

高阶英语系列教程

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ADVANCED ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND WRITING

高阶英语 译写教程

通用篇

主 编 刘丽英



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“高阶英语系列教程”分为“高阶英语通用系列教程”和“高阶英语学术系列教程”，面向已经完成本科阶段基础英语学习，即将申请学术型硕士和专业硕士的非英语专业学习者。针对不同的语言能力，本系列教程包括学术目标导向的《高阶英语阅读教程（学术篇）》《高阶英语译写教程（学术篇）》和通用目标导向的《高阶英语阅读教程（通用篇）》《高阶英语译写教程（通用篇）》。

本系列教程基于高等学校本科生基础英语学习状况及国家对研究生英语能力的培养要求而编写，具有以下特点：

1. 坚持使用导向，以应用能力培养为重点，以丰富的活动设计，引导、辅助学生提升英语综合应用能力。

2. 采用主题与语言技能融合模式。选择与学生当下学习生活和未来发展相关的主题，采用主题教学模式。各单元的素材围绕同一主题展开，语言技能与单元主题有机融合，同时又自成体系。

3. 注重人文性与工具性的融合。通过精心选择的主题，拓展学生的全球视野，引导学生关注社会，提升自主学习能力，成为有国际交流和理解能力、有家国情怀与担当的高素质研究型人才。

4. 强调语言输入和活动设计的真实、地道和贴切。本系列教程的输入性素材（包括视频和文本）原汁原味，旨在营造真实的语言学习环境。在语言难度方面，采用“Flesch-Kincaid Readability Test”测出素材的可读性，并将其折算为“Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level”作为素材难度筛选指标，将教程的输入性素材难度控制在研究生入学考试难度范围内。

《高阶英语译写教程（通用篇）》以通用英语能力培养为主要目标，聚焦技能发展。全书共9个单元，每单元包括5个部分，设计了针对性强的读、写、译等学习任务和活动。

第一部分（Part One: Start-up）通过视频引入主题，导入相关背景材料，激活学生的背景知识，训练学生获取主旨大意与细节信息的能力。

第二部分（Part Two: Reading and Simulating）提供一篇有图表的精读课文。“Questions to Ponder”激发学生读前有目的地思考主题。“Reading for Information”让学生在掌握篇章框架结构与细节信息的同时学会阐释图表。“Vocabulary Building”中的主题词汇库引导学生对主题相关词汇进行分类组合，从而有效地扩大词汇量。

第三部分 (Part Three: Writing to Express) 中, “Micro-skill Writing” 阐释了数字与统计、批判式评论、对比与对照、例证、列举、引用等写作微技能, 并设计了有针对性的作文练习 (Essay Writing), 旨在培养学生运用写作技巧, 创作有思想、有深度的作文。“Practical Writing” 提供了应用文写作微技能与不同类型的信函范例, 指导学生有效地写作实用信函。

第四部分 (Part Four: Translating to Communicate) 提供了笔译所涉及的增减词、词性转换、长句拆分、顺序与逆序、各种从句翻译等微技能知识与范例, 旨在培养学生获取由句子到段落的全方位翻译技能。

第五部分 (Part Five: China Scenario) 为汉译英的实操练习, 涉及中国文化、社会发展的方方面面, 旨在培养学生讲好中国故事的能力。

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免有疏漏之处, 敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者
2022年3月

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A detailed black and white illustration of a pandemic. In the foreground, a large, spherical virus particle is covered in numerous spike-like proteins. Behind it, a large, textured sphere, possibly a cell or another virus, is partially visible. The background is filled with many smaller, similar virus particles, creating a sense of a widespread infection.

