

新考纲

# 同等学力申请硕士学位 英语全国统考快速过关丛书 阅读精选60篇

总主编 梁为祥 肖辉

It won't matter where you came from,  
or on what side of the tracks you lived.  
It won't matter whether you were beautiful  
or brilliant. Your gender, skin color, ethnicity  
will be irrelevant.  
So what will matter? How will the value of your  
days be measured?  
What will matter is not what you bought, but  
what you built; not what you got, but what you gave,  
but what you gave.  
What will matter is not your success, but your  
significance.  
What will matter is not what you learned, but  
what you taught.  
What will matter is every act of integrity,  
compassion, courage and sacrifice that enriched,  
empowered or encouraged others to emulate your example.

南京大学出版社

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总主编 梁为祥 肖 辉

主 编 杜 辉 张燕军

副主编 (按拼音顺序排列)

陈芙蓉 董 颖 龚菁华 刘 燕

孙 瑾 王麒凤 周叔麟

审 校 郭英剑 侯宁海

南京大学出版社

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# 前 言

国务院学位委员会办公室于1994年下达了《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》，自1995年起，以同等学力申请硕士学位人员取得相应的《外语水平全国统一考试合格证书》，是其获得硕士学位的必要前提。根据最新修订的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》（此大纲将对自2005年起以后几年的考试适用）的要求，结合《非英语专业研究生英语（第一外语）教学大纲》，针对在职人员学习外语的特点，我们专门编写了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考快速过关丛书》，共分两册：《应试综合指导》和《阅读精选60篇》。

其中，《应试综合指导》严格按照口语交际、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、辨析错误、翻译和写作七大题型独立成章，并附有最新修订考试大纲（第四版）和全真题试卷。《阅读精选60篇》除了撷取近年英美报刊、杂志上的各类文章60篇，还列出了新的大纲词汇表。本套丛书选材新颖，难易度适中，便于在职人员学习、掌握。旨在为广大考生提供更多的复习内容和练习的机会，帮助考生在此过程中把握各题型的要点，加深对试题特点的认识，正确理解各题型的重点难点，提高综合运用语言的能力，以便在考试中取得好成绩。

本套丛书具有以下几大特色：

- 讲解透彻，对每项题型的考查范围、要点和难点都进行了详尽的分析；
- 所选的内容都是全新材料，富有时代感和知识性；
- 各部分的模拟练习贴近真题难度；
- 模拟练习的形式基本上与真题相吻合，而且大都增加了题量，尤其是增大了阅读量，这有利于考生扩大复习面和知识面，促进应试能力的提高；
- 模拟练习附有答案和解析，便于考生复习、自测和自查。

本套书由东南大学外语系梁为祥教授和肖辉博士担任总主编。主要参编学校有东南大学、中国药科大学、南京国际关系学院、南京财经大学、江苏工业学院等院校。编者都来自于各个非英语专业研究生教研室，富有多年的教学经验和应试技巧。

限于水平和时间，疏漏和失误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2005年1月

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## Passage 1

# Origin of Drama

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they sought, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed, some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the “acting area” and the “auditorium”. In addition, there were performers, and, since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animal, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect — success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun — as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animated movements and sounds.

## Exercises

**Part A** Complete the following sentences with the phrases or expressions given in the table.

base sth. on	seek to do sth.	separate sth. from sth.	trace sth. to sth.
as follows	in addition	according to	view ... as ...
attach sth. to sth.			
at first			

1. England is \_\_\_\_\_ France by the Channel.

2. In her eyes, great value is \_\_\_\_\_ being financially independent.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, she also works in her holidays as a typist.
4. Her parents had never \_\_\_\_\_ interfere with her freedom.
5. The American Democratic Party \_\_\_\_\_ its origins \_\_\_\_\_ the Democratic-Republican Party.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ what really happened in the World Cup, our prediction of the champion is wrong.
7. South-east England will start cloudy with showers \_\_\_\_\_, but it should brighten up by late morning.
8. The winners are \_\_\_\_\_: Cathy, Tracy, and Joan.
9. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a strong candidate for the job.
10. Direct taxation is usually \_\_\_\_\_ income.

