

English Reading
英 语 阅 读

(英语专业基础阶段 1~4 级用书)



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Unit 1

Passage One

The Watergate Man

The significance of any person in history, no matter how complex, can be captured in one sentence, Claire Booth Luce, the grande dame of the Republican Party, once told Richard Nixon. “You will be summed up: He went to China,” she declared.

Her estimation came before Watergate. “Now,” Nixon said a few years ago, “historians are more likely to lead with ‘He resigned from office.’ The jury has already come in, there’s nothing that’s going to change it. There is no appeal. Historians will judge it harshly.”

He was right of course, as hard-eyed and tough about himself as he had been about other people all his life. It was the same sort of ruthless judgment he had applied to opponents as well as friends, to opportunities and risks, to domestic politics and international diplomacy.

But by last week, as he lay dying in a stroke-induced coma, the verdict on his life and career was becoming, if not softer, at least more complicated. Messages from around the world poured into the hospital in New York City from the statesmen who admired his reach and strength, from the politicians he had dominated and from the citizens who loved him despite his gaping flaws. By the time he died at 9: 08 Friday evening, something close to affection, born of such long familiarity, could be discerned, even from his enemies.

Other American politicians came and went, but Nixon was always coming back. By sheer endurance, he was the most important figure of the postwar era. Nixon put the U. S. through some of its worst times, leading the red-scare politics of the 1950s, escalating the war in Vietnam in order to end it, trying to defeat the legal processes that closed in on him during the Watergate scandal. Yet an outsize energy and determination drove him on to recover and rebuild after every self-created disaster that he faced.

To reclaim a respected place in American public life after his resignation, he kept traveling and thinking and talking to the world’s leaders. After leaving the White House nearly 20 years ago, he produced nine books. Just a month before his death, he was in

Russia trying to get a current sense of the bizarre politics of the nation he fought against for so long. On his return from that trip, he stopped in Washington, where he lectured a room packed with numbers of America's foreign policy establishment. He spoke for 90 minutes without notes and drew a standing ovation for his lucid presentation. On the day that an embolism struck him mute, page proofs for his last book arrived at his office.

In this issue TIME publishes excerpts from that book, titled *Beyond Peace*. It is a kind of last testament from Richard Nixon. It is a tartly apt critique of American foreign policy. His timing was uncanny. The book arrives just as a welter of post-cold-war crises, from Bosnia to Korea, have thrown American policies into deepening disarray. And, as always, his focus on foreign affairs was designed to draw attention to the area of his presidency in which his accomplishments outweighed his failures.

Still, Watergate was the dark monument Richard Milhous Nixon built for himself. No other Presidents in American history had been forced to resign the office. No other President in American history had been revealed to be so cynically, so selfishly breaking the law to preserve his own power. Other Presidents may have acted as ignobly, but none was caught so nakedly. More than 30 of the men who were closest to him went to jail for their roles in Watergate. Nixon himself was pardoned by his successor. But John J. Sirica, the judge who presided over much of the Watergate case, concluded later that Nixon too should have gone to jail.

It was always easy to be angry with Richard Nixon. He had an unerring instinct for the divisive thrust in politics. He succeeded over and over again by making personal attacks on those who opposed him. His own childhood sufferings were transposed into a powerful need to win at all costs. It began with his first campaigns in California and ended with his famous enemies list when he was President.

The anger that trailed after him, which always intensified after his victories because he was rarely a gracious winner, obscured his accomplishments. He was perhaps the most practiced American statesman to occupy the White House in this century. He understood the world in a deep and subtle way. He also had a fine sense of his own country, exploiting the disgust of the "silent majority" as the social and intellectual elites turned first against the war in Vietnam and then against anything vaguely bourgeois.

For a man who used ideology early and often in his political career, he was an astonishingly pragmatic domestic leader. He loathed the Eastern monied establishment that ran the Republican Party as he was rising in it, but his presidential agenda was quite moderate by the party's contemporary standards. He realized that the Great Society programs of the Lyndon Johnson era had failed, but he believed that they were aimed at real problems and that the government should try to solve them.

When he left Washington in disgrace, Nixon retreated to his home in California. It is almost impossible to imagine the pain of his fall, and equally impossible to imagine the

strength that kept him going. He nearly died after an attack of phlebitis and thought of taking his own life. Instead, he began a patient and calculated climb back to respectability. When he was still too much the pariah to be seen with sitting Presidents, he consulted quietly with their aides. And by the time Bill Clinton came to the White House, Nixon had virtually cemented his role as an elder statesman. Clinton, whose wife served in the staff of the committee that voted to impeach Nixon, met openly with him and regularly sought his advice. After his death, Clinton agreed to speak at the 37th President's funeral in California. It was a generous act. Nixon had been pardoned again.

