,有助于 *vi.* 受益

assure [ə'ʃʊə] *vt.* 断然地说,确保,保证,担保

【参考范文】

During the last century, telephone was **undoubtedly** seen as one of the most important **inventions**. Its rapid development and **proliferation** of use throughout the world have been **remarkable**. Being part of modern life, it has **affected** society in a variety of ways, both **positively** and **negatively**.

On the positive side, the telephone has been used as one of the most popular **communication** tools and **favourably** applied in many fields, **such as** doing business, **communicating with** people, providing more employment **opportunities** and **dealing with emergencies**. For example, the telephone has made doing business much easier and more **efficient**. Simply through a phone line, people can place or **check on** orders, saving the time when shopping for **necessities**.

The telephone has also made the world seem smaller, since it **allows us to** stay in touch at any time with anybody, both near and far. **In addition**, with the **advent** of the telephone, **telecommunication** companies have been **established**, creating many job opportunities. In handling **emergencies**, the telephone seems to play a most important role. If your life is **in danger**, all you need to do is to **dial 120**, and doctors can be sent for **immediately**.

On the negative side, the telephone can be a big time waster, both at work and at home. When at work, people are often **distracted by** one unwanted ring after another and, **as a result**, are **kept away from** finishing their daily tasks. At home, the telephone seems very **inviting** for some people who **desire** to communicate. Those in need of communication are often on the phone line just for **casual** talk for one hour or more. This, as a result, has made direct **face-to-face** human **contact** less and less

necessary, which has **led to** more **confusing** human relationships.

The advantages this powerful **invention** has brought to us are **obvious**, while its **disadvantages** should not be **ignored**. Despite some of its negative **influences** on our society, its **benefits** will **assure** its future use.

【参考译文】

毫无疑问,电话被看成是上世纪最重要的发明之一。它的发展速度之快和使用之频繁已经引起了全世界的注意。作为现代生活的一部分,它已经在很多方面影响到社会的发展,这些影响既有积极的,也有消极的。

电话有其积极的一面。它已经成为最受欢迎的交流工具之一,并且成功地应用在商务、聊天、招聘和处理紧急事件等很多领域。例如,通过电话进行商业活动更加方便、快捷。仅仅通过一根电话线,人们就能够进行有序的交易,节约了购物必须花费的时间。

既然它能够使我们在任何时间、任何地点与任何人保持联系,电话也就使世界看起来更小。除此之外,随着电话的出现,电讯公司相继成立,提供了许多就业机会。在处理紧急事件上,电话看起来更是发挥着重要的作用。如果生活中你遇到危险,你所需要做的就是拨通120,医生就会迅速到来。

电话也有其消极的一面。它有可能会大量占用工作和生活的时间。在工作的时候,人们总是被一个又一个的意外电话所打扰,工作被打断。在家时,电话看起来是为那些渴望交流的人们预备的。有这种需要的人占着电话线,仅仅一些日常聊天就能花费一个多小时。结果,这也导致人们面对面接触的机会越来越少,从而使人们之间的关系越来越淡漠。

虽然这个伟大发明带给我们的益处显而易见,但是它的弊端也不容忽视。尽管它的一些缺点影响着我们的社会,但是它的益处会确保它在未来的使用地位。

21 机器翻译取代外语学习

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术

electronic [i'lek'trɒnik] *adj.* 电子的

product ['prɒdʌkt] *n.* 产品, 产物, 乘积

intelligence [in'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力, 聪明, 智能

such as 例如, 像……这种的

robot ['rəubɒt] *n.* 机器人, 遥控设备, 自动机械, 机械般工作的人

step into 进入

gradually ['grædʒəli] *adv.* 逐渐地

convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 便利的, 方便的

efficient [i'fɪʃənt] *adj.* (直接)生效的, 有效率的, 能干的

especially [i'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

lots of 许多

related [ri'leɪtɪd] *adj.* 叙述的, 讲述的, 有关系的

software ['sɒftweə] *n.* 软件

thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而, 从而, 这样, 如此

look into 窥视, 浏览, 观察

dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] *n.* 字典, 词典

necessary ['nesɪsəri] *n.* 必需品 *adj.* 必要的, 必需的, 必然的

from then on 从那时起

extend [ɪk'stend] *vt. & vi.* 扩充, 延伸, 伸展, 使疏散开, 给予, 提供

master ['mɑ:stə] *n.* 主人, (男)教师, 熟练技工, 师傅, 大师, 硕士 *adj.* 主人的, 熟练的, 高明的, 主要的 *vt.* 征服, 控制, 精通

communication [kə'mju:ni'keɪʃən] *n.* 传达, 信息, 交通, 通讯

- human beings 人类
- global ['gləʊbəl] *adj.* 球形的, 全球的, 全世界的
- integration [ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* 综合
- trend [trend] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 *vi.* 伸向, 倾向, 通向
- speed up 加速
- all over the world 全世界
- exchange [ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ] *vt. & n.* 交换, 调换, 兑换, 交流, 交易
- divorce [dɪ'vɔ:s] *n.* 离婚, 脱离 *vt.* 使离婚, 与……脱离
- result in 导致
- decline [dɪ'klaɪn] *vi.* 下跌, 下降, 下垂 *vt.* 拒绝, 衰落 *n.* 下降, 下垂, 斜面, 斜坡, 衰落
- throughout [θru:'aut] *prep.* 遍及, 贯穿 *adv.* 到处, 始终, 全部
- be different from 与……不同
- according to 依照
- incomplete [ɪnkəm'plɪt] *adj.* 不完全的, 不完善的
- statistic [stə'tɪstɪk] *n.* 统计量 *adj.* 统计的, 统计学的
- official [ə'fɪʃəl] *n.* 官员, 公务员 *adj.* 职务上的, 公务的, 官方的, 正式的
- obvious ['ɒbvɪəs] *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的
- meanwhile ['mi:nwaɪl] *adv.* 同时, 其间
- take effect 见效, 生效
- at this moment 此刻
- and so on 等等
- function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 官能, 功能, 作用, 职责 *vi.* (器官等) 活动, 运行, 行使职责
- therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] *adv.* 因此, 所以
- build up 树立, 增进, 增大, 堵塞
- on the other hand 另一方面
- raise [reɪz] *n.* 上升, 高地, 提出 *vt.* 升起, 唤起, 提高, 使出现, 饲养, 筹集, 使复活
- intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力, 聪明, 智能

- quotient [ˈkwəʊʃənt] *n.* 商, 份额
- well-known [ˌwelˈnəʊn] *adj.* 众所周知的, 有名的, 清楚明白的
- consecution [ˌkənsiˈkjuːʃən] *n.* 连续, 条理, 逻辑顺序, 推理(推论)上的联系
- efficiency [iˈfɪʃənsi] *n.* 效率, 功效
- strengthen [ˈstreŋθən] *vt. & vi.* 加强, 加固
- be helpful for 对……有帮助的
- explore [ɪkˈsplɔː] *vt. & vi.* 探险, 探测, 探究
- potential [pəˈtenʃl] *adj.* 潜在的, 可能的, *n.* 潜能, 潜力, 电压
- approve [əˈpruːv] *vi.* 赞成, 满意 *vt.* 批准, 通过
- stand in 位于……中, 替身演员站好位置
- invincible [ɪnˈvɪnsəbl] *adj.* 不能征服的, 无敌的
- competition [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən] *n.* 竞争, 竞赛
- in addition 另外
- translation [trænsˈleɪʃən] *n.* 翻译, 译文, 转化, 调任, 转换, [物][数]平移
- inaccurate [ɪnˈækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 错误的, 不准确的
- nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] *n.* 国籍, 国家, 部落, 民族, 民族性
- synonymy [sɪˈnɒnɪmi] *n.* 同义, 同义字重复, 同义字研究
- nevertheless [ˌnevəðəˈles] *conj.* 然而, 不过 *adv.* 仍然, 不过
- suitable [ˈsjuːtəbl] *adj.* 适当的, 相配的
- besides [biˈsaɪdz] *adv.* 此外 *prep.* 除……之外
- characteristic [ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] *adj.* 特有的, 表示特性的, 典型的 *n.* 特性, 特征
- literal [ˈlɪtərəl] *adj.* 文字的, 字面上的, 没有夸张的
- version [ˈvɜːʃən] *n.* 译文, 译本, 翻译
- connotation [ˌkɒnəuˈteɪʃən] *n.* 含蓄, 储蓄的东西(词、词语等), 内涵
- hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* 刚刚, 几乎不, 仅, 严厉的, 艰辛的
- embody [ɪmˈbɒdi] *vt.* 具体表达, 使具体化, 包含, 收录

in this way 这样

accurately [ˈækjʊrɪtli] *adv.* 正确地, 精确地

give up 放弃(念头、希望等), 停止, 抛弃, 认输

【参考范文】

With the rapid development of the **technology**, **electronic products** with high **intelligence** **such as** computers, electronic dictionaries, **robots** etc. have **stepped into** common people's daily life **gradually**. With their help, human beings' life becomes much more **convenient** and **efficient**. **Especially** in foreign language study, **lots of** kinds of electronic dictionaries and **related softwares** have been developed. **Thus**, we needn't **look into** those thick and heavy **dictionaries** any more and some people think that it is not **necessary** for students to study foreign languages **from then on**. Although those products really save people's time to some **extend**, we still need to learn and **master** a foreign language by ourselves.

Foreign languages are **communication** tools for **human beings**. As the **global integration** becomes the **trend** and **speeds up** its steps, walking out of the country communicating with people **all over the world** and **exchanging** knowledge and information turn even more important. **Divorcing** ourselves from the masses and from reality only **results in** the nation's falling behind and **decline**. However, the languages spoken in several hundred of countries **throughout** the world **are** quite **different from** each other. **According to** UN's **incomplete statistics**, the number of **official** languages in the world has reached over one hundred. It is **obvious** that when people from different parts of the world get together speaking their own languages, communication seems to be impossible. **Meanwhile**, **electronic** dictionaries cannot **take effect** either. **At this moment** only a language that can be accept-

ed and understood by most people, such as English, French, Arabian **and so on** will **function**. **Therefore** foreign languages **build up** a bridge to help people all around the world with communication.

On the other hand, learning foreign languages also can **raise** people's **intelligence quotient**. It is **well-known** that language is a kind of thinking in images, which is controlled by the left part of the brain. People who are good at thinking in images usually work with **consecution** and high **efficiency**. **Strengthening** the study of foreign languages **is helpful for** us to increase the ability of thinking in images and **explore** the **potential** of our left-brain. Everyone hopes that others can **approve** his own understanding ability so that he can **stand in** an **invincible** position in **competitions**. Learning foreign languages just offers us such a good approach.

In addition, sometimes **translation** by machines is **inaccurate**. Each **nationality's** language has kept **synonymies**. It is true that with machines we can find several ways to express the same idea or word. **Nevertheless**, machines cannot tell which one is the most accurate and **suitable** in the situation. **Besides**, proverbs are another **characteristics** of languages. While doing the translation work machines can only give **literal version**. The **connotations** of proverbs are **hardly embodied in this way**. In that situation only human beings can express the meaning of those proverbs clearly and **accurately** using the foreign languages. That is just the reason for us to learn foreign languages.

Since foreign languages have already been used as a tool in our daily life and machines cannot help us communicate completely, why do we **give up** studying the foreign languages?

【参考译文】

随着科技的高速发展,电脑、电子辞典、机器人等高智能电子产品正在逐步走进普通百姓的生活。在它们的帮助下,人们的生活变的便捷而高效。在外语学习方面,诸多电子辞典及相关软件被开发出来,因此,人们不再需要翻阅厚重的字典。有人甚至认为学生从此就不需要学习外语了。虽然这些产品确实一定程度上节省了人们的时间,但是我们仍然需要学习和掌握一门外语。

外语是人类进行沟通的工具,随着世界一体化的步伐不断加快,走出国门,与全世界的人们进行知识和信息的沟通显得尤为重要。闭门造车只能导致国家落后、国力衰败。但是全世界数百个国家的语言是不同的。据联合国的不完全统计,仅官方语言全世界就有一百多种。可以想像,各地区的人们操着不同的语言聚集在一起时,交流是无法进行的。电子辞典也帮不上什么忙。这时,一门像英语、法语、阿拉伯语等多数人能接受和理解的语言才能起作用。因此,外语为人类更好地交流架起了一座桥梁。

另一方面,学习外语也可以提高人的智商。众所周知,语言是一种形象思维,它受人的左脑控制。形象思维能力强的人,其工作的条理性更强,办事更有效。加强语言的学习,可以帮助我们更有效的提高形象思维能力,更大限度的开发左脑所具有的潜能。每个人都希望自己的理解力得到大家的肯定,以便在竞争中立于不败之地。学习外语不失为一种很好的途径。

另外,机器翻译有时是不准确的。无论是哪个民族的语言,其中必然存在同义词,运用机器,你可以找到同一词语的不同表达方式,机器无法确定使用哪个最为贴切。谚语也是语言的一大特色,但在翻译的过程中,机器只可能直译。其精神内涵却无法体现。这种情况下,只有人能用地外语清楚准确地表达那些谚语的意思。这正是学习外语的原因所在。

既然外语已成为我们日常生活中的一种工具,而机器又无法帮助我们实现完全的沟通,那我们还有什么理由放弃外语学习呢?

22 互联网

in recent years 最近几年中

gain [geɪn] *vt. & vi.* 获得

popularity [ˌpɒpjʊˈlærɪti] *n.* 普及,流行,声望

amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] *adj.* 令人惊异的

lag behind 落在后面

undeniable [ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbl] *adj.* 不可否认的

concern [kənˈsɜːn] *n.* (利害)关系,关心,关注,所关心的是 *vt.* 涉及,关系到

convenience [kənˈviːniəns] *n.* 便利,方便,有益,方便的用具(机械、安排)等

efficiency [ɪˈfɪjənsi] *n.* 效率,功效

traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] *adj.* 传统的,惯例的,口传的,传说的

overcome [ˌəʊvəˈkʌm] *vt.* 战胜,克服,胜过,征服 *vi.* 得胜

geographical [ˌdʒɪəˈgræfɪkəl] *adj.* 地理学的,地理的

barrier [ˈbæriə] *n.* (阻碍通道的)障碍物,栅栏,屏障

moreover [məˈrəʊvə] *adv.* 而且,此外

accelerate [ækˈseləreɪt] *vt. & vi.* 加速,促进

flow [fləʊ] *n.* 流程,流动,(河水)泛滥,洋溢 *vi.* 流动,川流不息,飘扬 *vt.* 淹没

spread to 传到,波及,蔓延到

globe [gləʊb] *n.* 球体,地球仪,地球,世界

access [ˈækses] *n.* 通路,访问,入门 *vt.* 存取,接近

worldwide [ˈwɜːldwaɪd] *adj.* 全世界的

drawback ['drɔ:bæk] *n.* 缺点, 障碍, 退还的关税

neglected [ni'glektid] *adj.* 被忽视的

for one thing... for another... 一方面……另一方面……

lead to 导致, 通向

psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 心理(上)的

addicted [ə'dɪktid] *adj.* 沉溺于某种嗜好中的

isolated ['aɪsəleɪtɪd] *adj.* 隔离的, 孤立的, 单独

self-centered [ˌself'sentəd] *adj.* 自我中心的, 自我本位的, 利己主义的

unsociable [ʌn'səʊfəbl] *adj.* 不爱交际的

sharp rise 激增(涨)

crime [kraɪm] *n.* 犯罪, 犯罪行为, 罪行, 罪恶

financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] *adj.* 财政的, 金融的

commit [kə'mɪt] *vt.* 犯罪, 犯错, 托付, 交付

via ['vaɪə] *prep.* 经, 通过, 经由

in addition 另外

negative ['negətɪv] *n.* 否定, 负数, 底片 *adj.* 否定的, 消极的, 负的, 阴性的 *vt.* 否定, 拒绝(接受)

impact ['ɪmpækt] *n.* 冲击, 冲突, 影响, 效果 *vt.* 挤入, 撞击, 压紧, 对……发生影响

a lot of 许多

obscene [əb'si:n] *adj.* 淫秽的, 猥亵的

violent ['vaɪələnt] *adj.* 猛烈的, 激烈的, 由暴力引起的, 强暴的

in my opinion 依我看来

give rise to 引起, 使发生

mental ['mentl] *adj.* 精神的, 智力的

result in 导致

various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 不同的, 各种各样的, 多方面的, 多样的

harmful ['hɑ:mful] *adj.* 有害的, 伤害的

youth [ju:θ] *n.* 青春, 青年时期, 初期, 少年, 青年们

as soon as possible 尽快地

protect [prə'tekt] *vt.* 保护

effect [i'fekt] *n.* 结果, 效果, 作用, 影响, 印象 *vt.* 招致, 实现, 达到(目的等)

【参考范文】

In recent years, Internet has been **gaining** its **popularity** at an **amazing** rate. It seems that anyone who knows little about Internet is out of date and **lags far behind** the times. Internet plays such an important role that it **undeniably** becomes the biggest **concern** of the world.

Those who welcome Internet hold that it brings us great **convenience** and **efficiency**. Firstly, we can send E-mails to our friends in other countries in a few minutes while sending a **traditional** letter takes us at least a week and costs much. Secondly, we can make friends with people from all parts of the world. It **overcomes** the **geographical barriers** and makes the world smaller. **Moreover**, Internet **accelerates** the **flow** of information and **spreads** education to all corners of the **globe**. We can have easy and quick **access** to the latest information **world-wide**.

While people speak highly of Internet, its **drawbacks** shouldn't be **neglected**. **For one thing**, it **leads to psychological** problems. An Internet-**addicted** person tends to be **isolated**, **self-centered** and **unsociable**. **For another**, there is a **sharp rise** in the number of cyber **crime**. More and more **financial** crimes are **committed via** Internet. **In addition**, it also has **negative impacts** on young people because there are a **lot of obscene** and **violent** contents on line.

In my opinion, Internet has more disadvantages. It **gives rise to** people's **mental** problems. It **results in various**

computer crimes. It is **harmful** to the growth of the youth. Something should be done **as soon as possible** to **protect** people from the negative effects of Internet.

【参考译文】

最近几年,因特网以惊人的速度广受人们欢迎。似乎不太知道因特网的人是落后于时代的。因特网正扮演着非常重要的角色,因此它不可否认地变成了世界上最大的焦点。

赞成因特网的人认为它带给我们很大的便利和效率。首先,我们给国外的朋友发电子邮件只需要几分钟,而传统的邮件至少要花费我们一周的时间并且费用极高。第二,我们可以与世界各地的人交朋友。因特网克服了地域上的障碍并使世界变小。此外,因特网促进了信息的流通,使教育波及世界的每一个角落。我们可以方便快捷地了解全世界最新的信息。

在赞扬因特网的同时,我们也不应该忽视它的缺点。首先,它导致心理上的问题。一个沉迷于因特网的人会趋向于孤立,以自我为中心,并且不善于交际。另一点,它使网络犯罪的人数激增。通过因特网的经济犯罪越来越多。另外,它对年轻人也有着负面的影响,因为在网上有很多淫秽和暴力的内容。

依我看来,因特网有更多的缺点。它引发人们精神上的问题,导致各种各样的电脑犯罪,对年轻人的成长是非常有害的。我们必须采取措施,尽快尽可能地保护人们不受网络的负面影响。

23 汽车

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* 经济(上)的,经济学的

increasingly [ɪn'kri:sɪŋli] *adv.* 日益,愈加

popularization [ˌpɒpjələraɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 普及

modernization [ˌmɒdənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 现代化

witness ['wɪtnɪs] *n.* 证人, 目击者, 证据, 证词 *vt.* 目击, 为……作证, 证明, 表明 *vi.* 作证, 成为证据

construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* 建筑, 建筑物, 解释, 造句

compare with 与……比较

powerful ['paʊəfʊl] *adj.* 强大的, 有力的

private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的, 私有的, 私营的, 秘密的
n. 士兵

be viewed as 被看作……

growth [grəʊθ] *n.* 生长, 种植, 栽培, 发育, 等比级数

automobile ['ɔ:təməbi:l] *n.* [主美] 汽车 ([英] motor car/ car)

transport ['trænsپɔ:t] *n.* 传送器, 运输, 运输机, 激动
[træn'sپɔ:t] *vt.* 传送, 运输, 流放, 放逐

horse-drawn ['hɔ:sdraʊn] *adj.* 马拉的(车)

wagon ['wægən] *n.* 四轮马车, 货车 *vt.* 用运货马车运输
货物

limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] *adj.* 有限的, 狭窄的, 缺乏创见的 *n.* 高
级快车

door-to-door [ˌdɔ:tə'dɔ:] *adj. & adv.* 挨户访问(地), 按
户送达(地)

reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的, 有道理的, 通情达理
的, 讲道理的

relative ['relatɪv] *n.* 亲戚, 关系词, 相关物, 亲缘植物
adj. 有关系的, 相对的, 比较而言的

comfort ['kʌmfət] *n.* 安慰, 舒适, 安慰者 *vt.* 安慰, 使(痛
苦等)缓和

no longer 不再

time-consuming ['taɪmkən,sjumiŋ] *adj.* 耗时的

uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 不舒服的, 不安的,
不合意的

ordeal [ɔ:'di:l] *n.* 严酷的考验, 痛苦的经验, 折磨

be willing to 乐于

regularly ['regjuləli] *adv.* 有规律地, 有规则地, 整齐地, 匀称地

labor ['leibə] *n.* 劳动, 努力, 工作 *vi.* 劳动, 努力争取 (for), 苦干 *vt.* 详细分析, 麻烦

time-saving ['taimseivɪŋ] *adj.* 节省时间的

device [di'veis] *n.* 装置, 设计, 图案, 策略, 发明物, 设备, [计] 安装设备驱动程序

leisure ['leɜə] *n.* 空闲, 闲暇, 悠闲, 安逸

pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.* 追击

solely ['səu(l)li] *adv.* 独自地, 单独地

play a part in 与……有关, 对……有影响

vital ['vaitl] *adj.* 生死攸关的, 重大的, 生命的, 生机的, 至关重要的, 所必需的

improvement [im'pru:vment] *n.* 改进, 进步

standard ['stændəd] *n.* 标准, 规格, 本位 *adj.* 标准的, 权威的, 第一流的

permit ['pə:mit] *n.* 通行证, 许可证, 执照 [pə'mit] *vt.* & *vi.* 许可, 允许, 准许

own [əun] *vt.* 拥有, 自认, 承认 *vi.* 承认 *adj.* 自己的, 特有的, 同胞的

efficiently [i'fijəntli] *adv.* 有效率地, 有效地

convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 便利的, 方便的

allow to 允许做……

wait for 等待

countless ['kauntlis] *adj.* 无数的, 数不尽的

in the meantime 在……期间, 同时

jam [dʒæm] *vt.* 挤进, 使塞满, 使堵塞 *vi.* 堵塞, 卡住, 拥挤 *n.* 果酱, 拥挤, 堵塞, 困境

be filled with 充满着

exhaust [ig'zɔ:st] *vt.* 用尽, 耗尽, 使精疲力竭 *vi.* 排气 *n.* 排气, 排气装置 *adj.* 用不完的, 不会枯竭的

ignore [ig'nɔ:] *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视, [法](因证据不足而)驳回诉讼

seriously ['siəriəsli] *adv.* 认真地, 真诚地

unbearable [ʌn'beərəbl] *adj.* 无法忍受的, 承受不住的

countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] *n.* 乡下地方, 乡下居民

disappear [ˌdɪsə'piə] *vi.* 消失, 不见

replace by 取代, 以……代替

as well as 也, 又

agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* 农业, 农艺, 农学

step into 进入

in my opinion 依我看来

especially [ɪ'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

ought to 应该

consideration [kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 体谅, 考虑, 需要考虑的事项, 报酬

heed [hi:d] *n. & vt.* 注意, 留意

lay emphasis on 强调

environmental [ɪnˌvaɪərən'mentl] *adj.* 周围的, 环境的
n. 环境论

convenience [kən'vi:niəns] *n.* 便利, 方便, 有益, 有用的, 方便的用具、机械、安排等

【参考范文】

With the increase of our nation's **economic** power, cars are **increasingly** entering families, and the **popularization** of cars is widely taken as the sign of **modernization**. It is true that the whole world is **witnessing** China's **construction** of modernization. **Comparing** China with the western countries, many people hold that it is quite necessary for China to build a **powerful** car industry in the course of modernization. And in many cities, the popularization of **private** cars **is viewed as** an important sign of local economic **growth**.

