

丁大勇等 编著



# 现代分类英语

## 第二册

Modern Classified English (2)



东华大学出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

现代分类英语. 第2册/丁大勇编著. —上海: 东华  
大学出版社, 2003. 12

ISBN 7-81038-725-1

I. 现… II. 丁… III. 英语—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 106417 号

策划编辑 吴川灵

责任编辑 蔡 仪

封面设计 可 仁

**现代分类英语 (第二册)**

丁大勇等编著

东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码 200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海市崇明县裕安印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 20 字数: 480 千字

2004 年 1 月第 1 版 2004 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0 001-4 000

ISBN 7-81038-725-1/H·138

定价: 28.50 元

## 前 言

《现代分类英语》是一套以成人高校为主要对象的英语教材,也可供其它各类高校非英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者自学使用。本教材最大的特色是其对教学内容加以分类。第一、第二册分别有生活、文化、旅游、体育、科普、会展六个专题;第三、第四册则由世界多极化、世贸组织、经济全球化、会计基础、文学、跨文化交流六个部分组成。这样的编排旨在加强教材内容的可选性和针对性——各个类别之间只在生词短语、语法、阅读、写作及翻译技能方面存有联系,而在知识范围方面自成一体,因此教师可视学生的具体情况和教学时数来确定教学内容;而英语自学者则可根据自身情况、兴趣爱好、或实际需要进行有针对性的学习。

现代分类英语的教学目标是使学习者比较熟练地掌握英语基础知识和语言技能、有较好的听、说、读、写、译能力,为获取专业所需要的信息及进一步提高英语水平打下较为扎实的基础。为此,我们在选材、体例的设计和编排上,力争突出教材的思想性、新颖性、知识性及可学性,同时在语言输入的内容和形式上作了一次大胆的探索和尝试。

本教程第一、第二册有选择地讲解高中阶段英语语法的重点和难点,共12讲。第三、第四册则着重介绍常用的阅读、写作、及翻译技巧,各为6讲。

每册教材的最后附有课文的参考译文、练习的参考答案及生词和短语总表。

在本教材的编写过程中,我们查阅了中外多种英语书报杂志及其它资料,其中一些文章经过删节或改编形成了本书的课文。谨在此向有关作者致以诚挚的谢意。

上海立信会计学院外语系丁大勇副教授主持全套教材的编写工作。

参加第二册编写的有上海立信会计学院外语系教师(按姓氏笔划)丁大勇、于志新、王佳鸣、邬迅、汤越、李海洁、何茂林(上海应用技术学院外语系教师)、肖玉洁、周莉敏、郭永红。

本书编者诚恳欢迎各位同行和读者提出改进意见。

编者

2003年11月

# Contents

## Part One

## Sports

Unit 1	Text A	Beijing Has Created History .....	1
	Text B	Olympiad Adds To Beijing's Appea.....	19
	Grammar	Gerund (动名词) .....	15
Unit 2	Text A	Brazil -The King Of Footbal.....	23
	Text B	Ronaldo.....	31
Unit 3	Text A	Yao Ming—The Chinese NBA Player .....	37
	Text B	The Man Shining Behind The NBA Superstars .....	46
	Grammar	Preposition (介词) .....	52
Unit 4	Text A	Reaching The Heights .....	59
	Text B	Style All His Own.....	70
Unit 5	Text A	Perfect Ending .....	75
	Text B	Diving Diva .....	84

## Part Two

## Popular Science

Unit 6	Text A	Hello From Above The Earth .....	89
	Text B	Astronauts' Sleep May Get Lost In Space.....	96
	Grammar	Adverbial Clauses (状语从句) .....	99
Unit 7	Text A	Human Cloning: A Blessing Or A Curse? .....	104
	Text B	Man's Even Better Friend ? .....	112
Unit 8	Text A	Heavy Body, Not Heavy Heart.....	116
	Text B	Fat Chance .....	122
	Grammar	Noun Clauses (名词从句) .....	125
Unit 9	Text A	The Future Of Electronics .....	132
	Text B	Cannons, Cells Phone And Zippers.....	138
Unit 10	Text A	Killing Me Microsoftly With PowerPoint .....	143
	Text B	Learning To Love The Computer, Warts And All .....	149

