



全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会推荐教材

工程硕士研究生 英语教程

(第三版)

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华南理工大学出版社
SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

· 广州 ·

前 言

近年来，国家对工程硕士研究生的入学考试政策有重大改革。自 2016 年起，已经举行了 13 年的研究生入学资格考试（Graduate Candidate Test, GCT）正式画上句号。攻读工程硕士专业学位的研究生都要参加的在职研究生全国联考被取消，所有在职研究生均作为非全日制的分类纳入到国家研究生招生计划，参加全国硕士研究生统一入学考试。此举将显著提高考试难度、学生的入学质量及教学质量，亦将带动在职研究生整体素质的提高。学生水平及素质的提高意味着工程硕士研究生英语教学起点可以提高。在此背景下，我们对 2005 年出版的《工程硕士研究生英语教程》进行了修订，以便能更好地顺应新形势、新要求下的工程硕士英语教学。

第三版教材以工程硕士研究生目前和将来学习与工作的需要为出发点，按照自主学习和合作学习相结合的原则，在延续第二版教材的实用性、针对性和时代感的基础上，保留了原教材的编写体例及十一个单元，新增了五个单元，并对所有写作方面的内容做了调整和充实。其编写体系及特点如下：

(1) 保留课文之前的 Online Warm-up（网络热身）和 Lead-in Work（导入活动）两项内容。前者就与课文主题相关的背景知识提问，旨在鼓励学生课前利用网络资源大量浏览，获取、传递、处理及应用与课文主题相关的信息。后者提供与课文主题相关的思考问题、课文语境中重点词汇的练习以及与课文相关的阅读理解练习。这两项活动能有效培养学生的英语阅读、自主学习及批判性思维能力，为学生更好地理解所学课文做好准备。

(2) 课文与练习包括五个方面的内容：①课文、课文难点及专有名词注解、生词及词组的双语解释；②Speaking：采取了 cooperative learning, group discussion, face-to-face interaction, role-play 等形式给学生提供练习口语的机会，学以致用；③Vocabulary Study：从两个层面的练习来巩固所学的重点词汇；④Cloze：完形填空；⑤Translation：课文中重点段落或主要内容的英汉及汉英互译。该部分融听、说、读、写、译等多项语言技能于一体，综合培养学生的语言应用能力。

(3) Further Reading：与课文内容相关的阅读文选、生词及词组的双语解释、口语讨论题目及 True or False 练习。

(4) 重新编写了各个单元的写作部分：该部分仍然围绕实用英语写作，以更丰富翔实的介绍、实例与练习来说明应用文体写作。其主要内容有：如何写正式信函、推荐信、求职信、个人简历、邀请信、非正式信函与便条、电子邮件、广告、卡片、标识语、论文摘要、备忘录、商务报告、通知、问卷设计等等，突出了实用性原则。

本教材各单元涉及的内容有：摩天大楼 (Unit 1)，研究生教育 (Unit 2)，科研方法 (Unit 3)，快节奏的生活 (Unit 4)，生态平衡 (Unit 5)，直面躁狂抑郁症 (Unit 6)，拖延症 (Unit 7)，土地的讯息 (Unit 8)，基础科学研究资助在萎缩 (Unit 9)，海平面上升的危险 (Unit 10)，知识的传播 (Unit 11)，新技术令普通工人“钱”景堪忧 (Unit 12)，在线教育 (Unit 13)，消失的文明对人类的启示 (Unit 14)，天才之谜——脑解剖与新发现 (Unit 15) 和数码时代 (Unit 16)。这些内容既体现了文理工知识的交叉，又体现了针对性和时代感原则。

