

· 硕士英语 ·



GRADUATE
ENGLISH

研究生英语

● 董会庆 编著



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世界图书出版公司

研究生英语

GRADUATE ENGLISH

(硕士英语)

董会庆 编著

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前 言

国家教育部颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》和《非英语专业硕士、博士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》于1992年底开始在研究生教学中实施,至今已近十年。在此期间,先后为五千余名硕士生、博士生教授英语课程,始终以两个《大纲》为指导,坚持从实际出发、学以致用原则,努力培养和提高学生运用英语语言的能力。基于《大纲》的教考精神,从试用过的大量教学资料、国内外新近出版的各种教材及多种国际著名报刊杂志中汲取养分,几易此稿,最终编写出了这套《研究生英语》,分为《硕士英语》和《博士英语》两部。

《硕士英语》十个章节,《博士英语》二十个章节,共计三十个章节。各章节安排循序渐进,篇幅从短到长,内容由浅入深,题材广泛,涉及农业科学、医学科学、社会科学、心理科学、环境保护、中介技术、风险投资、沙漠化问题,管理科学、水利科学、生物技术、计算机科学、信息科学、名人名校、人文地理等多个学科领域。在突出科技英语特点的同时,尽量兼顾体裁的多样化及文章形式的多样性,服务于自然科学学者和社会科学学者对自身专业发展的需求。

《硕士英语》中的每一章节均由 Part A 和 Part B 两部分组成。Part A 中的课文后备有偏词释义和简短的专名注释。练习部分主要包括以下几项: I. 理解练习,以多项选择和辨别正误形式出现,以便检查对课文语篇内容的掌握程度; II. 词汇练习,采用填空、解释词素、替换单词等形式,以提高学生遣词用字的能力; III. 完形填空和短文改错,培养学生综合运用语言的能力; IV. 段落英汉互译。英译汉着重处理课文中的长、难句或重点段落;汉译英则偏重研究生开展与外界学术交流及从事学术研究所必须的一些学科内容; V. 作文及评

论,一般给出当代科学发展所关注的某些重大主题,可进行笔头写作练习,也可进行课堂讨论,为学生提供应用语言、进行交际的环境和机会。Part B 由两篇阅读文章组成,其内容与该章主干课文主题紧密相关。通过学习不仅可使学生巩固在主课文中所学到的语言知识,同时还可使学生进一步扩大视野,就有关科技问题进行深入探讨。

《博士英语》一书由二十个章节组成,每一章节均由 Part A、Part B 和 Part C 三个部分构成。Part A 为 Text Reading; Part B 为 Radix Study; Part C 为 Research Paper Writing。由此可以看出作者对博士阶段研究生英语教学的重点是:加强高级阅读,增加书面语词汇,掌握英语论文写作。作者认为要具有一定的英语语言运用水平,一要大量阅读高层次的英文书面语文章,二要对英语书面语词汇有深刻的理解。英语不是一门固定不变、停止不前的语言,它是一门有机且充满活力的语言,在社会变革中不断创新和发展的语言。学习者对语言的理性认识愈深,掌握起来就愈加容易,使用起来也就愈加娴熟。学以致用是学习英语的根本目的,本书中英文科研论文写作技巧、格式、规范等内容也正是为这一目的而设计的。

本书具有以下二个特点:

一、章节内容紧凑,主题鲜明突出。在编写每一章节时,都力求突出一个目前科技领域所关注的议题,使之相对独立、立题突出,浑然一体。各个章节中的全部内容都围绕着某一个议题进行全面深入的讨论。通过 Part A 部分的精读课文提出主题,利用五种不同形式的练习项目帮助理解探讨主题,再由 Part B 部分的相关阅读文章来进一步拓展本章节的主题。使读者学完每一章节后,能够从不同的角度就某一个特定的议题进行思考,在大脑中留下深刻系统的印象。

二、坚持学以致用,兼顾学考统一。考试是检查学习的一个必不可缺的重要手段,所以书中各章节练习项目和阶段测试练习全部是按照当前通行考试形式进行编写的。考虑到目前研究生生源的不同,国家及各省市教育部门对研

