

清华大学远程教育系列教材

Advanced English 1

高级英语

供专升本英语专业第3学期使用

第一册

崔刚···主编

张智鹏···副主编

杨莉 郭茜·····编



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

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内 容 提 要

本套教材是根据 2000 年颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的规定专门为远程教育英语专业专升本二年级学生编写的英语教材。旨在训练学生的综合英语技能，尤其是阅读理解、语法修辞与写作的能力。本书力图使学生通过阅读和分析内容广泛的材料，扩大知识面，加深对社会和人生的理解，培养对名篇的分析和欣赏能力、逻辑思维与独立思考的能力，巩固和提高英语语言技能。它同样适合已经掌握英语基础知识、进入高级阶段的英语自学者使用。本套教材分两册，每册 15 课。每课都包括课文、注释、查词典、网上冲浪以及大量的相关练习等。系统地学完本套教材，学生的英语水平会有较大幅度的提高。

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前 言

《高级英语》是一套专门为远程教育英语专业专升本二年级学生编写的英语教材，同样适合已经掌握英语基础知识、进入高级阶段的英语自学者使用。

2000年3月由高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组制订的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定，“高级英语是一门训练学生综合英语技能尤其是阅读理解、语法修辞与写作能力的课程。课程通过阅读和分析内容广泛的材料，包括涉及政治、经济、社会、语言、文学、教育、哲学等方面的名家作品，扩大学生知识面，加深学生对社会和人生的理解，培养学生对名篇的分析和欣赏能力、逻辑思维与独立思考的能力，巩固和提高学生英语语言技能。每课都应配有大量的相关练习，包括阅读理解、词汇研究、文体分析、中英互译和写作练习等，使学生的英语水平在质量上有较大的提高。”本教材的编写基本上达到了上述要求。

本套教材分两册，每册15课。每课的设计安排基本结构为：

1. 课文：课文均选自原文，有些作了适当压缩或删节。课文的内容和题材力求多样化，以使学生熟悉不同的文体，吸收更多的知识。

2. 注释：包括作者介绍、文化背景、典故以及个别的语言现象等。

3. 查词典：本项目旨在增强学生独立学习的能力，通过查阅课文中的一些生词加深对课文的理解。

4. 网上冲浪：本项目一般要求学生上网查阅与课文的背景知识有关的信息资料，并要求学生根据所查到的资料进行一定口头或写作练习，其目的在于培养学生通过因特网获取信息的能力，并锻炼学生的表达能力。

5. 练习：练习部分针对课文中出现的语言现象设计，包括阅读理解问答、释义、课文片段翻译、词汇练习、句子结构练习、修辞练习、汉译英练习以及口笔头复用练习等多种形式。

每课大约需要8学时左右，教师可在一个学期内讲授8—10课，其他课文可留给学生自学。

在本套教材的编写过程中，我们得到了清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系和清华大学出版社的大力支持与帮助。另外，我们在编写过程中还参考了大量的国内外有关书籍杂志，并从中选取了部分材料，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意。

现代远程教育是我国教育界的一件大事，如何充分利用现代科技为外语教学带来便利是一个非常值得研究的问题，编写远程教育教材是我们为此而进行的一次尝试。由于编写时间紧张，编者水平有限，书中还有许多不尽人意之处，恳请使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2001年6月于北京清华园

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LESSON ONE

America's Worst Judges¹

Daniel Levine²

In return for the power and independence accorded the judiciary, citizens rightly expect a high standard of personal and official conduct from their judges. When these men and women abuse their authority or are excessively lenient, they lessen respect for the law and can cause ordinary people to suffer.

While most American judges measure up, Reader's Digest has reviewed court records and interviewed prosecutors, defense attorneys, police officers and legal experts in order to spotlight jurists who do not. Here are portraits of three.

Mary Terrell (Washington, D.C.)³

In the seven months between June and December 1999, Oliver McBride was a busy young man. On June 9 the 18-year-old was arrested for selling cocaine within 1,000 feet of a university. He was released pending trial, after promising not to go within three blocks of the area.

Two months later, McBride was picked up in the same spot holding cocaine. He was also charged with contempt of court for violating his promise.

McBride was scheduled to reappear in court on November 30, but skipped the court date. Police arrested him on December 8 on new charges, possession of cocaine and marijuana.

On December 29, McBride and his public defender went before Superior Court Judge Mary A. Gooden Terrell. He pleaded guilty to several charges, including contempt and possession and distribution of cocaine.