To the end, it pained Richard Nixon that his ideas and advice were always diluted by the shame of his fall. "Oh, they say, this is the Watergate man and we're not going to pay any attention to him," Nixon lamented. But America had always paid attention to Nixon. For good and ill, he defined American politics and policy for a half-century, defined it by his successes and by his failures.

In the author's note to *Beyond Peace*, Nixon recalls that he told former Russian Vice President Alexander Rutskoi that policies, like war, could be hell. When Rutskoi was released from prison in February, where he had been held following his failed putsch against Boris Yeltsin, Nixon thought perhaps Rutskoi had learned "that, for some, there can be life after hell."

History will judge Richard Nixon as much more than the Watergate man. And he leaves another, brighter monument: his own superhuman determination and stamina. It seems almost impossible that he has finally been defeated.

I. Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

- As he lay dying in a stroke-induced coma, the *verdict* on his life and career was becoming, if not softer, at least more complicated. Here the word "verdict" means "_____".
A. judgment B. statement C. document D. acknowledgment
- By the time he died, something close to affection could be *discerned*, even from his enemies. Which of the following can explain the word "discerned"?
A. Invented B. Established C. Noticed D. Explained
- By sheer endurance, he was the most important figure of the postwar era. Which of the following can't explain the word "sheer"?
A. Pure B. Complete C. Transparent D. Absolute
- By the time Bill Clinton came to the White House, Nixon had virtually *cemented* his role as an older statesman. Which of the following can explain the word "cemented"?
A. Developed B. Enlarged C. Idealized D. Strengthened
- In his book *Beyond Peace*, his timing was uncanny. This sentence means _____.
A. his time setting is commonplace in this book

- B. his time arrangement is unusual in his book
 - C. his time setting is broken in this book
 - D. his time arrangement is unclear in this book
6. The book *Beyond Peace* is a kind of last testament from Richard Nixon. What does the sentence tell us?
- A. This book conveyed his last plan.
 - B. This book represents his last will.
 - C. This book stands for his last suggestion.
 - D. This book publicizes his last hope.
7. What hurt Richard Nixon in his political life?
- A. He suffered a disease and couldn't make contributions to his country.
 - B. His political opponents impeached him.
 - C. After he left Washington, he couldn't regain his respect.
 - D. His ideas and advice were always diluted by the shame of his fall.
8. How did Richard Nixon understand the world?
- A. In a roundabout way.
 - B. In a deep and subtle way.
 - C. Vaguely.
 - D. Cynically.

II. Word Study and Associations

1. complex /'kɒmpleks/ *adj.* 复合的; 由互相关联或交织的部分构成的; 合成的; 由两个或多个单元组成的 → (例句) There is a complex sentence. 这是一个复合句。(同义) complicated; intricate; involved (用法) complex 指的是综合的、合成的 → (例句) I was puzzled by the complex traffic system in this city. 这个城市的复杂交通系统把我搞糊涂了。complicated 指的是结构很复杂。→ (例句) The up-to-date machines are usually very complicated. 最新式的机器通常非常复杂。intricate 指的是有细节的或结构复杂的。→ (例句) We had to follow an intricate maze of paths. 我们不得不沿着一组弯曲错综的小道走。involved 强调的是复杂而又冗长啰嗦的。→ (例句) She gave an involved reply to my simple question. 对我的简单问题, 她给的答案很啰嗦。
2. capture /'kæptʃə/ *vt. & n.* 俘虏, 如通过武力或诡计; 捕获; 赢得, 夺取; 赢得对……的占有或控制 → (例句) We captured them alive. 我们活捉了他们。(同义) arrest; catch; seize (用法) capture 意思是“捕获”、“俘虏(有经过战斗而捕获的意思)”、“捉拿”“夺得”。→ (例句) Government troops have succeeded in capturing the rebel leader. 政府军捕获了造反首领。arrest 意思是“逮捕”、“拘留”, 指由于犯法而被警察逮捕。→ (例句) Police arrested 26 demonstrators. 警察逮捕了 26 名示威者。catch 意思是“捉”、“抓住”, 有“设法抓住”的意思, 有时也可表示“感染”之意。→ (例句) One day, the cat caught a rat in the old man's house. 一天, 那只猫在老人的屋里抓住了一只老鼠。seize 意思是“突然抓住”、“用强力逮住”、“夺取”等。→ (例句) The rebels have seized power in a violent coup. 反对派采取突然暴力行动夺取了政权。

