

在职硕士英语系列

English Course for M.Ed

教育硕士

English Course for M.Ed

英语教程

余静娴 主编

(下)

English Course for M.Ed

复旦大学出版社

教育硕士英语教程(下)

余静娴 主编

復旦大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教育硕士英语教程(下)/余静娴主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,
2004.6

(在职硕士英语系列)

ISBN 7-309-04029-5

I. 教… II. 余… III. 英语-研究生教育:远距离教育-
教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 046516 号

教育硕士英语教程(下)

余静娴 主编

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编 200433

86-21-65118853(发行部) 86-21-65109143(邮购)

fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 施胜今

装帧设计 陈 萍

总 编 辑 高若海

出 品 人 贺圣遂

印 刷 上海复旦四维印刷有限公司

开 本 787×960 1/16

印 张 21

字 数 399 千

版 次 2004 年 6 月第一版第一次印刷

印 数 1—5 100

书 号 ISBN 7-309-04029-5/H·712

定 价 29.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

《教育硕士英语教程》编写人员

主审

吴稚倩

主编

余静娴

本册主要编写人员

余静娴 严文庆 陈家刚 王越

张昕 纪汇楠 杨晓斌 苏俊玲

薛妹妹 傅新宇 卫华

前 言

《教育硕士英语教程》是根据教育部关于发展教育硕士研究生英语教学,尤其是要开展现代远程教育试点研究的重大决策和紧急需要而编写的教材。包括《教育硕士英语教程》、《学习辅导》和《练习册》各两册,供教育硕士等研究生一学年使用。

此外,本套教材还配有光盘两片、网上课件 20 单元以及三分屏实时授课资料 20 单元。

这是国内第一套适用于教育硕士、公共管理硕士等在职研究生层次的英语阅读教程,也是国内第一套适用于现代远程网络英语教学的研究生英语阅读教材。

《英语教程》每册十个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇精、泛读文章组成,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等多种练习。

《学习辅导》每册十个单元,为师生提供相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、精读课文中全部练习的答案和解析以及课文译文。

《练习册》每册十个单元,为学生提供听力、阅读、词汇方面的练习,还有趣味、幽默的阅读欣赏。针对在职研究生的特点,在上册中安排了较系统的语法复习及练习,在下册中安排了翻译和写作技巧的介绍和训练。

光盘中还有许多趣味阅读材料、长篇连载小说、英语歌曲、谜语、格言以及精美油画和 Flash。

《教育硕士英语教程》具有以下特点:

一、选材新颖,具有时代性、科学知识性、可思性和趣味性

《教育硕士英语教程》(下)的课文内容大多选自 2000 年下半年至 2001 年上半年的英美报刊书籍(有些做了删改),内容涵盖:教育(马克·吐温对青年的道德教育、教师教育、对犯罪青少年的教育);时间的文化方式(时间与机器、时间的延伸);金融与货币(崭新的欧元、欧元的前景);科技(克隆大战、回旋共振和大脑控制);妇女问题(永远的夫人、女性的奥秘、女发明家);历史(常识、美国的诞生);宇宙科学(邂逅外星人、宇宙密码、宇宙的终结);人物传记(温斯顿·丘吉尔、海伦·凯勒、富兰克林)以及描述冒险经历的故事(肯尼迪见闻、卡彭特山顶上的魔鬼、鲨鱼遭遇战)等,共十个单元。本教程覆盖的知识面广,反映了最新科技研究动态和社会生活与心理;不仅具有语言教学的价值,而且具有极大的可读性和趣味性。

二、难度适中,融精读和泛读于一体

《教育硕士英语教程》难度略低于全日制硕士研究生的英语阅读教材,因而适用于教育硕士、公共管理硕士等在职硕士研究生的英语教学。

教材的每个单元安排了一篇精读和两篇泛读文章,围绕同一题材展开,平均4400词左右。既拓宽学生在该领域的知识面,又以适当的阅读量训练学生的阅读速度和理解能力。

三、精心设置练习以巩固所学课文知识

每篇精读课文后都配有多种练习:如四种类型的阅读理解题和五种类型的词义理解题。上册有课文中重要句型结构的操练,阅读技巧介绍和试题,以及翻译等。下册有写作技巧介绍和训练。每篇泛读后都设有理解题。

