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研究生英语系列教程

总主编 刘鸿章

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多维教程·探索

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是教育部“高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”的研究成果,是面向 21 世纪课程教材和教育部“九五”规划教材。本书是《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段的主干教材。全书以课文为核心,通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练,全面提高学生理解和应用英语语言的能力。

本书可作为高等学校非英语专业硕士生、研究生课程班及 MBA 班学生使用的教材,还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语四级水平的英语自学者使用。

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## 总 序

在“科教兴国”的基本方针指引下，我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着各层次、各类型研究生教学的开展，英语教学也面临着越来越高的要求。《研究生英语系列教程》就是为了适应这一新的形势而编写的系统教材。

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部（原国家教委）颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据，根据我国研究生教学的实际情况和国家对21世纪高级技术与管理人才的要求进行编写的。考虑到目前我国研究生层次多，其入学英语水平参差不齐，需要以不同水平为起点，因此本系列教程的编写原则是：既从当前研究生的实际水平出发，也力求满足新世纪对高层次人才的期望；既重视培养学生扎实的语言技能，更注重提高其全面的应用能力；既注意语言教育，更重视素质教育。

本系列教程具有以下特点：

1. 在编写中注意吸收我国在长期的研究生英语教学和教材编写中积累的丰富经验，同时充分采纳国外的先进教学理论和方法，力求有所继承又有所创新，使本系列教程成为具有中国特色的新一代研究生英语教材。

2. 本系列教程统一设计，分工编写，涵盖了自研究生课程班学生、硕士生至博士生的全部教学过程。各个分册目的明确，相互衔接，系统性强。由于我国研究生入学时的英语起点不一，对英语的教学目的和要求也不尽相同，因此各分册又相对独立，有利于在教学中根据学生的实际情况和水平灵活使用。即可以从第一册开始，也可以从后续教材开始；可以使用全套教材，也可以针对本专业需要有所选择地使用。

3. 研究生阶段培养的是高层次的专业人才，其英语教材应体现先进性和学术性。本系列教程力求内容新颖、知识性强，并且具有学术英语(English for academic purposes)的特点。同时，语言是交际工具，非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了进行国际之间的信息交流和从事各种涉外业务活动，研究生英语教学也必须重视学以致用原则。为此，本系列教程讲求实用，选材广泛，具有鲜明的时代特征。

本系列教程由基础阶段教材和提高阶段教材组成。

基础阶段

《多维教程》：包括3册教材，即：《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》。本教程以课文为核心，通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练，提高学生理解和应用英语的能力，从

而达到熟练掌握和运用英语的目的。《多维教程》配有3册教师用书。

《听说教程》:包括2册教材,即:《进阶听说》、《熟练听说》。本教程通过听说能力的强化训练,着重提高学生的听力和口头表达能力,以适应在各种场合用英语进行交际的需要。2册教材各配有3盒原声录音带。

《泛读教程》:包括2册教材,即:《泛读教程》第一册、《泛读教程》第二册。本教程旨在使学生通过大量阅读英语文章,提高阅读技能和熟巧,培养学生独立阅读原著的能力。

《实用写作教程》:1册。本教程以练习写作应用文为重点,通过由段落至文章的循序渐进的强化训练,培养学生的书面表达能力。

#### 提高阶段

《国际交流英语教程》:包括3册教材,即:《国际会议交流英语》、《论文写作与发表》、《文献阅读与翻译》。本教程通过各种语言技能的综合训练和介绍学术交流的有关知识,培养学生以英语为工具进行对外学术交流的实际能力。

《英美文学名篇选读》:1册。本教程通过介绍各种体裁和题材的英美文学作品,培养学生对英美文学的欣赏能力和语感,从而有助于提高学生的文化素养和英语水平。

本系列教程可供非英语专业的硕士生和博士生使用,也可供研究生课程班和MBA班学生使用,还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语4级水平的英语自学者使用。

