

College Advanced English

总主编 乔爱玲 宋鸿波

青岛海洋大学出版社



新世纪
大学高级英语教程 下

新世纪大学高级英语教程

College Advanced English for the New Century

(Book Two)

总 主 编 乔爱玲 宋鸿波

本册主编 陈 英 尹协钧

副 主 编 杨 弘 于 光 孙青民

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

于 光 王慧敏 尹协钧

乔爱玲 孙青民 杨 弘

宋鸿波 冷慧玲 陈 英

青岛海洋大学出版社

·青 岛·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪大学高级英语教程/乔爱玲,宋鸿波主编, - 青岛:
青岛海洋大学出版社,1999.9

ISBN 7-81067-096-4

I. 新…

II. ① 乔… ② 宋…

III. 英语-高等学校-教材

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 60048 号

青岛海洋大学出版社出版发行

青岛市鱼山路 5 号

邮政编码:266003

出版人:刘宗寅

日照印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

开本:787×1092mm 1/16 印张:25.75 字数:590 千

1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~5000

上、下册总定价:27.60 元(每册:13.80 元)

前言

PREFACE

新

世纪大学高级英语教程(*College Advanced English for the New Century*)是以国家教育部审定批准的大学英语教学大纲为依据,根据新世纪对大学英语教学的新要求编写而成的,系山东省高教学会大学英语教学委员会于 1998 年 6 月所定的特别项目:“山东省大学英语面向二十一世纪教学内容和课程改革”中的第二个子课题:教材。全套教材分两册,使用对象为具有四级水平的学生及非英语专业的研究生,属大学英语后续教学用教材。

本教材的编写特点是:选材新颖,体裁多样,知识面广,集知识性、趣味性、可思性于一体,目的是为大学生打下扎实的英语语言基础,提高他们的整体文化素养。本教材主要体现启发式与交际式教学方法的要求,旨在以学生为中心,调动学生主动获取知识的积极性,帮助他们掌握良好的学习方法,培养他们的自学能力。本教材除基本教学内容外,还配有形式新颖的 English Seminar Questions 和课文背景知识参考资料,以激励学生主动灵活地获取新的语言文化知识。

本教材选材范围广,内容涉及西方教育、西方文化习俗、社会现象与热点问题、前沿科普、文学名篇片段欣赏等。

本教材第一册由 10 个单元组成,第二册由 8 个单元组

成;每个单元自成体系,由课文导读、课文、练习(其中包括 English Seminar Questions)、补充阅读和课文背景知识参考资料等部分组成。设置课文导读的目的是引导学生抓住课文要点,使他们准确地获取有关信息。设置 English Seminar Questions 的目的是通过对课文多层面的探讨,加深学生对课文的理解,使他们获取更多的知识。English Seminar Questions 的范围大致界定在课文理解上:讨论题的提出基于课文、深于课文,以激发学生的求知欲,通过查读或细读课文和课文背景知识参考资料寻求圆满的答案;语言知识理解,旨在通过对语言知识的讨论、比较和举例说明,使学生更好地运用并掌握语言知识。设置课文写作讨论的目的是通过讨论课文的写作特点,使学生充分理解并掌握与课文有关的写作知识,提高写作能力。课文体裁多样,知识丰富,为全面提高学生的英语语言综合能力和素质提供保障。

根据不同的教学目的和培养目标,练习部分大致分为词汇与结构、写作与实践、翻译实践和阅读理解。

泛读篇的选材范围根据每单元的精读篇的内容范围而定,旨在通过多方位的信息输入和词汇复用拓宽学生的知识面,使他们熟练掌握语言知识,培养阅读理解能力。此部分主要由正文、阅读理解和句子翻译构成。

本教程要求教师以启发式教学法为主导,以 English Seminar Questions 为主体,引导学生进行语言交际,探讨并解决问题,最终达到丰富知识、提高语言应用的能力。