sb. 对某人作出正确的评价 → estimate /'estimeɪt/ *v.* (1) 推测, 估计恰当地推测(物品的数量、程度、规模, 状况或价值)。(2) 评价, 评论, 对……形成判断; 估价 → (例句) I estimate her age at 35. 我估计她有 35 岁。(同义) calculate; compute (用法) estimate 意为“估计”、“评价”、“估算” → (例句) The expense is conservatively estimated at three million. 保守地估计, 这项费用也要 300 万元。calculate 意为“计算”、“估计”, 强调算出的结果。多用于科研、生产等需要精密计算之处, 这种计算往往是复杂的。→ (例句) He calculated that the high cost of production would leave him no profit. 他计算后认为生产成本过高, 不会赢利。compute 意为“计算”、“算出”, 是正式用语, 这种计算包括精确的计算和大约的估计。→ (例句) She computed the time it would take for light to reach earth from the sun. 她计算光从太阳到地球所用的时间。

5. resign /rɪ'zain/ *v.* 辞职放弃某人的工作或职位; 辞去, 尤指通过正式通知 → resign from a board of directors 从董事会中辞职 → resignation /ˌrezɪɡ'neɪʃən/ *n.* (1) 听任; 听从 → to accept one's fate with resignation 听天由命。(2) 辞职 → (例句) I sent in my resignation last week. 我上星期交了我的辞职书。(同义) abdicate; renounce; quit (用法) resign 常表示某人正式呈递决定放弃一个职位、会员资格或官职的信件, 强调其行为的自愿性。→ (例句) If Paul resigns, who will get the job? 如果保罗辞职, 谁会得到这份差使呢? abdicate 指正式地放弃某种职务、职位以及附属的权利、权力等, 特别用于指君主放弃其王位。→ (例句) King Edward VIII abdicated to marry a commoner. 英王爱德华八世放弃了王位去和一个平民结婚。renounce 意为正式地、明确地声明放弃, 尤指因考虑到另一件事更为重要而放弃某事。→ (例句) He renounced his share of the profits and donated it to the charities. 他放弃了自己应得的一份利润, 将它捐赠给了慈善事业。quit 与 resign 一样也强调辞职行为的自愿性, 但不如 resign 正式, 通常用来指以计时工资而不是以固定工资作为报酬的工作, 或指一个组织不十分完备的活动, 并且暗示在一时冲动之下, 没有事先仔细考虑或为将来计划便下了决心。→ (例句) He quitted his job and accompanied us to London. 他辞去了工作, 和我们一道来到了伦敦。

6. harshly /hɑːʃli/ *adv.* 严厉地, 苛刻地 → harsh /hɑːʃ/ *adj.* (1) 粗糙的; 刺耳(目)的 → a harsh cloth 粗布。(2) 严厉的; 苛刻的 → harsh terms 苛刻的条件。(3) 残酷的; 无情的 → a harsh man 一个无情的人。(同义) rough; rugged; uneven (用法) harsh 指令人不快(尤其在感官上)的粗糙。→ (例句) Her voice is harsh to the ear. 她的声音刺耳。rough 指事物表面粗糙, 也可指道路不平。→ (例句) The wall is rough to touch. 墙壁摸起来很粗糙。rugged 意思是“粗糙的”、“不平的”, 多修饰地形地貌。→ rugged terrain 崎岖不平的地形。uneven 意为“不平的”, 强调不平整、不规则。→ (例句) The road surface is very uneven here. 这段路面凹凸不平。

7. tough /tʌf/ *adj.* (1) 坚韧的能够经受巨大张力而不撕破或断裂的; 结实且富有弹性的 → a tough all-weather fabric 一种坚韧的全天候织物。(2) 几乎切不动或嚼不动的 → tough meat 嚼不动的肉。(3) 强壮的身体坚强的; 能吃苦耐劳的 → tough mountaineers; a tough cop 强壮的山民; 身强体壮的警察。(4) 严酷的; 苛刻的 → a tough winter 一个严冬。(同义) rough; severe; fierce; intense (用法) tough 意思是“坚韧