Before the **automobile**, goods and people were often **transported** by train or **horse-drawn wagon**. The trains did not run everywhere and horses were slow and could

carry only **limited** loads. The automobile made it possible for people to travel **door-to-door** at a **reasonable** speed and in **relative comfort**. Traveling was **no longer** a **time-consuming, uncomfortable ordeal** and so many people were **willing to** travel **regularly** from their hometowns. The automobile was a great **labor** and **time-saving device**, giving its owners more **leisure** time. Leisure pursuits, no longer **solely** for the very rich, became more important in developed countries.

Automobiles have been **playing a vital part in** the daily activities of our society. With the **improvement** of people's living **standard**, some people have bought cars of their own, and others are planning to buy cars. If conditions **permit**, **owning** a car can make us work more **efficiently** and our life will become more **convenient**. A car **allows** one **to** move freely. With a car, there is no need to **wait for** the bus in the cold or under the burning sun. Sitting in your own car is much more comfortable than having to wait a long time for the bus or train. The automobile industry provides jobs for **countless** workers and strong support for other industries.

In the meantime, more often than not, the roads in big cities are **jammed** with cars and the air is **filled with exhaust** gas. However, the fact cannot be **ignored** that cars are **seriously** polluting the air and filling the cities with **unbearable** noise, and even the fields in the **countryside** are **disappearing, replaced by** car parking lots and roads. Cars have brought us joy and **comfort, as well as** injury and death. What's more, China, in which **agriculture** plays a leading role, will suffer a lot more than western countries if once **stepping into** the stage of popularization of cars. So **in my opinion**, we should stop encouraging private cars, **especially** in big cities. As a safer means of **transport**, buses

ought to be given enough **consideration** and bicycle-riding should be encouraged. It might be time for all of us to take much **heed** of the warnings of some experts to control the number of private cars in cities and to **lay** more **emphasis on** the **environmental** protection while enjoying the **convenience** provided by cars.

【参考译文】

随着我国经济实力的增强,汽车正不断步入家庭;而且,人们普遍认为:汽车的普及是现代化的一种标志。中国的现代化建设确实正为全世界所关注。在比较了西方国家与中国的情况之后,许多人认为:在中国的现代化进程中,建立强大的汽车工业是十分必要的。许多城市把私人小汽车的普及视为地方经济增长的重要标志。

在汽车发明之前,运送货物和人通常要靠火车或是马车。火车并不是每个地方都去,而马车的速度慢,载货量也有限。汽车让人们可以直接到达目的地,速度较合理,而且也比较舒适。旅行不再耗费时间,也不再令人痛苦,所以更多的人定期离开家乡到别的地方去旅行。汽车的发明大大地节省了体力和时间,车主从而有了更多的空闲时间。消遣娱乐在发达国家已越来越重要,不再只是有钱人的专享。

汽车在当代人们的日常生活中扮演着重要的角色。随着人们生活水平的提高,一些人已经有了自己的车,另一些人正计划买车。如果条件允许,拥有一辆私家车可以使我们的工作更有效率,生活更方便。有了小汽车你可以去任何想去的地方。有了车,你就无须在严寒中或是烈日下等公共汽车了。坐自己的车要比花时间等公交车或火车舒服得多。汽车工业既给无数工人提供了就业机会,也给其他工业提供了强大的支持。

同时,在大城市里,随着汽车数量的增加,公路越来越拥堵,空气里充满了废气。人们无法回避这样的事

实:汽车正严重地污染着空气,城市里充斥着难以忍受的噪音,甚至于在乡村,田野也逐渐被停车场和道路所代替。汽车给我们带来了欢乐和舒适,同时也带来了伤害和死亡。更为重要的是,在中国这样一个以农业为主的国家,汽车一旦普及,它将遭受比西方国家更为严重的伤害。所以,我认为我们应该停止鼓励个人,特别是城里人拥有小汽车。作为更为安全的交通工具,公共汽车应该给予足够的重视,而且应该鼓励人们骑自行车。也许是我们听从一些专家的告诫,控制城市里私人小汽车数量的时候了;在享受汽车带来的便利的同时,我们应把重心放在环保上。

24 科技发展引起失业

obvious ['ɒvviəs] *adj.* 明显的,显而易见的

pace [peɪs] *n.* (一)步,速度,步调,步法 *vi.* 踱步,缓慢地走 *vt.* 用步测,踱步于,(马)溜花蹄

acceleration [ækˌselə'reɪʃən] *n.* 加速度

illustrated ['ɪləstreɪtɪd] *n.* 有插画的报章杂志 *adj.* 有插图的

brief [brɪf] *n.* 摘要,大纲; *adj.* 简短的,短暂的 *vt.* 摘要,[军事]下达简令

commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] *adj.* 商业的,贸易的

install [ɪn'stɔːl] *vt.* 安装,安置,使就职

transistor [træn'zɪstə] *n.* [电子]晶体管

ever since 从那时到现在

frequently ['friːkwəntli] *adv.* 常常,频繁地

microchip ['maɪkrəʊtʃɪp] *n.* [计]微芯片

tiny ['taɪni] *adj.* 很少的,微小的

fingernail ['fɪŋɡəneɪl] *n.* 手指甲

all sorts of 各种各样的

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术

automated [ˈɔ:təmeɪtɪd] *adj.* 自动化的

labour [ˈleɪbə] *n.* 劳动, 劳力 *vi.* 劳动, 苦干, 费力地前进, 悉心完成

in addition 另外

instrument [ˈɪnstrumənt] *n.* 工具, 手段, 器械, 器具, 手段

device [diˈvaɪs] *n.* 装置, 设计, 图案, 策略, 发明物, 设备, [计] 安装设备驱动程序

leisure [ˈleɪʒə] *n.* 空闲, 闲暇, 悠闲, 安逸

domestic [dəˈmestɪk] *adj.* 家庭的, 国内的, 与人共处的, 驯服的

servant [ˈsɜ:vənt] *n.* 仆人

exist [ɪgˈzɪst] *vi.* 存在, 生存, 生活, 继续存在

computerization [kəmˌpjʊ:təraɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 计算机的使用, 计算机化

relieve of 解除, 消除, 减轻

therefore [ˈðeəfɔ:] *adv.* 因此, 所以

arisen [əˈrɪzən] *adj.* 兴起的, 出现的

standard [ˈstændəd] *n.* 标准, 规格, 本位 *adj.* 标准的, 权威的, 第一流的

groundless [ˈgraʊndlɪs] *adj.* 无根据的, 没有理由的

well-known [ˌwelˈnəʊn] *adj.* 众所周知的, 有名的, 清楚明白的

replace with 取代, 以……代替

switch to 切换到, 转到, 转变成

gain [geɪn] *n.* (财富的) 获取, 利润, 收获 *vt.* 得到, 增进, 赚到 *vi.* 获利, 增加

advisable [ədˈvaɪzəbl] *adj.* 可取的, 明智的

evil [ˈi:vl] *adj.* 邪恶的, 带来麻烦的, 不幸的, 有害的, 诽谤的 *n.* 邪恶, 不幸, 罪恶

steer [stiə] *vt. & vi.* 驾驶, 掌舵

【参考范文】

It is **obvious** that machinery industry develops at a

fast **pace**. This **acceleration** can be **illustrated** by a **brief** account of the progress in computers. After Stibitz built his Bell computers in the late 1930s, it took about 20 years for the first **commercial** computer to be **installed** (1951). Only eight years later the **transistor** computer was sold for the first time. **Ever since**, new development in computers has been made so **frequently** that it is almost impossible to follow them. Today **microchips** as **tiny** as a baby's **fingernail** are making **all sorts of** tasks faster and easier.

With the wide use of computer **technology**, more and more **automated** machines replace man's **labour**. Our banks are managed by computers and the tickets at the airport are issued by computers, too. **In addition**, the **instruments** and **devices** controlled by computers have entered offices, departments and houses to help people to work shorter and shorter hours and to enjoy longer and longer **leisure** hours in their own homes. It follows that human **domestic servants** and aid-jobless will cease to **exist**. The **computerization**, certainly, **relieving** men of heavy labour, makes many workers be out of work.

Therefore, a fear has **arisen** among some people that the more machines will be used, the more workers will be unemployed and the lower our living **standard** will become. The fear, I think, is a **groundless** one. It is **well-known** that newly-invented machines need to be produced. Those who are **replaced with** machines can **switch** to new work. What's more important is that automation increases production of public wealth and people will **gain** a happier life. It may be **advisable** to remember Jefferson's words: How much pain has been caused by **evils** which have never happened! I expect the best, not the worst. I **steer** my ship with hope, leaving fear behind.

【参考译文】

很明显,机器工业正在快速发展。计算机的飞速进步证明了这种发展的加速度。20世纪30年代末,斯蒂比兹发明了贝尔的计算机,而第一台商业电脑在20年后才被生产出来(1951年)。仅仅8年后,电晶体计算机被出售。此后,计算机不断有新的发展,速度之快使得人们不太可能跟上其步伐。如今,微型芯像婴儿的手指一样细小,可以更加高速便捷地完成各种任务。

随着计算机科技的广泛应用,越来越多的自动化机器代替了人力劳动。银行通过计算机管理系统,机场的机票也通过计算机处理。此外,由计算机控制的各种装置器已进入了办公室、各部门和家庭,使得人们的工作时间越来越短,在家休闲的时间越来越长。接着人类的用工和失业帮助将会消失。计算机化无疑减轻了人类的体力劳动,使人们从繁重的工作中脱离。

所以,人们产生了一种恐惧,就是机器使用地越多,失业工人的数量也会越多,人们的生活水平就会下降。我认为这种恐惧是没有根据的。众所周知,新发明的机器需要被生产出来,那些被机器替代的人可以进行新的工作。更为重要的是自动化加快了公共财富的生产,人们将享受更为幸福的生活。要记住杰弗逊的话:邪恶造成的严重痛苦,还从未发生过!我期待更好,而不是更坏。我为自己的希望掌舵,把恐惧抛在身后。

25 太空探索

undertake [ˌʌndə'teɪk] *vi.* 承担,担任,许诺,保证 *vi.* 采取

serious ['siəriəs] *adj.* 严肃的,认真的,严重的

exploration [ˌeksplə'reɪʃən] *n.* 探险,踏勘,探测,[医]

(患处等的)探查,探索术

national ['næʃənəl] *adj.* 国家的,国立(有)的,民族的

- attempt** [ə'tempt] *n.* 努力, 尝试, 企图 *vt.* 尝试, 企图
- outdo** [aut'du:] *vt.* 胜过
- enhance** [in'hɑ:ns] *vt.* 提高, 增强 *vi.* 提高
- international** [ˌɪntə'næʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的, 世界的 *n.* 国际性组织, 国际比赛
- represent** [ˌri:pri'zent] *vt.* 表现, 描绘, 声称, 象征, 扮演, 回忆, 再赠送, 再上演 *vi.* 提出异议
- monumental** [ˌmɒnju'mentl] *adj.* 纪念碑的, 纪念物的, 不朽的, 非常的
- achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就, 功绩
- furthermore** [ˌfə:ðə'mɔ:] *adv.* 此外, 而且
- a variety of** 多种的
- practical** ['præktikəl] *adj.* 实际的, 实践的, 实用的, 应用的, 有实际经验的
- beneficial** [ˌbeni'fiʃəl] *adj.* 有益的, 受益的, [法]有使用权的
- application** [ˌæpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 请求, 申请, 申请表, 应用, 运用, 施用, 应用程序, 应用软件
- for instance** 例如
- non-stick** [ˌnɒn'stik] *adj.* 东西不粘上的
- utensil** [ju:'tensl] *n.* 器具
- frying pan** 煎锅, 长柄平锅
- as a result of** 作为结果
- moreover** [mɔ:'rəʊvə] *adv.* 而且, 此外
- together with** 和……一起, 连同
- electronic** [iˌlek'trɒnik] *adj.* 电子的
- satellite** ['sætəlaɪt] *n.* 人造卫星
- encircle** [in'sə:kl] *vt.* 环绕, 围绕, 包围, 绕……一周
- on the other hand** 另一方面
- considerable** [kən'sɪdərəbl] *adj.* 相当大(多)的, 值得考虑的, 相当可观的
- obviously** [ˈɒvɪəsli] *adv.* 明显地
- carry out** 完成, 实现, 贯彻, 执行

military ['militəri] *adj.* 军事的, 军用的

undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] *adv.* 毋庸置疑地, 的确

add to 增加

endanger [in'deɪndʒə] *vt.* 危及

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益, 好处 *vt.* 有益于, 有助于 *vi.* 受益

mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] *n.* 人类, 男性, 男子

environmental [ɪn'vaɪərən'mentl] *adj.* 周围的, 环境的
n. 环境论

significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] *adj.* 有意义的, 重大的, 重要的

launch into 投入, 进入

booster ['bu:stə] *n.* [美俚] 热心的拥护者, 支持者, 后援者, 调压器

vehicle ['vi:ɪkl] *n.* 交通工具, 车辆, 媒介物, 传达手段

escape [ɪ'skeɪp] *n.* 逃, 逃亡, 溢出设备, 出口, 逃跑 *vt. & vi.* 逃脱, 避开, 溜走

gravity ['grævɪti] *n.* 地心引力, 重力

considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] *adj.* 相当大(多)的, 值得考虑的, 相当可观的

precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的, 珍爱的, 过于精致的, 珍爱的

ozone layer [气] 臭氧层

in addition 另外

countless ['kaʊntlɪs] *adj.* 无数的, 数不尽的

junk [dʒʌŋk] *n.* 垃圾, 舢板

constitute ['kɒnstɪtju:t] *vt.* 制定(法律), 建立(政府), 组成, 任命

hazard ['hæzəd] *n.* 冒险, 危险, 冒险的事 *vt.* 冒……的危险, 赌运气, 使遭危险

【参考范文】

In the past, there were just two nations which **undertook serious space exploration**, namely the United States and the former Soviet Union. In fact, the “space

race” began in the late 1950s, with the Soviet Union launching the first manned rocket. It became a matter of **national** pride, as each country **attempted** to **outdo** the other in **enhancing** its **international** standing. When Americans landed the first man on the moon, it clearly **represented** a **monumental** national **achievement**.

Furthermore, space research has produced a **variety** of **practical** and **beneficial** discoveries and **applications**. For instance, Teflon, a **non-stick** surface used in cooking **utensils**, such as **frying pans**, was developed **as a result of** the space program. **Moreover**, we have a better understanding of climate patterns, **together with** a modern system of **electronic** communications, as a direct result of the hundreds of **satellites** which **encircle** our planet.

On the other hand, space research has **considerable** disadvantages. **Obviously**, space research is often **carried out** for **military** purposes. It **undoubtedly adds to** the arms race, **endangering** world peace. Think, for example, of American “Star Wars” project. How on earth does this **benefit mankind**?

Environmentally, there are **significant** reasons against **launching** rockets **into** space. The huge **boosters** used by **vehicles escaping** the earth’s **gravity** produce **considerable** pollution, damaging the **precious ozone layer**. **In addition**, there are **countless** pieces of space **junk** floating around above our planet which one day could **constitute** a serious **hazard**.

【参考译文】

过去主要有两个国家进行过真正的宇宙空间探索,即美国和前苏联。事实上,太空竞赛始于上个世纪 50 年代,起因是前苏联发射了第一颗人造火箭。太空竞赛已经成为了民族的骄傲,因为每个国家都希望超过其他的国家,提高自己在国际社会中的地位。而美国人率先

登陆月球无疑代表了国家取得的巨大成就。

此外,太空研究还提供了各种各样的实用而有益的发明。例如,在空间研究项目中,研制出了一种叫做特氟纶的不粘的表面材料,它可以使用在煎锅等烹饪器皿中。此外,通过现代的电子通信系统和上百颗围绕着我们卫星,我们还可以更好地了解气候状况。

从另一方面来看,太空研究也存在着相当大的弊端。显而易见,太空研究常常用于军事目的。这无疑促进了军备竞赛,威胁了世界和平。试想一下美国的“星球大战”计划,真的能够造福人类吗?

从环境方面看,也有很多充足的理由反对发射火箭升空。火箭运载工具使用的巨型助推器在摆脱地球引力时会产生严重的污染,从而破坏臭氧层。还有大量的“宇宙垃圾”飘浮在我们生活的星球的上空,总有一天会对我们构成严重的危害。

26 运动员的高薪

ought to 应该

reward [ri'wɔ:d] *vt.* 酬劳,奖赏 *n.* 报酬,奖金

depend on 依靠,依赖

contribution [ˌkɒntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 捐献,贡献,投稿

celebrity [si'lebriti] *n.* 名声,名人

annual ['ænjuəl] *n.* 一年生植物,年刊,年鉴 *adj.* 一年一次的,每年的,一年生的

salary ['sæləri] *n.* 薪水 *vt.* 给……加薪

in my opinion 依我看来

eminent ['eminənt] *adj.* 显赫的,杰出的,有名的,优良的

economic [ˌi:kə'nɒmik] *adj.* 经济(上)的,经济学的

outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 突出的,显著的

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 履行, 执行, 成绩, 性能, 表演, 演奏

satisfy ['sætɪsfai] *vt.* 满足, 使满意, 说服, 使相信 *vi.* 满意, 确保

glorious ['glɔ:riəs] *adj.* 光荣的, 显赫的

international [ˌɪntə'næʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的, 世界的 *n.* 国际性组织, 国际比赛

enhance [in'hɑ:ns] *vt.* 提高, 增强 *vi.* 提高

patriotism ['pætriətɪzəm] *n.* 爱国心, 爱国精神

besides [bi'saɪdɪz] *adv.* 此外 *prep.* 除……之外

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] *adj.* 商业的, 贸易的

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益, 好处 *vt.* 有益于, 有助于 *vi.* 受益

considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] *adj.* 相当大(多)的, 值得考虑的, 相当可观的

thanks to 由于

brehtaking ['breθˌteɪkɪŋ] *adj.* 惊人的, 惊险的

attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引, 引起(兴趣、注意等)

audience ['ɔ:diəns] *n.* 听众, 观众, 接见, 拜见

profit ['prɒfɪt] *n.* 利润, 益处, 得益 *vi.* 得益, 利用 *vt.* 有益于, 有利于

host country 东道国

considering [kən'sɪdəɪŋ] *prep.* 鉴于, 考虑到, 顾及 *adv.* 从各方面考虑

lavish ['lævɪʃ] *adj.* 非常大方的, 过分丰富的, 浪费的
vt. 浪费, 滥用, 慷慨给予

fully ['fʊli] *adv.* 充分地, 完全地, 足足, 至少

justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ] *vt.* 证明……是正当的

recompense ['rekəmpens] *vt. & n.* 报偿

concentrated ['kɒnsentreɪtɪd] *adj.* 集中的, 浓缩的

sweat [swet] *n.* 汗 *vt. & vi.* (使)出汗

athlete ['æθlɪt] *n.* 运动员, 运动选手

vivid ['vivid] *adj.* 生动的, 鲜明的, 鲜艳的, 清晰的, 活泼的, 逼真的

description [di'skripʃən] *n.* 描写, 记述, 形容, 种类, 描述

brilliant ['briljənt] *adj.* 灿烂的, 闪耀的, 有才气的

in addition to 除……之外

enormous [i'nɔ:məs] *adj.* 巨大的, 庞大的, [古]极恶的, 凶暴的

risk [risk] *vt.* 冒……的危险 *n.* 冒险, 风险

professional [prə'feʃənəl] *n.* 自由职业者, 专业人员
adj. 专业的, 职业的

ultimately ['ʌltimətli] *adv.* 最后, 终于, 根本, 基本上

get to 到达, 接触到, 开始, 对……有影响

struggling ['strʌɡliŋ] *adj.* 奋斗的, 努力的, 苦斗的

meanwhile ['mi:nwail] *adv.* 其间, 同时

ruin ['ru:in] *vt.* 使破产, 使堕落, 毁灭 *n.* 毁灭, 崩溃, 废墟, 遗迹

career [kə'riə] *n.* 事业, 生涯, 速度

a handful of 一把

competitor [kəm'petitə] *n.* 竞争者

fortunate ['fɔ:tʃənit] *adj.* 幸运的, 幸福的

defeat [di'fi:t] *n.* 击败, 战胜, 失败 *vt.* 击败, 战胜, 使失败, 挫折 *vi.* 击败

reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的, 有道理的, 通情达理的, 讲道理的

essence ['esəns] *n.* 基本, 香精, [哲]本质

enterprise ['entəpraiz] *n.* 企业, 事业, 计划, 事业心, 进取心

in a word 总之

fair [feə] *adj.* 美丽的, 女性的, (肤色)白皙的, (头发)金黄的, 干净的, 公平的, (天气)晴朗的 *adv.* 公平地, 公正地, 直接地, 清楚地 *n.* 美好的事物, 美人, 展览会, 市集 *vi.* (天气)转晴

as a reward for 作为(对某事的)报酬/奖赏

involved [in'vɒlvd] *adj.* 棘手的, 有关的

【参考范文】

How much money a man **ought to** be **rewarded** with **depends on** how much **contribution** he makes to society. This should also be the case for the sport **celebrities**, so before answering the question of whether sport star should enjoy a seven or eight-digit **annual salary**, let's look at how much contribution they can make to society.

