

清华大学远程教育系列教材

English for Reading, Writing  
and Translation 2

# 英语读写译

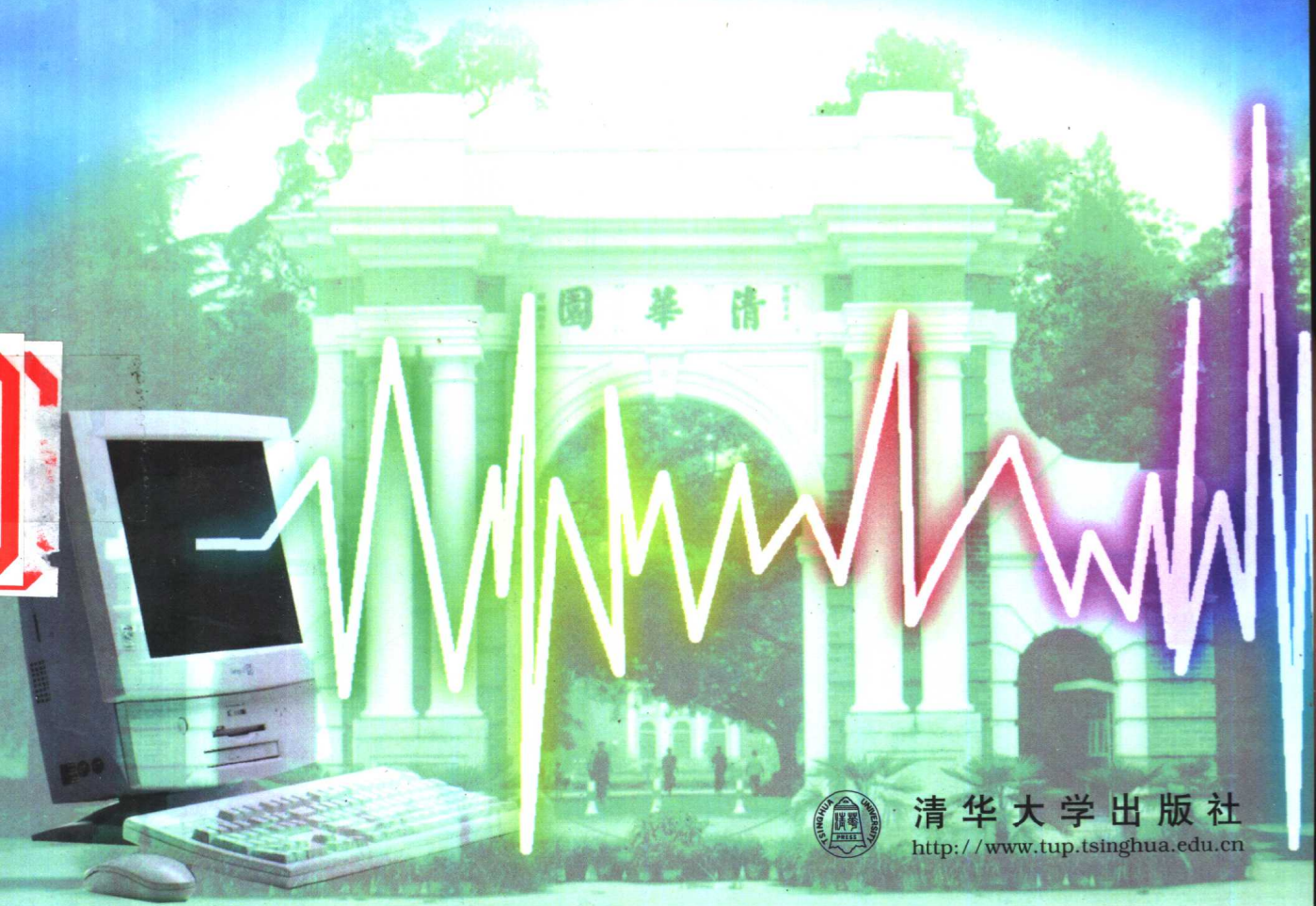
供专升本非英语专业第2学期使用

## 第二册

罗立胜···主 编

李秀丽

崔荣佳···副主编



清华大学出版社

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# 英 语 读 写 译

(供专升本非英语专业第二学期使用)