的”、“不易切开的”、“磨损的或能耐劳的”,而与其他几个词的区别的意思是“粗暴的”、“凶恶的”。→ (例句) Coal-miners are a tough breed. 煤矿工人都是能吃苦耐劳的。rough 多用来指人的行为,可意为“粗鲁的”、“粗野的”。另外,此词还有“不平的”、“粗糙的”之意。→ (例句) He has a rough tongue (often speaks rudely or sharply). 他讲话不中听(言语粗野或尖刻)。severe 这个词的意思多用作褒义词,意思是“严格的”、“严厉的”、“纪律严明的”,也可以表示非常恶劣等。→ severe competition for university places 考大学的激烈竞争。fierce 意思是指人或兽凶猛而缺乏控制。→ (例句) His father became fierce when he lost his temper. 他父亲发起脾气来很凶。intense 这个词多与人联系起来,指“感觉强烈的”、“剧烈的”,也可以形容人“热情的”、“易动感情的”。→ (例句) She is a very intense person who cares deeply about everything. 她是个很认真的人,对每一件事都很在乎。

8. ruthless /'ru:θlis/ *adj.* (1) 无情的,残忍的 → be utterly ruthless in one's determination to succeed 下决心争取成功,对一切毫不留情。(2) 决不松懈的;永不停止的 → ruthless schedules/demands 决不放松的时间安排/要求
9. domestic /də'mestik/ *adj.* (1) 家庭的,家的,家务的,家用的 → domestic chores 家庭杂务。(2) 本国的,国内的 → domestic issues such as tax rates and highway construction 如税率和公路建设等国内问题。(3) 驯养的,用于动物 → domestic animal 家畜
10. coma /'kəumə/ *n.* 昏迷;昏迷状态;昏睡 → (例句) The patient has been in a coma for a week and doesn't seem to have any hope of recovery. 这个病人已经昏迷一个星期了,看来恢复的希望很小。
11. verdict /'vɜ:dikt/ *n.* (1) 裁定审判中陪审团的裁决。(2) 定论;判断性意见已表达的结论;判断或意见 → the verdict of history 历史的定论
12. dominate /'dɒmineɪt/ *v.* (1) 支配,以权威或力量控制、支配或统治 → (例句) Successful leaders dominate events rather than react to them. 成功的领导者是事先控制事件而不是事后才反应。(2) 施加决定性、引导性影响于 → (例句) Ambition dominated their lives. 他们的生活受野心驱使。
13. flaw /flɔ:/ *n.* (1) 瑕疵 → a flaw in the crystal that caused it to shatter 水晶上的一处裂纹导致了它的破碎。(2) 缺陷,某种无形物质的不足之处或缺点 → (例句) They share the character flaw of arrogance. 他们都有傲慢的缺点。
14. gaping /'gæpɪŋ/ *adj.* 张开的,大而深地张开的 → a gaping wound 裂开的伤口; a gaping hole 敞开的洞
15. affection /ə'fekʃən/ *n.* 喜爱;感情 (同义) feeling; emotion; passion; sentiment (用法) affection 表示对他人特别的关心、爱恋之情,有时也表示对其他事物的喜爱。→ (例句) He had little affection for her and certainly didn't love her. 他对她没有感情,当然就更谈不上爱她了。feeling 意思是“感觉”、“知觉”,部分体现在精神上,部分在体力上,并不主要体现为愉快、痛苦、诱惑、厌恶等情感上的反应,而是泛指一般的情绪。另外,除非上下文有暗示,并不表明这种反应的本质、强度。→ (例句) Whatever feelings were in Sarah's heart, tenderness was not among them. 无论萨拉的心

中有哪些情感,其中就是没有温柔。emotion 表示可以由所处的环境、所接触的人导致的恐惧、爱恋、憎恨、嫉妒等情绪,它体现出感情的力度,常用复数形式。→ (例句) She described the accident in a voice shaking with emotion. 她用颤抖的声音动容地叙述着那次意外的事件。passion 表示对于某人的强烈的情爱或对于某事物产生的强烈的情感、信任。较 affection 更强烈,说明急切的愿望,如支配、报复等,常含有“激情”之意。→ (例句) They attempted to arouse nationalistic passions against the foreigners. 他们试图燃起反对外国人的民族主义激情。sentiment 表示结合某种想法和感情而表露出的态度,与其他词比较而言,具有更多的理智成分(非感情因素)。→ (例句) The sentiment of pity is made up of the feeling of sympathy and of a desire to give protection. 怜悯的情绪是由同情心和提供保护的愿望所构成的。

