

研究生教学用书

公共基础课系列

研究生英语读、写、译教程

(第二版)

Graduate English (2nd edition)

华中科技大学外语学院 编著



华中科技大学出版社

947390

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内容简介

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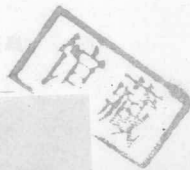
华中科技大学外语学院 编著

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华中科技大学出版社

H31/591

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生英语读、写、译教程(第二版)/华中科技大学外语学院 编著
武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2006年10月
ISBN 7-5609-3269-X

- I. 研…
- II. 华…
- III. 英语-研究生-教材
- IV. H31

研究生英语读、写、译教程(第二版) 华中科技大学外语学院 编著

策划编辑:杨 鸥

责任编辑:李 琼

责任校对:胡金贤

封面设计:潘 群

责任监印:张正林

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557473

录 排:华中科技大学惠友文印中心

印 刷:华中科技大学印刷厂

开本:787×960 1/16

印张:21.5

字数:383 000

版次:2006年10月第2版

印次:2006年10月第2次印刷

定价:28.00元

ISBN 7-5609-3269-X/H·524

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

内 容 简 介

《研究生英语读、写、译教程》是专门为非英语专业硕士研究生撰写的，目的是帮助他们提高和加强阅读、写作和翻译的能力。全书共有 12 个单元，其中包括多种题材和体裁的阅读篇章，阅读和词汇练习，翻译和写作技巧讲解，还配有汉英和英汉翻译以及写作练习。

本书可作为非英语专业硕士生的阅读教材或课外读物，也可供具有一定英语水平的广大英语爱好者使用。

(第二版)

Abstract

Graduate English is specially compiled for non-English major master students. It aims at helping them to improve their English language competence in terms of reading, writing and translating. In the book there are 12 units, each of which provides reading passages on different topics and in different styles as well as relevant reading and vocabulary exercises. Besides, translating and writing skills are explained with translating and writing exercises designed for the readers.

Readers including non-English major master students and those who need to further improve their English can benefit from this informative and practical book.

写在“研究生教学用书”出版15周年前岁

“接天莲叶无穷碧，映日荷花别样红。”今天，我国的教育正处在一个大发展的崭新时期，而高等教育即将跨入“大众化”的阶段，蓬蓬勃勃，生机无限。在高等教育中，研究生教育的发展尤为迅速。在盛夏已临，面对池塘中亭亭玉立的荷花，风来舞举的莲叶，我深深感到，我国研究生教育就似夏季映日的红莲，别样多姿。

党的十六大报告以空前的力度强调了“科教兴国”的发展战略，强调了教育的重大作用，强调了教育的基础性、全局性、先导性，强调了在社会主义建设中教育的优先发展的战略地位。从报告中，我们可以清楚看到，对高等教育而言，不仅赋予了重大的历史任务，而且更明确提出了要培养一大批拔尖创新人才。不言而喻，培养一大批拔尖创新人才的历史任务主要落在研究生教育肩上。“百年大计，教育为本；国家兴亡，人才为基。”国家之间的激烈竞争，在今天，归根结底，最关键的就是高级专门人才，特别是拔尖创新人才的竞争。由此观之，研究生教育的任务可谓重矣！重如泰山！

前事不忘，后事之师。历史经验已一而再、再而三地证明：一个国家的富强，一个民族的繁荣，最根本的是要依靠自己，要以“自力更生”为主。《国际歌》讲得十分深刻，世界上从来就没有什么救世主，只有靠自己救自己。寄希望于别人，期美好于外力，只能是一种幼稚的幻想。内因是发展的决定性的因素。当然，我们决不应该也决不可能采取“闭关锁国”，自我封闭，固步自封的方式来谋求发展，重犯历史错误。外因始终是发展的必要条件。正因为如此，我们清醒看到了，“自助者人助”，只有“自信、自尊、自主、自强”，只有独立自主，自强不息，走以“自力更生”为主的发展道路，才有可能在向世界开放中，争取到更多的朋友，争取到更多的支持，充分利用好外部的各种有利条件，来扎扎实实地而又尽可能快地发展自己。这一切的关键就在于，我们要有数量与质量足够的

高级专门人才,特别是拔尖创新人才。何况,在科技高速发展与高度发达,而知识经济已初见端倪的今天,更加如此。人才,高级专门人才,拔尖创新人才,是我们一切事业发展的基础。基础不牢,地动山摇;基础坚牢,大厦凌霄;基础不固,木凋树枯;基础深固,硕茂葱绿!

