

21 世纪研究生英语系列教材

主编 易 文
沈金华



(学生用书)

工程硕士研究生 英语综合教程

ENGLISH FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

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前 言

全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会在《全国工程硕士研究生英语教学要求》中指出：工程硕士研究生英语教学的目的是培养攻读该学位的在职人员具备硕士学位研究生应具备的实际英语运用能力，在本学科的全面素质要求基础上体现工程硕士研究生的特点，即：具有较熟练的阅读理解能力，一定的翻译写作能力和基本的听说能力，以适应在本学科中大量查阅国外文献和进行对外交流的需要，并为以后在英语方面的深造打下坚实的基础。为适应工程硕士及同类学制硕士研究生英语教学的需要，我们编写了这套《工程硕士研究生综合英语教程》。

该教材以《全国工程硕士研究生英语教学要求》为指导，充分考虑工程硕士类学生的实际水平和学习工作特点，题材广泛，选材新颖，注重基础，难度适中，既适合工程类硕士生学习，也适合于高校教师在职攻读硕士、工商管理硕士、公共管理硕士、公共卫生硕士、法律硕士、翻译硕士以及各类研究生课程进修班和在职人员申请硕士学位的学员使用。

《工程硕士研究生综合英语教程》分为学生用书和教师用书，可满足80~100学时的需求。学生用书共14单元，每个单元包括正课文、副课文、语法及写作等部分，每部分都有各自相应的练习，练习部分形式多样，注重语言基本功的训练和实际运用能力的培养。该书正、副课文的选材紧跟时代步伐，覆盖科技、文化、教育、道德、环保、健康、工程等各个层面，语言规范地道，知识涉及面广泛。语法和写作部分深入浅出，使学生能温故知新，掌握实际运用的技巧。

学生用书由易文、沈金华担任主编，由胡慧、杨清明、骆莲莲担任副主编；教师用书由易文、沈金华担任主编，由邱香玲、姚忠、刘喜荣担任副主编。该教材的学生用书和教师用书由湘潭大学英语教学部王建平教授精心主审，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！

由于作者水平有限，加之经验不够，全书难免存在不足之处，恳请使用者批评指正！

编者

2008年7月

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Unit 1

Text A

The Road to Success

By Andrew Carnegie

It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office. I notice we have janitors and janitresses now in offices, and our young men unfortunately miss that salutary branch of a business education. But if by chance the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom. The other day a fond fashionable mother in Michigan asked a young man whether he had ever seen a young lady sweep in a room so grandly as her Priscilla. He said no, he never had, and the mother was gratified beyond measure, but then said he, after a pause, "What I should like to see her do is sweep out a room." It does not hurt the newest comer to sweep out the office if necessary. I was one of those sweepers myself.

Assuming that you have all obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is "aim high". I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, "My place is at the top." Be king in your dreams.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it, adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here, there, and everywhere. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." is all wrong. I tell you "put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket." Look round you and take notice, men who do that not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American businessman is lack of concentration.

To summarize what I have said: Aim for the highest; never enter a bar room; do not touch liquor, or if at all only at meals; never speculate; never indorse beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firm's interest yours; break orders always to save owners; concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket, and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue; lastly be not impatient, for as Emers once said, "no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

Notes

Andrew Carnegie: known as the King of Steel, built the steel industry in the United States, and, in the process, became one of the wealthiest men in America. His success resulted in part from his ability to sell the product and in part from his policy of expanding during periods of economic decline, when most of his competitors were reducing their investments.