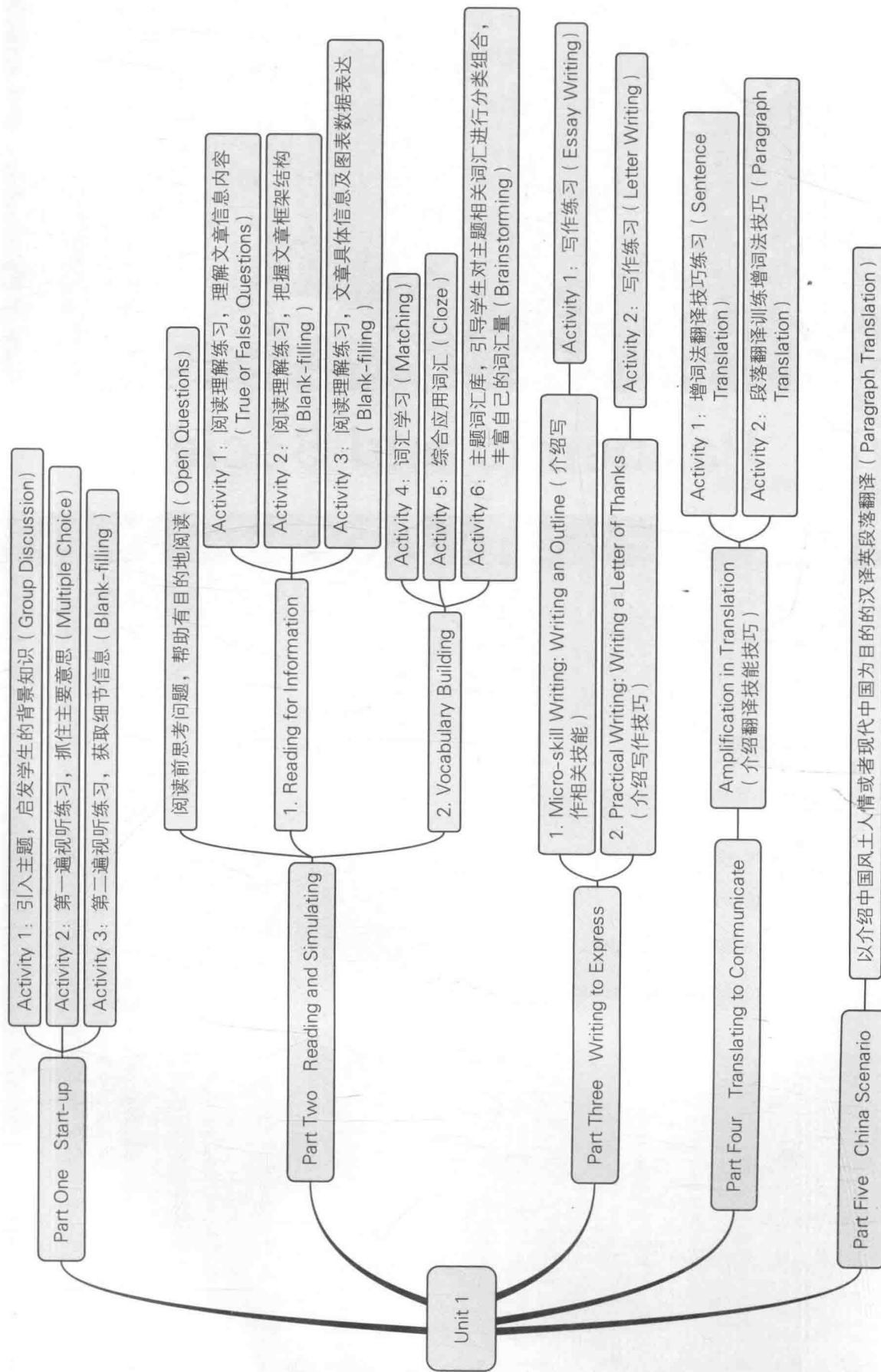
1 Unit

Pandemic and Society

Objectives

In this unit you are expected to learn:

- about the influence of pandemic on society;
- to outline your writing;
- to write a letter of thanks;
- about amplification in translation.



Part One Start-up



Language Hints:

1. exponential *adj.* 指数的
2. denial *n.* 否认
3. assessment *n.* 评价; 评估
4. bureaucrat *n.* 官僚
5. respiratory *adj.* 呼吸的
6. collective *adj.* 集体的; 共同的
7. humane *adj.* 人道的

► Activity 1

Recall your experience in the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, and discuss the following questions with your partners.

1) How did you spend your time in the pandemic?

2) What impressed you most in that period?

▶ Activity 2

In this video, PBS anchor Christiane Amanpour is interviewing a WHO expert. Watch the video for the first time and choose the correct answers to the following questions.

- 1) According to the WHO expert, what is required to control the virus?
A. Population. B. Courage. C. Information. D. Surprise.
- 2) What does the WHO expert believe happened in China?
A. China did not block reporting the virus.
B. China initially denied the virus cases.
C. China punished the whistle blowers harshly.
D. The measures came at the expense of people's liberties.
- 3) What struck the WHO expert most?
A. People made efforts together to stop the virus.
B. Doctors and nurses had little sense of responsibility.
C. People were not concerned with the safety of the older population.
D. People on the top did not care about the virus as much as the average did.



▶ Activity 3

Watch the video again, and fill the blanks in the following summary with information you have heard.

