

高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列教材

学术英语

ACADEMIC
ENGLISH
for HUMANITIES

主 编 / 范 焯 王建伟

人文 /



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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前言

高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列教材是针对新时期大学英语教学的发展方向和新形势下我国人才培养目标对高等教育的要求而开发，以教育部《普通高等学校本科专业目录》的学科设置为基础，结合专家、学者、教师对 ESP 教学的理论和实践研究成果，根据院校实际教学情况综合考虑而编写的一套教材。该系列教材旨在将大学英语教学与学生所学专业相结合，提高大学生的学术英语能力及专业英语水平，为学生毕业后直接使用英语从事本专业工作，或者继续深造学习、进行学术研究以及参加学术活动打下坚实基础。

本系列教材分为“学术提升”和“专业拓展”两大类，以专业学科为基础，以提高英语学术能力和专业英语应用能力为核心，为高等院校师生提供教学和学习资源，同时为教师课堂教学提供有力支持。

学术提升类

高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列学术提升类教材以“用中学（learning by doing）”的教育学理念为指导思想，以大学科概念为划分基础，如人文、社科、理工、管理、医学、农林等，旨在帮助学生夯实语言技能、提升学术能力（academic skills），包括学术阅读、学术听力、学术写作和学术口语的能力，以及批判性思维能力和创新思维能力等。

专业拓展类

高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列专业拓展类教材以“专业需要（discipline-specific）”的教育学理念为指导思想，在商务、医学、法律、理工等不同方向之下细分为不同专业，旨在帮助学生在具备基本的英语听、说、读、写技能的前提下，获取本专业相关的前沿信息，掌握专业词汇，熟练专业语言的运用，强调培养学生在英语环境下从事本专业工作的能力。

此外，高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列还将陆续推出根据实际教学需求而不断开发的新的分册，不断丰富该系列教材，全力支持大学英语课程体系建设。

编写说明

本书使用说明

本教材为《学术英语 人文》，属高等学校专门用途英语（ESP）系列教材中的“学术提升”类，涉及文学、历史、哲学等学科，适合修完大学英语基础课程，达到一般要求水平的学生。虽然本教材以专业内容而不是以语言训练为主线，但是基于培养学术交流能力为目的的听、说、读、写、译的训练贯穿每个单元，并且各个单元内容的语言训练相互衔接、前后呼应。学生学完本书后，其有效、得体地使用英语进行学业学习与学术交流的能力将得到较全面的提高。

本书结构框架

本教材分为十个单元。每单元设一个主题，内容包括围绕同一主题的三篇课文，与专业相关的学术听力、学术口语、学术写作训练以及相关的重点术语和参考网站。每单元结构如下：

- 正课文（Text A）
- 副课文（Text B）
- 副课文（Text C）
- 学术听力（Listening: Lecture/Interview）
- 学术口语（Speaking: Discussion/Seminar/Presentation）
- 论文写作（Writing: Research Paper Project）
- 重点术语和参考网站（Reference: Key Terms and Websites for Further Study）

本书内容简介

现将本书各单元的内容简介如下：

Text A 由Lead-in、Text A、词表、注释和练习五部分组成。课文前的导入部分通过思考题、问答题等让学生先对相关话题作独立思考或者搜集背景知识，以便更好地理解课文。课文注释采用脚注，主要介绍作者、重要人物、概念、事件等。练习部分主要包括以下两个方面：

- 批判性阅读和思考（Critical reading and thinking）：不仅考查学生对文章意思的理解，也培养批判、质疑精神和独立思考能力。其中的讨论题可以结合Speaking中的学术口语策略使用。
- 语言训练（Language building-up）：帮助学生学习学术英语的表达规范、了解专业领域的术语并加强正式文体的语感。

Text B 由Text B、词表、注释和练习组成。其中的练习分为两部分：第一部分是批判性阅读与思考（Critical reading and thinking）；第二部分是拓展性的研究（Researching），该板块要求学生结合本单元所学的专业知识完成一项小型的调查研究或自学任务。

