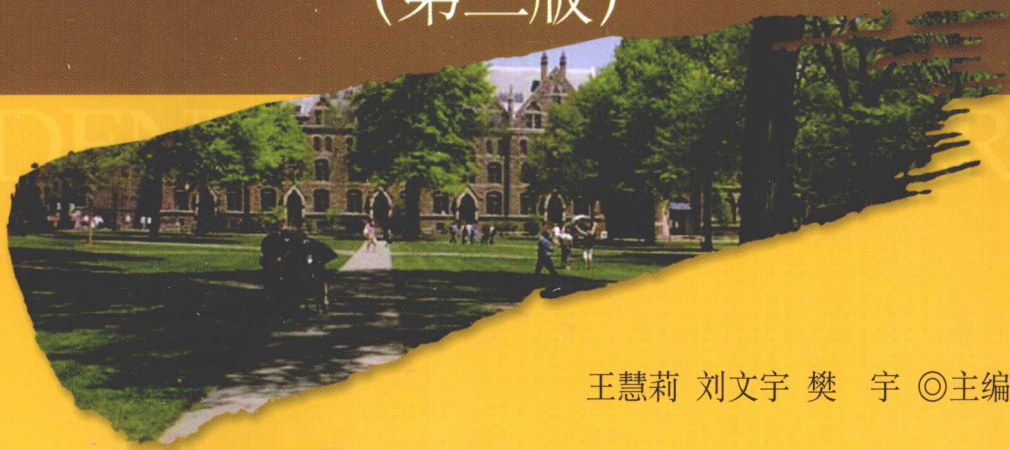


研究生英语系列

AN ENGLISH COURSE FOR ENGINEERING

**An English Course for Master
Students of Engineering**

**工程硕士研究生
英语综合教程**
(第二版)



王慧莉 刘文字 樊宇 ©主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

工程硕士研究生 英语综合教程

(第二版)

An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

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前 言

近年来,全国申请工程硕士的研究生数量逐年增长,教材的编写也应该做出相应的调整以适应专业学位研究生的需求。

工程硕士研究生一般采用集中授课的形式,如何在有限的时间内让学生真正学到些实用的东西是非常必要的。所以这一阶段的学习不应是本科英语课程的简单延续,而是让学生真正学到些实用的东西。所以应用文体写作、日常和业务英语会话就显得十分重要。

工程硕士研究生英语综合教程共分为 15 个单元,每个单元分成四个部分。

第一部分“阅读与翻译”(Reading and Translating),旨在培养阅读能力,就相关话题进行简单的讨论,并设有一些英汉互译的翻译练习,英译汉练习主要以课文为主,汉译英练习主要是本篇主课文的一个概括,目的是让学生能够更好地掌握课文的主要内容及表达。本部分收入两类文章:第一类为正式文体的文章;第二类为实用性的文章,力求题材多样,趣味性强一些。每篇文章均配有适量的阅读理解、词汇巩固及口头讨论等练习。

第二部分“翻译小窍门”(Tips for Translation),设有翻译理论及技巧方面的知识及练习,旨在为读者提供翻译(特别是汉译英)过程中常见问题的解决办法。

第三部分“模拟套写”(Simulated Writing),旨在培养学生参照范例用英语模拟、翻译和写作一些应用文体。本部分提供一定数量的应用文范文,同时还设计了必要的翻译、套写练习。

第四部分“听力与会话”,包括两个方面:听力和口语。听力部分提供了与本课主题相关的一个对话或者文章,旨在培养和提高学生基本的听力能力,特别是获取主要信息的能力。口语部分旨在培养学生进行涉外口语交际的能力。内容涉及学术交流和涉外业务两大方面。每单元的两个情景对话/段落,并编配了常用表达法,供学习者学习模仿,力求“学中用,用中学”。

为了便于使用与学习,各单元每一部分均注有生词和短语,并用*标出全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求词汇。同时,为了让学生更好地掌握并记牢词汇,对于重复出现的词汇没有删除。

