

总主编
李力

E 研究生英语 读写译教程 English for Graduate Students

Reading, Writing
and Translation

主编 杨瑾瑜 陈汉白



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内 容 提 要

《研究生英语读写译教程》是一本面向西南地区,具有针对性、实践性和开拓性的教材。本教程的编写充分考虑西南地区研究生英语学习的规律和特点,所选文章的难度、长度和涉及的学科领域尽量贴近本地区学生的英语学习水平和需求,兼顾的学科领域较多,涵盖面广。

本教程针对目前研究生英语教学发展和改革的趋势,以阅读为主线,强调写、译技能的培养。本教程共 20 个单元,每单元由两篇阅读文章、翻译技能和体例讲解和相关练习组成,每隔一个单元加入应用文写作技能和体例讲解。通过学生课前预习、课堂交互活动,培养研究生英语读、写、译的语言综合应用能力和自主学习能力。

本教程适合非英语专业研究生和中高级英语学习者课堂学习和自学使用。

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前 言

为更好地适应国家经济社会发展对高层次应用型人才的迫切需要,落实教育部硕士研究生教育以培养应用型人才为主的精神,云南省研究生外语教学研究会针对西南地区研究生英语学习的规律和特点,本着因材施教、适用、体现西南地区区域特色和区位优势的原则,结合本地区研究生实际英语水平和英语学习的需要,集云南省十所主要高等院校专职英语骨干教师之力,经多次研讨、论证和教学尝试后,联合编著出一套“研究生英语系列教材”推荐给广大师生。该系列教材目前已完成《研究生英语读写译教程》和《研究生英语视听说教程》的编撰工作。

《研究生英语读写译教程》是一本中高级英语读写译教程,适合高等院校文、理、工、医、农、林、艺术等学科非英语专业研究生和各类中高级英语学习者课堂学习和自学使用。全书由20个单元组成,供两个学期使用。每个单元包含一篇供精读使用的主课文、一篇补充阅读课文和相关练习。每个单元需要4—6学时,教师可根据学生的具体情况进行调整。

本教程以阅读为主线,主要培养学生读、写、译的语言综合应用能力和自主学习的能力,强化运用文写作方法和技巧以及翻译基本技巧和运用文翻译能力的训练。每个单元为学生提供了课前预习问题、简单的背景知识介绍和相关主题的网址供学生课前阅读和思考,提供大量的语言输入材料。课堂上由教师引导讨论,讲解重点、难点,通过各种交互活动和练习使学生实现语言由输入到输出的转换,促进英语读、写、译能力的培养。本教程的有如下几个特点:

(一)课文选材广泛、涵盖面宽。内容涉及社会科学和自然科学多个学科的热门话题。

(二)区域特色突出、文理并蓄。针对西南少数民族地区以及面向东盟的区位优势,本教程所选阅读文章不但涉及少数民族和东盟话题,还涉及艺术、法律、旅游、文学、哲学、交通、计算机、经济、医学、农林等多个学科的话题,为各类高等院校的研究生提供不同学科的阅读材料,体现了很强的针对性、实践性和趣味性。

(三)难易兼顾、有一定的专业侧重。本教程选材充分考虑到各类高等院校研究

生的英语水平和英语学习需求的不同,所选文章难易兼顾、有一定的专业侧重。既有思想内容深刻、有一定深度和难度的哲学、社会问题类话题供英语水平较高的研究生阅读,也有可读性好、易于理解的艺术、文学、体育、旅游类话题供专业性较强的艺术、农林、理工等类研究生阅读。

(四)阅读为主线、侧重写译。本教程旨在提高研究生的语言综合应用能力,在培养学生的篇章阅读能力的同时,循序渐进地加强训练学生的写、译技能。每单元都有翻译技能讲解和体例,从基本翻译技巧到应用文体翻译。每两单元讲解一类应用文写作技巧和体例。

(五)本教程操作性好。本教程选文的长短、难易适度、题型多样,教师可根据学生的英语水平选择相当程度的阅读文章供课堂学习。避免因文章难度大,教师花在讲解课文的时间多而导致满堂灌。教师可参考主课文前的预习任务、课文后的问题、话题组织交互式课堂教学活动。课文后配有大量的练习供教师选择使用。