16. discern /di'sɜ:n/ *v.* 辨别;识别;了解 → (例句) It is difficult to discern the truth. 很难了解真相。(同义) notice; observe; watch (用法) discern 指用眼或心“辨别”,尤指通过努力而“认清”。→ (例句) The police soon discern that the man was lying. 警察不久就察觉出那个男子在撒谎。notice 指用眼、心或其他感官观察、注意到了某个重要的却又容易被忽略的细节。→ (例句) She was wearing a new dress, but he didn't even notice it. 她穿了件新衣,但他竟然没有注意到。observe 指仔细地观察。→ (例句) They were observed entering the bank at 9:30. 有人观察到他们是在9点30分进入银行。watch 一般指观看一运动着的事物,注意力集中。与 see 相比,watch 表示了浓厚的兴趣。→ (例句) Watch what I do and how I do it. 注意看我做什么以及如何做。
17. politician /pəli'tiʃən/ *n.* 政治家,政客 (同义) statesman (用法) politician 一般指出于个人的兴趣或职业的需要从事政治活动的人。特别指能够与人相处并且能为民众、为国家服务的人。→ (例句) A president must be a good politician, adept at working with men, managing them, and inspiring their confidence. 一位总统必须是一个优秀的政治家,善于与人共事,管理他们并鼓舞他们的信心。(注:现在多用作贬义,指那种投机钻营、钩心斗角、玩弄权术或只知贪图私利和一党利益的政客。) statesman 为褒义词,指具有很强的判断力、机智、精明、能干,善于处理国家或国际事务的人。→ (例句) Mr. Zhou Enlai was one of the greatest statesmen of last century. 周恩来是上世纪最伟大的政治家之一。
18. bizarre /bi'zɑ:/ *adj.* 稀奇古怪的,异乎寻常的 → (例句) The story has a certain bizarre interest. 这个故事听起来别有风趣。(同义) grotesque; fantastic (用法) grotesque 更多地形容其古怪和畸形。→ (例句) The monkey's grotesque antics made the children laugh. 猴子的怪动作使得孩子们大笑。bizarre 指奇怪的事物因出人意外、不合时宜或引起哗然的特征而导致震动和惊讶。→ (例句) Children like to wear bizarre costumes at Halloween. 孩子们在万圣节喜欢穿奇怪的衣服。fantastic 用法更为普通,用于形容奇妙的、富于梦幻或与常情相距甚远的事物。该词常被夸张地用于指任何令人愉快的、美好的、不一般的事物。→ (例句) The idea that machine could be made to fly seemed fantastic a hundred years ago. 机器能飞起来的想法在100年前似乎是怪诞的。

19. ovation /əu'veɪʃən/ *n.* 热烈鼓掌或欢呼 → (例句) She received an enthusiastic ovation from the audience. 她获得观众热烈的欢迎。
20. lucid /'lu:sɪd/ *adj.* 清醒的 → (例句) She does have occasional lucid moments. 她只是偶尔清醒一会儿。
21. embolism /'embəlɪzəm/ *n.* 加闰日, 栓塞, (医) 栓子
22. mute /mʊt/ *adj.* 沉默的; 不能说话的 → keep mute 保持沉默 → mute thanks 无言的感谢
23. excerpt /'eksəpt/ *n.* 摘录; 摘要, 剪辑
24. apt /æpt/ *adj.* (1) 易于……的 → (例句) This shoe is apt to slip. 这种鞋容易滑倒。(2) 聪明的; 伶俐的 → an apt student 聪明的学生。(3) 适当的; 恰当的 → an apt answer 适当的答复
25. tartly /'tɑ:tli/ *adv.* 辛辣地, 锋利地
26. timing /'taɪmɪŋ/ *n.* 时机 → (例句) The timing of our statement is very opportune. 我们发表声明选择的时机很恰当。
27. uncanny /ʌn'kæni/ *adj.* 超常的; 异乎寻常的 → (例句) I had an uncanny feeling of being watched. 我有一种奇怪的感觉, 好像有人监视我。(同义) mysterious; strange; eerie; weird
28. welter /'weltə/ *n.* (人或物的) 混杂; 混乱 → a welter of unrelated facts 互不相关的事情混在一起
29. disarray /'dɪsə'reɪ/ *n.* 紊乱; 混乱; 无秩序; 一塌糊涂 → (例句) The enemy troops fled in disarray. 敌军仓皇逃窜。→ disarray *vt.* 弄乱 → (例句) The child had disarrayed the books. 孩子把书弄乱了。
30. cynical /'sɪnɪkl/ *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的, 冷嘲热讽的; 玩世不恭的 → a cynical remark 风凉话
31. ignoble /ɪg'nəubl/ *adj.* 卑鄙的; 不光彩的 → an ignoble person/action 卑鄙的人/行为 → ignobly *adv.* 卑鄙地
32. unerring /'ʌn'ɜ:rɪŋ/ *adj.* 无过失的, 正确的 → (例句) He has an unerring knack of saying the wrong thing. 他有个出言必失的本事。
33. divisive /dɪ'vaɪsɪv/ *adj.* 离间的; 分裂的; 造成纠纷的 → (例句) That politician is a divisive influence at meetings. 那位政客在会议上总是起着分裂的作用。
34. thrust /θrʌst/ *v.* 猛推; 冲; 猛刺 → (例句) We thrust our way through the mass of people. 我们冲过了人群。*n.* 冲; 刺; 猛推 (同义) propel; push; press
35. trail /treɪl/ *v.* 跟在……后面 → several cruisers trailed by an escorting destroyer 由一艘驱逐舰在后护航的几艘巡洋舰
36. disgust /dɪs'gʌst/ *n.* 厌恶; 恶心; 憎恶 → (例句) The smell filled me with disgust. 这股气味使我作呕。→ *vt.* 使厌恶; 使作呕 → (例句) We're all disgusted at the way her husband has treated her. 她的丈夫那样对待她, 使我们都感到厌恶。
37. bourgeois /'bu:ʒwɑ:/ *adj.* 属于中产阶级的; 资产阶级的, 平凡的; 普通的 → *n.* 中产阶级