本教材编写人员及分工：课文及其相关部分：Unit 1 赵伟礼编；Units 2, 10, 14 仓兰菊编；Units 3, 11, 15 谭小兵编；Units 4, 7, 13 姚楠编；Units 5, 8, 16 李英垣编；Units 6, 9, 12 张慧明编。统稿：仓兰菊。写作部分：张慧明编写 Formal Letters, Cards, Memos；李英垣编写 Letters of Recommendation, Invitation Writing, Advertisements；姚楠编写 Cover Letters, Emails in English, Business Report Writing；赵伟礼编写 Curriculum Vitae or Resume；仓兰菊编写 Informal Letters and Notes, English Signs, Notices；谭小兵编写 Abstract/Summary Writing, Questionnaire Design, Guided Writing；Considering Audience and Purpose。

本教材在修订过程中，得到了华南理工大学研究生院和外国语学院领导的大力支持。华南理工大学的外籍专家 Jose Garcia 先生和 Donna Garcia 女士详细审阅了初稿并提出宝贵的修改意见。在出版过程中，我们还得到华南理工大学出版社编辑吴翠微女士的大力支持。在此，我们一一表示衷心的感谢。由于本教材选材涉及面较广，未能在此一一注明，特此说明，并向所有有关人士谨表谢忱。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，疏漏与错误之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编者
2017年1月

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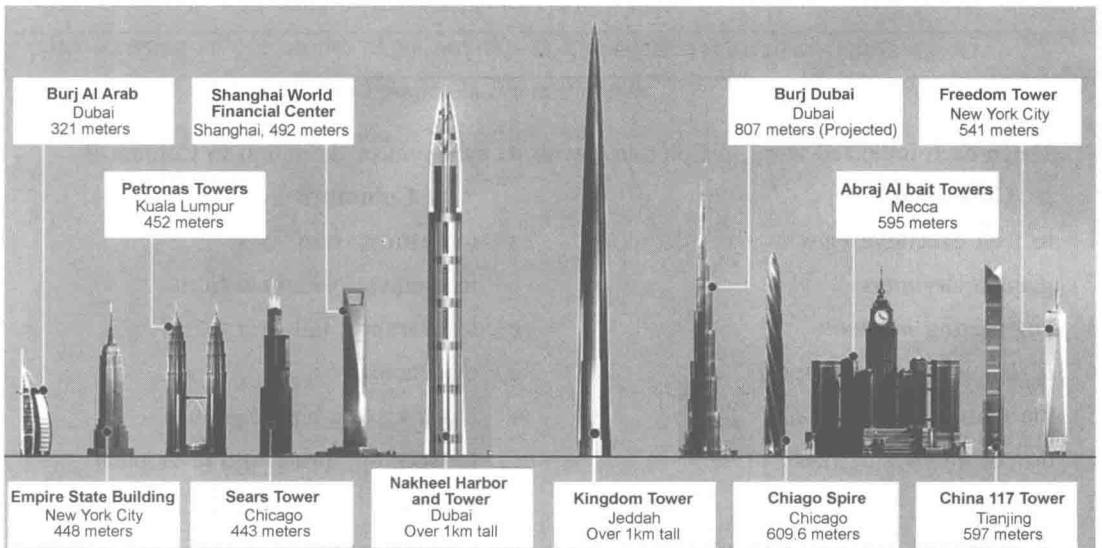
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Unit

1

Skyscrapers



(http://image.baidu.com/search/index?tn=baiduimage&ct=201326592&lm=-1&cl=2&ie=gbk&word=%CA%C0%BD%E7%C4%A6%CC%EC%B4%F3%C2%A5%C5%C5%C3%FB&hs=2&xthttps=000000&fr=ala&ori_query=%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E6%91%A9%E5%A4%A9%E5%A4%A7%E6%A5%BC%E6%8E%92%E5%90%8D&ala=0&alatpl=sp&pos=0)

 **Online Warm-up**

1. Look for information about the world's 10 top tallest buildings on the Internet.
2. How many Chinese skyscrapers stand in the world's 10 top tallest buildings?
3. Who will hold the crown in the next five years from now?

 **Lead-in Work**

1. Define the word "skyscraper".
2. Do you think it's good for many cities in various countries to compete for erecting the tallest buildings in the world? Why or why not?
3. Can you point out some of the advantages and disadvantages of skyscrapers?