(六)语言地道、真实。本教程所选阅读材料大部分来自英美原著,语言纯正、语境真实,用词恰当、语言知识丰富。每篇课文后均附有生词表和注释。

本教程的编者来自云南省十所主要高等院校,具有丰富的研究生英语教学经验和特殊的专业知识背景,他们对各自院校、不同专业学生的知识体系有着特殊的认识,为本书的选材和编写提出宝贵和独到的意见。本书的完成,得力于他们的精心付出和他们所在的各高等院校的大力支持。在此特别感谢昆明理工大学、云南民族大学、云南大学、云南中医学院、西南林业大学、云南艺术学院、昆明医学院、云南农业大学、大理学院和云南师范大学等院校为本教材编写委员会输送了优秀的编者。

由于本教程编写过程中涉及的人员和单位较多,相互交流不足,书中失当之处在所难免,所有编者恳请专家学者,教学同仁和语言学习者批评指正。此外,本教程选用了一些国外书刊上的有关内容。由于选材面较广,未能在此一一注明,特此说明,并向有关人士表示感谢。

编者

2011年7月于昆明

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Unit 1

Sports

⇒ Pre-reading tasks

Task 1

How happy can people be while playing sports? And how can sports change a person's life?

Task 2

Talk about your idea of sports. Do you play sports often? What kinds of sports do you prefer? What benefits can you get out of them?

Text

It's That Time of the Year Again, Again

Howard Jacobson

If the return of football is always cruel, this year it's even crueler because it never went away.

[1] Just when you think warm days will never cease, football makes its return, greedily elbowing aside the gentle pursuits of summer — **cricket**, Glyndebourne¹, the Proms² — to remind us of the coming **grim** endurance test of winter.

[2] It's not the game I mind. In my own **unobtrusive** way I quite enjoy the game and even, through half-closed eyes, support a team. What I object to is this rude **unseasonal** awakening, football's refusal to leave us alone for a while, to give us, in the language of a wife who's grown bored with her husband's company, "a little space".

[3] There's something about August. No one will allow us to enjoy it at our own pace. Every year this same rushing us out of the last of summer — if it's not football it's winter fashions, the "New Collections" showing up in shop windows,

and any day now Christmas decorations, followed by suggestions for Valentine's Day³ gifts and Easter eggs⁴, followed by the swimwear we'll be wearing for the summer after the one we're still in—as though there can be no patient enjoyment of now, no patient **submission** to the rules of time. Instead this constant **harrying** us out of one month and into another, an **unseemly** haste we see mirrored in the hurry parents are in to turn their children into grown-ups. Once we went in dread of the hungry generations waiting to tread us down; now we lie in the road and invite them to walk all over us.⁵ Why this **headlong** rush into our own **surcease**? It will come soon enough, reader, when it's ready.

[4] But if the return of football is always cruel, this year it's even crueler because it never went away. When did the World Cup⁶ finish? Last week? Yesterday? The failure of our footballers to give us the success we had no reason to expect has kept them more than ever in the news. Because we can't forgive them we can't forget them. That's to say the newspapers won't forget them for us. Not a day's gone by since South Africa without a picture appearing of one or other of the disgraced England team caught drinking, **philandering** or **urinating** (often all three **simultaneously**) in the alleyway of some Costa of Shame⁷, every moment of pleasure they take in spending the salaries we don't believe they deserve being a further **goad** to our annoyance. What did we expect? That they would put themselves in **monasteries** after their exit from the World Cup? That they would say sorry to us by denying themselves the company of **escorts** with plastic breasts? That they would give their money to the poor?

[5] "Peter Ouch!" *The Sun*⁸ **punned pathetically** last week, on its front not its back page. Not only must we tolerate the premature return of football, we must endure the premature return of the football pun. Where did this tradition of utterly **infelicitous** punning originate? Is it meant to be a working-class thing? Are we truly to believe that they laugh over "Peter Ouch" at the bar of the Dog and Whistle⁹ in Tower Hamlets¹⁰? Do they pun about Hamlet in Tower Hamlets? My own suspicion is that puns are like popular television, dreamed up for the **proletariat** by people with degrees from Oxford and Cambridge where of course you never hear a pun. I assumed the Peter Ouch pun to be a reference to Peter Crouch's¹¹ having cut his finger on a **champagne** glass or accidentally urinated on a **graze** on his ankle

picked up while limbo dancing in Naxos¹², but in fact the “Ouch!” was an expression of moral disapproval of a sort also, I suspect, never heard in Tower Hamlets. Crouch, or so it was **alleged**, had been sexually misbehaving. In which case wouldn't “Peter **Crutch!**” have better fitted the bill? No, because *The Sun*'s puns are as **prim** as they are **prodigious**. But who cares anyway? Well someone must, because for this minor **misdemeanour** committed by a player who barely kicked a ball in South Africa, our brief summer holiday from football and footballers has been interrupted.