**Part B Understanding the passage.**

1. What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?
  - A. The origin of drama is often unpredictable.
  - B. The seasons in which dramas were performed.
  - C. The connection between myths and dramatic plots.
  - D. The importance of costumes in early drama.
2. The word "considerable" (*Para 2, Line 7*) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. noticeable      B. substantial      C. relational      D. ceremonial
3. According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?
  - A. Ritual uses music whereas drama does not.
  - B. Ritual is shorter than drama.
  - C. Ritual requires religious leaders whereas drama does not.
  - D. Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
  - A. Rituals were performed in a bid to control unknown and awesome natural forces.
  - B. Rituals developed to justify and honor the myths with stories about their connections to natural phenomena.
  - C. Rituals were abandoned but myths survived and became a rich source of theatrical creation.
  - D. Rites involved music, dance, masks and costumes, all of which were incorporated into theater.
5. In the last paragraph, it is mentioned that by means of \_\_\_\_\_ story-telling gradually elaborated into drama.
  - A. Imitations of animal movements and sounds
  - B. those rhythmical and gymnastic dances
  - C. the single role of one narrator first and then the multiple roles of different performers



D. all of the above

## New Words

**ritual** *n.* a set of fixed actions and sometimes words performed regularly, esp. as part of a ceremony 程序; 仪式

**auditorium** *n.* building or part of a building, in which an audience sits 会堂, 礼堂, 演讲厅, 音乐厅

**enactment** *n.* the process of passing legislation 制定, 规定, 颁布

**impersonate** *v.* pretend to be (another person) as entertainment or in order to deceive someone 假扮(另一人)

**mime** *v.* use gesture and movement without words in the acting of (a play or role) 以哑剧的形式表演, 配合(声音)作模拟动作

**revival** *n.* an improvement in the condition or strength of something 苏醒, 复兴, 重映

**rhythmical** *adj.* a sound has a regular movement or beat which is repeated 有节奏的, 韵律的

## Phrases

**base sth. on** 基于, 以...为...根据

**as follows** 如下

**view ... as ...** 认为...

**seek to do sth.** 尝试、试图做某事

**attach sth. to sth.** 接上; 认为...(具有某种性质)

**separate sth. from sth.** 把...和...分开

**according to** 根据

**at first** 最初, 当初

**trace sth. (to sth.)** 找出根源; 源自

**in addition** 加之; 又, 并且

## Notes

1. Those measures which ... fixed rituals. 那些似乎能达到预期效果的方法被逐渐保留下来, 它们重复使用, 最后凝结为固定仪式。
2. ... impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect. 模仿他人、动物或神灵, 并模拟出期望的结果。

## Passage 2

### Bullfighting

Most people who go to bullfights are caught up in the exciting atmosphere. It is very exhilarating to hear the rousing music off the brass band and to see the magnificently dressed performers parading across the ring at the beginning of the spectacle. There is a great sense of expectancy as everyone looks towards the small wooden door in the ring-side, waiting for it to be opened and for the first powerful bull to run into the arena (most bulls weigh at least half a ton).

Then, when the action starts, it is extremely gripping to watch the different people perform their tasks with mastery and skill: the peones (junior matadors), who swirl their pink and yellow capes and put the bulls through their paces, the picadors, who cut the muscles on the bull's necks with the points of their long lances while the bulls attack their blindfolded, padded horses, and the banderilleros, who deposit pairs of decorated spiked sticks into the necks of the bulls by letting the bulls charge at them and nimbly jumping out of the way at the last minute. Above all it is compelling to watch the matadors, whose job is to kill each bull as artistically and cleanly as possible. This is the moment that everyone has been waiting for, the moment when one single man engaged an enraged wild beast in mortal combat. The graceful movements that the matador makes as he swirls his scarlet cape and twists his body out of the way of the bull's sharp horns are accompanied by gasps of wonder from the enthralled crowd.