Advantages	Disadvantages

4. Match each italicized word in Column A with its synonym or definition in Column B.

Column A

- 1) to feed executive *egos*
- 2) giant *skyscrapers*
- 3) engineering *ingenuity*
- 4) *a slew of* new skyscrapers
- 5) the real-estate *behemoth*
- 6) do not *topple* sideways
- 7) to *devastate*
- 8) a *lethal* stack of metal pancakes
- 9) potentially devastating *hazard*
- 10) a *testament* to its engineering ingenuity
- 11) to *agitate* against them
- 12) to manage to *evacuate* before it fell

Column B

- a) to destroy; ruin
- b) to remove; withdraw from
- c) to overturn; fall over
- d) evidence
- e) cloud-kissing buildings
- f) to work up; bring to a fever pitch
- g) multitude
- h) inventiveness
- i) giant
- j) self-confidence; vanity
- k) fatal; dangerous
- l) danger; jeopardy

5. Read the text and choose the best answer to each of the following questions or statements.

- 1) What can be inferred from the title "Quivering Heights"?
 - A. A building more than 80 stories high is appalling.
 - B. Human beings should live closer to the earth rather than in cloud-kissing buildings.
 - C. Views from the windows can feed executive egos without any guarantee for their security.

TEXT

Quivering Heights

Gregory Beals

How tall is too tall? The debate among architects heats up.

From New York to Shanghai, cities have raced for decades to erect the world's tallest skyscrapers. Structures like Chicago's 443-meter-tall Sears Tower or Kuala Lumpur's 452-meter-high Petronas Twin Towers have served as powerful totems, shouting out economic arrival. "The skyscraper," says Robert Stern, dean of the Yale School of Architecture, "is the symbol of success." But when two passenger planes smashed into the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, that equation was forever altered. Skyscrapers were suddenly transformed into fragile deathtraps. "Right now it's hard to justify building such huge monuments," says noted New York-based architect Shoji Sadao. "They are just too tempting a target."

Giant skyscrapers may turn out to be among the first casualties of the first war of the 21st century. Ever since the 50-story Woolworth Building was erected in lower Manhattan in 1913, a debate has raged among architects over the safety and practicality of the supertall building. Now those who have long agitated against them have suddenly found an attentive audience. "The days of competing over who has the tallest building are over," Japanese architect Toyo Ito declared last week. "The World Trade Center attack has taught us something that I've always believed: human beings should live closer to the earth."

Skyscrapers have always been more about ego than economics. A building more than 80 stories high requires steel reinforcements as bracing against the wind and extra elevator banks, which limits the amount of office space — and cuts into profits. Only now have critics' worst suspicions been confirmed: the sheer height of these structures makes them potentially devastating hazards. The World Trade Center withstood the initial blow of two terrorist-driven Boeing 767s. But the jet-fuel fire melted its steel girders into putty, dropping acre-size floors onto each other like a lethal stack of metal pancakes. Firefighters couldn't reach upper floors in time to be effective. "It's morally wrong to build those kinds of supertall buildings now," says British architect Mark Dytham. "Nobody knows how to cope with that kind of fire at that kind of height."

Yet there's plenty to be said for the supertall buildings. For huge companies, they allow thousands to work together. Views from the windows feed executive egos. In

crowded cities like Hong Kong, high-rises leave room for much-needed parkland. Some architects contend that the World Trade Center's collapse was actually a testament to its engineering ingenuity: it did not topple sideways, and thousands managed to evacuate before it fell. Most of those killed were on the top floors, above the crash sites. "If the skyscraper is over," argues Yale's Stern, "what next? The airplane? The World Trade Center came down in an orderly way under conditions no one could possibly have anticipated in the 1970s."

