

目标英语阅读阶梯系列

英语扩充词汇阶梯阅读

——精通 5 000 词汇

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内 容 提 要

本书为“目标英语阅读阶梯系列”书第五册,编写词汇量基于5 000词左右。全书共收集文章60篇,内容涉猎广泛,包括社会生活的许多方面,如女权运动、种族歧视、历史典故、思想杂谈、科学技术、政治经济等。许多篇章皆出自名家手笔。本书体裁多样,有议论文、说明文和记叙文。风格迥异,思想深邃,趣味盎然。读者不仅从中可领略到语言文字运用的奥妙独到之处,而且在思想认识深度上会有一定的升华。本书融知识性、趣味性和可读性于一体,注重学生阅读能力的培养和扩大词汇量。每篇文章后均有难句分析、难点注释和关于重点词汇、词组的练习。每5篇后编有一个总结练习,以起到复习、检查之目的。

本书既可作为中高级英语水平读者的阅读辅助教材,也可作为其它各类读者的英语课外读物。

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1 Advice to Youth

给青年面授机宜

马克·吐温几乎是无人不知的幽默大师。本篇寓谐于庄,读了令人忍俊不禁,但却令人感到作者在与青年谈心时,十分真诚,十分挚爱,十分关怀,使你油然而生敬意。

Being told I would be expected to talk here, I inquired what sort of a talk I ought to make. They said it should be something suitable to youth—something didactic, instructive, or something in the nature of good advice. Very well. I have a few things in my mind which I have often longed to say for the instruction of the young; for it is in one's tender early years that such things will best take root and be most enduring and most valuable. First, then, I will say to you, my young friends—and I say it beseechingly(恳求地)urgently—

Always obey your parents, when they are present. This is the best policy in the long run, because if you don't they will make you. Most parents think they know better than you do, and you can generally make more by humoring that superstition than you can by acting on your own better judgment.¹

Be respectful to your superiors, if you have any, also to strangers, and sometimes to others. If a person offends you, and you are in doubt as to whether it was intentional or not, do not resort to extreme measures; simply watch your chance

and hit him with a brick. That will be sufficient. If you shall find that he had not intended any offense, come out frankly and confess yourself in the wrong when you struck him; acknowledge it like a man and say you didn't mean to. Yes, always avoid violence; in this age of charity and kindness, the time has gone by for such things. Leave dynamite to the low and unrefined.

Go to bed early, get up early—this is wise. Some authorities say get up with the sun; some others say get up with one thing, some with another. But a lark is really the best thing to get up with. It gives you a splendid reputation with everybody to know that you get up with the lark; and if you get the right kind of a lark, and work at him right, you can easily train him to get up at half past nine, every time—it is no trick at all.

Now as to the matter of lying. You want to be very careful about lying; otherwise you are nearly sure to get caught. Once caught, you can never again be, in the eyes of the good and the pure, what you were before. Many a young person has injured himself permanently through a single clumsy and illfinished lie, the result of carelessness born of incomplete training. Some authorities hold that the young ought not to lie at all. That, of course, is putting it rather stronger than necessary; still, while I cannot go quite so far as that, I do maintain, and I believe I am right, that the young ought to be temperate (节制的) in the use of this great art until practice and experience shall give them that confidence, elegance, and precision which alone can make the accomplishment graceful and profitable. Patience, diligence, painstaking attention to detail—these are the requirements; these, in time, will make the student perfect; upon these, and upon these only, may he rely as the sure foundation for future eminence. Think what tedious years of study, thought, practice, experience, went to the equipment² of that peerless old master who was able to impose upon the whole world the lofty and sounding maxim that “truth is mighty and will prevail”—the most majestic compound fracture of fact³ which any of women born has yet achieved. For the history of our race, and each individual's experience, are sown thick with evidence that a truth is not hard to kill and that a lie told well is immortal. There is in Boston a monument of the man who discovered anaesthesia; many people are aware, in these latter days, that that man didn't discover it at all, but stole the discovery from another man. Is this truth mighty, and will it prevail? Ah no, my hearers, the monument is made of hardy material, but the lie it tells will outlast it a million years. An awkward, feeble, leaky lie is a thing which you ought to make it your unceasing study to avoid; such a lie as that has no more real permanence than an average truth. Why, you might as well tell the truth at once and be done with it. A feeble, stupid, absurd lie will not live two years—except it be a slander upon somebody. It is indestructible, then, of course, but that is no merit of yours. A final word: begin your

