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研究生类语。微维、

(第二版)

主编 张敬源 曹红晖

An Advanced English Course for 中国人民大学出版社 Graduate Students (Second Edition)

研究生英语综合教程

An

Advanced
English Course for
Graduate Students

研究生英语高级教程(第二版)

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《研究生英语高级教程(第二版)》通过对第一版教材的分析和讨论,进一步探求学生对英语教材的要求以及对英语技能的需求,认真考虑从事研究生教学一线教师的建议,精心修订并编写而成。编写的宗旨在于使本教程在针对性、适应性、实用性和前瞻性上有更强的、更高程度的体现。因此,在编写过程中,对于课文题材与内容的筛选及更新,对于读、写、译技巧的重新编排,对于练习内容的考虑都是本着使学生在研究生阶段能够在英语知识的获取与运用两方面相辅相成、有机互补的原则。尤其是在运用外语知识进行国际交流与获取专业学习所需最新信息的能力方面使学生能够有一定程度的提高,使其更好地适应社会,服务社会,在一定程度上满足社会的需求。本教程不仅在内容上力求帮助研究生获取较为全面的知识和技能,在编写上也能够考虑到教与学的需求,将研究生必须掌握的文献阅读、写作、翻译三种技巧融合在同一本教材中,既满足了学生的需要,也便利了教师的教学。

《研究生英语高级教程(第二版)》保留了第一版教材中的7个单元,新增了5个单元, 并对课后的实用技巧及技巧训练进行了适当的调整和修改,将更加有利于教师选择教学内容、设计教学活动、提高教学效果,也更加有助于学生进行课前预习和课后复习,提高学习成效。

一、教程特色

《研究生英语高级教程(第二版)》力争使研究生阶段语言知识的传授与语言运用能力的提高相结合。既不片面强调语言知识的传授,也不片面强调没有坚实语言基础的语言能力的提高。做到边学边用,以用促学。在语言使用中发现和弥补语言知识的不足。此外,该教材还具有以下特色:

- 1. 集读、写、译三种技巧教学于一身。
- 2. 题材新颖、广泛,大部分材料取自近几年国外最新科技文献。涵盖面较宽,包括科技、经济、教育、文化、热点话题等诸多方面。
- 3. 语言规范、标准、严谨,注重书面语。
- 4. 选文思想内涵深刻,有助于学生就某些问题运用语言知识发表自己的看法。
- 5. 练习的编配侧重学以致用,注重素质和技能的培养。加大主观题的比例,培养学生积极运用语言的能力,克服学习中的被动性。

二、内容结构

《研究生英语高级教程(第二版)》供非英语专业研究生一年级使用。重点培养学生阅读、写作与翻译的能力。全书共 12 个单元,每一单元主要由读前问题(Pre-reading)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、词组与表达法(Phrases and Expressions)、注释(Notes)、课后练习(Exercises)、实用技巧(如 Reading Skills, Writing Skills 和 Translation Skills)和技巧练习(Exercises)8 个部分组成。其中课后练习包括阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、词汇(Vocabulary)、完形填空(Cloze)、翻译(Translation)、快速阅读(Fast Reading)、口语活动(Oral Work)和写作(Writing)7 项练习。每课可安排 4~6 学时,视课文的长度、难度及各校学生的具体情况而定。

课文长度在1200词左右,主要用来训练学生的理解能力,要求学生课前预习、课后复习,在教师的帮助下达到完全理解。课文后面的练习形式紧扣原国家教委颁发的《非英语专业硕士研究生学位课程考试大纲》,因此与北京市研究生统考试卷的形式相同。每个单元中所包含的读、写、译技巧旨在培养学生的语用能力,帮助理工科研究生在较大程度上掌握英语知识与技能,以求适应社会与学术上的需求。其练习的设计形式在一定程度上与研究生统考试卷中的作文与翻译相吻合。教程的最后附有词根与词缀一览表,以便帮助学生掌握一些常用的词根、前缀、后缀,目的在于扩大词汇量,解决阅读中的生词问题。全部练习的编写既侧重学以致用,又紧扣大纲,而且内容丰富,形式多样,难易程度搭配适当。教师可根据具体情况酌情使用。

教师用书中备有每篇课文的参考译文、背景知识、难点分析与练习答案,供教师备课时使用。如需本书的教师用书电子版,请联系 jufa@crup.com.cn,我们将免费提供。

三、编写人员

本教程由北京科技大学张敬源教授、曹红晖教授负责全书编写体例的策划以及全部书稿的修改补充和审订工作,编写人员全部为多年来一直从事研究生英语教学的一线教师。 限于编者水平,疏漏错讹之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

本教程编写过程中得到了北京科技大学研究生院教材建设项目的资金及政策支持,特 此致谢!