[6] There's a deep **ambivalence** at the heart of hero-worship. Those whose photographs we pin up on our walls today are those whose hearts we would tear out tomorrow. Whoever signs autographs has felt that dangerous trembling of the **ether** at the moment of making contact with a fan—the pen he hands across to sign with could so easily be a dagger. And with sportsmen love will turn to hatred—or, if you like, loyalty will turn to **vengeance**—much more quickly because the expectation is so much higher. But if it's been vengeance ever since the Germans danced pretty rings around us in Bloemfontein¹³, it's remained an **obsessively** fascinated vengeance, as witness the **orchestrated** campaign to get us to go to Wembley¹⁴ the other night to watch our fallen heroes play Hungary and **boo** them. Does being a football fan get more **fatuous** than this? To **trudge** across the least lovely parts of London, part with good money, and hiss at those you've paid to watch?

[7] In fact the booing didn't much **materialise**, though Rooney¹⁵, when he was substituted, **copped** a bit. Are they booing Rooney for being Rooney, the commentators speculated as he left the field, or are they booing Capello¹⁶ for taking him off? We could just as reasonably have wondered if the fans were booing themselves for being such fools as to turn up in the first place. Or booing God for having **fashioned** man to so **trivial** an end.

[8] Myself, I've never been to a sporting occasion yet without feeling the ground of meaning give way beneath me halfway through. It's an **existential** thing. Spectator sports exist to get us through the futility of life, but a little of that original futility always shows through. Do we really care who wins? Does it really matter? Will the **rapture** we feel when the goal goes in still be with us in the morning, or

will that hole at the heart of existence reappear, in need of another goal, another **wicket**, another grand **slam** won by a person we couldn't actually give a fig about?

[9] A break is all I ask for. And a break for poor Rooney, too. So much promise of footballing genius in the build-up, so much **baffled incomprehension** on the day. Sport is the fool of **bathos**, and the pains of bathos take time to heal. We could all do with a year off football, but they won't even give us the summer. Look away is my suggestion. But even I am already wondering how Manchester United¹⁷ is going to fare. (1,138 words)

❖ **Words** ❖

cricchet [ˈkrɪkɪt] *n.* a game played on grass 板球

grim [grɪm] *adj.* forbidding or uninviting 讨厌的, 糟糕的; 严厉的; 严酷的

unobtrusive [ˌʌnəbˈtruːsɪv] *adj.* not conspicuous or attracting attention 不突出的, 不显眼的, 谦虚的

unseasonal [ˌʌnˈsiːzənəl] *adj.* (especially of weather) unusual or inappropriate for the time of year 不适当的, 不宜的

submission [səbˈmɪʃən] *n.* the action or fact of accepting or yielding to a superior force or to the will or authority of another person 服从, 恭顺

harry [ˈhæri] *vt.* to persistently carry out attacks on (an enemy or an enemy's territory) or persistently harass 不断攻击, 骚扰

unseemly [ˌʌnˈsiːmli] *adv.* (of behaviour or actions) not properly or appropriately 不适当的

headlong [ˈhedlɒŋ] *adv.* without thinking carefully before doing sth. 轻率地; 头向前地

surcease [sɜːˈsiːs] *v. & n.* (archaic or US) cessation (古或美) 使停止

philander [fɪˈlændə] *vi.* (of a man) to readily or frequently enter into casual sexual relationships with women 调戏追逐女人

urinate [ˈjuərɪneɪt] *vi.* to discharge urine; pass water 小便

simultaneously [saɪmlɪˈtenɪəsli] *adv.* happening at the same time 同时发生地

goad [gəʊd] *vt. & n.* to provoke or annoy (someone) so as to stimulate some action or reaction; a thing that stimulates someone into action 刺激

monastery [ˈmɒnəstri] *n.* building in which monks live 修道院

escort [ˈeskɔːt] 1. *n.* a person, vehicle, ship, or aircraft, or a group of these, accompanying another for protection, security, or as a mark of rank 护卫队, 护送者; 在社交场合陪伴异性的人
2. *vt.* to accompany (someone or something) somewhere, especially for protection, security, or as a mark of rank 护送, 护卫

