

FALUSHUOSHIYINGYUJIAOCHENG

攻读法律硕士专业学位研究生  
英语〔第一外国语〕专用教材

# 法律硕士英语教程

主编 李 立 杨新芝

中国政法大学出版社

攻读法律硕士专业学位研究生英语(第一外国语)专用教材

# 法律硕士英语教程

主 编 李 立 杨新芝

副 主 编 刘艳萍

编写人员 李 立 杨新芝 刘艳萍

曹海燕 齐 筠 张 清

审 定 李荣甫

中国政法大学出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

法律硕士英语教程/李立、杨新芝主编. -北京: 中国政法大学出版社, 1998  
ISBN 7-5620-1691-7

I. 法… II. ①李… ②杨… III. 法律-英语-研究生-教材 IV. H31  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 07239 号

**责任编辑** 徐 波

**出版发行** 中国政法大学出版社

**经 销** 全国各地新华书店

**承 印** 国家统计局印刷厂

---

开本 787×1092 1/16 18 印张 400 千字

1998 年 8 月第 1 版 1998 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5620-1691-7/D·1650

印 数: 0,001-2,000 册 定价: 30.00 元

---

**社址:** 北京市海淀区西土城路 25 号

**邮编:** 100088 **电话:** 62229563

**声明:** 1. 版权所有, 侵权必究。

2. 如有缺页、倒装, 由本社发行科负责退换。

## 前 言

为培养立法、司法、行政执法与法律监督、法律服务以及行政管理、经济管理和社会管理等方面的高层次应用型和复合型法律专业人才，国务院学位委员会第十三次会议于1995年4月通过《关于设置法律专业硕士学位的报告》。该《报告》确定了法律硕士专业学位的培养目标。即：“该学位获得者应达到胜任政法系统和法律服务部门中级以上专业与管理职务的任职资格要求，具有较坚实和系统的法学理论素养，掌握较宽广的法律实务知识与能力结构，要求能够综合运用法律、经济、管理、科技、外语和计算机等方面的专业知识，独立从事法律实务工作和有关管理工作。”根据法律硕士专业学位的性质和培养目标，结合《非英语专业研究生英语（第一外语）教学大纲（试行稿）》，中国政法大学研究生院组织编写了这本《法律硕士英语教程》。

本教程的主要特点是结合法律硕士专业硕士生的具体情况，力图在教程的总体上把作为教学内容的语言技能、语料所提供的技能运用语境和教材的使用对象这三方面有机地结合起来，具有鲜明的针对性。

本教程的教学对象为攻读法律硕士专业学位研究生，其中相当一部分人是在职攻读法律硕士专业学位。硕士生的英语教学要求基本上是大学英语的继续，这就规定了法律硕士专业学位硕士生的英语教材在总体上要既能适应教学对象的实情又能体现教学目标。因此本教程在教学内容设置和语言习得方法上既努力迎合应届大学毕业生在大学英语基础上继续提高的需要，又力图有利于历届大学毕业生能较系统地进行学习，实行系统学习和继续提高相结合，为区别对待不同层次学生的不同教学要求提供方便。

为突出法律硕士专业的特色，本教程在编排设计上作了些新尝试。在内容上，将语言基础阶段教学和专业阅读阶段的教学相结合，力求使学生达到以英语为工具阅读有关专业书刊，获取专业信息的要求。第一至十课为基础英语教学内容，第十一至十五课为专业英语教学内容，从不同侧面介绍一些法律知识。此外，在每一单元的最后，编有法律阅读练习（Legal Reading Practice）。该部分的阅读材料侧重介绍英国法律，并配有与之相关的阅读理解练习，语言点练习及法律练习等。课文编排由易渐难。编者相信，这一安排合理地处理了发展专业语言技能和进一步打好语言基础的关系。

本教程共由十五个单元组成。供法律硕士专业学位硕士生一学年使用。每一单元由课文（Text）、生词（New Words）、注释（Notes）、练习（Study & Practice）、阅读技能与练习（Reading Skills and Practice）、翻译技巧与练习（Translation Techniques and Practice）、写作技能与练习（Writing Skills and Practice）和法律阅读练习（Legal Reading Practice）等八部分组成。