For the foreseeable future, skyscrapers are likely to provide housing for a large percentage of office workers in Manhattan. Though some companies have relocated to smaller buildings in New Jersey, many are taking whatever space they can get. The World Trade Center attack destroyed more than 1 million square meters of office space — roughly equivalent to the entire central business district of Miami. Bruce Mosley, president of U. S. operations for the real-estate behemoth Cushman & Wakefield, says his company has already leased more than 400,000 square meters of space in Manhattan since the disaster — much of it in skyscrapers. "Has there been an immediate impact on people's desires to be on the upper floors?" he asks. "With a few tenants there has. But in our opinion this is a short-term reaction to the attack."

May be so, but for now designers of a slew of new skyscrapers are under sudden pressure to defend their projects. When it is finished in 2005, the Shanghai World Financial Center is to be the world's tallest building: 492 meters. In Hong Kong, another supertower is in the works, and others exist or are in the planning phases in Katangi, India; Pusan, South Korea; Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Mexico City. New York architect Eugene Kohn, who designed the Hong Kong project, has been asked by its backers whether the new structure could stand up to the pounding that the Twin Towers took. Kohn believed that the building's superthick beams would withstand the force of a 767, and that its firemen's elevators and reinforced concrete bulkheads would provide greater protection. But even Kohn, whose firm is also designing the Shanghai towers, can't predict what would happen if the buildings were struck by the larger aircraft that ply transpacific routes. Three weeks ago, who would have thought to ask?

Notes

1. This article is taken from *Newsweek*, October 8, 2001.
2. *to erect the world's tallest skyscrapers*: to build the tallest buildings in the world 建造世界上最高的摩天大楼
3. *... equation was forever altered*: The view of skyscrapers was forever changed from being success symbols to being equated with dangerous targets. 把摩天大楼视为成功象征的观点永远被改变成这样的观点: 摩天大楼同样是危险的攻击目标。

4. *Skyscrapers were suddenly transformed into fragile deathtraps*: Supertall buildings suddenly became dangerous targets which could be easily hit and destroyed. 摩天大楼忽然间变成不堪一击的危险建筑。
5. *... it's hard to justify building such huge monuments*: It's not easy to explain satisfactorily why such kinds of supertall buildings have been built. 很难证明建造这样的大型建筑物是值得的。
6. *... a debate has raged among architects over the safety and practicality of the supertall building*: Architects have been arguing publicly and heatedly on the safety and effectiveness in use of the supertall buildings. 一场就摩天大楼的安全性和实用性展开的辩论在建筑师之间激烈地进行。
7. *Skyscrapers have always been more about ego than economics*: It's not so much economics as self-esteem in skyscrapers. 摩天大楼一直以来体现的与其说是经济实力倒不如说是自尊心。
8. *brace against*: prepare for something unpleasant or difficult 做好预防……的准备
9. *to limit the amount of office space*: to keep the office space to a minimum 限制办公的空间
10. *to cut into profits*: reduce profits 降低收益
11. *devastating hazard*: completely destructive danger 毁灭性的危险
12. *... withstood the initial blow of two terrorist-driven Boeing 767s*: resisted the initial blow of two terrorist-driven Boeing 767s ……承受了恐怖分子劫持的两架波音767的最初的撞击
13. *But the jet-fuel fire melted its steel girders into putty, dropping acre-size floors onto each other like a lethal stack of metal pancakes*: The jet-fuel fire melted steel-and-glass structures, causing the gigantic floors to drop down like dangerously made pancakes being carefully piled piece by piece. 喷气燃料把钢梁熔成油灰, 巨大面积的地板, 像一堆致命的钢制薄煎饼, 一层压一层地往下掉。
14. *Views from the windows feed executive egos*: Scenes from the windows give managers and administrators self-esteem satisfaction. 从窗口看出去的景色满足了管理人员的自尊心。
15. *high-rises leave room for much-needed parkland*: Modern high buildings leave available space especially in crowded cities for park-like grassland dotted with trees. 高层建筑为拥挤的城市腾出空间来建造绿地。
16. *the World Trade Center's collapse was actually a testament to its engineering ingenuity*: The way of the falling-down of the World Trade Center has proved that it is in fact an excellent design and super engineering structure. 世贸中心的倒塌实际上是此项工程建筑设计精巧的证据。
17. *the real-estate behemoth*: the powerfully leading company in the real-estate industry 房地产行业领先的巨头公司
18. *an immediate impact on people's desire*: a sudden impression on people's desire 对人们的愿望产生直接的影响
19. *in the works*: in preparation 在筹建中; 在完成中