38. ideology /ˌaɪdɪˈɒlədʒi, ˌɪdɪ-/ *n.* 思维方式; 意识形态 → according to Marxist, bourgeois, monetarist, etc ideology 根据马克思主义的、资产阶级的、货币主义等的思想体系 → ideological /ˌaɪdɪəˈlədʒɪkl/ *adj.* 意识形态的
39. era /ˈɪərə/ *n.* 历史上重要的时代 → (例句) We are now in a great new era of information. 我们现在正处于一个新的伟大的信息时代。(同义) era; period; epoch; age (用法) era 指历史上的时代, 暗指的时间比 epoch 长。→ (例句) The industrial Revolution inaugurated a new era. 工业革命开创了一个新时代。period 是个常用词, 可用来指任何一个大的或小的时期。→ (例句) His experience of teaching English covers a period of over 30 years. 他有 30 多年教授英语的经验。epoch 用来指以显著、特殊事件或显著特征为标志的历史时期或新纪元。→ (例句) Einstein's theory marked a new epoch in mathematics. 爱因斯坦的理论在数学上开创了一个新时代。age 所指的时间较 period, epoch, era 为长, 通常指具有显著特点的时代, 尤指以某一名人命名的时代, 或与某种社会制度有关的时代。→ (例句) We have already entered the atomic age. 我们已进入原子时代。
40. phlebitis /ˈfliˈbaɪtɪs/ *n.* 静脉炎
41. pariah /ˈpæriə/ *n.* 贱民; 底层民众 → be treated as a pariah 被待作贱民
42. impeach /ɪmˈpi:tʃ/ *v.* 控诉, 控告, 弹劾 → (例句) The committee decided to impeach the President. 委员会决定弹劾总统。→ impeachable /ɪmˈpi:tʃəbl/ *adj.* 可提出控告的或弹劾的 → an impeachable offence 可弹劾的过失
43. dilute /daɪˈljʊt/ *v.* 冲淡, 变淡, 变弱, 稀释 → (例句) The quality of the wine is diluted by water. 这酒因掺水而味道不佳。→ *adj.* 稀释的
44. lament /ləˈment/ *v.* 悲叹; 哀悼 → (例句) The royal members lamented the passing of aristocratic society. 王室家族悲叹贵族社会的消失。→ *n.* 悲痛的情感或表达; 悲伤
45. putsch /ˈputʃ/ *n.* 起义; 叛乱; 暴动; 政变
46. stamina /ˈstæmɪnə/ *n.* 精力; 体力; 耐力 → exhibit enough stamina to master English 表现出掌握英语的充足的毅力

III. Background Knowledge

- This article was published in Time, May 2, 1994.
- Watergate: Watergate is the US political scandal involving an attempted break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters (the Watergate building, Washington D. C.) in 1972 by agents employed by President Richard Nixon's reelection organization, and the subsequent attempted cover-up by senior White House officials who had approved the break-in. Therefore, Richard Nixon is the so-called Watergate man.
- He spoke for 90 minutes without notes and drew a standing ovation for his lucid presentation; He spoke so clearly and so well for 90 minutes without any preparation that the audience stood to clap and cheer for him.
- embolism: a medical term, which means a blocking of a blood vessel 栓塞, 血管堵塞
- It is a tartly apt critique of American foreign policy; In his book, Nixon criticized American foreign policy in a sarcastic but suitable way.