编 者
1999 年 8 月

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit One	The Ceremonies of Spring	(1)
Passage One	The Ceremonies of Summer (I)	(12)
Passage Two	The Ceremonies of Summer (II)	(15)
References	The Britain Monarchy and Government	(18)
Unit Two	Have a Good Day in the US of A	
	or, Wham, Bam, It's a Deal Sam	(23)
Passage One	Problems with Promotions	(36)
Passage Two	The Stock Market	(40)
References	1. Quick Deals	(44)
	2. The US School of Negotiating	(45)
	3. Big Is Beautiful	(46)
Unit Three	Why Are They Shielding This Nazi?	(47)
Passage One	The Longest Day	(61)
Passage Two	Ryoichi Sasakawa: In His Own Words: "the World's Richest Fascist"	(65)
References	1. World War II	(70)
	2. The Great Ceremony on the Battleship Missouri	(72)

Unit Four	The “Animal Rights” War on Medicine	.....	(73)
Passage One	Why Not Use Animals	.....	(86)
Passage Two	Moral Responsibility	.....	(89)
References	Louis Pasteur	.....	(93)
Unit Five	Crop Scientists Seek a New Revolution (I)	···	(95)
Passage One	Crop Scientists Seek a New Revolution (II)	···	(106)
Passage Two	Crop Scientists Seek a New Revolution(III)	···	(109)
References	The Agricultural Belts of the United States	.....	(111)
Unit Six	Washington at War	.....	(112)
Passage One	Why the President Should Tell All	.....	(123)
Passage Two	Spinning out of Sinning	.....	(126)
References	Presidential Impeachment	.....	(130)
Unit Seven	Venice, More Than a Dream	.....	(132)
Passage One	The Three Faces of Jerusalem	.....	(142)
Passage Two	Thailand; Problems and Efforts	.....	(147)
References	Venice	.....	(153)
Unit Eight	When Did the Universe Begin?	.....	(154)
Passage One	Behold the Stone Age	.....	(164)
Passage Two	Odysseys of Early Man	.....	(169)
References	Background Information	.....	(174)
Appendix	Glossary	.....	(177)

Unit One

The Ceremonies of Spring

*P*ower is like the wind; we cannot see it, but we feel its force. Ceremonial is like the snow; an insubstantial pageant, soon melted into the air. Every year in Britain royal ceremonies would be held to celebrate the anniversaries of the queen's reign, which really shows the great power of the royal family. However, how could the power be felt? How do the traditions such as gun salutes originate? Why are odd numbers preferred? How can French Kings continue to rule even after their deaths? Why do the heir in Britain have to apply to the Accession Council for permission to ascend the throne? Which country is mentioned as the British Commonwealth? Could the heralds, Portcullis Pursuant be admitted to Lord Mayor's presence? Why? In York, how did the Lord Mayor celebrate the special occasion? What differences were the ceremonies held in 1952? What is the purpose of the Trial of the Pyx? And how is it carried out?

Text

Each year of royal ceremonies begins in February in London's Hyde Park with the colour, smoke and thunder of a 41-gun salute. 1

In 1992, the shots that rang out at noon on 6 February were fired in celebration; 2
40 years earlier, on this day, Elizabeth II had become Queen.

The tradition of gun salutes goes back so far that its origins are lost. It is 3
properly as old as artillery itself. All that is known for certain is that in the fifteenth century no celebration was complete without a discharge of shot. Two hundred years later, gun salutes marked all important anniversaries, such as the overthrow of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605: it is thought that this gave birth to the tradition of letting off fireworks on 5 November.

The reason for the number of shots fired is also obscure. For the past three 4
hundred years, all gun salutes have been of odd numbers. For example, 13 shots were fired to celebrate St. George's Day in 1670 and 61 guns on 5 November in 1683. Some experts suggest that this stems from a belief in the magical properties of uneven numbers noted by Shakespeare in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. "They say that there is divinity in odd numbers... I hope good luck lies in odd numbers." Others argue that the answer lies in the way salutes used to be fired from ships. Gun decks always had an even number of cannons, but it was often impossible to see the signal to fire from there. So the gun on the poop deck cued the broadside guns, thus making an odd number of shots.