practice of this gracious and beautiful art early—begin now. If I had begun earlier , I could have learned how.

Never handle firearms carelessly. The sorrow and suffering that have been caused through the innocent but heedless(掉以轻心的) handling of firearms by the young ! Only four days ago , right in the next farmhouse to the one where I am spending the summer , a grandmother , old and gray and sweet , one of the loveliest spirits in the land , was sitting at her work , when her young grandson crept in and got down an old , battered , rusty gun which had not been touched for many years and was supposed not to be loaded , and pointed it at her , laughing and threatening to shoot. In her fright she ran screaming and pleading toward the door on the other side of the room ; but as she passed him he placed the gun almost against her very breast and pulled the trigger ! He had supposed it was not loaded. And he was right—it wasn 't. So there wasn 't any harm done. It is the only case of that kind I ever heard of. Therefore , just the same , don 't you meddle with old unloaded firearms ; they are the most deadly and unerring things that have ever been created by man. You don 't have to take any pains at all with them ; you don 't have to have a rest , you don 't have to have any sights on the gun , you don 't have to take aim , even. No , you just pick out a relative and bang away , and you are sure to get him. A youth who can 't hit a cathedral at thirty yards with a Gatling gun⁴ in threequarters of an hour , can take up an old empty musket and bag his grandmother every time , at a hundred. Think what Waterloo⁵ would have been if one of the armies had been boys armed with old muskets supposed not to be loaded , and the other army had been composed of their female relations. The very thought of it makes one shudder.

There are many sorts of books ; but good ones are the sort for the young to read. Remember that. They are a great , an inestimable , an unspeakable means of improvement. Therefore be careful in your selection , my young friends ; be very careful ; confine yourselves exclusively to Robertson 's Sermons , Baxter 's Saint 's Rest , The Innocents Abroad , and works of that kind.⁶

But I have said enough. I hope you will treasure up the instructions which I have given you , and make them a guide to your feet and a light to your understanding. Build your character thoughtfully and painstakingly upon these precepts(教训 格言) and by and by , when you have got it built , you will be surprised and gratified to see how nicely and sharply it resembles everybody else 's.

Notes

1. Most parents think...on your own better judgment 多数父母认为他们的知识高你一筹。对这种虚妄之说通常你以笑置之比一意孤行对你要划算得多。
2. equipment 知识才能

3. the most majestic compound fracture of fact 对事实冠冕堂皇的歪曲。
compound fracture 复合性骨折
4. a Gatling gun 格林机枪(一种多管的老式机枪)
5. Waterloo 滑铁炉,是拿破伦被英德联军击败的地方。
6. Robertson's Sermons, Baxter's Saint's Rest, The Innocents Abroad 书中提到的分别是英国牧师罗伯特森(1816—1853)编撰的五卷本书,用于布道,巴克斯特的 Saint's Everlasting Rest(1650)。该书曾享誉一时, The Innocents Abroad 是马克·吐温自己的旅游短篇集。