> 编 者 2014年5月25日

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Pre-reading

Answer the following questions before reading the passage.

- 1. What surveillance devices can you get easy access to nowadays?
- 2. What might be the consequences of the spread of surveillance technology?



Move Over, Big Brother



- [1] Living without privacy, even in his bedroom, was no problem for Louis XIV. In fact, it was a way for the French king to demonstrate his absolute authority over even the most powerful members of the aristocracy. Each morning, they gathered to see the Sun King get up, pray, perform his bodily functions, choose his wig and so on.
- [2] Will this past—life without privacy—be our future? Many futurists, science-fiction writers and privacy advocates believe so. Big Brother, they have long warned, is watching. Closed-circuit television cameras often track your moves; your mobile phone reveals your location; your transit pass and credit cards leave digital trails. Now there is the possibility that citizens are being watched.
- [3] But in the past few years, something strange has happened. Thanks to the spread of mobile phones, digital cameras and the internet, surveillance technology has become far more widely available. Bruce Schneier, a security guru, argues that a combination of forces—the miniaturisation of surveillance technologies, the falling price of digital storage and ever more sophisticated systems able to sort through large amounts of information—means that "surveillance abilities that used to be limited to governments are now, or soon will be, in the hands of everyone."



- [4] Digital technologies, such as camera-phones and the internet, are very different from their analogue counterparts. A digital image, unlike a conventional photograph, can be quickly and easily copied and distributed around the world. Another important difference is that digital devices are far more widespread. Most people take their camera phones with them everywhere.
- [5] The speed and ubiquity of digital cameras lets them do things that film-based cameras could not. In October, for example, the victim of a robbery in Nashville, Tennessee, used his camera-phone to take pictures of the thief and his getaway vehicle. The images were shown to the police, who broadcast descriptions of the man and his truck, leading to his arrest ten minutes later.
- [6] The democratisation of surveillance is a mixed blessing, however. Cameraphones have led to voyeurisms and new legislation to strengthen people's rights to their own image. In September, America's Congress passed the *Video Voyeurism Prevention Act*, which prohibits the photography of various parts of people's unclothed bodies or undergarments without their consent. The legislation was prompted both by the spread of camera-phones and the growing incidence of hidden cameras in bedrooms, public showers, toilets and locker rooms. Similarly, Germany's parliament has passed a bill that outlaws unauthorized photos within buildings. In Saudi Arabia, the import and sale of camera-phones has been banned, and religious authorities have denounced them for "spreading obscenity." South Korea's government has ordered manufacturers to design new phones so that they beep when taking a picture.
- [7] There are also concerns about the use of digital cameras and camera-phones for industrial espionage. Sprint, an American mobile operator, is now offering one of its best-selling phones without a camera in response to demands from its corporate customers, many of which have banned cameras in their workplaces. Some firms make visitors and staff leave camera-phones at the entrance of research and manufacturing facilities—including Samsung, the South Korean company that pioneered the camera-phone.
- [8] Cheap surveillance technology facilitates other sorts of crime. Two employees at a petrol station in British Columbia, for example, installed a hidden camera in the ceiling above a card reader, and recorded the personal identification numbers of thousands of people. They also installed a device to "skim" account details from users as they swiped their plastic cards. The two men gathered the account details of over 6,000 people and forged 1,000 bank cards before being caught.