In February 1952, the 56-gun salute, one for each year of his life, was one of 5
the first public ceremonies to mark the King's death. High in The Round Tower of Windsor Castle, a little-known bell sounded out its solitary salute. Only tolled at the passing of a Sovereign, the Sebastopol Bell, was captured during the Crimean War in 1855 and given to Queen Victoria.

In private, the ancient process of securing the secession was underway. In 6
many countries in the past this has proved a ticklish business. French kings continued to rule even after their deaths until their successor had been crowned. This led to ply it with food until the coronation had taken place.

In Britain, although the closest relation of the newly dead monarch always has 7
first claim to the throne, succession is not automatic. The heir apparently has to apply to the Accession Council for permission to ascend the throne. The Council

dates back more than a thousand years to the days of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Their reigns were invariably short and their deaths usually violent. As a result, the line of succession was by no means obvious. For example, in Wessex, not one son followed his father onto the throne between 685 and 839.

In 1952, the task of summoning the Accession Council fell to Sir Neville Leigh, then Senior Clerk to the Privy Council. He remembers a frantic morning, with hundreds of people to summon via a single backlite telephone and the local telegraph office. 8

Late that afternoon, "the great and the good", most of them clad in frock coats and top hats, entered St. James's Palace, past guards already wearing black armbands, and assembled in quiet huddles in the dimly lit Picture Gallery. There were 191 of them. 9

On the table, Sir Neville and his colleagues had laid out the Proclamation documents for signature and waited for the meeting to begin. 10

The meeting then adjourned. Usually, after the signing of the Proclamation, the new monarch enters to make a formal declaration, but the Queen was 4,000 miles away in Kenya where she and Duke of Edinburgh had been on tour. After the Queen's return two days later, the Council met again. Walter Bottomley MP, newly elected to the Privy Council, was among the crowd in the Throne Room. 11

The door opened in this room and in she came, dressed in black, looking very well but, nevertheless, appreciating that it was a most somber occasion. She clearly showed that she was distressed. She made a simple but clear speech and said that she would serve her country faithfully and well, which she has done ever since. 12

The Accession Council over, the scene was set for another ceremony, held later on that gray and snowy morning at St. James's Palace. Somber though the occasion was, the reading of the Proclamation from the balcony of Friary Court was enlivened by the resplendent uniforms of the State Trumpeters and the bright medieval colours of the heralds and pursuivants arrayed in their tabards of damask, satin and velvet, the symbols of their royal authority. 13

So ended what should have been the first of many proclamations throughout Britain and the Commonwealth. But Canada had jumped the gun by announcing two days earlier, before the second meeting of Accession Council, that "our only lawful and rightful liege Lady" was now "Elizabeth II by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Queen, Defender of the Faith, supreme Liege Lady in and over Canada." In London, a procession moved off from St. James's Palace for three more readings of the proclamation. 14

At Temple Bar it halted for another ceremony, dating back to the times of 15

Queen Elizabeth I. A silk cord, strung across the entrance to the City, barred the way. "Who comes there?" asked the Marshal.

As tradition demanded, the answer came from one of the heralds, Portcullis Pursuivant: 16

"His Majesty's Officers of Arms who demand entrance into the City of London in order to proclaim her Royal Majesty Queen Elizabeth II."