Text C 由Text C、词表、注释和练习组成，补充介绍与专业相关的常识。

Listening 为学术听力。介绍听讲座、听采访、听讨论的一些策略，并布置实践任务。主要培养学生听专业学术发言、记笔记、整理笔记的能力。

Speaking 为学术口语。主要培养学生在参加学术讨论和进行学术发言时恰当、得体地使用英语的能力。内容包括参与学术讨论时何时发言、如何邀请别人发言、如何提出质疑、如何做大会发言等。

Writing 以一个研究论文项目为纲，培养学生在完成项目的过程中学会如何规范地撰写学术论文，包括学术规范写作、文献综述、研究方法、恰当引用、避免抄袭等。

Reference 汇总了本单元课文中出现的重点专业术语，并提供了课外学习的参考网站。

本书的编写从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试，加之编者水平有限，不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2012年2月

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UNIT

1

The Art of Literature

What is literature? What is not literature? What makes us treat something as literature while dismissing others as non-literature? These questions are rarely answered clearly. This unit focuses on the nature of literature.

Text A

Lead-in

Task / Do you think the following forms of writing can be counted as literature? Tick (✓) your answers.

- ☐ news report
- ☐ novel
- ☐ research paper
- ☐ diary
- ☐ poem
- ☐ letter

Now read Text A and see whether your answers to the question will change.

The Scope and Content of Literature¹

Kenneth Rexroth



¹ This text is adapted from "The Art of Literature", published in *The Encyclopedia Britannica* (15th Edition, 1974) and reprinted in *World Outside the Window: Selected Essays of Kenneth Rexroth* (New Directions, 1987). Kenneth Rexroth (1905-1982) was an American poet, translator and critical essayist.

Scope of literature

- 1 Literature is a form of human expression. But not everything expressed in words — even when organized and written down — is counted as literature. Those writings that are primarily informative — technical, scholarly, journalistic — would be excluded from the rank of literature by most, although not all, critics. Certain forms of writing, however, are universally regarded as belonging to literature as an art. Individual attempts within these forms are said to succeed if they possess something called artistic merit and to fail if they do not. The nature of artistic merit is less easy to define than to recognize. The writer need not even pursue it to attain it. On the contrary, a scientific exposition might be of great literary value and a pedestrian poem of none at all.
- 2 The purest (or, at least, the most intense) literary form is the lyric poem, and after it comes elegiac, epic, dramatic, narrative, and expository verse. Most theories of literary criticism base themselves on an analysis of poetry, because the aesthetic problems of literature are there presented in their simplest and purest form. Poetry that fails as literature is not called poetry at all but verse. Many novels — certainly all the world's great novels — are literature, but there are thousands that are not so considered. Most great dramas are considered literature.
- 3 The Greeks thought of history as one of the seven arts, inspired by a goddess, the muse Clio². All of the world's classic surveys of history can stand as noble examples of the art of literature, but most historical works and studies today are not written primarily with literary excellence in mind, though they may possess it, as it were, by accident.
- 4 The essay was once written deliberately as a piece of literature; its subject matter was of comparatively minor importance. Today most essays are written as expository, informative journalism, although there are still essayists in the great tradition who think of themselves as artists. Now, as in the past, some of the greatest essayists are critics of literature, drama, and the arts.
- 5 Some personal documents (autobiographies, diaries, memoirs, and letters) rank among the world's greatest literature. Some examples of this biographical literature were written with posterity in mind, others with no thought of their being read by anyone but the writer. Some are in a highly polished literary style; others win their standing as literature because of their cogency, insight, depth, and scope.
- 6 Many works of philosophy are classed as literature. The *Dialogues*³ of Plato (4th century

2 Clio: the muse of history in Greek mythology 克利俄 (希腊神话中九位缪斯女神之一, 主管历史)

3 *Dialogues*: philosophical dialogues written by Plato (柏拉图, 427? BC-347? BC), a Greek philosopher whose ideas had a profound influence on Western thought. The pupil of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle, he founded the Academy (school of philosophy) in Athens. Plato set out his views in the *Dialogues*, in which Socrates is the central character who conducts the discussions on a range of subjects, including philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and mathematics. 《对话录》

BC) are written with great narrative skill and in the finest prose; the *Meditations*⁴ of the 2nd-century Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius are a collection of apparently random thoughts, and the Greek in which they are written is eccentric. Yet both are classed as literature, while the speculations of other philosophers, ancient and modern, are not.