《研究生英语系列教程》由上海交通大学、清华大学、哈尔滨工业大学、浙江大学为主的数十位有长期研究生教学经验的骨干教师分工编写。本系列教程已列为教育部面向21世纪课程教材和普通高等教育“九五”规划教材。高等教育出版社对本系列教程的编写和出版给予了鼎力支持,投入了很大力量。本系列教程在编写过程中也得到了各有关院校领导的关怀和广大研究生英语教师的支持。我们全体编写人员在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

本系列教程的编者怀着为我国的研究生英语教学改革略尽绵力的心情,集思广益,通力合作,编写了这套可供各类研究生使用的大型系列教材。由于这是第一次尝试,经验不足,水平有限,缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和读者提出批评与建议,以便使这套系列教材在今后修订中不断得到改进和完善。

刘鸿章

1999年3月20日于上海

## 前 言

随着21世纪的到来,我国对高层次专业人才的需求将越来越大,要求也越来越高。为了适应国家和社会的需要,非英语专业研究生的英语教学也必须加快改革的步伐,以培养出更多的全面掌握英语、善于以英语为工具进行专业研究和工作的高级人才。

作为《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段的主干教材,《多维教程》以培养学生的语言交际能力为目标,从课文入手,对学生进行读、听、说、写、译综合训练,从而全面提高学生实际应用语言知识和语言技能的能力。本教程不囿于孤立地强调“精读”,而是强调“以阅读带动综合培养”,这就是其定名为《多维教程》的缘由。

我们认为,目前非英语专业研究生的英语教学中有两个问题值得重视:其一是要强调学生应用能力的提高。学习英语的目的是为了使用英语,理解是使用,表达也是使用。二者之间,后者往往滞后于前者,对外语学习者来说后者也困难得多,因此表达能力的培养显得尤其重要,这也是学生日益迫切的需要。其二是要从学生的实际出发,因材施教。由于目前学生的入学英语水平差距甚大,班级的高低不一定代表英语水平的高低,甚至硕士生和博士生也不一定截然分为两个英语层次。按部就班、齐头并进的只会导致时间和精力浪费。因此我们主张根据学生的实际水平来选用教材。《多维教程》各分册的编写既循序渐进也相对独立,这就便于在教学中有选择地使用。这是一个新的尝试,希望能更有利于有针对性地进行教学。

《多维教程》的选材均来自90年代后期的英美原著,广泛地涉及当前社会、政治、经济、文化、科技等题材,体现了很强的现实性和学术性;同时也饶有趣味,有益于启迪思维。

英语是一门实践性很强的课程,其教材中的练习至关重要。《多维教程》新颖而多样化的练习与课文有机结合,既利于学生语言知识和技能的单项训练更注重其综合训练。有的练习(如:Comprehension)需要结合阅读、讨论和书写等多种手段完成,这就能既起到巩固所学知识与作用又富有启发性。

总之,《多维教程》严格贯彻《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》制定的目标,在以语言基本功训练为主的同时,着重培养学生实际应用语言的能力。它以阅读教学为出发点,使学生通过语言的应用学得语言和掌握语言技能,语言的学得又促进应用能力的提高,从而达到学以致用目的。

《多维教程》分《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》三册，以相当于大学本科英语4级的程度为起点，各册循序渐进，涵盖研究生课程班学生、硕士生和博士生的整个基础阶段。教师在教学中可以按学生的实际水平循序使用三册，或选用其中的两册甚至一册。为了强化学生读、听、说、写、译的能力，建议同时选用《研究生英语系列教程》中相应的配套教材。本教程的后续教材是《研究生英语系列教程》中的提高阶段教材。

三册教程的安排如下：

《探索》供相当于以大学本科英语四级为起点，有初步听、说、读、写、译能力的硕士研究生或研究生课程班学生使用。全书共12课。本书从对课文的理解着手，偏重于围绕基本语言能力的综合训练。本书的课文从各个角度用不同的形式和题型帮助并引导学生理解课文的内容，深入了解课文的主题思想与作者的意图。本书的课文包括不同的题材和体裁，内容有一定的思想性，趣味性与启发性；有利于学生在巩固所学内容、提高基本技能的同时加强文化素质的培养。每一课的主课文前有引导学生进入有关涉及课文主题内容的讨论题，以减少阅读理解时的障碍，使学生逐步进入课文的内容。主课文之后，除了理解和讨论的练习外，还配有与课文主题相关的、能巩固课文中出现的词汇和句型的各种语言活动。本书使本科阶段与研究生阶段紧密衔接，可为学生学习《熟谙》打下良好的基础。