四、具有远程网络教学的特色

本教程除了通过网上教学平台实现双向交互式英语教学,提供网上课件和三分屏实时授课资料以外,还配有光盘一套,供学员课外使用。内容包括:(1)精读课文的相关背景知识介绍;(2)精读课文生词、词组解读,课文中每段要点难点的详解和例句操练,课文译文,以及教程中全部练习的答案和详解;(3)听力练习:听力小短文和练习,听力欣赏;(4)网上短文阅读:四篇短文和理解题;(5)情景对话;(6)语法练习:针对在职研究生语法概念薄弱的特点,光盘中系统安排了十个单元语法项目的要点梳理和归结以及难点例句解说,并以适量练习加以巩固;(7)写作技巧练习和习作(学员按要求完成后即可用电子邮件形式送交教师批阅,并进行网上讨论和解答疑问)。此外,每单元还有艺术欣赏,flash以及其他有趣味的小练习、英语歌曲、英语小说、名人格言,使该教材更具趣味性和可读性。

《教育硕士英语教程》(附光盘)由华东师范大学外语学院大学外语教学部教师编写制作。主审为吴稚倩教授,主编为余静娴副教授。参加编写的还有严文庆、陈家刚、王越、杨晓斌、纪汇楠、张昕、苏俊玲、薛姝姝、张晴、许玲、裘春艳、傅新宇和卫华老师。上册录音由张晴和Adam MacMahan先生承担,下册录音由Curtis Evans和Charlotte D Evelyn两位外籍教师承担。Curtis先生百忙中抽时间为本书作了阅改,我们对他的辛勤工作表示感激。

该教材的编写得到华东师范大学网络学院、外语学院和大学外语教学部的部分经费资助和关心、支持,录音工作得到吴长永老师的鼎力相助,谨致以衷心感谢。

本书因编写较为仓促,定有疏漏和不足之处,恳请不吝赐教。

编者

2004年4月

使用说明

本书为《教育硕士英语教程》(下)。全书共十个单元,供一学期使用。

每一单元包括三篇课文。第一篇为精读材料,第二、三篇为泛读材料。三篇文章围绕同一题材展开,平均约 4 400 词。

精读课文配有生词表,提供英、汉两种释义。十篇精读课文的生词表中含有 4—6 级程度的生词 290 个,6 级以上的词汇 287 个,词组 129 个,专有名词 150 个,共计生词(组)为 735 个。

每篇精读课文后配有相当数量的练习。

Reading Comprehension 可让学生在浏览课文后或教师讲解课文后做,以提高阅读理解力。

Vocabulary 练习旨在帮助学生掌握精读课文中重点词汇和词组的用法。

Translation 分为汉译英和英译汉两种形式。汉译英为单句形式,旨在复习巩固课文中重要的句型和搭配。英译汉为段落,旨在练习翻译技巧和提高阅读能力。

Writing Skills 主要介绍一些基本写作技巧和不同文体的写作要求,以提高写作水平和能力。

每单元的两篇泛读文章是精读课文题材的延伸和扩展。其中的生词有中文释义。课文后配有阅读理解题。

据统计,课文精读的总阅读量约 18 880 词,泛读的总阅读量为 25 191 词,比上册各增加了约 5 000 词。《练习册》每单元都有四篇短文阅读,总阅读量为 26 658 词,比上册增加约 10 000 词。自测题中阅读文章总量约为 6 176 词。因此,下册的阅读总量为 76 905 词,达到大纲要求,对于提高教育硕士研究生的英语水平有很大帮助。对每单元的两篇泛读文章可作灵活处理,可由教师课堂上讲授,也可由学生课后自习。

最后附有两套课文自测题,供学生作期末复习迎考之用。

编 者

2004 年 4 月

Contents

<i>Unit One</i>	1
Text Advice to Youth	1
Extensive Reading	15
Passage One Teaching Teachers	15
Passage Two Disciplined to Death	19
 <i>Unit Two</i>	 25
Text The Cultural Patterning of Time	25
Extensive Reading	44
Passage One Time and Machine	44
Passage Two Untying the Knot	46
 <i>Unit Three</i>	 51
Text Crisp and Even	51
Extensive Reading	73
Passage One Europe Welcomes New Year, New Money	73
Passage Two The Euro Takes a Visible Form as Pocket Cash	77
 <i>Unit Four</i>	 82
Text The Clone Wars	82
Extensive Reading	106
Passage One The War against Democracy	106
Passage Two Cyclotron Resonance and Brain Manipulation	109
 <i>Unit Five</i>	 113
Text Mazes	113
Extensive Reading	129
Passage One The Use of Force	129
Passage Two “There’ll Never Be Another Seiko”	133

