

★ 研究生英语课程系列教材

English Textbook Series for Graduates of Non-English Majors

总策划 张亚非

总主编 张锦涛

中级英语综合教程

主编 吴 苓 乔 良



南京大学出版社

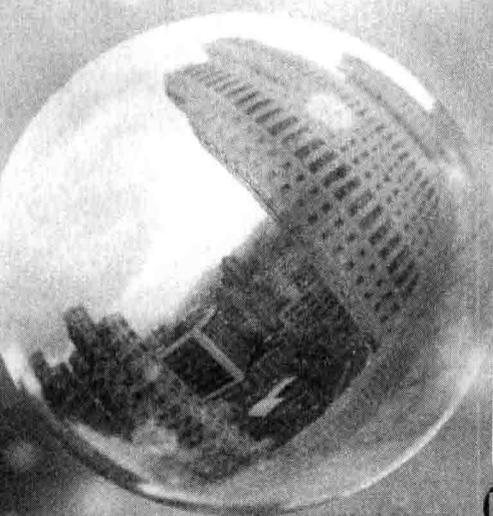
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前 言

《中级英语综合教程》是解放军理工大学联合多所军队院校开发的《研究生英语课程系列教材》之一。本套系列教材主要供非英语专业研究生使用,包括《初级英语综合教程》、《初级英语视听说教程》、《中级英语综合教程》、《中级英语视听说教程》、《高级英语综合教程》和《国际学术交流英语教程》。

《中级英语综合教程》主要使用对象为具有较好基础的非英语专业硕士研究生,同时也适合其他具备相应水平的英语学习爱好者。本教程按不同主题分为12个单元,涉及政治、经济、军事、教育、科技、媒体、职业、社会和文化等内容。在选材上,注重反映时代特色,体现文体多样性。在编写体例上,每单元包括一篇课文,配有形式多样的读写译练习,旨在通过读写译语言学习实践,促进学生英语语言知识和技能转化为实际语言应用能力,同时,提高学生的人文和科学素养,拓展学生的国际视野,使其能够更好地适应未来的学习、工作和生活。

为方便教师备课和学生自主学习,教材编写组开发了与教学内容配套的网络课程,构建了立体化教学内容体系,以期达到传授知识,启迪思维,寓学于练,增强能力,陶冶情操,提高素养之目的。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了国内外大量有关文献,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

本教程虽几易其稿、力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

编 者

2014年5月

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Unit One



Love, Marriage and Family





Text A

The Love of Millennium

1 Since Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, love that is based on sexual attraction has been a powerful force in the development of human society. In the **intermittent** fight against other spiritual forces and **secular** power, love has shown tremendous creativity as well as destructiveness, and has created a colorful spectrum of human life. In **retrospection**, we may find such examples throughout the history.



2 In the 12th century BC, beautiful Helen was tricked and carried off by Prince Paris of Troy, which resulted in a ten-year war, the Trojan War¹. Paris won his love as he wished but for this, his fellow countrymen were **mired** in great misery.

3 In the 5th century BC, Fan Li², an official of the State of Yue, presented his own lover, Xi Shi, to the King of the State of Wu³ as a gift. The King was **infatuated** with her and indulged in sensual pleasure, which ultimately cost him his throne and life. The sacrifice that Fan Li made for the sake of his own country was priceless.

4 In the 2nd century BC, a renowned scholar, Sima Xiangru⁴, met Zuo Wenjun⁵ in Qionglai. They fell in love, which led to their **elopement** and a happy life. A beautiful melody, *Feng Qiu Huang* (a male phoenix seeks a female phoenix), about their love has been handed down among the Chinese.

5 In the year 30 BC, Antony⁶ and Cleopatra⁷ committed suicide in Egypt—a tragedy rife with love and political **intrigue**. Both **epic** and **lyrical**, the play by Shakespeare **lauded** their true love.

6 At the end of the second century, young lovers Jiao Zhongqing and Liu Lanzhi, in order to preserve their love, died while fighting their families'



opposition. In the long poem, “Peacocks Flying Apart,” we can see that love is, on the one hand, so vulnerable in reality; yet on the other hand, so **invincible**.

7 In the 4th century, the same tragedy **befell** another pair of lovers, Zhu Yingtai and Liang Shanbo⁸. Zhu disguised herself as a young man in order to study, and fell in love with his classmate Liang Shanbo. Liang discovered the truth and they became great lovers. The opposition from the girl’s parents was so strong that they felt as though they had no choice but to kill themselves. When they died, they transformed into butterflies. This love story is so touching that it has been widely circulated among the Chinese ever since. This again demonstrates that true love may be **impeded** by reality but will never be crushed by it.

