

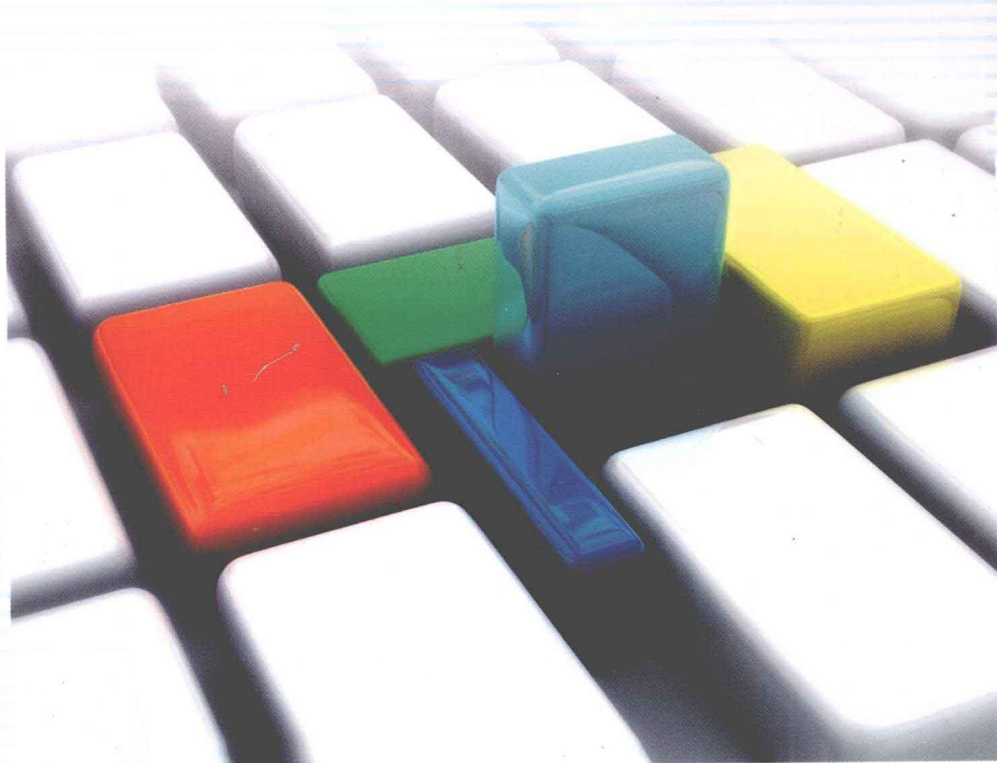


高等教育“十一五”规划教材

新编硕士研究生英语教程

(上)

陆 瑛 蔡 芳◎主编



科学出版社
www.sciencep.com

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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、时代性和前瞻性,力求做到寓知识性、科学性和思想性于阅读实践中。全书内容丰富,题材广泛,涉及专业面宽,涵盖化学、机械、生物工程、计算机信息等学科领域中的基本概念、常规性知识以及科学技术在生活各领域中的运用和最新科技成果的介绍。通过精心编排的阅读材料,帮助学生熟悉各类文章尤其是科普文章的文体特点、科技英语的常用表达方式并掌握科技英语的常用词汇和专业术语,提高对篇章结构与信息的分析、推断、概括的理性思维水平,从而为能顺利阅读相关专业原版资料、查阅国外文献打下良好的基础。本书还通过系列写作讲座,对学生进行构思、立意、描写、叙述、说明等基础写作训练,尤其侧重于实用文体的写作指导(例如个人简历、求职或求学信函等)和学术论文的写作指导(实验报告、开题报告、学位论文等),以适应硕士研究生在本学科内进行对外交流的需要。本书分为上下两册。

本书可作为高等院校各专业的硕士研究生教材使用,还可作为英语爱好者的参考用书。

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前 言

本书的主要目的是培养硕士研究生的篇章阅读能力和写作能力。通过精心编排的阅读材料,帮助学生熟悉各类文章尤其是科普文章的文体特点、科技英语的常用表达方式,并掌握科技英语的常用词汇和专业术语,提高对篇章结构与信息的分析、推断、概括的理性思维水平,从而为能顺利阅读相关专业原版资料、查阅国外文献打下良好的基础。本书还通过系列写作讲座,对学生进行构思、立题、描写、叙述、说明等基础写作训练,尤其侧重于实用文体(例如个人简历、求职或求学信函等)和学术论文的写作指导(实验报告、开题报告、学位论文等),以适应硕士研究生在本学科内进行对外交流的需要。