安德鲁·卡内基(1835~1919),美国钢铁大王,幼时家贫,靠个人奋斗发迹,是“美国梦”的典型。晚年捐巨资兴办图书馆事业。本篇是他1885年6月23日对柯里商业学院毕业生的讲话节录。

New Words

- ① subordinate [sə'bo:dɪnɪt] *n.* someone who has a lower position and less authority than someone else in an organization 下属
- ② threshold ['θreʃhəʊld] *n.* at the beginning of a new and important event or development 开始;开端
- ③ janitor ['dʒænɪtə] *n.* a person whose job is to look after a building 看门人
- ④ salutary ['sæljʊtəri] *adj.* having a good effect on sb/sth, though often seeming unpleasant 有益的

- ⑤ gratify [ˈgrætɪfaɪ] *vt.* to satisfy a desire, need etc 使满足
- ⑥ fig [fɪɡ] *n.* a soft sweet fruit that full of small seeds and often eaten dried; figuratively used to refer to sth. of no value 无花果; 无价值的东西
- ⑦ scatter [ˈskætə] *v.* to throw or drop things in different directions so that they cover an area of ground 分散; 散开; 撒开
- ⑧ speculate [ˈspekjuleɪt] *vi.* to guess about the possible causes or effects of something, without knowing all the facts or details 推测; 思索
- ⑨ indorse [ɪnˈdɔːs] *v.* indorse = endorse; to express formal support or approval for someone or something 签名于票据等的背面(背书); 认可
- ⑩ expenditure [ɪksˈpendɪtʃə] or [eksˈpendɪtʃə] *n.* the total amount of money that a government, organization, or person spends during a particular period of time 支出; 花费
- ⑪ revenue [ˈrevɪnjuː] *n.* money that a business or organization receives over a period of time, especially from selling goods or services 收入; 税收

Phrases and Expressions

at the threshold of	at the beginning of 在……的开始阶段; 在……之初
by chance	occasionally, accidentally or unexpectedly 偶然; 碰巧
be gratified beyond measure	be satisfied to extreme 高兴极了
not (care or) give a fig for sb./sth.	not to care at all about sb. or sth. or to think sb. or sth. is not important 对……毫不在乎; 完全不把……放在心上; 认为毫无价值或微不足道
fight it out	to fight to the end 战斗到底
be apt to	be likely or have the natural tendency to do sth. 容易……; 易于……
trip sb. up	to catch sb's foot and make them fall or almost fall 将……绊倒; 使……跌倒

Exercises

I. Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What's the prime condition of success?

2. Why do some companies fail according to the passage?
3. Where does the author think young men should begin their career?
4. How do you understand the phrase, "put all your eggs in one basket"?
5. Why does the author quote Emers' remarks at the end of this passage?

II. Topics for discussion

1. Can you describe the road to success in your own words?
2. Share what you have learned from this passage with your friends.

III. Vocabulary

Section A. Replace the italicized words or phrases in the following sentences with synonyms from the text.

1. These aims were *secondary* to the main one of the mission.
2. This kind of animal is on the *edge* of extinction.
3. A *gatekeeper* is a person whose job is to take care of a department or a building.
4. Losing money in this way taught young Jones a *beneficial* lesson.
5. She did not propose to *satisfy* Gloria's curiosity any further.
6. I do not care about *the trivial things*.
7. The sound of gunfire made the crowd *spread around*.
8. A boy who *thought only of* the present, Jones refused to predict what might happen to him later.
9. The budget provided for a total *expense* of 27 billion.
10. With the boost in car sales, the company's annual *income* rose by 30%.

Section B. Choose the right word or phrase for each sentence from the following list.

expenditure	salutary	summarize	speculate	adopted
endorsed	revenue	gratified	scattered	threshold

1. He was _____ by Lucy's response.
2. The accident is a _____ reminder of the dangers of climbing.
3. She opened the door and stepped into the room across the _____.
4. The bunch of flowers fell and _____ on the ground.
5. Members of all parties _____ a ban on land mines.
6. He likes to _____ on the stock market.
7. This study represents a major _____ of time and effort.
8. Advertising _____ finances the commercial television channels.
9. In the end, I used one sentence to _____ what I had previously said.