究生英语学位课程考试要求亦不同,如国家教育部颁发的《非英语专业硕士、博士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》对通过国家统考入学的研究生设有具体的考试要求;国务院学位委员会又先后制定了《关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》、《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》及《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》,对同等学力申请学位人员进行全国英语统考;有些省市教育部门还对自己管辖内的院校设制了省市级研究生英语统考。因此,本书中设计了国家教育部规定的学位课程考试、国务院学位委员会要求的全国英语统考、省市级英语统考及各种形式的模拟考题,以便各个不同层次的研究生在学完本书之后,对自己掌握英语的程度有一个比较全面的了解。最终通过规定考试,达到国家对非英语专业研究生英语学习制定的标准。

在本书漫长的编写过程中,分别得到西北农林科技大学博士生导师、研究生部主任王跃进教授、世界图书出版西安公司编辑室主任焦毓本老师的大力支持和热情帮助,在此一并致谢。

在目前国家尚未出版研究生英语统编教材的情况下,经多年教学实践、积累总结,于1997年正式出版《研究生英语》,在我校及多所外校研究生教学中使用多年。此次编写的《硕士英语》部分是对原有的《研究生英语》进行了进一步的修订和完善;《博士英语》部分则为全新内容。《硕士英语》与《博士英语》两书合一,方更显恰当合宜。此版《研究生英语》虽十载蕴蓄,一朝脱稿,即将付梓,但心中仍感忐忑不安,不足及疏漏之处在所难免,真诚希望得到专家学者及广大外语同行的批评指正,使该教材能够在使用中不断改进、日臻完善。

编著者

2000年12月

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Chapter One

Part A Text

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Conservation

Ecology is the study of human beings and their environment. The natural environment includes all natural resources that are necessary for life; the air, the oceans, the sun, and the land. Because they are vital for life, these resources must be protected from pollution and conserved. Ecologists study their importance and how to use them carefully.

Ecologists often divide resources into two groups: renewable and nonrenewable. If the resource can be replaced quickly, it is called renewable. If it cannot be replaced quickly and easily, it is nonrenewable. For example, grass for animals is a renewable resource. When cows eat the grass, the resource is used. If the soil is fertilized and protected, more grass will grow. Coal, however, is nonrenewable because it takes millions of years to make coal. When some coal is used, more coal cannot be made before it is needed again. All fossil fuels are nonrenewable resources.

Solar energy, air, and water are usually called renewable resources because there is an unlimited supply. However, this definition may change if people are not

careful with these resources. The amount of solar energy that reaches the earth depends on the atmosphere. If the atmosphere is polluted, the solar energy that reaches the earth may be dangerous. If life is going to continue, the air must contain the correct amounts of nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and other gases. If humans continue to pollute the air, it will not contain the correct amounts of these gases.

Minerals, such as gold (Au), silver (Ag) and tin (Sn), are usually called nonrenewable because they cannot be replaced. However, this definition may also change. There is a large supply of some minerals, such as iron (Fe) and aluminum (Al). The supply in the earth's surface of other minerals, such as manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co), nickel (Ni), and copper (Cu) is limited, but they also occur in the ocean as nodules. These nodules are not being collected at present because it is still very expensive to collect them. Some scientists believe the supply of these minerals in the oceans is unlimited. Therefore, they may be a renewable resource in the future.

Many resources are limited and nonrenewable, and many resources are in danger from pollution. As a consequence, resources must be conserved and the environment protected. There are several ways to conserve resources. First, new sources must be found and used. For example, alternate sources of energy can be developed. Second, new uses for old resources can be found. For instance, aluminum can replace copper in some products. Third, no resources should be wasted. Last, many resources can be recycled. Recycling uses the same material over and over again.

Environmental pollution is a serious problem. Every person must think of the environment as a personal re-

source. Each person must protect the environment and use it carefully for the future. Conservation must become an important part of everyone's life.

Cars, for example, use large amounts of gasoline. Good drivers drive carefully and save gasoline. There are several ways to conserve gas in cars. First, drive less than 55 mph. At 55 mph a car uses 20 percent less fuel than at 70 mph. Do not stop and start the car suddenly. Do not stop and leave the engine running for more than a minute. Turn off the engine and start it again. Also tune up the car often. Check the oil in the engine and clean the spark plugs. Keep the right amount of air in the tires. Make the car as light as possible. Do not carry heavy things in the car if you do not have to. A heavy car uses more gasoline than a light one. Finally, drive a small car. A smaller car uses less gasoline. A small engine usually needs less fuel. If you do these things and drive carefully, you can conserve gasoline while you drive.