In this interview, the WHO expert indicates that the coronavirus is increasing exponentially. When facing with the 1) c _____ of the pandemic, people need to make a big decision based on very little information. It 2) r _____ courage to inform and bring population together. When Christiane asks if he thinks that measure in China is 3) h _____ and comes at the expense of people's 4) l _____, the expert points out that at the very beginning of virus, there were bureaucrats that have 5) b _____ report efforts, but China, as a nation, did not, step in and block reporting. President of China admits there have been shortcomings, but it's important to recognize Chinese people have a 6) t _____ sense of responsibility. They made their personal and 7) c _____ efforts to stop the virus and protect the world. The 8) a _____ Chinese were heroes. Therefore, in all the news coverage of coronavirus

and China, people should not 9) d _____ the work of the Chinese people and the response in China. The Chinese people are very 10) h _____ people.

Part Two Reading and Simulating

You are going to read an article about the COVID-19 pandemic. As you are reading, keep thinking about the questions.

Questions to Ponder:

- 1) What influence did the pandemic have on people's lives?
- 2) What can people do to prevent the virus from spreading?



First, Do No Harm

- [1] Everything happens faster in a crisis. Faced with COVID-19, vaccine-makers are cutting as many corners as they safely can. Anti-viral drugs are being rushed into clinical trials. Even so, it will be months until anything is available. With 297,000 people recorded dead, the wait is agonizing, but caution is crucial. Medicine's history is full of promising treatments that, when tested, turned out not to work or even to cause harm.
- [2] Many governments hope salvation can come sooner, with contact-tracing apps on smartphones — even as a row brews over Apple's and Google's grip on the technology. These apps can be used to automate the difficult process of tracking down people who have been in contact with those diagnosed with COVID-19, which is vital for keeping tabs on the virus. Countries from Bahrain and Bulgaria to Indonesia and Iceland have developed such apps.
- [3] They are an attractive idea. Nevertheless, contact-tracing apps are also an untested medical invention that will be introduced without the sort of safeguards that new drugs are subjected

to. Inaccurate information can mislead health officials and citizens in ways that can be as harmful as any failed drug. Governments should proceed with care.

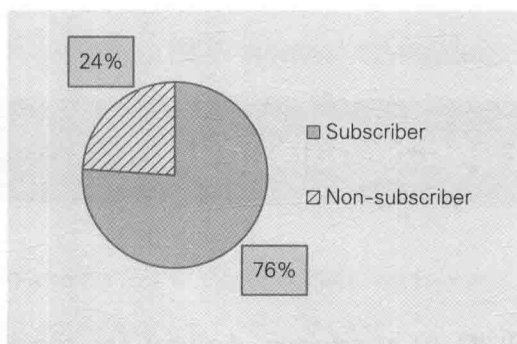


Figure 1.1 Mobile-internet Subscription in Europe (2019, Percentage of Population)

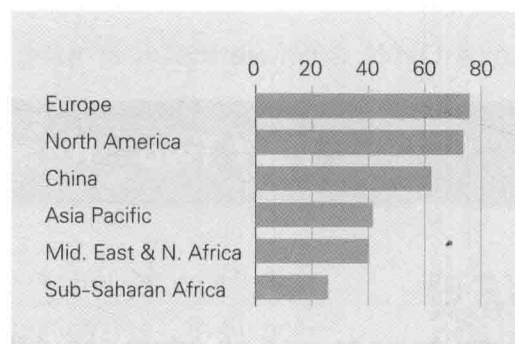


Figure 1.2 Mobile-internet Subscribers (2019, Percentage of Population)

- [4] Coverage is one complication. Epidemiologists reckon that apps might be useful if around 60% of people use them. Yet even in Europe, where adoption is highest, only 76% of people have mobile-internet subscriptions. That number is lower among the elderly, the most vulnerable to COVID-19. A recent survey suggested less than half of Americans would use a contact-tracing app.
- [5] Accuracy is an issue, too. Such apps are designed to listen out for nearby mobile phones, registering a contact if another device comes close enough. Yet the strength of the radio signals used to do this is affected by all sorts of things besides distance. Human bodies impede transmission, for instance, meaning a phone in a pocket will behave differently from one in a hand.
- [6] That could make it hard to calibrate the system — and a mistake would have consequences. Too sensitive, and you risk a deluge of “false positives”: contacts deemed close and significant that were actually distant and irrelevant. Too forgiving, and genuine cases of viral transmission will go undetected.
- [7] Moreover, the apps themselves might change behaviour. An over-reassuring app could spur people to go out before it is safe. Privacy must be weighed against transparency, for medical reasons as well as for civil liberty. South Korea publishes detailed summaries of cases uncovered by its contact-tracers. A recent jump in cases was linked to a man who visited gay nightclubs. The resulting stream of homophobic invective could deter others from cooperating with the authorities, electronically or otherwise.
- [8] The efforts of some governments, including those of Britain, France and Germany, have been complicated by Apple and Google, which between them hold sway over almost every smartphone on the planet. The firms have made privacy a priority, deeming that users will be anonymous and information stored mostly on devices rather than uploaded to central

repositories. That has infuriated many officials. Centralization offer advantages, they say. And in any case, why should coders in Silicon Valley overrule decisions made by medical experts and elected officials?