## 第二册

English for Reading, Writing and Translation

Book II

主 编：罗立胜

副主编：李秀丽 崔荣佳

清 华 大 学 出 版 社

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### 内 容 提 要

本书为清华大学远程教育专升本系列教材之一。主要供非英语专业专升本第二学期使用。该书严格依据专升本教学大纲要求,全面培养学生的英语语言基础能力和综合应用能力。结合远程教育特点和学生实际情况,所选文章集趣味性、知识性、实用性于一体,语言规范、难度适中。写作与翻译部分讲解精辟、配有针对性极强的练习。

主要读者对象:专升本非英语专业学生、中级英语水平的自学者。

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# 前 言

随着高等教育的快速发展, 专升本教育得到了社会及广大考生的极大关注。近年来, 为了进一步满足社会的需求, 部分高等院校开设了远程专升本课程。清华大学早在十年前就在远程教育方面进行了积极而有益的探索。而较大规模的专升本课程则是在 2000 年正式启动的。为了保证远程英语课程的授课质量, 使远程学员能够顺利地完 成这门课程的学习以及较好地达到该课程的教学要求, 我们编写了这本英语教材。

在编写该教程的过程中, 我们主要遵循了以下编写原则:

1. 较全面地体现教学大纲的有关要求; 以大纲的规定为依据, 使学习者能够通过本教程的学习, 顺利达到教学大纲所规定的目标。
2. 重视语言基础及语言运用能力的培养。在进一步巩固学习者语言基础的同时, 强调语言交际能力的综合训练。
3. 强调该教程的趣味性、思想性、实用性及针对性。
4. 所选素材具有较强的时代气息; 内容新颖, 语言规范, 难度适中, 练习形式多样。

《英语读写译》(第二册) 共有 10 个单元, 可供一个学期 64 学时使用。每个单元包括 Part A Text、Part B Skill Training 和 Part C Supplementary Reading。Part A 中包括了阅读理解、获取信息、词汇练习、口语活动等。Part B 主要是对学生进行较系统的写作和翻译的训练。Part C 旨在进一步加强学习者获取有关书面信息的能力。

本教程所选课文基本上是近几年来国内外期刊和杂志上所刊登的文章; 考虑到专升本学生的特点, 在课文内容的安排上做到循序渐进, 力求实用。教程中的写作部分主要是以基础写作和应用型写作为主, 如: 信函、通知、段落发展、议论文等。翻译部分要求学习者进一步掌握英译中、中译英的有关技能, 并进行一定量的语言翻译实践, 以便适应本专业的学习和将来工作的需要。

除主编、副主编外，参加本书编写的还有张晓芳、朱红梅、周严、卢珊、喻洁。在编写这本教程的过程中，我们得到了清华大学继续教育学院和清华大学出版社的大力支持；美籍英语教师 Andrew Leone 审阅了全书并对部分内容及练习做了修改，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，时间紧迫，错误和疏漏之处一定不少，热情欢迎批评指正。

编 者  
2001 年 1 月

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# UNIT ONE

## Part A Text

### Warm-up Questions

1. Do you like sports?
2. What do you know about the Olympic Games?
3. Do you think the Olympic Games will bring benefits to the host city?

### Place Wars and the Olympic Games

*S. E. Roulac*

Perhaps no other events in contemporary society equals the impact of the Olympic Games on a region's economy, sense of self, and perceived role in the world community. The Olympic spotlight burns intensely on the city playing host to athletes, officials, and spectators from all continents and nearly 200 countries, gathered before 3 billion television viewers around the world.