Proper Nouns

Buildings

1. **Sears Tower:** The Sears Tower stands tall, over 1,700 feet aloft, overlooking the west side of Chicago's downtown Loop. Clad in bronze-tinted glass and stainless aluminum, rising with determination yet elegance from the depths of its grand foundations to the tips of its massive spires, luring tourists in a daze, housing a workforce of thousands, the Sears Tower represents an era in Chicago of optimism and opportunity that will not be forgotten.
2. **Petronas Twin Towers:** The towers were designed by Argentine architect Cesar Pelli. They chose a distinctive postmodern style to create a 21st-century icon for Kuala Lumpur. Planning on the Petronas Towers started on 1 January 1992 and included rigorous tests and simulations of wind and structural loads on the design. Seven years of construction followed at the former site of the original Selangor Turf Club, beginning on 1 March 1993 with excavation, which involved moving 500 truckloads of earth every night to dig down 30 meters (98 feet) below the surface.
3. **World Trade Center:** The World Trade Center was a large complex of seven buildings in Lower Manhattan, New York City, United States. It featured landmark twin towers, which opened on April 4, 1973, and were destroyed in the September 11 attacks, with 7 World Trade Center collapsing later that day due to the damage it suffered when the twin towers collapsed that morning. The other buildings in the complex were severely damaged by the collapse of the twin towers, and their ruins were eventually demolished.
4. **Woolworth Building:** The Woolworth Building, at 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, designed by architect Cass Gilbert and constructed between 1910 and 1912, is an early U. S. skyscraper. The original site for the building was purchased by F. W. Woolworth and his real estate agent Edward J. Hogan by April 15, 1910, from the Trenor Luther Park Estate and other owners for \$1.65 million. By January 18, 1911, Woolworth and Hogan had acquired the final site for the project, totaling \$4.5 million. More than a century after the start of its construction, it remains, at 241.4 meters (792 feet), one of the 100 tallest buildings in the United States as well as one of the 30 tallest buildings in New York City. It has been a National Historic Landmark since 1966, and a New York City landmark since 1983.
5. **Shanghai World Financial Center:** The Shanghai World Financial Center (SWFC) is 492 meters tall and contains 97 floors of office space, hotel rooms and sightseeing areas by the building's developer, Japan's Mori Building Corporation.

Architects

6. **Robert Stern:** Dean of the Yale School of Architecture. Robert Stern added his name to those of Roy Liechtenstein, Steven Spielberg and Billy Joel in 1999. Stern is considered one of the leading figures of post-modernism, as he mixes modern materials and architectural techniques while employing ancient building philosophies.