Then comes the "moment of truth", when the matador must plunge his short sword with its curved tip between the shoulder blades of the exhausted bull, and pierce its heart. If he has fought bravely and made a good, clean kill, the matador receives tumultuous applause from the delighted crowd, and flowers and personal belongings are showered upon him as he parades around the ring. He may also be awarded with one or both of the bull's ears in recognition of his good performance. If, on the other hand, he has made a mess of things, the crowd whistles and shouts abuse, and cushions and other missiles are hurled into the arena. Finally the dead bull is dragged out of the ring by a team of mules with jingling bells, the sand is cleaned up and smoothed by attendants in overalls, and the stage is set for the next fight.

Many people, and especially animal-loving foreigners, are horrified by what they see at bullfights. To them the excitement and colour of the occasion are obscured by the shock of seeing six beautiful, noble animals relentlessly killed one by one. These people identify with the bull, which is bound to be killed whatever happens, rather than with the matador, who after all chooses to take his life into his hands.

Bullfighting is indeed a dangerous sport, and it is no doubt true that some people go

to bullfights secretly hoping that something dreadful will happen. Frequently bullfighters get tossed into air, or are badly gored by the bull's sharp horns. Many bullfighters have dreadful scars on their bodies, and it is no wonder before entering the ring most bullfighters go and pray in the private chapel adjoining the ring to ask for God's protection. Several of Spain's most famous bullfighters, including Joselito and Manolete, have been killed in the ring in front of thousands of spectators.

## Exercises

**Part A** Complete the following sentences with the phrases or expressions given in the table.

catch up in	at least	shower sth. on sb.	be bound to	above all
charge at	clean up	a sense of	at the beginning of	identify with

1. She doesn't sleep enough, so she always has \_\_\_\_\_ fatigue.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, we must do more business this year.
3. The waiter is \_\_\_\_\_ the pieces of the broken bottle.
4. I will stay in Zhenjiang for \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
5. Suddenly the wild animal \_\_\_\_\_ us in the forest.
6. He got \_\_\_\_\_ the drugs business recently.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ succeed in the future if you continue to work hard.
8. Our business grew slowly \_\_\_\_\_ this year.
9. People \_\_\_\_\_ praise \_\_\_\_\_ the young policeman.
10. After reading this book, I \_\_\_\_\_ the main character's struggle.

**Part B** Understanding the Passage.

1. The word "gripping" in the beginning of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amusing      B. exciting      C. horrifying      D. surprising
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Most bulls weigh not less than 500 kilogram.  
B. The dead bull is dragged out of the ring by a group of donkey.  
C. People will throw flowers, cushions to the bullfighter who killed the bull.  
D. People who go to bullfights stand by the bullfighters.
3. "Then comes the moment of truth" (Para 3, Line 1) probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the above performances in the bullfighting are false  
B. then comes the most important and exciting moment  
C. the bullfighter will be awarded if he made a good, clean kill  
D. the bullfighter will use the sharpest weapon to cope with the bull
4. For a good and clean kill in the bullfighting, the bull will be hurt in the following part of the body EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neck      B. horns      C. shoulder      D. heart
5. According to the passage, the matador chooses to take his life into his hands because

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some people secretly hope that something dreadful will happen  
 B. the matador will take his life into the bull's hand  
 C. bullfighting is a contest between the bullfighter and himself  
 D. the bullfighter thinks he is able to kill the bull