10. The childless old couple _____ an orphan and brought him up.

IV. Cloze

In the United States, the first day-nursery was opened in 1854. Nurseries were established in various areas during the 1 half of the 19th century and most of 2 were charitable. Both in Europe and in the U. S. the day-nursery movement received great 3 during the First World War, when 4 of manpower caused the industrial employment of unprecedented (前所未有的) numbers of women. In some European countries nurseries were established 5 in munitions (军火) plants, under direct government sponsorship. 6 the number of nurseries in the U. S. also rose 7, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind. During the years following the First World War, 8, Federal, State, and local governments gradually began to exercise a measure of control 9 the day-nurseries, chiefly by 10 them and by inspecting and regulating the conditions within the nurseries.

The 11 of the Second World War was quickly followed by an increase in the number of day-nurseries in almost all countries, as women were 12 called upon to replace men in the factories. On this 13 the U. S. government immediately came to the support of the nursery schools, 14 \$ 6 000 000 in July, 1942, for a nursery-school program for the children of working mothers. Many States and local communities 15 this Federal aid. By the end of the war, in August, 1945, more than 100 000 children were being cared 16 in day-care centers receiving Federal 17. Soon afterward, the Federal government 18 cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later 19 them, causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation. However, the expectation that most employed mothers would leave their 20 at the end of the war was only partly fulfilled.

1. A. latter B. late C. other D. first
2. A. those B. them C. whose D. whom
3. A. impetus B. input C. imitation D. initiative
4. A. sources B. abundance C. shortage D. reduction
5. A. hardly B. entirely C. only D. even
6. A. Because B. As C. Since D. Although
7. A. unanimously B. sharply C. predominantly D. militantly
8. A. therefore B. consequently C. however D. moreover
9. A. over B. in C. at D. about

10. A. formulating B. labeling C. patenting D. licensing
 11. A. outset B. outbreak C. breakthrough D. breakdown
 12. A. again B. thus C. repeatedly D. yet
 13. A. circumstance B. occasion C. case D. situation
 14. A. regulating B. summoning C. allocating D. transferring
 15. A. expanded B. facilitated C. supplemented D. compensated
 16. A. by B. after C. of D. for
 17. A. pensions B. subsidies C. revenues D. budgets
 18. A. prevalently B. furiously C. statistically D. drastically
 19. A. abolished B. diminished C. jeopardized D. precluded
 20. A. nurseries B. homes C. jobs D. children

V. Translation

Section A. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, though, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here, there, and everywhere. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is all wrong. I tell you "put all eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket." It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up.

Notes: capital exclusively — 资金的分散; scatter one's brains — 分散某人的精力

Section B. Translate the following paragraphs into English.

1. 我们的任务不仅是赢得战役,而且是赢得战争。(not only... but)
2. 法国的战斗结束之后,战争将会降临我国。这是整个英国的意义所在。(be fall)
3. 饭店的这些主顾今晚举止也太恶劣了,我真受不了。(ill-behaved)
4. 在此万分危急的时刻,我们将毫不犹豫地采取甚至最强烈的措施号召我们的人民尽最大所能,贡献最后一份力量。(drastic)
5. 如今人们普遍认为语言不仅仅是交流的工具,也是一种艺术。

VI. Writing

Outdoor recreations such as mountain climbing, camping and hiking bring us

closer to nature and are ideal activities to encourage family bonding. What do you think of them? You should write a passage of at least 250 words. You should put forward your own ideas, use your knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

Text B

The Strenuous Life

By Theodore Roosevelt

Gentlemen,

In speaking to you, men of the greatest city of the West, men of the State which gave to the country Lincoln and Grant, men who preeminently and distinctly embody all that is most American in the American character, I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease but the doctrine of the strenuous life; the life of toil and effort; of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes not to the man who desires mere easy peace but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph.