《熟谙》供略高于大学英语四级水平，有一定的听、说、读、写、译能力的硕士研究生使用。全书共12课。本书既注重对课文的理解也注重语言的表达与应用。《探索》使学生有了探索语言的能力，《熟谙》则使学生在巩固这些语言能力的基础上，得到进一步的提高，以达到基本熟练运用语言的程度。本书的编写形式与《探索》大体相似，但语言的难度与深度有明显的增加，主课文的内容更为广泛。学生在语言知识与能力不断提高的过程中，知识面也在不断地扩大，从而在不同的问题上都能够较熟练地用英语来表达自己的思想，为《通达》阶段的学习打好更坚实的基础。

《通达》适用于已掌握相当扎实的英语知识和具有较好的听、说、读、写、译能力的学生，全书共12课，分为两大部分。本书以语言应用能力的培养为重点，提供听、说、读、写、译等各种训练（如讨论、演说、写作、英汉互译等等），以便充分开展教学活动，从而不仅能引导学生深入理解课文的内容，还可以帮助其提高应用英语的熟巧。本书的课文包括不同的体裁和题材，涉及21世纪面临的各种热点问题。每一课的主课文前有激发学生学习兴趣的有关讨论题，还有利用课文原句编写的、根据上下文猜测词义的练习，以减少阅读课文时的生词量，并取得逐步进

入课文意境的效果。每课除主课文外，还提供了与其主题相关的文章，使学生能在主题更广泛的基础上投入各种培养语言能力的活动。

《探索》由上海交通大学王同顺教授主编，华东理工大学王亚平副教授为副主编，上海交通大学何晓凤副教授、夏莲莲副教授和潘海光副教授编写，美籍专家 Jennifer Hrazdil 审校。《熟谙》由上海交通大学王同顺教授主编，华东理工大学王亚平副教授为副主编，上海交通大学潘海光副教授、夏莲莲副教授、何晓凤副教授编写，美籍专家 Jennifer Hrazdil 审校。《通达》由浙江大学张振中教授主编，庞继贤教授、马以容副教授编写；美籍专家 Tom Cook 和 Pat Cook 审校。

编 者

1999年6月于上海

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# One

## Warming-up Activities

- ① Nowadays, some scholars suggest that the Chinese language should be purified because it is being seriously contaminated. Do you agree with them? Why?
- ② With the opening of our country to the outside world, English as an international language is getting increasingly popular. What's your comment on the English you have seen used in advertisements and public places? Can you give examples to illustrate your point?
- ③ The following is an article about the use of English in some countries. What do you expect to read in this article?

**Text** 

## *Travel Language*

*Karsten Schmidt*

**Para 1** **T**he Academie Francaise has for decades been the watchdog over the French language. A few years ago, French sensitivity to the influx of English words became so great that a law for the purification of French was adopted. The law covers even technical applications. For example, in theory, it is now **compulsory** in France to refer to the Boeing 747 as a gros-porteur, **leasing** as credit-bail, etc. The list is very long and detailed and applies to all **facets** of life. Mr. Chirac, the French President, might well expand on this list and come up with some new French terms for words such as “internet” or “byte stream” just to name a couple. The mind boggles at what the world might face.

**Para 2** Unfortunately (or perhaps not), the English language is not so protected. Quite apart from the unforgivable **deviations** from the king’s English **prevalent** in America, where “honour” is commonly written as “honor” and “night” as “nite,” many well-tested British words have also been given new meanings, making communication somewhat difficult. For example, the boot of a car has come to be called a trunk — a word reserved in England for the main part of a tree. The bonnet is a hood, good old nappies are diapers, and a baby’s matinee jacket is a **vest**. It’s obvious that the two countries are indeed separated by what once was a common language! From an American point of view, of course, it could be argued that the British speak English with a speech **deficiency**.