本书在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、时代性和前瞻性,力求做到寓知识性、科学性和思想性于阅读实践中。全书内容丰富,题材广泛,涉及专业面宽,涵盖化学、机械、生物工程、计算机信息等学科领域中的基本概念、常规性知识以及科学技术在生活各领域中的运用和最新科技成果的介绍。为了保证语言规范,体现英语阅读的真实性,书中所用文章均选自英美近年作品,以反映各学科领域的最新成果和发展趋势,有利于激发学生的学习兴趣,拓宽知识面和开阔视野。

为进一步提高研究生的语言知识和应用能力,本书充分考虑了教学中教学方法的实施和效果,为讲授、陈述、讨论、演讲、专题讲座等教学方式的进行提供了便利,并为学生开展丰富的自主式语言学习和课外语言实践活动提供了平台。另外本教材还特别注重交际内容的实用性,突出语言运用能力的培养,既满足研究生求职、求学深造的需求,又符合市场对硕士研究生英语能力的要求。

本书分上下两册,每册由八个单元组成。每个单元的开首均有导读篇,言简意赅地点出本单元的中心主题。每单元分为三个部分,具体编排如下:

Part A 包括课文和练习,着重提高学生英语阅读技能、词汇运用能力及翻译能力。课文后附有生词表和注解。练习形式多样,包括阅读理解练习、课文重点词汇练习、词汇拓展练习、改错以及汉英翻译练习。

Part B 为补充阅读,文章内容与课文的主题一致,以帮助学生拓宽思路,进一步提高阅读理解能力。

Part C 是写作。上册侧重各种体裁的写作指导和训练,下册侧重培养学生在交际环境下的常用应用文的写作能力和学术写作的能力。

本书是我们在研究生英语教学内容方面所做的一次大胆尝试,其设计、编写过程是一个探索的过程,其中定会存在不当和疏漏之处,诚挚地欢迎广大使用本教材的教师和学生给予批评和指正。

编 者

2010-3-26

CONTENTS

Unit One	1
Part A TEXT(Science and the Scientific Attitude)	1
Part B SUPPLEMENTARY READING(Self-Discipline: Persistence)	14
Part C GUIDED WRITING(Gathering Ideas for Writing)	20
Unit Two.....	24
Part A TEXT(Research Reports for Business and Technical Writing).....	24
Part B SUPPLEMENTARY READING (Take Your Project Work Seriously).....	37
Part C GUIDED WRITING (Writing Strategy: Creating an Outline)	43
Unit Three.....	48
Part A TEXT(Engineering)	48
Part B SUPPLEMENTARY READING (The Nature of Chemistry).....	61
Part C GUIDED WRITING (Achieving Paragraph Coherence with Transitions).....	68
Unit Four.....	72
Part A TEXT(What Is “Mechatronics”?)	72
Part B SUPPLEMENTARY READING (Cool and Efficient LED Lights: Their Time Is Now)	86
Part C GUIDED WRITING(Narrative Writing).....	91
Test 1	96
Unit Five	115
Part A TEXT(Willpower).....	115
Part B SUPPLEMENTARY READING (10 Ways to Instantly Build Self Confidence)	129
Part C GUIDED WRITING(Descriptive Writing).....	134
Unit Six	140
Part A TEXT(Synergy of East and West for Greater Creativity).....	140

Part B	SUPPLEMENTARY READING	
	(5 Types of Books that Increase Intelligence).....	155
Part C	GUIDED WRITING(Diagram Description).....	161
Unit Seven.....		166
Part A	TEXT(Global Climate Change).....	166
Part B	SUPPLEMENTARY READING (Global Climate Change).....	181
Part C	GUIDED WRITING(Expository Writing)	188
Unit Eight.....		194
Part A	TEXT(The Tech Revolution Has Just Begun)	194
Part B	SUPPLEMENTARY READING	
	(The Coming Age of Talking Computers).....	207
Part C	GUIDED WRITING(Argumentative Writing).....	212
Test 2		218

Unit One

Part A TEXT

It is said that attitude is everything. Positive attitude is vital to the success of science, which has less to do with a particular method than with an essential attitude of the scientist. This attitude is essentially one of inquiry, experimentation and humility before the facts. Therefore, a good scientist is an honest one. True scientists do not bow to any authority but they are ever ready to modify or even abandon their ideas if adequate evidence is found contradicting them. Scientists, as human beings, may not be more honest than others, but in their profession, they do place a high value on honesty.