Recycling

One method of conservation is recycling, which uses materials again and again. It is an industry that has grown rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. There are recycling programs in many countries that are part of conservation and pollution control.

Many resources can be recycled. For example, aluminum cans can be recycled. Many drinks, like Pepsi, come in aluminum cans. People collect the cans and sell them. Then the cans are sent to a recycling center where they are heated in a furnace. They become very hot and melt into aluminum that is used to make new cans. In this way, aluminum is used again and again.

Another example of recycled material is glass. People collect glass bottles because they can return the bot-

tles to the store for money. In the United States, some states require a deposit on glass bottles. When the bottle is sold, the customer pays for the bottle. If the bottle is returned, the customer gets the money back. Deposits on bottles encourage people to save them and take them back to the store for money.

The stores return the bottles to the factories where they are washed and refilled. The same bottles can be used many times, or they are sometimes broken into pieces that are heated and melted to make new bottles. Glass bottles or glass can be used again and again.

Many metals can be recycled, too. Iron (Fe) and steel are often recycled. Copper(Cu), zinc(Zn), and aluminum are recycled. Metal from old cars has been recycled since the 1940s. The cars are crushed, and the metals are separated from each other. Then they are used to make new cars. New machines make this process easier now. Soon almost all the metal from old cars will be reused.

Paper, which is expensive to buy, can also be recycled. Many people collect old newspapers and take them to recycling centres where the paper is cut up. Water is added, and more paper is made for new newspaper and boxes. Although trees, which are a source of paper, are a renewable resource, it is a good idea to recycle paper because trees grow slowly.

People can conserve resources if they recycle. They can save money too. It is not only a good idea to recycle materials, such as aluminum, glass and newspapers, but also it is easy.

Animal Extinction

Many species are becoming extinct. They are dying faster than they are reproducing. Soon there will be no

more animals of these species. In the past, animals, such as the mammoths and the dinosaurs, died because of environmental changes. They were not able to adapt to the changing environment. Today, many species are becoming extinct because of humans who destroy the animals' homes when they build homes and highways. Other people kill the animals for their meat, fur, or skin. Many of the African cats whose skins are used for fur coats are in danger of becoming extinct if they are not protected.

One animal that is near extinction is the giant panda from China. It looks like a bear and is black and white. It is very large, sometimes weighing as much as 300 pounds. There are only about 1,000 pandas left in the world.

Another animal that will become extinct soon is a very large bird called the California Condor. There are only about thirty of these birds left in the world. People have killed the birds for sport, and some of the birds have eaten poisoned meat. People have built houses and ranches on land where the condors lived. Then there were no small animals for the condors to eat. The California Condor is the largest bird in North America. It weighs 30 pounds, and the wings are about 9 feet wide.

All animals are part of the environment and depend on it for their life. When the environment is disturbed, the animals must change and adapt in order to survive. However, the environment is changing so rapidly that it is difficult for the animals to change in time. Many species need protection to prevent them from becoming extinct.

GLOSSARY

- ecology n.** The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments.
- vital a.** Essential; of life.
- conserve vt.** To protect from loss or depletion.
- fertilize vt.** To make fertile, as by spreading fertilizer.
- recycle vt.** To extract useful materials from e. g waste, etc.
- fossil n. & a.** A remnant of an organism of a past geological age in the earth's crust.
- deposit. n.** money given as partial payment or security.
- mammoth n.** An extinct elephant that formerly existed throughout the North Hemisphere.
- dinosaur n.** Any of various extinct, often gigantic reptiles of the Mesozoic era.
- cat n.** A carnivorous mammal, such as lion, tiger or leopard.
- extinct a.** No longer existing in living or active form.
- fur n.** The thick, soft hair covering the body of such animals as foxes or cats.
- condor n.** A very large vulture of the Andes, or the mountains of California.
- ranch n.** A large farm, as in the West U. S. , esp. for raising cattle, sheep or horses.
- disturb vt.** To interfere.
- nodule n.** A small, knotlike protuberance.