- 7 Certain scientific works endure as literature long after their scientific content has become outdated. This is particularly true of books of natural history, where the element of personal observation is of special importance. An excellent example is Gilbert White's *Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne*⁵ (1789).
- 8 Oratory, the art of persuasion, was long considered a great literary art. The oratory of the American Indian, for instance, is famous, while in classical Greece, Polymnia⁶ was the muse sacred to poetry and oratory. Rome's great orator Cicero⁷ was to have a decisive influence on the development of English prose style. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address⁸ is known to every American schoolchild. Today, however, oratory is more usually thought of as a craft than as an art.
- 9 Most critics would not admit advertising copywriting, purely commercial fiction, or cinema and television scripts as accepted forms of literary expression, although others would hotly dispute their exclusion. The test in individual cases would seem to be one of enduring satisfaction and, of course, truth.
- 10 Indeed, it becomes more and more difficult to categorize literature, for in modern civilization words are everywhere. Man is subject to a continuous flood of communication. Most of it is fugitive, but here and there — in high-level journalism, in television, in the cinema, in commercial fiction, in westerns and detective stories, and in plain, expository prose — some writing, almost by accident, achieves an aesthetic satisfaction, a depth and relevance that entitle it to stand with other examples of the art of literature.

4 *Meditations*: a series of personal writings by Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius (马可·奥勒利乌斯, 121-180). It consists of reflections jotted down by the emperor at odd moments. The charm of the meditations lies in their candor, the writer's stoicism and the admirable human character shown in the writings. 《沉思录》

5 *Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne*: a book by British naturalist Gilbert White (吉尔伯特·怀特, 1720-1793, 英国博物学家), first published in 1789. It was a compilation of letters, in which White detailed the natural history of the area around his family home. 《塞尔本博物志和古代文物》(又译《塞尔伯恩博物志及古迹》)

6 Polymnia: or Polyhymnia, the Muse of sacred song and oratory 波吕许谟尼亚 (希腊神话中九位缪斯女神之一, 主管颂歌)

7 Cicero: Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC-43 BC), a Roman politician who was a famous orator and one of the greatest Latin writers. Cicero's name and the adjective "Ciceronian" are sometimes mentioned to suggest eloquence or oratory. 西塞罗 (罗马政治家、著名演说家、杰出作家)

8 Gettysburg Address: a speech delivered by US President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War, on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldier's National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 葛底斯堡演讲

Content of literature

- 11 **Themes and their sources.** The subject matter of literature is as wide as human experience itself. Myths, legends, and folktales lie at the beginning of literature, and their plots, situations, and allegorical (metaphorical narrative) judgments of life represent a constant source of literary inspiration that never fails. This is so because mankind is constant — men share a common physiology. Even social structures, after the development of cities, remain much alike. Whole civilizations have a life pattern that repeats itself through history. Jung's term "collective unconscious"⁹ really means that mankind is one species, with a common fund of general experience. Egyptian scribes and junior executives in New York City live and respond to life in the same ways; the lives of farmers or miners or hunters vary only within narrow limits. Love is love and death is death, for a South African Bushman¹⁰ and a French surrealist alike. So the themes of literature have at once an infinite variety and an abiding constancy. They can be taken from myth, from history, or from contemporary occurrence, or they can be pure invention (but even if they are invented, they are nonetheless constructed from the constant materials of real experience, no matter how fantastic the invention).
- 12 **The writer's personal involvement.** As time goes on, literature tends to concern itself more and more with the interior meanings of its narrative, with problems of human personality and human relationships. Many novels are fictional, psychological biographies which tell of the slowly achieved integration of the hero's personality or of his disintegration, of the conflict between self-realization and the flow of events and the demands of other people. This can be presented explicitly, where the characters talk about what is going on in their heads. Alternatively, it can be presented by a careful arrangement of objective facts, where psychological development is described purely in terms of behavior, and where the reader's subjective response is elicited by the minute descriptions of physical reality, as in the greatest Chinese novels like *The Dream of the Red Chamber*¹¹, which convince the reader that through the novel he is seeing reality itself rather than an artfully contrived semblance of reality.
- 13 Literature, however, is not solely concerned with the concrete, with objective reality, with individual psychology, or with subjective emotion. Some deal with abstract ideas or philosophical conceptions. Much purely abstract writing is considered literature only in the widest sense of the term, and the philosophical works that are ranked as great literature are usually presented with more or less of a sensuous garment.