- [9] But the spread of surveillance technology also has its benefits. In particular, it can enhance transparency and accountability. More and more video cameras can be found in schools, for example. Web-based services such as ParentWatch.com and KinderCam.com link to cameras in hundreds of American child-care centers, so that parents can see what their offspring (and those looking after them) are up to. Schools are also putting webcams in their classrooms. And tech firms such as Google have put webcams in their staff restaurants, so employees can delay going to lunch if they see a long queue.
- [10] Steve Mann, a professor at the University of Toronto, calls the spread of citizen surveillance "sousveillance"—because most cameras no longer watch from above, but from eye level. Instead of being on top of buildings and attached to room ceilings, cameras are now carried by ordinary people. The video images of Rodney King being assaulted by police officers and the horrific pictures of prisoner abuse from the Abu Ghraib jail in Iraq are the best known examples.
- [11] Camera-phones could have a profound effect on the news media. Camera-phones make everyone a potential news photographer. Unsurprisingly, old media is starting to embrace the trend. *The San Diego Union-Tribune* recently launched a website to gather camera-phone images of news events taken by their readers, and the BBC also encourages users of its website to send in pictures of news events.
- [12] Companies and governments will have to assume that there could be a camera or a microphone everywhere, all the time, argues Paul Saffo of the Institute for the Future. Unsafe conditions in a factory or pollution at a chemical plant are harder to deny if they are not just described, but shown in photos and videos. Animal-rights activists, for instance, operate online multimedia archives where people can store and view graphic images from chicken farms, slaughterhouses and fur factories. Such material can cause outrage among consumers, as was the case with videos of dolphins caught in tuna nets.
- [13] Last year, a German member of parliament was caught photographing a confidential document of which only a few copies were handed out (and later collected) at a background meeting on health-care reform. Some Berlin politicians are said to let reporters eavesdrop on fellow parliamentarians by calling them right before an important meeting—and then failing to hang up, in effect turning their phones into bugs.
- [14] In November 1996, Senegal's interior minister was caught out when he admitted that there had been fraud in a local election, but failed to notice that a

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bystander was holding a mobile phone with an open line. The election was annulled. In the same country's presidential election in 2000, radio stations sent reporters to polling stations and equipped them with mobile phones. The reporters called in the results as they were announced in each district, and they were immediately broadcast on air. This reduced the scope for electoral fraud and led to a smooth transfer of power, as the outgoing president quickly conceded defeat.

[15] The social consequences of the spread of surveillance technology remain unclear. David Brin, author of *The Transparent Society*, suggests that it could turn out to be self-regulating: after all, Peeping Toms are not very popular. In a restaurant it is generally more embarrassing to be caught staring than to be observed with crumbs in your beard. "A photographically 'armed' society could turn out to be more polite," he suggests, referring to an American aphorism that holds "an armed society is a polite society." Alternatively, the omnipresence of cameras and other surveillance technologies might end up making individuals more conformist, says Mr. Brin, as they suppress their individuality to avoid drawing too much attention to themselves.

[16] The surveillance society is on its way, just as privacy advocates have long warned. But it has not taken quite the form they imagined. Increasingly, it is not just Big Brother who is watching—but lots of little brothers, too.

New Words

authority /ɔː'θɒrɪtɪ/ n.

aristocracy / æris tokrəsi/ n.

surveillance /sa:'veilons/ n.

guru /ˈgʊruː/ n.

miniaturization / miniatʃərar zeiʃən/ n. sophisticated /səˈfistikeitid/ adj. analogue /ˈænəlɒg/ n.

the power to enforce laws, exact obedience, command,

determine, or judge 权力,权威

a hereditary ruling class; nobility 贵族, 世袭统治阶

级,贵族阶层

close observation of a person or group, especially the

one under suspicion 监视

a recognized leader in a field 权威,在一个领域内公

认的领导者

act of making on a greatly reduced scale 小型化 very complex or complicated 复杂的,精密的,尖锐的 sth. that bears an analogy to sth. else 相似物,类似

情况

ubiquity /ju:'bikwəti/ n.

existence or apparent existence everywhere at the same

time; omnipresence 无处不在

democratization /dɪˌmɒkrətaɪˈzeɪʃən/ n. making democratic 民主化

voveurism /vwa:'jɜːrɪzəm/ n.

perversion in which a person receives sexual gratification

from seeing the genitalia of others or witnessing others'

sexual behavior 窥淫癖

prompt /prompt/ vt.

outlaw /autlo:/ vt

obscenity /pb'si:niti/ n.

to move to act; spur; incite 激励, 鼓舞, 激励, 刺激

to place under a ban; prohibit 禁止

sth., such as a word, an act, or an expression, that is

indecent or lewd 猥亵的话,不正经或淫猥的事物

(如话语、行动或表情)

espionage /'espionidz/ n.

the act or practice of spying or of using spies to obtain

secret information about another government or a

business competitor 间谍行为

transparency /træn'speərənsi/ n.

outrage /autreid3/ n.

the quality or state of being transparent 透明

resentful anger aroused by a violent or offensive act 愤

慨, 愤怒

confidential /kpnfi'denfəl/ adj.

eavesdrop /'i:vzdrop/ vt.

done or communicated in confidence; secret 秘密的

to listen secretly to the private conversation of others

窃听,偷听别人的谈话

annul /əˈnʌl/ vt.

to make or declare void or invalid, as a marriage or a

law; nullify 废除;宣布无效(如婚约或法律)

aphorism /'æfərizm/ n.

tersely phrased statement of a truth or opinion; an

adage 格言,警句

omnipresence / pmni prezens/ n.

state of being everywhere at once 无处不在

Notes

Big Brother

A figure representing the oppressive control over individual

lives exerted by a government.

