

研究生英语综合教程（上）（第二版）

参考答案

Chapter 1 PHILOSOPHY

Lesson 1 Chinese Philosophy

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The three main predominant concepts in ancient Chinese philosophy are change, dialectic, and relativism.
2. The notion of change differentiates Chinese philosophy fundamentally from traditional Western philosophy, as the latter is driven by a seemingly never-ending search for a timeless essence of “being” supposedly underlying change or becoming.
3. Both Chinese relativism and Western postmodernism are rejecting the notion of a foundational truth, absolute and a priori, and insisting on the relative aspect of a truth, subject to human experience.
4. If one commits to acting, relativism has been practically abandoned. In that regard, Chinese relativism then can also be dubbed “non-relativist” because of its non-commitment to inaction.
5. Ming and shi can be translated into signifier and signified in Western terms. The signified is always already embedded in the signifier, to the extent that “how we see the world depends on the language we inherit”. Zhuangzi distrust in language in conveying truth and reality, and calls it “the guest of actuality” in the sense that ming is relative to shi.

II. Language focus

1. extraordinary
2. addressing
3. elaborate
4. ultimate
5. encompasses
6. celebrating
7. paradox
8. ineffable
9. affirmed
10. reminiscent

III. Cloze

BACCA DBACD

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 这本书将变化说成是宇宙的本体, 阴阳这两个对立的基本力量相互交合而生变化。(参见: 阴阳接而变化起)
2. 在中国早期的思想中, 道被认为是无法达到的, 因为除了“无名”之外, 它不能被“看到”、“听到”、“持有”, 甚至“想象”。(参见: 道, 可道, 非常道; 名, 可名, 非常名。无名, 天地始; 有名, 万物母。)
3. 另一方面, 古代中国人更务实: “道”到底是什么? 他们不去探寻, 而是将注意力放在世俗世界的变迁上; 他们没有用元叙述概括宇宙, 而是选择应对“万物”的问题, 或者是不断变化的宇宙的细微之处。
4. 这种困境也可以说是中国古典哲学中“说不可说”的传统, 在老庄等的著述中均有所见。
5. “名”和“实”可以翻译成西方术语中的能指和所指。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

In Chinese tradition, language, firstly as a cognitive system, is used to identify the world associated with entities that we can recognize, such as the yin and yang duality of things. In contrast to *ming* and *shi* in Chinese tradition, *ming* and *shi* in the Greek and Roman traditions treat language as a representative or isolation from people and the society. Plato and other western thinkers advocate that language is used to express definite metaphysical truth. For westerners, language and facts can be separated, but for Chinese, language and facts are the same. Because in a sense, people must use language to distinguish Yin and Yang, likes and dislikes, right and wrong, and so on. In other words, the signifier is also the signified. This can explain why the early Chinese thinkers such as Confucius and Xunzi were so indulged in Naming doctrine. Obviously, in their minds, the constructivist role of language lies in the fact that they form, and even create the world.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FFFTT TFFTT

Lesson 2 Western Philosophy

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. During his brief years, man is free to examine, to criticise, to know, and in imagination to create, which belongs to him alone and lies his superiority to the forces that control his

outward life.

2. If we submit our judgment to the world of fact, the slavishness from our thoughts must be purged. By freeing Man as far as possible from the tyranny of non-human Power, they can elevate their dignity.
3. According to the author, Man's true freedom comes from our determination to worship only the God created by our own love of the good, to respect only the heaven which inspires the insight of our best moments.
4. When we have learned both to resign ourselves to the outward rules of Fate and to recognize that the non-human world is unworthy of our worship, it becomes possible to transform and refashion the unconscious universe, to transmute it in the crucible of imagination, that a new image of shining gold replaces the old idol of clay. Thus mind asserts its subtle mastery over the thoughtless forces of Nature.
5. If people think of Time and Fate and Death greatly, feel their passionless splendour, and no longer bow before the inevitable, but absorb it, and make it a part of ourselves, all of these thought make people free men.