9 **collective unconscious:** a term of analytical psychology introduced by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung (荣格, 1875-1961, 瑞士心理学家) who studied the importance of dreams and religion in problems of the mind, and divided people into two groups, introverts and extroverts. Jung developed the idea of the collective unconscious, the belief that people's feelings and reactions are often based on deep memories of human experience in the past. 集体潜意识

10 **South African Bushman:** the aboriginal people from the southwestern part of Africa, especially the Kalahari desert region 南非(卡拉哈里沙漠地区的)布须曼人

11 ***The Dream of the Red Chamber:*** one of China's Four Great Classical Novels, composed by Cao Xueqin in the middle of the 18th century during the Qing Dynasty 《红楼梦》

Thus, Plato's *Dialogues* rank as great literature because the philosophical material is presented in dramatic form, as the dialectical outcome of the interchange of ideas between clearly drawn, vital personalities, and because the descriptive passages are of great lyric beauty. In short, most philosophical works that rank as great literature do so because they are intensely human. (1,236 words)

New words and expressions

pedestrian /pɛˈdɛstriən/ *a.* ordinary and boring, without any imagination
平淡无奇的

lyric /ˈlɪrɪk/ *a.* (of poetry) expressing direct personal feelings (指诗) 抒情的

elegiac /elɪˈdʒaɪək/ *a.* relating to an elegy, that is, a poem or other piece of writing expressing sadness, usually about sb.'s death 挽歌的; 哀悼的

epic /ˈepɪk/ *a.* (of a long poem) about the deeds of one or more great heroes, or a nation's past history 长篇叙事诗的; 史诗的

expository /ɪkˈspɒzɪtəri/ *a.* of, relating to, or containing exposition 说明性的; 阐述性的

verse /vɜːs/ *n.* writing which is arranged in short lines with a regular rhythm; poetry 韵文; 诗

criticism /ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm/ *n.* the art of evaluating or analyzing works of art, literature etc. (文学、艺术等的) 评论

aesthetic /esˈθetɪk/ *a.* relating to beauty or to the study of the principles of beauty, especially in art 美学的; 审美的

as it were as if it were really so 可以说, 似乎

posterity /pəˈsterɪti/ *n.* all the people in the future who will be alive after you are dead 后代, 后人

cogency /ˈkɒdʒənsi/ *n.* the quality of being logically valid 说服力

eccentric /ɪkˈsentrɪk/ *a.* unusual; peculiar; not conventional or normal 怪异的; 古怪的

antiquity /ænˈtɪkwɪti/ *n.* (usually *pl.*) an object or building that existed in ancient times and still exists 古物; 古迹

oratory /ˈɒrətri/ *n.* the skill of making powerful speeches 演讲术, 雄辩术

orator /ˈɒrətə/ *n.* sb. who makes speeches in public, especially sb. who is good at doing this 演说家, 演讲家

copywriting /ˈkɒpi,raɪtɪŋ/ *n.* the act of writing advertising or publicity copy 公关文案

fugitive /ˈfjuːdʒɪtɪv/ *a.* (especially of thoughts or feelings) lasting for only a short time; temporary 短暂的; 易逝的

allegorical /ælɪˈɡɒrɪkəl/ *a.* used in or characteristic of or containing allegory, that is, a story, play, or poem in which the events and characters are used as symbols in order to express a moral, religious, or political idea 寓言的; 隐喻的