8 In the year AD 756, Emperor Minghuang of the Tang, torn between the death of his State and his much-doted-upon imperial **concubine** Yang Yuhuan⁹, chose the latter. Their tragic love became a popular subject for scholars. The conflict between one’s career and love remains a fascinating theme of writing.

9 At the end of the 8th century, the love story about Zhang Junrui and Cui Yingying¹⁰ began to circulate among the Chinese. As time passed—from the Tang Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty—that is, from AD 618 to 1364, this tragedy turned to comedy, indicating the Chinese people’s **eternal** longing for happiness.

10 In the 12th century, the great poet Lu You¹¹ was forced to part with his wife Tang Wan under the pressure of his parents. He expressed his **trauma** repeatedly in his grief-stricken poems.

11 In 1594, Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*¹² was staged for the first time in London. The tragedy, set as a **feud** between the two young lovers’ **clans** in Verona, Italy, perfectly **depicts** how love can overcome the wanton use of secular power, and thus becomes a classical work in praise of love.

12 In 1774, Goethe’s¹³ *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, based on his own experiences, was published. The **confrontation** between love and the power of **sensibility** and morality have moved countless men and women.

13 Similarly, in the 18th century, *A Dream of Red Mansion*¹⁴, a great novel written by Cao Xueqin, appeared. The breathtaking love between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu became a sharp focus in a large, declining **feudal** clan. The **subtlety** and gracefulness of the author’s pen are harmonious with traditional Chinese



aesthetics; the vivid and unique composition of each character deeply impresses all readers.

14 In 1846, British poet Robert Browning¹⁵ married another poet, Elizabeth Barrett¹⁶, secretly because of her father's strong resistance. Their great love not only cured her illness but also enabled them to write many love poems.

15 In 1847, a decade of love between Chopin¹⁷ and George Sand¹⁸ ended. The final blow **shattered** the great composer's hold on life and he died two years later. Suspicion between two lovers can indeed be fatal to love.

16 In 1890, wealthy **patroness** Mme von Meck¹⁹ **unilaterally** ended her thirteen-year spiritual love for Tchaikovsky²⁰ as well as her material support. That year, the Russian composer created *The Sleeping Beauty* and *The Queen of Spades*. This shows that sometimes a failure in love may inspire positive creativity.

17 On December 11, 1936, King Edward VIII of Britain²¹ married Wallis Warfield Simpson²² and **abdicated** his throne, he chose love without hesitation. For this, his name is recognized more than any other king of Britain.

18 In 1940, British actors Laurence Olivier²³ and Vivien Leigh²⁴ were married. The seemingly perfect match between a handsome man and a beautiful woman won much admiration from millions of people. Unfortunately, their love was doomed by Vivien's mental disease.

19 In 1946, President Peron of Argentina²⁵ married his lover and political ally Evita²⁶ and emerged **triumphant** in love and politics. However, one will never know if it was a marriage of love or political expedience.

20 In 1980, renowned Japanese actress Momoe Yamaguchi²⁷ married her partner actor Tomakazu Miura²⁸ and retired from films. Love and career may not be always **contradictory**, but her choice of love was admirable.

21 In 1997, when Princess Diana²⁹ died along with her lover Dodi Al-Fayed³⁰, many **speculations** led to the surfacing of tales of their other romantic **liaisons**, making one lose faith in such a fairy tale.

22 In 1999, British footballer David Beckham³¹ married Victoria Adams³² of the musical pop group, the Spice Girls³³. Countless people applauded their marriage, which indicates that they are still **enamored** of fairy-tale love stories.

23 No example can be cited as an ideal for the love of the millennium. Every prince has his own princess. In an increasingly complex and fascinating world, we must gather our courage and use our wisdom to accept the challenge of love,



which can mean life and death and, also, happiness. As mortals, we will never be able to predict when the world will become a paradise or a hell, but this does not stop us from seeking happiness in love, because, as our forefathers said, “Goddess of Cyprus³⁴, thee are the only one, supreme and mighty.”