Judge Terrell's punishment? Time served and probation, plus an instruction to enter a

drug-treatment program. McBride didn't come close to fulfilling his probation. Less than a month later, he was arrested for possession of cocaine.

Terrell was appointed to the D.C. bench in 1997 by President Clinton. A pleasant woman, well regarded for her community-service work with inner-city teens, she is nevertheless viewed by some courthouse insiders as extraordinarily lenient.

Consider Homer Hayes, who in October 1997 broke into a home on Washington's Capitol Hill and tripped an alarm. Though he had four prior convictions, he was released to a halfway house pending trial. Two months later, he escaped.

Hayes was rearrested and, in May 1999, convicted of the house break-in. Prosecutors asked that he be held pending sentencing. Terrell let him go. Less than two months later, Hayes was arrested for viciously beating and kicking a girlfriend. He pleaded guilty to second-degree assault and was sent to jail by another judge.

When Hayes finally reappeared in Terrell's courtroom to be sentenced on the house break-in, Terrell gave him two-to-six years. Then she suspended the entire sentence. On the charge of escape from the halfway house, Terrell sentenced him to one-to-three years and again suspended the sentence.

Last September, Hayes was arrested for assaulting another woman. He has pleaded not guilty.

James Branch (not his real name) came before Terrell for sentencing in August 1999, having pleaded guilty to attempted burglary and escape from a halfway house. Branch already had previous convictions for attempted theft and bail jumping.

Terrell gave him a one-to-three-year prison sentence. Then she suspended the sentence. She also put him on probation and told him to attend a drug-treatment program.

Over the next two months, Branch burglarized more than 30 offices, stealing computers and cash. He was arrested inside Federal Election Commission headquarters, high on crack.

Judge Terrell says that she doesn't think she's lenient. "I look at the situation," she said in an interview. "If it is drug related, I try to get them into treatment, as opposed to loading up the jails."

But Branch says that Terrell did him no favor. "I needed more supervision. She does mean well, but she is not strict enough."

Peyton Hyslop (Brooksville, Fla.⁴)

In October 1999, two 13-year-old girls were walking along a street in Lecanto, Fla.,

when they passed a van parked in a driveway. Timothy Glover, 38, allegedly stepped from behind the van with his pants down around his ankles and started masturbating.

Glover was arrested. The circuit judge who signed the warrant set a \$60,000 bail, noting that he did not authorize lowering the bond. At the time, Glover was already out on another bond for a similar episode involving a ten-year-old girl.

Glover's first courtroom appearance for the van incident was before another judge, Peyton Hyslop, who lowered the bond on the new charges to \$2000. In less than six hours Glover was back on the streets.

It wasn't the first time Hyslop had lowered another judge's bond. While Florida law permits this practice, the judge in Glover's case was furious. Others in Florida law enforcement circles are fed up, too, telling *Reader's Digest* that the first-appearance bonds set by Hyslop are often significantly lower than those of other area judges.

Bail is not supposed to be punitive. Still, Florida law says that a judge should take into consideration the "defendant's past and present conduct, including any record of convictions ... [and] whether the defendant is already on release pending resolution of another criminal proceeding or on probation [or] parole." (Glover was eventually sentenced to six years in prison by another judge.)

Judge Hyslop, who was elected by voters in Hernando County, is unrepentant. "The law is real clear that unless you are charged with a capital offense you're entitled to a reasonable condition of release," he told *Reader's Digest*. "I've been here."

And so he has. One morning last May, for example, Willie J. Redding came before Hyslop on a shoplifting charge. He pleaded no contest and was released. That very day, according to the police report, Redding tried to walk out of a local Wal-Mart⁵ with a VCR⁶ he hadn't paid for. When two employees stopped him, he allegedly pulled a knife and attacked them. Redding was arrested and charged with armed robbery and aggravated assault.

Redding came back before Hyslop on the new charges. Prosecutors asked to keep the \$60,000 bond already in the warrant, citing his lengthy criminal record, which included 11 felony convictions.

When he saw the defendant again, Hyslop said, "Here's our frequent flyer." Nevertheless, he lowered the bond to \$3000, instructing Redding not to go near the Wal-Mart. Less than a month later, police arrested Redding for trespassing at the Wal-Mart and resisting arrest.

Because of his habit of lowering bond, the chief judge of Hyslop's circuit issued an

administrative order prohibiting judges from changing bonds set by other judges. While the order was in effect, Hyslop told criminal defendants, “I would lower your bond but the chief judge says I can’t.”