“工欲善其事,必先利其器。”自古凡事皆然,教育也不例外。教学用书是“传道授业解惑”培育人才的基本条件之一。“巧妇难为无米之炊”。特别是在今天,学科的交叉及其发展越来越多及越快,人才的知识基础及其要求越来越广及越高,因此,我一贯赞成与支持出版“研究生教学用书”,供研究生自己主动地选用。早在1990年,本套用书中的第一本即《机械工程测试·信息·信号分析》出版时,我就为此书写了个“代序”,其中提出:一个研究生应该博览群书,博采百家,思路开阔,有所创见。但这不等于他在一切方面均能如此,有所不为才能有所为。如果一个研究生的主要兴趣与工作不在某一特定方面,他也可选择一本有关这一特定方面的书作为了解与学习这方面知识的参考;如果一个研究生的主要兴趣与工作在这一特定方面,他更应选择一本有关的书作为主要的学习用书,寻觅主要学习线索,并缘此展开,博览群书。这就是我赞成要为研究生编写系列的“研究生教学用书”的原因。今天,我仍然如此来看。

还应提及一点,在教育界有人讲,要教学生“做中学”,这有道理;但须补充一句,“学中做”。既要在实践中学习,又要在学习中实践,学习与实践紧密结合,方为全面;重要的是,结合的关键在于引导学生思考,学生积极主动思考。当然,学生的层次不同,结合的方式与程度就应不同,思考的深度也应不同。对研究生特别是对博士研究生,就必须是而且也应该是“研中学,学中研”,在研究这一实践中,开动脑筋,努力学习,在学习这一过程中,开动脑筋,努力研究;甚至可以讲,研与学通过思考就是一回事了。正因为如此,“研究生教学用书”就大有英雄用武之地,供学习之用,供研究之用,供思考之用。

在此,还应进一步讲明一点。作为一个研究生,来读“研究生教学用书”中的某书或其他有关的书,有的书要精读,有的书可泛读。记住了书

上的知识，明白了书上的知识，当然重要；如果能照着用，当然更重要。因为知识是基础。有知识不一定有力量，没有知识就一定没有力量，千万千万不要轻视知识。对研究生特别是博士研究生而言，最为重要的还不是知识本身这个形而下，而是以知识作为基础，努力通过某种实践，同时深入独立思考而体悟到的形而上，即《老子》所讲的不可道的“常道”，即思维能力的提高，即精神境界的升华。《周易·系辞》讲了：“形而上谓之道，形而下谓之器。”我们的研究生要有器，要有具体的知识，要读书，这是基础；但更要有“道”，更要一般，要体悟出的形而上。《庄子·天道》讲得多么好：“书不过语。语之所贵者意也，意有所随。意之所随者，不可以言传也。”这个“意”，就是孔子所讲的“一以贯之”的“一”，就是“道”，就是形而上。它比语、比书，重要多了。要能体悟出形而上，一定要有足够数量的知识作为必不可少的基础，一定要在读书去获得知识时，整体地读，重点地读，反复地读；整体地想，重点地想，反复地想。如同韩愈在《进学解》中所讲的那样，能“提其要”，“钩其玄”，以达到南宋张孝祥所讲的“悠然心会，妙处难与君说”的体悟，化知识为己之素质，为“活水源头”。这样，就可驾驭知识，发展知识，创新知识，而不是为知识所驾驭，为知识所奴役，成为计算机的存储装置。

这套“研究生教学用书”从第一本于1990年问世以来，到明年，就经历了不平凡的15个春秋。从研究生教育开始以来，我校历届领导都十分关心研究生教育，高度重视研究生教学用书建设，亲自抓研究生教学用书建设；饮水思源，实难忘怀！“逝者如斯夫，不舍昼夜。”截至今天，“研究生教学用书”的出版已成了规模，蓬勃发展。目前已出版了用书69种，有的书发行了数万册，有22种分别获得了国家级、省部级教材奖、图书奖，有数种已为教育部列入向全国推荐的研究生教材，有20种一印再印，久销不衰。采用此书的一些兄弟院校教师纷纷来信，称赞此书为研究生培养与学科建设做出了贡献。我们深深感激这些鼓励，“衷心藏之，何日忘之？！”没有读者与专家的关爱，就没有我们“研究生教学用书”的发展。