(1,156 words)

NOTES

1. **the Trojan War** a war that broke out because of a woman, Helen, who was said to be the most beautiful woman in the world. She was abducted by (or perhaps went willingly with) Paris, prince of Troy. Helen's husband, Menelaus, king of Sparta, launched a military campaign against Troy. The war lasted for ten years, ending with the destruction of Troy. 特洛伊战争
2. **Fan Li** an advisor in the state of Yue in the Spring and Autumn Period. He had been to the state of Wu as hostage with King Gou Jian of Yue (越王勾践). Three years later they came back and he helped Gou Jian to carry on a reform, and after ten years of preparation, the state of Yue launched a surprising attack and defeated the state of Wu. 范蠡
3. **the King of the State of Wu** referring to Fu Cai who was killed by Gou Jian, king of the State of Yue. 吴王夫差
4. **Sima Xiangru** (179 BC—117 BC) a minor official of the Western Han Dynasty but was better known for his poetic skills, wine business, and controversial marriage to the widow Zhuo Wenjun. 司马相如
5. **Zuo Wenjun** a beautiful, talented and rich widow who eloped with Sima Xiangru. 卓文君
6. **Antony** (82 BC—30 BC) Mark Antony, Roman General. In 43 BC, Antony, Octavian and Lepidus formed an official three-man government, called “the second triumvirate.” Later he went to Egypt and became Cleopatra's lover, which angered his supporters in Rome and Octavian declared war on Cleopatra. The fleet and army of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated and they committed suicide. 安东尼
7. **Cleopatra** (69 BC—30 BC) daughter of the Pharaoh and Queen of Egypt. She had affairs with Julius Caesar (恺撒大帝), consul and dictator of the Roman Republic, and later with Mark Antony. 克莉奥佩特拉
8. **Zhu Yingtai and Liang Shanbo** the hero and heroine of the romantic Chinese story whose souls became two butterflies and live together for ever. 祝英台和梁山伯



9. **Emperor Minghuang of the Tang and Yang Yuhuan** famous, amongst other things, for their infamous love affair. Yang Yuhuan, better known as Yang Guifei, was formerly his daughter-in-law but he decreed her divorce and then entered her into a nunnery for a couple of years so that he could take her as his palace consort without shame. 唐明皇和杨玉环
10. **Zhang Junrui and Cui Yingying** the hero and heroine of the story of *The West Chamber* by Wang Shifu (王实甫). The tale describes how Zhang Junrui and Cui Yingying overcame many difficulties, but finally ended up together and were happily married. 张君瑞和崔莺莺
11. **Lu You** (1125—1210) a Chinese poet of the Southern Song Dynasty. 陆游
12. **Romeo and Juliet** a tragedy written by William Shakespeare about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. 《罗密欧与朱莉叶》
13. **Goethe** (1749—1832) a German poet, novelist, playwright, courtier, natural philosopher, and one of the greatest figures in Western literature. In literature Goethe gained early fame with *The Sorrows of Young Werther* (《少年维特之烦恼》, 1774), but his most famous work is the poetic drama in two parts, *Faust*. 歌德
14. **A Dream of Red Mansion** a novel written by Cao Xueqin (曹雪芹, 1715—1763), China's greatest novelist living in the late Qing Dynasty. It is now generally recognized as a masterpiece throughout the world. 《红楼梦》
15. **Robert Browning** (1812—1889) an English poet, noted for his mastery of dramatic monologue. 罗伯特·勃朗宁
16. **Elizabeth Barrett** (1806—1861) an English woman poet, the wife of Robert Browning, the most respected and successful woman poet of the Victorian period. 伊丽莎白·巴蕾特
17. **Chopin** (1810—1849) a Polish patriotic composer, called a “musical genius” and considered the greatest of all composers for the piano. 肖邦
18. **George Sand** (1804—1876) a prominent French Romantic writer of the 1800s, noted for her numerous love affairs with such prominent figures as Prosper Mérimée, Alfred de Musset (1833—1834), Frédéric Chopin (1838—1847), Alexandre Manceau (1849—1865), and others. In 1838 Sand met Chopin through Franz Liszt and fell in love. Sand stayed with Chopin until 1847. 乔治·桑
19. **Mme von Meck** a widow with a brood of children and a wealthy estate. Her unusual relationship with Tchaikovsky is the most amazing romance in music history. Their unusual intimacy of correspondence lasted for 13 years. 梅克夫人