In 1984, Los Angeles gained great stature in the global community through its successful hosting of an Olympics where good will and financial success contrasted sharply with the strife and economic burdens of previous Olympics. Having been chosen as the host of the Centennial 1996 Summer Olympics, Atlanta, Georgia, needs to balance the euphoria of selection with the reality of long-term pragmatism.

The economic impact of the Los Angeles Olympics was reported to include gross expenditures of approximately \$1.4 billion, and the Games generated approximately 75,000 temporary jobs. Initial estimates of the economic impact of the 1996 Atlanta Olympics are \$3.5 billion in primary and secondary expenditures in the Georgia economy and the creation of some 83,000 jobs.

The benefits of hosting the Games may not always be immediately apparent. The Olympics are a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for visibility. The visibility that Barcelona gained by hosting the 1992 Summer Games has been an important consideration in decisions



## 2 UNIT ONE

involving business expansion within Spain and by international companies seeking to locate in Spain. Similarly, Calgary in Alberta, Canada, was not particularly well-known before hosting the 1988 Winter Olympics but gained extraordinary and lasting visibility that led to its emergence as a major tourist attraction, especially for the Asian market.

The reality for Atlanta is that an event such as the Olympics raises the city's profile but does not guarantee an infusion of corporate relocations. Those decisions ultimately must be based on business fundamentals.

However, a major event such as the Olympics can instill new confidence in a region, motivating investors who previously had not considered that region as a target priority to commit capital. This phenomenon clearly is evident in Atlanta, as investors who previously would have been disinclined to consider Atlanta hotel investments are now showing new confidence in the region and actively seeking hotel investment opportunities.

The economic costs of major capital expenditures to enhance the quality of housing stock and recreation are so great that host cities cannot afford expenditures that will be inefficient and lack meaningful subsequent uses. Lessons may be gained from the mistakes of new Orleans, Louisiana, and Knoxville, Tennessee, where, in anticipation of the one-time World's Fair demands, the top end of the hotel market was dramatically over built, resulting in a substantial surplus of rooms that continues to overhang the market. In Atlanta, planners would be advised to concentrate on new construction of "moderate income" type housing that can ultimately be converted and used for permanent residences.

On balance, the Los Angeles Olympics turned out to be highly stimulating to the region. They instilled a sense of pride, motivated people to work together, and encouraged development of infrastructure improvements in ways that were most positive. The Olympics ultimately was a turning point for a city that was not understood. Atlanta can achieve a similar positive result by proper planning and collaborative efforts.

### NEW WORDS

contemporary	/kən'temprəri/	a.	当代的, 当前的
impact	/'impækt/	n.	影响
perceive	/pə'si:v/	vt.	感觉, 察觉, 看出
spotlight	/'spɒtlait/	n.	聚光灯
athlete	/'æθli:t/	n.	运动员

global	/ 'gləub(ə)l /	a.	全球性的, 包括一切的
strife	/straɪf/	n.	争吵, 敌对, 冲突
centennial	/sen'teniəl/	a.	百年的; 一百周年纪念的
euphoria	/ju:'fɔ:riə/	n.	舒适, 安乐, 兴高采烈
pragmatism	/'prægmætɪzəm /	n.	实用主义
gross	/ grɒs/	n.	粗略的, 总的, 毛的
expenditure	/ɪk'spendɪtʃə /	n.	支出, 花销
initial	/ɪ'niʃ(ə)l/	n.	开始的, 最初的
apparent	/ə'pærənt/	n.	明显的
profile	/prəu'faɪl/	n.	轮廓, 外形, 简述
infusion	/ɪn'fju:ʒ(ə)n /	n.	灌输
corporate	/ 'kɔ:pərit/	a.	社团的, 法人的, 共同的, 全体的
instill	/ɪn'stɪl/	vt.	慢慢地灌输
motivate	/ 'məutɪveɪt/	vi.	激发
enhance	/ɪn'hɑ:ns/	vt.	提高, 增强
subsequent	/ 'sʌbsɪkwənt/	a.	后来的, 并发的
surplus	/ 'sə:plʌs/	n.	剩余, 过剩
		a.	过剩的, 剩余的
stimulating	/ 'stɪmjuleɪtɪŋ/	a.	刺激的, 有刺激性的
infrastructure	/ 'ɪnfreɪstrʌktʃə/	n.	基础设施
collaborative	/kə'læbreɪtɪv/	a.	合作的, 协作的, 合作完成的