metaphorical /metəˈfɒrɪkəl/ *a.* a metaphorical use of a word is not concerned with real objects or physical events, but with ideas or events of a non-physical kind 隐喻的

physiology /fɪzɪˈɒlədʒi/ *n.* the way that the body of a particular living thing operates 生理机能

scribe /skraɪb/ *n.* sb. whose job was to copy documents and books before

printing was invented (印刷术发明之前的) 抄写员, 抄书吏

surrealist /səˈrɪəlɪst/ *n.* an artist who is a member of a cultural movement called surrealism, which is characterized by unusual combinations of images to represent dreams and unconscious experience 超现实主义

abiding /əˈbaɪdɪŋ/ *a.* continuing without change 持久的; 永久的

elicit /ɪˈlɪsɪt/ *vt.* succeed in getting information or a reaction from sb., especially when this is difficult 引出; 诱出

contrived /kənˈtraɪvd/ *a.* artificial or false 人为的; 虚假的

semblance /ˈseɪbləns/ *n.* appearance of being sth.; likeness to sth. 外表; 外观; 类似

sensuous /ˈsensjuəs/ *a.* giving or expressing pleasure through the physical senses, rather than pleasing the mind or the intelligence 愉悦感官的

dialectical /ˌdaɪəˈlektɪkəl/ *a.* achieved or attempted by dialectic, that is, a method used in philosophy to try to discover truth by considering ideas together with opposite ideas 辩证的

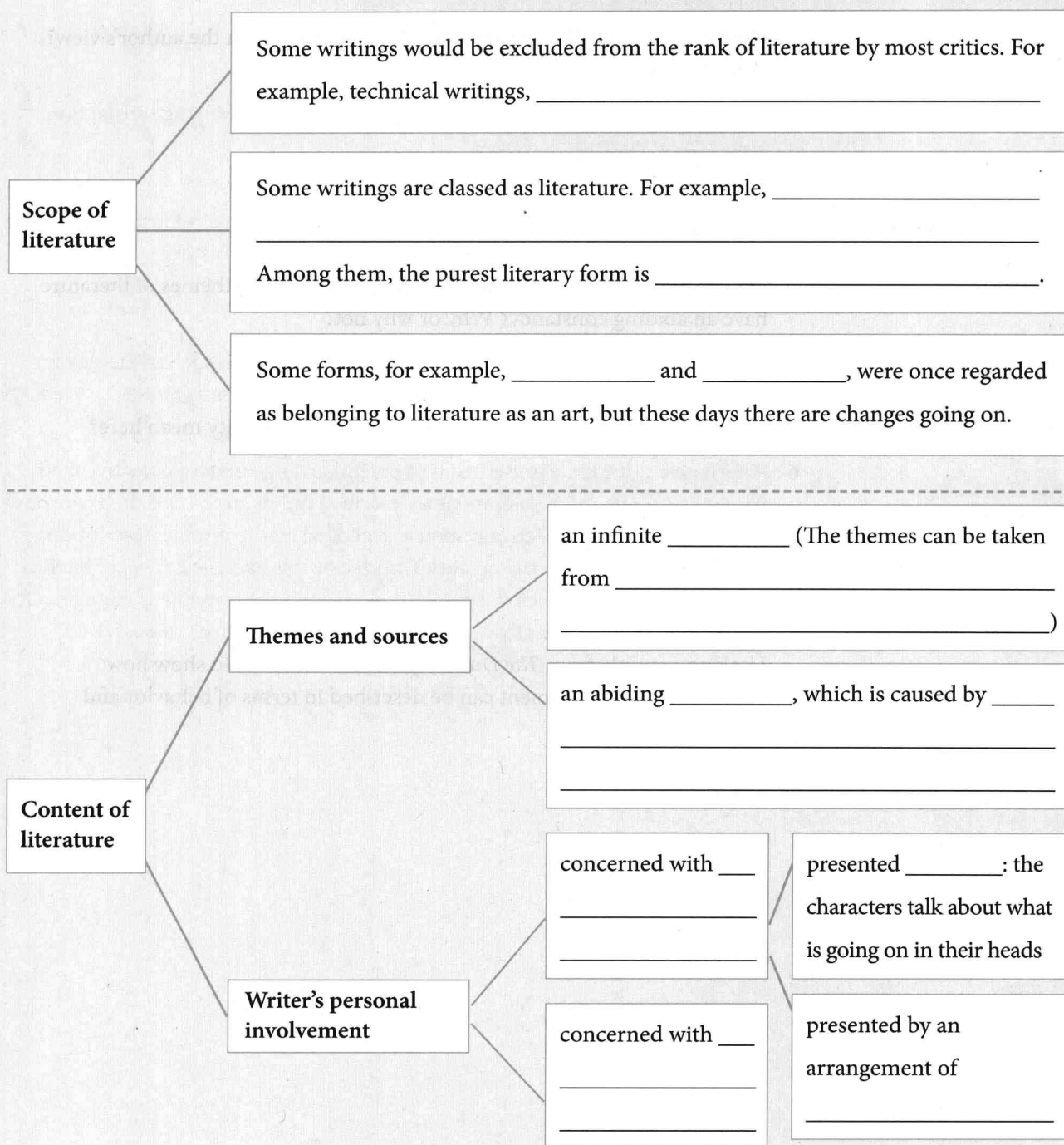
interchange /ˈɪntətʃeɪndʒ/ *n.* an exchange, especially of ideas or information, between different people or groups (尤指观点或思想的) 交流