- pun** [pʌn] 1. *n.* a joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings 双关语 2. *vi. & vt.* make a pun on a word 说或用双关语
- pathetically** [pə'θetɪkli] *adv.* arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness 可怜的, 可悲的
- infelicitous** [ɪnfɪ'lɪsɪtəs] *adj.* unfortunate; inappropriate 不妥当的, 不得体的
- proletariat** [prəʊlə'teəriət] *n.* workers or working-class people, regarded collectively 最下层阶级, 工人阶级, 尤指无产阶级
- champagne** [ʃæm'peɪn] *n.* a white sparkling wine from Champagne, regarded as a symbol of luxury and associated with celebration 香槟酒
- graze** [greɪz] 1. *vt.* to scrape the skin of (a part of the body) so as to break the surface but cause little or no bleeding 擦伤 2. *n.* a slight injury where the skin is scraped 擦伤(处)
- allege** [ə'ledʒ] *vt.* to claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof 断言, 宣称, 硬说
- crutch** [krʌtʃ] *n.* support in the form of a pole placed under the arm 拐杖
- prim** [prɪm] *adj.* stiffly formal and respectable; feeling or showing disapproval of anything regarded as improper 古板的, 一本正经的; 端庄的, 整洁的
- prodigious** [prə'dɪdʒəs] *adj.* remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree 庞大的, 惊人的, 不可思议的
- misdemeanour/misdemeanor** [ˌmɪsdɪ'mi:nə] *n.* a minor wrongdoing 不检点的行为, 轻罪
- ambivalence** [æm'bɪvələns] *n.* mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone 矛盾的心理
- ether** ['i:θə] *n.* (Chemistry) a pleasant-smelling colourless volatile liquid that is highly flammable. It is used as an anaesthetic and as a solvent or intermediate in industrial processes (化) 乙醚, 醚
- vengeance** ['vendʒəns] *n.* paying back of an injury that one has suffered 报复, 复仇
- obsessively** [əb'sesɪvli] *adv.* being preoccupied or filling the mind of (someone) continually, intrusively, and to a troubling extent 着迷般地, 困扰地
- orchestrate** ['ɔ:kɪstreɪt] *vt.* carefully (and sometimes unfairly) arrange sth. to bring about a desired result 精心安排, 配乐
- boo** [bu:] 1. *vt. & vi.* to say "boo" to show disapproval or contempt of a speaker or performer 发出嘘声, 嘘(来人) 2. *n.* 嘘声
- fatuous** ['fætʃuəs] *adj.* silly and pointless 愚蠢的
- trudge** [trʌdʒ] 1. *vi.* to walk slowly and with heavy steps 步履艰难地走 2. *n.* a difficult or laborious walk 跋涉, 费力艰难的步行

- materialise** [mə'tiəriəlaɪz] *vi.* become a reality, happen 成为现实, 实现, 发生
- cop** [kɒp] *vt.* gain or win 抓住; 获得, 赢得
- fashion** [fæʃn] *vt.* give form shape to sth. 将某物做成某形状; 设计或制造某物
- trivial** ['tri:vɪəl] *adj.* of little value or importance 琐碎的, 不重要的
- existential** [ˌegzɪ'stenʃəl] *adj.* of or relating to human existence 存在的, 与存在有关的, 存在主义的
- rapture** ['ræptʃə] *n.* intense delight 狂喜, 兴高采烈
- wicket** ['wɪkɪt] *n.* (板球赛)使一个球员出局
- slam** [slæm] 1. *v.* to shut (a door, window, or lid) forcefully and loudly 砰地关上, 猛放, 猛烈攻击
2. *n.* (Bridge) a grand slam (all thirteen tricks) or small slam (twelve tricks), for which bonus points are scored if bid and made 满贯
- buliding-up** *n.* 建立, 形成; 出现, 产生
- baffle** ['bæfəl] *vt.* to totally bewilder or perplex 使困惑, 难住
- incomprehension** [ˌɪn,kɒmprɪ'hɛnʃən] *n.* failure to understand something 不了解, 不理解
- bathos** ['beɪθɒs] *n.* insincere or grossly sentimental pathos 假慈悲; 矫揉造作; 过分伤感