Science and the Scientific Attitude

by Paul G. Hewitt

Science is the body of knowledge about nature that represents the collective efforts, insights, findings, and wisdom of the human race. Science is not something new but had its beginnings before recorded history when humans first discovered reoccurring relationships around them. Through careful observations of these relationships, they began to know nature and, because of nature's dependability, found they could make predictions to enable some control over their surroundings.

Science made its greatest headway in the sixteenth century when people began asking answerable questions about nature — when they began replacing superstition by a systematic search for order — when experiment in addition to logic was used to test ideas. Where people once tried to influence natural events with magic and supernatural forces, they now had science to guide them. Advance was slow, however, because of the powerful opposition to scientific methods and ideas.

In about 1510 Copernicus suggested that the sun was stationary and that the earth revolved about the sun. He refuted the idea that the earth was the center of the universe. After years of hesitation, he published his findings but died before his book was circulated. His

book was considered heretical and dangerous and was banned by the Church for 200 years. A century after Copernicus, the mathematician Bruno was burned at the stake — largely for supporting Copernicus, suggesting the sun to be a star, and suggesting that space was infinite. Galileo was imprisoned for popularizing the Copernican theory and for his other contributions to scientific thought. Yet a couple of centuries later, Copernican advocates seemed harmless.

This happens age after age. In the early 1800s geologists met with violent condemnation because they differed with the Genesis account of creation. Later in the same century, geology was safe, but theories of evolution were condemned and the teaching of them forbidden. This most likely continues. “At every crossway on the road that leads to the future, each progressive spirit is opposed by a thousand men appointed to guard the past.” Every age has one or more groups of intellectual rebels who are persecuted, condemned, or suppressed at the time; but to a later age, they seem harmless and often essential to the elevation of human conditions.

The enormous success of science has led to the general belief that scientists have developed and are employing a “method” — a method that is extremely effective in gaining, organizing, and applying new knowledge. Galileo, famous scientist of the 1600s, is usually credited with being the “Father of the Scientific Method.” His method is essentially as follows:

- 1) Recognize a problem.
- 2) Guess an answer.
- 3) Predict the consequences of the guess.
- 4) Perform experiments to test predictions.
- 5) Formulate the simplest theory that organizes the three main ingredients: guess, prediction, experimental outcome.

Although this cookbook method has a certain appeal, it has not been the key to most of the breakthroughs and discoveries in science. Trial and error, experimentation without guessing, accidental discovery, and other methods account for much of the progress in science. Rather than a particular method, the success of science has more to do with an attitude common to scientists. This attitude is essentially one of inquiry, experimentation, and humility before the facts. If a scientist holds an idea to be true and finds any counterevidence whatever, the idea is either modified or abandoned. In the scientific spirit, the idea must be modified or abandoned in spite of the reputation of the person advocating it. As an example, the greatly respected Greek philosopher Aristotle said that falling bodies fall at a speed proportional to their weight. This false idea was held to be true for more than 2000 years because of Aristotle’s immense authority. In the scientific spirit, however, a single verifiable experiment to the contrary outweighs any authority, regardless of reputation or the number of followers and advocates.

Scientists must accept facts even when they would like them to be different. They must strive to distinguish between what they see and what they wish to see — for humanity’s

capacity for self-deception is vast. People have traditionally tended to adopt general rules, beliefs, creeds, theories, and ideas without thoroughly questioning their validity and to retain them long after they have been shown to be meaningless, false, or at least questionable. The most widespread assumptions are the least questioned. Most often, when an idea is adopted, particular attention is given to cases that seem to support it, while cases that seem to refute it are distorted, belittled, or ignored. We feel deeply that it is a sign of weakness to “change our minds.” Competent scientists, however, must be expert at changing their minds. This is because science seeks not to defend our beliefs but to improve them. Better theories are made by those who are not hung up on prevailing ones.