II. Language focus

1. aspiration 2. inculcate 3. repugnant 4. tyranny 5. impotent 6. prostrate
7. indignation 8. resignation 9. unattainable 10. renunciation

III. Cloze

DCABC CABDB

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 令人感到奇怪和神秘不解的是，万能却又盲目的大自然，在它经久不息、快速穿越太空深渊的旋转中，终于产生了一个孩子，这个孩子虽然受制于它的权力，但他却赋有视力，能分辨善恶，能判断他的没有思维力的母亲的一切行为。
2. 人的真正自由就在于此：坚决只崇拜我们自己基于善的爱而创造出来的上帝，只崇拜能激发我们感悟到最佳时刻的天堂。
3. 从我们欲望的屈服中产生了顺从的美德；从我们思想的自由中则产生出整个艺术与哲学的世界，产生出美的幻想。我们正是依靠了它，才能在某种程度上最后重新征服这个顽抗的世界。
4. 放弃为私人幸福的斗争，排除对短暂欲望的所有热情，满怀激情地追求永恒的事物——这才是解放，这才是自由人的崇拜。
5. 人的一生是穿越黑夜的长途跋涉，形形色色看不见的敌人包围着它，疲惫与痛苦折磨着它，它的目的地只有少数人可望达到，而到达后谁也不可能停留多久。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

During his brief years, Man is free to examine, to criticize, to know, and in imagination to create. In this lies his superiority to the resistless forces that control his outward life. Some will consciously reject them, and urge that naked Power is worthy of worship. But others will adopt the religious position and maintain that, in some hidden manner, the world of fact is really harmonious with the world of ideals. When we have realized that Power is largely bad, and that man is but a helpless atom in a world. The choice is presented to us: Shall we worship Force, or shall we worship Goodness? Shall our God exist and be evil, or shall he be recognized as the creation of our own conscience? When first the opposition of fact and ideal grows fully visible, a spirit of fiery revolt, of fierce hatred of the gods, seems necessary to the assertion of freedom. But there is in resignation a further good element: even real goods, when they are unattainable, ought not to be fretfully desired. This degree of submission to Power is not only just and right: it is the very gate of wisdom. To abandon the struggle for private happiness, to expel all eagerness of temporary desire, to burn with passion for eternal things—this is emancipation, and this is the free man's worship.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FFFTT TFFFT

Chapter 2 LITERATURES

Lesson 3 Chinese Literature

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. After the May 4th movement, major Western literary currents, academic thought, and cultural trends flooded into China. The practice of large-scale literary and cultural translation brought modern ideas to China's cosmopolitan centers.
2. Historians has neglected the internal logic by which literature and culture develop.
3. Western writers. Mo Yan has been most inspired by two modern and postmodern Western masters, William Faulkner and Gabriel García Márquez.
4. Some conservative scholars criticize the May 4th movement for promoting cultural and

linguistic Europeanization. Mo Yan, for example, seldom mentions his indebtedness to his Chinese precursors or contemporaries.

5. First, due to the prevalence and ideological intervention of Orientalism, Western audiences have assumed a long-lasting bias not just against Middle Eastern cultures but also against China and Chinese people. Secondly, the difficulty of translation or, more specifically, its frequent inefficiency. The third factor is that although modern Chinese literature developed largely under the shadow of Western influences, in translation it loses its native touch.

II. Language focus

1. academic 2. eminent 3. fervent 4. elegant 5. inspire 6. paradox 7. indebted
8. inclusive 9. contemporary 10. absurd

III. Cloze

BCDAC BDBAB

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 这些思想家们追求国际性的文化和理论思潮，号召把西方文学尽可能多地翻译到中国来。
2. 鲁迅所作《狂人日记》是美国世界文学集的主要产物，其散文尤其归功于他所读过的数百篇非汉语散文以及仅有的一点医学知识。
3. 从历史角度看，一个新思想或艺术变革首先要经历长期的不被承认，但经过一段时间的检验，加之本身试图让世界承认的努力，这一变革终将被接受，从边缘走向中心。
4. 中国的中学生若不知道柏拉图、亚里士多德、爱因斯坦、莎士比亚、歌德、吐温、乔伊斯、艾略特、弗格纳以及海明威，他会觉得无地自容；但是西方的文学学者若不知道像屈原、陶渊明、唐诗人李白、杜甫、苏轼、王阳明、鲁迅以及钱钟书等杰出的中国作家，都会觉得理所当然，更不用说那些普通的西方读者了。
5. 这是一个悖论，虽然现代中国文学主要受到西方影响而有所发展，在翻译方面却远不及西方：词汇所承载的一种语言的文化联系和微妙的意义并不一定能够在另一种语言中体现。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