尽管本书的编写力求准确、实用,但限于编者水平,书中定有许多需进一步改进和完善之处,祈请各位同行和广大读者批评指正。

此教程为“大连理工大学专业学位精品教材”。

编者

2010年6月

Contents

Unit One Energy Conservation	1
Part One Reading and Translating	1
Reading A	1
Reading B	7
Part Two Tips for Translation	11
翻译概述(1)	11
Part Three Simulated Writing	13
Business Card	13
Part Four Listening and Speaking	15
Tour Guide Speech	17
Unit Two Online Communication	21
Part One Reading and Translating	21
Reading A	21
Reading B	27
Part Two Tips for Translation	31
翻译概述(2)	31
Part Three Simulated Writing	32
Abstract	32
Part Four Listening and Speaking	36
Business Negotiation	37
Unit Three Careers	41
Part One Reading and Translating	41
Reading A	42
Reading B	48
Part Two Tips for Translation	52
汉英语言差异(1)	52
Part Three Simulated Writing	54
Resumé	54
Part Four Listening and Speaking	59
Job Hunt and Interview	61
Unit Four Hygiene and Health	66
Part One Reading and Translating	66
Reading A	67

	Reading B	72
Part Two	Tips for Translation	76
	汉英语言差异(2)	76
Part Three	Simulated Writing	78
	Instruction Manual	78
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	81
	Supplier Selection	83
Unit Five	Professional Ethics	88
Part One	Reading and Translating	88
	Reading A	89
	Reading B	94
Part Two	Tips for Translation	98
	词义的选择	98
Part Three	Simulated Writing	100
	Invitation for Bids	100
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	103
	Agency	104
Unit Six	E-Commerce	108
Part One	Reading and Translating	108
	Reading A	108
	Reading B	114
Part Two	Tips for Translation	117
	词的增补	117
Part Three	Simulated Writing	119
	E-mail Message	119
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	121
	Contract Negotiation	123
Unit Seven	Corporate Culture	127
Part One	Reading and Translating	127
	Reading A	128
	Reading B	132
Part Two	Tips for Translation	137
	词的省略	137
Part Three	Simulated Writing	139
	A Company Profile	139
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	142
	Presenting a Company	144
Unit Eight	Man and Nature	147
Part One	Reading and Translating	147
	Reading A	147

	Reading B	153
Part Two	Tips for Translation	157
	词类的转换	157
Part Three	Simulated Writing	159
	Patent	159
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	163
	Technology Transfer and Cooperation	165
Unit Nine	Future Technology	168
Part One	Reading and Translating	168
	Reading A	169
	Reading B	174
Part Two	Tips for Translation	179
	正面表达与反面表达	179
Part Three	Simulated Writing	181
	A Research Report	181
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	185
	Opening Speeches	186
Unit Ten	Motivation	190
Part One	Reading and Translating	190
	Reading A	191
	Reading B	195
Part Two	Tips for Translation	198
	主动与被动(1)	198
Part Three	Simulated Writing	200
	A Performance Report	200
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	204
	Closing Speeches	205
Unit Eleven	Celebrities	208
Part One	Reading and Translating	208
	Reading A	208
	Reading B	213
Part Two	Tips for Translation	218
	主动与被动(2)	218
Part Three	Simulated Writing	219
	Faxes and Memos	219
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	221
	Job Routines	222
Unit Twelve	Cultural Exchanges	226
Part One	Reading and Translating	226
	Reading A	227

	Reading B	232
Part Two	Tips for Translation	236
	合并与切分(1)	236
Part Three	Simulated Writing	238
	A Proposal	238
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	246
	Academic Reports	247
Unit Thirteen	Emerging Industry	253
Part One	Reading and Translating	253
	Reading A	254
	Reading B	260
Part Two	Tips for Translation	264
	合并与切分(2)	264
Part Three	Simulated Writing	266
	Minutes of a Meeting	266
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	271
	Leading and Participating in a Meeting	272
Unit Fourteen	Academic Honesty	277
Part One	Reading and Translating	277
	Reading A	278
	Reading B	283
Part Two	Tips for Translation	288
	科技文本的翻译(1)	288
Part Three	Simulated Writing	290
	Describing Graphs	290
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	294
	Making Appointments	295
Unit Fifteen	College Education	298
Part One	Reading and Translating	298
	Reading A	299
	Reading B	304
Part Two	Tips for Translation	308
	科技文本的翻译(2)	308
Part Three	Simulated Writing	310
	A Notice	310
Part Four	Listening and Speaking	312
	College Life	313
Key to the Exercises		317
Transcript		352

Unit One

Energy Conservation

Part One

Reading and Translating

Lead-in

Which of the following do you think is the field we can save or conserve energy. Put a tick (✓) next to your answer.