### New Words

- peon** *n.* a bullfighter who uses banderillas, which are decorated darts thrust into a bull's neck or shoulders during a bullfight 斗牛士助手
- matador** *n.* (*pl.* matadors) a person who fights and kills bulls at a bullfight 斗牛士
- picador** *n.* a man (mounted on a horse) who uses a lance to incite and weaken bulls in the sport of bull-fighting (以矛刺牛使之激怒及衰弱的) 骑马的斗牛士
- blindfold** *v.* put on a strip of a cloth which covers someone's eyes to stop them from seeing 蒙住...的眼睛
- banderillero** *n.* a bullfighter who uses banderillas 花标手
- enthral** *v.* keep (someone) completely interested 迷住,吸引住
- tumultuous** *adj.* making a loud, confused noise; uproarious 吵闹的,喧哗的
- overalls** *n.* (*pl.*) a piece of clothing that covers both the upper and lower parts of the body and is worn esp. over other clothes to protect them 工作服
- obscure** *n.* keep from being seen; conceal 遮掩,遮蔽,混淆
- relentless** *n.* continuing in a severe or determined way 持续的,无情的,不解的
- toss** *n.* throw (esp. something light) carelessly 扔,抛
- gore** *v.* cause an injury with the horns or tusks (兽)用角伤害;用獠牙刺
- adjoin** *v.* be very near, next to, or touchy 临近,接近

### Phrases

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>catch up in</b> 卷入(某事)中去          | <b>be bound to</b> 注定,一定           |
| <b>a sense of</b> 意识,自觉              | <b>run into</b> 冲进                 |
| <b>charge at</b> 袭击;向...冲去           | <b>in recognition of</b> 承认...而... |
| <b>shower sth. upon/on sb.</b> 大量地给予 | <b>Joselito</b> 何赛利托(人名)           |
| <b>identity with</b> 认同              | <b>Manolete</b> 马诺莱特(人名)           |

### Notes

1. ... put the bulls through their paces ... 挑逗公牛向他冲过来。
2. The graceful movements that the matador makes as he swirls his scarlet cape and twists his body out of the way of the bull's sharp horns are accompanied by gasps of wonder from the enthralled crowd. 斗牛士一边挥舞着红斗篷,一边扭动身躯躲闪公牛的尖角,优美洒脱的动作使如痴如醉的观众惊奇得屏住了呼吸。

### Passage 3

## Kenzo — The First Japanese Designer to Plant Himself in Paris

The first Japanese designer to plant himself in Paris, Kenzo led the way in turning fashion exhibitions into gala events with world class models and grand theatrics. And, he also became the first Japanese to launch a perfume “Kenzo”, a name associated with flowers. New lines in fashion are “Kenzo City”, and accessories, Kenzo watches, a hybrid Swiss-Japanese combination.

“It all happened very quickly,” says Kenzo, a soft-spoken charismatic man who looks more like a boy of 25 than a man about 50. The Kenzo and Paris relationship is a love at first sight story. Kenzo visited Paris with one of his schoolmates in 1962, after they graduated from fashion school in Tokyo. With sketches in hand he sold a few of them to Louis Feraud who encouraged him to meet other people. This resulted in a job offer which Kenzo accepted. The city of Lights had seduced the man from the land of the rising sun.

A few years later, when Kenzo opened his first boutique, he had the walls painted in the jungle-style of artist Rousseau and called his first collection “Jungle Jap”. He explained that he wanted the boutique to have a warm, soft mood.

Kenzo, one of the first designers to make fashion exhibitions a happening, featured theatrics and booked top models, many of whom are now like family and still work in his shows. Kenzo invited Paris to his party and the city adopted him as their own.

In the early 1970s designers presented in their small showrooms. But his first big show with two of his friends changed all that. Suddenly, shows were spectaculars. One season he presented under a big tent and in one show, featured a girl on horseback.

Kenzo’s style, bold colours and flowers, features and ethnic theme which changes each season; Indian, Indonesian, Russian and Nordic traditional costumes are updated with a modern, classic look. Models sport Kenzo jackets as their “conservative” item.

Although all the big-name Japanese companies like Yohji Yamamoto and Issey Miyake have houses in Paris, Kenzo is really a French company with a Japanese at the helm and all fashions manufactured in France, for Kenzo the sweet smell of success is ever present and, by all accounts, it’s here stay.