[9] As a rule, governments are right to worry about the unaccountable power of the tech giants. In this case, though, Google's and Apple's cautious approach is sensible. In a pandemic, experimenting with novel public-health responses such as mass surveillance should be done carefully, in case it subsequently turns out to have nasty side-effects. With high-tech software, caution is as valuable as it is with pills and potions.

1. Reading for Information

▶ Activity 1

Scan the article and judge whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1) The anti-viral drugs are expected to be put into clinical trials in months.
- _____ 2) Governments should proceed with contact-tracing apps cautiously because they could provide misleading information.
- _____ 3) Contact-tracing apps could be useful if more than half of people use them.
- _____ 4) Contact-tracing apps are not dependable simply because human bodies could block radio signals.
- _____ 5) It is recommended to keep the contact-tracing system sensitive since it is helpful to detect possible contact.
- _____ 6) The case in South Korea shows that tracing apps could endanger people's respect for authority.
- _____ 7) Decision made by medical experts and elected officials could conflict with tech companies over privacy.
- _____ 8) The author suggests that tracing apps should be prohibited for nasty side-effects brought by mass surveillance.

▶ Activity 2

Try to draw a detailed outline of the article by filling out the blanks in the table below.

Parts	Paragraphs	Detailed Information
Part One Introductory paragraphs	Paras. 1-3	<p>Lead-in (Para. 1): It is 1) _____ for people to be cautious about creating new anti-viral drugs.</p> <p>Thesis statement (Para. 3): Inaccurate information can mislead health officials and citizens in ways that can be as harmful as any 2) _____ drug.</p>
Part Two Body paragraphs	Paras. 4-8	<p>Main idea: There are many problems with anti-viral tracing apps, which include:</p> <p>3) Mobile-internet _____ (Para. 4); 4) _____ of radio signals (Para. 5); 5) _____ in adjusting the system (Para. 6); 6) The apps themselves might change people's _____ (Para. 7); 7) Different attitudes of officials and firms toward _____ (Para. 8).</p>
Part Three Concluding paragraph	Para. 9	<p>Conclusion: With high-tech software, 8) _____ is as valuable as it is with pills and potions.</p>

► Activity 3

Study the two graphs extracted from the article and try to interpret the data with the outlines given below.

Elaboration and Illustration:

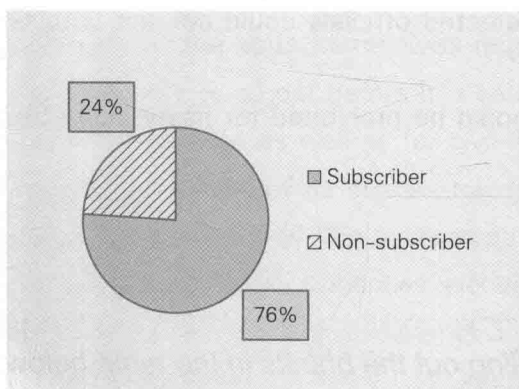


Figure 1.1 Mobile-internet Subscription in Europe (2019, Percentage of Population)

Figure 1.1 shows that in Europe, 1) _____ while 24% 2) _____. Among the non-subscribers, the elderly who are the most vulnerable to COVID-19, probably constitute the largest proportion.

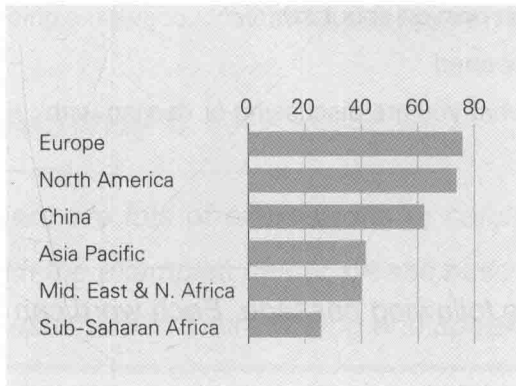


Figure 1.2 Mobile-internet Subscribers (2019, Percentage of Population)

The high percentage of mobile-internet subscription means more contact-tracing apps could be installed on mobile phones. Figure 1.2 reveals 3) _____. Mobile-internet subscription in Europe 4) _____, about 78%. Close to that was 5) _____, about 75%. 6) _____ was over 60%, ranking the third in the graph. Subscribers in Asia Pacific and Mid. East & N. Africa were almost the same, about 40%. Compared with the above areas, Sub-Saharan Africa 7) _____, with only 23% of its population who had subscribed.