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

- protect...from...** 保护...使免受...
- divide...into...** 把...分开
- it takes...to do...** 做...得用...
- to make coal** 煤的形成
- depend on...** 取决于, 依赖于
- at present** 目前

in danger (of)	处在危险中
as a consequence	结果
think of ...as...	把...看做...
break...into...	把...粉碎成...
adapt to sth.	适应于...

NOTES

1. **mph = mile per hour** 小时英里
2. **spark plug** 火花塞
3. **Pepsi** 百事可乐
4. **California Condor** 加州秃鹰

EXERCISES

I. Comprehension

A. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text you have just studied. Write "T" before a true statement and "F" before a false one.

- ___ 1. Natural resources include the natural environment.
- ___ 2. Ecology is the study of humans and their environment.
- ___ 3. Natural resources are either renewable or nonrenewable.
- ___ 4. Fossil fuels are renewable sources of energy.
- ___ 5. Grass is a renewable source of food for animals.
- ___ 6. Pollution is good for solar energy and the atmosphere.
- ___ 7. The air must contain enough oxygen for humans to breathe.
- ___ 8. Resources must be used very quickly.
- ___ 9. Conservation of renewable resources is not necessary.
- ___ 10. Recycling uses the same materials again and again.
- ___ 11. Recycling is not part of conservation.
- ___ 12. Aluminum cannot be recycled.
- ___ 13. Glass bottles can be refilled again and again.
- ___ 14. The glass cannot be melted to make new bottles.
- ___ 15. Many metals can be reused.

- ___ 16. Old cars are not recycled.
- ___ 17. Newspapers can be reused to make more newspaper.
- ___ 18. Trees are a nonrenewable resource.
- ___ 19. People recycle materials to conserve resources.
- ___ 20. Extinct means "none of these animals are alive now."
- ___ 21. Extinct animals reproduce quickly.
- ___ 22. Mammoths and dinosaurs are extinct.
- ___ 23. Mammoths successfully adapted to environmental changes.
- ___ 24. Adapt means "to change."
- ___ 25. People make coats from the skins of African cats.
- ___ 26. The panda is a bear.
- ___ 27. Condors eat meat.
- ___ 28. Animals change the environment.
- ___ 29. The animals can survive by themselves.

B. Analysis of ideas and relationships. Find out the best answer according to the text you have just studied.

1. What is the main idea of the first part of the reading?
 - A) Natural resources must be protected and conserved.
 - B) Solar energy, air, and water are renewable resources.
 - C) Ecology is an important science.
 - D) Gasoline conservation is of most importance.
2. Resources must be protected and conserved.
 - A) Resources can conserve themselves.
 - B) People must conserve resources.
 - C) People must protect resources.
 - D) both *b* and *c*.
3. If the soil is fertilized and protected, more grass will grow.
 - A) Someone must take care of the soil.
 - B) Grass will grow in any soil.
 - C) Grass will grow without soil.
 - D) The soil can fertilize itself.
4. If the air and water are polluted, humans cannot survive.
 - A) Life depends on clean air and water.
 - B) Humans will always survive.

- C) Air and water need pollution.
 D) Air and water polluted humans.
5. Some resources cannot be replaced.
 A) There are more.
 B) If we want, we can replace them.
 C) No one can replace them.
 D) Someone will replace them.
6. More coal cannot be made in time before it is needed again.
 A) It takes millions of years to make coal.
 B) Coal can be replaced.
 C) We need more coal.
 D) We can make more coal.
7. What is the main idea of the recycling part?
 A) People save bottles and cans for the deposit.
 B) Many materials can be recycled and reused.
 C) It's a good idea to recycle paper.
 D) Recycling of waste materials is not the best way for conservation.
8. Aluminum cans can be recycled. Who recycles them?
 A) the cans
 B) the aluminum
 C) people
 D) to save energy
9. The cans are heated in a furnace. What gets hot?
 A) the cans
 B) recycling
 C) people
 D) at 2500°
10. The bottles are washed. Then they are refilled. Who refills the bottles?
 A) the bottles
 B) the furnace
 C) Pepsi
 D) the workers
11. The bottles are broken into pieces. This sentence is about the same as one of these. Which one?
 A) The bottles break into pieces.
 B) The bottles are recycled into pieces.
 C) Someone breaks the bottles into pieces.
 D) The pieces break the bottles.
12. Paper is made from trees. This sentence is the same as one of these.