You may easily find many foreign literary works translated into Chinese in China's bookstores. But books by Chinese scholars often achieve little circulation in the market abroad. There are three reasons for this neglect. First, due to the prevalence and ideological intervention of Orientalism, Western audiences have assumed a long-lasting bias not just against Middle Eastern cultures but also against China and Chinese people. The second reason for this neglect

by general readers in the West is the difficulty of translation or, more specifically, its frequent inefficiency. The third is that Chinese literature fails in international appreciation. Since classical Chinese literary works are far from the reality of the current consumer society, they might not attract contemporary readers even if English translations were available. Surly, important Chinese novelists have already been and will be translated into English and other major international languages.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

TFTFT FTTTF

Lesson 4 Western Literature

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. From 1960 to 2025, it has been 65 years.
2. Lee's book trailed only The Bible. Alongside the works of Shakespeare and Twain, *To Kill a Mockingbird* remains one of the most widely taught books nationwide, reaching an estimated 70% of American public schools.
3. Roiled by hormones and angst, teenagers navigate school with confusion and frustration. Literature is a safety valve—it promises relief, a place to figure out one's problems and get to know oneself better. *To Kill a Mockingbird* particularly distinguishes itself in this regard. It speaks in a child's voice without treating its readership as children.
4. Some critics have called it an "impossible" achievement, a children's book penned in the prose of a well-educated adult—it's unlikely a childlike Scout could exist in the real world. Some student calls it "one of the first books that kids and young adults read that deals with serious issues – rape, race, mental issues". Others say "There aren't many hard moral questions being asked, but it opens up all these other questions that I hadn't thought about before."
5. As a gateway to more mature ideas, and as a YA distillation of complex notions young people may not have grappled with before, Lee's novel is invaluable. *To Kill a Mockingbird* has its deeply felt, autobiographical evocation of a real-life time and place.

II. Language focus

1. grappled
2. trailing
3. commentary
4. impending
5. ambiguous

6. evocative 7. filter 8. reaffirmation 9. Empathy 10. seduce

III. Cloze

ADCBA ACBAD

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 约 70% 的美国公立学校选择《杀死一只知更鸟》作教材，使它同莎士比亚和吐温的作品一样列为全国最广泛应用的教材之一。
2. 它暗指一位受过良好教育的成年人在遭遇现实困境时的意识，但却透过一位好奇的小女孩的口吻娓娓道来。
3. 故事的背景是二十世纪三十年代经济大萧条时期阿拉巴马的一个小镇，现在读到它的大部分孩子们似乎无法体会那种经历。
4. 但是她的小说成为青少年的优秀教学工具书恰恰是因为其中的道德观如同《伊索寓言》一样清晰明了。
5. “黄金法则”本身的道德力量无法阐释制度化的偏见在美国那样长久那样根深蒂固的历史。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

Although the author has been out of the public eye for more than 50 years, *To Kill a Mockingbird* still enjoy a beloved place in the American literary canon. The book remains competitive importance with the works of Shakespeare and Twain, as one of the most widely taught books nationwide in the USA. *To Kill a Mockingbird* distinguishes itself by providing its readers a place to figure out one's problems and get to know oneself better. *To Kill a Mockingbird* speaks in a child's voice without treating its readership as children. Some critics have called it an "impossible" achievement, a children's book penned in the prose of a well-educated adult. Some said it should be one of the first books that kids and young adults read that deals with serious issues – rape, race, mental issues. While others' criticism is accurate in that *To Kill a Mockingbird* may present too limited a view of racism in America. That's especially problematic because it is one of the only books consistently assigned to American students that acknowledge racial discrimination at all. Lee's novel is invaluable, and with its deeply felt, autobiographical evocation of a real-life time and place, has proven timeless.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FFFFT FTTFT

Chapter 3 HISTORY

Lesson 5 Chinese History

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The Chinese civilization is the only one which has developed and used two parallel calendar systems, and thereby, one might say, has enjoyed the best of both worlds, lunar and solar.
2. Traditionally, Chinese astronomy is traced back to the time of the legendary emperor, Fuxi (2852 BC).
3. The most difficult problem for the astronomers plotting the almanac was the determination of the length of the solar year—that is, the exact length of time required to complete the cycle of seasons.
4. The Chinese watched the waxing and waning of the moon which gave them the idea of a month, which they appropriately called *Yueh* or a complete cycle of the moon from new moon to new moon.
5. It was not until the year 104 BC that Wu-ti of the Han dynasty abolished the difference by restoring the *Hsia-cheng*, that is, by restoring the *Yin* month officially as the first month of the year—a system which has been followed up to the present times. Therefore, in modern times the Chinese calendar is often referred to as *Hsia-li* or the *Hsia* calendar.