- A. Buildings ()
- B. Road Transportation ()
- C. Industry ()
- D. Agriculture ()
- E. Power Generation ()
- F. Refrigeration and Air-conditioning ()
- G. Boilers ()

Reading A



Digital Tools Help Users Save Energy

Giving people the means to closely monitor and adjust their electricity use lowers their monthly bills and could significantly reduce the need to build new power plants, according to a yearlong government study.

The results of the research project by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory of the Energy Department, released Wednesday, suggest that if households have digital tools to set temperature and price preferences, the peak loads on utility grids could be trimmed by up to 15 percent a year.

Over a 20-year period, this could save \$70 billion on spending for power plants and infrastructure, and avoid the need to build the equivalent of 30 large coal-fired plants, say scientists at the federal laboratory.

The demonstration project was as much a test of consumer behavior as it was of new technology. Scientists wanted to find out if the ability to monitor consumption constantly would cause people to save energy—just as studies have shown that people walk more if they wear pedometers to count their steps.

In the Olympic Peninsula, west of Seattle, 112 homes were equipped with digital thermostats, and computer controllers were attached to water heaters and clothes dryers. These controls were connected to the Internet.

The homeowners could go to a Website to set their ideal home temperature and how many degrees they were willing to have that temperature move above or below the target. They also indicated their level of tolerance for fluctuating electricity prices. In effect, the homeowners were asked to decide the trade-off they wanted to make between cost savings and comfort.

The households, it turned out, soon became active participants in managing the load on the utility grid and their own bills.

“I was astounded at times at the response we got from customers,” said Robert Pratt, a staff scientist at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and the program director for the demonstration project. “It shows that if you give people simple tools and an incentive, they will do this.”

“And each household,” Mr. Pratt added, “doesn’t have to do a lot, but if something like this can be scaled up, the savings in investments you don’t have to make will be huge, and consumers and the environment will benefit.”

After some testing with households, the scientists decided not to put a lot of numbers and constant pricing information in front of consumers. On the Website, the consumers were presented with graphic icons to set and adjust.

“We gave them a knob,” Mr. Pratt said. “If you don’t like it, change the knob.”

Behind the fairly simple consumer settings was a sophisticated live marketplace, whose software and analytics were designed by I.B.M. Research. Every five minutes, the households and local utilities were buying and selling electricity, with prices constantly fluctuating by tiny amounts as supply and demand on the grid changed.

“Your thermostat and your water heater are day-trading for you,” said Ron Ambrosio, a senior researcher at the Watson Research Center of I.B.M.

The households in the demonstration project on average saved 10 percent on their monthly utility bills. Jerry Brous, a retiree who owns a three-bedroom house in Sequim, Wash., did a bit better, saving about 15 percent, which added up to \$135 over a year.

Mr. Brous, 67, said that at first he was a real price hawk, allowing the household temperature to go 10 degrees above or below the target as the outside temperature changed. In the winter, he and his wife, Pat, decided the house was too cold at times, so they changed the range to 5 degrees.

The monetary savings were nice, but Mr. Brous said his main motivation for joining the project was to participate in research that might accelerate the spread of energy efficiency programs.

Shortly after the demonstration project ended last March, the digital thermostat and other equipment supplied by Invensys Controls were removed from Mr. Brous’s home. “I miss it a lot,” he said. “It was cool.”

The research project was done with an eye toward guiding policy on energy-saving programs. Efficiency programs promise to curb the nation’s fuel bill and reduce damage to the environment,

if consumers can be persuaded to use energy more intelligently. Still, a big question among economists and energy experts is how to tailor incentives to prompt changes in energy consumption.

The market signals from household utility bills are not clear to people, some experts say. Conservation steps, they note, may bring savings of only a few percentage points, and even those may be obscured by seasonal swings in electricity use and pricing. Thus, they say, the only way to make real progress in household energy efficiency is with sizable subsidies and mandated product standards.

The federal laboratory's project was instead a test of market incentives and up-to-the-minute information. But how quickly the kind of technology used in the project might be deployed across the country is uncertain. Many utilities are experimenting with this so-called smart-grid technology, but most are using it to upgrade their own networks, not to let households manage consumption.

One big hurdle is that in most states, utilities are still granted rates of return that depend mainly on the power plants and equipment they own and operate instead of how much energy they save.

"What they did in Washington is a great proof of concept, but you're not likely to see this kind of technology widely used anytime soon," said Rick Nicholson, an energy technology analyst at IDC, a research firm.