- 6. The book arrives just as a welter of post-cold-war crises, from Bosnia to Korea, have thrown American policies into deepening disarray: The book comes out just when the conflicting state of post-cold-war crises, from Bosnia to Korea, has made American policies even more disorderly.
- 7. He had an unerring instinct for divisive thrust in politics: He had a built-in ability to successfully defeat his political opponents.
- 8. Great Society programs: the social welfare program of Lyndon Johnson, the former President of the United States

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Passage Two
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Sun and Skin Cancer

When Ellen was a teenager, she loved to be out in the summer sun. She ran. She worked in her garden. She would swim and sit by the pool for hours soaking up the sun-shine. And she never got tired of hearing people tell her how great her tan looked.

As Ellen got older, she continued to spend lots of time outdoors in the sun. By the time she was in her forties, Ellen’s skin had developed a weathered look, with small creases and wrinkles. That was okay, but she also began to notice brown patches develop-ing on her face and hands. Ellen saw a doctor and found out she had a relatively mild case of skin cancer. Ellen was lucky. Her cancer was detected early. With early treat-ment, she was completely cured. But Ellen had begun — late in life — to pay for all those years she had spent in the sun.

Ellen isn’t unusual. The athletic, bronzed bodies we see in magazine ads and TV commercials constantly sell the idea that a good tan means health, attractiveness, and fun. The result is that many people believe those ads. And they spend a lot of time in the sun — often just trying to get tan. That golden or bronze color may look nice, but skin doctors know that sitting in the sun until you are baked several shades darker is not such a hot idea.

According to the National Cancer Institute, over 400,000 Americans can expect to get some form of skin cancer this year. Most of these people will be 40 or older. How-ever, skin cancer — especially skin cancer caused by exposure to the sun — can often take many years to develop. So it’s never too early to protect yourself in the sun.

What’s a Tan?

As soon as warm weather arrives, lots of people who don’t already have dark skin want to start working on their tans. But a tan isn’t really nature’s way of making you look gorgeous. A tan is your skin’s defense against the sun’s ultraviolet (UV) radia-

tion. UV rays damage skin cells. So when you decide to have a marathon roasting session in the sun, cells in your skin called melanocytes go to work overtime. They produce an extra supply of melanin, the brown/black pigment that gives your skin its color. That extra melanin makes your skin darker, and that's why you "tan."

Think of your tan as a shield of melanin your body produces to block out the UV radiation. The problem is, it's a weak shield at best. There is no way for your body to protect itself fully against the sun's harmful rays — especially if you expose yourself to the sun hour after hour, day after day, year after year. As you get older, the buildup of many hours in the sun means more of a chance for skin damage — and possibly skin cancer.

This skin damage takes two general forms. Some UV attacks supporting cells in the lower layer of the skin, called the dermis. That causes skin to get dry, tough, and wrinkled. Even more serious is the damage the sun's UV rays can do to the DNA of skin cells. DNA is the genetic blueprint that cells use to reproduce. With damaged DNA, the skin may produce mutated cells that start to grow in an uncontrolled way: skin cancer.

Nature gives you a clue about how much sun is enough by the color of your skin. If your skin is light, you don't have much built-in protection against the sun. You probably tan very little, if at all. So be very careful in the sun.

If you have dark skin and dark hair, you can probably stand a bit more sun exposure. Just don't be fooled into thinking you can stay out in the sun indefinitely. You can't. People with dark skin also get sunburned and can suffer skin damage. It just takes a bit longer for the damage to show up.

Types of Skin Cancer

The three most common types of skin cancer are all connected with exposure to the sun. The most common of these is basal cell carcinoma. Basal cancers often look like waxy, pearly growths or red, scaly patches. They appear most often on the face, neck, or hands.

Squamous cell cancer is the second most common type. This cancer spreads more quickly. Squamous cell cancers often appear on the head, hands, or other sun-exposed parts of the body. They show up as sharply outlined red, scaly patches.