II. Language focus

1. civilizations
2. overthrown
3. accurately
4. estimated
5. measurement
6. irrespective
7. trace
8. abolish
9. cumulate
10. calculate

III. Cloze

ABBCC DDBAC

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 中华文明是唯一一个发明并使用了两个平行历法系统的文明。
2. 中国古代的天文学家为他们的需要提供了一个简单而准确的阴阳合历。
3. 月亮的盈亏让中国人产生了“月份”这个想法。
4. 正常情况下, 每个农历月将有一个“节”和一个“气”, “气”在月中发生。
5. 这十二种动物被归为“十二生肖”, 西方人称之为“十二星座动物”。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

The lunar calendar, also known as the *Hsia* calendar, is a combination of lunar and solar

calendar. The month is decided by waxing and waning of the moon, while the year is decided by sun. The day on which the moon is not seen on earth as the beginning of the month. The monthly length, depending on the moon phase, may be 30 or 29 days, and 12 months for a year. It divides the solar year into 24 nodes, the odd numbers are *Chieh*, the even numbers are *Chi'l*. Due to the inconsistency of the solar cycle and the 12 months of the lunar phase, the month has no *Chi'l* is called the leap month. For example, the month after May 2009 has only one *hsiao shu*, and there is no *Ch'il*. Therefore, this month should be set as a leap month, called the leap May. The months of the lunar calendar and the intercalary months are not fixed because the month of the moon is not fixed according to the monthly change of the moon. In each nineteen years, the Chinese calendar contains seven leap months.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FTFFT TFFT

Lesson 6 World History

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The field of history is so vast that historians have traditionally split it into divisions. The three main divisions of history are based on period, nation, and topic.
2. Historians divide Western history into three periods. They are (1) ancient times, from about 3000 BC to the AD 400's; (2) medieval times, the 400's to the 1500's; and (3) modern times, the 1500's to the present.
3. Western society uses the birth of Jesus Christ as a dividing line. The years before the birth of Christ are designated BC (before Christ), and those thereafter are considered AD (anno Domini—in the year of our Lord).
4. Historians use two main types of sources in their research, primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources consist of documents and other records produced during the period being studied. They include books, diaries, letters, and government records. Motion pictures and tape recordings may serve as primary sources for events of the 1900's. Secondary sources are materials prepared later by people who studied the primary sources.
5. Leopold von Ranke, a German historian, had the most significant impact on the development of history in the 1800's. Ranke, who is known as the “Father of Modern History”, devised the basic methods used by modern historians to analyze and evaluate



documents. He also introduced the use of seminars for training future historians in methods of research.

II. Language focus

1. heritage
2. evidence
3. biography
4. reliably
5. significance
6. prejudice
7. interpretation.
8. overwhelming
9. authentic
10. civilizations

III. Cloze

CBBCB DDDCA

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 历史学被认为是一门社会科学，同属社会科学的还有如经济学、心理学和社会学等学科。
2. 多年来，历史学家将中世纪看作是迷信与无序的时代；处于两个更好的时代之间。
3. 研究中，历史学家开展研究主要使用两类来源的资料：一手资料和二手资料。
4. 一些杰出的历史学家运用小说家和剧作家的技巧，其作品兼顾知识与娱乐效果。
5. 大约公元前一百年左右，中国首位伟大的史学家司马迁撰写了中国最早的历史著作。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

History is the study of the past as it is described in written documents. It relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events. Scholars who write about history are called historians. History can also refer to the academic discipline which uses a narrative to examine and analyze a sequence of past events, and objectively determine the patterns of cause and effect that determine them. Historians sometimes debate the nature of history and its usefulness by discussing the study of the discipline as an end in itself and as a way of providing perspective on the problems of the present. Ancient influences have helped spawn variant interpretations of the nature of history which have evolved over the centuries and continue to change today. The modern study of history is wide-ranging, and includes the study of specific regions and the study of certain topical or thematic elements of historical investigation. Often history is taught as part of primary and secondary education, and the academic study of history is a major discipline in university studies.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FTFTT TFTF

Chapter 4 EDUCATION

Lesson 7 Chinese Education

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The civil service examination system, a method of recruiting civil officials based on merit rather than family or political connections, played an especially central role in Chinese social and intellectual life from 650 to 1905.
2. A classical education based on nontechnical moral and political theory was as suitable for selection of elites to serve the imperial state at its highest echelons.
3. Classical examinations were an effective cultural, social, political, and educational construction that met the needs of the dynastic bureaucracy while simultaneously supporting late imperial social structure.
4. Civil service examinations conferred social and cultural status on families seeking to become or maintain their status as local elites.
5. Candidates from the south performed better on the civil service examinations than candidates from less-prosperous regions in the north, northwest, and southwest.