In my opinion, large contributions have been made by **eminent** sport figures, both in social and in **economic** terms. Their **outstanding performances** **satisfy** millions, perhaps even billions, of television viewers across the world. Their **glorious** achievements in various **international** sport events can give hope to the whole nation, **enhancing** its people's **patriotism** and its status in the world.

Besides, **commercial** **benefits** are **considerable** as well. **Thanks to** **breathhtaking** performances, the Olympic Games have **attracted** an **audience** of billions of TV viewers and brought in fat **profits** for the **host country**. **Considering** the social and economic benefits, **lavish** payments to sports stars can be **fully justified**.

Their high salary can also be seen as a **recompense** for many years of **concentrated** effort. Behind the medals are their **sweat** and tears. A top weightlifting **athlete** once said "as a gold-medal winner in weight-lifting, I cannot lift the weight of my own sweat". This is a very **vivid description** of the hard work of countless days and nights for one moment of **brilliant** success.

In addition to this, sport stars take **enormous** risks on the road to success. Not every **professional** sport person can **ultimately** get to the top. After many years of **struggling**, some of them may find a gold-medal out of

their reach. **Meanwhile**, chances are that injuries could **ruin** their sport **career** in just a few seconds. Only a **handful of competitors** are **fortunate** enough to be free from injury and **defeat**, and to become top stars. For this reason, a high income is **reasonable**, because with great risk comes enormous profit, which is also the **essence** of private **enterprise**.

In a word, it is **fair** for sport celebrities to receive enormous annual incomes **as a reward for** their years of effort and the risks **involved**.

【参考译文】

一个人究竟应该挣多少钱取决于他对社会贡献大小。体育明星同样如此。所以究竟体育明星是否应该享受7位数或者8位数的年薪,要看他们能够为社会做多大的贡献。

我觉得无论是从社会效益还是从经济效益上讲,杰出运动员的贡献都是巨大的。他们出色的表现赢得了全世界上百万甚至上亿电视观众的瞩目。他们在各种国际比赛上的出色表现鼓舞了整个国家,增强了国人爱国主义热情,使国家在世界上地位上升。

此外,体育明星们带来了可观的商业利润。因为他们高超的技艺,奥运会吸引了无数的观众,并为主办国带来了高额的利润。考虑到他们为社会带来的社会效益和经济效益,他们理应得到高薪。

体育明星的高薪也是对他们常年刻苦努力的一种回报。金牌中包含着他们的汗水和泪水。一名举重运动员曾经说过“作为世界冠军,我不能举起自己的汗水”的话。这是他无数个日夜刻苦训练而一朝成功的生动写照。

此外,体育明星在成功路上也冒着巨大的风险。并不是每一个职业运动员最终都能够取得成功。经过多年的奋斗,他们中的一些人可能会发现金牌离他们很远;同时,他们还有受伤的风险。他们的体育生涯有可

能在几秒钟内毁于一旦。只有少数运动员才能够避免伤病,最终成为冠军。鉴于此,他们的高额收入是有道理的。高风险赢得高回报,这也是他们职业生涯的实质。

总之,体育明星获得高额的收入是公平的。因为,这是对他们多年的努力和从事高风险工作的回报。

27 交通拥挤

transport [træn'spɔ:t] *n.* 运输 *vt.* 传送, 运输

rapidly ['ræpidli] *adv.* 迅速地

especially [i'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

urban ['ɜ:bən] *adj.* 城市的, 市内的

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客, 旅客

rush hour 高峰时间

vehicle ['vi:kl] *n.* 交通工具, 车辆

in most cases 在大多数情况下

occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ] *vt.* 占用

pedestrian [pi'destriən] *n.* 步行者

cyclist ['saɪklist] *n.* 骑脚踏车的人

intersection [ˌɪntə'sekʃən] *n.* 交集, 十字路口, 交叉点

worsen ['wɜ:sn] *vt. & vi.* (使)变得更坏, 恶化, 损害

grave [greɪv] *adj.* 严重的

seriousness ['siəriəsnis] *n.* 严肃, 认真

measure ['meʒə] *vt.* 测量, 测度

invest [in'vest] *vt. & vi.* 投资

maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] *n.* 维护, 保持

particularly [pə'tɪkjuləli] *adv.* 独特地, 显著地

essential [i'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的, 实质的 *n.* 本质, 实质

regulation [ˌregju'leɪʃən] *n.* 规则, 规章

strengthen ['streŋθən] *vt. & vi.* 加强, 巩固

confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* 自信的, 确信的

【参考范文】

Transport has been developing **rapidly** in recent years, **especially** in large cities. However, it must be admitted that the rapid development of **urban** traffic has brought certain problems. One of the biggest problems, in my opinion, is the traffic jam. It has become common to see **passengers** and drivers having to wait in long lines of buses and cars during the **rush hours**.

There are several reasons for this problem. First, the number of **vehicles** is increasing much more **rapidly** than the building of roads. No sooner has a new road been completed and opened to public traffic than it is crowded with all kinds of vehicles. Second, there seem to be too many **private** cars and not enough public buses. **In most cases**, a car carries only one or two people, while it **occupies** almost half the space a bus does. Third, many people, including drivers, **pedestrians** and **cyclists** do not obey traffic rules properly, especially at busy **intersections**. This undoubtedly **worsens** the already **grave** situation.

In view of the **seriousness** of this problem, effective **measures** must be taken before things get worse. On the one hand, the government should **invest** more money in the building of new roads and the repairing and **maintenance** of old ones, **particularly** those in busy areas of the cities. On the other hand, the number of **private** cars in urban areas should be limited while the number of public buses should be increased. At the same time, it is **essential** that stricter traffic rules and **regulations** should be issued to **strengthen** traffic control. With such efforts, I am **confident** that the problem of traffic jam will be solved.

【参考译文】

近年来,交通发展迅速,大城市尤其如此。然而,必须承认的是城市交通的迅速发展也带来了一定的问题。我认为,最大的问题就是交通堵塞。在高峰期,旅客和司机等候在排着长队的公共汽车和小汽车中是司空见惯的事情。

这个问题有几个原因。首先,交通工具数量增长的速度比道路建设的速度快。一条新的公路刚一完成并向公共交通开放,各种各样的交通工具便蜂拥而至。第二,私家车太多而公共汽车太少。在多数情况下,一个小汽车仅仅坐一两个人,而它却占用了几乎半个公共汽车的空间。第三,许多人包括司机、步行者和骑自行车的人并不完全遵守交通规则,尤其是在拥挤的十字路口。这无疑使已经很严峻的形式进一步恶化了。

考虑到这个问题的严峻性,在事情进一步恶化前必须采取有效的措施。一方面,政府应该投入更多的资金建设新的公路和保养、维修旧的公路,尤其是在城市中的繁忙地带。另一方面,限制城市中私家车的数量,而增加公共汽车的数量。同时,应该制定更严格的交通规章制度,以加强对交通的控制。通过这些努力,我相信交通堵塞问题将被解决。

28 城市和乡村

seldom ['seldəm] *adv.* 很少,不常

trivial ['trivial] *adj.* 琐细的,微不足道的

preference ['prefərəns] *n.* 偏爱,优先选择

hasty ['heisti] *adj.* 匆忙的,草率的

vice versa 反之亦然

readily ['redili] *adv.* 容易地

furthermore [ˌfəːðə'mɔː] *adv.* 此外,而且

- merely** ['miəli] *adv.* 仅仅, 只, 不过
- decent** ['di:snt] *adj.* 相当好的
- counterpart** ['kauntəpɑ:t] *n.* 对方, 配对物
- advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优势, 有利条件, 利益
- immune** [i'mju:n] *adj.* 免疫的
- comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒适的
- necessity** [ni'sesiti] *n.* 必需品
- prevalent** ['prevələnt] *adj.* 普遍的, 流行的
- harmonious** [hɑ:'məuniəs] *adj.* 和谐的, 协调的, 和睦的, 悦耳的
- resident** ['rezidənt] *n.* 居民 *adj.* 居住的, 常驻的
- current** ['kʌrənt] *adj.* 当前的, 通用的
- cozy** ['kəuzi] *adj.* 舒适的, 安逸的, 惬意的
- retire** [ri'taɪə] *vi.* 退休, 引退

【参考范文】

People **seldom** agree with each other, even in such **trivial** issues as **preference** between big cities and countryside. It is a little bit **hasty** to say that it is better to live in a big city than to live in a small town, and **vice versa**.

Living in a big city has several benefits. First, there are more job opportunities **readily** available in big cities than in the countryside. **Furthermore**, not **merely** there are more job positions in big cities, the qualities of the position are much higher as well. In addition, the pay is more **decent**. Second, children are supposed to be able to receive an education with a higher quality compared with their **counterparts** who live in the countryside. For most families, children's education is always put first.

However, living in the countryside also has some **advantages**. People who live in the countryside often have a much **comfortable** life style. Most of them are **immune** from the suffering of serious work stress. Although the

average pay is much less than that of big cities, the price of daily **necessities**, such as vegetables or meat, is usually more inexpensive. Instead of suffering loneliness which is **prevalent** in big cities, children might grow up more healthy because of **harmonious** relationship among **residents** in the countryside.

According to my **current** situation, although I am longing for the **cozy** atmosphere and relationship among neighbours and friends which almost only exist in the countryside, I have chosen to live in one of the biggest cities in my country—Beijing, since I have found a pretty good job here, and decent pay. I think I would prefer living in the countryside when I **retire** one day.

【参考译文】

即使是关于更喜欢大城市还是更偏爱乡村这样微不足道的问题,人们也很少有彼此相同的看法。说住在大城市比住在乡村好有点草率,反之亦然。

居住在大城市有很多好处,首先,大城市比乡村有更多现成的工作机会。此外,在大城市不仅有更多的工作职位,而且职位级别更高、更好,而且收入也更高。第二点,与住在乡下的孩子相比,大城市的孩子有望能够接受更高质量的教育。对于大多数的家庭来说,孩子的教育永远是第一位的。

然而,生活在乡下也有一些好处。生活在乡下的人过着一种很舒服的生活。他们当中的绝大多数人无需承受很大的工作压力。尽管平均收入比大城市少很多,但蔬菜和肉等日常必需品的价格通常会更便宜。不同于大城市中孤独的孩子,乡下的孩子能够更加健康地成长,因为在这里,人们之间和睦相处。

根据我目前的处境,尽管我渴望几乎只有在乡村才存在的和谐氛围和邻里、朋友关系,但我已经选择了定居在我国最大的城市之一——北京,因为我在这里找到

了一份相当不错的工作,有着很高的薪酬。我想,当我有一天退休的时候,我会选择居住在乡下。

29 相似朋友和不同朋友

desirable [di'zaiərəbl] *adj.* 值得要的,合意的

criterion [krai'tiəriən] *n.* (评判的)标准,准则,规范

differ ['difə] *vi.* 不一致,不同

precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的,贵重的

treasure ['treʒə] *n.* 财宝,财富,珍品,财产

practical ['præktikəl] *adj.* 实际的,应用的

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:niti] *n.* 机会,时机

encounter [in'kauntə] *vt. & n.* 遭遇,遇到,相遇

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* 住处,膳宿

sage [seɪdʒ] *adj.* 贤明的,明智的,审慎的 *n.* 贤人,圣人,德高望重的人

Confucius [kən'fju:ʃəs] *n.* 孔子

weakness ['wi:knis] *n.* 虚弱,软弱,弱点,缺点

complement ['kɒmplɪmənt] *n.* 补充物, [语法] 补语
['kɒmplɪment] *vt.* 补助,补足

major ['meɪdʒə] *vi.* 主修

exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] *vt.* 交换,调换 *n.* 交换,调换

variety [və'reɪəti] *n.* 变化,多样性

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚。

【参考范文】

Which kind of friends is more **desirable**, different friends or similar friends? Since people's **criterion** for friendship **differs**, they may never agree on the above issue. Personally, I have made friends with people from all walks of life, and these different friendships are such a

precious treasure of mine.

In the first place, a mixture of friends can bring us many **practical** benefits. As the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. Since we all need to move on in life, we need new friends to lead us to new **adventures**, new career **opportunities** and new life. In fact, most of us have to make new friends when we leave school and find employment. Besides, different friends can help us deal with different difficulties that we **encounter** in life. And friends in a foreign country might be able to arrange cheap **accommodation** for a holiday.

In the second place, contact with different friends gives a person a broad outlook to life. As the Chinese **sage Confucius** put it, "When three persons walk together, one of them can surely be my teacher." Since we all have our **weaknesses**, the strength of different friends can always **complement** each other. For example, from a friend who **majors** in computer, I have learned how to design my own web page; by **exchanging** e-mails with an American pen-friend, I have greatly improved my English writing. In addition, different friends can help me to enjoy a **variety** of interests, and we can always attract each other with our different hobbies, different ideas and different experiences. I feel that I can always find things to learn from my various different friends.

All in all, although "**birds of a feather flock together**," I would like to fly with "birds" of different **feathers**, which would certainly add to the color of my life.

【参考译文】

哪种朋友更值得交呢,相似的还是不同的?不同的人对友谊的判断标准也不相同,他们在这个问题上无法达成一致。就我个人而言,我和各行业的人交朋友,这些不同的朋友都是我宝贵的财富。

首先,不同的朋友可以带来一些实际的好处。常言说得好,患难见真情。因为我们都需要在生活中继续前进,所以我们需要新朋友带我们迎接新的挑战、新的工作机会和新的生活。实际上,我们中大多数的人需要在毕业和找到工作后结交新的朋友。此外,不同的朋友可以帮助我们解决生活上遭遇到的不同的困难。如果你有一个国外的朋友,他可以帮你在度假时找到便宜的住所。

其次,与不同的朋友接触,会让你对生活有更多的见解。正如中国古代哲学家孔子所说:“三人行,必有我师。”我们都有自身的弱点,朋友之间可以相互补足。例如,从一个计算机专业的朋友那里,我学到了如何设计自己的网页;通过用电子邮件与一个美国的笔友交流,我的英语写作水平有了很大的提高。另外,不同的朋友可以让我享受到多样的兴趣爱好的乐趣,我们往往会被对方不同的爱好、想法以及经历所吸引。我感到我总是能够从众多朋友身上学到东西。

总之,虽然说“物以类聚”,我更喜欢结交不同的朋友,这一定会使我的生活多姿多彩。

30 旅游业

tourism ['tuərizm] *n.* 观光事业,游览

promote [prə'məut] *vt.* 促进,发扬,提升,提拔,晋升为

international [ˌɪntə'næʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的,世界的

mutual ['mjʊ:tʃuəl] *adj.* 相互的,共有的

mysterious [mi'stiəriəs] *adj.* 神秘的

splendid ['splendid] *adj.* 壮丽的,辉煌的,极好的

civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən; -lɪz] *n.* 文明,文化,文明社会

broaden ['brɔ:dn] *vt. & vi.* (使)变宽,(使)扩大

perspective [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 观点,看法

vastness ['vɑ:stnis] *n.* 巨大

landscape ['lændskeip] *n.* 风景, 前景

necessary ['nesisəri] *n.* 必需品

contribute [kən'tribju:t] *vt. & vi.* 捐助, 捐献, 贡献, 投稿

significant [sig'nifikənt] *adj.* 有意义的, 重大的, 重要的

【参考范文】

Tourism enables Chinese to know about the outside world and promotes international friendship and mutual understanding. As a result of the open policy, an increasing number of foreigners are crowding into China, eager to see this mysterious land with a splendid culture and civilization of more than 5,000 years.

Travel is a very good means of broadening a person's perspective. Traveling much, you will not only enrich your knowledge and experience, but also be aware of the vastness of nature. Travel is very exciting since you can see landscapes much different from where you live and work.

It is necessary to develop the tourist trade, for it contributes a lot to increasing understanding between nations. As the saying goes, "Seeing is believing". Only a trip to an unfamiliar land can help us understand the people and culture there. Tourism contributes significantly to many countries' GNP. The economy of some nations is based on the tourist industry.

【参考译文】

旅游业使中国人更了解外面的世界, 它促进了国际友谊和相互理解。由于开放政策的实施, 越来越多的外国人涌入中国, 急切地要看一看这个拥有五千多年灿烂文化和文明的神秘国度。

旅游是开阔视野的好方法。经常旅游不仅能够增加你的知识和经验, 还能够让你感悟到自然的博大。旅

游令人激动,因为你可以看到与自己生活和工作的地方截然不同的景致。

发展旅游业是很有必要的,因为它会促进各个国家间的了解。俗话说,“眼见为实”,只要到一个陌生的地方走一趟,我们就会了解那里的人民和文化。旅游业的收入在许多国家的国民生产总值中占据重要地位,一些国家的经济就依赖旅游业。

31 政府限制艺术家的创作自由

responsibility [ˌrɪspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 责任, 职责

artwork [ˈɑːtwɜːk] *n.* 艺术品, 美术品

aesthesis [esˈθiːsɪs] *n.* 感觉, 审美

masterpiece [ˈmɑːstəpiːs] *n.* 杰作, 名著

poet [ˈpəʊɪt; -e] *n.* 诗人

literature [ˈlɪtərɪtʃə] *n.* 文学(作品)

architect [ˈɑːkɪtekt] *n.* 建筑师

sculptor [ˈskʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕刻家

restriction [rɪˈstrɪkʃən] *n.* 限制, 约束

innovation [ˌɪnəʊˈveɪʃən] *n.* 改革, 创新

creativity [ˌkriːɪˈtɪvɪti] *n.* 创造力, 创造

vivid [ˈvɪvɪd] *adj.* 生动的, 鲜明的

illustration [ˌɪləˈstreɪʃən] *n.* 说明, 例证, 例子, 图表, 插图

reflect [rɪˈflekt] *vt. & vi.* 反射, 反映, 表现, 反省, 细想

epoch-making [ˈiːpəkˌmeɪkɪŋ] *adj.* 开创新纪元的, 划时代的

appreciate [əˈpriːʃieɪt] *vt.* 赏识, 鉴赏

abundant [əˈbʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的, 盛产……的, 富于

poetry [ˈpəʊɪtri; -e] *n.* 诗, 诗意, 诗情

monotonous [məˈnɒtənəs] *adj.* 单调的, 无变化的

tragedy ['trædʒɪdi] *n.* 悲剧**scholar** ['skɒlə] *n.* 学者**prohibit** [prə'hɪbɪt] *vt.* 禁止, 阻止**intellectual** [ˌɪntɪ'lektʃuəl] *adj.* 智力的, 有智力的, 显示智力的 *n.* 知识分子**undermine** [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 破坏**distort** [dɪ'stɔ:t] *vt.* 弄歪(嘴、脸等), 扭曲, 歪曲(真理、事实等), 误报**prosper** ['prɒspə] *vt. & vi.* 成功, 兴隆, 昌盛, 繁荣**quote** [kwəʊt] *vt.* 引用**【参考范文】**

The **responsibility** of an artist is to create **artworks** to cater for people's needs for **aesthetics** and enjoyment. Some **masterpieces** by the world-renowned artists like Shakespeare, the greatest **poet** in British **literature**; Da Vinci, the most famous Italian painter, **architect** and **sculptor** impress people around the world deeply. From my point of view, the government should not give **restrictions** to artists. On the contrary, their **creativity** and **innovation** should be encouraged.

Creativity is the source of arts. The development of literature is a very **vivid illustration**. From Classicism to Romanticism, from Renaissance to Realism, from Humanity to Post-modernism, all the styles of literature **reflect** people's thinking and have **epoch-making** significance. Suppose there were only one style of literature, people would not **appreciate** so **abundant poetry** and novels and our world would become so **monotonous**.

Furthermore, restrictions on creativity will arouse **tragedies**, one of which is "burn books and bury the literati in pits" in Chinese history launched by Emperor Qin Shihuang, who buried the Confucian **scholars** alive and **prohibited** the dissemination of Confucianism. Another

tragedy was started by Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty, who killed many creative artists and **intellectuals**, **undermining** the literal development and **distorting** the development of humanity. History proves that only when a government encourages people to express their own ideas and thought freely, can its country make progress and **prosper**.