## Part Three

## World Expo

Unit 11	Text A	About The BIE.....	153
	Text B	Historical Background Of International Exhibition.....	163
	Grammar	Attributive Clauses (定语从句) .....	169
Unit 12	Text A	The First World Exhibition( Part 1) .....	175
	Text B	The First World Exhibition( Part 2) .....	188
Unit 13	Text A	The Chicago Exposition In 1893 ( Part 1) .....	196
	Text B	The Chicago Exposition In 1893 ( Part 2) .....	210
	Grammar	Ellipses and Inversion (省略与倒装) .....	218
Unit 14	Text A	The 2005 World Exposition In Aichi, Japan .....	223
	Text B	The General Introduction Of The World Exposition Shanghai China .....	231
Unit 15	Text A	Shanghai's Bid For 2010 World Expo.....	236
	Text B	Exhibition Industry Is On the Rise .....	244
Appendix I	The Chinese Translations of the Texts (课文参考译文) .....		250
Appendix II	Key to Exercises (练习答案) .....		281
Appendix III	Glossary (生词总表) .....		297

# Unit 1

## Text A

### Beijing Has Created History

What happened on July 13 could best be summed up as a “sleepless night.” An instant in history became everlasting happiness. When the news came that Beijing won the Olympic bid, millions of Beijingers were elated. More than 400,000 people gathered at Tiananmen Square—the heart of China—to celebrate the fulfillment of their long sought dream. In the meantime, shouts of joy throughout the nation made the world feel the heartbeat of the Chinese nation. Samaranch excited the 1.3 billion Chinese people.

It has long been a dream of the Chinese to host the Olympic Games. A night eight years ago was also sleepless, but that was a night of disappointment. Then, Beijing lost to Sydney by two votes, losing the opportunity to host the 27th Olympic Games in 2000.

Without complaint, without flinching and after much retrospection and elaborate planning, a brand-new Beijing once again threw its olive branch to the Olympic Goddess and finally won her smile.

Xinhua News Agency pointed out that it needs unusual insight to choose a host city for such a global grand event seven years later in this changeable world. The members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) believed that seven years later Beijing, and China, will have social environment, as well as a progressive democratic legal system. Therefore, they cast their sacred votes to Beijing—capital of the largest developing country in the world.

Gaining the right to host the Olympic is a great success for any city because it forebodes long-standing honor, reputation and unlimited potential for economic development. But for Beijing, there is even more significance. After a long isolation and nearly 200 years of humiliation brought about by foreign invasion and oppression, the action of bidding for the Olympics serves as a demonstration that China is actively seeking integration with the world.

China has a population of close to 1.3 billion and a market potential that is appealing to any investor. Beijing boasts of an exciting blueprint for the Olympics and, more importantly, the enthusiasm of the people for hosting the Games. During a long-distance run, jointly sponsored by the Beijing 2008 Olympic Bid Committee and Proctor & Gamble, supporters of the Olympic bid from Beijing and Guangdong put their thumbprints on two separate cloth banners 2,008 meters long. The two banners were then joined together. The resulting 4,016-meter-long and 1.1-meter-wide banner sets a Guinness record as the longest cloth

banner signed with thumbprints.

An authoritative Gallop poll revealed that 94.9 percent of Beijing residents support the Olympic bid and over 90 percent of Chinese citizens expressed vigorous support for Beijing's Olympic bid.

An independent survey conducted by a European company at the authorization of the IOC showed that 96 percent of Beijing citizens support the Olympic bid. Beijing's strength has impressed the world and China's sincerity has moved it. The Chinese will prove to the world that this major decision of the IOC, made at the beginning of the new century, is a wise move.

Beijing, with its successful bid to host the Olympics, has created history. For the first time the Olympic Games will be held in China, a vast and mysterious country with one-fifth of the world population and a 5,000-plus -year history of civilization. Beijing will continue to create history because it will present the world with the most brilliant Olympic Games ever.