II. Language focus

1. intellectual
2. ideology
3. official
4. prestige
5. complicit
6. status
7. candidate
8. dynastic
9. consequences
10. bureaucracy

III. Cloze

DABBC ADCBD

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 科举考试将近代中国政治、经济、社会、文化生活等各个方面联系在一起。
2. 精英士绅和商人地位部分由考试等级所决定。
3. 我们必须看到成千上万参加科举考试失利的人所带来的影响。
4. 无论是统治者还是和改革派，他们普遍低估了科举考试衰亡带来的后果。
5. 作为通向仕途的一条路，科举考试同时也是许多家族成为精英阶层或维持精英阶层社会文化地位的途径。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

The imperial examinations were the system of selecting officials in the feudal dynasties of China by setting up various subjects for public examinations. Founded in the Sui Dynasty, it was formed in Tang Dynasty, completed in Song Dynasty, strengthened in Ming Dynasty, and

declined towards Qing Dynasty. Over the past 1300 years, it has had a significant impact on the political, economic, educational, cultural concepts and social customs of the feudal society in China. It has been playing an intangible integration function, closely connecting the cultural, social and economic fields with the structure of political power to form a multifaceted and interactive whole.

TEXT B

I. Reading comprehension

TFFTT FFTFF

Lesson 8 American Education

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The main benefit that students from “historically marginalized and excluded backgrounds” receive is the opportunity to mingle and network with their “socially advantaged peers”.
2. A school with a highly driven intellectual mission should aim to educate its students to act morally throughout the world, learning both how and why to identify and address injustice and immorality.
3. Elite schools are elite because they are uniquely poised to give unparalleled academic experiences and help students pursue intellectual human excellence: that must remain their ultimate goal.
4. Students’ answers should be varied.
5. Students’ answers should be varied.

II. Language focus

1. admission
2. mingle
3. perpetuate
4. render
5. conduit
6. inordinate
7. lavished
8. sans
9. restorative
10. rectify

III. Cloze

AADBC CDCAB

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 若精英学校的终极目标含有改变财富与机会的代际转移之义，其存在则无有争议；设若仅能使下一代更为多元，则并未增加多少正理。
2. 一所学校，若重理智，应教育学生德行于世，明事理，正善恶。
3. 精英学校之所以称为精英，因其能提供学术体验之精湛，助学生追寻人类理智之卓越。而这应继续成为其终极目标。

4. 精英学校自有其不公正，入校学习也是；无论普林斯顿人或是常青藤人，都需谨记于此。
5. 取消肯定性行动之后，普林斯顿重新思考录取流程时，必须保留其作为知识与教育机构的核心价值，避免因社会或其他利益而考虑多元化政策。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

Even if investigators were to find that legacy admissions have a disparate racial impact, they would still be lawful if there is a substantial justification for them. The proffered justifications for a legacy preference would likely include the importance of maintaining inter-generational community and loyalty; encouraging giving by alumni; identifying high performers, given that legacy applicants' familial advantages may predict better outcomes both in college and in their careers; and predicting the likelihood of attendance, in order to maintain a high yield rate. Even if one finds justifications like these unconvincing, it will be hard for government lawyers to conclude that there are no legitimate justifications and that legacy preferences should be legally prohibited. (Studies are mixed on whether legacy admission helps universities raise funds. There may be higher rates of alumni giving at schools that consider legacy status, but schools that abandoned legacy admissions have not suffered a negative effect on alumni giving, and some have experienced significant growth in their endowments.) Though access to these institutions is a subject of public importance, schools will, by and large, likely be left to sort out admissions policies as they see fit.

TEXT B

I. Reading comprehension

TFFFF TFFFF

Chapter 5 MASS MEDIA

Lesson 9 Chinese Mass Media

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. Such changes are significant because they have significant political, social, cultural, and economic implications.
2. Whereas private space always belongs to someone, be it a person or a group, a company

or an individual administration, public space is common to all. The basic feature of public space is its inclusive character as opposed to the exclusive character of private space.