## PHRASE

once-in-a-lifetime	千载难逢的
one-time	一次的
moderate income	中等收入的
on balance	总的来说
turn out to be	结果是
turning point	转折点

## NOTES

Atlanta

亚特兰大(美国佐治亚州的首府)

## 4 UNIT ONE

Georgia	佐治亚州 (位于美国南部)
New Orleans	新奥尔良 (美国港口城市)
Tennessee	田纳西州 (美国州名)
Louisiana	路易斯安那州 (美国州名)
Knoxville	诺克斯维尔 (美国田纳西州东部城市)
Barcelona	巴塞罗纳 (西班牙东北部港口城市)
Calgary	卡尔加里 (加拿大西南部城市)
Alberta	阿尔伯塔 (加拿大的一个省)

### EXERCISES

#### I. Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. In 1984, Los Angeles gained great stature in the global community through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the successful hosting of the Olympic Games  
B. a serious accident  
C. hosting of World Cup  
D. the discovery of a cave
2. The benefits of hosting the Games \_\_\_\_\_ apparent.  
A. may not always be immediately  
B. has never been  
C. is seldom  
D. is by no means
3. In 1992, the Olympic Games was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sydney  
B. Atlanta  
C. Barcelona  
D. Los Angeles
4. According to the passage, "the top end of the hotel market was dramatically over built" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. hotels built were not enough  
B. too many hotels were built  
C. hotels are too tall for the market  
D. hotels were shabbily built
5. On balance, the Los Angeles Olympics turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the region.  
A. insignificant  
B. a depression  
C. highly stimulating  
D. harmful

#### II. Getting Information

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What event in contemporary society has the biggest impact on a region's economy, sense of self, and perceived role in the world community?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did Los Angeles gain great stature in the global community in 1984?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did Barcelona benefit from the Olympics?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why were planners in Atlanta advised to concentrate on new construction of "moderate income" type housing for Olympics?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why was the Los Angeles Olympics highly stimulating to the region?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Vocabulary and Structure

#### A. Choose the correct word/phrase to fill into each sentence, using the proper form.

contemporary	contrast	turning point	gross	guarantee
subsequent	substantial	turn out to be	motivate	positive

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ weight of the cargo is 3,000 tons.
2. Black and white show a striking \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I am rather \_\_\_\_\_ that I have given you his address.
4. I prefer classical music to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
5. That conversation with my teacher was a \_\_\_\_\_ in my life.
6. Examinations do not \_\_\_\_\_ a student to seek more knowledge.
7. Many shopkeepers \_\_\_\_\_ satisfaction to customers.
8. How do you explain the \_\_\_\_\_ event?
9. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ meal in his new house.
10. Can you imagine that? The murderer \_\_\_\_\_ an elegant lady!

#### B. Find the opposites of the following words in the text. The first letter of each word has been given out.

- |          |         |                |         |
|----------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1. gain  | l _____ | 2. expenditure | i _____ |
| 3. major | m _____ | 4. positive    | n _____ |

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5. similar d \_\_\_\_\_

6. gross n \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Translation

#### A. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. The benefits of hosting the Games may not always be immediately apparent.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. An important consideration in decisions involving business expansion within Spain and by international companies seeking to locate in Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. guarantee an infusion of corporate relocations

\_\_\_\_\_

4. gained extraordinary and lasting visibility that led to its emergence as a major tourism attraction, especially for the Asian market

\_\_\_\_\_

5. achieve a similar positive result by proper planning and collaborative efforts

\_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Translate the following into English.