每一单元练习（Study & Practice）包括课文理解（Comprehension of the Text）、词汇（Vocabulary）、构词（Word Building）、结构（Structure）、完形填空（Cloze）、翻译（Translation）和写作（Writing）等部分。课文理解要求学生根据课文回答问题或做多项选择练习。词汇练习旨在巩固课文中所学常用词和词组的用法。构词练习要求学生熟悉现代英语中的主要构词法，熟练掌握一些英语常用句型，以提高学生的表达能力。完形填空是一种综合性的练习。翻译练习针对课文中的重点及难点编制，旨在使学生巩固所学语言点。写作练习可作为课外书面作业，培养学生的写作能力。每一单元除了练习（Study & Practice）之外，还分别安排了阅读技能与实践（Reading Skills and Practice）、翻译技巧与实践（Translation Techniques and Practice）和写作技能与实践（Writing Skills and Practice）。这些技能介绍旨在

培养学生的阅读技能、写作技能和翻译技巧。每一（或两、三）单元分别编列一项阅读、写作和翻译技能。其实践部分是针对各项技能编制的练习。着重让学生较系统地学习和实践在阅读中吸取信息、交流思想时所需要的基本阅读技能和写作技能，并加强对长、难句子的英汉互译训练，以提高学生以英语为工具阅读有关专业书刊，获取专业信息的能力，用英语表达思想的写作能力和英汉互译的水平。

本书附有参考答案及二套测试题，以满足教、学两方面的需要。

本教程选用了大量的国外材料，因时间仓促，未及一一联系，编者借此机会对这些材料的作者、出版部门表示衷心的感谢。欧小琪、吴建丽为本书的录入做了大量工作。我们谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

全教程由李立、杨新芝主编，刘艳萍副主编。李荣甫审定。编写者还有曹海燕、齐筠和张清。具体分工如下：

曹海燕：第一、五、十一、十二、十三课。

刘艳萍：第二、三、六、七、八课，测试题一、测试题二。

齐筠：第四、十课。

杨新芝：第九课。

张清：第十四、十五课。

李立：阅读技能与实践（Reading Skills and Practice）、翻译技巧与实践（Translation Techniques and Practice）、写作技能与实践（Writing Skills and Practice）和法律阅读练习（Legal Reading Practice）。

李荣甫：审定全书。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限，教材中缺点和错误在所难免，敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

1998年7月10日

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit One</b> .....	<b>(1)</b>
Text: The Gift of Magi .....	(1)
Study & Practice .....	(4)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(6)
Guessing Unknown Words from Context	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(8)
Criteria of Translation	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(9)
Diction (1)	
The Appropriate Word	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(11)
The Characteristics of English Law	
 <b>Unit Two</b> .....	 <b>(13)</b>
Text: Mysteries of the Sea .....	(13)
Study & Practice .....	(16)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(19)
Guessing Vocabulary from Word Analysis (part I)	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(22)
Diction (1)	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(24)
Diction (2)	
The Exact Word (1)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(27)
Case Study: <i>Miller v. Jackson</i>	
 <b>Unit Three</b> .....	 <b>(29)</b>
Text: It Was a Good Barn .....	(29)
Study & Practice .....	(32)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(35)
Guessing Vocabulary from Word Analysis (part II)	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(36)
Diction (2)	

Writing Skills and Practice .....	(38)
Diction (3)	
The Exact Word (2)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(39)
Classifications of Law	

## **Unit Four .....** (43)

Text: A Good Heart to Lean On .....	(43)
Study & Practice .....	(46)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(50)
Sentence Comprehension (part I)	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(53)
Diction (3)	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(54)
Diction (4)	
The Idiomatic Word	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(56)
Substantive and Procedural Law	

## **Unit Five .....** (58)

Text: Superstitious? Here's Why? .....	(58)
Study & Practice .....	(62)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(64)
Sentence Comprehension (part II)	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(67)
Conversion (1)	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(68)
The Sentences (1)	
Types of Sentences	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(72)
The British Constitution	

## **Unit Six .....** (74)

Text: Get Your Best Deal .....	(74)
Study & Practice .....	(78)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(81)
Find the Subject of a Paragraph	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(82)
Conversion (2)	