Only then was the herald admitted to the Lord Mayor's presence, and, once the Order in Council requiring the proclamation to be made had been handed over, Norway and Ulster King of Arms stepped forward to announce the news to the waiting crowd. 18

Similar scenes, with local variations, were enacted throughout the country. In York, the Lord Mayor drank the new Queen's health from a gold cup, while in Edinburgh the Albany herald notched up a unique record when he claimed the proclamation by the water at Leith: he had performed this task for the four preceding monarchs, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII and George VI. 19

Even in 1952, Royal Proclamations had long outlived their practical purpose of communicating a monarch's commands to his or her subjects. Newspapers and radio now carried out the job of heralds and town criers, more speedily if less quaintly. Once widely used to announce declarations of war and public celebrations, they had now become purely ceremonial, announcing only accessions, coronations and General Elections. Yet the ceremonies in February 1952 fulfilled a need. The King's death had come as a shock, and, for the people who heard them, the proclamations opened up a vista of brighter days in the new Elizabethan age. 20

Not all the ceremonies held later in 1952 were to inaugurate the new reign. In the City of London, the Trial of the Pyx was held as usual, as it has been, almost unchanged, in unbroken succession since 1248. The purpose of the Trial is to check that the Royal Mint is manufacturing the coinage of the realm to the right standard. Once held in the Inner Chamber next to the Star Chamber at Westminster, this medieval court is nowadays convened at the opulent Goldsmiths' Hall in the heart of London's financial district. The Trial begins with the ceremonial entry of the Queen's Remembrancer who swears in a jury made up of members of the Goldsmiths Company. 21

The jury of more than 20 men and women sit at a long table. Before them are two bowls: one made of copper, the other of wood. Officials of the Royal Mint bring them packets of coins selected at random from the factory's total output of more than 84 million worth of currency. The packets are taken to London from Wales in wooden boxes — the Pyx. 22

First, the jurors have to count the coins in each packet. Then they choose one 23

coin for laboratory testing. This they place in a copper bowl; the others go into the wooden one before being returned to the Pyx. The trial is, literally, a dazzling sight with silver, copper and gold flashing in the brightly lit livery hall against the backdrop of the magnificent treasures of the Goldsmiths Company.

Today, as in the past, the trial is taken seriously by the royal Mint. When the coinage has proved defective, Masters have been known to be dismissed. In 1990 John Major, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, breathed a sigh of relief when the jury pronounced in his favour. 24

In 1992, Norman Lamont, John Major's successor as Chancellor, was not the only government official anxiously awaiting the verdict. George Gair, the High Commissioner of New Zealand, was on hand to watch the opening of the trial, because the coinage of his country is also produced by the royal Mint. As he watched the jury bending to its blend of ancient ceremony and modern consumer science, that for more than seven centuries has ensured the survival of the trial of the Pyx, he commented: 25

I think perhaps that only the British have this flair for bringing history into a dimension and a form in modern times which is relevant, yet nevertheless lacks nothing in terms of its ability to complete in standards with the rest of the world. 26

And with that he left the scientists and assayers of the Goldsmiths Company to perform the tests in their laboratories and furnaces which would help the jury reach a favorable verdict three months later in the ceremonial year. 27

New Words

ceremony ['seriməni] *n.* special act(s), religious service, etc., on an occasion such as a wedding, funeral, the opening of a new public building, etc. 典礼, 仪式(如婚礼、葬礼、新建公共建筑物揭幕等)

artillery [ɑ:'tiləri] *n.* big guns (mounted on wheels, etc.); branch of an army that uses these 大炮; 炮兵

discharge [dis'tʃɑ:dʒ] *n.* the firing of a gun, etc. 开(枪、炮等)

obscure [əb'skjʊə] *a.* dark; hidden; not clearly seen or understood 暗的; 隐藏的; 不清楚的, 含糊难解的

odd [ɒd] *a.* (of numbers) not even; not exactly divisible by two 奇数的; 不能用 2 除尽的

uneven [ʌn'i:vən] *a.* odd 奇数的

divinity [di'viniti] *n.* the quality of being divine; divine being 神性; 神

cannon ['kænən] *n.* large heavy gun, fixed to the ground or to a gun-carriage, esp. the old kind that fired a solid ball of metal 火炮, 加农炮(固定在地上或装在火炮上, 尤指旧式的发射实心炮弹的炮)