Finally, I will **quote** a classic sentence from a famous article entitled "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" by Patrick Henry, the greatest writer in American history, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

【参考译文】

一个艺术家的责任是去创造艺术作品以满足人们的审美和享受的需要。有世界名望的艺术家创造出的一些杰作,像英国文学史上最伟大的诗人莎士比亚的作品,还有意大利最著名的油画家、建筑师和雕刻家达·芬奇的作品,都深深地铭记在全世界人们的心中。我个人认为,政府不仅不应该对艺术家们加以限制,而且还应该对他们的创造力和创新精神给予鼓励。

创造力是艺术的源泉,文学的发展就是一个非常鲜明的例证。从古典主义到浪漫主义,从文艺复兴到现实主义,从人文主义到后现代主义,所有这些文学形式都折射出人们的思想并且具有划时代的意义。假设只有一种文学形式,人们就不会欣赏到大量的诗集和小说,我们的世界也会变得单调乏味。

而且,限制创造力将会产生悲剧。其中有一个“焚书坑儒”的事件,此事件是由中国古代的皇帝秦始皇发动的,他活埋了儒生,并且限制儒家学说的传播。另一个悲剧是清朝的雍正皇帝发动的。他杀了很多有创造力的艺术家和文人,削弱了文学和人文主义的发展。历史证明,只有政府鼓励人们自由地去表达自己的意见和想法,才能使国家发展繁荣起来。

最后,我引用美国历史上最伟大的作家帕杰克·亨利题为《不自由,毋宁死》的著名文章里的一句经典的话作为结尾:“我不知道其他人怎么做的,但对于我来说,不自由,毋宁死!”

32 新闻审查制度

prevalence ['prevələns] *n.* 流行

belief [bi'li:f] *n.* 信任,信心,信仰

censorship ['sensəʃɪp] *n.* 审查机构,审查制度

firmly ['fɜ:mli] *adv.* 坚定地,稳固地

formidable ['fɔ:midəbl] *adj.* 强大的,令人敬畏的,可怕的
的,艰难的

hierarchy ['haɪərə:ki] *n.* 层次

violation [ˌvaɪə'leɪʃən] *n.* 违反,违背,妨碍,侵害

consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv.* 从而,因此

triumph ['traɪəmf] *n.* 胜利,成功

democracy [di'mɒkrəsi] *n.* 民主政治,民主主义

numerous ['nju:mərəs] *adj.* 众多的,许多的,无数的

negative ['negətɪv] *adj.* 否定的,消极的 *n.* 否定,否认
vt. 拒绝,否决

predictably [pri'dɪktəbli] *adv.* 可预言地

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 正确的,精确的

coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 覆盖

detrimental [ˌdetri'mentl] *adj.* 有害的

factor ['fæktə] *n.* 因素

morality [mə'rælɪti] *n.* 道德

definitely ['defɪnɪtli] *adv.* 明确地,干脆地

exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə] *n.* 暴露,揭露

excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] *adj.* 过多的,过分的,额外的

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] *adv.* 独特地,显著地

ironically [aiə'rɒnikəli] *adv.* 讽刺地, 用反语地

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* 荒谬的, 可笑的

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶, 追踪, 追击, 继续, 从事

prosperity [prɒ'speriti] *n.* 繁荣

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 不在, 缺席, 缺乏, 没有

uncontrolled [ˌʌnkən'trəuld] *adj.* 自由的, 无拘束的, 未受控制的

chiefly ['tʃi:fli] *adv.* 首要, 主要地

ignore [ig'nɔ:] *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视

unrest [ʌn'rest] *n.* 不安的状态, 动荡的局面

sedition [si'diʃəs] *adj.* 煽动性的, 妨害治安的

consideration [kənˌsidə'reiʃən] *n.* 体谅, 考虑

in the long run 从长远来看

admittedly [əd'mitidli] *adv.* 公认地, 诚然, 无可否认的

abolition [ˌæbə'liʃən] *n.* 废除, 废除奴隶制度

deterioration [diˌtiəriə'reiʃən] *n.* 变坏, 退化, 堕落

combination [ˌkɒmbi'neiʃən] *n.* 结合, 联合, 合并

moderate ['mɒdərit] *adj.* 中等的, 适度的, 适中的

desirable [di'zaɪərəbl] *adj.* 值得要的, 令人想要的, 悦人心意的

【参考范文】

With the increasing **prevalence** of the **belief** of human rights in our modern society, **censorship** once **firmly** based on a **formidable hierarchy** as a means of governing people, is being considered kind of **violation** of human rights. **Consequently** the system of censorship is collapsing rapidly. But we should notice that, in this moment of **triumph** of **democracy**, it also presents us with **numerous negative** problems along with its benefits.

Predictably, if the censorship is completely cancelled, or, to be more **accurate** too weak, we would witness a surge of various **coverage** and teleprograms in which, unexpectedly and unfortunately, a lot of **detri-**

mental factors exist. Therefore, our **morality** will **definitely** receive a heavy blow. For example, **exposure** to **excessive** sex and violence brings about bad mental state, and is **particularly** harmful to children. So it is **ironically** **absurd** to **pursue** this outer cultural **prosperity** while our most treasured properties are being undermined.

In addition, the **absence** of censorship gives birth to other social problems, for instance, if the totally **uncontrolled** news media report **chiefly** on the dark side of our society and **ignore** the positive aspects, people would lose their hope of the world. And, more seriously, in times of **unrest**, if some **seditionous** articles appear on newspapers, worse conditions are expected. So such so-called “freedom of press” should not be out of control if we are to take the **consideration** of our society’s future and benefit **in the long run**.

Admittedly, the weakening of censorship is a good thing, though there are problems. We human beings have been sought freedom since the dawn of civilization. But if the result of the **abolition** of censorship is the **deterioration** of our morality, on which most of our civil and human rights are based, we might as well keep some degree of it. Directed properly, the **combination** of a **moderate** censorship and a democratic belief is sure to produce a **desirable** result.

【参考译文】

现代社会里信仰人权主义的人越来越多,作为曾经的特权阶级,检查制度被认为是一种侵犯人权的方式。因此,检查制度的体系正迅速地崩溃。但是我们也应该注意到,在民主政体成功的这一刻,它给我们带来好处的同时也带来了许多消极问题。

可以断言,如果检查制度被完全取消或者变得非常薄弱,我们将会目睹各种各样的新闻报道和电视节目汹

涌起伏的变化,极好的或不幸的,存在许多破坏性的因素。因此,我们的道德准则将遭受严重的打击。例如,暴力和性的过度暴露会给我们带来很坏的精神状态,并且对孩子产生极大的伤害。所以,去追求那些所谓的繁荣的外来文化而削弱我们最宝贵的财富,这是非常荒谬的。

另外,如果缺乏检查制度将会产生其他的社会问题。例如,如果完全失控的新闻媒体主要报道社会黑暗的一面而忽视了社会的正面因素,人们将会对世界失去希望。并且,更严重的是,当人们对社会不满的时候,如果有一些煽动性的文章出现在报纸上,那么就会有更坏的情况发生。所以,从长远来看,如果考虑到我们社会的未来和利益,那些所谓的“言论自由”需要在控制范围之内。

无可否认,尽管存在着一些问题,检查制度的削弱还是一件好事。自从文明社会的一开始,我们人类就已寻求自由。但是如果检查制度取消的代价是牺牲我们大多数的民权和人权,我们宁愿保留一定程度的检查制度。如果指引得当,适度的检查制度和民主信仰的联合,一定能产生令人满意的结果。

33 禁止吸烟

suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 提出(意见、计划等), 建议

ban [bæn] *vt. & n.* 禁止, 禁令

completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 完全地

indeed [in'di:d] *adv.* 确实

violate ['vaiəleit] *vt.* 侵犯

right [rait] *n.* 权利

freedom ['fri:dəm] *n.* 自由

wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] *adj.* 极好的

commodity [kə'mɒditi] *n.* 商品, 日用品

tax [tæks] *n.* 税

contribute to 贡献

government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

revenue ['revɪnju:] *n.* 收入, 税收

collect [kə'lekt] *vt. & vi.* 搜集, 集合

entire [in'taɪə] *adj.* 全部的

facility [fə'siliti] *n.* 设施

loss [lɒs] *n.* 损失

income ['ɪnkəm] *n.* 收入

serious ['siəriəs] *adj.* 严重的

arise [ə'raɪz] *vi.* 出现

unemployment [ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt] *n.* 失业

employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] *vt. & n.* 雇佣

strongly ['strɒŋli] *adv.* 强烈地

approve of 赞成

ignore [ɪg'nɔ:] *vt.* 忽视

amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n.* 娱乐

lifestyle ['laɪfstail] *n.* 生活方式

stress [stres] *n.* 压力

pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 快乐

painful ['peɪnful] *adj.* 痛苦的

give up 放弃

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 承认

as long as 只要

cause [kɔ:z] *vt.* 引起

make contribution to 做出贡献

psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 心理的

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 好处

complete [kəm'plɪt] *adj.* 完全的 *vt.* 完成

give rise to 引起

lay too much emphasis on 太强调

detrimental [ˌdetri'mentl] *adj.* 有害的

exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreɪt] *vi. & vt.* 夸张, 夸大

in moderation 适度地, 适量地

enjoy long life expectancy 享有很长的寿命, 活得很长

【参考范文】

Some people **suggest** that the government should **ban** smoking **completely**. **Indeed**, smoking is harmful to people's health and it **violates** the **rights** and **freedom** of nonsmokers. However, in my opinion, smoking should not be totally banned for the following reasons.

Tobacco is a **wonderful commodity** to **tax**. It **contributes** much to the government's **revenue**. For example, the government of Britain **collects** enough from smokers to pay for its **entire** educational **facilities**. If smoking is banned, there will be a great **loss** to the government's **income**. In addition, more **serious** social problems will **arise** such as **unemployment** because tobacco industry **employs** a lot of workers.

Those who **strongly approve of** the ban **lay too much emphasis on** the rights of nonsmokers. They **ignore** smokers' rights. Smoking is just a personal hobby and **amusement**. It is a kind of **lifestyle**. It is a **stress** reliever and can bring great **pleasure** to smokers. Furthermore, for smokers, nothing seems more difficult and **painful** than **giving up** the habit.

We must **admit** that smoking is **detrimental** to people's health. However, the harm that smoking brings to people's health is **exaggerated**. **As long as** we smoke **in moderation**, it will not **cause** great harm to our body. In history, many famous people both smoke and **enjoy long life expectancy** such as Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Churchill.

To sum up, I do not think that smoking should be banned. Tobacco industry **makes** much **contribution** to

the government's economy. Smoking brings many **psychological benefits** to smokers. Moreover, the **complete ban** of smoking will **give rise to** many social problems.

【参考译文】

有些人建议政府颁布完全的禁烟令。确实,吸烟危害人们的健康,并且它侵犯了不吸烟人的权利和自由。然而,我认为,由于以下原因吸烟不应该被完全禁止。

烟草是一种很好的征税商品。它对政府税收贡献很大。例如,英国政府从吸烟者身上征收到足够的钱用于支付全部的教育设施。如果吸烟被禁止了,政府收入将会蒙受巨大的损失。另外,禁烟还会造成失业等更严重的社会问题,因为烟草行业雇用了大量的工人。

那些强烈赞成这个禁令的人过分强调了不吸烟者的权利。他们忽视了吸烟者的权利。吸烟仅仅是个人的爱好和消遣。它是一种生活方式。它可以释放压力,而且可以给吸烟者带来极大的快乐。而且,对于吸烟者来说,戒掉这个习惯是最困难、最痛苦的事情。

我们必须承认吸烟有害健康。然而,吸烟对健康的伤害被夸大了。只要我们吸烟适度,就不会对身体有太大的伤害。在历史中,有很多名人既吸烟又长寿,其中就有毛泽东、邓小平和丘吉尔。

总而言之,我认为吸烟不应该被禁止。烟草工业对于政府的财政有很大的贡献。吸烟带给吸烟者很多心理上的益处。而且,完全的禁烟令可能会引起很多的社会问题。

34 青年人和老年人

energetic [ˌenəˈdʒetik] *adj.* 精力充沛的,积极的

vigorous [ˈvɪɡərəs] *adj.* 精力旺盛的,有力的,健壮的

formal [ˈfɔ:məl] *adj.* 正式的,合礼仪的,形式的

- acquired** [ə'kwaɪəd] *adj.* 已获得的, 已成习惯的
- abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的
- essential** [i'senʃəl] *adj.* 本质的, 实质的, 基本的 *n.* 本质, 实质, 要素, 要点
- outdated** [aut'deɪtɪd] *adj.* 过时的, 不流行的
- prompt** [prɒmpt] *vt.* 促使
- tendency** ['tendənsi] *n.* 趋向, 倾向
- conservation** [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃən] *n.* 保存, 保持, 守恒
- vivid** ['vɪvɪd] *adj.* 生动的, 鲜明的
- illustration** [ˌɪlə'streɪʃən] *n.* 说明, 例证, 例子
- inevitable** [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的, 必然的
- trend** [trend] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 *vi.* 伸向, 倾向, 通向
- inject** [ɪn'dʒekt] *vt.* 注射, 注入
- vigor** ['vɪɡə] *n.* 精力, 活力
- establish** [ɪ'stæblɪʃ] *vt. & vi.* 建立, 设立
- adequate** ['ædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 适当的, 足够的
- sophisticated** [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的, 老于世故的
- criticize** ['krɪtɪsaɪz] *vt. & vi.* 批评, 责备
- tactics** ['tæktɪks] *n.* 战术, 策略
- radical** ['rædɪkəl] *adj.* 激进的, 根本的, 基本的
- assume** [ə'sju:m] *vt.* 假定, 设想
- modest** ['mɒdɪst] *adj.* 谦虚的, 谦让的, 适度的
- admirable** ['ædmərəbl] *adj.* 令人钦佩的, 值得赞美的, 绝妙的, 极好的

【参考范文】

Young people are **energetic** and **vigorous**. Most of them have received **formal** education in university, where they **acquired abundant** knowledge and experience, which are quite **essential** to their future career. Compared with young people, old people's knowledge is **outdated**, which does not fit in with the development of the current society. Old people react more slowly than young people, who can always make quick judges and **prompt** decisions.

Furthermore, young people are more open-minded than old people who have a **tendency** of **conservation**. Therefore, young people can adapt themselves to the changeable world more easily.

Many young people have taken the place of the old ones and gained political and financial power in the world. Bill Gates, the director of Microsoft, Tony Blaire, Prime Minister of Britain and Bush, President of the USA give us **vivid illustration**. From my point of view, the trend is natural and **inevitable**. Obviously, this **trend** brings about both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, young leaders and powers can **inject vigor** and new hopes to the world, which not only benefits the development of global economy, but also **establishes** multi-lateral relations among the countries in the world. On the other hand, Young people still lack adequate experience and skills to deal with **sophisticated** national problems and international relations. As a result, many young leaders in the world are often **criticized** for lack of **tactics** by old people. Some young people are very **radical** when faced with trouble. They still have a lot of things to learn. The old **assume** that they know best, but it is only a matter of experience.

Generally, old people should offer young guys opportunities to practice their abilities and talents. At the same time, young people should learn from old ones **modestly** and make themselves more **admirable**.

【参考译文】

年轻人精力旺盛。他们大多都受到过大学的正式教育,在大学里他们获得了丰富的知识和经验,这些知识和经验对他们未来是十分必要的。和年轻人比起来,老年人的知识是过时的,已经不能适应当前社会的发展。老年人比年轻人反应慢,而年轻人总是能够快速的

做出判断和决定。而且,年轻人比老年人更加开放,而老年人却趋于保守。因此,年轻人能更容易地适应变化的世界。

很多年轻人已经取代了老一代,并且在世界上获得了政治和经济权力。微软的总裁比尔·盖茨、英国首相托尼·布莱尔和美国总统布什给了我们鲜明的例证。依我看来,这个趋势是自然而不可避免的。很明显,这个趋势既有优点,也有缺点。一方面,年轻的领导者和掌权者能够给世界注入活力和新的希望,这样不仅对世界经济的发展有利,而且建立了世界各国之间的多元化关系。另一方面,年轻人仍然缺乏足够的经验和技能去处理复杂的国家问题和国际关系。因此,世界上很多的年轻领导人由于缺乏策略而经常被老年人批评。当遇到一些问题的时候,年轻人变得非常极端。他们仍然有很多的东西要去学习。老年人认为他们知道的最多,可这只是经验的问题。

一般说来,老年人应该给年轻人提供机会去施展他们的才能。同时,年轻人应该向老年人虚心求教并让自己变得更好。

35 男女平等

discrimination [diˌskrimiˈneɪʃən] *n.* 歧视, 区别

obvious [ˈɒvviəs] *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的

barrier [ˈbæriə] *n.* 障碍物, 栅栏, 屏障

liberation [ˌlibəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 释放, 解放

majority [məˈdʒɔːrɪti] *n.* 多数, 大半

liberate [ˈlibəreɪt] *vt.* 解放, 释放

intelligent [inˈtelɪdʒənt] *adj.* 聪明的, 伶俐的, 有才智的

occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] *vt.* 占, 占用, 占领, 占据

competent [ˈkɒmpɪtənt] *adj.* 有能力的, 胜任的

side by side 并排, 并肩

phenomenon [fi'nɒmɪnən] *n.* 现象

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 客观的

hesitant ['hezɪtənt] *adj.* 犹豫的, 吞吞吐吐的, 犹豫不决的

sensitive ['sensɪtɪv] *adj.* 敏感的, 灵敏的, 感光的

thoughtfully ['θɔ:tfuli] *adv.* 思虑地, 仔细地

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *adj.* 完全的, 绝对的

firmly ['fɜ:mli] *adv.* 坚定地, 稳固地

prejudice ['predʒudɪs] *n.* 偏见, 成见

confidence ['kɒnfɪdəns] *n.* 信心

government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

percentage [pə'sentɪdʒ] *n.* 百分数, 百分率, 百分比

reserved [rɪ'zɜ:vɪd] *adj.* 保留的

favourite ['feɪvərɪt] *adj.* 特别喜爱的, 中意的

desirable [dɪ'zaɪərəbl] *adj.* 值得要的, 合意的

【参考范文】

The **discrimination** against women is very **obvious** in reality. Sex is always a **barrier** for a woman to achieve success in her career. Before **liberation**, the **majority** of women stayed at home, doing different kinds of housework, such as cooking, cleaning, shopping, and looking after children. Generally speaking, women in China are **liberated** because no jobs are closed to them and they enjoy the same political rights as men do. With the increase of women's economic positions, women's position at home has improved.

Women are certainly as **intelligent** as men if they are given equal opportunities of education. Nowadays, with the rapid development of our society and economy, there have emerged many working opportunities. But there

exists a problem that high-level jobs are mostly **occupied** by men even though some women are also **competent**. That disagrees with the equality of men and women. It is a well-known fact that many women have been working **side by side** with men in many fields in China. Besides, there are many women, Madame Curie and Margaret Thatcher, to name only a few, in history who work as scientists and politicians.

When we talk about this **phenomenon**, first we must admit that there exist some differences between men and women. Then we should know that neither side could be regarded better or worse. For example, if you say men are often calm and **objective**, but don't you see some men are more careless than women? Besides, if you think women are always **hesitant** and **sensitive**, then what would you say when they behave **thoughtfully** in work? Therefore, there are no **absolute** advantage for men when considering their gender. Personally, I **firmly** believe that women should be given the same rights as men, because they are equally important in all human activities.

However, this kind of **prejudice** has been existing for a long time. No matter men or women have been affected more or less, this idea has even made some women lose **confidence** in themselves. Therefore, our whole society, especially our **government** should take efficient measures to encourage a certain **percentage** of jobs especially high-level jobs to be **reserved** for women. Through this way, we would hopefully see that more and more outstanding women can be working in their **favourite** jobs and can get their **desirable** position. And just by that our working field can be called a kind of equality between men and women.

【参考译文】

在现实社会中,歧视女性是一种非常明显的现象。对于一个想在事业上取得成功的女性来说,性别是个障碍。解放前,大多数妇女呆在家里,做着做饭、洗衣服、购物、照看小孩等各种各样的家务活。总的来说,中国妇女得到了解放,因为她们可以从事任何工作,而且她们享有和男性同样的政治权利。随着妇女经济地位的提高,她们在家庭中的地位也提高了。

如果给女性同样受教育的机会,女性一定会与男性一样聪明。如今,随着社会和经济的迅速发展,出现了许多的就业机会。但其中却存在一个问题,那就是虽然有些女性也很有能力,但男性占据了绝大多数的高级职位。这有悖于男女平等的原则。众所周知,在中国的许多领域里,女性一直与男性并肩作战。而且,历史上有许多女科学家和政治家,其中就包括居里夫人和撒切尔夫人。

当我们谈论这种现象时,首先我们必须承认男女之间确实存在某些差异,但我们应当明确男女双方并没有优劣之分。例如:如果你认为男性总是镇定而客观的,那你不觉得有些男性比女性还粗心大意吗?此外,如果你认为女性总是犹豫而敏感的,那么当她们在工作中表现出大胆创新时你会说什么吗?因此,当考虑性别时,男性并没有绝对的优势。就我个人而言,我坚信女性应该得到与男性同等的权利。因为在人类社会活动中,她们具有同等重要的作用。

然而,这种偏见已经存在了很长时间。无论男女都受到了或多或少的影响,这种偏见甚至还会让有些女性失去自信。因此,我们的整个社会,尤其是我们的政府应该采取有效措施来鼓励妇女从事一定比例的工作,特别是高级职位的工作。通过这种方式,我们将有希望看到越来越多的优秀女性能从事她们喜爱的工作,能得到她们期望的职位。只有这样,我们的各项工作才能称作是男女平等。

36 竞争和合作

cooperative [kəu'əpəətɪv] *adj.* 合作的, 协力的

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 工业的, 产业的, 实业的, 从事工业的

revolution [ˌrevə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 革命, 旋转

assembly line (工厂产品的) 装配线

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成

communication [kə'mju:ni'keɪʃən] *n.* 传达, 信息, 交通, 通讯

isolated [ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd] *adj.* 隔离的, 孤立的, 单独

feat [fi:t] *n.* 技艺, 功绩

competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] *n.* 竞争, 竞赛

infinite [ˈɪnɪnɪt] *adj.* 无穷的, 无限的, 无数的, 极大的

thirsty [ˈθɜ:sti] *adj.* 口渴的, 渴望的, 热望的

obtain [əb'teɪn] *vt.* 获得, 得到

violent [ˈvaɪələnt] *adj.* 猛烈的, 激烈的, 由暴力引起的

survival [sə'vaɪvəl] *n.* 生存, 幸存

tide [taɪd] *n.* 潮, 潮汐, 潮流, 趋势

attribute [ˈætrɪbjʊt] *n.* 属性, 品质, 特征 [ə'trɪbjʊt] *vt.* 归因于

involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *vt.* 包括

environment [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt] *n.* 环境

thus [ðʌs] *adv.* 因而, 从而, 这样, 如此

continuously [kən'tɪnjuəsli] *adv.* 不断地, 连续地

【参考范文】

If you were a person who lived in a farm about two hundred years ago, you could be less **cooperative** to earn a successful life, just working hard on your field, feeding your fowls and cows. But since the **industrial revolution** broke out in the early 1800's, people have been living in

this world more and more cooperatively. Workers stand at the **assembly line** for their own part of work. You can hardly find any products **accomplished** by only one person. Transportation and **communication** systems are rapidly developing, and people all over the world can get in touch with each other more easily. It is hard for a person who is **isolated** from the society to have a deep understanding of the world he lives in, and to accomplish a **feat** in his career. Cooperation is becoming more and more important for a person to earn a good life.