1. 我一直以兄弟相称的笔友原来是个女孩。(turn out to be)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他那番话的效果是显而易见的。(apparent)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 这部小说在全球都很受欢迎。(global)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 孩子很容易体察母亲的情绪。(perceive)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 你愿意一辈子在众人瞩目下生活吗?(spotlight)

\_\_\_\_\_

### V. Writing Task

Beijing attempts to host the 28<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games. What is your opinion about it?

Write a passage in some 120 words.

### VI. Oral Practice

Some people think that sports are positive in improving the unity of different nations while others think sports worsen the strains between nations. Work in groups to

discuss the two opinions.

## Part B Skill Training

### Descriptive Writing (描述文)

#### 一、描述文的特点

描述文是一种用生动形象的文体，按一定的符合逻辑规律的描写顺序，对人物、事物、景色、场所等进行描绘和刻画。描写的关键是作者如何处理自己耳闻目见、亲身体会的细节部分。在描写中，不是所有的细节都是重要的，也就是说，成功的细节描写必须为主题服务。通过对细节的描写，要达到使人物更丰满、事物更具体、主题更突出、文章更有说服力的目的，凡是与主题无关的细节均应舍去。

#### 二、描述文的写作方法

##### 1. 主要印象

这里说的主要印象是指作者对所描写的事物提出说明，赋予读者一个主要的、清晰的概念。也就是文章的主题。

##### 2. 具体细节

在取得主要印象之后，需要补充具体细节。否则，文章就会言之无物。一般说来，在具体描写时，应多用名词及动词，少用形容词。

##### 3. 发展需合理

主题与细节需并重，要谨慎地安排细节的顺序。在描写人、事、物之前，作者应先有合理的计划，再按部就班地照计划进行描写：从外及里或由里至外；从远到近或从近到远；从上到下或从下到上；从左至右或从右至左。顺序确定后，应保持一贯，不宜时东时西。只有这样，才能达到描写的效果。下面分别列举对物、人、事件的描述实例，进一步加以说明。

##### 1) 对物的描述

A beautiful 4 bedroomed house, built in 1979, on St. Andrews Avenue. The house stands on its own in the middle of trees and open space, away from the road. There is a large garden with a beautiful lawn and flower-beds. The house is only about 1 mile from the center of the town, which has a large shopping center, cinemas, a theatre and so on. The railway station is also very close.

The house is heated by gas central heating. There are four bedrooms and a bathroom. The biggest bedroom also has a second bathroom suite. Downstairs there is a dining room and a very large living room. The kitchen is next to the dining room, and there are cupboards and equipment already fitted. From the front door, the visitor comes into a lobby, with a cloakroom to the right. Then, on the right of the stairs is the boiler room. The hall heads into the kitchen. The house is very well-decorated and painted. There is also a garage.

本篇对这所房子的描写是按照从外到内的顺序安排的。先描写它的地理位置及所处环境的优势，接着转入它的内部结构及其设施、装潢等方面的描述。

### 2) 对人的描述

He stood out splendidly above all my uncles because he did not stand out at all. That was his distinction. He was the most common man ever known. You would never pick him out in a crowd. He became just another man the minute he was in one. You would never remember his hair or his chin, or the shape of his ears. If he said something, you would agree with it, and, an hour later, you would be sure you had said it yourself.

该文对“我的叔叔”——我所认识的最为平常的人的描述是生动的，形象的。全文并未使用形容词，但人物的刻画却很深刻。画线部分的具体描述，烘托出全文的核心——“最平常的人”。

### 3) 对事件的描述

The original Olympics took place nearly 3000 years ago, in the year 776 BC. Many different sports were played, including boxing, running, throwing the discus, though there were fewer sports involved than the modern Olympics. People came from all over Greece to watch the Games beneath Mount Olympus, and even cities or states that were fighting wars stopped them for the duration of the games.