7. **Mark Dytham:** Klein Dytham Architecture was founded by Mark Dytham and Astrid Klein. Having both studied architecture at The Royal College of Art in London, they left for a three month tour of Japan. They found there were too many new, wild, weird, and wonderful things to see, so they stayed on, vowing to go home after they had seen them all. Ten years later they were still in Japan, who said everything about how fascinating they found the country. After working for Toyo Ito for two years, Astrid and Mark established Klein Dytham Architecture in Tokyo in 1991.
8. **Eugene Kohn:** 1982 Real Estate Development Course, Harvard University Graduate School of Design; 1957 Master of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania (Theopolis Parsons Chandler Graduate Fellow); 1953 Bachelor of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania. Eugene Kohn is respected worldwide, not only for his 40-year career as an architect, but also for his inspirational leadership qualities.
9. **Toyo Ito:** Toyo Ito (born on 1 June 1941) is a Japanese architect known for creating conceptual architecture, in which he seeks to simultaneously express the physical and virtual worlds. He is a leading exponent of architecture that addresses the contemporary notion of a “simulated” city, and has been called “one of the world’s most innovative and influential architects”. In 2013, Ito was awarded the Pritzker Prize, one of architecture’s most prestigious prizes. He was a likely front-runner for the Pritzker Prize for the previous ten years. A recent trend has seen less experienced and well-known winners, such as Chinese architect Wang Shu in 2012, and the award to Toyo Ito is seen as recognition of a lifetime’s achievement in architecture.
10. **Shoji Sadao:** Currently Executive Director of the Isamu Noguchi Foundation, Inc., architect Shoji Sadao collaborated with both R. Buckminster Fuller and Isamu Noguchi on many important projects. Sadao met Fuller while studying architecture at Cornell University, and it was Fuller who introduced him to Noguchi. Shoji Sadao began working with Fuller in 1954, and in 1965 formed Fuller and Sadao, P. C., whose first project was the large geodesic dome for the U. S. Pavilion at Expo 67 in Montreal.

Others

11. **Dubai, United Arab Emirates:** Lying on the calm, blue waters of the southern Gulf and flanked by majestic desert, Dubai offers year-round sunshine and five-star luxury... plus the adventure of a unique Arabian experience. One of the seven emirates that make up the United Arab Emirates, Dubai is a place of fascinating contrasts, a distinctive blend of modern city and timeless desert, of East and West, of old and new.
12. **Cushman & Wakefield:** It serves the real estate needs of corporations and financial institutions around the globe. The commercial real estate brokerage and services company, founded in 1917 by J. Clydesdale Cushman and Bernard Wakefield, has some 160 offices in about 50 countries. In addition to property management (for about 5,500 properties totaling nearly 300 million square feet) and brokerage services, Cushman & Wakefield also provides research and analysis on 85 major markets worldwide.

New Words

skyscraper	<i>n.</i>	a very lofty building 摩天大楼
deathtrap	<i>n.</i>	an unsafe structure or place that exposes one to great danger of death 危险建筑
ego	<i>n.</i>	the "I" or self, that which is conscious and thinks; an image of oneself; self-confidence; self-esteem 自我; 自尊 (心)
devastating	<i>adj.</i>	ravaging; overpowering 毁灭性的
hazard	<i>n.</i>	risk; danger 危险
girder	<i>n.</i>	a large beam, simple or built up, of wood, iron or steel, to take a lateral stress, e. g. to support a floor, wall, or the roadway of a bridge; a strip of strengthening material 大梁; 主梁
lethal	<i>adj.</i>	deadly; mortal; vicious; death-dealing 致命的; 危险的
testament	<i>n.</i>	evidence 证据
ingenuity	<i>n.</i>	mastery; inventiveness 精巧
topple	<i>v.</i>	to overbalance and fall headlong; to fall from topheaviness (使) 倒塌
evacuate	<i>v.</i>	to move away (from a place of danger, usually temporarily) 撤离; 疏散
equivalent	<i>adj.</i>	equal in value, power, meaning, etc. 等价的; 同等重要的
behemoth	<i>n.</i>	something that is extremely large and often extremely powerful. Here it means a giant and powerful leading firm 庞然大物; 此处指庞大的、业务等领先的大型公司
tenant	<i>n.</i>	a person who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place 租户
slew	<i>n.</i>	a large number or amount 许多; 大量
bulkhead	<i>n.</i>	a protecting barrier or structure 屏障
agitate	<i>v.</i>	to stir up public feeling 鼓动
ply	<i>v.</i>	to make regular journeys over a route; to make one's way; direct one's course 定期航行

Verbal Phrases

brace against	to give firmness to; to steady and make (oneself) ready for a blow, etc. 做好预防……的准备
shout out	to shout loudly 高呼
turn out	to prove in the result 证明 (是); 结果 (是/成为)
cut into	to decrease; reduce; diminish 减少
stand up to	to resist; withstand 经受住

Exercises

I. Speaking

1. Designing

What kind of buildings are your group willing to design based on the following items and others?