<i>Unit Six</i>	143
Text A Ma'am for All Seasons	143
Extensive Reading	163
Passage One The Feminine Mystique	163
Passage Two It's Time to Recognize the Contributions of Women Inventors	166
 <i>Unit Seven</i>	 171
Text Common Sense	171
Extensive Reading	191
Passage One The Birth of the United States	191
Passage Two No News from Auschwitz	193
 <i>Unit Eight</i>	 197
Text Will We Meet E. T. ?	197
Extensive Reading	213
Passage One The Cosmic Code	213
Passage Two How Will the Universe End?	217
 <i>Unit Nine</i>	 220
Text Sir Winston Churchill	220
Extensive Reading	243
Passage One The Day Helen Keller Came Backstage	243
Passage Two How I Learned to Write	249
 <i>Unit Ten</i>	 252
Text The John Kennedy I Know	252
Extensive Reading	273
Passage One The Devil on Carpenter Peak	273
Passage Two Shark Attack—on Land	278
 <i>Test Yourself Paper One</i>	 284
<i>Test Yourself Paper Two</i>	306

Unit One

Text

Mark Twain, tongue-in-cheek, gives advice to youth. In his inimitable style, he doles out advice heavy with irony that should bring a grin to every reader. Enjoy his humorous approach to life as you seek to understand the ironies that underlie this essay.

Advice to Youth

Mark Twain

1 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, urgently—

2 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.

3 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 your—

self 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.

4 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.

5 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 ill-finished 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 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 equipment 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 fact 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 in Boston is 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, preposterous 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.

6 Never handle firearms carelessly. The sorrow and suffering that have been caused through the innocent but heedless 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 gun in three-quarters of an hour, can take up an old empty musket and bag his grandmother every time, at a hundred. Think what Waterloo 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.

7 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 Ser-

mons , Baxter's Saint's Rest , The Innocents Abroad [Here Mark Twain shamelessly and playfully promotes his own book] , and works of that kind.

8 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, 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.

(1 259 words)

from *Molding Personality*

New Words

didactic /di-, dai'dæktik/ *a.*

(*fml*) (of speech or writing) intended to teach (esp. a moral lesson) [正式] (言论、文章) 说教的, 教导的

tender /'tendə(r)/ *a.*

young and immature; inexperienced 年轻而未成熟的; 没有经验的 (常用于构成词组 at a tender age / of tender age 等)

enduring /in'djuəriŋ/ *a.*

(*fml*) remaining or continuing in existence (esp. in spite of difficulty); lasting [正式] (虽有困难仍) 持续的; 持久的

beseechingly /bi'si:tʃɪŋli/ *ad.*

(*fml*) in the manner of entreating or appealing; sincerely [正式] 祈求地, 恳求地, 诚恳地

urgingly /ə:dʒɪŋli/ *ad.*

in the manner of trying earnestly or persistently to persuade sb. ; pressingly 恳切地; 强烈要求地

humor /'hju:mə(r)/ *v.*

keep (sb.) happy or contented by accepting or agreeing to his wishes, even if they seem unreasonable 迁就, 迎合

dynamite /'daɪnəmaɪt/ *n.*

1) powerful explosive used in mining, etc. 黄色炸药

2) thing likely to cause violent reactions

lark /lɑ:k/ <i>n.</i>	能引起强烈反应的事物 any of several small songbirds, esp. the skylark 百灵科鸣禽;(尤指)云雀
temperate /'tempərət/ <i>a.</i>	1) behaving with temperance; showing self-control 有节制的;克制的 2) (of climate or climatic regions) having a mild temperature without extremes of heat or cold (气候、地区)温和的;温带的
elegance /'elīgəns/ <i>n.</i>	tasteful and stylish appearance or manner 优雅,高雅
precision /pri'siʒən/ <i>n.</i>	exactness and clarity; quality of being precise; accuracy 准确(性);精确(性);精密(度)
painstaking /'peinz,teikiŋ/ <i>a.</i>	done with, requiring or taking great care or trouble 极小心的;辛勤的;辛苦的
eminence /'eminəns/ <i>n.</i>	the quality of being famous or distinguished, esp. in science, arts, etc. 卓越;著名;出众(尤指在科学、艺术等方面)
tedious /'ti:diəs/ <i>a.</i>	tiresome because of being too long, slow or dull; boring 令人厌倦的;冗长乏味的;枯燥而令人生厌的
peerless /'piəlis/ <i>a.</i>	superior to all others; without equal 无与伦比的;无双的
lofty /'lɒfti/ <i>a.</i>	1) (of thoughts, aims, etc.) noble; exalted 高尚的,崇高的 2) seeming to be proud and superior; haughty 高傲的;骄傲的;傲慢的
maxim /'mæksim/ <i>n.</i>	saying that expresses a general truth or rule of conduct 箴言,格言
mighty /'maiti/ <i>a.</i>	powerful, strong; great and imposing 强大的,有力的;伟大的,威严的,雄伟的
immortal /i'mɔ:təl/ <i>a.</i>	1) living for ever; not mortal 不朽的;永世的

anaesthesia (anesthesia) /ˌænisˈθiːzjə/
n.

hearer /ˈhiərə/ n.

hardy /ˈhɑːdi/ a.

outlast /ˌaʊtˈlɑːst/ v.

feeble /ˈfiːbl/ a.

leaky /ˈliːki/ a.

unceasing /ˌʌnˈsiːsɪŋ/ a.

permanence /ˈpɜːmənəns/ n.

preposterous /priˈpɒstərəs/ a.

slander /ˈslɑːndə(r)/ n.

indestructible /ˌɪndɪˈstrʌktəbl/ a.

firearms /ˈfaɪəɑːms/ n.

heedless /ˈhiːdlis/ a.