poop [pu:p] *n.* (raised deck at the) stern of a ship 船尾

cue [kju:] *v.* hint about how to behave, what to do, etc. 暗示

broadside ['brɔ:dsaid] *n.* (the firing on the same target of) all the guns on one side of a ship 向同一目标齐发的舷侧炮

solitary ['sɒlətəri] *a.* lonely; seldom visited 孤独的; 幽寂的

toll [toul] *v.* (of a bell) (cause to) ring with slow, regular strokes (指钟) (使)缓慢而有规律地鸣响

sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] *n.* 最高统治者

secession [si'seʃən] *n.* 脱离, 退出

ticklish ['tikliʃ] *a.* (of a problem, piece of work, etc.) needing delicate care or attention (指问题、工作等)需小心处理的; 棘手的

ply [plai] *v.* work with (an instrument) 使用(器具)

coronation [ˌkɒrə'neɪʃən] *n.* ceremony of crowning a king, queen or other sovereign ruler (国王、女王或其他君王的)加冕礼

monarch ['mɒnək] *n.* supreme ruler (a king, queen, emperor, express, etc.) 君王(国王、女王、皇帝、女皇)

heir [eə] *n.* person with the legal right to receive a title, property, etc. when the owner dies 继承人

ascend [ə'send] *v.* go or come up 登上

reign [rein] *n.* sovereignty; rule 主权; 君主的统治

frantic ['fræntɪk] *a.* wildly excited (with joy, pain, anxiety, etc.) (因喜悦、痛苦、焦虑等)狂乱的, 忙乱的

bakelite ['beɪkəlaɪt] *n.* 胶木, 电木

clad [klæd] old p.p. of clothe. clothe 的旧式过去分词

frock [frɒk] *n.* woman's dress or gown; dress for a girl or baby; monk's long gown with loose sleeves 女子长服; 女孩或婴儿外衣; 僧袍

armband ['a:mbænd] *n.* 臂章; 臂环

huddle ['hʌdl] *v./n.* crowd or press together in disorder or distress 杂乱或困苦地挤在一起

adjourn [ə'dʒɔ:n] *v.* break off (proceedings of a meeting, etc.) for a time 使休会/暂停

sombre ['sɒmbə] *a.* dark-coloured, gloomy, dismal 暗色的, 忧郁的, 阴沉的

enliven [ɪn'laɪvən] *vt.* make lively 使活泼, 使有生气

resplendent [rɪ'splendənt] *a.* very bright; splendid 灿烂的; 辉煌的

medieval [ˌmedi'i:vəl] *a.* 中世纪的, 中古(时代)的

herald ['herəld] *n.* person making public announcement for, and carrying messages from a ruler (历史上)传令官, 使者

pursuivant ['pɜ:sɪvənt] *n.* 从者, 随员

array ['əreɪ] *v.* place (esp. armed forces, troops) in order for battle 部署(军队等)以备作战, 列阵

tabard ['tæbəd] *n.* 无袖短外套

damask ['dæməsk] *n.* 花锦, 丝绒

velvet ['velvɪt] *n.* 天鹅绒, 丝绒

liege [li:dʒ] *a.* (feudal times) ruler, landowner, entitled to receive service and homage 君主, 王侯

halt [hɔ:lt] *n.* (chiefly mil., of soldiers) short stop on a march of journey; *v.* stop marching (军事用语)指士兵行进中短暂的休息; 停止前进, (军事口令)立定

enact [ɪ'nækt] *vt./n.* make (a law); decree, ordain 制定(法律); 颁布, 规定

notch [nɒtʃ] *v.* 在...上刻 V 形凹痕

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* any member of a state except the supreme ruler 人民, 臣民, 庶民

quaintly ['kweɪntli] *ad.* attractively or

pleasingly because unfamiliar or old-fashioned 因不常见或老式而诱人或悦人地

accession [æk'seʃən] *n.* reaching a position or state 达到某一地位或状态

vista ['vɪstə] *n.* long, narrow view; long series of scenes, events, etc. which one can look back on or forward to 长条形景色; 可供回顾或展望的一长串景色、事件等