Critical reading and thinking

Task 1 / Overview

Summarize the main ideas in Text A by completing the following diagrams.

The author gives his thought on two issues: the scope of literature and the content of literature.



Task 2 / Points for discussion

Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Literature is a form of human expression. (Para. 1)
What do human beings want to express through literature? What are the other forms of human expression?
- 2 The nature of artistic merit is less easy to define than to recognize. The writer need not even pursue it to attain it. (Para. 1)
How do you understand these lines? Do you agree with the author's view? Why or why not?
- 3 The test in individual cases would seem to be one of enduring satisfaction and, of course, truth. (Para. 9)
What does this sentence mean?
- 4 Even social structures, after the development of cities, remain much alike. Whole civilizations have a life pattern that repeats itself through history. (Para. 11)
Do you agree with these words? Do you think that the themes of literature have an abiding constancy? Why or why not?
- 5 Many novels are fictional, psychological biographies which tell of the slowly achieved integration of the hero's personality or of his disintegration ... (Para. 12)
What do "integration" and "disintegration" of personality mean here?
- 6 Alternatively, it can be presented by a careful arrangement of objective facts, where psychological development is described purely in terms of behavior, and where the reader's subjective response is elicited by the minute descriptions of physical reality, as in the greatest Chinese novels like *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, which convince the reader that through the novel he is seeing reality itself rather than an artfully contrived semblance of reality. (Para. 12)
Use one example from *The Dream of the Red Chamber* to show how psychological development can be described in terms of behavior and physical reality.

Language building-up

Task 1 / Specialized vocabulary

Specialized vocabulary consists of the words and phrases used regularly in a given subject area. For example, you might read the following sentences in an article about ocean and life.

The ocean has a significant effect on the biosphere. Oceanic evaporation, as a phase of the water cycle, is the source of most rainfall.

"Biosphere", "oceanic evaporation", "water cycle", "rainfall" are all technical terms belonging to this field. To comprehend writings or talks about a specific subject, you must have a good command of the terms particular to that subject.

- 1 Text A contains many literary terms, such as "the lyric poem" and "drama". Find other terms in Text A that are closely related to the theme of literature.

- 2 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English. You may need to use some of the literary terms that you have found in Text A.

- 1 Most of the stories in the book are _____ (具有讽喻意味的).
- 2 Today few read classics and even fewer still read _____ (史诗) like Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
- 3 _____ (抒情诗) may be an emotional response to an event or occasion.
- 4 *Death of a Salesman* was written by Arthur Miller, _____ (一位戏剧大家).
- 5 This book is _____ (一部虚构作品) and not intended as a historical account.
- 6 The students prepared _____ (关于他们所熟悉的话题的阐述).