Away from their profession, scientists are inherently no more honest or ethical than other people. But in their profession they work in an arena that puts a high premium on honesty. The cardinal rule in science is that all claims must be testable — they must be capable, at least in principle, of being proved wrong. For example, if someone claims that a certain procedure has a certain result, it must in principle be possible to perform a procedure that will either confirm or contradict the claim. If confirmed, then the claim is regarded as useful and a stepping-stone to further knowledge. None of us has the time or energy or resources to test every claim, so most of the time we must take somebody's word. However, we must have some criterion for deciding whether one person's word is as good as another's and whether one claim is as good as another. The criterion, again, is that the claim must be testable. To reduce the likelihood of error, scientists accept the word only of those whose ideas, theories, and findings are testable — if not in practice then at least in principle. Speculations that cannot be tested are regarded as “unscientific.” This has the long-run effect of *compelling* honesty — findings widely publicized among fellow scientists are generally subjected to further testing. Sooner or later, mistakes (and lies) are bound to be found out; wishful thinking is bound to be exposed. The honesty so important to the progress of science thus becomes a matter of self-interest to scientists.

(1069 words)

NEW WORDS

- represent** /ˈreprɪzənt/ *vt.* be sign or symbol of; act for 象征; 代表
- dependability** /dɪˈpendəˈbɪlɪti/ *n.* reliability, trustworthiness 可信任度; 可靠性
- headway** /ˈhedwei/ *n.* progress; motion forward 进展; 前进
- superstition** /ˌsʊpəˈstɪʃən/ *n.* a belief resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, trust in magic or chance 迷信
- supernatural** /ˌsʊpəˈnætʃərəl/ *n.* impossible to explain by natural causes, and therefore seeming to involve the powers of gods or magic 超自然的
- stationary** /ˈsteɪʃənəri/ *a.* not moving or changing 静止不动的; 固定的
- refute** /rɪˈfju:t/ *vt.* say that sth is not true

- or fair; to prove that sth. is wrong 驳斥, 驳倒
8. **circulate** /'sɜ:kjuleit/ *v.* (cause to) spread widely; move or send around (使)流传, 传播; (使)循环
 9. **heretical** /hi'retikl/ *a.* (of opinion) opposed to established beliefs or standards 异端邪说的
 10. **imprison** /im'prizn/ *v.* put sb. in prison 监禁
 11. **condemnation** /kəndem'neifən/ *n.* express strong disapproval of, pronounce guilty of crime or wrong 谴责; 宣告……有罪
 12. **genesis** /'dʒenisis/ *n.* the beginning or origin; (G-) the first book of the Old Testament 起源; (《旧约全书》第一卷)《创世纪》
 13. **rebel** /'rebəl/ *n.* a person who resists or opposes authority 反叛者
 14. **persecute** /pə'sikju:t/ *vt.* treat continually in a cruel way, esp. because of political or religious beliefs 迫害
 15. **suppress** /sə'pres/ *vt.* stop or put down by force; keep in, hold back 镇压; 抑制
 16. **elevation** /eli'veifən/ *n.* the act of raising to a higher place or position 提高
 17. **credit** /'kredit/ *v.* (with) believe that (sb.) has (a quality, or has done sth. good) 认为(某人)有(某种优点或成就等)
 18. **formulate** /'fɔ:mjuleit/ *v.* express in an exact way; specify 精确地阐述
 19. **ingredient** /in'gri:diənt/ *n.* a quality you need to achieve something; a substance that is part of a mixture or compound 要素, 因素; 成分
 20. **proportional** /prə'pɔ:ʃənl/ *a.* in proportion 成比例的
 21. **verifiable** /'verifaɪəbl/ *a.* that can be checked or tested and proved to be true 能证实的
 22. **outweigh** /,aut'wei/ *v.* weigh more than; exceed in value, importance or influence 比……重; 比……更重要
 23. **strive** /straiv/ *v.* try hard 努力, 奋斗
 24. **distinguish** /di'stingwiʃ/ *v.* know or see clearly the difference between two things; hear or see clearly 区分, 辨别; 看清, 听出
 25. **creed** /kri:d/ *n.* a set of beliefs or principles 信条
 26. **distort** /dis'tɔ:t/ *vt.* report something in a way that is not completely true or correct 歪曲, 曲解
 27. **belittle** /bi'lɪtl/ *v.* cause to seem small or unimportant 贬低, 轻视
 28. **inherent** /in'hɪərənt/ *a.* of or being a basic quality or characteristic of a person or thing 内在的, 固有的
 29. **arena** /ə'ri:nə/ *n.* any place of activity; an enclosed area used for sports events and entertainments 活动场所; 竞技场
 30. **premium** /'pri:miəm/ *n.* (put/place/set a ~ on sb./sth.) an unusual or high value 价值, 重要性
 31. **cardinal** /'kɑ:dinəl/ *a.* chief, main, most important 主要的
 32. **contradict** /kɒntrə'dɪkt/ *v.* say the opposite of; disagree with 反驳; 同……矛盾
 33. **stepping-stone** *n.* a way of improvement or gaining success 进身之阶; 垫脚石
 34. **criterion** /kraɪ'tɪəriən/ *n.* an established standard or principle 'on which a judgment or decision is based 标准
 35. **speculation** /,spekju'leɪʃən/ *n.* careful