## New Words and Expressions

elate [i'leɪt] *v.* to make proud or joyful 使骄傲或高兴; 使兴高采烈

fulfillment [ful'fɪlmənt] *n.* 履行, 实行

excite [ɪk'saɪt] *v.* to stir to activity 使兴奋

host [həʊst] *v.* to serve as host to or at 作东, 请客, 当主人招待

complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* an expression of pain, dissatisfaction, or resentment 抱怨对疼痛、不满或怨恨的表达方式, 诉苦

flinch [flɪntʃ] *v.* to start or wince involuntarily, as from surprise or pain 退缩, 畏缩

retrospection [retre'spekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 回顾, 回想, 追溯

elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] *v.* to work out with care and detail; develop thoroughly 精心制作; 详尽阐述

brand-new [brænd'nju:] *adj.* being in a fresh and unused condition; completely new 崭新的处于新鲜和未使用状态的; 全新的

olive ['ɒlɪv] *n.* 橄榄树, 橄榄叶, 橄榄枝

insight ['ɪnsaɪt] *n.* the capacity to discern the true nature of a situation; penetration 洞察力

progressive [prə'ɡresɪv] *adj.* moving forward; advancing 进步的向前进的, 向前的

legal ['li:g(ə)l] *adj.* of, relating to, or concerned with law 法律的、与法律有关的、关于法律的

sacred ['seɪkrɪd] *adj.* dedicated to or set apart for the worship of a deity 上帝的, 神的, 宗教的

forebode [fɔ:'bəʊd] *v.* to prophesy or predict 预兆, 预测

potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)l] *adj.* capable of being but not yet in existence; latent 潜在的, 潜伏的

humiliation [hju:,mɪlɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* the state of being humiliated or disgraced; shame 耻辱, 屈辱

oppression [ə'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* a feeling of being heavily weighed down in mind or body 压迫, 压

抑, 苦恼

**demonstration** [dəmən'streɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act of showing or making evident 证实

**integration** [ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃən] *n.* the state of becoming integrated 综合

**boast** [bəʊst] *v.* to glorify oneself in speech; talk in a self-admiring way 自吹自擂, 自夸

**blueprint** ['blu:prɪnt] *n.* a detailed plan of action. 蓝图, 计划

**enthusiasm** [ɪn'θju:zɪæz(ə)m; (US) -θu:-] *n.* great excitement for or interest in a subject or cause 热情, 狂热

**sponsor** ['spɒnsə(r)] *n.* one who assumes responsibility for another person or a group during a period of instruction, apprenticeship, or probation 发起者, 主办者

**thumbprint** *n.* a print made by the thumb, especially by the pad of the thumb 拇指纹

**banner** ['bænə(r)] *n.* a piece of cloth bearing a motto or legend 旗帜, 横幅, 幌子

**authorization** [ɔ:θəraɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act of authorizing; something that authorizes; sanction 授权, 认可, 批准

**sincerity** [sɪn'serɪtɪ] *n.* the quality or condition of being sincere; genuineness, honesty, and freedom from duplicity 真诚、诚实

**brilliant** ['brɪljənt] *adj.* glorious; magnificent 辉煌的; 壮丽的

## Word Study

### 1. elate

*vt.* 使得意

其形容词为 *elated*, 表示“(指人)兴高采烈的, 得意洋洋”。

He was greatly elated by success.

他因获得成功而得意洋洋。

The crowds in the square were elated by the news.

这消息使广场上的人群欢欣鼓舞。

### 2. host

*n.* 主人

Mr. Brown was our host at the party.

布朗先生是我们晚会的主人。

"The host team and the guest team won each of the games, so they were even with each other."

“客队和主队各赢一场, 现在他们两队打平了。”

*vt.* 作东, 作为主人招待

The academic conference was hosted by our university.

我们学校充当这次学术会议的东道主。

### 3. flinch

*vi.* 退缩; 退[畏]缩(from)

to flinch from danger

怕危险而退缩

to flinch at pain

因怕痛而畏缩

Jones didn't flinch once when the nurse cleaned the cut in his leg.

护士为琼斯清洗腿上的伤口时,他毫不畏缩。

The guests were frightened to flinch when the dog was barking at them in front of the fence door.

狗在篱笆门前向着客人们狂吠,他们吓得向后缩去。

#### 4. forebode

vt. 预知,预感;(常与 that 连用)预兆;凶兆

n. foreboding 预报,预示;(特指凶事的)预知,预感

The dark clouds forebode a rainstorm.

乌云预示着暴风雨即将来临。

forebode disaster

预感不吉利的事

#### 5. boast

vi. 自夸 (of/about)

He boasted that he could run very fast.

他吹牛说他可以跑得很快。

Nobody should boast of his learning.

谁也不应当夸耀自己的学识。

He boasted about the big fish he had caught.

他夸耀钓到的那条大鱼。

He boasted himself (to be) an all-round man.