Louis XIV

King of France (1643—1715).

sousveillance

"sous-" is a French prefix meaning "under."



Rodney King "Rodney" Glen King was an African-American motorist

who was struck repeatedly by Los Angeles police officers

on March 3, 1991.

Abu Ghraib jail in Iraq In 2004, reports emerged of numerous instances of abuse

and torture of prisoners in the Abu Ghraib Prison.

Peeping Tom A person who secretly watches others, especially for

sexual gratification; a voyeur.





Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1. Which statement from the text interprets the title "Move Over, Big Brother"?
 - A. Big Brother, they have long warned, is watching.
 - B. Surveillance abilities that used to be limited to governments are now, or soon will be, in the hands of everyone.
 - C. The social consequences of the spread of surveillance technology remain unclear.
 - D. The democratization of surveillance is a mixed blessing however.
- 2. Why was Louis XIV witnessed to perform his routine every morning?
 - A. His opponents were attempting a conspiracy against him.
 - B. His followers admired him so much that they just wanted to copy every thing from him.
 - C. This was a way for him to exert power over his ministers.
 - D. This was a special ceremony to pay tribute to the king.
- 3. Which statement can best conclude the main idea of paragraphs 2 and 3?
 - A. People used to lead a life with privacy but they are faced with a life without privacy.
 - B. People have made tremendous progress in surveillance technology.
 - C. The government is going to transfer the power of surveillance to individual agencies.
 - D. Technological development has equipped ordinary citizens with the power of surveillance which used to be owned by the government.

- 4. Which of the following devices does NOT contribute to the democratization of surveillance?
 - A. Closed-circuit television cameras.
 - B. Digital cameras.
 - C. The internet.
 - D. More advanced identification systems.
- 5. Camera phones and ordinary cameras differ from each other EXCEPT that ______.
 - A. the former can send pictures faster and therefore more influential
 - B. the former is smaller and easier to carry around
 - C. the former is much more ubiquitous than the latter
 - D. the former can be used for surveillance while the latter cannot
- 6. What has Saudi Arabia done against voyeurism?
 - A. It has passed laws prohibiting unauthorized photos within buildings.
 - B. It has banned the import and sale of camera-phones altogether.
 - C. It has ordered camera-phone manufacturers to design new phones able to warn people when taking pictures.
 - D. It has banned the use of camera-phones in bedrooms and toilets.
- 7. Why does Samsung, the pioneer of camera-phones, require their staff to leave their camera-phones at the entrance?
 - A. To prevent the confusion of these camera-phones and the products.
 - B. To prevent theft.
 - C. To prevent voyeurism.
 - D. To prevent industrial espionage.
- 8. Who may suffer most from surveillance technology?
 - A. Teachers.

B. Credit card users.

C. Software designers.

- D. Accountants.
- 9. What may be the social consequence of the spread of surveillance technology according to David Brin?
 - A. Social chaos.

B. Oppression.

C. Stampede.

- D. Conformity.
- 10. What is author's attitude toward the omnipresence of surveillance?
 - A. Optimistic.