### Exercises

**Part A** Complete the following sentences with the phrases or expressions given in the table.

plant oneself	in fashion	at first sight	more ... than ...	lead the way
associate with	result in	turn (sth.) into sth.	by all accounts	at the helm

1. They are family - run empires whose founders remain \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ on the arm of her chair when she felt sleepy.
3. It had \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics of a foolish dream \_\_\_\_\_ of a nightmare.
4. He fell in love with her \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco is a city which is easy to fall in love with.
6. The witch \_\_\_\_\_ the prince \_\_\_\_\_ a frog in the story.
7. Long, curly hair is not \_\_\_\_\_ this summer.
8. Environmental pollution is \_\_\_\_\_ the forests dying.
9. The research group is \_\_\_\_\_ in developing new types of computer memory.
10. Why do men \_\_\_\_\_ enjoying themselves \_\_\_\_\_ getting drunk?

**Parg B Understanding the passage.**

1. Kenzo is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the first Japanese designer in Paris
  - B. the first Japanese to name a perfume with his own name
  - C. the first Japanese designer to book top models in his shows
  - D. the first designer who presents a featured girl on horse back in his show
2. "theatrics" (*Para 1, Line 3*) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. dramatic spectacles
  - B. theatre
  - C. stage performances
  - D. drama
3. "Kenzo invited Paris to his party and the city adopted him as his own" (*Para 4, Line 4, 5*) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Kenzo invited some famous designers in Paris to his party and they treated him as their own
  - B. Kenzo invited many top models to his show and they are now like family
  - C. Kenzo wanted to build up his business in Paris and Paris was ready to accept him
  - D. Kenzo invited important persons in Paris and then they adopted him as their citizens
4. The author says "Suddenly shows were spectacles" because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Kenzo's two friends help him changed all that
  - B. Kenzo presented his show under a big tent
  - C. Kenzo's shows were not restricted by space and style
  - D. Kenzo's shows were special ones, which was different from others
5. The last paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Yohji Yamamoto and Issey Miyake are big Japanese companies in Paris
  - B. Kenzo's perfume is very successful in France
  - C. Kenzo is a French company owned by a Japanese
  - D. Yohji Yamamoto and Issey Miyake are big Japanese companies owned by Frenchmen

## New Words

- gala** *n.* a special public occasion at which there is a lot of entertainment, usually in the form of a variety of performance 欢庆,盛会
- hybrid** *adj.* (animal, plant, etc) from parents of different species or varieties 杂种,混合的
- charismatic** *adj.* exercising a compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others 富有超凡魅力的
- boutique** *n.* a small shop that sells fashionable clothes, shoes, jewellery etc. (铺面不大的)时装商店;大百货商店的时装部

## Phrases

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>plant oneself</b> 放置,安置,立足          | <b>at the helm</b> 掌舵,负责              |
| <b>lead the way</b> 带路,引路              | <b>by all accounts</b> (所有的人,报纸等)都如此说 |
| <b>turn (sth.) into sth.</b> 把...变成... | <b>Kenzo</b> 高田贤三(人名)                 |
| <b>associate with</b> 联系,联想            | <b>Paris</b> 巴黎                       |
| <b>in fashion</b> 时髦,风尚                | <b>Tokyo</b> 东京                       |
| <b>more ... than ...</b> 更多,程度更高       | <b>Louis Feraud</b> 路易斯·费罗德(人名)       |
| <b>at first sight</b> 初见;乍看            | <b>Rousseau</b> 卢梭(人名)                |
| <b>result in</b> 致使;造成...结果,导致         |                                       |

## Notes

1. The City of Lights had seduced ... the rising sun. 来自日出之乡的他便在五光十色的花都寻求发展。
2. ... he had the walls painted ... "Jungle Jap". 他把墙壁刷成艺术家卢梭式的森林模样,更把自己的第一个系列命名为“日本丛林”。

## Passage 4

### Sound Waves

Sound waves with frequencies above the audible range are called ultrasonic waves. The rapid vibrations of these sound waves create tremendous power; this power has found many important applications in medicine. Some ultrasonic waves can be focused into narrow beams, making them suitable substitutes for scalpels in a wide range of delicate, neurological, surgical procedures.