But **competition** is also very important in one's life. Let's suppose you find only one small bottle of water when you and other several persons have lost in an **infinite** desert for a long time, and all are **thirsty** to death. Let's not consider the factor of friendship, surely you will try your best to fight for the water or you will have no choice but to die. That is just an example. Today, most people **obtain** knowledge through various ways and a large number of people get good education. There are also many people who have higher degrees in their special fields. The quality of people are rapidly increasing. Competition is more **violent** than what we thought it should be. You should compete for your **survival**; otherwise, you will be thrown out of the **tide** of society.

Cooperation and competition are both important. They are **attributes** which are equally necessary for a person to achieve success in his life. Competition and cooperation are **involved** in every walk of life. Cooperation and competition are all necessary for a better life of the people. We cooperate with others to be more competitive, and we compete to earn a better **environment** for cooperation, **thus** we can make progress **continuously**. What I want to say is that, for a person who wants to be

successful in life and to be useful in the society, he will have to learn to be both cooperative and competitive.

【参考译文】

如果你生活在 200 多年前的一个农场里,只要在田地里努力地工作,喂养家禽和奶牛,你不太需要与人合作就可以获得成功的一生。但是,自从十九世纪早期爆发工业革命之后,人们之间就有了越来越多的合作,并这样生活在这个世界上。工人们站在组装线上完成自己的那部分工作,你很难找到一个人独立完成的产品。运输和通讯系统正在迅速地发展,世界各地之间的联系变得更加容易。对于一个与世隔绝的人来说,深刻了解他所生活的世界并且在他的一生中完成一项伟业是困难的。对于一个想获得好生活的人来说,合作已经变得越来越重要了。

但是竞争在人的一生中也是非常重要的。假设你和其他几个人,在一片无尽的沙漠里已迷路了很长一段时间,在大家都渴得难以忍受时,你发现了唯一的一小瓶水。不考虑友谊这个因素,你必然会为了这瓶水而尽全力去竞争,否则除了死亡你就别无选择。这仅仅是一个例子。今天,大多数的人通过各种方式获得了知识,并且有很多人受到了良好的教育,也有一些人在他们的专业领域里获得了更高的水平。人们的素质正在迅速提高。竞争比我们想像的更加激烈。你应该为了生存而竞争,否则你就会被社会淘汰。

合作和竞争都很重要,对于一个想在生活中获得成功的人来说,它们缺一不可。各行各业都有竞争与合作。合作和竞争是人们更好生活的前提。我们和其他人合作可以形成更多的竞争,我们的竞争又可以为合作创造更好的环境。所以我们能够不断地进步。我想说的是:对于一个想在生活中取得成功并且成为对社会有用的人来说,他就必须要学会合作和竞争。

37 家庭关系疏远

pressure ['preʃə] *n.* 压力

be responsible for 对……负责

distant ['distənt] *adj.* 远的, 冷漠的

work overtime 加班

traditionally [trə'diʃənəli] *adv.* 传统上, 传统地

consequently ['kɒnsikwəntli] *adv.* 从而, 因此

luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈, 华贵

day after day/day by day 日复一日

communication [kə'mju:ni'keɪʃən] *n.* 传达, 信息, 交通, 通讯

creep into 悄悄混进

dispute [di'spjʊt] *vt. & vi.* 争论, 辩论, 怀疑, 抗拒, 阻止, 争夺(土地、胜利等) *n.* 争论, 辩论, 争吵

icy ['aɪsi] *adj.* 冰冷的, 冷淡的, 盖着冰的

discourage [dis'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.* 使气馁, 阻碍

spontaneous [spɒn'teɪniəs] *adj.* 自发的, 自然产生的

lead to 导致, 通向

emotional [i'məʊʃənəl] *adj.* 情绪的, 情感的

soap opera 肥皂剧

separate ['sepəreɪt] *adj.* 分开的, 分离的, 个别的, 单独的 *vt. & vi.* 分开, 隔离, 分散, 分别

whereas [weə'ræz] *conj.* 然而, 反之, 鉴于, 尽管, 但是

widespread ['waɪdspred] *adj.* 分布广泛的, 普遍的

opinion [ə'pinjən] *n.* 意见, 看法, 主张, 判断, 评价

issue ['ɪʃuː; 'ɪʃuː] *n.* 问题, 结果 *vt. & vi.* (使)流出, 发行

availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 可用性, 有效性, 实用性

elusive [i'luːsɪv] *adj.* 难懂的, 难捉摸的, 易忘的

alienation [ˌeɪliəˈneɪʃən] *n.* 疏远, 转让

intimacy [ˈɪntɪməsi] *n.* 亲密

convenient [kənˈviːniənt] *adj.* 便利的, 方便的

【参考范文】

First of all, increasing work **pressure** is **responsible** for **distant** family relationships. As today's economy is more demanding, wage-earners often have to **work over-time** into the night or during weekends when, **traditionally**, family members used to cook together, watch a movie or even go on trips. **Consequently**, the time for enjoying each other's company has become something of a **luxury**, hard to afford for all family members. **Day after day**, lack of **communication** **creeps into** homes, and then **disputes** appear and an **icy** gulf grows between them.

The media have **discouraged** **spontaneous** communication within families and **led to** greater **emotional** distance. With most families owning more than one TV set, people now spend a lot of time watching **soap operas** in their own **separate** room, **whereas** in the past, they may have sat and talked to each other about everything from life to work when they were free. Internet, a new powerful force, has made matters worse. As it is so **widespread**, it has become possible for people to chat and make friends with others far away at almost any time and at low cost. Instead of expressing their **opinions** to family members on any **issues**, people do this on line. Instead of staying at home as they did before, they go out to meet "net-friends".

The **availability** of a greater variety of higher quality services may be the most **elusive** reason for family **alienation**. In the past, scenes were common of families staying at home together, cooking meals, baking bread,

washing and tailoring clothes for themselves. All these activities increased family **intimacy**. However, things have changed nowadays when all these services can be bought outside home. We humans enjoy more **convenient** lives, but at the expense of the intimacy and pleasure of doing things together.

【参考译文】

家庭关系疏远的首要原因是工作压力的增大。现代经济耗费了人们不少精力。工薪阶层常常超负荷工作,有时工作至深夜,有时周末加班。而过去周末或晚上的时间正是家庭成员一起做饭、看电视或者出去旅行的时候。而现在,这种彼此相伴的时光成了一种奢求。日积月累,家庭成员之间的相互沟通逐渐减少,彼此间出现了争执和隔阂。

媒体使得家庭成员之间的主动联系渐少,并且产生了巨大的隔阂。由于许多家庭有几台电视,家庭成员们常常呆在自己的房间里看肥皂剧。而在过去,他们如果有时间的话就会坐在一起谈论生活的点点滴滴。因特网是另外一种强大的力量,使得这一切变得更糟。因为因特网是无孔不入的,因此人们几乎可以在任何时候同本地和远处的朋友在网上聊天,而且费用很低。人们不用再和家人共同讨论一些事情,他们可以上网聊天。他们不用像以前那样呆在家里,他们可以结交“网友”。

各种高质量服务的普及也是造成家庭关系疏远的一个原因,而且最难以让人控制。过去,全家经常可以一起做饭、烤面包、洗衣服和缝纫,这些活动能够促进家庭成员之间的亲密关系。而现在一切都不同了,这些劳动都可以被外界的服务所取代。我们人类喜欢更加便捷的生活,可是付出的代价就是家庭关系的疏远以及大家一起劳动的乐趣的丧失。

38 照看老年人

responsibility [riˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 责任

take good care of 好好照看

perform [pəˈfɔ:m] *vt.* 完成任务

duty [ˈdʒu:ti] *n.* 义务

necessarily [ˈnesɪsəˌrɪli; -ˈse-] *adv.* 必要的

senior [ˈsi:niə] *adj.* 年长的, 资格较老的

under the same roof 在同一个屋檐下

ensure [ɪnˈʃʊə] *vt.* 保证

nursing home 疗养院

aging [ˈeɪdʒɪŋ] *n.* 老化

intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] *adj.* 透彻的, 精深的

professional [prəˈfeʃənəl] *adj.* 专业的

prepared [priˈpeəd] *adj.* 准备好的

dietician [ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃən] *n.* 营养学家

regular [ˈregjʊlə] *adj.* 规则的, 规律的

disease [diˈzi:z] *n.* 疾病

diagnose [ˈdaɪəgnəʊz] *vt.* 诊断

beneficial [ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəl] *adj.* 有益的

first-aid [ˌfɜ:stˈeɪd] *n.* 急救

immediately [ɪˈmi:diətli] *adv.* 直接地, 立即

peer [piə] *n.* 同类的人

at ease 安逸, 自由自在

as a result 结果

deal [di:l] *vi.* 处理, 应付 *vt.* 分配, 给予 *n.* 交易, 分量

memory [ˈmeməri] *n.* 回忆

elderly [ˈeldəli] *adj.* 过了中年的, 稍老的

devote [diˈvəʊt] *vt.* 投入于, 献身

achieve [əˈtʃi:v] *vt.* 完成

ultimately [ˈʌltɪmətli] *adv.* 最后, 根本

abandon [əˈbændən] *vt.* 放弃

therefore [ˈðeəfɔː] *adv.* 因此, 所以

perhaps [pəˈhæps] *adv.* 或许, 多半

【参考范文】

It should be the children's **responsibility** to **take good care of** their parents in their late years. However, a good way to **perform** this **duty** does not **necessarily** mean that **seniors** should live with their children **under the same roof**. A better way of ensuring that aged parents lead a happy and healthy life is to put them in **nursing homes**.

In such retirement homes, **aging** people can receive **intensive** medical care from **professional** doctors. Besides, they can receive a proper diet **prepared** by **dieticians** to meet their individual requirements. This is especially good for those old people in poor health. Moreover, they could have **regular** medical check-ups so that any **disease** could be **diagnosed** in its early stages. And the most **beneficial** is if any disease strikes them, medical services, including **first-aid** is **immediately** available.

Living in nursing homes with their **peers** will make them feel more **at ease as a result** of the companionship this offers. Keeping each other's company, they don't feel lonely and can do a great **deal** of things together, such as doing morning exercise, playing games and exchanging **memories** and stories from their past.

On the other hand, if they live at home, they are often left alone when their children and grandchildren are away working or studying. Indeed, there are also benefits for children's work and study when nursing homes take over the task of caring for the **elderly**. Children, free from care, can **devote** themselves to work or study and **achieve** more success for themselves and **ultimately**

society as a whole.

Since nursing homes benefit seniors and other family members so much, should children do nothing else but **abandon** their elderly parents there? I do not think so. Having their children's company will also add to the happiness of the elderly. I would **therefore** also say that children could help their aging parents by taking them to their homes at weekends and **perhaps** by taking them on outings.

【参考译文】

当父母年老时,照顾他们是子女的责任。然而这并不是说父母一定要和子女住在一起。送父母去敬老院也是让父母在晚年过上幸福、健康生活的好方式。

在敬老院里,老年人会得到专业护理人员的细心照料。另外营养师还会根据老人的个人需求为他们准备可口的饭菜,这对身体不好的老人尤其有益。此外,老人还会接受定期的医疗检查,可以尽早发现潜在的疾病。最重要的是老人如果住在敬老院里,在遇到突发疾病时,医疗服务都有保障(如紧急护理)。

在养老院和同龄人呆在一起,老人能够更自在。他们互相陪伴,不会感到孤独,而且还能一起做很多事情,比如说做早操、玩游戏、讲述自己的回忆和年轻时的故事。

然而,如果老人住在家里,当子女和孙辈去上班或上学时,他们就会孤零零地呆在家里。实际上,敬老院承担起看护老人的工作,把子女解脱出来后,子女也可以全身心地学习和工作,从而为社会做更多的事,取得更大的成功。

既然敬老院能为老人和其家人带来那么多好处,那是不是说子女就可以把老人留在敬老院里,然后就什么也不管呢?我觉得不能那么做。有子女陪伴会给老人带来更多的欢乐。我认为子女应该在周末把老人接回家,或带他们出去走走,这样对他们会更好。

39 对孩子严一些好还是宽一些好?

psychologist [sai'kɒlədʒist] *n.* 心理学家

old-fashioned [ˌəʊld'fæʃənd] *adj.* 老式的, 过时的, 守旧的

corporal ['kɔ:pərəl] *adj.* 肉体的, 身体的

punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] *n.* 惩罚, 处罚, 惩处

inflict [in'flikt] *vt.* 使遭受(损伤、痛苦等), 造成

dreadful ['dredful] *adj.* 可怕的

all-important [ˌɔ:lim'pɔ:tənt] *adj.* 非常重要的, 首要的

excessive [ik'sesiv] *adj.* 过多的, 过分的, 额外

permissiveness [pə'misivnis] *n.* 娇惯

regulate ['regjuleit] *vt.* 管制, 控制, 调节, 校准

offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ; 'ɔ:f-] *n.* 儿女, 子孙, 后代, 产物

lax [læks] *adj.* 松的, 松懈的, 不严格的

authority [ɔ:'θɔ:riti] *n.* 权威, 威信, 权威人士, 权力

adolescent [ˌædəʊ'lesnt] *adj.* 青春期的, 青春的 *n.* 青少年

rebellion [ri'beliən] *n.* 谋反, 叛乱, 反抗, 不服从

violent ['vaɪələnt] *adj.* 猛烈的, 激烈的, 暴力引起的, 强暴的

merely ['miəli] *adv.* 仅仅, 只, 不过

spoil [spɔɪl] *vt.* 损坏, 搞糟, 宠坏, 溺爱 *vi.* 扰乱

creature ['kri:tʃə] *n.* 人, 动物, 傀儡, 造物

survive [sə'vaɪv] *vt.* 幸免于, 幸存, 生还

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响, 感化 *vt.* 影响, 改变

extreme [ik'stri:m] *adj.* 极端的, 最后的 *n.* 极端, 极端的事物

juvenile ['dʒu:vɪnaɪl] *adj.* 青少年的, 幼稚的 *n.* 青少年, 少年读物

delinquency [di'liŋkwənsi] *n.* 行为不良, 错失

roam [rəʊm] *vi. & vt.* 漫游, 闲逛 *n.* 漫步, 漫游

sheer [ʃiə] *adj.* 全然的, 纯粹的, 彻底的

negligence ['neglidʒəns] *n.* 疏忽

vigorous ['vigərəs] *adj.* 精力旺盛的, 有力的, 健壮的

positive ['pɒzətɪv] *adj.* 肯定的, 实际的, 积极的

【参考范文】

Psychologists warn the parents to respect children's freedom and rights. If the young people do something wrong, a good **old-fashioned corporal punishment** is out of question. You are not allowed even to shout. Who knows what deep psychological wounds you might **inflict**? The poor child may never recover from the **dreadful** experience. Certainly the child's happiness is **all-important**, but what about the parents' happiness? A child needs love, and a lot of it. But **excessive permissiveness** of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good.

From early childhood, the kids are in charge and parents' lives are regulated according to the needs of their **offspring**. When the little dears develop into teenagers, they take complete control. **Lax authority** over the years makes **adolescent rebellion** against parents more **violent**. If the young people are going to have a party, for instance, parents are asked to leave the house. Their presence **merely spoils** the fun. What else can the poor parents do but obey?

Children are hardy **creatures** and most of them fail to **survive** the harmful **influence** of **extreme** permissiveness. The spread of **juvenile delinquency** in our own age is largely due to parental laxity. Mother believing that little Johnny can look after himself, is not at home when he returns from school, so little Johnny **roams** the streets.

The dividing-line between permissiveness and **sheer negligence** is very fine indeed.

The psychologists have much to answer for. They should keep their mouths shut and let parents get on with the job. And if children are knocked about a little bit in the process, it may not really matter too much. At least this will help them to develop **vigorous** views of their own and give them something **positive** to react against.

【参考译文】

心理学家告诫父母一定要尊重孩子的自由和权利，如果孩子做了错事，想狠狠地揍他一顿是根本不可能的，你甚至连大声嚷嚷都不可以。谁知道你会给孩子的心灵造成多大的创伤呢？可怜的孩子恐怕一辈子都不能从这种可怕的精神创伤中恢复过来！孩子们需要爱，需要许多爱，但是，现代父母过度的娇惯肯定是弊多利少。

孩子们自幼便大权在握，父母的生活则完全围绕着子女的需要转。当这些小宝贝长成少男少女的时候，他们更是开始当家做主了。由于父母多年来威望不高，这些处于青春期孩子的反叛就愈加激烈了。例如，当年轻人要举行派对的时候，就会将他们的父母请出家门。他们在场只会坏了大家的玩兴。可怜的父母除了乖乖地听命还能做什么？

小孩子是一种难以驯化的动物，他们大多不能战胜过分娇惯的不良影响。当今时代，青少年犯罪的日益猖獗在相当大的程度上是由于父母管教不力所致。母亲相信小约尼自会照顾自己，因此在他放学回家的时候她出去了，于是小约尼就在街头闲逛。其实，娇惯和疏于管教之间的界线是很微妙的。

心理学家还应当为许多别的事情负责。他们应当闭上嘴，把管教孩子的事交给父母来做。如果在这个过

程中,父母对孩子们稍微粗暴了一点,那也没什么大不了的。至少,这有助于培养他们自己的观点,并且提供了一些确定的事情让他们进行反抗。

40 父母应不应该给小孩零用钱?

development [di'veləpmənt] *n.* 发展

condition [kən'diʃən] *n.* 条件,情形,环境,社会地位

intense [in'tens] *adj.* 强烈的,激烈的

competition [ˌkəmpi'tiʃən] *n.* 竞争,竞赛

contradiction [ˌkɒntrə'dikʃən] *n.* 反驳,矛盾

considerable [kən'sidərəbl] *adj.* 相当大(多)的

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优势,有利条件,利益

snack [snæk] *n.* 小吃,快餐,一份

equivalent [i'kwivələnt] *adj.* 相等的,相当的,同意义的
n. 等价物,相等物

precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的,贵重的

cosset ['kɒsit] *vt.* 宠爱,珍爱,溺爱

prodigal ['prɒdigəl] *adj.* 浪费的

appropriately [ə'prəʊpriətli] *adv.* 适当地

supervise ['sju:pəvaiz] *vt. & vi.* 监督,管理,指导

procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n.* 程序,手续

viewpoint ['vjʊ:point] *n.* 观点

precondition [ˌpri:kən'diʃən] *n.* 前提

finite ['faɪnaɪt] *adj.* 有限的

instruct [in'strʌkt] *vt.* 教,教导

moderately ['mɒdəritli] *adv.* 适度地

merchandise ['mɜ:tʃəndaiz] *n.* 商品,货物

【参考范文】

With the **development** of our modern society, people's living **conditions** become much more comfortable. But

along with **intense competition**, parents have less time to consider children's needs in all-round. One method to solve this **contradiction** is to give children some pocket money. But whether children are **considerable** enough to make correct use of the money, there are two viewpoints about pocket money.

Someone believes that giving children pocket money really has many **advantages**. With pocket money, children can buy their daily necessities such as pencils, little toys, and **snack** food they like. It will give children a certain freedom to select what they want, make them aware rules of the **equivalent** exchange. Since time to parents is very **precious**, giving pocket money to children help them to save time spent in shopping, but used in busy working and earning money.

Others insist that there are undoubtedly some disadvantages in spending pocket money. First, young children do not know how to use pocket money **appropriately**, they possibly consume all the money to buy expensive merchandise that they like, and then ask for extra money from their parents. Some parents **cosset** their children, and always give them a large amount of pocket money. Such conditions will make children become more and more **prodigal**. Second, since adults do not **supervise** the **procedure** of shopping, children could probably buy something that is not suitable for their age, such as adult magazines.

Judging these two **viewpoints** above-mentioned, I think that parents should give their children a limited amount of pocket money. There are some **preconditions**: the amount of pocket money must be **finite**; parents should **instruct** their children how to use the money **mod-**

erately and what is suitable to them; for a costly merchandise, parents themselves should take children to buy it. With these preconditions, pocket money will do no harm to children.