Writing Skills and Practice .....	(84)
The Sentences (2)	
Sentence Unity	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(85)
The Hierarchy of the Courts	
<b>Unit Seven .....</b>	<b>(88)</b>
Text: Take the Happiness Test .....	(88)
Study & Practice .....	(92)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(96)
Reading for Main Ideas	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(98)
Amplification	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(100)
The Sentences (3)	
Sentence Coherence (1)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(102)
Classification of the Courts	
<b>Unit Eight .....</b>	<b>(106)</b>
Text: You Don't Have to Be Perfect .....	(106)
Study & Practice .....	(110)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(114)
Drawing Inferences	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(115)
Omission	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(117)
The Sentences (4)	
Sentence Coherence (2)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(119)
The Criminal Courts	
<b>Unit Nine .....</b>	<b>(123)</b>
Text: Companionship of Books .....	(123)
Study & Practice .....	(126)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(128)
Distinguishing Fact from Opinion	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(129)
Inversion	

Writing Skills and Practice .....	(130)
The Paragraph (1)	
Paragraph Unity	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(132)
Tribunals and Arbitration	
<b>Unit Ten .....</b>	<b>(136)</b>
Text: Living Humanism .....	(136)
Study & Practice .....	(140)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(144)
Building an Argument and Prediction	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(145)
Negation	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(146)
The Paragraph (2)	
Paragraph Coherence	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(148)
The Judicial Hierarchy	
<b>Unit Eleven .....</b>	<b>(152)</b>
Text: The Death Penalty .....	(152)
Study & Practice .....	(155)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(158)
Reading for Full Understanding	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(159)
Division	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(161)
The Paragraph (3)	
Paragraph Development (1)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(162)
Introduction to Contract	
<b>Unit Twelve .....</b>	<b>(165)</b>
Text: Modern Constitution .....	(165)
Study & Practice .....	(169)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(171)
Skimming	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(173)
Subordination	

Writing Skills and Practice .....	(174)
The Paragraph (4)	
Paragraph Development (2)	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(175)
Offer and Acceptance	

### **Unit Thirteen .....** (178)

Text: The Law of Negligence .....	(178)
Study & Practice .....	(182)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(184)
Scanning	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(185)
The Question of “Translatability” or “Untranslatability”	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(186)
The Whole Composition (1)	
Steps in Writing a Composition	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(188)
The Nature of Crime	

### **Unit Fourteen .....** (191)

Text: Federalism — The Basic Structure of American Government .....	(191)
Study & Practice .....	(195)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(198)
Identifying Referents	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(199)
Methods in the Handling of “Difficult Sentences”	
Writing Skills and Practice .....	(200)
The Whole Composition (2)	
Organization	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(202)
<i>Actus reus</i>	

### **Unit Fifteen .....** (207)

Text: The Structure of the System of the United States .....	(207)
Study & Practice .....	(212)
Reading Skills and Practice .....	(215)
Using the Reading Skills in Combination	
Translation Techniques and Practice .....	(218)
A “3 – fold Analysis”	

Writing Skills and Practice .....	(219)
The Whole Composition (3)	
Good Writing	
Legal Reading Practice .....	(220)
<i>Mens rea</i>	
Test One .....	(226)
Test Two .....	(232)
参考答案 .....	(238)
主要参考书目 .....	(278)

## Unit One

### TEXT

# THE GIFT OF MAGI

Christmas is without doubt the greatest festival in the western world. Many weeks before the great feast arrives Christmas trees, wreaths of green leaves, and red ribbons are to be seen along the street, and in the great stores of the great cities. As the longed-for day draws near the excitement and holiday spirit grow stronger. More and more presents are purchased. Christmas music may be heard in the streets, stores, and houses. In spite of the prevailing joy, for the poor there is often a pathos and sadness in the season. To be sure free meals and presents are given away by charitable institutions so that none suffer real want, but parents, children and relatives like to give their own presents. They wish to give things for which they have saved and made sacrifices. For this reason saving and sacrificing often begin many weeks before December the twenty-fifth.