注：课文及生词表中**黑体**单词是《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》规定须掌握的词汇，全书同。

- Para 3** Even worse English, however, is in use. Anyone who travels in foreign countries and observes it on menus and posters, in hotels, and indeed in everyday life can **testify** that what used to be the king's lingo has become in these places but a poor relation thereof. Allow me to elaborate.
- Para 4** The travel writer Perrot Phillips has taken pains to **highlight** some of his experiences, which I feel should not be **withheld** from a wider readership. He refers to a Dutch bulb catalogue which promised customers "a speedy **execution**" and to an East Berlin cloakroom sign that requested guests to "please hang yourself here." One hopes that nobody took the advice literally.
- Para 5** To these I can add some of my own experiences, encountered in long years of traveling the world. There was, for example, the observation in an Ostend **novelty** shop that "revolting new ideas" were being marketed, and the boast of some Bombay bakers that "we are No.1 loafers, best value in whole town."
- Para 6** I realized how far Christianity had come when I read in Hong Kong the following call by a dentist: The teeth they are **extracted** here by the latest Methodists.
- Para 7** I fear it can not be answered with certainty whether these actually illustrate a progressive use of English or are simply reflections of local usages. I feel quite strongly, however, that the Haifa Medical Association should have prevented one of its members from claiming on his brass plate that he is a "Specialist in Women and Other Diseases."
- Para 8** Hotels seem to revel in their multilingual signs. One supposes these signs were designed to **facilitate** the use of modern services in otherwise sterile and barely **functional** establishments. Nevertheless,

the unsuspecting guests confronted in a Brussels hotel with the following instruction for the use of the lift (elevator) might well prefer to walk: "To move the lift, push button to wishing floor. If the cabin should enter more persons, each one should push number of wishing floor. Driving is then going alphabetically by natural order. Button retaining pressed position shows received command for visiting station." The less sophisticated notice in Istanbul ("To call room service, please to open door and call ROOM SERVICE") at least does not **confront** the guest with electronics that might not always work.

**Para 9** In Turkey, the delight in "straight talk" expresses itself in the by-now-famous Ankara brochure which advises, "Visit our restaurant where you can eat Middle East foods in an European Ambulance." A note on a Swiss menu that "our wines leave nothing to hope for" was equally inviting.

**Para 10** Eastern European **courtesies** have never left the once grand hotels of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. A notice in the hotel rooms that "the honoured guests are invited to take advantage of the chamber maids from 12-14 o'clock" might, however, result in some unplanned traffic jams. A recent Moscow exhibition's announcement drew attention to "a showing of 300 paintings by Russian artists, most of whom were executed in the last ten years" — hardly a welcoming thought to the occasional visitor.

**Para 11** A Bangkok laundry's advertisement to the visiting public ("Leave your clothes here and enjoy yourself") could also be seen as an invitation to extracurricular activities in that Far Eastern capital of fun.

**Para 12** In Rome, a laundry advertised a similar invitation: Ladies, leave your clothes here and spend the afternoon having a good time.

- Para 13** It should not surprise the traveller that nightspots advertise their wares in Europe in many and diverse languages. The German preoccupation with Majorca led a Munich nightclub to copy a trilingual Palma announcement that dancing was going on in what is indeed a surprising way. The notice read, "Baile! Baile! Baile!" in Spanish, "Tanz! Tanz! Tanz!" in German, and "Balls! Balls! Balls!" in what was meant to be English. We are **spared** the upper Bavarian version of the activity.
- Para 14** The Black Forest Germans, on the other hand, are known to be rather prudish in their outlook, but is it really necessary to post a sign: "It is strictly forbidden on our Black Forest camping site that people of different sexes, for example men and women, live together in one tent unless they are married with each other for that purpose."
- Para 15** I am told that for the otherwise unsuspecting tourist, the following sign proved a real crowd puller. Perot Phillips claims it to be true that in an Austrian hotel room he found the sign: "If service required, give two **strokes** to the maid and three to the valet."
- Para 16** There are undoubtedly more and varied versions of the use of English, unprotected as our language is from the interference of emerging and **ambitious entrepreneurs**. Nevertheless, I prefer seeing English develop as the lingua franca around the world rather than being suffocated for the sake of so-called **purity** by some ill-advised legislative process.