Exercises

1. Complete each sentence with an appropriate phrase chosen from the list given.
confine to, impose upon, resort to, take pains, in the long run
- 1) I took _____ to explain the facts clearly.
 - 2) Studying may be difficult just now, but you'll benefit in the long _____.
 - 3) You should never resort _____ violence.
 - 4) A new tax has been _____ on cigarettes.
 - 5) I wish you would _____ yourself to the matter under discussion.
 - 6) Tariffs have been _____ on all foreign goods.
 - 7) He is _____ to the house by illness.
 - 8) Don't try to _____ your wishes on us.
 - 9) He wrote a short note to her, taking extra _____ to be tactful.
 - 10) _____ the long run, the best is unquestionably the cheapest.
 - 11) The mother _____ to punishment to make the child obey.
 - 12) They _____ heavy taxes on the labouring people.
2. Write any appropriate preposition or verb completer in the blanks in the following sentences.
- 1) You can generally make more _____ humoring that superstition than you can _____ acting _____ your own better judgment.
 - 2) If you get the right kind of a lark, and work _____ him right, you can easily train him to get _____ at half past nine, every time—it is no trick _____ all.
 - 3) Think what tedious years _____ study, thought, practice, experience went _____ the equipment _____ that peerless old master who was able to impose _____ the whole world the lofty and sounding maxim that "truth is mighty and will prevail".

2 38 Who Saw Murder 三十八人目睹了的一场血案

For more than half an hour 38 respectable, law-abiding citizens in Queens watched a killer stalk and stab a woman in three separate attacks in Kew Gardens.

Twice their chatter and the sudden glow of their bedroom lights interrupted him and frightened him off. Each time he returned, sought her out, and stabbed her again. Not one person telephoned the police during the assault; one witness called after the woman was dead.

That was two weeks ago today.

Still shocked is Assistant Chief Inspector¹ Frederick M. Lussen, in charge of the borough's detectives and a veteran of 25 years of homicide investigations. He can give a matter-of-fact recitation on many murders. But the Kew Gardens slaying baffles him—not because it is a murder, but because the “good people” failed to call the police.

“As we have reconstructed the crime,” he said, “the assailant had three chances to kill this woman during a 35-minute period. He returned twice to complete the job. If we had been called when he first attacked, the woman might not be dead now.”

This is what the police say happened, middle-class, tree-lined Austin Street area:

Twenty-eight-year-old Catherine Genovese, who was called Kitty by almost everyone in the neighborhood, was returning home from her job as manager of a bar in Hollis. She parked her red Fiat in a lot adjacent to the Kew Gardens Long Island Rail Road Station², facing Mowbray Place. Like many residents of the neighborhood, she had parked there day after day since her arrival from Connecticut³ a year ago, although the railroad frowns on the practice.

She turned off the lights of her car, locked the door, and started to walk to 100 feet to the entrance of her apartment at 82-70 Austin Street, which is in a Tudor building, with stores in the first floor and apartments on the second.

The entrance to the apartment is in the rear of the building because the front is rented to retail stores. At night the quiet neighborhood is shrouded in the slumbering(昏睡的) darkness that marks most residential areas.

Miss Genovese noticed a man at the far end of the lot , near a seven-story apartment house at 82-40 Austin Street. She halted. Then , nervously , she headed up Austin Street toward Lefferts Boulevard , where there is a call box⁴ to the 102nd Police Precinct in nearby Richmond Hill.

She got as far as a street light in front of a bookstore before the man grabbed her. She screamed. Lights went on in the 10-story apartment house at 82-67 Austin Street , which faces the bookstore. Windows slid open and voices punctuated the early-morning stillness.

Miss Genovese screamed : “ Oh , my God , he stabbed me ! Please help me ! Please help me ! ”

From one of the upper windows in the apartment house , a man called down : “ Let that girl alone ! ”⁶

The assailant looked up at him , shrugged and walked down Austin Street toward a white sedan parked a short distance away. Miss Genovese struggled to her feet.

Lights went out. The killer returned to Miss Genovese , now trying to make her way around the side of the building by the parking lot to get to her apartment. The assailant stabbed her again.