inaugurate [i'nɔ:ɡjʊreɪt] *v.* introduce (a new official, professor, etc.) at a special ceremony (为新官员、教授等)举行就职礼

trial ['traɪl] *n.* testing, trying, proving 实验, 考验, 证明

pyx [pɪks] *n.* (church use) vessel in which consecrated bread used at communion is kept (教会用语)圣体容器, 圣饼盒

coinage ['kɔɪnɪdʒ] *n.* making coins; the coins made; system of coins in use 铸造硬币; 所铸的钱币; 通用的硬币制

realm [relm] *n.* kingdom 王国

convene [kən'veɪn] *v.* call (persons) to come together (for a meeting, etc.) 召集

(人们开会等)

opulent ['ɒpjʊlənt] *a.* rich, wealthy, abundant 富裕的; 丰富的

juror ['dʒʊərə] *n.* member of jury 陪审员, 评判员

dazzling ['dæzliŋ] *a.* brilliant, splendid 绚丽的, 壮丽的

livery ['lɪvəri] *n.* special dress or uniform worn by men servants in a great household (esp. of a king or noble) (帝王、贵族等家庭的男仆所穿的)特殊制服

backdrop ['bækdrɒp] *n.* (舞台后部的)彩画幕布, 背景

verdict ['vɜ:dɪkt] *n.* decision reached by a jury on a question of fact in a law case 陪审团的判决, 裁决

flair [fleə] *n.* natural or instinctive ability (to do sth. well) 天才, 本领

assayer [ə'seɪə] *n.* those who test the fineness, purity or quality of precious metals, etc.) 化验者, 分析者

Phrases and Expressions

St. George's Day 守护神日(四月二十三日)

Accession Council 就职委员会

Anglo-Saxon 盎格鲁·撒克逊人

Senior Clerk 资格老的执事; 元老

the Privy Council 枢密院

Throne Room (没御座的)觐见室

State Trumpeters 国礼吹号手

Temple Bar (圣殿)庭

Portcullis [pɔ:t'kʌlɪs] **Pursuivant** 城堡随从/仆从

Inner Chamber 密室

Star Chamber 星室法庭

Chancellor of the Exchequer (英国)财政大臣

heir apparent 推定继承人

ring out 以钟鸣宣告或庆祝某事的开始或结束

for certain 肯定的, 确凿的, 有把握的

be underway 在进行中

stem from 来自, 起源, 导源, 由...引起(产生)

by the grace of 承蒙/以...恩赐

in one's favour 对某人有利, 受某人欢迎

be on hand 手头(有事做), 在跟前

Proper Nouns

Hyde Park [haid pa:k] 海德公园

Elizabeth II 伊丽莎白二世

Sir Neville Leigh [nevil li:] 内维尔·利爵士

Norroy ['nɒrɔi] 诺罗尔

Ulster King ['ʌlstə] 乌尔斯特国王

Edward VII 爱德华七世

Friary Court ['fraɪəri kɔ:t] 男修道院庭院

George V 乔治五世

Westminster ['westmɪnstə] 威斯敏斯特(英国议会所在地)

Norman Lamont ['nɔ:mən 'læmənt] 诺曼·拉蒙特

George Gair [— geə] 乔治·盖尔

Notes to the Text

1. **Elizabeth II** (1926 ~): Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, the queen of the Great Britain who came to throne in 1952.
2. **St. George's Day**: St. George is a patron saint of England. In memory of him, 23rd, April of each year is celebrated as St. George's Day.
3. **Gunpowder Plot in 1605**: As James II came to the throne in 1603, Catholics thought he would lessen the old policy to oppress the Catholicism. However, they were greatly disappointed, for, instead of their expectation, James II continued that policy. He drove the Roman Catholics out of the country, fined or prisoned those who refused to practice the state religion rites. The Catholics hated him so much that some of them planned to kill him together with his chancellors and all of the members of the Parliament. They rented a basement in the Parliament building and buried gunpowder there in order to wipe out all of them while they had a meeting. Unfortunately, the secret was given away. Those who had been involved in the plot were arrested and put to death.
4. **the Crimean War in 1855**: It is also known as "the Eastern War" between Russia and the Great Britain, France, Turkey, etc., which started in 1853 and ended in Paris Treaty in 1856.