## New Words

influx / 'inflʌks / n.

[C] the act of flowing in or coming in; a rapid, constant flow 流入, 注入

- compulsory** / kəm'pʌlsəri / *a.* compelling, brought about by force, strictly required 强制性的, 义务的
- lease** / li:s / *vt.* let or give on payment of rent 出租  
*n.* an agreement to rent 租约
- facet** / 'fæsit / *n.* [C] any of a number of sides or aspects (多面体的)面; (事物的)情况, 局面
- boggle (at)** / 'bɒgl / *vi.* hesitate over; confuse 犹豫; 迷惑
- deviation** / ,di:vi'eɪʃən / *n.* [C/U] the act of digressing from what is normal, standard 背离, 偏差
- prevalent** / 'prevələnt / *a.* widely spread 流行的, 盛行的; 普遍的
- bonnet** / 'bɒnit / *n.* the covering over the engine of a motorcar 车篷
- nappy** / 'næpi / *n.* [C] a small towel or cloth used as baby's under-clothing 尿布
- diaper** / 'daɪəpə / *n.* (U.S.) a small towel or cloth used as baby's under-clothing (美) 尿布
- vest** / vest / *n.* garment worn under a shirt, etc next to the skin 背心; 汗衫
- deficiency** / di'fɪʃənsi / *n.* [C/U] a lack or absence of sth needed
- testify** / 'testifai / *v.* prove; show; bear witness to 证明; (作)证
- lingo** / 'lɪŋəu / *n.* (pl. lingo) special words or expressions used by a particular group; jargon 行话; 隐语
- thereof** / ðəə'ɒv / *ad.* of that, from that 它的; 由此, 因此
- highlight** / 'haɪlaɪt / *v.* make prominent, well-known; give emphasis to 着重, 使突出  
*n.* [C] the most noticeable or interesting part, event, scene, etc. 最精彩场面; 最重要部分
- withhold** / wið'həuld / *v.* refuse to grant or give 不给, 拒绝
- readership** / 'ri:dəʃɪp / *n.* the people who read a particular newspaper or magazine
- execution** / ,eksɪ'kju:ʃən / *n.* [U] putting to death through legal sentencing 处决
- cloakroom** / 'kləukrum / *n.* [C] a room in a theatre, hotel, school, etc. where one leaves one's coat and hat before going in

<b>literally</b> / 'lɪtərəli / <i>adv.</i>	in accordance with the strict letter; word for word 字面上; 逐字地
<b>novelty</b> / 'nɒvəlti / <i>n.</i>	[C/U] 1. small toy, ornament, etc. of low value 小巧的物品 2. sth new, unfamiliar and strange 新奇事物, 新鲜事物
<b>loafer</b> / 'ləʊfə / <i>n.</i>	a person who does nothing; a lazy person 闲混的人; 懒人
<b>extract</b> / ik'strækt / <i>vt.</i>	draw or pull out (with force); take out
<b>methodist</b> / 'meθədist / <i>n.</i>	a christian who follows the teachings of John Wesley (基督教) 循道宗信徒; [古] 方法医学派医生
<b>certainty</b> / 'sə:tənti / <i>n.</i>	[C/U] sth known without any doubt; a fact 确知的事; 必然的事
<b>revel (in)</b> / 'revl / <i>v.</i>	take great pleasure in 酷爱
<b>multilingual</b> / ,mʌlti'liŋgwəl / <i>a.</i>	spoken or written in more than two languages 以多种语言说 (或写) 的
<b>facilitate</b> / fə'sɪlɪteɪt / <i>v.</i>	make easy or easier; help forward; aid; promote
<b>sterile</b> / 'sterail / <i>a.</i>	lacking in stimulating, emotional or intellectual quality 枯燥乏味的; 无生气的
<b>functional</b> / 'fʌŋkʃənəl / <i>a.</i>	useful; working
<b>unsuspecting</b> / ,ʌnsəs'pektɪŋ / <i>a.</i>	not knowing that sth bad is about to happen
<b>confront</b> / kən'frʌnt / <i>vt.</i>	1. come face to face with 面临, 面对着 2. oppose boldly, defiantly 敌对
<b>alphabetically</b> / ,ælfə'betɪkli / <i>adv.</i>	arranged by letters in the usual order of the alphabet
<b>brochure</b> / 'brəʊʃuə / <i>n.</i>	a small pamphlet 小册子
<b>courtesy</b> / 'kɔ:tɪsi / <i>n.</i>	[U] behaviour that is polite, helpful or considerate 礼貌; 殷勤
<b>extracurricular</b> / ,ekstrəkə'rɪkjʊlə / <i>a.</i>	1. lying outside one's regular duties or routine 常规之外的 2. outside the regular course of study 课外的
<b>nightspot</b> / 'naɪtspɒt / <i>n.</i>	a place of entertainment open at night
<b>ware</b> / weə / <i>n.</i>	[C] articles for sale; goods 商品, 货品
<b>preoccupation (with)</b> / pri:ɒkjʊ'peɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	sth you give all your attention to; the state of not