他自称是多面手。

vt. 有...可以夸耀

This village boasts three shops.

这个村庄以有三家商店而自豪。

## Explanatory Notes

1. What happened on July 13 could best be summed up as a "sleepless night." An instant in history became everlasting happiness. 七月十三日发生的一切可以最好描述为是一个不眠之夜。历史上的这一瞬间成为了永久的快乐。"sum up"意思是"计算...的总数,概括,总结"。例如:

sum (up) the costs of sth. 计算某物的总成本费用

sum sb. up 看清某人的性格



sum up the day's news 概括了当天的新闻

The epithet sums up my feelings. 这个形容词简洁地表达了我思想感情。

2. When the news came that Beijing won the Olympic bid, millings of Beijingers were elated. More than 400,000 people gathered at Tiananmen Square—the heart of China—to celebrate the fulfillment of their long sought dream. 北京申奥成功的消息传开后，成百万的北京人兴高采烈。四十多万人聚集在天安门广场——中国的核心——庆祝他们一直以来寻求的梦想得以实现。注意句中的 that 引导的是 the news 的同位语从句。fulfillment 意思是“实现”。Sought 是 seek 的过去分词，意思是“寻找，探索，寻求”。

3. Then, Beijing lost to Sydney by two votes, losing the opportunity to host the 27th Olympic Games in 2000. 当时北京输给悉尼两票，因而失去了在 2000 年举办二十七届奥林匹克运动会的机会。句中 lose to...意思是“输给...”，to 是介词。by 是介词，表示“相差”。又例如，His horse won by a nose. 他的马以一鼻之差取胜。注意 losing...在句中做状语，表示结果。

4. Without complaint, without flinching and after much retrospection and elaborate planning, a brand-new Beijing once again threw its olive branch to the Olympic Goddess and finally won her smile. 没有抱怨，没有退缩，而是反复回顾，精心策划，一个崭新的北京再次把它的和平友好展现在奥林匹克女神面前，最终赢得了她的笑容。句中 retrospection 意思是“回顾，回想，追溯”。elaborate 是形容词，意思是“精心制作的，详细阐述的”。olive branch 本意是“橄榄枝”，引伸义是“和平的象征”。

5. Gaining the right to host the Olympic is a great success for any city because it forebodes long-standing honor, reputation and unlimited potential for economic development. 获得举办奥运的权利对于任何一个城市来说都是一个伟大的成功。因为它预示着长久的荣誉和名誉，以及发展经济的无限潜力。句中动名词短语 gaining...做主语。long-standing 是形容词，意思是“长期的”。potential 是名词，意思是“潜力，潜能”。

6. After a long isolation and nearly 200 years of humiliation brought about by foreign invasion and oppression, the action of bidding for the Olympics serves as a demonstration that China is actively seeking integration with the world. 由于外国的入侵和压迫，中国经历了长期的孤立，蒙受了将近两百年的羞辱，而申奥这一行动说明，中国正在积极寻求与世界的融合。句中 isolation 和 humiliation 意思分别是“孤立”和“羞辱”。brought about...意思是“带来；产生”，在句中做定语，修饰 isolation 和 humiliation。serves as 是动词短语，意思是“当作；适于”。句中 that 引导同位语从句，作 demonstration 的同位语。

7. China has a population of close to 1.3 billion and a market potential that is appealing to any investor. 中国拥有将近十三亿的人口，拥有巨大的市场潜能吸引着每一位投资者。appeal (常与 to 连用) 吸引；引起兴趣。例如：

She appeals to me.

我对她感兴趣。

Does the idea of working for a venture company appeal to you?

你有没有兴趣到合资企业去工作？

## Exercises for the Text

### I. Reading Comprehension

1. Why was the night eight years ago sleepless?
  - A. Because it was an instant in history that became everlasting happiness.
  - B. Because the Chinese people were too elated.
  - C. Because that was a night of great disappointment.
  - D. Because people wanted to celebrate the victory.
2. The members of IOC voted for Beijing because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Beijing has a long history
  - B. China is a developing country
  - C. China has many excellent sportsmen
  - D. They believe that Beijing will become better in every aspect seven years later
3. Gaining the right to host the Olympics is of special significance for Beijing in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it signifies long-standing honor and fame
  - B. it indicates that Beijing is actively seeking integration with the world after a long history of darkness
  - C. it will bring numerous commercial opportunities to Beijing
  - D. Beijing failed to get the right eight years ago
4. The opinion poll under the supervision of the IOC showed that \_\_\_\_\_ percent of Beijing citizens support the Olympic bid.
  - A. 94.9
  - B. 90
  - C. 100
  - D. 96
5. What does the author expect of the Olympic Games to be held in Beijing?
  - A. It will be the best Olympic Games ever.
  - B. It will be the worst Olympic Games ever.
  - C. The Chinese players will win the most medals ever.
  - D. The audience will be the largest.