【参考译文】

随着现代社会的发展,人们的生活条件变得越来越好,但是伴随着激烈的竞争,父母们很少有时间去了解孩子各方面的需要。解决这个矛盾的一个方法就是给孩子们一些零用钱。但关于孩子们是否能够正确使用零用钱,有两个观点。

一些人认为给孩子们零用钱确实有很多好处,孩子们带着零用钱可以买他们的日常必需品,比如:铅笔、小玩具、零食等他们所喜爱的东西。它将给孩子们一个相当自由的空间去选择他们想要的东西,使他们意识到等价交换的规则。既然父母的时间十分珍贵,因此给孩子们零用钱可以帮助他们节省花费在购物上的时间,而将时间用于繁忙的工作和赚钱上。

其他一些人坚持认为,给孩子们零用钱毫无疑问会产生一些不良后果。首先,小孩子们不知道如何正确地使用零用钱,他们可能会花掉所有的钱去买他们所喜欢的昂贵商品,然后向父母索要额外的钱。一些父母宠爱他们的孩子,总是给孩子大量的零用钱。这种情况将会使孩子变得挥霍浪费。第二,大人们不能监督孩子们买东西的过程,他们可能会买一些成人杂志之类的不适合他们年龄的东西。

综合以上提到的两个观点,我认为父母们应该限制给孩子零用钱的数量。这里有一些前提条件:零用钱的数量必须是有限的;父母应指导他们的孩子如何适度地使用零用钱和什么是适合他们的东西;对于昂贵的物品,父母应亲自带孩子去购买。有了这些前提条件,零用钱就不会对孩子产生不利影响了。

41 代沟产生的原因和解决措施

- educationalist [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəlist] *n.* 教育家, 教育学者
 generation [ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 产生, 发生, 一代, 一代人
 mutual [ˈmjuːtʃuəl] *adj.* 相互的, 共有的
 desired [diˈzaɪəd] *adj.* 渴望的, 想得到的
 relationship [rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp] *n.* 关系, 关联
 dig out 掘出, 发现
 obstacle [ˈɒbstəkl] *n.* 障碍, 妨害物
 objective [əbˈdʒektɪv] *adj.* 客观的
 independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.* 独立, 自主
 direction [diˈrekʃən; daɪ-] *n.* 方向, 指导, 趋势
 furthermore [ˌfəːðəˈmɔː] *adv.* 此外, 而且
 distance [ˈdɪstəns] *n.* 距离, 间距, 一长段时间
 occupation [ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃən] *n.* 职业, 占有
 traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] *adj.* 传统的, 惯例的
 up-to-date [ˌʌptəˈdeɪt] *adj.* 最新的
 bury [ˈberi] *vt.* 埋葬, 掩埋, 隐藏
 atmosphere [ˈætməsfiə] *n.* 大气, 空气, 气氛
 necessary [ˈnesɪsəri] *adj.* 必需的, 必要的
 harmony [ˈhɑːməni] *n.* 协调, 融洽

【参考范文】

Educationalists say that generation gap is a source of complaints from both parents and children. Mutual understanding between them is desired by them all, but achieved by only a few. To help improve the parent-child relationships, I think that it is important to dig out the root of generation gap first.

The chief obstacles to bridging the gap remain objective and social. One stems from difference in age, which helps build the generation gap. The young tend to ask

for growing **independence** while the elder want their son or daughter to listen to them. The parents often expect their children to do better than they did; to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Another one can be found out in great social changes. Growing up in changed culture and society, children see almost everything in the **directions** different from their parents'. **Furthermore**, In modern society young people often travel great **distances** for their educations, move out of the family and home at an early age, marry or live with people whom their parents have never met, and choose **occupations** different from those of their parents. Finally they discover they have very little in common with each other.

Despite the gap, parents and children will understand each other better through some efforts. With regard to parents, those who are **traditional** must keep themselves **up-to-date** or learn to see things the way their children do, and those who always **bury** themselves in work must spend some time everyday with their children enjoying the warmth created through exchanges of ideas in a free **atmosphere**. As to children, it is **necessary** to offer active discussion with their parents on anything concerning their growth. As long as different generations can understand each other and avoid foisting their own views and values on others, there will be fewer conflicts and more **harmony** between the generations. If only we treat the other generation as our equals, the generation gap will be bridged.

Through the joint efforts of both parents and children, I believe, the gap between them will find itself bridged.

【参考译文】

教育家们说父母们和孩子们都在抱怨“代沟”现象。他们都期望相互理解,但能做到的人却很少。为了改善父母与孩子的关系,我认为挖掘出代沟的根源是很重要的。

消除代沟的主要障碍有客观原因,也有社会原因。一是年龄上的差别造成了代沟的存在。年轻人越来越要求独立,但是长辈们却想要子女听他们的话。父母们通常期望子女们比他们做得更好:找到更好的工作,赚更多的钱,做所有他们没能做的事。另一个是由于巨大的社会变化。孩子们在已经变化了的文化和社会环境下长大,他们看待事物的角度和父母不同。而且,在现代社会年轻人通常到很远的地方接受教育,很小就离开家,和父母从未见过面的人结婚,选择和父母不同的职业,最后他们发现他们和父母完全不同。

尽管有代沟,但是通过努力,父母与孩子会更好地理解对方。对于父母来说,如果比较传统的话,就应使自己跟上时代或学习从孩子的角度看问题;如果他们整日忙于工作的话,就必须每天抽出时间来在自由的气氛中和孩子交流,享受由此带来的温暖。对孩子而言,他们有必要主动和父母讨论与自己成长有关的一切问题。只要不同代的人能够相互理解,避免强迫另一代人接受自己的观点,那么他们之间的矛盾冲突就会减少,而更多的是和睦相处。只要我们把不同辈的人当成与我们同辈的人看待,代沟就会消失。

我相信,通过父母和子女共同努力,“代沟”之上自然就会架起一座桥来。

42 离异家庭孩子的成长问题

divorce [di'vɔ:s] *n.* 离婚

constantly ['kɒnstəntli] *adv.* 不变地,经常地,坚持不懈地

renew [ri'nju:] *vt.* 加强,使更新,继续 *vi.* 更新,重新开始

innocent ['inəsnt] *adj.* (~of) 清白的,无罪的,天真的,无知的

unhappiness [ʌn'hæpinis] *n.* 忧愁,苦恼

misfortune [mis'fɔ:tʃən] *n.* 不幸,灾祸

incurable [in'kjuərəbl] *adj.* 不能治愈的

merciless ['mɜ:silis] *adj.* 无慈悲心的,残忍的

impact ['impækt] *n.* 影响,作用 *vt. & vi.* 对……产生影响

consequently ['kɒnsikwəntli] *adv.* 从而,因此

self-esteem [ˌselfis'ti:m] *n.* 自尊,自负,自大,自尊心

academic [ˌækə'demik] *adj.* 学院的,理论的

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 性能,表演,演奏

• **psychology** [saɪ'kɒlədʒi] *n.* 心理学,心理状态

breakup ['breɪkʌp] *n.* 完结,崩溃,衰弱

distorted [di'stɔ:tɪd] *adj.* 扭曲的,受到曲解的

juvenile ['dʒu:vɪnəl] *adj.* 青少年的,幼稚的 *n.* 青少年,少年读物

delinquency [di'liŋkwənsi] *n.* 不良行为,过失

astray [ə'streɪ] *adv.* 迷途地,入歧途地

evildoer [ˌi:vəl'du:ə] *n.* (尤指经常)为恶者,做坏事的人

maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] *n.* 维护,保持,生活费用,抚养

neighbour ['neɪbə] *n.* 邻居

【参考范文】

In recent years, the record of **divorce** rates in China has **constantly** been **renewed**. It rose from 7.5 percent in 1990 to 28.1 percent in 1998. However, children from broken families, though **innocent**, will suffer the **unhappiness** and **misfortune** their parents have left.

According to experts on the subject, divorced men and women would leave **incurable** marks on their children's life, not only today but also tomorrow. The

merciless impact on the young mind makes them depressed and absent-minded in class. **Consequently**, it lead to poor **self-esteem** and sharp decline in **academic performance**. Worst of all, the **psychology** of such children is **distorted** by family **breakup**. Growing older, they'll show some anti-social characters such as smoking, taking drugs or engaging in gang fights. The increase in **juvenile delinquency** is the result of the rising divorce rate in cities and towns. After their parents' separate, children are not properly taken care of, and are easily led **astray** by **evildoers**.

Once a family is beyond **maintenance**, something should be done for the sake of children. Parents must make clear that their divorce is no fault of their children. Afterwards, their children should be allowed to visit either of them and live with him or her for one or two nights. More importantly, relatives, **neighbours** and teachers should give the kids as much love as possible to make them feel least abandoned.

It is certain that the whole society should pay more attention to the sound growth of the children from broken families.

【参考译文】

近几年,中国的离婚率不断创出新高。从1990年到1998年,离婚率从7.5%上升到28.1%。然而离异家庭中无辜的孩子,却要遭受他们父母所造成的不幸。

根据这方面专家的说法,离婚后的男女会给他们的孩子留下难以愈合的伤疤,并对他们的现在和将来都会有影响。小孩子的心灵受到如此无情的冲击,他们会变得消沉,在课堂上也会心不在焉。因此导致了他们的自卑感和学习成绩的急剧下滑。最糟糕的是,家庭解体给孩子们带来了心理障碍。长大之后,他们会有一些反社会的行为,如抽烟、吸毒或打群架。青少年犯罪活动的

增加是城镇离婚率升高的结果。父母离异后,没人能够好好照顾孩子,他们很容易被坏人引入歧途。

一旦一个家庭难以维持下去,我们必须为了孩子而做一些事情。父母必须明确他们的离婚不是孩子的错。离婚之后,应该允许孩子去看望父母中的任何一方并且能和父亲或母亲住一两个晚上。更重要的是,亲戚、邻居以及老师应尽可能多地爱这些孩子,尽量使他们感觉到自己没有抛弃。

毫无疑问,整个社会应更关注离异家庭孩子的健康成长。

43 孩子表现不好, 父母应受惩罚吗?

important [im'pɔ:tənt] *adj.* 重要的,重大的

responsibility [ri'spɒnsə'biliti] *n.* 责任,职责

objectively [əb'dʒektivli;ɔb-] *adv.* 客观地

offer ['ɔfə] *vt.* 提供,奉献

instruction [in'strʌkʃən] *n.* 指示

circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] *n.* 环境,详情,境况

criticize ['kritisaiz] *vt. & vi.* 批评,责备

ignore [ig'nɔ:] *vt.* 不理睬,忽视

neglect [ni'glekt] *vt. & n.* 忽视,疏忽

properly ['prɒpəli] *adv.* 适当地,完全地

situation [sitʃu'eɪʃən] *n.* 情形,境遇

objective [əb'dʒektiv] *adj.* 客观的,[语法]宾格的

decision [di'siʒən] *n.* 决定,决心

behavior [bi'heiviə] *n.* 行为,举止,习性

irresponsible [iri'spɒnsəbl] *adj.* 不负责任的,不可靠的

overall [əuvər'ɔ:l] *adj.* 全部的,全面的 ['əuvərə:l] *n.* 罩衫,罩衣

consideration [kən'sidə'reiʃən] *n.* 体谅,考虑

【参考范文】

In fact, parents play a very **important** role in children's growing-up. However, we cannot think that parents should accept **responsibility** and be punished if their children behave badly. Or else, it would be unfair to some parents; we should consider the question **objectively**.

Some parents teach their children very carefully, telling them what to do, how to do, what is wrong, and what is right. They try their best to guide their children, **offering** advice to children for their study and life. With the **instruction** of parents, some children behave very well. However, there are still children who behave badly. Under this **circumstance**, we should not **criticize** parents if their children behave badly.

Certainly there are other kinds of parents, who are busy doing their own business day and night, **ignoring** the education of children. Though they offer best life to their children, they **neglect** to teach their children how to think **properly**. In this situation, parents should be punished if their children behave badly.

In a word, we should consider different **situations** and make **objective decisions**, for many factors might result in bad **behaviour** of children. Perhaps parents are one of the factors. Besides the above **situations**, there are others. Those parents who are behaving badly may result that their children behave badly. This kind of parents should be punished.

Therefore, **irresponsible** parents should be punished. We should give an **overall consideration** to this issue.

【参考译文】

事实上,父母在孩子成长的过程中扮演着非常重要的角色。不过,如果孩子们表现不好,我们不能认为父母应承担 responsibility 或接受惩罚,否则对一些父母是不公平

的。我们应客观地考虑问题。

有些父母非常慎重地教育自己的子女。告诉他们做什么,怎样做,什么是错误的,什么是正确的。他们努力地引导孩子的行为,并且给孩子学习上与生活上的建议。由于有父母的引导,一些孩子表现良好。然而,还有一些孩子表现不好。在这种情况下,我们不应批评父母。

当然,有些父母日夜忙着做自己的事,不关心子女的教育问题。虽然他们给子女提供了优越的生活条件,但是他们忽略了应该教孩子们如何正确地思考。在这种情况下,如果孩子们表现不好,父母应受到惩罚。

总而言之,我们应该具体问题具体分析,因为导致孩子们表现不好的因素很多,也许父母只是其中之一。上述情况仅仅是冰山一角。那些表现不好的父母极有可能影响到自己孩子的行为,这样的父母应受惩罚。

因此,那些不负责任的父母应该受到惩罚。对这个问题我们应该全面考虑。

44 家庭和朋友,哪个对人的影响更大?

process ['prəuses] *n.* 过程,作用 *vt.* 加工,处理

complex ['kɒmpleks] *adj.* 复杂的,合成的,综合的

countless ['kauntlis] *adj.* 无数的,数不尽的

conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 显著的

surroundings [sə'raʊndɪŋz] *n.* 环境

significant [sig'nɪfɪkənt] *adj.* 有意义的,重大的,重要的

inclination [ɪn'kli'neɪʃən] *n.* 倾向,爱好

communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪt] *vt. & vi.* 沟通,通信

indispensable [ɪndɪ'spensəbl] *n.* 不可缺少之物 *adj.* 不可缺少的,绝对必要的

mathematician [mæθɪmə'tɪʃən] *n.* 数学家

formula ['fɔ:mjulə] *n.* 公式, 规则**demonstrate** ['demənstreit] *vt.* 示范, 证明, 论证**experience** [ik'spiəriəns] *n. & vt.* 经验, 体验, 经历, 阅历**environment** [in'vaiənmənt] *n.* 环境, 外界**associate** [ə'səʊfieit] *vi.* 交往, 结交 *vt.* 使联合, 使发生联系 *n.* 同事 *adj.* 副的**pleasant** ['plezənt] *adj.* 令人愉快的, 舒适的**gradually** ['grædʒuəli] *adj.* 逐渐地**sociable** ['səʊfəbl] *adj.* 好交际的, 友善的, 喜欢群居的**creature** ['kri:tʃə] *n.* 人, 动物**personality** [ˌpɜ:sə'næliti] *n.* 个性, 人格, 人物, 名人**enrich** [in'ritʃ] *vt.* 使富足, 使肥沃**horizon** [hə'raizn] *n.* 地平线, 视野**【参考范文】**

The **process** of growing up is very **complex** for every person. Among **countless** factors which influence a person's growth, there are two **conspicuous** aspects: families and friends. After one is born, the first and nearest **surroundings** is the family in which he will grow up. So families do play a **significant** role in shaping children's **inclination** and character. While on the other hand, almost as soon as a child becomes old enough to **communicate** with other children, he begins having friends, who sometimes influence him more rapidly than families do. Then as far as I am concerned, both of their influences are **indispensable** for children's growth.

Several centuries ago, there in Europe was a famous family known to the world. It brought up more than 20 great scientists and **mathematicians** so that there are so many **formula** and laws titled with the name: Bernoulli. It is a forceful example to **demonstrate** the importance of families. Because families are children's most direct source of knowledge and other **experiences**, those who are

brought up in a good family tend to possess many **pleasant** characters, and vice versa.

If we say that families offer the **environment** of living, friends make another important part in shaping the child. They are connections between the child and the society. By **associating** with friends, one can **gradually** get into the society and become **sociable**. To some extent, man is sociable creature so that children should understand the society, get used to it, and get pleasure out of it. To this point, friends would help. As for me, I have lots of friends who have many different opinions and **personalities**. Discussing with them **enriches** my thought, and playing with them builds up my personality. Frankly speaking, I really get a lot of valuable things from my friends.

Families offer us warmth and care. Friends give us strength and **horizon**. They both help us understand the world as it is. Both of them are the dearest parts in our life.

【参考译文】

对于每一个人来说,成长的过程是非常复杂的。在影响一个人成长的众多因素中,有两个显著的方面:家庭和朋友。一个人出生后,他所成长的第一个和最近的环境就是家庭。因此,家庭在形成孩子的性格和爱好过程中扮演了重要角色。而在另一方面,当一个孩子长到足够大能和其他孩子进行交流的时候,他开始有了朋友。有时候,朋友对他的影响要比家庭更迅速。因此,就我来说,这两个因素对孩子的成长都是不可缺少的。

几个世纪以前,在欧洲有一个世界闻名的家庭,它培养了 20 多个伟大的科学家和数学家,以至于有那么多的公式和法规用这个名字来命名:贝努里。这是一个有力的例子来证明家庭的重要性。因为家庭是孩子最直接的知识源泉。因此,在好的家庭里成长起来的孩子

趋向于拥有一些乐观的性格,反之亦然。

如果我们说家庭提供了生活的环境,那么朋友是孩子成长过程中的另一个重要部分。他们是孩子和社会之间联系的纽带。通过和朋友们联系,一个人可以逐渐地融入社会,变得社会化。某种程度上,人类是群居的动物。因此,孩子应该了解社会,适应社会,并且从中获得快乐,而朋友对此是能够有所帮助的。就我个人来说,我有很多有着不同观点和性格的朋友,和他们的讨论丰富了我的思想,和他们一起娱乐塑造了我的个性,我的确从我的朋友那里获得了很多有价值的东西。

家庭给了我们温暖和关怀,朋友给了我们力量,并且开阔了我们的眼界。他们都帮助我们了解这个世界,他们都是我们生活中最重要的部分。

45 电 视

vivid ['vivid] *adj.* 生动的,鲜明的

transform [træns'fɔ:m] *vt.* 转换,改变,改造,使……变形

instantly ['instəntli] *adv.* 立即地,即刻地

audience ['ɔ:diəns] *n.* 听众,观众

educational [ˌedju'keɪʃənəl] *adj.* 教育的,教育性的

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险,冒险的经历

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi; 'dʒiɒg-] *n.* 地理学,地理

opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:niti] *n.* 机会,时机

entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐,娱乐表演

especially [i'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别,尤其

occupy ['ɒkjupai] *vt.* 占,占用,占领,占据

amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n.* 娱乐,消遣,娱乐活动

regulate ['regjuleɪt] *vt.* 管制,控制,调节,校准

- leisurely ['leɪʒəli; 'li:-] *adv.* 从容不迫地
 interfere [ɪntə'fiə] *vi.* 干涉, 干预, 妨碍, 打扰
 absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *adj.* 完全的, 绝对的
 generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən] *n.* 产生, 发生, 一代, 一代人
 addicted [ə'dɪktɪd] *adj.* 沉溺的
 rubbishy ['rʌbɪʃɪ] *adj.* 碎屑的, 破烂的
 commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] *adj.* 商业的, 贸易的
 spectacle ['spektəkl] *n.* 观览物, 展览物, 奇观, 景象, [pl.]
 眼镜
 available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可用到的, 可利用的
 consume [kən'sju:m] *vt.* 消耗, 消费
 creative [kri'eɪtɪv] *adj.* 创造性的

【参考范文】

Television presents a **vivid** world in front of us. No newspaper has shown so clearly what is happening right now in the world. **Transforming** information, television not only gives the news **instantly** but also shows it in pictures more powerful than words. In particular, important events are often broadcast live so that the **audiences** feel as if they were participating.

Television can also play an **educational** role in our daily life. Programs about life and **adventures** in foreign countries teach us **geography**. Programs about historical events teach us history. English programs provide an excellent **opportunity** to learn English for those who study this language. What's more, university TV has been recognized as the most effective method of part-time education.

Finally, television brings us a lot of **entertainments**. After a day of hard work, maybe you do not have the energy to have a long camping trip, **especially** when you still have lots of things to do the next morning. Why not turn on the TV and choose an interesting show or an exciting game? While having some coffee, and chatting

with your family, you really feel relaxed.

Television hasn't been with us all that long, but we are already beginning to forget what the world was like without it. Before we admitted the one-eyed monster into our homes, we never found it difficult to **occupy** our spare time. We used to enjoy civilized pleasure. For instance, we used to have hobbies, we used to entertain our friends and be entertained by them, and we used to go outside for our **amusements** to theatres, cinemas, restaurants and sporting events. We even used to read books and listen to music and broadcast talks occasionally. All that belongs to the past.

Now all our free time is **regulated** by the goggle box. We rush home or gulp down our meals to be in time for this or that program. We have even given up sitting at table and having a **leisurely** evening meal, exchanging the news of the day. A sandwich and a glass of beer will do—anything, providing it doesn't **interfere** with the program. The monster demands and obtains **absolute** silence and attention. If any member of the family dares to open his mouth during a program, he is quickly silenced.

Whole **generations** are growing up **addicted** to the telly. Food is left uneaten, homework undone and sleep is lost. The telly is a universal pacifier. It is now standard practice for mother to keep the children quiet by putting them in the living room and turning on the set. It doesn't matter that the children will watch **rubbishy commercials** and **spectacles** of sadism and violence—so long as they are quiet.

There is a limit to the amount of creative talent **available** in the world. Every day, television **consumes** vast quantities of **creative** work. That is why most of the programs are so bad: it is impossible to keep pace with

the demand and maintain high standards as well.