- 20. **Tchaikovsky** (1840—1893) a Russian composer of *Swan Lake* and *The Sleeping Beauty*. 柴可夫斯基
- 21. **King Edward VIII of Britain** (1894—1972) Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David Windsor, later the Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor. After his abdication he reverted to the style of a son of the sovereign. In 1937, Edward was created Duke of Windsor and married Wallis Simpson (辛普森夫人) in a ceremony in France. 英王爱德华八世
- 22. **Wallis Warfield Simpson** (1896—1986) the Duchess of Windsor, formerly Simpson, but widely known simply as Wallis Simpson, the wife of Duke of Windsor. 辛普森夫人
- 23. **Laurence Olivier** (1907—1989) a British actor, also credited as Lord Olivier, Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir Lawrence Olivier. 劳伦斯·奥立弗
- 24. **Vivien Leigh** (1913—1967) superstar and starring the film *Gone with the Wind* and many others. She walked away with two Best Actress Oscars to prove she had talent as well as good looks. 费雯·丽
- 25. **President Peron of Argentina** (1895—1974) Argentinian strongman who was twice elected President in 1946 and in 1973 respectively. He instituted massive social reform but was ruthless in suppressing all opposition. 阿根廷总统贝隆
- 26. **Evita** (1919—1952) Peron's wife, once the first lady of Argentina. She helped the poor in Argentina to have a better life. 爱娃
- 27. **Momoe Yamaguchi** a Japanese actress. 山口百惠
- 28. **Tomakazu Miura** a Japanese actor. 三浦友和
- 29. **Princess Diana** (1961—1997) ex-wife of Princes Charles. 英国王妃戴安娜
- 30. **Dodi Al-Fayed** (1955—1997) Princess Diana's last boyfriend, born in Egypt and died in France in a car accident with Princess Diana. 多迪·法耶德
- 31. **David Beckham** British soccer star, especially noted for the quality of his crossing and the ability to hit free-kicks. 大卫·贝克汉姆
- 32. **Victoria Adams** commonly known as Posh Spice from the Spice Girls, born in 1974, had a troubled school life. She is now married to David Beckham. 维多利亚·亚当斯
- 33. **the Spice Girls** name of the British female group of five pop singers whose songs and attitude have huge influences on international pop superstars and young female teenagers around the world. 辣妹演唱组
- 34. **Goddess of Cyprus** According to mythology, Cyprus is the island of Aphrodite, the enigmatic goddess of love. 塞浦路斯女神



VOCABULARY

- intermittent** /ɪntə'mɪtənt/ *a.* stopping and starting often and for short periods 断断续续的
- secular** /'sekjələ/ *a.* not connected with or controlled by a church or other religious authority 世俗的
- retrospection** /rɪtrə'spekʃ(ə)n/ *n.* thinking about the past 回顾
- mire** /'maɪə/ *vt.* to entrap; to cause to get stuck as if in a mire 陷入泥潭
- infatuate** /ɪn'fætʃueɪt/ *vt.* to arouse unreasoning love or passion in and cause to behave in an irrational way 冲昏头脑
- elopement** /ɪ'ləʊpmənt/ *n.* the act of running away with a lover (usu. to get married) 私奔
- intrigue** /ɪn'trɪg/ *n.* the making of secret plans to harm someone or make them lose their position of power, or a plan of this kind 阴谋, 私通
- epic** /'epɪk/ *a.* very imposing or impressive; surpassing the ordinary (esp. in size or scale) 英雄的
- lyrical** /'lɪrɪk(ə)l/ *a.* beautifully expressed in words, poetry or music 抒情般的; 感情丰富的
- laud** /ləʊd/ *vt.* (*formal*) to praise someone or something 赞美
- invincible** /ɪn'vɪnsəbl/ *a.* too strong to be destroyed or defeated 无敌的
- befall** /bɪ'fɔ:l/ *vt.* to become of; happen to 发生, 突然降临
- impede** /ɪm'pi:d/ *vt.* to make it difficult for someone or something to move forward or make progress 阻止
- concubine** /'kɒŋkjʊbaɪn/ *n.* a woman in the past who lived with and had sex with a man who already had a wife or wives, but who was socially less important than the wives 妾, 姘妇
- eternal** /ɪ'tɜ:nl/ *a.* continuing for ever and having no end 永恒的
- trauma** /'trɔ:mə/ *n.* an unpleasant and upsetting experience that affects a person for a long time; a mental state of extreme shock caused by a very frightening or unpleasant experience 痛苦经历; 创伤; 损伤
- feud** /fju:d/ *n.* an angry and often violent quarrel between two people or groups that continues for a long time 不和; 世仇
- clan** /klæn/ *n.* a large group of families that often share the same name 宗族
- depict** /dɪ'pɪkt/ *vt.* to describe something or someone in writing or speech, or to show them in a painting, picture, etc. 描述
- confrontation** /kɒnfrən'teɪʃən/ *n.* a situation in which there is a lot of angry disagreement between two people or groups 对抗
- sensibility** /sensɪ'bɪləti/ *n.* mental responsiveness and awareness; responsiveness to external stimuli 敏感; 善感; 感情
- feudal** /'fju:dl/ *a.* relating to feudalism 封