From *The New York Times*

New Words and Expressions

*accelerate	[æk'seləreit]	v.	加速, 促进
analytics	[,ænə'litiks]	n.	分析学, 解析
astound	[əs'taund]	v.	使……大吃一惊
*consumption	[kən'sʌmpʃən]	n.	消费, 消费量
curb	[kɜ:b]	v.	抑制, 控制
day-trading	['dei,treidiŋ]	n.	日内交易
demonstration	[,deməns'treɪʃən]	n.	示范, 证明
deploy	[di'plɔɪ]	v.	散开, 使用
*equivalent	[i'kwivələnt]	n.	等价物, 相等物
federal	['fedərəl]	a.	联邦的, 联合的
fluctuate	['flʌktʃueɪt]	v.	波动, 起伏
hawk	[hɔ:k]	n.	鹰, 强硬派
hurdle	['hɜ:dl]	n.	篱笆, 障碍
icon	['aɪkən]	n.	图标, 肖像
incentive	[in'sentiv]	n.	动机, 刺激
infrastructure	['ɪnfɹə'strʌktʃə]	n.	基础设施
knob	[nɒb]	n.	旋钮, 按钮
load	[ləʊd]	n.	负荷, 发电量
mandate	['mændeit]	v.	托管, 授权
marketplace	['mɑ:kɪt'pleɪs]	n.	市场, 交流场所
monetary	['mɒnɪtəri]	a.	货币的, 金钱的

obscure	[əb'skjʊə]	v.	使……暗,使……不明显
pedometer	[pi'dɒmɪtə]	n.	步数计,步程计
*preference	['prefərəns]	n.	偏爱,优先选择
prompt	[prɒmpt]	v.	鼓动,促使
retiree	[ri,taɪə'ri:]	n.	退休人员,歇业者
sizable	['saɪzəbl]	a.	相当大的,大小相当的
*sophisticated	[sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd]	a.	老练的,精密复杂的
*subsidy	['sʌbsɪdi]	a.	补贴,财政援助
swing	[swɪŋ]	n.	摇摆,摆动
tailor	['teɪlə]	v.	剪裁,修改
*tolerance	['tɒlərəns]	n.	宽容,容忍
trade-off	['treɪdɔf]	n.	公平交易,平衡
trim	[trɪm]	v.	修整,减少
upgrade	['ʌpɡreɪd]	v.	使……升级,提升

带 * 的单词为全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求词汇

add up to	合计达	scale up	按比例增加
at times	有时	turn out	结果是……
on average	平均起来	up to	(数目)到……之多
participate in	参加	with an eye to/toward	着眼于,考虑到

Reading Comprehension

I. Mark the following statements with T (true) or F (false) according to the passage.

1. According to the results of the research project by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory of the Energy Department, the peak loads on utility grids could be decreased by 15 percent a year at least if households have digital tools to set temperature and price preferences.
2. The demonstration project was not only a test of new technology but also a test of consumer behavior.
3. The participants in the research project were not as active as researchers expected in managing the load on the utility grid and their own bills.
4. Mr. Pratt believed that both the consumers and the environment would benefit if the project could be scaled up.
5. On the Website of the research project, the consumers were presented with a lot of numbers and constant pricing information.
6. In the demonstration project, the average household saved ten percent on their utility bills every month.
7. Mr. Brous's main motivation for joining the project was to participate in research that might accelerate the spread of energy efficiency programs and to lower his monthly utility bills at the same time.
8. Efficiency programs promise to curb the nation's fuel bill and reduce damage to the environment, but how to tailor incentives and prompt changes in energy consumption

remains a big question among economists and energy experts.

- 9. Because seasonal swings in electricity use and pricing may obscure savings brought by conservation steps, the market signals from household utility bills are not clear to people.
- 10. It is very likely that the kind of technology used in the project will be widely deployed across the country very soon.

II. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. According to a yearlong government study, what action lowers people's monthly bills and could significantly reduce the need to build new power plants? How much money on spending for power plants and infrastructure could be saved over a 20-year period?

2. How could the homeowners monitor their electricity consumption through a Website as participants in the research project?

3. What was behind the fairly simple consumer settings of the Website? Who designed the software and analytics and how did they work?

4. How did Mr. Brous feel after the demonstration project ended?

5. What is the only way to make real progress in household energy efficiency?

6. According to the text, what is the big hurdle that prevents the technology used in the project from being deployed across the country?