After an appeal, the state supreme court had the order quashed. Hyslop is back in business.

Isaac Borenstein (Boston, Mass.⁷)

On the night of June 5, 1999, a blue Subaru station wagon pulled out of a gas station on Old Colony Avenue in South Boston and slammed into Leona Doucette as she was crossing the street. The 56-year-old grandmother was flipped onto the hood. She screamed for the driver to stop.

The driver did stop, but only until Doucette slipped to the pavement. Then he drove right over her body and sped away. Witnesses wrote down his license-plate number, and saw a woman in the passenger seat toss 12 beer cans out the window.

Doucette died at the hospital the next day. On June 30 a grand jury indicted the Subaru driver, 19-year-old James Abramofsky, Jr.⁸, on charges of manslaughter, motor-vehicle homicide by means of negligent operation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and leaving the scene of an accident after causing personal injury resulting in death.

He pleaded not guilty. But after the case was assigned to Suffolk Superior Court Judge Isaac Borenstein, Adramofsky switched his plea.

Prosecutors asked for a stiff, 12-to-15-year prison sentence. Their grounds were the “nature of the defendant’s conduct, particularly his knowing and deliberate decision to drive over the fallen victim after initially striking her, and then to flee the scene.” Instead, citing Abramofsky’s young age, minor criminal record and history of alcohol abuse, Borenstein sentenced him to three-and-a-half years in the Suffolk County House of Corrections.

“Your actions were inexcusable, wanton and reckless,” he told Abramofsky. But he also said, “I must, in the sentencing process, look at a number of things.” When the sentence was read, Doucette’s relatives in the courtroom erupted in shouts of anger.

According to courtroom observers, defense lawyers are often more than willing to take their chances before Borenstein instead of a jury. The judge, first appointed to the bench by Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, and later elevated to superior court by Gov.⁹ William Weld, has many defenders, and is generally praised for intelligence and professionalism. But the former public defender is also widely viewed as one of the state’s

more lenient sentencers.

Another Borenstein case, for example involved James Muise, then 33, who pleaded guilty to assorted charges involving a 14-year-old boy, including assault with intent to rape. Prosecutors asked for a four-to-five-year prison sentence. Instead, Borenstein sentenced him to time served, four months, and probation. Muise walked out of the court a free man.

In February 1998 a group of seven convicted criminals sued to stop the collection and dissemination of blood samples for DNA¹⁰ identification because there weren't sufficient regulations in place, as required by state law. Borenstein issued a preliminary injunction barring the collection of blood samples.

Then the inmates filed a new motion. Now they claimed that the collections were an unconstitutional search and seizure. Borenstein sided with the inmates and shut down the program. In April 1999 the state supreme court overturned Borenstein's order.

At the time, 48 states were working with the FBI¹¹ on a nationwide data bank that allowed police to electronically compare the DNA of convicted criminals with evidence from unsolved crimes. The data bank, known as CODIS (Combined DNA Index System), is considered a major advance in forensic science.

In an interview with *Reader's Digest*, Borenstein denied that being lenient would make him a bad judge. To a Boston television station he said: "Am I also someone, I'll concede, who is known as being willing to go a bit lighter? Absolutely I will do that. If that means that some lawyers hope to get their case before me, so be it."

(*Reader's Digest*, Jan, 2001)

NOTES

1. This text is taken from the international edition of *Reader's Digest*, Jan. 2001.
2. Daniel Levine is Senior Editor in the *Reader's Digest* Washington Bureau. His series, "America's. Worst Judges," appeared in the following issues of *Reader's Digest*:
Aug. 1996, pp. 33-39; Sept. 1998, pp. 78-84;
July 1999, pp. 89-94; Jan. 2001, pp. 100-107.
3. Washington D.C.: Washington District of Columbia, i.e. the capital of America.
4. Fla.: Abbreviation for Florida.

5. Wal-Mart: The name of an American chain supermarket.
6. VCR: Abbreviation for video cassette recorder.
7. Mass.: Abbreviation for Massachusetts.
8. Jr.: Abbreviation for junior.
9. Gov.: Abbreviation for governor.
10. DNA: Abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid.
11. FBI: Abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DICTIONARY WORK

Look up the italicized words or phrases in the dictionary and explain.