①	design concept	
②	location	
③	height (antenna)	
④	stories	
⑤	main building materials	
⑥	style	
⑦	others	

2. Competition

Each group sends a member to the podium to make a presentation of their ideal building. After the presentations, the whole class discusses and votes for the best one.

II. Vocabulary Study

1. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

- Mary is complaining that she has to _____ some clothes that are too large for her.
A. modify B. revise C. alter D. transform
- Of all the infectious diseases humans will have to contend _____ as the world gets warmer, malaria may be the worst.
A. for B. with C. to D. on
- The towers of the World Trade Center _____ after the Boeing 767s hit it.
A. smashed B. toppled C. shattered D. burst
- The old person's health will not _____ the cold, damp climate.
A. stand up to B. stand up for
C. stand up with D. stand up over
- A debate has raged among teenagers _____ the harmful effect of smoking on health.
A. at B. in C. over D. of
- For many decades, economists have been arguing about the role of ideas, innovation and _____ in economic growth.
A. ingathering B. ingredient C. ingratitude D. ingenuity
- In this company, absenteeism and frequent work stoppage have greatly _____ the efficiency of the firm's operation.
A. cut off B. cut over C. cut up D. cut into

- 9) Under pressure from big institutional investors, for example, ITT Corp. drastically _____ the stock-option plan for its chairman, Rand Araskog.
- 10) _____ the wireless world, computer makers have introduced personal digital assistant that can send wireless faxes, electronic mail and make phone calls.

III. Cloze

Choose a proper word from the list to fill in each blank in the following passage. Change the form of the word if necessary.

<i>see</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>complete</i>
<i>expansion</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>fame</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>abroad</i>
<i>millennium</i>	<i>design</i>	<i>quest</i>	<i>environment</i>	<i>skyrise</i>

Ever since Elisha Graves Otis invented the world's first safety elevator in 1859, making the concept of vertical construction practical, architects, developers and planners have pondered the question, "How high can we go?" The pinnacle of this age-old ambition ___ 1 ___ American architect Frank Lloyd Wright's vision of a "mile-high building" in 1956, complete with nuclear-powered elevators. It was, of course, never actualized, but engineers have never ceased in their ___ 2 ___ to construct the ultimate tower.

Forty years later, the once-ridiculed idea seems closer to become a reality. In 2002, the year following the start of the new ___ 3 ___, the tallest building ever to be erected will be completed. Construction of the Shanghai World Financial Center in Shanghai, China, began in August of 1997 after a two-and-a-half year ___ 4 ___ and development period by superstructure specialists Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates (KPF) of New York City. The firm is the design architect for the project. When ___ 5 ___, the structure will rise to a towering 1,509 feet, making it the world's tallest building in three out of four building-height categories set by The Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat. It will be topped, in a manner of ___ 6 ___, only by the World Trade Center in New York, whose spires extend it to 1,728 feet and into another height classification. KPF, which ___ 7 ___ its start in 1976, has earned a reputation as a leader in tall building design, completing some of the most impressive high-rise structures in the U. S. and ___ 8 ___. In recent years, the firm's ___ 9 ___ offices in London and in Tokyo, where, faced with an ongoing population expansion and a careful approach to ___ 10 ___ conservation, the concept of vertical construction took on critical significance. Indeed, the Asia-Pacific region ___ 11 ___ an explosion of such super-tall buildings in the past decade. The high-rise concept serves a ___ 12 ___ purpose for such areas. Building upwards rather than sprawling outwards allows expansion while ___ 13 ___ valuable land. Frank Lloyd Wright theorized such ___ 14 ___ would become virtually unlimited as technology advanced.