Dentists use ultrasonic drills to cut painlessly into hard tooth material. Another dental tool is the ultrasonic scaler. It is used to remove hard deposits that form on the surface of teeth. The intense vibrations actually shake the materials off the teeth.

Lithotripsy. Kidney stones — solidified deposits of various substances that form in the kidney — are a fairly common, and very painful problem. Smaller stones pass out of the kidneys and are eliminated in urine. Until the 1980s, surgical removal was the only way to deal with larger stones that became impacted in the kidney, ureter, or bladder. Now many of these stones can be destroyed with an ultrasonic technique called lithotripsy, from the Greek words litho, for “stone” and triptis, meaning “to crush”.

The technique is noninvasive; only a local anesthetic is used and the patient is conscious during the procedure.

The patient is placed in a tub filled with water. Water conducts shock waves at approximately the same rate as does human tissue. X-ray machines locate the kidney stone. The patient is then positioned so that the stone is at the focal point of a shock wave generator. The shock wave passes harmlessly through body tissue, hitting the stone. The wave lasts only one-half billionth of a second. At every resting point in the patient's heartbeat, another wave is produced. After several hundred waves, the brittle kidney stone begins to break up. Up to 1 500 shock waves may be needed to break a stone into pieces small enough to be eliminated in the urine.

In a newer but similar procedure, lithotripsy is used to break down gallstones.

### Exercises

**Part A** Complete the following sentences with the phrases or expressions given in the table.

substitute for sth.	shake sth. off	the same ... as	break sth. down
a range of	deal with	so that	cut into sth.
			fill with
			up to

1. He wants to compete at international level, but frankly I don't think he's \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. Sugar and starch are \_\_\_\_\_ in the stomach.



3. How would you \_\_\_\_\_ an armed robber?
4. The area offers \_\_\_\_\_ activities for the tourists.
5. You can \_\_\_\_\_ oil \_\_\_\_\_ butter in this recipe.
6. May \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday cake and everybody clapped.
7. The office was \_\_\_\_\_ journalists this morning.
8. He just can't seem to \_\_\_\_\_ this fit of depression.
9. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_ your sister.
10. Speak clearly, \_\_\_\_\_ they may understand.

**Part B Understanding the passage.**

1. The ultrasonic waves can remove the stones in the following parts of the body EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ureter                  B. kidney                  C. urine                  D. gall
2. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about lithotripsy?  
A. Its name originated from Greek words.  
B. It was invented by a German doctor.  
C. It appeared after the surgical removal of the stones.  
D. It uses a local anesthetic.
3. The patients are placed in the tub full of water because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water conducts shock waves at approximately the same rate as does human tissue  
B. in this case, X-ray machine can locate the stones  
C. in the water, the stone is at the focal point of a shock wave generator  
D. the wave can last only one-half billionth of a second in the water
4. "The technique is noninvasive." probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the technique won't cause the damage to the other parts of the body  
B. the technique won't tend to spread undesirably  
C. the technique will involve the introduction of instruments into the body  
D. the technique will let the patient conscious during the procedure
5. A shock wave is produced in the lithotripsy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when the patient's heart beat  
B. at every interval between the patient's heartbeats  
C. when the kidney stones begin to break up  
D. when X-ray machines locate the kidney stone

**New Words**

**audible** *adj.* loud enough to be heard 可听见的;听得见的

**ultrasonic** *adj.* relating to sound waves beyond the range of normal human audibility  
(指声波)超出人类正常听力范围的;超声的

**vibration** *n.* an instance of vibrating 摆动;震动

**scalpel** *n.* small, light knife used by surgeons (外科医生用的)轻便小刀;解剖刀