1. He was released *pending* trial, after...
2. ..., McBride was picked up in the same spot holding *cocaine*.
3. Though he had four prior *convictions*, he...
4. Branch already had previous convictions for attempted theft and *bail* jumping.
5. Timothy Glover, 38, *allegedly* stepped from behind the van with...
6. The *circuit judge* who signed the warrant...
7. Judge Hyslop, who was elected by voters in Hernando County, is *unrepentant*.
8. Redding was arrested and charged with armed robbery and *aggravated* assault.
9. After an appeal, the state supreme court had the order *quashed*.
10. Your actions were inexcusable, *wanton* and reckless...
11. ...is considered a major advance in *forensic* science.

WEB-SURFING

Go to the homepage of *Reader's Digest* and write an introduction to this magazine based on the information you get from it.

EXERCISES**I. Give brief answers to the following questions, using your own words as much as possible.**

1. What is (are) the common point(s) of the 3 judges discussed in this text?
2. What is citizens' standard of a good judge?
3. In Paragraph 3, what does it mean by saying Oliver McBride "a busy young man"? What was he busy with?
4. Does Branch, the criminal, think Terrell's done him any good? Why or why not?
5. What do other judges in Fla. react to Hyslop's habitual changing bonds set by others? What did they do with it then?
6. Does Borenstein admit his lenience? What does he think of people's opinions about him?

II. Paraphrase.

1. In return for the power and independence accorded the judiciary, citizens rightly expect a high standard of personal and official conduct from their judges.
2. Prosecutors asked that he be held pending sentencing.
3. He was arrested inside Federal Election Commission headquarters, high on crack.
4. If it is drug related, I try to get them into treatment, as opposed to loading up the jails.
5. While Florida law permits this practice, the judge in Glover's case was furious.
6. When he saw the defendant again, Hyslop said, "Here's our frequent flyer."
7. But after the case was assigned to Suffolk Superior Court Judge Isaac Borenstein, Adramofsky switched his plea.
8. According to courtroom observers, defense lawyers are often more than willing to take their chances before Borenstein instead of a jury.
9. Then the inmates filed a new motion.
10. Absolutely I will do that. If that means that some lawyers hope to get their case before me, so be it.

III. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. While most American judges measure up, *Reader's Digest* has reviewed court records

- and interviewed prosecutors, defense attorneys, police officers and legal experts in order to spotlight jurists who do not.
2. A pleasant woman, well regarded for her community-service work with inner-city teens, she is nevertheless viewed by some courthouse insiders as extraordinarily lenient.
 3. James Branch (not his real name) came before Terrell for sentencing in August 1999, having pleaded guilty to attempted burglary and escape from a halfway house.
 4. But Branch says that Terrell did him no favor. "I needed more supervision. She does mean well, but she is not strict enough."
 5. Still, Florida law says that a judge should take into consideration the "defendant's past and present conduct, including any record of convictions ... [and] whether the defendant is already on release pending resolution of another criminal proceeding or on probation [or] parole."
 6. Prosecutors asked to keep the \$60,000 bond already in the warrant, citing his lengthy criminal record, which included 11 felony convictions.
 7. Because of his habit of lowering bond, the chief judge of Hyslop's circuit issued an administrative order prohibiting judges from changing bonds set by other judges.
 8. The driver did stop, but only until Doucette slipped to the pavement. Then he drove right over her body and sped away. Witnesses wrote down his license-plate number, and saw a woman in the passenger seat toss 12 beer cans out the window.
 9. On June 30 a grand jury indicted the Subaru driver, 19-year-old James Abramofsky, Jr., on charges of manslaughter, motor-vehicle homicide by means of negligent operation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and leaving the scene of an accident after causing personal injury resulting in death.
 10. In February 1998 a group of seven convicted criminals sued to stop the collection and dissemination of blood samples for DNA identification because there weren't sufficient regulations in place, as required by state law. Borenstein issued a preliminary injunction barring the collection of blood samples.

IV. Write down the following common abbreviations and then put them into Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. etc. | 2. i.e. |
| 3. p.s. | 4. c/o |
| 5. AD | 6. BC |
| 7. am | 8. pm |
| 9. Washington D. C. | 10. Fla. |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 11. VCR | 12. Mass. |
| 13. Jr. | 14. Gov. |
| 15. DNA | 16. FBI |
| 17. CODIS | 18. Ave. |

V. Study the formation of the following nouns in each group. Give further examples of nouns with the same suffixes.

1. governor, prosecutor
2. possession, commission
3. consideration, probation
4. robbery, burglary
5. punishment, treatment
6. observer, sentencer
7. professionalism, socialism
8. authority, speciality

VI. Study the formation of the following adjectives in each group. Give further examples of adjectives with the same suffixes.

