

Writing: For and Against

说与写：赞成与反对

(附中文注释)

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内 容 简 介

本书是世界著名的英语教学出版社麦克米伦出版有限公司专为外国入学英语编写的最新写作与会话的中级水平英语教材。本书语言材料既可用于训练写,更可用于训练说。本教材图文并茂,提供的情景真实、自然,语言地道、规范,行文活泼、风趣。本书还可以用作包括听、说、写、读四会的一般英语教材。现对本书的单词给出了汉语注释,以便利我国读者学习。

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P. Mclean

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1. Smoking

For:

1. it is pleasurable and relaxing
2. it is one's right
3. it is difficult to stop smoking
4. it is an old custom going back
hundreds of years
5. it is not always dangerous to one's health
6. it makes socializing easier
7. it is an important source of tax revenue
8. intoxication is a natural drive
(e.g., coffee, drugs, alcohol)

Against:

1. it is harmful to one's health
(e.g., heart disease, bronchial
trouble, lung cancer)
2. it is harmful to those nearby
3. it is a dirty and expensive habit
4. it is addictive (i.e., nicotine)
5. it is quickly being banned in public areas
6. it lives off deceptive advertising



• Vocabulary

societize v. 参加社交活动

tax revenue 税收

intoxication [inˌtɒksɪˈkeɪʃən] n. 陶醉

natural drive 天生的需要

bronchial [ˈbrɒŋkiəl] a. 支气管的

addictive (addict v.) [əˈdɪktɪv] a. 上瘾

nicotine [ˈnɪkətiːn] n. 尼古丁

live off 以...为生

deceptive advertising 骗人广告

indulge v. 享受

exposure [ɪksˈpəʊʒə] n. 暴露, 挨近

A

Fill in the blanks with expressions from the opposite page.

Mikio: Sam, you sure _____ a lot.

Sam: Well, it's _____
and _____

Mikio: But it's _____
health.

Sam: For example?

Mikio: It can cause _____
_____, and _____

Sam: But it's my _____

Mikio: Yes, but it's also harmful to _____

Sam: Mikio, did you know it's an old _____
_____ ? Intoxication is _____

Mikio: So? It's also a _____ habit.

Sam: Do you drink?

Mikio: Yeah, I do. But it's not _____ like smoking.

Sam: Ever heard of alcoholics? Alcohol is _____
to your health, too.

Mikio: Okay, Sam. But it's a practice that is quickly _____
_____ areas.

Sam: So what? It makes _____ easier.

Mikio: That's because you're addicted. It lives off _____

Sam: Did it ever occur to you that it's an important _____
_____ ?

Mikio: I'd rather live longer, thank you. Really, Sam, is it so
difficult to _____ ?

Sam: Stop? Uh, I really don't know.



B Read the following passage. Then circle T (True) or F (False).

The easy life of smokers—free to indulge their habit—will never be the same again. Until about 1970, non-smokers kept silent as well as the medical profession. But then a mini-revolution took place.

This mini-revolution began, as most do, in the United States. The Surgeon General announced that smoking is harmful to one's health as well as to those nearby. This set off a movement by non-smokers to ban smoking in public places—in offices, restaurants, trains and buses—and force cigarette manufacturers to stop advertising their products.

Will this movement succeed? Most certainly. Smoking is already banned worldwide in many public areas, including Japanese buses and subways. It is only a matter of time before the habit dies out altogether.

1. Smokers are free to indulge their habit wherever they like. [T/F]
2. The lives of smokers became easier after 1970. [T/F]
3. The Surgeon General warned people not to smoke. [T/F]
4. Non-smokers fear the effects of exposure to cigarette smoke. [T/F]
5. In time, smokers will once again be free to do as they please. [T/F]

C Fill in the spaces, using each expression in the box once.

indulge, matter, socializing, warning, revenue, deceptive, ban, addicted, harmful, habit
--

1. Smoking is a () like drinking.
2. American cigarettes carry a () that says smoking is harmful.
3. He's () to heavy smoking.
4. Cigarette advertising can be () if there is no warning of the side effects.
5. Most people () in one bad habit or another.
6. () is made easier by smoking, some say.
7. It is a () of time before smoking dies out.

8. Coffee is also () to one's health in large quantities.
9. Cigarettes and alcohol bring in much needed () for governments.
10. Most buses have a () on smoking.

D

Fill in the blanks with *know(s)* or *know(s) how*.

1. She doesn't much about smoking.
2. He to inhale.
3. How many people about the dangers of alcohol?
4. They that cigarette smoking is harmful.
5. Smokers to stop smoking, but it's often difficult.
6. I didn't you had quit.
7. Do you the chemical formula?
8. John that all right.
9. Akinobu to do that.
10. What do you about alcoholism?