trilingual / ,traɪ'liŋgwəl / <i>a.</i>	noticing what is happening 全神贯注的状态; 出神
<b>spare</b> / speə / <i>v.</i>	able to speak three languages
prudish / 'pru:dɪʃ / <i>a.</i>	save from
<b>stroke</b> / strəʊk / <i>n.</i>	extremely proper, overly modest and annoying to others 过分拘礼的
valet / 'vælit / <i>n.</i>	a gentle, caressing motion with the hand; hit 抚摸; 敲; 击
<b>ambitious</b> / æm'biʃəs / <i>a.</i>	an attendant who takes care of one's clothes in a hotel and gives personal service 旅馆中为客人洗烫衣服的人
<b>entrepreneur</b> / ,ɒntrəprə'nə: / <i>n.</i>	having strong desire to meet an objective 有雄心的; 有野心的
lingua franca / ,liŋgwə'fræŋkə / <i>n.</i>	someone who starts a company, arranges business, deals and takes risks in order to make a profit 企业家
suffocate / 'sʌfəkeɪt / <i>v.</i>	a language that is widely used as a means of communication between different peoples 混合语言 (cause to) be unable to breathe freely; kill or die by lack of air (使)窒息
<b>purity</b> / 'pjʊərɪti / <i>n.</i>	[U] the state or quality of being pure
ill-advised / 'ɪl-əd'vaɪzd / <i>a.</i>	not sensible or not wise 不明智的; 欠谨慎的
legislative / 'ledʒɪslətɪv / <i>a.</i>	of or concerning the making of laws 立法的; 有关立法的

## Phrases and Expressions

the mind boggles at	one can hardly accept or imagine
refer to... as	think of ... as belonging to (a class, category)
come up with	认为...属于
apart from	provide; invent, create
	not considering; other than



take pains	do sth very carefully and thoroughly
take advantage of	treat (someone) unfairly for one's own gain or help; to make good use of 利用
for the sake of	for the aim or purpose of

## Notes on the Text

the Academie Francaise (*para. 1*): 法兰西语言研究院

gros-porteur (*para. 1*): [法] 重型运输机

credit-bail (*para. 1*): 租赁

byte stream (*para. 1*): [法] 信息组

matinee jacket (*para. 2*): [法] “Matinee” is a French word which means an afternoon show in a theater. Here matinee jacket means a short coat for baby to wear in the daytime.

Dutch (*para. 4*): of Holland or its people 荷兰的

Ostend (*para. 5*): a city in North West Belgium 奥斯坦德 (比利时城市)

Bombay (*para. 5*): 孟买 (印度城市)

Christianity (*para. 6*): 基督教

Haifa Medical Association (*para. 7*): 海法医学会 (Haifa: a city and port in North West Israel at the foot of Mt. Carmel)