thought, reflection; the act or process of

guessing 沉思; 推测

USEFUL LEXICAL PHRASES

trial and error 反复试验

account for 说明, 解释, 提出理由; 占, 构成

distinguish between 区别

be hung up on / about 迷恋; 热衷于

put a (high) premium on 认为……重要

in principle 原则上

take sb.'s word (for it) 相信某人

subject sb./sth. to sth. 使遭受

wishful thinking 如意算盘

PROPER NOUNS

Paul G. Hewitt 保罗·G.休伊特

Copernicus 哥白尼

Bruno 布鲁诺

Galileo 伽利略

Aristotle 亚里士多德

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. This selection is taken from the textbook "Conceptual Physics: A New Introduction to Your Environment" by Paul G. Hewitt.

2. Nicolaus Copernicus

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473—1543): Polish astronomer. He laid the foundations of modern astronomy when he proposed the theory that the sun, and not the earth, is the center of the solar system, and that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun. Fearing conflict with religious authorities, Copernicus did not publish his theory for many years. In 1543, just a few months before his death, his book "Concerning the Revolutions of the Celestial Bodies" (《天体运行论》) was finally published.

3. Giordano Bruno

Giordano Bruno (1548—1600): Italian philosopher and mathematician. He rejected the authority of organized religion and insisted on the right of free inquiry and study. Bruno rejected the idea of his time that the earth is the center of the universe. He held that the universe is infinite and has an indefinite number of worlds. About 1576 Bruno fled from Italy after being charged with heresy (信奉邪说). But upon his return in 1592 he was arrested by the Inquisition (宗教法庭). He refused to renounce his ideas and was burned at the stake in Rome.

4. Galileo

Galileo (1564—1642): Italian astronomer, physicist and mathematician. Galileo constructed the first astronomical telescope and proved by observation Copernicus' theory that the sun is the center of the solar system. In physics, Galileo discovered the law of the

pendulum (振摆定律), the law of falling bodies, and the law of the paths of projectiles (抛体运动规律). His studies of natural laws laid the groundwork for experimental scientists who followed him. According to legend, Galileo dropped objects from the **Leaning Tower of Pisa** to prove his theory that bodies fall at the same speed and with the same acceleration regardless of their weight and size. After he announced his support of the Copernican theory of the solar system, Galileo was called before the Inquisition in Rome in 1615 and was forced to renounce his views. In 1632, however, he published "Dialogue on the Two Chief System of the World" (《关于两种世界体系的对话》), in which he revived his argument in favor of the Copernican system. Again he was summoned before the Inquisition and forced to repudiate his beliefs. Although sentenced to imprisonments, he was allowed to retire to his home, where he continued his studies.

5. the Genesis account of creation

Genesis (《创世界》) is the first book of the Bible. It gives an account of God's creation of the universe. According to Genesis, all things in the universe, including heaven and earth, man and woman, plants and animals, were created by God.