The third type of skin cancer is called melanoma. Melanoma is often caused by too much exposure to the sun, but it can be brought on by other things as well. Melanomas show up as brown or black mole-like growths on the back, legs, or torso. They can also appear on the palms, soles of the feet, fingers, toes.

Melanoma is the rarest of these three kinds of skin cancer, but it is the most serious form. While the overwhelming majority of basal and squamous cell cancer cases can be cured, many melanoma cases are fatal.

Since all of these forms of cancer can resemble harmless skin marks or irritations, be aware of marks or growths on your skin. And consult a doctor if you notice any changes.

"In general, look for anything new on your skin," advises dermatologist, Dr. Louis

Vogel, “Pay attention to anything on your skin that grows rapidly, that bleeds or has irregular color. Also, suspect any mole that itches or has some areas that are darker or higher than others.”

Although skin cancer is the most common form of cancer, it is also the most treatable — if caught early.

There are several methods of treatment. They include surgical removal, treatment with heat, extreme cold and freezing, as well as chemical treatment and use of X rays. However, as with many other diseases, the most important “cure” is prevention. “Cover as much skin as possible when you’re out in the sun,” warns Dr. Vogel. “When you’re at the beach, wear sun blocks. There are many things in life you can’t prevent. But skin cancer is something you can often prevent if you take the proper precautions.”

I. Comprehension

i. Select the most appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

- Ellen, according to the text, did not go to doctor until _____.
A. her skin looked tanned
B. her skin had developed a weathered look
C. she noticed brown patches developing on her face and hand
D. she had a relatively mild case of skin cancer
- The idea constantly sold in magazine ads and TV commercials that a good tan means health, attractiveness, and fun actually produces an effect of _____.
A. misleading
B. mistaken
C. introduction
D. imparting knowledge of health to people
- The color of one’s skin can, to an extent, determine the ability to stand _____.
A. the sun’s UV rays
B. the sun exposure
C. skin damage
D. skin cancer
- Among the three most common types of skin cancer, _____ is more serious than the other two.
A. basal cell carcinoma
B. squamous cell cancer
C. melanocytes
D. melanoma
- Like many other diseases, skin cancer can be treated if one really catches it early. But the most important thing one should do is _____ before he gets it.
A. take medicines which are specially used to cure skin cancer
B. ask a surgeon to remove the focus(病灶)
C. ask a doctor to treat the affected part with heat, extreme cold and freezing and X-rays
D. take preventive measures

ii. Determine whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

1. () From Ellen's case, we find the fact that once skin cancer is detected, it is incurable.
 2. () Magazine ads and TV commercials are in favor of the idea that a good tan means health, attractiveness, and fun.
 3. () Skin cancer caused by exposure to the sun does not need much time to develop.
 4. () The sun's ultraviolet rays damage skin cells.
 5. () The more you are exposed to the sun, the more chances you will have got skin damage or even skin cancer.
 6. () The sun's UV rays cannot do any damage to the DNA of skin cells.
 7. () Since dark skin and dark hair can probably stand a bit more sun exposure, we can have reasons to believe that black people seldom suffer skin damage.
 8. () Basal cancers often appear on the face, neck, or hands; squamous cell cancers often appear on the palms, soles of the feet, fingers, toes.
 9. () You needn't consult a doctor when you notice any changes of your skin, such as scaly patches, red spots, skin marks, or irritations.
 10. () Skin cancer is actually preventable.
- iii. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original if it is substituted for the underlined one.
1. The board of directors nominated Mr. He president of this enterprise.
A. declared B. officially named C. fired D. employed
 2. Her lengthy speech made everybody present at the lecture fell monotonous.
A. interested B. excited C. dull D. various
 3. Not even a garden shed may be established without the permission of the local planning authorities.
A. erected B. raised C. elevated D. put up
 4. I wonder if you have a room available that meets my needs.
A. requests B. requirements C. wants D. demands
 5. Many sportsmen become totally absorbed in their own world.
A. immersed B. sunk C. saturated D. soaked
 6. The poor driver thinks accidents only happen to other people.
A. common B. unusual C. average D. mean
 7. The houses haven't even got lavatories, let alone bathrooms.
A. let be B. not to mention C. not mentioning D. forget
 8. Norway's oil deposits are believed to be vast.
A. reserves B. residues C. reservoirs D. tanks
 9. Would you mind lending a hand with these sacks?
A. offering B. stretching C. extending D. helping
 10. You'll find it's rather an uninteresting journey, I'm afraid.