❖ Phrases and Expressions ❖

in dread of	害怕, 担心	give way	垮掉
tread down	压迫, 压服	spectator sports	吸引大量观众的体育比赛
walk over	虐待, 利用	get sb. through sth.	帮助某人度过
deny oneself sth.	节制, 戒除	show through	透过
dream up	空想出	not give a fig about	不感兴趣
pick up	获得	do with	忍受
tear out	撕下, 扯下		
part with	放弃, 丧失		
turn up	出现, 来到		

❖ Notes ❖

1. **Glyndebourne** 戈林德伯恩, 位于英国苏赛克斯郡的著名歌剧院。
2. **The Proms** 逍遥音乐节, 正式名称为英国广播公司逍遥音乐节。
3. **Valentine's Day** 情人节
4. **Easter eggs** 复活节彩蛋
5. *Once we went in dread of the hungry generations waiting to tread us down; now we lie in the road and invite them to walk all over us.*

This is the literary use of metaphor and simile. Everything today is rushed and there is no patience hence Christmas starts in September etc. So the writer says that in the past we waited for things to happen, e. g. our children to grow up, but now we agree and help them to come quickly (lie in the road...). We encourage/force our children to grow up more and more quickly.

6. **World Cup** 世界杯

7. *in the alleyway of some Costa of Shame*, ...

It refers to the habit of young people going to holiday resorts in Spain, e. g. Costa del Sol to drink, sunbathe, have sex, etc.

8. **The Sun** 英国《太阳报》，英国销售量最高的报纸之一。

9. **Dog and Whistle** 伦敦一个工人阶级常去的酒吧

10. **Tower Hamlets** 伦敦工人阶级聚居的一个区域

11. **Peter Crouch** 彼得·克劳奇，英格兰足球队前锋

12. **Naxos** 纳克索斯岛，位于爱琴海南部的希腊岛屿

13. **Bloemfontein** 布隆方丹（南非自治邦首府和司法首都）

14. **Wembley** 温布利

15. **Rooney** 鲁尼，英格兰足球队主力前锋

16. **Capello** 卡佩罗，英格兰足球队教练

17. **Manchester United** 曼联（英国足球队）

 **Exercises**

I. Text Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions based on the information you get from the text.

1. According to the author, why do we need some space? You can use words from the text to illustrate.
2. Use your own words to explain why the writer thinks that the return of football is crueler this year.
3. The writer writes “with sportsmen love will turn to hatred”. Can you give some examples to prove it? You can use examples from the text, or from other sources.
4. What does the writer mean by saying “We could all do with a year off football”?
5. What do you think this article is really about?
6. Do you feel the same thing existing in our life, for example the TV ads — they never give us enough space to be off them? Give an example, please.

B. Analyze the text structure and give the main idea of each part.

Part 1 (Para. to Para.):

Part 2 (Para. to Para.):

Part 3 (Para. to Para.):

Part 4 (Para. to Para.):

C. Please give the summary of the text.

D. Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. In paragraph 3, the writer talked about people being harrying out of one month to another. Do you agree? Give some examples.
2. What is your favorite sport? Do you often watch the games? Have you any idols? How would you react if your idols fail?

II. Vocabulary and Structure

A. Fill in the blank in each sentence with a word taken from the box in the proper form.

simultaneously	fatuous	obsessively	escort	trudged	goad
prim	pun	baffle	ambivalence	trivial	unseemly

1. Allende arrived at the Presidential Palace at 7:30 A. M. with a heavily armed _____.
2. Happiness, like economic growth, is best achieved by not aiming _____ for it.
3. His social position allows him of no _____ behaviour in public.
4. Some of the country's customs are _____ to outsiders.
5. The old man _____ home through the deep snow.
6. Elizabeth knew what was coming, and she was _____ filled with a deep sense of relief and a feeling of guilt.
7. He's always _____ and I don't find it funny.
8. You can't tell her that joke. She is much too _____.
9. He may be conceited, ill mannered, or _____, but I couldn't help being drawn to him.
10. Their _____ gave us a chance to play for time(拖延时间).

B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. In a quiet and _____ manner, he did her so many little services that she found it impossible to dislike him.