It was already summer time when Della began saving money to buy a present for her young husband. Times were hard that year and only a few pennies could be set aside each week. Now it was the day before Christmas and only \$ 1.87 had been accumulated.

Della was thinking of Jim's gold watch. It was the only really nice thing that her husband owned. For years it had been suspended from a black leather strap, and Della had hoped that by Christmas she might be able to buy a platinum chain for this watch, but after many months she had only \$ 1.87. What could she do? How could she get the necessary money?

Standing before a small mirror in their poorly furnished flat Della began to stare vaguely into the glass. Tears swelled up in her eyes. The reflected countenance in the mirror became blurred. Finally all she could see was the great mass of brown hair that surrounded her face. Her beautiful hair was Della's greatest pride and joy. It fell down in long folds on all sides.

Suddenly the image in the mirror cleared. The golden brown folds of hair became clearly reflected. She turned on her heels, reached for the door, and ran out of the room and down the dirty stairway into the street below. At the end of the block she stopped suddenly in front of a shop bearing the sign Mme. Sofronie Hair Goods of all Kinds. Only a moment did she hesitate, then quickly she opened the door and stepped inside.

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.

"I buy hair", said Madame, "Take yer hat off and lets have a sight at the looks of it."

"Twenty dollars", said Madame, lifting the mass with a practiced hand.

“Give it to me quick,” said Della.

Three hours later Della had purchased a beautiful platinum chain for \$ 21.00 and returned home. Quickly she prepared supper and awaited Jim's return from work. As the minutes went by she became more nervous and apprehensive as to how Jim might feel about the loss of her hair — but it would grow out again in time, and in the mean-time he would have the most beautiful watch chain — a chain really worthy of the watch.

At length the door opened, and Jim walked in. Upon seeing Della he simply stared at her and said nothing. His look was not a look of anger, nor of sorrow, nor even of surprise. At length speaking in the manner of one slowly regaining consciousness he said, “You've cut off your hair.”

“Yes, yes, cut it off and sold it. It's Christmas you know, and — and — Jim — I had to get money to buy you a Christmas present. Jim wait until you it — and the hair — well it will grow back quickly — you know — my hair — it grows very quickly, you know.”

Jim put his arms about his wife tenderly. Della could wait no longer. She went to the table and picked up a small cardboard box. As she did so Jim reached into his overcoat pocket, and brought out a small package. As he gave it to Della he said, “When you unwrap it you will see why I was so surprised about your hair.”

Inside the package Della found a set of beautiful tortoise shell combs, trimmed with real gold. It was a set that she had often admired in a store window, but had never even hoped to own. But where now was the beautiful hair that these combs were meant to adorn! Della picked up the combs and hugged them close to her bosom. Tearfully she looked at Jim. “My hair does grow very fast you know”.

Then she reached for Jim's watch. Her hand trembled in anticipation of finally attaching the beautiful chain to his gold watch. “Jim, Jim where is your watch?” she said, nervously putting her hand into his vest pocket.

“I sold it to get the money to buy the combs for your Christmas present”, he said quietly.

After a few moments of silence Jim said, “Della, let's put our presents away for a while. They are too nice to use now — really too good to use every day.”

## New Words

festival /'festɪvəl/ *n.*

a time regularly marked out for public gaiety

feast /fi:t/ *n.*

festival, a day kept in memory of some happy religious event

wreath /ri:θ/ *n.*

a circle of leaves or flowers placed on the head or around the neck 花环  
丝带; 缎带

ribbon /'ribən/ *n.*

purchase /'pɜ:tʃɪs/ *v.*

to buy

prevail /pri'veil/ *v.*

to exist or be widespread 盛行

pathos /'peɪθəs/ *n.*

(*lit.*) the quality in speech, writing, etc. that causes a feeling of pity and  
sorrow (文语)演讲文章等凄楚哀婉