唐代大文豪李白讲得十分正确：“人非尧舜，谁能尽善？”我始终认

为,金无足赤,物无足纯,人无完人,文无完文,书无完书。“完”全了,就没有发展了,也就“完”蛋了。江泽民同志在党的十六大报告中讲得多么深刻:“实践没有止境,创新也没有止境。”他又指出,坚持“三个代表”重要思想的关键是与时俱进。这套“研究生教学用书”更不会例外。这套书如何?某本书如何?这样的或那样的错误、不妥、疏忽或不足,必然会有。但是,我们又必须积极、及时、认真而不断地加以改进,与时俱进,奋发前进。我们衷心希望与真挚感谢读者与专家不吝指教,及时批评。当局者迷,兼听则明;“嚶其鸣矣,求其友声。”这就是我们肺腑之言。当然,在这里,还应该深深感谢“研究生教学用书”的作者、审阅者、组织者(华中科技大学研究生院的有关领导和工作人员)与出版者(华中科技大学出版社的编辑、校对及其全体同志);深深感谢对“研究生教学用书”的一切关心者与支持者,没有他们,就决不会有今天的“研究生教学用书”。

我们真挚祝愿,在我们举国上下,万众一心,在“三个代表”重要思想的指引下,努力全面建设小康社会,加速推进社会主义现代化,为实现中华民族伟大复兴,“芙蓉国里尽朝晖”这一壮丽事业中,让我们共同努力,为培养数以千万计高级专门人才、特别是一大批拔尖创新人才,完成历史赋予研究生教育的重大任务而做出应有的贡献。

谨为之序。

中国科学院院士

华中科技大学学术委员会主任

杨叔子

2003年7月于喻园

前 言

进入 21 世纪以来,我国的研究生教育蓬勃发展,规模空前。社会对研究生的英语能力提出了更高的要求。为适应这一形势,我们特组织长期从事研究生英语教学的骨干教师,编写了这本《研究生英语读、写、译教程》。

《研究生英语读、写、译教程》是我们在总结过去多年教材编写和课堂教学经验的基础上,结合我国研究生教学的实际情况编写的。经过几年的使用,我们推出该书的第二版,使原有教材进一步完善。

众所周知,研究生英语学习阶段中,在进一步提高阅读能力的同时,应该重点培养学生翻译和写作的能力。基于这一点,该书提供了大量的阅读篇章、讲解翻译和写作技巧,还设计了相当量的练习题。

全书共分 12 个单元。每单元由 Part A 和 Part B 组成。Part A 包括三篇文章——Passage 1, Passage 2 和 Passage 3。每单元的 Passage 1 篇幅最短,适合课内作精读材料使用,且均设计有阅读理解练习题,可以让学生在句子层面上和语篇层面上理解所读的文章,了解文章的大意和细节。之后,在阅读的基础上翻译文中句子和段落,总结全文的中心思想。最后,在透彻理解全文的基础上模仿原文撰写一篇短文。Passage 2 和 Passage 3 篇幅略长,适合学生课后作泛读材料使用。Part B 为翻译和写作技巧讲解,Unit 1, Unit 3, Unit 5, Unit 7, Unit 9 和 Unit 11 中为翻译技巧讲解,Unit 2, Unit 4, Unit 6, Unit 8, Unit 10 和 Unit 12 为写作技巧讲解。本书的编写得到了华中科技大学外语系、大学英语教研室的支持和帮助,在此谨表衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,缺点和不足之处在所难免,我们诚恳地欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 8 月

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Unit 1

PART A

Passage 1

Paparazzi—Stealing Privacy for Profit

*A talebearer revealeth secrets: But he that is of a faithful spirit
concealeth the matter.*

— Bible

Think Before You Read:

- Who are paparazzi? Where did this term come from?
- What threat do paparazzi pose on celebrities?
- Is there contradiction between press freedom and celebrities' privacy? Why or why not?