Exercises

Comprehension

I. Seminar questions.

1. How do the royal ceremonies show the great power of the royal family?
2. How do you think the power of the queen both in the past and at present? Why?

3. What is the purpose of the Trial of the Pyx ?
4. What writing style does the writer use in this text?
5. Which language points do you think very difficult to understand and also very important to you?

II . Give the most appropriate headings for some paragraphs of the text mentioned as follows with your own words.

1. Paragraph 3 _____
2. Paragraph 7 _____
3. Paragraph 22 _____
4. Paragraph 25 _____

Vocabulary and Structure

III . Complete each sentence with an appropriate word or a phrase from the list given below and make changes where necessary.

stem from	obscure	frantic	on hand	ring out
solitary	enliven	in one's favour	enact	for certain

1. His back trouble _____ an old war injury.
2. There were a lot of _____ activities just before the royal visitors arrived.
3. A cunning laughter _____ from the waiting crowd.
4. The meaning of the message is _____ .
5. There was a large crowd _____ to greet the queen.
6. Being a president, he felt himself more _____ than he had ever done in his life.
7. His jokes _____ the Party.
8. The Government has been _____ laws to perfect the state's management.
9. I did not know _____ , but I guessed he missed the bus.
10. A high-school diploma is _____ when applying for a job.

IV . Study the following pairs of words and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

defective having a defect or defects; imperfect

effective able to bring about the result intended

Examples: In my opinion, his costume was very defective.

Philip was a very effective and witty speaker.

1. His efforts to improve the school have been very _____ .
2. In addition, he had been one of the most _____ scientists in the world.
3. My bicycle chain came apart because of a _____ link in it.
4. Due to brain damage, his speech was _____ .

V. Identify the different meaning of the same words used in a different context. Then make an intelligent choice from the explanations given below.

1. A. An *obscure* figure could be seen through the fog.
a. not clearly seen b. dim
B. The bus stopped at an *obscure* little town.
a. hidden b. not well known
2. A. The old fisherman leads a *solitary* life.
a. lonely b. full
B. Can you give me one *solitary* piece of proof of what you say?
a. only one b. proved
3. A. Lightning is caused by clouds *discharging* electricity.
a. underloading b. sending out
B. The judge found him not guilty and *discharged* him.
a. released b. fined
4. A. It was a *somber* room with dark furniture and heavy black hangings.
a. gloomy b. dark-coloured
B. His *somber* voice told us the bad news.
a. dismal b. low
5. A. Would you please make a record of any foreign *currency* you have?
a. money that is actually in use in a country
b. present
B. Many English words are in common *currency* throughout the world.
a. knowledge
b. the state of being in common or general use

VI. Complete the following passage with the help of the Chinese phrases or sentences in the brackets.

1) (官员与其亲友们三五成群地聚在一起) _____; excitement has reached fever-pitch, helped by the music and alcohol of celebration. The clock is close to midnight now and girlfriends' fingers are poised to expose the epaulette(肩章或饰物). Once again, Andrew had his own ideas. 2) "(我从一开始就选中了我的姐妹们) _____". There are no other closer people in my life and, when the fireworks are going each will reveal a pip(亮点)". 3) (钟声敲响,烟火开放) _____ and the commissions become real among tears, champagne, emotion and love. However, beneath all the revelry(狂欢) which this day's ceremony affords, 4) (面对着这些年轻的男女的真正任务是) _____ when the last dancing stops at dawn. For many, it will not be long before the streets of Ulster claim their professionalism; others will be posted to perform arduous tasks in the ever-increasing ambit(范围) of the United Nations and always there is the possibility of war. What-