“ I ’m dying ! ” she shrieked. “ I ’m dying ! ”

Windows were opened again , and lights went on in many apartments. The assailant got into his car and drove away. Miss Genovese staggered to her feet. A city bus , O-10 , the Lefferts Boulevard line to Kennedy International Airport , passed. It was 3 35 A. M.

The assailant returned. By then , Miss Genovese had crawled to the back of the apartment house held out hope for safety. The killer tried the first door ; she wasn ’t there. At the second door , 82-62 Austin Street , he saw her slumped on the floor at the foot of the stairs. He stabbed her a third time—fatally.

It was 3 50 by the time the police received their first call , from a man who was a neighbor of Miss Genovese. In two minutes they were at the scene. The neighbor , a 70-year-old woman , and another woman were the only persons on the street. Nobody else came forward.

The man explained that he had called the police after much deliberation(考虑). He had phoned a friend in Nassau County for advice and then he had crossed the roof of the building to the apartment of the elderly woman to get her to make the call.

“ I didn ’t want to get involved , ” he sheepishly told the police.

Six days later , the police arrested Winston Moseley , a 29-year-old business-machine operator , and charged him with homicide. Moseley had no previous record. He is married , has two children and owns a home at 133-19 Sutter Avenue , South Ozone Park , Queens. On Wednesday , a court committed him to Kings County Hospital for psychiatric observation.

When questioned by the police , Moseley also said that he had slain Mrs. Annie May Johnson , 24 , of 146-12 133d Avenue , Jamaica , on Feb. 29 and Barbara Kralik , 15 , of 174-17 140th Avenue , Springfield Gardens , last July. In the Kralik case , the police are holding Alvin L. Mitchell , who is said to have confessed that slaying.

The police stressed how simple it would have been to have gotten in touch with them. “ A phone call , ” said one of the detectives , “ would have done it. ” The police may be reached by dialing “ O ” for operator or SPring 7-3100.

Today witnesses from the neighborhood , which is made up of one-family homes in the \$ 5 ,000 to \$ 60 ,000 range with the exception of the two apartmet houses near the railroad station , find it difficult to explain why they didn ' t call the police.

A housewife , knowingly if quite casually⁶ , said , “ We thought it was a lover ' s quarrel. ” A husband and wife both said , “ Frankly , we were afraid. ” They seemed aware of the fact that events might have been different. A distraught(非常激动的) woman , wiping her hands in her apron , said , “ I didn ' t want my husband to get involved. ”

One couple , now willing to talk about that night , said they heard the first screams. The husband looked thoughtfully at the bookstore where the killer first grabbed Miss Genovese.

“ We went to the window to see what was happening , ” he said , “ but the light from our bedroom made it difficult to see the street. ” The wife , still apprehensive (忧虑的) added : “ I put out the light and we were able to see better. ”

Asked why they hadn ' t called the police , she shrugged and replied : “ I don ' t know. ”

A man peeked out from a slight opening in the doorway to his apartment and rattled off an account of the killer ' s second attack. Why hadn ' t he called the police at the time ? “ I was tired , ” he said without emotion. “ I went back to bed. ”

It was 4 : 25 A. M. when the ambulance arrived to take the body of Miss Genovese. It drove off. “ Then , ” a solemn police detective said , “ the people came out. ”

Notes

1. Assistant Chief Inspector 副检查长(巡视长)
2. in a lot adjacent to the Kew Gardens... 与 Kew Gardens...相邻的地方

3. Connecticut 康涅狄格州(美)
4. Call-box (英)公用电话亭=(美)public telephone booth
5. "Let that girl alone"放了那个女孩子!
6. Knowingly if quite casually 即便是漫不经心但也是故意地说。if 当 即使 解

Exercises

1. Complete each sentence with an appropriate phrase chosen from the list given, making changes where necessary.
in charge of, frown on, charge with, commit to, be made up of, rattle off
 - 1) He was _____ to the care of an aunt.
 - 2) I'll be in _____ of the whole factory next week when the director is away.
 - 3) Certain grammatical constructions that are accepted in America are _____ on in British English.
 - 4) I _____ this man with stolen goods.
 - 5) He _____ off the names of cities he had visited.
 - 6) He _____ me with neglecting my duty.
 - 7) He _____ the papers to the care of the lawyer.
 - 8) The engine is _____ up of hundreds of parts.