2. School Uniforms

For:

1. they build character
2. they eliminate class differences
3. they allow students to better concentrate on their studies
4. they are popular with parents and administrators
5. they are inexpensive
6. they are attractive and neat
7. they eliminate the need to choose what to wear every day
8. many countries have them



Against:

1. they lead to conformity
2. they are disliked by students
(students like to primp)
3. they create a military mentality
4. they are an infringement on our freedom
(different strokes for different folks)
5. they are ugly and childish
6. they deprive youths of an important choice: what to wear
7. they are losing popularity everywhere

• Vocabulary

primp v. 注意外表, 讲究修饰打扮

mentality n. 心理, 意识

infringement [in'frindʒmənt] n. 侵犯, 限制

deprive [di'praɪv] v. 剥夺

popularity n. 大众化, 流行, 普及

refrain from 抑制, 忍住, 戒除, 停止

self-discipline ['self'disiplɪn] n. 自我约束

abide by v. 遵守

court trouble v. 找麻烦

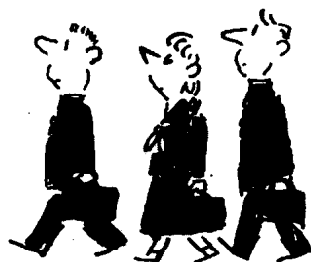
rebellious [ri'beljəs] a. 愤怒的, 反抗的

identity n. 本身, 个性, 身份

enforce v. 推行, 实施

A

Fill in the blanks with expressions from the opposite page.



Carol: Say, Keiichi, what are those black
I keep
seeing in Tokyo?

Keiichi: They're
uniforms for junior and senior high school students.

Carol: Aren't they by students?

Keiichi: Yeah. But they're with parents and

Carol: America's Catholic schools used to have them because
they were seen as being and

Keiichi: Neat, maybe, but certainly not I
had to wear one when I was a student.

Carol: Do you think a uniform builds
and eliminates ?

Keiichi: Not really. But it is , and you don't
need to every day.

Carol: But uniforms deprive youths

Keiichi: I know. But when kids are primping, they can't
studies, can they?

Carol: But you said they're and childish.
Don't you think they create a mentality?

Keiichi: Good heavens, no. They're not that bad. Many coun-
tries , you know.

Carol: How about hair length? That seems to me another
freedom.

Keiichi: Well, it can lead to , I guess.

Carol: You said it! School uniforms are losing
these days.

Keiichi: Maybe so. But they're not so bad.
for different folks, as we say.

B Read the following passage. Then circle T (True) or F (False).

Why, many students ask, should adults want them to wear a uniform, keep their hair neatly trimmed, and refrain from certain kinds of behavior such as smoking on campus? The answer is obvious to adults, less so to students. Rules and regulations are seen as important lessons in the development of self-discipline.

A person who cannot abide by rules and regulations will find it hard to live in a structured society. And since most societies are highly structured, the rebellious individual is plainly courting trouble. Both Japan and America have special schools—usually private—for rebellious youths, where uniforms are required.

1. Some students wonder why they have to wear uniforms. [T/F]
2. Rules and regulations are meant to punish students. [T/F]
3. Good self-discipline is an important goal in most schools. [T/F]
4. Structured societies encourage students to be rebellious. [T/F]
5. Most schools for rebellious youths in Japan and America are public. [T/F]

C Fill in the spaces, using each expression in the box once.

concentrate, refrain, courting, deprived, infringement, abide, eliminate, conformity, choose, primping
--

1. Young students should () from smoking and drinking.
2. Uniforms are often seen as strengthening ().
3. Dress codes can () class differences.
4. She is always () out of class.
5. He thinks it's an () on his freedom.
6. In an orderly society, people must () by certain rules.
7. Uniforms allow students to () on their studies.

8. She feels () of her identity.
9. Michiko doesn't know which dress to ().
10. I told him he's () trouble.

D

Underline the correct form.

1. The principal (told, said) us to keep our hair short.
2. She (told, said) we were too rebellious.
3. John (told, said) me a funny story.
4. Who (told, said) you that?
5. Who (told, said) such a thing?
6. Where did you (tell, say) I should buy my uniform?
7. He (told, said) a lie, I'm afraid.
8. He (told, said) that the dress code would be strictly enforced.
9. I wonder who (told, said) that uniforms are better.
10. Never (tell, say) him I (told, said) that.

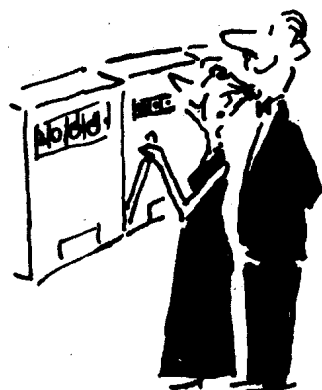
3. Legalized Gambling

For:

1. it reduces taxes
2. it is a source of government revenue
3. it is gaining popularity in the world
4. it is an old practice dating back thousands of years
5. it is pleasurable (e.g., horse racing, casinos)
6. it is voluntary
7. many people play poker and mahjong

Against:

1. it is banned in most countries
2. it is condemned by most religions
3. it can become addictive
4. it encourages people to throw away their hard-earned savings
5. it teaches people not to work for money
6. it can destroy happy families
7. it can lead to suicide
8. it is easily controlled by the Mafia (e.g., bookmakers)



• Vocabulary

casino [kæ'si:nəʊ] n. 赌场

condemn v. 谴责

mafia [mə'fiə] n. 有组织的犯罪团体, 黑帮, 黑社会

bookmaker n. 登记赌注人

holdover n. 老习惯

blackjack n. 21点 (赌牌)

roulette [ru:'let] n. 轮盘赌

slot machine 吃角子老虎 (赌具)

bingo ['biŋgəʊ] n. 排五点 (赌)

legal ['li:ɡəl] a. 合法的

lottery n. 抽彩 (票) 奖, 彩票

betting n. 赌博, 打赌

A

Fill in the blanks with expressions from the opposite page.