建的

subtlety /'sʌtlɪ/ *n.* the quality that something has when it has been done in a clever or skilful way, with careful attention to small details 微妙;精巧

aesthetics /ɪs'θetɪks/ *n.* the study of beauty, esp. beauty in art 美学

shatter /'ʃætə/ *vt.* to break suddenly into very small pieces, or to make something break in this way 粉碎

patroness /'pætrənɪs/ *n.* a woman who supports the activities of a person or organization, by giving money or using their name in advertising 女资助人

unilaterally /ˌjuːnɪ'lætərəli/ *adv.* in a unilateral manner 单方面地

abdicate /'æbdɪkət/ *vt.* to give up the position of being king or queen 退位, 放弃(权力, 职位)

triumphant /traɪ'ʌmfənt/ *a.* having gained

a victory or success 胜利的, 成功的

contradictory /ˌkɒntrə'dɪktəri/ *a.* two statements, beliefs, etc. that are contradictory and different and therefore cannot both be true or correct 矛盾的

speculation /ˌspekju'leɪʃən/ *n.* a hypothesis that has been formed by speculating or conjecturing casually with little hard evidence 推测

liaison /lɪ(:)'eɪzən/ *n.* the regular exchange of information between groups of people, esp. at work, so that each group knows what the other is doing; a secret sexual relationship between a man and a woman, esp. a man and a woman who are married but not to each other 联络, 沟通; 私通, 私情

enamored /ɪ'næməd/ *a.* marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness 倾心的, 被迷住的

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. **in retrospect** considering something that happened in the past 回顾
2. **carry off** to cause the death of 带走; 夺去
3. **be indulged in** to enjoy to excess 沉溺于
4. **be rife with** be full of something bad or unpleasant 充满……
5. **transform into** to make someone or

- something completely different, usually in a way that makes them more attractive, easier to use, etc. 把……变成……
6. **long for** to want something very much, esp. when it seems unlikely to happen soon 渴望……
7. **be harmonious with** be friendly and peaceful with 与……和谐



DIFFICULT SENTENCES

1. In the intermittent fight against other spiritual forces and secular power, love has shown tremendous creativity as well as destructiveness, and has created a colorful spectrum of human life. (Para. 1)

在与其他精神力量和世俗权力断断续续的斗争中,爱情显示出了巨大的创造性,但同时也伴有毁灭性,因而在人类生活中产生了多彩的印记。

2. Both epic and lyrical, the play by Shakespeare lauded their true love. (Para. 5)

莎士比亚的同名剧作《安东尼和克莉奥佩特拉》融史诗性和抒情性于一体,赞美了他们纯真的爱情。

3. The opposition from the girl's parents was so strong that they felt as though they had no choice but to kill themselves. (Para. 7)

但是他们的爱情遭到祝英台家庭的强烈反对,他们感到别无选择只有以死殉情。

4. The tragedy, set as a feud between the two young lovers' clans in Verona, Italy, perfectly depicts how love can overcome the wanton use of secular power, and thus becomes a classical work in praise of love. (Para. 11)

这部悲剧,以两个年轻恋人的家族在意大利维罗纳的世仇为背景,完美地描绘了爱情如何战胜世俗权力的滥用,因而成为歌颂爱情的经典之作。

这个悲剧故事是由意大利维罗纳的两个年轻恋人的家族间的世仇引起的,该作品完美地描写了爱情是如何战胜世俗权力的滥用,因而成为歌颂爱情的经典之作。

5. The subtlety and gracefulness of the author's pen are harmonious with traditional Chinese aesthetics; the vivid and unique composition of each character deeply impresses all readers. (Para. 13)

作者巧妙、优美的笔触体现了中国传统美学;对每个人物的生动、独特刻画给读者留下了深刻印象。

6. The final blow shattered the great composer's hold on life and he died two years later. (Para. 15)

这最终的打击摧毁了肖邦这位伟大作曲家生的欲望,两年后他便辞世。

7. In an increasingly complex and fascinating world, we must gather our courage and use our wisdom to accept the challenge of love, which can mean life and death and, also, happiness. (Para. 23)

在这个越来越复杂、令人迷醉的世界,我们必须鼓起勇气,运用我们的智慧去接受爱情的挑战,因为爱情可能意味着生与死的考验,当然,也可能意味着幸福。