【参考译文】

电视给我们呈现了一个生动的世界。没有哪份报纸可以如此清晰地呈现当前发生在世界上的事情。至于信息传递,电视不但可以及时地提供新闻,而且它还使用比文字更为有力的照片呈现新闻。其特别之处在于,很多重要的事件时常是用现场直播的形式,以便让观众有一种身临其境的感觉。

电视也在我们的日常生活中扮演教育的角色。有关生活和在外国冒险的节目给予我们地理知识,有关历史事件的节目让我们懂得了历史,英文节目为那些学习语言的人提供了绝佳的机会。此外,电视大学被认为是在职教育的最有效的方法。

最后,电视带给我们很多娱乐。努力工作一天之后,你可能已经没有精力进行长途的野营旅行,尤其是当你第二天早上还有很多事情要处理的时候,为什么不打开电视选择一个有趣的节目或一场令人激动的比赛呢?当你喝着咖啡,和家人聊着天,你会真正地感觉到了放松。

我们与电视为伴的时间并不长,可是,我们已经逐渐忘记了没有电视的世界是个什么模样了。在把这个独眼怪物请进家门之前,我们从来都不担心如何打发业余时间。那时,我们享受着种种优雅的乐趣。比如,我们有自己的业余爱好;我们在家里款待朋友或者接受邀请到朋友家里作客;我们去剧院、电影院、餐馆和体育竞赛现场娱乐消遣。我们也时常读读书,听听音乐和广播谈话节目。但是,所有这一切都已经成为过去了。

如今我们所有的余暇都被电视机这个“凸匣子”主宰着。我们心急火燎地赶回家,三口两口吃完饭,就是为了赶上这个或那个节目。过去我们常常围坐在餐桌前,一边悠闲地用餐,一边交换着日间的所见所闻。我们现在连这个也放弃了。一块三明治和一杯啤酒就已足够——管它是什么呢,只要不影响看电视就行。这个怪物需要绝对的安静和关注。要是某个家庭成员胆敢

在播放电视节目时开口说话,大家一定会立即叫他闭嘴。

一代又一代人在对电视的迷恋中长大了,长成了电视迷。他们不吃饭,不做家庭作业,也不睡觉。电视成了万能的抚慰者。现在,为了让孩子们保持安静,母亲们的标准做法就是:把他们放在客厅里,然后打开电视。孩子们也许会看无聊的商业广告或是暴力和性虐待等场面,但是这些都无关紧要——只要他们规规矩矩呆着就行。

人类的创造才能是有限的,而电视每天都需要投入大量的创造性工作。这就是为什么多数电视节目如此糟糕的原因:电视节目不可能既满足观众的需求又保持高标准。

46 电视疏远家庭成员的关系

invention [in'venʃən] *n.* 发明

century ['sentʃəri] *n.* 世纪

play a role in 在……上起到……的作用

start [stɔ:t] *vt. & vi.* (使)开始,(使)从事,出发,启程,开始

worry about 担心

negative ['negətiv] *adj.* 负面的

effect [i'fekt] *n.* 影响

traditional [trə'diʃənəl] *adj.* 传统的

convince [kən'vins] *vt.* 使确信

existence [ig'zistəns] *n.* 存在

bring about 带来

alienation [i'eliə'neiʃən] *n.* 疏远

occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ] *vt.* 占用

communicate [kə'mju:nikeit] *vt.* 沟通,通信 *vi.* 交流

provide sth for sb 为某人提供某物

as soon as —……就……

- enter ['entə] *vt. & vi.* 进入
- control [kən'trəʊl] *vt. & n.* 控制, 支配
- require [ri'kwaɪə] *vt.* 要求
- absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *adj.* 绝对的
- silence ['saɪləns] *n.* 安静
- attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 关注
- dare [deə] *vt. & vi.* 胆敢
- order ['ɔ:də] *vt. & n.* 命令
- shut up 闭嘴
- immediately [i'mɪdiətli] *adv.* 立即
- quarrel ['kwɒrəl] *vt. & n.* 争吵
- thanks to 由于
- channel ['tʃænl] *n.* 频道
- colorful ['kʌləfʊl] *adj.* 丰富多彩的
- program ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 节目
- common ['kɒmən] *adj.* 共同的
- interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* 兴趣
- have severe effects on 对……有重大影响
- mood [mu:d] *n.* 心情
- behavior [bi'heɪviə] *n.* 行为
- unhealthy [ʌn'helθi] *adj.* 不健康的
- contain [kən'teɪn] *vt.* 包含 *vi.* 自制
- violent ['vaɪələnt] *adj.* 暴力的
- content ['kɒntent] *n.* 内容, 满意, 满足 [kən'tent] *adj.* 满意的, 满足的
- lead to 导致
- be aware of 意识到
- as soon as possible 尽快
- protect A from B 保护 A, 使其不受 B 的负面影响
- reduce [ri'dju:s] *vt.* 降低
- in front of 在……前面
- routine [ru:'ti:n] *adj.* 日常的
- one-eyed monster 单眼怪兽(本文中指电视)

inevitable [in'evitəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的

idealized [ai'diəlaizd] *adj.* 理想化的

unrealistic [ˌʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 不现实的

obscene [əb'si:n] *adj.* 淫秽的

curiosity [ˌkjuəri'ɒsɪti] *n.* 好奇心

the little screen 小小的屏幕(本文中指电视)

【参考范文】

As one of the most important **inventions** of the past century, TV is **playing a** more and more important **role in** modern life. However, some people are **starting to worry about** its **negative effects** on **traditional** families. I am **convinced** that the **existence** of TV has **brought about alienation** among family members.

First, Watching TV **occupies** our time to **communicate** with our families. TV **provides** a ready means of relaxation **for** people who spend their days doing **routine** and busy jobs. **As soon as** TV **enters** into our home, most of our free time is **controlled** by it. What's more, the **one-eyed monster** requires **absolute silence** and **attention**. If any member **dares** to open his mouth, the others **order** him to **shut up immediately**. Therefore we communicate less with our family members.

Furthermore, families often **quarrel** over what **programs** they should watch. **Thanks to** hardworking TV workers, we enjoy more TV **channels** and more **colorful** TV programs. But a question has arisen; it is difficult for families to choose a **common** channel because they have different **interests**. It is **inevitable** to give rise to quarrel among them.

In addition, poor-quality TV programs can **have severe effects on** people's **mood** and **behavior**. For instance, a person who watches too many **idealized** programs may become **unrealistic**. Moreover, **unhealthy** programs

which contain obscene and violent contents may cause people's curiosity.

In conclusion, I think that TV, indeed has led to alienation among family members. We should be aware of the problem. Something should be done as soon as possible to protect the families from the negative effects of television. For example, we should reduce the time spent in front of the little screen and spend more time with our families together.

【参考译文】

作为上个世纪最重要的发明之一,电视在现代生活中扮演着越来越重要的角色。然而,有些人开始担心它对传统家庭的负面影响。我承认,电视的存在使得家庭成员之间变得疏远了。

首先,看电视占用了我们同家人对话的时间。电视给那些每天做着有规律而繁忙的工作的人提供了一种现成的休闲方式。电视一进入我们的生活,它就控制了我们大部分的空闲时间。更严重的是,电视要求绝对的安静和关注。如果哪一个家庭成员胆敢讲话,其他人会命令他马上住嘴。因此,我们与家人的交流就减少了。

此外,家人经常因为应当看什么节目而争吵。由于电视工作者的不辞劳苦,我们喜爱的电视频道和有趣的电视节目越来越多。但是这也产生了一个问题:家人很难选择观看共同的频道,因为他们有着不同的兴趣。这样他们之间的争吵就不可避免。

另外,品质低劣的电视节目会严重影响人们的情绪和举止。例如,一个人看了太多理想化的节目,可能会变得不切实际。另外,包含淫秽和暴力内容的不健康的电视节目可能会引发人们对这些事情的好奇心。

总之,我认为,电视导致了家庭成员之间关系的疏远。我们必须意识到这个问题。必须采取措施尽快尽可能地保护人们不受电视的负面影响。例如,我们应该减少花在电视前面的时间,而花更多的时间与家人共处。

47 广 告

surrounded [sə'raundɪd] *adj.* (后面与 by, with 连用) 被
……环绕着的

advertisement [əd'vertɪsmənt] *n.* 广告, 做广告

restriction [ri'strɪkʃən] *n.* 限制, 约束

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *adv.* 完全地, 绝对地

present [pri'zent] *vt.* 介绍, 引见, 给, 呈现

provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt. & vi.* 供应, 供给, 准备, 预防, 规定

well-informed [ˌwelɪn'fɔ:mɪd] *adj.* 消息灵通的, 熟悉的,
博识的, 见闻广博的

entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 款待, 娱乐, 娱乐表演

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *vt.* 想像, 设想

regulation [ˌregju'leɪʃən] *n.* 规则, 规章

monotonous [mə'nɒtənəs] *adj.* 单调的, 无变化的

magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] *n.* 杂志, 期刊

survive [sə'vaɪv] *vt. & vi.* 幸免于, 幸存, 生还

program ['prəʊɡræm] *n.* 节目, 程序, 计划

conclusion [kən'klu:ʒən] *n.* 结束, 结论

government ['ɡʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

consumer [kən'sju:mə] *n.* 消费者

artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] *adj.* 艺术的, 有美感的, 风雅的

indispensable [ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl] *adj.* 不可缺少的, 绝对必
要的 *n.* 不可缺少之物

development [dɪ'veləpmənt] *n.* 发展

media ['mi:diə] *n.* 媒体

【参考范文】

Everywhere, and almost at any time, we find ourselves surrounded by all kinds of advertisements. Some people suggest that there should be some restrictions on

advertisements. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that advertisements should not be restricted. For my part, I **absolutely** agree with the latter point of view. The reasons are **presented** below.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that advertisements **provide** us with much useful information. Advertisements keep us **well-informed** about products. As a result, we can compare them and choose the best and cheapest one. In addition, we can also find a job or rent a house with the help of advertisements.

Another factor that we must consider is that advertisements bring us a lot of **entertainment**. Just **imagine** what a bus station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy watching a blank wall or reading traffic **regulations** while waiting for a bus? An interesting advertisement makes your waiting less dull and **monotonous**.

The third and very important reason is that advertisements also provide money for newspapers, **magazines**, radios and TV stations. Many kinds of media could not **survive** without advertisements. Because of advertising, we can enjoy so many TV **programs** with so little money. Similarly a newspaper would cost much more if we had to pay its full price.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the **conclusion** that the **government** should not impose restrictions on advertisements. They provide much useful information for **consumers**. They make our life colorful with **artistic** pictures and words. What is more, they play an **indispensable** role in the survival and **development** of media.

【参考译文】

在每个角落,几乎是任何时间,我们总会发现自己被各种各样的广告所包围着。一些人建议我们应当对广告有所限制。但是在另一方面,也有许多人认为广告是不能受限制的。就我而言,我完全同意后面的观点,原因如下:

众所周知的第一个理由是广告为我们提供了很多有用的信息。它使我们对产品有个清楚的了解,这样,我们就可以在它们之中进行对比并选出最物美价廉的一种。此外,在广告的帮助下我们也可以找工作或者租到房子。

我们必须考虑的另一个原因是广告为我们带来了很多的乐趣。就想想一个没有广告的公共汽车站或是一份报纸会是什么样子吧。难道你愿意盯着一面雪白的墙壁或者是阅读交通法来消磨等车的时光吗? 一个有趣的广告会让你的等待不再无趣而单调。

第三点同时也是尤为重要的一点,就是广告为报社、杂志社、广播电台和电视台提供了资金的来源。很多的媒体离开广告是无法生存的。正是因为广告,我们才能够使用这么少的钱而享受如此多的电视节目。同样,如果我们用全额来买一份报纸,那么将比现在的花费多得多。

通过上述的讨论,我们可以得出一个确定的结论,那就是政府不应该限制广告。因为它们为消费者提供了很多有用的信息,并用艺术的图片与语言让我们的生活变得丰富多彩。更为重要的是,它们在媒体的生存和发展中不可或缺。

48 电子游戏

primary ['praɪməri] *adj.* 第一位的,主要的,初步的

prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] *vt.* 禁止,阻止

- vain [veɪn] *adj.* 徒然的
- teenager ['tiːneɪdʒə] *n.* 十几岁的青少年
- indulge [ɪn'dʌldʒ] *vt.* 纵容
- stimulant ['stimjələnt] *n.* 刺激物
- necessary ['nesɪsəri] *adj.* 必需的, 必要的
- analyze ['ænəlaɪz] *vt.* 分析, 分解
- resist [rɪ'zɪst] *vt.* 抵抗, 忍得住
- temptation [temp'teɪʃən] *n.* 诱惑, 诱惑物
- textbook ['tekstbʊk] *n.* 教科书, 课本
- requirement [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* 需求, 要求
- harsh [hɑːʃ] *adj.* 苛刻的, 刺耳的, 刺目的
- achievement [ə'tʃiːvmənt] *n.* 成就, 功绩
- opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] *adj.* 对立的, 对抗的 *n.* 对手, 反对者
- illegal [ɪ'liːɡəl] *adj.* 违法的, 不合规定的
- electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* 电子的
- lure [ljʊə] *vt. & n.* 引诱
- harmfulness ['hɑːmfulnɪs] *n.* 伤害, 有害
- a louse on the baldhead 显而易见的
- louse [laʊs] *n.* 虱子, 寄生虫
- bald head 秃头
- violence ['vaɪələns] *n.* 暴力
- contribute [kən'trɪbjʊt] *vi. & vt.* 捐助, 捐献, 贡献, 投稿
- promptly ['prɒmptli] *adv.* 敏捷地, 迅速地
- strategy ['strætɪdʒi] *n.* 策略, 战略
- conventional [kən'venʃənəl] *adj.* 惯例的, 常规的, 习俗的, 传统的
- activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 活跃, 活动性, 活动

【参考范文】

In recent years, students from both **primary** and middle schools are, for many times, **prohibited** from playing video games, but in **vain**. Many **teenagers** are still seen enjoying themselves over their exciting games and still

many are too **indulged** in these **stimulants** to head home after school. To find a better way of undoing the problem, it is **necessary** to **analyze** its roots.

There are several reasons for this problem to come into being. Firstly, students are not old enough to **resist** the **temptation** of spending time in such an easy way instead of being forced to hit **textbooks**. While being with video games, they may forget teachers' strict **requirements** and parents' **harsh** words. Secondly, young students may gain some sense of **achievement** through winning a game. They are often heard to talk proudly about how they have defeated their **opponents** in a game. Thirdly, owners of **illegal electronic** game bars are to be accused of offering the chances and **luring** students to play.

Unfortunately, the **harmfulness** of video games to students can be seen as clearly as **a louse on the bald head**. On the one hand, owing to the long-time stay with cartoon figures, they have no more interest to show in their study; some fall behind others of their classes in school work and others often cut classes; and on the other hand, the **violence** in the games and the money needed for their use **contribute** much to teenage crime. Above all, if our young generation is allowed to grow up in front of video screens, what will the future of our country depend on?

Through playing electronic games, Students learn to react **promptly** and imagine wildly. At the same time, games teach them **strategy** and intelligence about life. And no teacher in the world can be compared to games. They are attractive, friendly and patient. Students can gain knowledge and learn new skills by playing games, and they often learn better and faster through games than they do through more **conventional** methods. Pla-

ying games is a social activity that brings people closer together while helping them learn how to get along with each other. For this reason, games can be a very useful part of company training programs as well as family gatherings.

【参考译文】

近年来,中小學生玩电子游戏已经多次被禁止,但成效甚微。仍有许多青少年在玩这种令人兴奋的游戏,还有许多学生沉迷于其中,放学后也不愿意回家。为了找出解决这一问题的更好的办法,我们有必要分析一下其根源。

导致这一问题的原因有很多。首先,由于学生们年龄小,难以抵挡这种可以轻松度时而无须被迫去读书的方式。玩电子游戏时,他们会忘记老师的严格要求和母亲的严厉批评。其次,赢得了一次游戏,他们会获得一种成就感。我们经常听到学生们自豪地谈论如何在一场游戏中获胜。第三,非法的游戏厅经营者应该受到指责,因为他们给孩子们提供了机会并引诱他们去玩。

很不幸,电子游戏对学生的危害是显而易见的。一方面,由于长时间与卡通人物为伍,他们无暇顾及学习;有些学生学习成绩下降,有些则经常逃学;另一方面,游戏中的暴力以及玩游戏所需要的费用导致青少年犯罪率的上升。最重要的是,如果下一代人在荧屏前长大,我们国家的未来将依赖什么呢?

玩电子游戏可使学生反应机敏,想像力丰富。同时游戏教给他们有关生活的策略和才智。世界上任何教师都比不上游戏。它们迷人、和善且耐心。学生能够通过玩游戏获得知识并学习新技术,而且通过游戏,他们经常会比使用传统方法学得更好、更快。玩游戏是种社交活动,能让人们彼此更接近,有助于学习如何和别人相处。基于这个理由,游戏可以是公司培训课程和家庭聚会中很有用的一部分。

49 体育运动

million ['miliən] *num.* 百万, 百万个

relaxation [ˌri:læk'seɪʃən] *n.* 松弛, 娱乐

especially [i'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n.* 娱乐, 消遣, 娱乐活动

prevent [pri'vent] *vt.* 防止, 预防

valuable ['væljuəbl] *adj.* 贵重的, 有价值的, 颇有价值的

muscle ['mʌsl] *n.* 肌肉

information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 消息, 知识, 信息

brain [breɪn] *n.* 脑, 头脑

successfully [sək'sesfli] *adv.* 顺利地, 成功地

virtue ['vɜ:tʃu:] *n.* 美德, 优点, 功效

unselfish [ʌn'selfɪʃ] *adj.* 不自私的, 无欲的, 慷慨的

disciple [di'saɪpl] *n.* 信徒, 弟子, 门徒

character ['kærɪktə] *n.* 特性, 性质, 品质, 特征

importance [ɪm'pɔ:təns] *n.* 重要(性), 重大, 价值

society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会

【参考范文】

All over the world, **millions** of people take part in different kinds of sports. Sports are perhaps the most popular form of **relaxation** that almost all can enjoy. Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do at times when they are not working. But in fact sports and games can be of great value, **especially** to people who work with their brains most of the day. They should not be treated only as **amusements**.

Sports and games build our bodies, **prevent** us from

getting too fat, and keep us healthy. They also give us **valuable** practice in helping the eyes, brain and **muscles** to work together. In table tennis, the eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction, and pass the **information** on to the **brain**. The brain has to decide what to do and sends its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where the player wants it to do. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice can do this **successfully**.

Sports and games are also very useful for character-training. In their lessons, boys and girls may learn about such **virtues** as **unselfishness**, courage, **discipline** and love of one's country, but what is learned in books can not have the same deep effect on a child's **character** as what is learned through practice. Most of students, time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So what the students do in their spare time is of great **importance**. If each of them learns to go all out for his team and not for himself on the sports field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of **society**, for the good of his country.

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people healthy and happy, and to live longer.

【参考译文】

世界上有许多的人参加各种各样的体育运动。体育运动几乎是所有人都能享受的最大众化的娱乐形式。似乎有些人认为,体育运动不是什么重要的事情,人们只有在不干活的时候才去做。但实际上,体育运动对人们益处很大,对那些整天从事脑力劳动的人来说更是如此。不能把它们单纯看成是娱乐活动。

体育运动能增强我们的体质,防止发胖,保持身体健康。他们还为眼睛、头脑和肌肉的协同动作提供了宝贵的锻炼机会。打乒乓球时,眼睛看到球打过来,要判

断球的速度和方向,再把这个信息传到大脑,这时大脑得决定怎么办,并给胳膊、腿等部位的肌肉发出命令,以便接到球,并把球打回到击球人设想的地方。所有这一切的反应都要非常迅速,并且只有那些经常打乒乓球的人才能成功地做到回球。

体育运动还有利于品格的培养。孩子们在课堂上可能学到无私、勇敢、守纪和爱国等品德。但是书本上学的东西对孩子品格的影响不可能和亲身体验中学来的东西的影响一样深刻。学生大部分在校时间都用在课堂上。因此,课余时间的活动至关重要。如果每个人在运动场上学着为球队而不是为个人而拼搏,日后他就会感到,为社会利益、为国家利益而工作是理所当然的。

全世界的人都喜欢运动。运动使人健康、快乐而且长寿。

50 一个人旅行还是与朋友一起旅行?

favourite ['feivərit] *adj.* 喜爱的,中意的 *n.* 喜爱的事物

recreation [ˌrekri'eɪʃən] *n.* 消遣,娱乐

especially [i'speʃəli] *adv.* 特别,尤其

enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够

accumulate [ə'kjʊmjuleɪt] *vt. & vi.* 积聚,堆积

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识,学问

tradition [trə'dɪʃən] *n.* 传统,惯例

edify ['edɪfaɪ] *vt.* 启发

dull [dʌl] *adj.* 呆滞的,阴暗的 *vi.* 变迟钝,减少

exchange [ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ] *vt.* 交换,调换

fatigue [fə'ti:g] *n.* 疲乏,疲劳

enduring [ɪn'djuəriŋ] *adj.* 持久的,不朽的

tiredness ['taɪədnis] *n.* 疲劳,疲倦

replenish [ri'plenɪʃ] *vt.* 补充

aspect ['æspekt] *n.* 样子, 外表, 面貌, 方面

emergency [i'mæ:dʒnsi] *n.* 紧急情况, 突然事件, 非常时刻, 紧急事件

immediately [i'mi:diətli] *adv.* 立即, 马上, 直接地

to some extent 某种程度上

thorn [θɔ:n] *n.* 刺, 荆棘

on the contrary 正相反

resume [ri'zju:m] *vt.* 再继续, 重新开始

destination [ˌdesti'neɪʃən] *n.* 目的地

independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] *adj.* 独立自主的, 不受约束的

relaxation [ˌri:læk'seɪʃən] *n.* 松弛, 放宽, 缓和, 减轻, 娱乐

【参考范文】

Traveling is a favourite recreation of many people, especially for young students. It enables us not only to accumulate our knowledge about history, culture, geology and local tradition, but also to edify our mind and spirits. Some people like to travel alone, but others prefer traveling with friends. I agree with the latter one somehow.

Since there is often a long way to go, many travelers feel tired and dull during the trip. If your friends are talking with you about some funny things in the boring train, how relaxing you are! Exchange of thoughts and ideas can reduce fatigue in traveling.

Long visit sometimes puts travelers in low spirits. After the visit, you have to stay alone in the hotel enduring your physical tiredness. Imagine how happy you will be if a good friend of you appears at that time. Friends can replenish your energy for further traveling. Also, you can share your feeling and happiness with your friends during the trip.