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. Make changes if necessary.

elate   forebode   insight   retrospection   boast vigorous   authorization   host   isolation   flinch
--

1. Those who witnessed this strange resurrection not only \_\_\_\_\_ at his success, but were made to sympathize more deeply than ever before with the slave.
2. The Military Staff Committee, with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.
3. It was, in \_\_\_\_\_, the happiest day of my life.

4. The type of the race remains, even when all seems to \_\_\_\_\_ its extinction.
5. This was said in no boastful tone, for he felt that he had delayed already too long and had no room to \_\_\_\_\_ either his zeal or his self-denial.
6. Its tropical heat and insular moisture keep its vegetation fresh, green and \_\_\_\_\_ all the year round.
7. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_, not even me, because the shells have landed about 300 yards away.
8. It is impolite to eat or drink until invited to do so by the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Languages need \_\_\_\_\_ to develop and to maintain their distinctive characteristics.  
When it ends, local languages tend to disappear along with traditional ways of life.
10. These essays reflect the knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_ of leading historians.

### III. Word Building

*-ment* is a suffix that is used to form nouns. It indicates:

1. concrete result, object, or agent of a specified action; examples are *achievement*, *increment*.
2. concrete means or or instrument of a specified action; examples are *nutriment*, *ornament*.
3. action, process, art, or act of a specified kind; examples are *government*, *development*.
4. place or object of a specified action; an example is *cantonment*.
5. state or condition. Examples are *fulfillment*, *movement*.

1) Now fill in the blanks with the following words. Make changes if necessary.

sentiment	entanglement	fragment	complement	encirclement
statement	escarpment	amazement	involvement	attachment

1. Ahead a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly towered like a black wall; the lead pilot radioed for a flare to light it up, but no ground station obliged.
2. Washington also asserts that the nation should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ in the political "intrigues" of other countries, particularly in Europe.
3. Designed to accommodate many new \_\_\_\_\_, the Russian station has been expanding ever since.
4. At the outset of the discussions it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my \_\_\_\_\_ in regard to several of the important questions.
5. Bonn, on the other hand, feared any negotiation without the active \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
6. The order in which the gene \_\_\_\_\_ begin functioning is crucial to the later development of the cell.
7. We then moved the camps and broke through the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The little girl gave a cry of \_\_\_\_\_ and looked about her, her eyes growing bigger and bigger at the wonderful sights she saw.
9. Accounting principles are applied in the preparation of financial \_\_\_\_\_ and

other financial information.

10. Studies of a space telescope moved forward slowly until the early 1970s, when the decision to build the space shuttle provided what seemed the perfect \_\_\_\_\_ to such an instrument.

Many nouns ending in *-ion*, *-ation*, *-ction*, *-ion*, *-sion*, *-xion* are derived from the corresponding verbs. Examples are: *addition* ← *add*, *translation* ← *translate*, *action* ← *act*, *expansion* ← *expand*

**2) Can you explain how the following words are formed?**

temptation ←	rebellion ←
agitation ←	elation ←
fusion ←	inflation ←
confusion ←	connexion ←
demonstration ←	validation ←

**3) Now fill in the blanks with the words listed above. Make changes when necessary.**

1. But upon the general separation into two factions, the whole empire was turned into \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On August 23, 1775, King George III of the United Kingdom declared the American colonists to be in an active state of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The legislation of the 1930's and 1940's in the United States had planted the seeds of \_\_\_\_\_ in the policies and laws.
4. Resisting the obvious \_\_\_\_\_ to make "Decline II," he began work on a totally different kind of film.
5. Toni is always writing about what's going on underneath the kind of experience of sexism or racism or class issues ... that agony, the \_\_\_\_\_ beneath those experiences.
6. Testing, \_\_\_\_\_, and implementation are the final steps to resolving the Y2K bug.
7. I could form no \_\_\_\_\_ of ideas into words; but I knew the Lord's prayer; this I uttered with a loud voice, and with all my might and strength.
8. The first series of \_\_\_\_\_ reactions have the net effect of welding four atoms of hydrogen (氢) into a single atom of helium (氦).
9. The outpouring of \_\_\_\_\_ — especially by young people, too young to remember even 1968 — had caught the government by surprise.
10. May we not hope that the long \_\_\_\_\_ on this subject is approaching its end?