2) famous forever; that which or whom
will be remembered forever 流芳百世
的; 名垂千古的

the loss of bodily sensation (pain, heat,
cold, etc.) 麻木; 麻醉

person who hears sth., esp. a member of
an audience 听者, 听众

1) (of material) durable; able to stand
wear and tear (材料) 经久耐用的

2) (of plants, people or animals) able to
endure cold or difficult conditions; ro-
bust, tough 耐寒的; 能吃苦的; 强壮
的; 坚强的

last or live longer than sth./sb.; survive;
outlive 比……耐久; 比……活得长

lacking force; weak; faint 无力的; 虚弱
的; 微弱的

having holes or cracks that leak 漏的; 有
缝隙的

going on all the time; incessant 不停的;
持续的

state of continuing or remaining for a long
time 永久; 永恒

completely contrary to reason or common
sense; absurd 荒谬的; 荒唐的

(offence of making a) false statement in-
tended to damage sb.'s reputation 诋毁; 诽
谤

not able to be destroyed 不可毁灭的

(pl) portable guns of any sort, e. g., ri-
fles, revolvers, etc. (便携式) 枪支 (如
步枪、左轮手枪等)

disregarding; inattentive 不予理会的; 不
加注意的

battered /'bætə(r)d/ *a.*

out of shape because of age, regular hard use or frequent accidents (由于年久、经常乱用或事故频频等原因而)走样或损坏的

load /ləʊd/ *v.*

put bullets into (a gun) 推子弹上膛

unerring /ˌʌn'ɜːrɪŋ/ *a.*

not making mistakes or failing or missing the mark; consistently accurate 不犯错误的;准确无误的;无偏差的

musket /'mʌskɪt/ *n.*

a type of long-barrelled, smooth-bored firearm used by soldiers from the 16th to the 19th centuries (now replaced by the rifle) 滑膛枪

shudder /'ʃʌdə(r)/ *v.*

shiver violently with cold, fear, etc.; tremble 发抖,战栗

inestimable /in'estiməbl/ *a.*

too great, precious, etc. to be estimated 难以估量的,无法评价的

precept /'priːsept/ *n.*

1) rule or guide, esp. for behaviour 格言,箴言

2) moral instruction 道德箴言;教训

gratify /'grætɪfaɪ/ *v.*

1) (*fml*) (often pass.) give pleasure or satisfaction to (sb.) [正式](常用于被动)使……高兴或满意

2) give (sb.) what is desired; indulge 满足……所欲;纵容

Phrases and Expressions

in the nature of

being a kind of; having the nature of; being 具有……性质;属于……一类

take root

become firmly fixed or established; begin to grow or develop 被牢固树立、确立或固定;开始成长或发展

in the long run

finally; after a long period; after everything has been considered 最终;从长远看

act on (sth.)	act according to (sth.) ; produce an effect on (sth.) 遵照……行事;对(某事物)产生影响
in doubt	doubtful; not sure; in the state of uncertainty 怀疑的; 拿不准的;不确定的
resort to	make use of; turn to (often sth. bad) for help (to gain an advantage, often when everything else has failed) 采取,诉诸,求助于(通常不好的事物)(常在其他手 段失效时,以获得优势)
come out	announce support or opposition; declare one's opinion 公开发表意见;公开表态
in the wrong	at fault; in error 有错;不正确
in time	later; at some time in the future; in the end 后来;早 晚;终究
meddle with	touch or cause damage to (sth. that is not one's con- cern); tamper with 乱动;瞎摸弄;瞎搞
take aim	get ready to hit, throw at, or shoot at by sighting care- fully 瞄准
bang away	shoot continually, esp. in a haphazardly fashion 连续 射击
treasure up	bear in mind; store (sth. precious) for the future 铭 记;珍藏
by and by	after a while; before long; soon; shortly 不久

Proper Names

Gatling gun /'gætliŋ ɡʌn/

加特林机枪[一种多管机枪,美国发明家
Richard J. Gatling (1818—1903) 发明]

Waterloo /'wɔ:(ɹ) təluz/

滑铁卢[比利时中部城镇](1815年拿破仑军
队大败之处)