charitable /ˈtʃærɪtəbəl/ <i>adj.</i>	(of organization) concerned with giving help to the poor 慈善的
institution /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a large society or organization 大的社会团体或机构
relative /ˈrelatɪv/ <i>n.</i>	relation; a member of one's family
sacrifice /ˈsækrɪfaɪs/ <i>n.</i>	the loss or giving up of something of value 牺牲
accumulate /əˈkjuːmjəleɪt/ <i>v.</i>	to make or become greater in quantity or size
suspend /səˈspend/ <i>v.</i>	to hang from above
leather /ˈleðə/ <i>n.</i>	animal skin that has been treated 皮革
strap /stræp/ <i>n.</i>	a strong narrow band of material such as leather 带
platinum /ˈplætɪnəm/ <i>n.</i>	白金
furnish /ˈfɜːnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i>	to put furniture in; supply with furniture 装备家具; 布置家具
vaguely /ˈveɪgli/ <i>adv.</i>	not clearly 模糊地
countenance /ˈkaʊntɪnəns/ <i>n.</i>	the appearance of the face 表情
swell /swel/ <i>n.</i>	to increase in fullness and roundness
blur /blɜː/ (-rr-) <i>v.</i>	to make difficult to see clearly
fold /fəʊld/ <i>n.</i>	a part of a thin flat material laid over another part 褶
image /ˈɪmɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	form, likeness 形象
nervous /ˈnɜːvəs/ <i>adj.</i>	excited and anxious; worried 焦虑的; 担心的
apprehensive /æprɪˈhensɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	fearful; worried; anxious
consciousness /ˈkɒnʃəsnis/ <i>n.</i>	the condition of being awake or able to understand what is happening 清醒
tenderly /ˈtendəli/ <i>adv.</i>	gently and kindly
cardboard /ˈkɑːdbɔːd/ <i>n.</i>	硬纸板
tortoise /ˈtɔːtəs/ <i>n.</i>	乌龟
trim /trɪm/ (-mm-) <i>v.</i>	to make neat, even or tidy by cutting
adorn /əˈdɔːn/ <i>v.</i>	to add beauty or ornament to 装饰
hug /hʌg/ (-gg-) <i>v.</i>	to hold sb. in the arms tightly 紧抱
anticipation /æntɪsɪˈpeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	expectation 期望
attach /əˈtætʃ/ <i>v.</i>	to fix, fasten, join 连接; 贴上

## Phrases and Expressions

long for sth.	to have a strong desire for sth.
give away	to make someone a present or prize of something 赠送
make sacrifice for	to give up something for
set aside	to save for a special purpose
turn on one's heels	to come to one's feet 离开; 走开; 跑开
have a sight at	to have a look at
cut off	to separate by cutting 割开; 剪掉
put one's arms about sb.	to embrace sb. 拥抱
hug ... close to	to hold ... tightly to
put away	to remove sth. to a place where it is stored
attach ... to ...	to join ... to ...; to fix ... to ...
in anticipation of	in expectation of

## Notes

1. The story was written by O. Henry, retold in *History and Anthology of American Literature*.  
O. Henry was a famous American writer of short stories.
2. The Magi /'meidʒai/  
This term appears in the Bible, which refers to the three saints from the Orient to greet the birth of Jesus Christ. They brought with them extremely valuable gifts. Magi is used here in the text to show that the presents the couple gave to each other were valuable.
3. Times were hard that year. . .  
“Times” here means life.
4. Only a moment did she hesitate, . . .  
When ‘only’ is used at the very beginning of a sentence, the sentence should be inverted (倒装).  
For example:  
— Only on Sunday do they come out to play with other children.
5. Mme. Sofronie Hair Goods of all Kinds  
It is the name of a hairshop.
6. Take yer hat off and lets have a sight at the looks of it.  
‘yer’ means your; ‘lets’ equals let’s.

## Study & Practice

### Comprehension of the Text

I. Please answer the following questions on the text.

- 1) What is the greatest festival in the western world?
- 2) Are the poor very happy during Christmas?
- 3) What will a charitable institution do during Christmas?
- 4) Why was Della not be able to save a lot of money?
- 5) Why did Della choose to buy a platinum chain for Jim’s watch?
- 6) Where in the text did the author tell explicitly that Della and Jim were poor?
- 7) Why was Della sad when she stood in front of her mirror?
- 8) What did Della do to buy a present for Jim and what did Jim do to buy a gift to Della?
- 9) Did the couple regret about what they had done?
- 10) What was the Christmas gift bought by Jim for his wife?

### Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form if necessary. Some of them may be used more than once.

nervous apprehensive prevailing wreath accumulate furnish adorn  
attach trim countenance charitable festival purchase relative

- 1) The old man is \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas tree right now.
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ a stamp to the envelope (信封).
- 3) There are many \_\_\_\_\_ institutions in the country to help the old and the homeless.
- 4) The well-\_\_\_\_\_ house tells that the owner is rich.
- 5) Tom's father \_\_\_\_\_ his fortune (财富) by working hard and spending as little as possible on life necessities.
- 6) To work for a big company is the \_\_\_\_\_ tendency for the students, when they look for a satisfactory job after graduation.
- 7) Her \_\_\_\_\_ told that she was quite \_\_\_\_\_ to speak before such a large audience (观众).
- 8) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her head with a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers.
- 9) During Christmas, the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the western country, the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ many presents for her friends and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) She feels \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, when it is her turn to take the job interview(应聘).

III. Use phrases learned in the text to replace the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences.

- 1) The tears grew in her eyes when she saw the wounded boy.
- 2) I thirst for (希望得到) something nice to eat.
- 3) Would you please give me the picture? I just want to have a look at it.
- 4) The dress is too large for you. How about keeping it in store right now?
- 5) She raised her head in expectation of a kiss from her husband.
- 6) In order to buy a house, they saved a certain amount of money every month.
- 7) When Tom saw his mother after five years of study in a foreign country, he embraced her tenderly.
- 8) Mary held closely to her bosom the doll given to her by her boyfriend as the birthday present.

IV. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

Suddenly the image \_\_\_\_\_ the mirror cleared. The golden brown folds \_\_\_\_\_ hair became clearly reflected. She turned \_\_\_\_\_ her heels, reached \_\_\_\_\_ the door, and ran out \_\_\_\_\_ the room and down the dirty stairway \_\_\_\_\_ the street below.

## Structure

V. Complete the following sentences, paying attention to the usage of 'only':

- 1) Only he (在你需要的时候,会帮助你).
- 2) Only through hard work (你才能取得成功).

- 3) Only on weekends (他们出去吃饭) .
- 4) Only once (我说了谎) .
- 5) Only the students from the U.S.A. (今天下午体检) .

## Cloze

### VI. Filling in the missing words.

\_\_\_\_\_ would be foolish to believe that even with a recycle society, we will not still be drawing on a substantial amount of new resources. Even \_\_\_\_\_ population leveling off and economic growth cooling off we can expect \_\_\_\_\_ growing demand \_\_\_\_\_ new material resources well into the next century. \_\_\_\_\_ this means is that we will have to develop a new \_\_\_\_\_ of ingenuity in materials substitution (代替) and in \_\_\_\_\_ Buckminster Fuller calls “ephemeralization”: the process of doing more with \_\_\_\_\_. Fuller uses \_\_\_\_\_ an example of this the Telstar satellite which, while weighing only one-tenth of a ton, outperforms 75,000 tons \_\_\_\_\_ transatlantic cables (越洋电报) .

## Translation

### VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 德拉为了给自己的丈夫买一件圣诞礼物剪掉了头发。
- 2) 她镜中的表情模糊了。
- 3) 当这个盼望已久的日子到来的时候,她情不自禁地哭了。
- 4) 这个孩子伸出了手,希望得到一些钱。
- 5) 为了买一台电脑,我每月攒五百元人民币。

## Writing

### VIII. You are required to write a short but moving love story.

## Reading Skills and Practice

### Guessing Unknown Words from Context

When you read an article or a text, you will inevitably encounter an unfamiliar vocabulary item. There are several strategies you can use to determine the meaning of the unfamiliar word. First, you can continue reading, realizing that often a single word will not prevent understanding of the general meaning of a selection. If further reading does not solve the problem, readers can use one or more of three basic skills to arrive at an understanding of the unfamiliar word. You can use context clues to see if surrounding words and grammatical structures provide information about the unknown word. You can use word analysis to see if understanding the parts of the word leads to an understanding of the word. Or, you can use a dictionary to find an appropriate definition.