**IV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 上哈佛大学工商管理学院是珍妮长久以来的梦想。
2. 在全国人民代表大会上代表们投出了他们神圣的一票。
3. 最后公牛队以四分领先赢得了比赛。
4. 中国大陆有着巨大的市场潜力, 对任何投资者都很有吸引力。
5. 获得举办世博会的权利对于上海来说是一个巨大的成功, 因为这意味着一种荣耀。

# **Unit 1**

## **Text B**

### **Olympiad Adds to Beijing's Appeal**

Beijing with a history of more than 3,000 years, boasts of a brilliant historical and cultural heritage that will make the 2008 Olympic Games more attractive. In the meaning, the city itself will gain in charm due to the development of the Olympic spirit.

Sports have been incorporated into Beijinger's daily lives. In the morning, taijiquan practitioners are commonly seen in the city's parks and streets. The slow but rhythmic movements, which have been of long standing, benefit not only people's physique but also their mentality.

The Forbidden City, exclusive to the royal family nearly a century ago, is now a place for ordinary citizens to relax and visit. In June the world-famous "Three Tenors," Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo and Jose Carreras, staged a joint concert there. Hutongs, long or short, wide or narrow, straight or winding, feature Beijing of the past. The oldest hutongs were in use 700 years ago, and they have witnessed the rise and fall of China's dynasties. They are preserving the City's most valuable traditions.

Part of the world famous Great Wall is located in Beijing's suburbs, just a one-hour drive from the city proper. Though it cannot serve as a venue for athletic competition, the Great Wall's connection with the Olympiad is unquestionable, for it can symbolize the widespread dissemination of the Olympic spirit. The Great Wall's imposing momentum, exquisite construction and 2,000-year history will attract more visitors.

Beijing residents take great pride in their city, a place where the old and the new merge into a whole, and modern science and technology coexist with traditional culture harmoniously. They consider the bidding process and hosting the Olympic Games as a good opportunity to show the city's charms and Chinese people's hospitable tradition to the world.

In an increasingly modern Beijing, history and the latest developments are side by side in almost every aspect of life—mysterious ancient structures and a forest of cement towers and office buildings; elegant gardens and dynamic business centers; small antique stores and fashionable shopping centers; composed elders in slip-on cloth shoes and rushing teenagers in brand-name sports shoes. Every visitor to Beijing, either today or in 2008, will be deeply impressed with the city's traditional but modern appearance. In the meantime, they can personally experience the blend of former and contemporary eras and feel the pulse of a rising

metropolis undergoing profound changes.

Chinese people love sports and there are sports fans everywhere. For the international community, however, the most note-worthy attraction of Beijing's hosting the Olympic Games will be the consequent enormous commercial opportunities. Many world-leading conglomerates are carrying out new marketing programs, attempting to introduce their products to China's 1.3 billion population. The Chinese market is full of potential. Against the backdrop of the country's flourishing economy and its people's rapidly rising purchasing power, now is the best opportunity for their efforts. As Beijing is to host the 2008 Olympic Games, the country's massive commercial potential will come alive like the eruption of a volcano.

Initial statistics show that Beijing will be able to attract US\$ 9 billion in additional investment for hosting the 2008 Olympic Games. This enormous fund and its multiple effects will combine to form a powerful driving force for Beijing's economic growth. As most of this money is expected to be used to purchase commodities and services available in Beijing, its stimulation to local construction, transportation, postal and telecommunications, tourism and catering industries will be relatively strong. Moreover, the Olympic can also serve as a dynamic and appealing brand of cultural tourism. Taking advantage of this, the Host City of the Olympic Games generally becomes a national and international top tourist destination for 10 years. This prospect is especially guaranteed for Beijing, which features a unique cultural charm. More importantly, experience indicates that the previous Olympic Games all played a very positive role in the creation of employment opportunities.