Vocabulary Comprehension

I. Match the items listed in the following two columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. power plants | a. 回报率 |
| 2. trade-off | b. 日内交易 |
| 3. turn out | c. 最新消息 |
| 4. scale up | d. 平均起来 |
| 5. supply and demand | e. 示范项目 |
| 6. day-trading | f. 发电站 |
| 7. on average | g. 结果是 |
| 8. demonstration project | h. 按比例增加 |
| 9. up-to-the-minute information | i. 供求 |
| 10. rates of return | j. 公平交易 |

II. Fill in the table below by giving the corresponding translation.

1. set temperature and price preferences	2. 联邦实验室
3. fluctuating electricity prices	4. 电子恒温器
5. sophisticated live marketplace	6. 节能项目
7. monthly utility bills	8. 能源技术分析师
9. seasonal swings in electricity use and pricing	10. 减少对环境的破坏

III. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in the brackets.

1. The demonstration project was _____ (既是对新技术的检验,也是对顾客行为的测试). (as much ... as ...)
2. The household, it _____ (结果是……), soon became active participants in managing the load on the utility grid and their own bills. (turn out)
3. "I _____ (有时大为惊讶) at the response we got from customers," said Robert Pratt, a staff scientist at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and the program director for the demonstration project. (at times)
4. The households in the demonstration project _____ (平均节省了百分之十) on their monthly utility bills. (on average)
5. Mr. Brous said his main motivation for joining the project was to _____ (参加可能加快节能项目推广速度的研究). (participate in)
6. The research project was done _____ (着眼于为节能项目提供指导性政策). (with an eye toward ...)

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 科学家希望查明持续控制(能源)消耗的能力能否让人们最终节省能源——正如已有研究表明,如果穿上计步器计算自己的脚程,人们往往会步行更长时间。
2. 住户可以到一个网站设定他们心目中理想的居室温度以及他们愿意实际温度在该目标上下浮动的范围,同时他们会给出自己对于电价浮动范围的容忍度。这实际上是让住户在花费和舒适度之间找到一个平衡。
3. 非常简单的客户界面设置背后其实是一个很复杂的即时交易中心,其中用到的软件和分析工具都由 I.B.M 研发中心设计。每隔四分钟,用户和当地电力公司都在交易电力资源。随着电网上的需求关系不断改变,电价也会不断有微小的浮动。
4. 在大多数州都存在一个很大的障碍,即电力公司所获得的回报率取决于其拥有和运行的发电站和设备的多少,而不是他们节省了多少能源。

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The research project was done with an eye toward guiding policy on energy-saving programs. Efficiency programs promise to curb the nation's fuel bill and reduce damage to the environment, if consumers can be persuaded to use energy more intelligently. Still, a big question among economists and energy experts is how to tailor incentives to prompt changes in energy consumption.

The market signals from household utility bills are not clear to people, some experts say. Conservation steps, they note, may bring savings of only a few percentage points, and even those may be obscured by seasonal swings in electricity use and pricing. Thus, they say, the only way to make real progress in household energy efficiency is with sizable subsidies and mandated product standards.

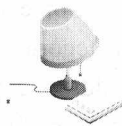
The federal laboratory's project was instead a test of market incentives and up-to-the-minute information. But how quickly the kind of technology used in the project might be deployed across the country is uncertain. Many utilities are experimenting with this so-called smart-grid technology, but most are using it to upgrade their own networks, not to let households manage consumption.

Lead-in

Discuss the following questions:

1. From your personal experience, how could you save energy at home and at office?
2. What can government do to help family save energy?

Reading B



Energy Star in the Residential Sector

—From Annual Report in 2005

Households are spending more on energy because of the rising prices of electricity, natural gas, and oil, and a growing number of consumers are seeking ways to control the costs. By looking at the ENERGY STAR^①, households can reduce their energy use and save up to 30 percent, or \$600 annually, on their utility bills^②. As demonstrated by recent sales figures, more and more consumers are relying on ENERGY STAR to help guide their purchasing decisions, save them money, and prevent greenhouse gas emissions^③—no matter whether they are replacing an old appliance, making home improvements, or buying a brand new home. EPA^④, through ENERGY STAR, assists consumers as they tackle decisions in each of these areas.

ENERGY STAR Products for the Home.