Makoto: Ron, have you ever been to Las Vegas to _____?

Ron: No, I'm no gambler. Gambling is banned _____, you know.



Makoto: But it's a source _____, isn't it?

Ron: I guess a national lottery isn't too bad.

Makoto: That's what I mean. And it's _____ — for example, _____ and _____

Ron: But it can become _____, Makoto.

Makoto: Yeah, and destroy _____.

Ron: Exactly. It can also lead to _____.

Makoto: Perhaps, in extreme cases. But it's _____ No one is forced to _____.

Ron: Why, then, is it _____ religions?

Makoto: Hey, come on, Ron. Haven't you ever played _____ or _____?

Ron: Well, I did play poker in college.

Makoto: So? Has it destroyed you? Did it encourage you to throw _____?

Ron: No, but that's not the point. It can teach people _____.

Makoto: I do have one reservation about gambling, though.

Ron: What's that? The _____?

Makoto: Yeah. Gambling is easily _____.

Ron: And yet, gambling is an old _____.

B Read the following passage. Then circle T (True) or F (False).

Gambling is a holdover from ancient times. Still, most societies disapprove of it and have laws restricting it, including Japan.

The state of Nevada is the only state in the U.S. that permits most forms of gambling. Most Japanese have heard of Las Vegas and its large casinos. The state of New Jersey allows gambling (blackjack, roulette, and slot machines) only in Atlantic City, situated south of New York City.

Race track betting is legal in nearly half the states. Some states permit bingo for charities, and several operate lotteries to raise money. Illegal gambling—e.g., bets on sporting events—is often handled by bookmakers under the control of organized crime.

1. Most countries approve of gambling. [T/F]
2. The state of New Jersey allows gambling only in Las Vegas. [T/F]
3. Gambling in Atlantic City is restricted to race track betting. [T/F]
4. Bingo is often approved for charities. [T/F]
5. Organized crime often controls illegal gambling. [T/F]

C Fill in the spaces, using each expression in the box once.

holdover, roulette, betting, handles, revenue, voluntary, hard-earned, bookmaker, controlled, illegal

1. () gambling is against the law.
2. National lotteries bring in () for the state.
3. Betting is a () from earliest times.
4. The () was arrested.
5. He lost his () savings in Las Vegas.
6. The state's race track betting is () by the Mafia, they say.

7. Who do you think () the betting?
8. I lost my money at the () tables.
9. Her husband's () is ruining their marriage.
10. If gambling is (), why do you object?

D

Insert a colon (:) or semi-colon (;) in the blanks provided.

1. I told him keep away from gambling.
2. He lost a lot of money in Reno moreover, he is already in debt.
3. He was in Vegas on June 10 Reno, June 20 and Atlantic City, June 23.
4. He dislikes each of the following blackjack, roulette, and slot machines.
5. Gambling is illegal however, many people enjoy it.
6. Atlantic City is in New Jersey it has gambling.
7. You'll never believe this I won \$500 at blackjack!
8. I'll tell you what betting is an illness.
9. He went to the race track in the afternoon then, he headed for the casino.
10. Gambling is fun it can also become addictive.

4. City Life

For:

1. it is exciting
2. it attracts people from the countryside
3. it offers the best schools, hospitals, and stores
4. it offers many amenities (e.g., swimming pools, bowling alleys, and sports stadiums)
5. it offers many chances of employment
6. its noise and overcrowding are hardly noticeable
7. cities have an efficient public transportation system
8. city planners can create a good living environment
9. crime can be found in the countryside as well

Against:

1. it is unhealthy
(e.g., water and air pollution)
2. it is not a good environment for children
3. it is devoid of Nature and distinct seasons
4. it is noisy and dangerous
5. it makes people nervous and even neurotic
6. it has created awful slums
7. cities are overcrowded and expensive
8. many city dwellers long to return to the countryside
9. city housing projects are unpopular



• Vocabulary

amenity [ə'mi:niti] n. 舒适设施, 有利条件
bowling alley ['bəʊlɪŋ'æli] n. 滚球场
devoid of [di'vɔɪd] a. 无, 没有
neurotic [nju:'rɒtɪk] a. 神经失常的, 神经病的
slum n. 贫民窟
unpopular a. 不受欢迎
Harlem (纽约市黑人区) 哈莱姆