B. Critical.

C. Objective.

D. Indifferent.





A. Identify one of the four choices A, B, C and D which would best					
keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase.					
1. The vices of authority are chiefly four: delays, corruption, roughness, and facility.					
A. ultimatum	B. autonomy	C. power	D. privilege		
2. In order to arouse	2. In order to arouse sympathy, the <u>aristocracy</u> were obliged to lose sight, apparently,				
of their own interests, and to formulate their indictment against the bourgeoisie in					
	xploited working clas		ar.		
A. nobility	B. auxiliary	C. morality	D. hierarchy		
3. But it is a vain ent	terprise for sophistic	cated Europe to try a	and understand these		
doings.					
A. worldly	B. old-fashioned	C. faultless	D. timid		
4. Two of the waders	are rather smaller	than the same specie	s brought from other		
places: the swallow	is also smaller, thou	gh it is doubtful whet	her or not it is distinct		
from its analogue.					
A. antonym	B. episode	C. simulation	D. parallel		
5. The repetitiveness,	the selfsameness, an	d the <u>ubiquity</u> of mod	lern mass culture tend		
to make for automa	atized reactions and t	o weaken the forces o	f individual resistance.		
A. omnipresence	The state of the s	C. solidarity	D. redundancy		
6. The accident prom	pted a review of scho	ool safety policy.			
A. required	B. incited	C. deviated	D. justified		
7. He saw cowboys at the bar, drinking fierce whiskey, the air filled with obscenity and					
ribald language.					
A. blame	B. vulgarism	C. alcohol	D. obscurity		
8. It's all very well to shrug your shoulders, but when there are eighteen arrests within					
one week on a charge of espionage, there must be something up.					
A. spying	B. felony	C. delinquency	D. theft		
9. The doctor keeps his patients' health records confidential; only his nurse and the					
patient can see the	em.		~		
A. provincial	B. hazardous	C. secret	D. abstruse		
10. I felt a great outrage when I heard about the murder.					
A terror	B. depression	C. chagrin	D. indignation		

B .	Choose the wor	rd or phrase from	n the four option	ns given that best	
		of the following		3	
1.		ancy of the moon and		n, owing to the perfect	
			C. closeness	D absence	
2.	The public work production.	projects have not si	ignificantly	the unemployment	
	A. facilitated	B. modified	C. softened	D. alleviated	
3.				a reduction in public	
	transport fares.			•	
	A. jamming	B. accumulation	C. congestion	D. blockage	
4.	He liked to	on his neighbors' co	onversations.		
	A. interrupt	B. join	C. eavesdrop	D. overhear	
5.	The true doctrine o and cobweb.	of is that Go	d reappears with all h	nis parts in every moss	
		B. oracle	C. solitude	D. omnipresence	
6.				to water, the rain	
	soaked through it within a few minutes.				
	A. impenetrable	B. impregnable	C. impermeable	D. unsaturated	
7.	Louis Shattuck, with	nout one vicious trait,	was a real innocently	devilish young fellow.	

C. prudent

C. ubiquitously

C. accelerate

C. ancestor

8. The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of

9. To _____ our correct understanding of his meaning, he at first condensed his

10. Jim, the newly elected director, had to reorganize the entire office; he angrily complained of his _____, who had been so incompetent that everything was left

who was quite convinced that he was a _____ town boy.

B. precautious

B. perceptively

B. predecessor

B. reflect

ideas into the smallest possible compass.

A. sophisticated

nuclear accidents.

A. confidentially

A. prompt

in a mess.

A. successor

D. precarious

D. intrinsically

D. facilitate

D. forefather





Read the passage through and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage.

The future is a str	ange land. What kin	d of new media will	we find in this land?	
Small hand-held device	es that use wireless to	echnology will becom	$\underline{1}$. The era of	
digital media is an era of media. This cultural shift will change the mass media				
monoliths we have today. Media will become a substitute for society 3 the society				
we will live in will be	fragmented. The ma	ajor shift will be that	media will become a	
4 process. Every	one will offer their	own stories. We wil	l become a nation of	
5_ and camerame				
6 . The traditiona	al political party is	7 threat. It risks	8 irrelevant, old-	
fashioned and hierarch	ical. 9 , new me	edia changes set the a	genda: from big media	
fashioned and hierarchical. 9, new media changes set the agenda: from big media companies to networks of ordinary people. Stories now bubble up from the 10				
roots. For political parties, this is a dramatic shift.				
1. A. transparent	B. sophisticated	C. ubiquitous	D. confidential	
2. A. aristocratic	B. prevalent	C. influential	D. personal	
3. A. with	B. as	C. that	D. which	
4. A. single	B. two-way	C. complicated	D. arbitrary	
5. A. designers	B. journalists	C. spokesmen	D. professionals	
6. A. for ever	B. for good	C. for nothing	D. for fair	
7. A. on	B. in	C. under	D. through	
8. A. looking	B. looks	C. look	D. looked	
9. A. After all	B. For all	C. With all	D. Above all	
10 A tree	B. flower	C. fruit	D. grass	

M Translation

A. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

Already there is growing awareness of the effects that certain application of the computer may have on that elusive value we call "personal privacy." In the past the very heaviness of movable-type technology inhibited man's urge to collect and preserve