An important aspect of traveling in a group is that in

case **emergency** takes place, your friend would give you a hand **immediately**. **To some extent**, travelers usually face some risk. When you climb a large mountain, you cannot avoid being hurt by **thorns** or rocks. If you are alone and are hurt seriously, how bad it is without help. **On the contrary**, your friends can carry your bag, prepare food for you and share your loneliness. You will feel warm and forget your pains. Maybe you can **resume** your traveling soon.

Of course, traveling alone has its own merits. You can change your **destination** at any time; you can stay in one place as long as you like; you can learn to be **independent** and make new friends; you can learn to deal with problems by yourself. But I still like to travel with friends, because I think that the most important thing during travel is to get pleasure and **relaxation**. With friends, you can get all these things easily.

【参考译文】

旅行是很多人最喜欢的一种娱乐方式,对年轻的学生来说尤其如此。它不仅能够使我们积累有关历史、文化、地质和当地传统习俗的有关知识,而且能够陶冶我们的情操。

因为旅途通常比较漫长,很多旅行者在旅行期间感到疲倦和无聊。如果在无聊的火车上和朋友谈论一些有趣的事,那你将是多么放松啊! 与人交流观点和思想可以减少旅行中的疲劳。

有时,长久的参观会使旅行者精神状态低迷。参观后,你只能独自在旅馆里忍受身体的疲劳。假想一下,如果那时一个好朋友来了,你该多么高兴啊。在以后的旅行中,朋友能够再一次使你充满动力。而且,在旅行期间你可以和朋友一起分享你的感觉和快乐。

结伴旅行的一个重要方面是万一有紧急事件发生,朋友将会立刻给你帮助。在一定程度上,旅行者通常会

面临一些风险。当爬一座大山时,你无法躲避荆棘或岩石对你的伤害。如果你独自一人并且伤得很严重,没有人帮助你有多么地糟糕啊!相反,朋友可以帮你背包、为你准备食物并分担你的寂寞。你会感到温暖并忘记疼痛,也许很快地你就可以继续旅行。

当然,独自旅行也有它的好处。你可以随时改变你的目的地;只要你喜欢,你就可以一直呆在某一地方;你可以学习独立,结交新的朋友,并可以学习独自处理问题。但是我仍然喜欢和朋友们一起去旅行,因为我认为旅行期间最重要的事情就是获得快乐和放松,和朋友在一起,你可以很容易地获得这些东西。

51 长假期和短假期

period ['piəriəd] *n.* 时期

holiday ['hɒlədeɪ] *n.* 假日

several ['sevərəl] *adj.* 几个,个别的,单独的

vacation [və'keɪʃən; veɪ-] *n.* 假期,休假

advantage [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* 优势,有利条件,利益

favourite ['feɪvərɪt] *adj.* 特别喜爱的,宠爱的,中意的
n. 喜欢的事物

relaxation [ˌrɪ:læksɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 松弛,放宽,缓和,减轻,娱乐

various ['veəriəs] *adj.* 不同的,各种各样的,多方面的,多样的

concert ['kɒnsət] *n.* 音乐会

contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 论争,竞赛 [kən'test] *vt.* 争论,争夺

appreciate [ə'priːʃieɪt] *vt.* 赏识,鉴赏

scenery ['siːnəri] *n.* 风景,景色

summit ['sʌmɪt] *n.* 顶点

wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] *adj.* 令人惊奇的, 奇妙的

especially [iˈspeʃəli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

shortcoming [ˈʃɔːtkʌmɪŋ] *n.* 缺点, 短处

expense [ɪkˈspens] *n.* 费用, 开支

remote [riˈməʊt] *adj.* 遥远的, 偏僻的, 细微的

dull [dʌl] *adj.* 迟钝的

compare [kəmˈpeɪ] *vt.* 比较, 相比, 比喻

【参考范文】

Hello, friends! As students, what **period** is your happiest days? **Holidays!** I think every one will agree with this answer, so do I. But what kind of holiday do you like better—the longer one or **several** short **vacations** in a year? I think each of them has its **advantages** and disadvantages. As for me, I like the latter one.

Now, let's look at the good and bad points of the two kinds of holidays. Of course, I'd like to begin the topic with my **favorite** one—short period of vacations. First, short vacations are a great **relaxation** after busy final exams. When we finish the exams, we know that we will have a month to think freely, to do other things besides classes, to visit friends, to be with our family, to go to **concerts**, to watch sports **contests** and so on. Second, we can plan to travel during the short vacation. In spring, we can go to mountains, to see the **various** flowers that cannot be seen in cities, to see the stream flowing, and to **appreciate** the beautiful **scenery** on the **summit!** What a **wonderful** picture, **especially** for the students who always swim in the “sea” of books! And in summer we can go to the seashore to enjoy the sunshine and long beach. In winter we may go to see the snow scenery! It gives us a lot of pleasure. At last, the most important one is that we will not forget classes after the short vacations. The **shortcoming** is that, for those students who want to make

some money to cover their school **expenses**, the vacations are too short for them to make enough money.

As for the longer vacations, we can have a longer relaxation. We can go to **remote** areas or go abroad to travel. But if we only have one long vacation for a year, is it not **dull** for us? And we may also forget some of our lessons after we return to school.

From the above, I think the short period of vacations have more advantages **compared** with the longer ones. So why not join us in short holidays and enjoy everything we'd like to do!

【参考译文】

朋友们,大家好! 作为学生,什么时候是你们最快乐的时期? 假期! 我想每一个人都会像我一样同意这个回答的。但是你更喜欢哪种假期——一年中的一个长假期还是若干个短假期? 我认为它们各有自身的优点和缺点。对于我个人来说,我更喜欢后一种。

现在,让我们来看一看这两种假期的好处和坏处。当然,我更喜欢用我最喜欢的方式——短期间的假期来作为主题的开始。首先,短假期是在忙完期末考试后一个非常放松的时期。考试结束后,我们知道自己将有一个月的时间去自由地思考问题,去做课外的事情,去拜访朋友,和家人呆在一起,去听音乐会,去看体育比赛等。第二,我们可以在短假期期间安排旅行。春天我们可以去爬山,看看在城市里看不到的花,去看流动的小溪,并且可以到山顶欣赏美丽的风景。尤其是对于我们这些总是在书的“海洋”里遨游的学生来说,那是多么美丽的一幅画啊! 夏天我们可以去海滨享受阳光和长长的海滩。冬天我们可以去看雪景! 它给了我们很多的快乐。最后,最重要的问题是:短假期之后我们不会忘记功课。它的缺点是:对于那些想赚钱交学费的同学来说,这种假期太短了。

至于长假期,我们可以有一段很长的放松时间。我

们可以到边远的地区或国外旅行,但如果每年只有一个长假,那不是很乏味吗? 并且当我们回到学校的时候,也许我们已经忘记了一些功课。

从以上几点来看,我认为短假期比长假期有更多的好处。所以为什么不在短假期里加入我们,享受我们喜欢做的每一件事情呢?

52 动物实验

exist [ig'zist] *vi.* 存在

accompany with 陪伴

in many aspects 在很多方面

a growing number of 越来越多的

go along with 同意

allow [ə'lau] *vt.* 允许

with the help of 在……帮助下

cure [kjuə] *n.* 治愈方法

fatal ['feitl] *adj.* 致命的

deadly ['dedli] *adj.* 致命的

illness ['ilnis] *n.* 疾病

appear [ə'piə] *vi.* 出现

treatment ['tri:tment] *n.* 治疗方法

combat ['kəmbæt] *vt. & n.* 战胜, 战斗

argue ['ɑ:gju:] *vi.* 辩论, 辩解

cruel ['kruəl] *adj.* 残忍的

at present 目前

method ['meθəd] *n.* 方法

replace [ri'pleis] *vt.* 替代, 取代

similar ['similə] *adj.* 相似的

reliable [ri'laɪəbl] *adj.* 可靠的

feasible ['fi:zəbl] *adj.* 可行的

breed [bri:d] *vi.* 喂养

balance of ecosystem 生态平衡

set standards 设置标准

regulation [ˌregjuˈleɪʃən] *n.* 规定

prevent [priˈvent] *vt.* 避免

cruelty [ˈkru:əlti] *n.* 残忍

be of great help to 对……有很大的帮助

brutal [ˈbru:tɪl] *adj.* 残忍的

extremely [ɪkˈstri:mli] *adv.* 极端地, 极其地

laboratory [ləˈbɒrətɪ; ˈlæbrə] *n.* 实验室

artificially [ˌɑ:tiˈfiʃəli] *adv.* 人工的

【参考范文】

Since human beings **existed** in the world, animals have always been **accompanying with** us. They **are of great help to** humans **in many aspects**. For example, they help a lot in medical experiments. However, in recent years **a growing number of** people believe that animals should not be used for testing medical techniques and drugs. In my opinion, I would not **go along with** them.

Animal testing **allows** scientists to test and create new drugs. **With the help of** animal tests, we have found **cures** to many formerly **fatal** diseases. However, many new **deadly illnesses appear** every year and new **treatments** and drugs are needed to **combat** them. Many people **argue** that animal testing is **cruel**. In some cases this is true. However it would be much more cruel to let people die because there is not enough information about a disease.

Another reason why I advocate animal tests is that **at present** there are no other better **methods** to **replace** them. Animals have **similar** physical processes to humans. However, not only would the costs of testing in humans be **extremely** high, but also it is **brutal** to test

new drugs on children or adults. Therefore, animal tests are still regarded as the only **reliable** and **feasible** method.

Animals such as monkeys or rabbits which are used in experiments are easily **bred**. In fact they can be raised in **laboratories** **artificially**. In other words, there is a large supply of animals for medical research. Using animals in drug tests will not have negative effects on the **balance of ecosystem**. Furthermore, most countries **set standards** for animal treatment in tests, and laboratories have **regulations** to **prevent cruelty**.

Animal testing is needed in the world we live in. It is better that animals suffer than humans.

【参考译文】

从人类存在于这个世界上以来,动物就一直陪伴着我们。在许多方面,它们对人类都有很大的帮助。例如,它们在医学实验里作用很大。然而近年来,越来越多的人认为不应该用动物测试医疗技术和药物。在我看来,我不同意他们的观点。

动物实验能让科学家们测试和发明新药物。借助动物实验的帮助,我们已经发现了许多以前是致命的疾病的治疗方法。然而,每年有很多新的致命疾病出现,需要用新的药物和疗法来防治它们。很多人争辩说动物实验是残忍的。虽然这是事实,但因对某种疾病缺乏足够的了解而让人类死于非命,这将是更残忍的。

我主张动物试验的另一个原因是现在还没有更好的方法来替代它。动物和人有着相似的生理过程。然而用人来进行试验不仅费用极其昂贵,而且在孩子和大人身上测试新药也是极其残忍的。因此,动物试验仍被视为唯一可靠且可行的方法。

在实验中用到的猴子和兔子等动物很容易被养育。事实上,它们可以在实验室中人工喂养。换句话说,有大量的动物可供医学研究。把动物用于药物试验不会对生态系统的平衡产生负面影响。此外,大多数国家都

为动物试验制定了标准,实验室也有相关规定来防止残忍行为的发生。

我们生活的世界需要动物实验。动物受苦总比人类受苦好。

53 如何对待罪犯

challenge against 挑战

practice ['præktis] *n.* 做法

punish ['pʌniʃ] *vt.* 惩罚

natural ['nætʃərəl] *adj.* 自然的

seldom ['seldəm] *adv.* 很少

reach a total agreement 达成完全的一致

measure ['meɪʒə] *n.* 措施

due to 由于

decrease [di'kri:s] *vt. & vi.* ['di:kri:s] *n.* 降低,减少

imprisonment [im'priznmənt] *n.* 囚禁

evidence ['evidəns] *n.* 证据

imprison [im'prizn] *vt.* 囚禁

decline [di'klaɪn] *vt. & vi.* 下降,衰落 *n.* 降低

crime rate 犯罪率

ensure [in'ʃuə] *vt.* 保证

law-abiding citizens 遵守法律的公民

criminal ['krɪmɪnl] *n.* 犯罪分子

thief [θi:f] *n.* 贼,小偷

robber ['rɒbə] *n.* 抢劫犯

rapist ['reɪpɪst] *n.* 强奸犯

murderer ['mɜ:dərə] *n.* 杀人犯

potential [pə'tenʃl] *adj.* 潜在的

think twice 三思,重新考虑

commit a crime 犯罪

spirit consolation 精神安慰

victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害者

make sense 有道理

consideration [kənˌsɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑

in favor of 赞成

latter ['lætə] *adj.* 后面的

guarantee [ˌɡærən'ti:] *vt. & n.* 保证

punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] *n.* 惩罚

comfort ['kʌmfət] *n.* 安慰

innocent ['ɪnəsnt] *adj.* 无辜的

controversial [ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃəl] *adj.* 有争议的

law offenders 犯罪分子

reclamation [ˌreklə'meɪʃən] *n.* 改造

scare off 吓唬住

implementation [ˌɪmplɪmen'teɪʃən] *n.* 实行

improper [ɪm'prɒpə] *adj.* 不适当的

pose threat to 构成威胁

deterrent [di'tɜːrənt; -'ter-] *n.* 震慑

retain [ri'teɪn] *vt.* 保留

merciless ['mɜːsɪlis] *adj.* 无情的

【参考范文】

In recent years, a growing number of people have begun to **challenge against** the existing **practice** of sending **criminals** to prison. They argue that the **law offenders** should be **punished** to do something for the public. It is quite **natural** that people **seldom reach a total agreement** on such a **controversial** issue.

Some people advocate that we should let criminals do something else as **punishment**. In the first place, they can get better **reclamation** in this way. Doing something for society is a good **measure**, which not only punishes the criminals but also encourages them to begin a new life as well. Another reason is **due to** the limited jail space. Letting

criminals do something outside jails **decreases** the cost of the government. Finally, the **imprisonment** of criminals cannot **scare off** other criminals. Up to now, there is no **evidence** showing the direct link between the implementation of **imprisoning** criminals and the **decline** of **crime rate**.

Some others approve of the imprisonment of criminals. First of all, it can **ensure** a safe living environment to the **law-abiding citizens**. For criminals like **thieves**, **robbers**, **rapists** or even **murderers**, it is **improper** or even dangerous to let them out of jails, because they still **pose threat** to our society. **Second**, it is the best **deterrent** to those **potential** criminals. It will make would-be criminals **think twice** before they **commit a crime**. Last but not least, it is a great **spiritual consolation** to the **victims**. Those who suggest setting criminals free lay too much emphasis on the rights of criminals. They ignore the rights of victims.

All the above opinions **make sense**. After a careful **consideration**, I am **in favor of** the **latter** view that we should **retain** the practice of sending criminals to prison. It can **guarantee** the safety of citizens. It can reduce the crime rate. Furthermore, it serves a punishment for the **merciless** offenders while a **comfort** to the **innocent** victims.

【参考译文】

近年来,越来越多的人开始反对让罪犯坐牢的做法。他们认为对那些违法者的惩罚应该是让他们为社会多做些贡献。在这样一个颇有争议的问题上,人们很少能达成完全的一致,这是很自然的。

一些人倾向于让罪犯做其他事作为惩罚。首先,这可以让他们得到更好的改造。为社会做些公益事业是个好办法,既对罪犯进行了惩罚,还能够鼓励他们开始新的生活。另一个原因是监狱的空间有限。让罪犯在

监狱之外做事可以减少政府的开支。最后,对罪犯的监禁丝毫不会威慑到其他罪犯。到目前为止,没有任何证据表明监禁罪犯和犯罪率的降低之间存在直接联系。

另外一些人主张把罪犯关进监狱。首先,这可以为守法者营造一个安全舒适的环境。像小偷、抢劫犯、强奸犯甚至杀人犯等罪犯,释放他们是不合理甚至非常危险的,因为他们仍然是社会的威胁。其次,这是对罪犯最好的威慑。这可以让想要犯罪的人在犯罪之前进行慎重考虑。最后但并非最不重要的一点,这是对受害者的一种精神上的抚慰。那些不同意关押犯人的人过度强调了罪犯的权利,而忽视了受害者的权利。

以上的观点都很有道理。经过慎重考虑,我倾向于后一个观点,即继续保留关押罪犯的做法。这不仅可以保证老百姓的安全,还可以降低犯罪率。而且,这是对无情的罪犯的惩罚,也是对无辜的受害者的安慰。

54 青少年犯罪

economic [ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk] *adj.* 经济的

crime [kraɪm] *n.* 犯罪

complex [ˈkɒmpleks] *adj.* 复杂的

be responsible for 对……负责

illegal [ɪˈliːɡəl] *adj.* 违法的,不合规定的

spoil [spɔɪl] *vt.* 损坏,搞糟,宠坏,溺爱 *vi.* 扰乱

attempt to 努力做……,尝试做……

satisfy [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] *vt.* 满足,使满意,说服,使相信 *vi.* 满意,确保

greedy [ˈɡriːdi] *adj.* 贪吃的,贪婪的,渴望的

selfish [ˈselfɪʃ] *adj.* 自私的

root [ruːt] *n.* 根,根部,根本,根源 *vt. & vi.* (使)生根, (使)扎根,使立定不动,坚定不移,确立

- have a negative influence on 对……有负面影响
- dispute [di'spju:t] *n.*, *vt.* & *vi.* 争论, 辩论, 争吵
- violence ['vaiələns] *n.* 猛烈, 强烈, 暴力, 暴虐, 暴行, 强暴
- juvenile ['dʒu:vinaɪl] *adj.* 青少年的, 幼稚的 *n.* 青少年, 少年读物
- delinquency [di'liŋkwənsi] *n.* 不良行为, 过失
- copycat ['kɒpikæt] *n.* 无主见的家伙, 复印机
- aggressive [ə'gresiv] *adj.* 好斗的, 敢作敢为的, 有闯劲的, 侵略性的
- boost [bu:st] *vt.* 推进
- insensitive [in'sensitiv] *adj.* 对……没有感觉的, 感觉迟钝的
- resort to 诉诸于, 采取
- brutal ['bru:tɪl] *adj.* 残忍的, 兽性的
- despicable [di'spikəbl; 'despi-] *adj.* 可鄙的, 卑劣的
- murder ['mɜ:də] *n.* & *vt.* 谋杀, 凶杀
- assault [ə'sɔ:lt] *n.* & *vt.* 攻击, 袭击
- excessive [ik'sesiv] *adj.* 过多的, 过分的, 额外
- exposure [ik'spəʊʒə] *n.* 暴露, 揭露, 曝光, 揭发, 陈列
- materialistic [mə'tiəriə'listik] *adj.* 唯物论的, 唯物主义的
- incite [in'sait] *vt.* 激励, 煽动
- commit [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误), 干(坏事), 把……托付给, 提交, 答应负责
- mugging ['mʌgiŋ] [美] 哑剧, 默剧
- theft [θeft] *n.* 偷, 行窃, 偷窃的事例, 偷窃行为
- reverse [ri'veɜ:s] *n.* 相反, 背面, 反面, 倒退 *adj.* 相反的, 倒转的, 颠倒的 *vt.* 颠倒, 倒转
- a series of 一连串的
- lobby ['lɒbi] *n.* 大厅, 休息室, [美] 游说议员者 *vi.* 游说议员 *vt.* 对(议员)进行疏通
- regulation [ˌregju'leɪʃən] *n.* 规则, 规章, 调节, 校准
- remove from 除掉, 移开
- alarming [ə'lɑ:miŋ] *adj.* 使人惊动的, 令人担忧的
- bring under control 使……被控制住

【参考范文】

The social and **economic** factors underlying youth **crime** are **complex**. First of all, parents should be **responsible** for the actions of their children, including **illegal** actions. Some parents have **spoiled** their kids by **attempting** to **satisfy** their each and every desire, reasonable or unreasonable, so that these children have grown up **greedy** and **selfish**. This could be the **root** of many crimes like burglary.

In addition, other parents have **had a negative influence** on their kids by setting bad examples. If a mother or father uses **violence** to settle **disputes**, their children will probably do the same in similar situation.

Copycat violence may also be a significant cause of juvenile **delinquency**, and one of the reasons for this is the influence of the media, especially violence on TV. When children see a lot of violence, it produces more **aggressive** behaviour and **boosts** their **insensitivity** to the pain of others. This, in turn, might make them **resort to brutal** and **despicable** acts, like **murder** or **assault**, when arguments happen.

In addition, **excessive exposure** to advertising through the media had made youngsters too **materialistic**. Their excessive desires may **incite** them to **commit** illegal acts, such as burglary, **mugging** or **theft**.

What can be done to **reverse** the trend of delinquency? One of the solutions might be to launch a **series of** family programs to encourage better parenting skills. Our citizens should perhaps also **lobby** our government to introduce **regulations** in attempt to **remove** violence **from** our TV screens. What is certain is that we must act quickly to **bring** this **alarming** social problem **under control**.

【参考译文】

青少年犯罪的社会和经济因素比较复杂。首先,家长应该对孩子的行为负责(包括那些违法行为)。一些家长溺爱他们的孩子,试图满足孩子的一切要求,而不论这些要求是否合理。这样的溺爱容易使孩子在长大之后变得贪婪而且自私。这可能是入室行窃这类犯罪的根本原因。

此外,还有一些家长的不良榜样给孩子带来了负面影响。如果父母喜欢用武力来解决争吵,孩子们遇到类似的情况就会仿效他们的做法。

模仿暴力镜头可能是青少年犯罪的重要原因。而这往往是受媒体,特别是暴力电视节目的影响。如果孩子们看的暴力镜头太多,他们就会使用侵犯性行为而不考虑他人的感受。侵犯性使得孩子们在产生争执时会诉诸武力,也会采取一些卑劣的手段(如谋杀或者抢劫)。

另外,媒体过多的广告使得青少年变得非常物质。过度膨胀的欲望可能会促使他们做一些违法的事情,比如说抢劫、行凶或偷盗。

如何才能够扭转青少年犯罪率上升这一趋势呢?解决办法之一就是推行一系列家庭活动,使父母掌握更好的教育子女的技巧。建议政府制定法规以减少电视中的暴力镜头。可以肯定的是,我们必须尽快采取措施控制这种社会问题。