2. Vocabulary Building

► Activity 4

Match the definitions with the vocabulary.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) crucial | A. a thing that makes a situation more complicated or difficult |
| _____ 2) diagnose | B. an amount of money you pay regularly in order to belong to an organization, or to receive copies of a magazine or newspaper |
| _____ 3) vulnerable | C. exactly what it appears to be |
| _____ 4) complication | D. the act or process of passing sth. from one person, place, or thing to another |
| _____ 5) reckon | E. extremely important |
| _____ 6) subscription | F. the quality of sth., such as glass, that allows you to see through it |
| _____ 7) impede | G. weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally |
| _____ 8) irrelevant | H. to make sb. decide not to do sth. or continue doing sth., especially by making them understand the difficulties and unpleasant results of their actions |
| _____ 9) genuine | I. to have a particular opinion about sth. |
| _____ 10) transmission | J. not having to explain or give reasons for your actions to anyone |
| _____ 11) transparency | K. to identify one's illness or problem |
| _____ 12) deter | L. with a name that is not known or that is not made public |
| _____ 13) deem | M. to delay or prevent |

- _____ 14) anonymous N. new or different from anything known before
 _____ 15) unaccountable O. to think sth. or have an opinion about sth.
 _____ 16) novel P. after sth. else has happened
 _____ 17) subsequently Q. not connected with what you are discussing or dealing with

► Activity 5

Choose 15 keywords to fill in the blanks of the following passage. Each word can be used only once.

comparable	optimism	permanent	fundamentally	prospects
swiftly	endorsed	understate	filed	ethnic
retreats	downturn	normal	temporarily	hospitality
complication	priority	overrule	nasty	subsequently

The Labor Department's monthly report on Friday provided the clearest picture of the economic damage—how 1) _____ it spread—as the coronavirus pandemic swept the country. Job losses have encompassed (包围) the entire economy, affecting every major industry. Areas like leisure and 2) _____ had the biggest losses in April. Low-wage workers, including many women and members of racial and 3) _____ minorities, have been hit especially hard. Nearly 11 million people reported working part-time because they couldn't find full-time work, and the numbers probably 4) _____ the economic distress. Millions more Americans have 5) _____ unemployment claims, and the Labor Department said the actual unemployment rate last month might have been closer to 20 percent.

It remains possible that the recovery will be swift, and that as the pandemic 6) _____, businesses that were 7) _____ healthy before the virus will reopen, rehire and return more or less to 8) _____. The one bright spot in Friday's report was that nearly 80 percent of the unemployed said they had been 9) _____ laid off. President Trump 10) _____ this view Friday morning on Fox News: "Those jobs will all be back, and next year we're going to have a phenomenal year." But Diane Swonk, chief economist at Grant Thornton, said that such 11) _____ was misplaced: "These furloughs (休假) are 12) _____, not temporary." Many businesses have indicated that employees can work from home throughout the summer, and the longer the pandemic lasts, the more businesses will fail, deepening the 13) _____. The only 14) _____ period is when unemployment reached about 25 percent in 1933. Then as now,

workers from a variety of backgrounds found themselves with few 15) _____ for quickly landing a new job. Joblessness — by any measure — could be even higher in the report for May.

▶ Activity 6

There are lots of expressions or catchphrases to express the topic of a pandemic. With the examples below, please build up “Your Pandemic Expression Bank” and try to use them in future writing and speaking.

Quotes about Anti-Pandemic Efforts

- 1) Courage results when one’s convictions are bigger than one’s fears. — Orrin Woodward
- 2) Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it, and conquering it. — Jean Paul
- 3) United we stand, divided we fall.
- 4) My hope is that the corona crisis will help bring us into a new age of cooperation and solidarity and a realization that we’re in this together. — Rutger Bregman

Words about Pandemic

epidemic	pandemic	outbreak
infectious	coronavirus	lockdown
spread	contain	quarantine
hospitalize	positive	negative
asymptomatic	carriers	variant
susceptible	mild /severe symptoms	
post-pandemic era		
digital health certificate		
be discharged from hospital		

Your Pandemic Expression Bank

Part Three Writing to Express

1. Micro-skill Writing: Writing an Outline

What Is an Outline?

An outline is an ordered list of the topics covered in a paper.