Historic opportunity has come to Beijing. Thanks to the reform and opening up and the joint efforts of its citizens, it is reasonable to believe that this centuries-old city will appear before the world with a totally new and more colorful image in seven years' time. Chinese people cordially welcome athletes and friends from all parts of the world to take part in the grand Olympic gala in Beijing in 2008.

## New Words and Expressions

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] *v.* to unite (one thing) with something else already in existence 合并, 混合

rhythmic ['rɪðmɪk, rɪθ-] *adj.* of, relating to, or having rhythm; recurring with measured regularity 有节奏的, 有韵律的, 合拍的

physique [fɪ'zi:k] *n.* the body considered with reference to its proportions, muscular development, and appearance 体格

mentality [men'tæləlɪtɪ] *n.* cast or turn of mind 个性或心态; 智力

exclusive [ɪk'sklu:sɪv] *adj.* excluding or tending to exclude; not divided or shared with others 排他的, 排斥的; 单独的

royal ['rɔɪəl] *adj.* of or relating to a monarch 王国的, 王室的, 帝王的

stage [steɪdʒ] *v.* to exhibit or present on or as if on a stage (在舞台上) 展示或出现, 表演

straight [streɪt] *adj.* extending continuously in the same direction without curving 笔直的,

winding ['waɪndɪŋ] *adj.* twisting or turning; sinuous 弯曲的

suburb ['sʌbɜ:b] *n.* 市郊, 郊区

proper ['prɒpə(r)] *adj.* characterized by appropriateness or suitability; fitting 合适的; 恰当的

venue ['venju] *n.* a place for large gatherings, as a sports stadium 会场大型集会的地点, 体育馆

athletic [æθ'letɪk] *adj.* of, relating to, or befitting athletics or athletes 体育运动的

unquestionable [ʌn'kwɛstʃənəb(ə)l] *adj.* beyond question or doubt; indisputable 无疑的; 不容被质疑或被怀疑的; 不容争辩的

dissemination [dɪsemɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act to spread abroad; promulgate 散布, 传播, 分发

momentum [məu'mentəm] *n.* 动力, 要素

harmoniously [hɑ:məʊniəʃli] *adj.* exhibiting accord in feeling or action 和谐的

cement [si'ment] *n.* 水泥, 接合剂

antique [æn'ti:k] *adj.* belonging to, made in, or typical of an earlier period 古时的, 古老的

metropolis [mɪ'trɒpəls] *n.* 首都, 主要都市, 都会

consequent ['kɒnsɪkwənt] *n.* the conclusion, as of a syllogism or a conditional sentence 结论

conglomerate [kən'glɒmrɛɪt] *v.* to form or cause to form into an adhering or rounded mass 使聚集; 凝结

flourish ['flaʊɪʃ] *v.* to grow well or luxuriantly; thrive 茂盛, 繁荣

eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃ(ə)n] *n.* a sudden, often violent outburst 突然爆发、猛烈的喷发

volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ] *n.* 火山

initial [ɪ'nɪʃ(ə)l] *adj.* of, relating to, or occurring at the beginning; first 开始的; 首先的; 最初的

statistics [stə'tɪstɪk] *n.* 统计, 统计表

multiple ['mʌltɪp(ə)l] *adj.* having, relating to, or consisting of more than one individual, element, part, or other component; manifold. 复合的; 多样的

commodity [kə'mɒdɪtɪ] *n.* 日用品

transportation [træns'pɔ:t'eɪʃ(ə)n, trɑ:-] *n.* the act or an instance of transporting 运送; 运输

postal ['pəʊst(ə)l] *adj.* of or relating to a post office or mail service 邮局的, 邮政的

telecommunication [telɪkə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 电讯, 长途通讯, 无线电通讯

tourism ['tuəɪz(ə)m] *n.* the practice of traveling for pleasure 旅游, 观光事业

cater ['keɪtə(r)] *v.* to provide food or entertainment 提供食物或娱乐

destination [destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the ultimate purpose for which something is created or intended 目的

prospect [prə'spekt; (US) 'prɒspekt] *n.* something expected; a possibility 期望; 前途; 可能性

positive ['pɒzɪtɪv] *adj.* characterized by or displaying certainty, acceptance, or affirmation; very sure; confident 确定的; 自信的, 积极的  
cordially [kɔː'dʒiəli] *adv.* warm and sincere; friendly 热情而真诚地; 诚挚地; 友好地  
gala ['gɑːlə; (US) 'ɡerlə] *n.* an athletic competition, especially a swimming contest 体育竞赛, 尤指游泳比赛