2. Choose the proper word forms to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
 - 1) resident, residence, residential, reside
 - (1) This family has _____ in London for 100 years.
 - (2) The official _____ of the Queen is Buckingham Palace.
 - (3) His _____ in town enabled him to vote.
 - (4) The _____ of the town are proud of its new library.
 - (5) The _____ part of the town is the part where there are houses.
 - 2) respect, respectable, respective, respectful, respectfully
 - (1) All children should _____ their parents.
 - (2) In spite of his opinion, he _____ his son's point of view.
 - (3) No _____ girl would associate with a man of his reputation.
 - (4) The three men were given their work according to their _____ abilities.
 - (5) I wish you would be more _____ to your parents.
 - (6) Everybody in the household listened _____ to what he said.
 - (7) Rooms for men and women are on the first and second floors _____.
 - 3) understand, understanding, understandingly, understandably
 - (1) Of course I _____ how you feel.
 - (2) Your anger is _____.
 - (3) You were _____ angry.
 - (4) It is important to treat people with respect and _____.
 - (5) She gave him an _____ look.
 - (6) She looked at him _____.
 - 4) nervous, nervousness, nervously
 - (1) She had never given a speech before and she was very _____.
 - (2) She looked out at the large crowd _____.
 - (3) She tried to hide her _____.
 - (4) She took several deep breaths to quiet her _____.

3. Comprehension questions.
 - 1) What point or thesis is the author developing through the details of what happened to Genovese? Does he state the point directly?
 - 2) What aspects of the incident does he emphasize? What details best reveal this emphasis?
 - 3) What is the tone of the narrative? Does the author dramatize what happened through heightened characterization of the participants and through a heightened setting? Need the episode be dramatized to make the point it does?

3 Peace in the Atomic Age

原子时代的和平

由于希特勒的迫害,爱因斯坦被迫迁居美国。即使身处异地,他仍以科学家的高度责任感和对人类的深深的爱向当时的美苏政府呼吁和平,并以拳拳之忱提出了赢得和平的设想。

Albert Einstein(1879—1955), the greatest theoretical physicist since Newton, was born in Germany and died in Princeton, New Jersey. His theory of relativity, formulated during the early years of the twentieth century, changed the course of modern physics and of civilization itself, making his name a household word. A Jew, he renounced his German citizenship in 1933 when Hitler came to power, and emigrated to the United States, where he was appointed a life member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University.

Einstein was also a man deeply committed to the ideal of the morally responsible scientist as well as to every humanitarian cause¹. After the bombing of Hiroshima² in 1945 and the terrible destruction that resulted, Einstein became a powerful advocate of world government. Among the many causes to which he lent both the prestige of his name and his own energies were the vigorous postwar efforts to ensure a lasting peace and a halt to the further development of the nuclear weapons that his own theory had made possible.³ This is the subject of the speech that follows, delivered on February 12, 1950.

I am grateful to you for the opportunity to express my conviction in this most important political question.

The idea of achieving security through national armament is, at the present state of military technique, a disastrous illusion. On the part of the United States this illusion has been particularly fostered by the fact that this country succeeded first in producing an atomic bomb. The belief seemed to prevail

that in the end it were possible to achieve decisive military superiority.

In this way , any potential opponent would be intimidated , and security , so ardently desired by all of us , brought to us and all of humanity. The maxim which we have been following during these last five yeras has been , in short : security through superior military power , whatever the cost.