The timid man, the lazy man, the man who distrusts his country, the overcivilized man, who has lost the great fighting, masterful virtues, the ignorant man and the man of dull mind, whose soul is incapable of feeling the mighty lift that thrills "stern men with empires in their brains" — all these, of course, shrink from seeing the nation undertake its new duties; shrink from seeing us build a navy and army adequate to our needs; shrink from seeing us do our share of the world's work by bringing order out of chaos in the great, fair tropic islands from which the valor of our soldiers and sailors has driven the Spanish flag. These are the men who fear the strenuous life, who fear the only national life which is really worth leading. They believe in that cloistered life which saps the hardy virtues in a nation, as it saps them in the individual; or else they are wedded to that base spirit of gain and greed which recognizes in commercialism the be-all and end-all of national life, instead of realizing that, though an indispensable element, it is after all but one of the many elements that go to make up true national greatness. No country can long endure if its foundations are not laid deep in the material prosperity which comes from hard

unsparing effort in the fields of industrial activity; but neither was any nation ever yet truly great if it relied upon material prosperity alone. All honor must be paid to architects of our material prosperity; to the great captains of industry who have built our factories and railroads; to the strong men who toil for wealth with brain or hand; for great is the debt of the nation to these and their kind. But our debt is yet greater to the men whose highest type is to be found in a statesman like Lincoln, a soldier like Grant. They showed by their lives that they recognized the law of work, the law of strife; they toiled to win a competence for themselves and those dependent upon them; but they recognized that there were yet other and even loftier duties — duties to the nation and duties to the race.

I preach to you, then, my countrymen, that our country calls not for the life of ease, but for the life of strenuous endeavor. The twentieth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease, and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by and will win for themselves the domination of the world. Let us therefore boldly face the life of strife, resolute to do our duty well and manfully; resolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; resolute to be both honest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified; for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.

Notes

Theodore Roosevelt became U. S. president at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was a time of rapid changes in American society. The changes were a result of technology. Almost every American city had a street railroad. These systems were powered by electricity. Thousands of Americans owned automobiles. There were telephones in almost every business office in the cities and in many homes.

西奥多·罗斯福(1858~1919),共和党人,美国总统,毕业于哈佛大学。曾组织志愿骑兵团参加美西战争,1900年任副总统,次年麦金利总统遇刺身亡,继任总统,时年42岁。任期内推出多项改革,以“改革家”面貌治国,对外则实行“大棒”政策。本文是1899年4月10日发表于芝加哥的一次著名演说节录。19世纪末美国骄奢淫逸、贪图享乐之风盛行,罗斯福特意对共和党俱乐部成员发表

了《勤奋的生活》这一演说,旨在遏制当时的腐败之风。

New Words

- ① ignoble [ig'nəubl] *adj.* not good or honest; that should make you feel shame 卑劣的;不光彩的
- ② strenuous ['strenjuəs] *adj.* needing great effort and energy 奋发的;使劲的
- ③ strife [straif] *n.* trouble between two or more people or groups 斗争;冲突
- ④ triumph ['traɪəmf] *n.* an important victory or success after a difficult struggle 胜利;成功
- ⑤ stern [stɜ:n] *adj.* to have a strong character and be more determined than other people to succeed in a difficult situation 严厉的;苛刻的
- ⑥ tropic ['trɒpɪk] *n.* the hottest part of the world, which is around the equator 热带
- ⑦ cloistered ['klɔɪstəd] *adj.* secluded; sheltered 隐居的;隐匿的
- ⑧ sap [sæp] *vt.* to make something weaker or destroy it, especially someone's strength or their determination to do something 使衰竭;逐渐侵蚀
- ⑨ unsparing [ʌn'speəriŋ] *adj.* giving freely and generously 不留情的
- ⑩ swollen ['swəʊlən] *adj.* larger than normal, especially as a result of a disease or an injury 肿胀的
- ⑪ slothful ['sləʊθfʊl] *adj.* lazy or not active 偷懒的