- 6. "At every crossway... to guard the past."** (Para. 4): This sentence is quoted from "Our social Duty" by Maurice Maeterlinck (1862—1949), a Belgian poet, dramatist, and essayist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1911.
- 7. This has the long-run effect of compelling honesty** (Para. 8): This has the effect of forcing scientists to be honest in the long run.

I STUDY & PRACTICE

I. Comprehension of the Text

A. Comprehension Questions

1. What is the scientific attitude stated in this passage?
2. What can we learn from the stories of Copernicus, Bruno and other scientists?
3. What is Galileo's scientific method?
4. What does Aristotle's story tell us?
5. What is the cardinal rule in science?

B. Topics for Discussion

1. What do you think the most important scientific attitude required in scientific research is?
2. What is the relationship between science and scientific attitude?
3. Nowadays, some people are dishonest in scientific research. How can we eliminate the phenomenon?
4. Can you tell some stories about the scientists who are gifted with great scientific talents?

5. Besides honesty, what are the other scientific attitudes essential to scientific research?

II. Work on Vocabulary

- A. *Fill in the blanks with words or phrases chosen from the following list. Change the form if necessary.*

put a (high) premium on	cardinal	rebel
(be) hung up on/ about	belittle	verifiable
have... to do with	questionable	outweigh
distinguish	outweigh	imprison
trial and error	contradict	strive

- Drugs are only approved after tests have demonstrated that they are relatively safe when used as directed and when their benefits _____ their risks.
- Keep away from people who try to _____ your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great.
- She told me that her friend was lonely and was probably still _____ her ex-husband.
- My uncle _____ politeness, so if you want to impress him favorably, make sure you speak politely.
- There are many women who find that homemaking is boring or who feel _____ if they have to stay home with a young child or several children.
- The physician is accused of receiving _____ fund from a druggist.
- Edison, because he was the first to make these experiments, had to learn many times by the _____ method.
- An increasingly prominent issue in world trade _____ regional arrangements.
- The arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to _____ between their human friends and the androids(机器人).
- By the 90s, the tendency of the young to _____ against authority had been weakened.

- B. *Choose the best words or phrases to replace the underlined parts in the following sentences.*

- John is good at speculation and trying to figure out how to make complex microprocessors (微处理器) out of the newly produced materials.
A) perception B) reflection C) anticipation D) aspiration
- Humor, an effective ingredient of a speech, plays an important role in people's daily communication.
A) creed B) element C) criterion D) means
- The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose

- over 100 feet out of the water beside her.
- A) extensive B) immune C) infinite D) huge
4. The company would subject them to all kinds of tests before these new products are put on the market.
- A) incline B) expose C) prone D) submerge
5. The previous president was persecuted by his own country and asked for political protection of the United States.
- A) persuaded B) dissuaded C) ill-treated D) speculated
6. The original Four Cardinal Principles were introduced by Deng Xiaoping in 1979, creating critical guidance for the following decades of country reforms.
- A) fundamental B) political C) central D) universal
7. The Israel Defense Forces has created a "price list" based on which it will formulate its response to future Hamas (哈马斯) attacks following the implementation of a cease-fire in the Gaza Strip.
- A) advocate B) evoke C) release D) express
8. The key to preventing customers from selectively forgetting some transactions is to require them to include verifiable information on the author's identity with every submission.
- A) accurate B) confirmable C) available D) detailed
9. The U.S. Airways pilot of a plane that crashed into the Hudson River Thursday is credited with helping to save the lives of 150 people on board the aircraft.
- A) rewarded with B) rewarded for C) praised for D) awarded for
10. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.
- A) struggle B) contemplate C) strike D) attempt

C. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

1. He bought his house on the _____ plan, paying a certain amount of money each month.
- A) division B) premium C) installment D) fluctuation
2. It is clear that the dog has a much greater _____ of its brain devoted to smell than is the case with humans.
- A) composition B) proportion C) compound D) percent
3. Companies are struggling to find the right _____ between supply and demand, but it is no easy task.
- A) equation B) formula C) balance D) pattern
4. Now a paper in Science argues that organic chemicals in the rock come mostly from