The armament race between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. , originally supposed to be a preventive measure , assumes hysterical character. On both sides , the means to mass destruction are perfected with feverish haste—behind the respective walls of secrecy. The H-bomb appears on the public horizon as a probably attainable goal.

If successful , radioactive poisoning of the atmosphere and hence annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities⁴. The ghostlike character of this development lies in its apparently compulsory trend. Every step appears as the unavoidable consequence of the preceding one. In the end , there beckons(招示) more and more clearly general annihilation.

Is there any way out of this impasse created by man himself ? All of us , and particularly those who are responsible for the attitude of the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. , should realize that we may have conquered an external enemy but have been incapable of getting rid of the mentality created by the war.

It is impossible to achieve peace as long as every single action is taken with a possible future conflict in view. The leading point of view of all political action should therefore be :What can we do to bring about a peaceful co-existence and even loyal cooperation of the nations ?

The first problem is to do away with mutual fear and distrust. Solemn renunciation of violence (not only with respect to means of mass destruction) is undoubtedly necessary.

Such renunciation , however , can only be effective if at the same time a super-national judicial and executive body is set up empowered to decide questions of immediate concern to the security of the nations. Even a declaration of the nations to collaborate loyally in the realization of such a “ restricted world government ” would considerably reduce the imminent danger of war.

In the last analysis , every kind of peaceful cooperation among men is primarily based on mutual trust and only secondly on institutions such as courts of justice and police. This holds for nations as well as for individuals. And the basis of trust is loyal give and take.

Notes

1. humanitarian cause 人道主义事业

2. Hiroshima 日本广岛。1945 年美国在此投下第一颗原子弹。
3. Among the many causes to which...his own theory had made possible 爱因斯坦以自己的崇高声望为人类的种种事业进行不懈努力,战后又朝气蓬勃全力以赴地努力保障世界持久和平,阻止以他的理论制造出的核武器进一步发展。此句倒装句,主句为 the vigorous postwar efforts; among the many causes to which 为表语。
4. If successful...technical possibilities. 假若(氢弹)爆炸成功,它对大气放射的毒害,及对地球上所有生命的毁灭在技术上都是完全可能的。该句主语为动名词短语。

Exercises

1. Match words in Column 1 with their equivalents in Column 2.

Column 1

Column 2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) halt | A) complete destruction |
| 2) foster | B) threaten |
| 3) potential | C) faithfully |
| 4) intimidate | D) motto |
| 5) ardent | E) stop |
| 6) maxim | F) possible |
| 7) renounce | G) conquer |
| 8) vanquish | H) which is going to happen soon |
| 9) annihilation | I) encourage |
| 10) loyally | J) strongly active/eager |
| 11) imminent | K) to give up |

2. Give the corresponding noun or verb of the following words.

- 1) Give corresponding verbs.

advocate	opponent	co-operation	annihilation	renunciation
co-existence	realization	conviction	security	destruction

- 2) Give corresponding nouns.

collaborate	reduce	execute	develop	prevent
decide	assume	restrict	formulate	

3. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) potential opponent | 2) feverish haste | 3) unavoidable consequence |
| 4) preventive measure | 5) peaceful cooperation | 6) compulsory trend |
| 7) mass destruction | 8) radioactive poisoning | 9) immediate concern |
| 10) hysterical character | 11) ghostlike character | 12) imminent danger |
| 13) peaceful co-existence | | |

4. Complete each sentence with an appropriate phrase chosen from the list given.

in short, in view, do away with, within the range, set up, as well as, with respect to

- 1) The end he had _____ was to educate his only daughter.
- 2) In order to _____ unclear threat, it is necessary to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapon.
- 3) The rumor, _____, is not to be trusted.
- 4) _____ the last point you raised, I am afraid I can add little to what I have said already.
- 5) The prime minister will _____ a committee to investigate the matter.
- 6) He was my friend _____ my doctor.
- 7) It has come _____ practical politics.