尽管 3000 年前的奥运会比赛项目远不如今日之多，但来自全希腊的人们都在奥林匹斯山下观看比赛。在运动会期间甚至正值交战的城邦也休战观赛。

这类描述颇具特色，使人们对过去的事件有一个清楚的认识和了解。

## 三、小结

1. 描写文描写和勾画人物、事物或景色的外部特征。
2. 描写文通过有关细节来反映主题。因此，要精心筛选素材。
3. 描写文常常掺和着议论，以注入作者的情感，使文章更具感染力。
4. 描写要遵循一定的、符合人们观察、思维规律的描写顺序。

## EXERCISE

Write a 120-word composition on one of the following topics.

1. My Classroom
2. A Good Teacher to Remember
3. Sunset
4. A Rainy Day

**Part C Supplementary Reading**

### The Winner Is Sydney

*Pamela Hart*

Sydney is excited at last. This arrogant, messy city takes a while to wind up but it's happened just in time. Now we're wandering about dazzled by the sight of our own town. We can't quite believe it.

Today this is a town of flowers, barricades, queues, hay fever, helicopters, cheap dollars, white cruise ships, khaki shorts—don't they know it's only September! —empty schools, lost TV crews, clearways, buses from the bush, buskers coining fortunes, signs warning "Expect Long Delays", noisy bars, overpriced art, security tags in every shape and size and—until tonight — strangely invisible athletes.

It feels like December without having to buy presents, Christmas with the year's work still to be done. Hookey for adults.

The weather helps. Should foreigners be warned it's not always like this? Should we take them aside and tell them about March? The big political risk of showing Sydney to the world in spring is the danger the world will want to move here. There's no room. Perhaps Bob Carr should order hotels to screen, 24 hours a day, those shark- and spider-frenzy videos that Canberra uses to frighten refugees.

That's another Sydney boast right now: we're never going to sleep.

Tonight is the show, the biggest on Earth. What could suit this town better? In Sydney we party before the work is finished. It's been our way from the start. White settlement began here with a wild party the night a great storm rolled over the harbor.

"The scene which presented itself at this time and during the greater part of the night



“some swearing, others quarrelling, others singing, not in the least regarding the Tempest.”

Spare us the storm tonight. And spare us the narks who worry what the world will think. Sydney is always happy to lap up the world's flattery, but it has its prim side that worries terribly about the verdict of the world.

This isn't a time for po-faced concern about our sophisticated image. If a blow-up kangaroo is pedaled across the Olympic stadium, let's relax. It's funny. The world will probably catch the joke. The laugh won't be on us—unless, of course, we fix it. That doesn't look like happening.

Of course, the mood changes the moment the party is over, when the hope and the dreams hit the reality of the Games. Everyone is here to be tested. What matters after the last fireworks have spluttered out is weights and measures: how far, how fast, how high, how heavy. Competition is a cruel business. We wouldn't be interested if it weren't. Gold medals are only won after an awful lot of fine athletes—even *our* athletes—lose in front of an audience of billions.

If only we could trust the Games will be—in the words of Monty Python—cruel but fair. In a world where fairness counts for less and less, the expectation that makes the Games matter is the hope—despite all the money thrown at them, despite the arrogance of the IOC, despite the drugs—that they'll be fair. What point are the Games if they're not?

Australia has something to offer here: a stubborn, democratic hatred of cheating. At least out on the sporting field. That our dour Customs officials have done more to bust athletes on the justice than just about any other agency on Earth, is something of which to be proud. Let's hope they stay resolute. Let's hope our athletes are clean.

This needn't be \$5 billion blown in a fortnight. The unfamiliar sight of Sydney doing something excellently might convince us, at last, that we can handle other tasks better than we've ever done before. It's a very expensive lesson, but if we can add this fresh Olympic determination to the money and brains we've always had in this town, we could make Sydney the city it deserves to be.

That's for next month, next year. Meanwhile, it's spring in Sydney and after all these years we are basking in the unexpected pleasure of hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.



## NEW WORDS

arrogant /'æɹəgənt/ a. 傲慢的, 自大的