- _____ on earth rather than bacteria on Mars.
 A) system B) structure C) constitution D) contamination
5. At the party we found that shy girl was _____ her mother all the time.
 A) clinging to B) coincided with C) adhering to D) hung on
6. As an excellent shooter, Peter practiced aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.
 A) standing B) stationary C) still D) stable
7. During the nineteen years of his career, France Batiste has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
 A) enjoyment B) appreciation C) evaluation D) reputation
8. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest and _____ to everyone.
 A) speculation B) attribution C) utilization D) proposition
9. Democratic government is a phrase that is notoriously hard to _____.
 A) credit B) defy C) modify D) define
10. The _____ of a cake usually include eggs, sugar, flour and flavorings.
 A) materials B) elements C) ingredients D) contents
11. The patient took the doctor's _____ and did not return to work until he had completely recovered.
 A) creed B) word C) watchword D) catchword
12. In America, things in a garbage can are considered _____ property and anyone can take possession of them.
 A) rebelled B) abandoned C) banned D) wrenched
13. The foreign-language publications are growing in volume and _____.
 A) appreciation B) circumstance C) rotation D) circulation
14. It is one thing to locate oil, but it is quite another to _____ and transport it to the industrial centers.
 A) permeate B) extract C) distinguish D) concentrate
15. These provisions are formulated to ensure that the minority nationalities are adequately _____ in the National People's congress.
 A) represented B) presented C) repeated D) appointed

III. Vocabulary Extension

Compare the following groups of words and then use them correctly in the incomplete sentences.

altitude aptitude attitude latitude

- [1] **altitude**: height above sea-level (海拔)高度。They tried to learn the altitude of a mountain.

- [2] **aptitude**: ability or fitness 能力。We have the English aptitude test each year in China. [Pattern] **aptitude for sth.** cf. **inclination for; gift for; talent for; flair for**
- [3] **attitude**: way of thinking or behaving 看法、态度; way of positioning the body 姿势。the hostile (positive/active) attitude | What is your attitude to / about / toward women's rights? | The Government takes a firm attitude in cracking down crimes.
- [4] **latitude**: A. distance or a place north or south of the equator, measured in degrees 纬度; B. freedom to behave and hold opinions without restriction (行动、意见的) 自由。

forbid prohibit ban boycott veto

均含有“禁止”之意。

- [1] **forbid**: command (sb./sth.) not (to do sth.); refuse to allow 禁止、不准。一般用语, 指某人吩咐不许他人进行某种动作, 希望他人遵循。[Pattern] ~ **sb. to do sth.** The doctor has forbidden coffee to her. | Smoking and lighting fire are strictly forbidden. | Mrs. Smith forbids her daughter to go out in the evening. cf. forbidden = not allowed 不允许的, 不能使用、进入等; forbidding 险恶的, 不友好的。
- [2] **prohibit**: forbid (sth. or sb. from doing sth. esp. by laws, rules or regulations or authority) 禁止、阻止。正式用语, 指法律法令强制不准某种行为发生, 强调“通过法律或政府法令禁止”。[Pattern] ~ **sth.**; ~ **sb. from doing** Gambling is prohibited by law. | The regulations prohibit the drivers from drinking wine before working. | Family finances prohibited his going to college.
- [3] **ban**: forbid or prevent, especially officially or formally 禁止、取缔。语气较重, 指权威机关“正式禁止”, 或命令取消严重危害公众利益的事或行为, 有时指社会压力或道义上谴责某种行为。Bicycles are banned from the motor-way. | They threatened to ban the book. | Ban atomic and nuclear weapons!
- [4] **boycott**: refuse jointly to have any business or social dealings with (a company, a country, etc), especially as a form of disapproval or coercion 联合抵制, 指为表示反对而实行集体抵制。
- [5] **veto**: formally and authoritatively reject 否决, 禁止。指为反对而行使否决权或不予同意。

forecast predict foresee foretell

均可指“预见”, 但具体含义不同。

- [1] **forecast**: say, especially with the help of some kind of knowledge, what one thinks is going to happen in the future 预报。指依靠或根据某些知识, 预测某事将发生。The teacher forecast that only 15 of his pupils would pass the examination. | The old farmer has rich experience in forecasting the weather.
- [2] **foresee**: see in advance 指提前做出某种判断。He foresaw that his journey would