1. reasonable, excusable
2. personal, official
3. administrative, demonstrative
4. compulsory, declaratory
5. accurate, fortunate
6. golden, woollen
7. peaceful, fruitful
8. exciting, interesting

VII. Study the formation of the following verbs in each group. Give further examples of verbs with the same affixes.

1. burglarize, authorize
2. entitle, enforce
3. sharpen, quicken
4. simplify, purify

VIII. Replace the italicized words with simple, everyday words.

1. When these men and women ... are excessively *lenient*, police officers ... ()
2. He was also charged with contempt of court for *violating* his promise. ()
3. McBride was *scheduled* to reappear in court on November 30, but... ()
4. ... including contempt and possession and *distribution* of cocaine. ()
5. ... she is nevertheless viewed by some courthouse insiders as *extraordinarily* lenient.
()
6. Though he had four *prior* convictions, he... ()
7. Hayes was arrested for *viciously* beating and kicking a girlfriend. ()
8. Then she *suspended* the entire sentence. ()
9. ... the judge in Glover's case was *furious*. ()
10. Glover was *eventually* sentenced to six years in prison by another judge. ()
11. ... on charges of manslaughter, motor-vehicle *homicide* by mean of ... ()
12. Prosecutors asked for a *stiff*, 12-to-15-year prison sentence. ()

IX. Pick out all the words and phrases from the text that are connected with crime.

X. Find the English words for the following Chinese equivalents from the text.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. 拘留候审 | 2. 逮捕, 拘捕 |
| 3. 前科 | 4. 假释 |
| 5. 最高法院 | 6. 蔑视法庭 |
| 7. 指控 | 8. (不)承认有罪 |
| 9. 保释 | 10. 缓刑 |
| 11. 巡回审判 | 12. 保释金 |

XI. Fill in the blanks with *pull* or *pull* (*ahead, at, away, in, through, out, over, up*).

1. The horse _____ and took the lead in the race.
2. The child _____ his mother's coat, wanting to be lifted up.
3. The car _____ at the traffic lights.
4. We _____ to watch the sunset.
5. The police _____ scores of protesters during the demonstration.
6. I arrived as the last train was _____.
7. During their time in government they have _____ several crises.

8. Help me move the piano over her: you push and I'll _____.
9. The taxi soon _____ of the bus.

XII. Translate the following sentences, using attributive clauses.

1. 这间空旷且满是灰尘的房间被用作了画室。
2. 我想要一间从窗户可以俯视大海的房间。
3. 北京, 丰富的文化历史遗迹名城, 成为中国的都城已有 800 多年了。
4. 他们去了皇家剧院, 在那里他们将观看莎翁的名剧《麦克白》。
5. 我永远都不会忘记我们初次相见的那一天。
6. 他十七岁的时候上了瑞士苏黎世的技术学校, 在那里他学习数学和物理。
7. 我非常喜欢和老崔闲聊, 他是个非常聪明的家伙。
8. 他告诉我他突然有事不能来赴我的约了, 这明显是假话。

XIII. Some of words and expressions in this reading have meanings different from their common ones. Study the following sentences, paying special attention to the italicized parts.

1. Two months later, McBride was *picked up* in the same spot holding cocaine.
2. She cried and *picked up* the broken pieces of glass.
3. The bus *picks up* commuters at three stops.
4. The clever girl *picked up* French very quickly.
5. Let's *pick up* the discussion after lunch.
6. He *pleaded* guilty to several charges, including contempt and possession and distribution of cocaine.
7. The workers' union have been *pleading* the rights of the unemployed
8. They can't complete the job ahead of schedule so they *pleaded* for more time.
9. Your youth and simplicity *plead* for you in this instance.
10. Terrell was appointed to the D.C. *bench* in 1997 by President Clinton.
11. Don't sit on the *bench*! Didn't you see 'Wet Paint'?
12. Time *served* and probation, plus an instruction to enter a drug-treatment program.
13. Mrs White can't come to the telephone—she's *servng* a customer.
14. He has *served* in the navy for 2 years.
15. Now the examination score *serves* as the only criterion for a student's academic performance.
16. Look at that pipeline! It *serves* the house with water.