3. The Chinese intellectuals still more enjoyed interacting or flirting with the political and business establishments than seeking knowledge and truth as academia, their main focus is on changing the political system or various institutions.

II. Language focus

1. undermine 2. servility 3. diffuse 4. marginalize 5. demonstrate 6. hierarchical
7. alienation 8. cornerstone 9. exclusive 10. empower

III. Cloze

BCADA DCBAD

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 仅从理论意义上来讲, 当整个国家成为皇帝和他的家族的私有财产, 让平民议论诸如公共和私人空间、隐私、自由等这些观念对专制君主来说是不可思议的。
2. 印刷技术的发明使得科举考试成为一种更加复杂的政治体系, 以便更加公平地筛选儒士成为朝廷官员。
3. 专制君主制和儒家学说所遗留的文化遗产要么被束之高阁, 要么成为政治斗争的工具。
4. 如果私有空间有所改变和转换, 那么我们有理由推测既定的社会结构将受到严重冲击。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

The Chinese economic reform has opened the door to not only transnational corporations but also new media communications. Under the new media environment, the established social structure and institutions are under serious challenge for the first time. The Chinese users of new media are forming their personal communities. In other words, a person, not family or group becomes the agent. This gives us some reason to believe that new social structure and some kind of public space might be emerged one way or another for human beings are inherently social. Whatever their new media communication behaviors are, they have to be communicative and dialogical.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FFFTT TTFTE

Lesson 10 Western Mass Media

TEXT A

I. Reading Comprehension

1. The novel aspect of Pulitzer's observation is that it appears to be far more credible today than it was when he wrote it. For in the early years of the 20th century, most newspapermen were severely restricted in what they could do and what they could write.
2. The role of the journalist is something more than the gathering and communication of the news and opinions of the day; he must also seek the truth. This is not easy to do because news and truth are not always synonymous, and it can scarcely be assumed that what is true today will necessarily remain true tomorrow.
3. Journalist is tested far more than in the achievement of factual accuracy; he must be worthy of public belief and public trust.
4. A brilliant journalist considers himself to be a public servant and believes that he and his organization are ultimately accountable to the public. And in a very real sense, he makes representative government possible.
5. Journalism is a business in somewhat the same sense that law and medicine are, a most necessary and important business that sustains the independence of the news media by keeping them solvent.

II. Language focus

1. anguish
2. fidelity
3. conform to
4. skepticism
5. watch over
6. Solvent
7. gave away
8. incite
9. deprive
10. prevalent

III. Cloze

CABCA DBDCB

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 新闻记者是国家之船驾驶台上的瞭望者。他留意过往的帆船，那有趣的小东西在晴朗的天气里点缀着天际。他报告漂浮在水上的遇难者，以便船舰可以搭救。他透过浓雾凝望风暴，对前方的危险发出警告。
2. 毫无疑问，高素质的新闻记者常常会质疑现行价值观和传统智慧，其质疑的程度甚至超过其他任何职业的人员。事实如此而且本该如此。
3. 一个无情而可以被证明的事实是，不管什么新闻机构，只要转向了纯商业主义，很快就会为某些特殊利益集团所利用，背叛自己的职守，显露自身的脆弱与不值得信任。
4. 过去，新闻的职业面被过分强调，有人把新闻看作一种赚钱手段，有人认为新闻就

是一个简单的技术活儿，是半文盲的送货员在严格的编辑方针指导下都干得了的活儿。

5. 不管大多数的新闻机构和个人有多么令人称道，在每一个时期，总有一些人犯了滥用之计，从判断失误到错误报道，从不可原谅地煽情，到恶意地党派偏袒、诽谤甚至更糟。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

The professional role of the journalist is something more than the gathering and communication of the news and opinions of the day, it is also the seeking of the truth. Skepticism has always been the hallmark of journalism, the journalist of ability tends to question established values and conventional wisdom. In its broadest sense, journalism incites change. Journalist not only must provide accurate factual report, he also must be worthy of public belief and public trust. The strength of the journalist depends on public support, so he must consider himself to be a public servant and be ultimately accountable to the public. The watchdog function of the journalist is one of his most potent professional activities, and there is almost constant tension between government and press in an open society. Journalists must have a passionate regard for their integrity so that their impact on public opinion remains one of the most vital factors in shaping our society.

TEXT B

I. Reading Comprehension

FTFTT FTTTF