1 Among others, actor George Clooney¹ has recently stepped to the *podium* to address the issue of paparazzi—those aggressive photographers who track celebrities and sell their pictures to tabloid² publications. The general
5 consensus among the celebrity community is that these photographers are not only intrusive, but dangerous. 1. In my mind, we may never know whether the Princess of Wales was killed in Paris on 31 August or not, but the issue remains: Even if her accident was a fraud, something
10 similar could easily have happened for real. In recent months, overzealous photographers have been responsible for running the car of Arnold Schwarzenegger off the road, attempting to snap his picture as he returned home from heart surgery. It is not hard to imagine this sort of

podium: a stand for holding the notes of a public speaker

celebrity: a famous person

consensus: an opinion or position reached by a group

fraud: a piece of trickery

intrude [in'tru:d]
v. 侵入, 侵扰, 打搅

15 incident *escalating* to one more injurious, or perhaps fatal.

escalate: to increase in intensity or extent

2 But let us put aside for a moment the threat of physical harm that the paparazzi pose. In terms of mere intrusion, they *overstep* the bounds of morality and civilization on a daily basis. 2. Theirs is a world of stolen

overstep: to go beyond (a limit)

20 moments: They sleep in cars to be in the right place when a celebrity steps out into the open where their long lens can capture his or her every move—unnoticed and

25 unauthorized. They live to capture celebrities in private moments with family or loved ones, outside the world of *glamour* which is considered their workplace. And this is unnecessary in itself. Nobody needs to keep tabs on our movie stars or TV personalities. As Clooney states, there is a difference between a Public Official and a celebrity.

glamour: compelling charm and excitement

30 An elected Public Official is in place because of promises he made about his beliefs and his character, which his voting public must hold him to in order to assure that he is carrying out the tasks for which he was elected. He spends money collected in taxes on projects intended for

35 the public good. Celebrities, on the other hand, merely entertain. A celebrity makes his money if someone elects to support his film or television program. It's a voluntary system, and after the film is over, once those credits roll, his obligation is over. What he does when he goes home

40 at night is nobody's business but his own.

3 But it is not merely these ethical distinctions which the paparazzi *tread* upon. They also threaten celebrities who live in a truly scary world of *stalkers* and unpredictable *maniacs*. The incidents of suicidal stalkers

tread: to press, crush sth. by trampling

45 threatening celebrities in recent years are too many to count. One especially publicized case involved an adolescent boy *hell-bent* on murdering musical artist Björk³. As in the case of Alec Baldwin⁴, when a paparazzi comes *hurtling* toward you as you walk to your car, you

stalker: a criminal who follows a person quietly in order to catch or kill him

maniac: a person who has an excessive enthusiasm for sth.

50 cannot immediately be sure that his highest threat is to
 photograph you. Baldwin contends that he feared the man
 who confronted him outside his suburban Los Angeles
 home may have been carrying a weapon. This man did
 not display *credentials*; he did not travel in a marked
 55 van; he did not carry professional equipment like the
 videographers for the local news have. In the poor light of
 the dusk hour, Baldwin could easily mistake a small
 camera in his hand for a gun or knife. His actions against
 the paparazzi were out of protective instinct for his wife
 and child. 3. More than trampling upon his privacy, this
 60 photographer posed a viable threat to the celebrity he
ambushed.

4 Celebrities are not hiding. How else would they
 attain celebrity status, how would they be so well-known
 65 if they did not make public appearances to promote
 themselves and their work? Outside *premieres* and at press
 conferences, celebrities offer themselves up for
 photography. Celebrities pose for photo spreads in special
 sessions when they are featured in a magazine like
 70 *Rolling Stone* or *Entertainment Weekly*. At these times
 they are prepared and available for their likeness to be
 documented. But at the end of that day, they reserve the
 right—as you and I do—to go home to their own room
 and enjoy some privacy with their families and
 75 themselves.

5 The paparazzi are pathetic and troubled individuals.
 Their very name is taken from the character Paparazzo, in
 Fellini's *La Dolce Vita*, a film that *chronicles* an endless
 search for happiness that can never be found. Many
 80 blame tabloid publications for supporting the immoral
escapades of the hungry photographers. But these are
 people that know better. Clearly, the concept of privacy is
 not a difficult one to grasp. Many of these photographers
 are very talented and could easily find work in legitimate

hell-bent: very determined
 to do sth.