Phrases and Expression

in speaking to sb.	talk to sb. 向某人说话(演讲)
shrink from danger	move back or withdraw from danger 畏惧危险;在危险面前退缩
be incapable of doing	be unable to do sth. 不能做某事
shrink from doing	move back from sth. 面对……退缩
rely upon	count or depend on sb/sth. 依赖;信奉
preach to sb.	try to persuade people to accept support; advocate 向某人吹嘘
face the life of strife	face the challenge of life 面对充满挑战的生活
be wedded to	believe strongly in or stick to a particular idea or way of doing sth. 执著于……的;坚持……;跟……结下不解之缘的

at hazard (risk) of in danger of something unpleasant or harmful happenings 冒危险;有危险

Exercises

Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What's the topic of this speech?
2. Why does the author mention Lincoln and Grant?
3. What's the author's attitude toward commercialism?
4. How can a nation become truly great according to the author?
5. Do you agree with the author? What's your opinion?

Grammar

一致(Concord)

一致(Concord)是指句子成分之间或词语之间在人称、数、性等方面的一致关系,主要包括主谓一致和代词一致两个方面。

1. 主谓一致

处理主谓一致主要根据以下三条原则

(1)语法一致(Grammatical Concord):主要是指主语和谓语动词在单复数形式上的一致。如:

The number of complaints was distressing.

(2)意义一致(Notional Concord):即从意义着眼处理一致关系。例如,主语虽为单数形式但意义为复数时,谓语动词也采用复数形式,反之亦然。如:

The committee *were* discussing the next step to make.

Four meters *seems* a long distance for a blind man in a strange house.

(3)就近原则(Principle of Proximity):即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如:

Only one out of five *were* present.

上述三条原则在实际运用中,情况较为复杂,应注意以下几点:

(1)当名词词组中心词为表示度量、时间等复数名词时,往往可以根据意义一致的原则,把这些复数名词看做一个整体,谓语动词采取单数形式。但如果明显的是指一个格的个体,这要根据语法一致的原则,谓语动词用复数形

式。如:

Twenty pounds *is* hardly enough.

There *are* two silver dollars in each of his hands.

(2) 如果名词词组中心词是 all, most, half, the last, the rest, the remainder 等时, 其主谓关系一般遵守意义一致的原则。如:

The last of the wine *is* gone.

The last of the rolls *are* gone.

(3) 如果主语是由“lots of, heaps of, loads of, scads of 等 + 名词”或“分数或百分数 + of + 名词”构成时, 谓语动词的单复数形式一般与主语中名词的单复数形式一致。如:

There's loads of milk on the farm.

There're loads of big red apples on the ground.

Three quarters of the earth *is* covered by sea.

Three quarters of the people present *were* against the plan.

(4) 如果主语是由“a portion of, a series of, a kind of 等 + 名词”构成时, 谓语动词一般根据语法一致的原则用单数形式。但在“these / those kind / type of + 复数名词”之后, 谓语动词用复数形式。如:

There *has* been a series of exhibits on campus during the holidays.

These kind of exhibits *are* good for the students.

(5) 以数词为名词词组中心词构成主语时, 谓语动词有时用单数形式, 有时用复数形式。如:

Forty from ninety *leaves* fifty.

Six and six *make* twelve.

(6) 如果主语由“many a, more than one + 单数名词”构成, 尽管表达复数意义, 但谓语动词仍用单数形式。如:

More than one student *has* applied for the position in the lab.

(7) 如果主语是“the + 形容词(或分词)”结构, 谓语动词的单复数形式遵循意义一致的原则: 如果指一类人, 谓语动词用复数形式; 如果指个人或抽象的概念, 谓语动词用单数形式。如:

The blind *are* taught in special schools.

The departed *was* a good friend of his.

The good in him *overweighs* the bad.

(8) 如果主语是“either (neither) + of + 复数名词(或代词)”结构时, 一般根据语法一致的原则, 谓语动词用单数形式。但在非正式文体中, 也可以采用