## Explanatory Notes

1. The Forbidden City, exclusive to the royal family nearly a century ago, is now a place for ordinary citizens to relax and visit. 紫禁城, 大约一百多年前只属于皇室家族, 如今却是普通老百姓休息和参观的地方了。Forbidden City, 紫禁城, 它是中国北京市中心用高墙围起的地方, 包含有中国以前统治者的宫殿。从前关闭不许公众进入(它的名字由此而来), 后作为大的博物馆开放。exclusive 意思是“专有的; 独占的”, 例如:

This bathroom is for your exclusive use.

这浴室归你专用。

This dining room is for the distinguished guests' exclusive use.

这间餐室是供贵宾专用的。

2. Beijing residents take great pride in their city, a place where the old and the new merge into a whole, and modern science and technology coexist with traditional culture harmoniously. 北京人以他们的城市为骄傲, 这所城市新容旧貌融为一体, 现代科技与传统文化和谐共存。a place 是 city 的同位语, 其后有 where 引导的定语从句修饰。Merge 的意思是“混入; 吞并, 兼并, (企业等)合并; 使消失(在...中)(in, into), 例如:

"Can one colour merge into another? If yes, what colour will result?"

“一种颜色能与另一种颜色混合在一起吗? 如果可以, 那会产生什么颜色呢?”

The steel trusts merged various small businesses.

钢铁企业联合兼并了许多小企业。

All fear was merged in curiosity.

由于好奇心而忘掉了一切恐惧。

coexist with, 意思是“与...共处。”

3. In an increasingly modern Beijing, history and the latest developments are side by side in almost every aspect of life—mysterious ancient structures and a forest of cement towers and office buildings; elegant gardens and dynamic business centers; small antique stores and fashionable shopping centers; composed elders in slip-on cloth shoes and rushing teenagers in brand-name sports shoes. 在日益现代化的北京, 历史遗迹和最新发展同时出现在生活的几乎每一个角落——有神秘的古代建筑, 水泥塔楼和办公建筑林立可见; 有典雅的花园和充满活力的商业中心; 有小巧的古玩商店和时尚的购物中心; 有安静的老人穿着休闲的布鞋和精力旺盛的年轻人穿着名牌运动鞋。side by side 意思是“肩并肩地, 一起, 一人挨着一人地; 靠在一起地; 同时”。forest 在句中是比喻意“林立之物”, 又如:



a forest of chimneys 烟囱林立。composed 是形容词，意思是“镇静的，沉着的”。slip-on 是形容词，意思是“容易穿或脱的，自头部套上的(衣服)的”。rushing 是形容词，意思是“急流的，旺盛的”。

4. Every visitor to Beijing, either today or in 2008, will be deeply impressed with the city's traditional but modern appearance. 无论是现在还是到 2008 年，每一位到北京的参观者都会对这所城市既传统又现代的景观留有深刻的印象。impress(常与 with 连用)使(人)印象深刻；使铭记。impress(也常与 on 连用)使印象深刻。例如：

I was strongly impressed with his words.

他的话使我深深铭记心头。

I impressed on him the importance of his work.

我使他注意他的工作的重要性。

5 Many world-leading conglomerates are carrying out new marketing programs, attempting to introduce their products to China's 1.3 billion population.许多世界一流的集团企业正实行新的市场计划，试图把他们的产品引进拥有十三亿人口的中国。carry out 意思是“实现；完成；实行”。例如：

carry out one's plan

实行自己的计划

I have carried out my work.

我已经完成了我的工作。

## Exercises for the Text

### I. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text.

1. Beijing will be more charming due to the Olympic spirit.
2. Hutongs of different types characterize Beijing of the present.
3. Beijing is a combination of history and the latest developments.
4. We can expect that Beijing is a completely modern city in 2008.
5. The Olympic Games of 2008 will bring enormous commercial opportunities to China.
6. The Chinese market is full of potential only because China has the largest population in the world.
7. It is estimated that Beijing will obtain US\$ 9 billion in investment just because of the 2008 Olympic Games.
8. Generally speaking, tourism will flourish in the host city of the Olympics for a decade.
9. The Olympic Games will leave more people unemployed.
10. The reform and opening up will help make Beijing more colorful in 2008.