hurtle: to move or fall
 very fast

credentials: evidence
 concerning one's right
 to credit or authority

[kən'tend]
 v. ① 竞争, 竞争; 搏斗, 斗争; 声
 称, 主张;

ambush: to attack from
 a concealed position

premiere: the first public
 performance

① [pə'θetik]

adj. 差劲的, 令人讨厌的;
 引起怜悯, 可怜的;

chronicle: to record in
 the form of a historical
 record

escapade: an adventurous,
 unconventional act

85 photography—in sessions with models the way photography
 should be. 4. If high-speed cameras and super-long lenses
are all they know, surely they can cover sports, politics,
or the space program. It is not as if the public will suffer
 any *dearth* of celebrity images. Photos taken at legitimate
 90 events and occasions overflow from teen magazines and
 entertainment journals, all taken with the authorization of
 their subjects. 5. If morality and civic decency cannot
compel these people to be respectful of the privacy of
other persons, perhaps—as has been discussed—criminal
 95 legislation is necessary. If so, it can surely be phrased so
 as to respect the First Amendment⁶ rights of both parties.
 A free press can still serve this country without *blurry*
 pictures of Brad Pitt's⁷ member. There is a distinction
 between legitimate news and *trashy* gossip. We can all
 100 immediately identify which are conveyed in which
 magazines with one glance at the supermarket shelf. This
 should not be a difficult industry to regulate. We should
 all be able to agree on some simple rules that will make
 life much easier for all involved.

dearth: a lack

blurry: not clear a.

trashy: in very poor
taste

(942 words)

I. Notes for Reading

1. **George Clooney:** Born on 6 May, 1961 in Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., George Clooney is a famous actor, director and producer. Clooney first hit American TV screens at the age of 5, appearing on his father's talk show, "The Nick Clooney Show". In 1982, with just \$300 in his pocket he hit Hollywood and gradually grew to be a big screen actor. Not only does Clooney act, he has a production company which is going from strength to strength. Never one to shy away from taking a tough stance, in 1997 he was one of the first actors to speak out against media intrusion in the wake of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, specifically aiming his tirade at the editor of *The National Enquirer*.
2. **tabloid:** A newspaper of small format giving the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated, often sensational material.
3. **Björk:** Born on 21 November, 1965 in Reykjavík, Iceland, Björk is a prolific singer,

songwriter, producer, musician and actress who has been involved in pop music since the age of eleven. She's been involved in several bands but she has recorded solo albums too. Her solo work since 1992 spans the genres of rock, dance, electronic, jazz, ambient, trip-hop, classical and her best known album is *Debut* which was released in 1993.

4. **Alec Baldwin:** Born on April 3, 1958, Alec Baldwin is the eldest of his four brothers, all of whom are actors in film and television. In 1980, he was cast in the daytime TV series "The Doctors" on NBC and, subsequently, has worked in nearly every venue as a professional actor ever since. He was nominated for a Tony Award, an Emmy Award, a Golden Globe Award and won an Obie Award as well as a Theatre World Award. Alec has starred in several films too and was awarded the National Board of Review Best Supporting Actor honor.
5. **Fellini:** Living between 1920 and 1993, Federico Fellini was a worldwide well-known Italian film director, writer, producer, and actor. His four movies *Strada*, *La* (1954), *Notti di Cabiria*, *Le* (1957), *8½* (1963) and *Amarcord* (1973) were Oscar-nominated for "Best Foreign Language Film" and all won. The term "paparazzi" comes from a character named Paparazzo in his film, *La Dolce vita* (1960), who is a journalist photographing celebrities.
6. **First Amendment:** refers to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which protects the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression from government interference. Freedom of expression consists of the rights to freedom of speech, press, assembly and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, and the implied rights of association and belief.
7. **Brad Pitt:** Born on 18 December 1963, in Shawnee, Oklahoma, William Brad Pitt is the eldest of three children. He went to California in 1987 and began to appear in Hollywood movies. Not only was he blessed with the looks of Hercules, but he's a talented actor who has starred in *Fight Club*, *Interview with the Vampire*, *Legends of the Fall*, *seven*, *Mr. & Mrs. Smith*, *Babel*, etc. He makes millions of dollars per movie, enjoys international fame and has hordes of women on bended knee for him.

✓. (-Y-Y-) (使)主演, (使)成为明星

II. Reading Comprehension

● Reading for Information

Read and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. According to the passage, Arnold Schwarzenegger ran his car off the road because he was not in good health state owing to a heart surgery.