Each year, EPA expands the ENERGY STAR

① 美国环保局(EPA)和能源部(DOE)项目

② 电话、水、电、煤气等公共事业账单

③ 温室气体排放

④ Environmental Protection Agency 的缩写

program to new products, updates the requirements for products to earn the ENERGY STAR where appropriate, ensures the ENERGY STAR mark is being used appropriately in the marketplace, and engages program partners in broad outreach efforts that help consumers find these products. Highlights^⑤ of these activities for 2005 are described below:

New ENERGY STAR Products.

EPA continued its recent focus on energy efficiency in small household appliances, which is a rapidly growing area of home energy use. In 2005, EPA established a new ENERGY STAR specification^⑥ for external power adapters, which has the potential to improve the efficiency of millions of electronic products by about 35 percent, and was close to finalizing a specification for battery chargers. Battery charging systems are used to recharge a wide variety of cordless products such as power tools and small household appliances found in most homes.

Raising the Bar^⑦ for ENERGY STAR.

Responding to important changes in market conditions such as new federal standards, increased market penetration, and lower equipment costs, in 2005 EPA reviewed and revised specifications for six ENERGY STAR residential product categories to make them more stringent^⑧: air source heat pumps, central air conditioners, cordless phones, cordless phone/answering machine combination units, dehumidifiers^⑨, and residential light fixtures^⑩.

Protecting the Integrity of the ENERGY STAR.

EPA continually undertakes efforts to maintain and enhance the integrity of the ENERGY STAR label through a variety of activities—including product testing, retail shelf studies, product literature reviews^⑪, and logo-use monitoring (in advertising and on product packaging). In 2005, dehumidifiers were tested, and all models were found to have presented accurate information and met or exceeded the ENERGY STAR performance levels. This brings the number of product categories that have recently undergone off-the-shelf product monitoring to eight. In addition, more than 2,000 pieces of in-store ENERGY STAR focused materials, displays, and signage^⑫ were examined during the year, and more than 130,000 advertising clips were monitored. EPA reviewed and updated products listed on the ENERGY STAR website to ensure that listed models were available in the marketplace.

Public Outreach with Key Partners.

Educating consumers about the environmental and financial benefits of ENERGY STAR qualified products is a core activity of the program. The 2005 ENERGY STAR campaigns and public service announcements reached millions of people through TV, magazine, radio, and other media outlets^⑬:

ENERGY STAR Change a Light, Change the World Campaign.

EPA, DOE^⑭, and more than 30 governors across the country marked October 5, 2005 as “ENERGY STAR Change a Light Day” to highlight the savings from the simple act of changing one light at home. With a total of more than 100 million media impressions, the 2005 outreach campaign experienced unprecedented coverage, with a nearly 500-percent increase in advertising equivalency over the previous year. The 2005 campaign included an on-line “pledge”^⑮ to change one light that secured more than 70,000 pledges in all 50

- ⑤ 最重要的部分
- ⑥ 详述;列入计划的一个项目
- ⑦ 增加力度
- ⑧ 严格的,严厉的
- ⑨ 除湿器
- ⑩ 固定装置
- ⑪ 产品的详细说明
- ⑫ 标识
- ⑬ 媒体途径
- ⑭ Department of Energy
- ⑮ 保证,誓言

states during the fall 2005.

The ENERGY STAR Cool Your World Campaign.

⑩ 布置, 安排

Promoting energy-efficient cooling for summer also enjoyed exceptional media coverage in 2005. The campaign reached consumers through placements^⑩ in *Redbook*, *Southern Living*, and *Newsweek* magazines, in addition to newspaper placements in a number of top markets—Dallas, Chicago, Washington DC, Baltimore, Charlotte, Detroit, and Cleveland. Cool Your World radio spots and television placements had an overall reach of 58 million consumers.

Reading Comprehension

Fill in the chart with information from passage B.

Energy Star	Details about Energy Star	
Organizers	EPA	DOE
Purposes	1. _____ 2. _____	
New Energy Products	Specification for Household Appliances: e.g. 3. _____ 4. _____	
Six Categories of Residential Products	air source heat pumps 5. _____ 6. _____ phone combination units 7. _____ 8. _____	
Integrity of Energy Star Label	product testing 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____	
2005 ENERGY STAR Campaigns	12. _____ 13. _____	

Vocabulary Comprehension

I. Match the items listed in the following two columns.

1. tackle decisions

2. update

3. adapter

4. federal standard

5. label

6. core activity

7. unprecedented coverage

8. have an overall reach

a. 标签

b. 前所未有的报道率

c. 核心活动

d. 处理决策

e. 更新

f. 联邦标准

g. 总共达到

h. 转换器