研究生英语系列教材

# Postgraduate English Intensive Reading(I)

(The Third Edition)

研究生英语 精读教程<sup>第三版:上)</sup>

> 北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会 主 编 胡德康 刘利君

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# 研究生英語樂教程

(第三版・上)

教师用书

北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会

主编 胡德康 刘利君

编者 王 敏 卢 莹 何宇光 刘利君

胡德康 姜文东 曹元寿 阚丽红

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# / 第三版前言

《研究生英语精读教程》(上、下)自从1994年6月问世以来,深受全国高校师生的欢迎,年年重印。这次修订第三版是在广泛听取全国各地,特别是北京地区使用本教材的教师和学生的意见的基础上进行的。修订的指导思想是: 既要保持本书原有的特色,又要与时俱进,创新发展,努力将科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性有机地结合在一起,力求使其成为一套真正有用,受读者喜爱的好教材。

《研究生英语精读教程》(上、下)第三版除了纠正第二版中的一些疏漏和印刷错误,修改部分练习以外,主要进行了以下几方面的工作:

- 1. 对本教材上、下册的课文和相应的练习材料以及补充阅读做了适当的调整、删减和增补。重点替换了五篇课文和补充阅读材料。精选的新课文素材均来自国外最新出版的书刊资料或语言优美、文笔流畅的英文名篇佳作,具有时代感,可读性强。
- 2. 对全书的 Mini-Tests 做了修改,全部选用最近两年的北京市研究生英语学位课统考真题,每六单元后安排一套,用以直接检测学生的学习效果,提高学生的应试技巧和实战能力。
  - 3. 本套教材配有网络课件,可以最大限度地方便教师教学和学生学习。

本教材的编写、修订和出版得到了北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究 分会的全力支持,特别是中国人民大学出版社的同志为本书的策划、修订和出版 做了大量的工作,在此我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,本教材难免还有疏漏、不足或错误之处。热 忱希望同行以及使用本教材的教师和读者批评指正。

> 编者 2008年4月

# 使用说明

本书是《研究生英语精读教程》(上)的教师用书第三版。内容包括第一至第十二单元精读课文的语言点(Language Points)、重点词(Word Study)、精读课文参考译文、练习答案和阶段测试答案。作者介绍(About the Author)一部分放在教师用书中,一部分放在学生用书中。

- 1. 作者介绍: 简略介绍作者生平及某些相关课文的背景知识。
- 2. 语言点:主要是课文难点注释,其中包括理解难点和翻译表达难点,以 及句型、习语使用的例证。
- 3. 重点词:均为常用词和短语。鉴于英语中一词的多义性、多词性和众多的派生词,在处理重点词时,除着重阐明该词在本课文中的词义外,还适当拓宽该词在其他方面的意义和用法。至于是否必须向学生讲解或何时讲解,则由教师灵活掌握。
- 4. 提供的写作题范文,只是从一个方面体现了写作的要求,起一个抛砖引 玉的作用。教师可根据实际情况参考使用。
- 5. 练习量大,形式多样,难易搭配适中。教师可根据学生水平、各校课时的多少,部分选用或全部使用。
- 6. 阶段测试 (Mini-Tests)是根据《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》编写的。两份全真模拟统考试卷,既可用做复习材料,迎接英语学位课程统考;也可用做期中考试试卷或学生自测试题,由教师自行决定。

编者 2008年4月



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# Unit One

#### ▶ Text:

## You Are What You Think

Claipe Safran

# Language Points

1. Para. [2]: mental ills

When used as a noun, "ill" means "anything causing harm, trouble,wrong, unhappiness, etc., specifically: a) an evil or misfortune; b) a disease". Its synonyms in this lesson: disease (Para.10), ailments(Para.11), illness (Para.11)

Other synonyms: sickness, ailing, infirmity, indisposition, complaint, disorder, malady, distemper

- Para. [7]: When they failed on the first call or two ...
  When the first few people they phoned refused to donate blood ...
- Para. [8]: self-fulfilling prophecy
  a prediction brought to fulfilment chiefly as an effect of having been expected or predicted
- Para. [9]: A sense of control ... is the litmus test for success.
  Whether one feels in control of the situation will determine if one succeeds in the end.
- 5. Para. [10]: ... think they are better than the facts would justify ... overestimate themselves; regard themselves as better than they really are
- 6. Para. [13]: at one's mother's knee when one is a small child





# Word Study

1. donate v.

donation n.

donator n.

- ① He donated all his savings to the village school.
- 2) They have donated to the Red Cross.
- 3) The van was donated to us by a local firm.
- (4) The new library has received a generous donation of 200 rare books from its favourite patron.
- (5) He made a donation of \$1,000 to the children's hospital.
- 6 The Famine Relief Fund has received 500 yuan in cash from an anonymous donator.
- 2. recur v.

recurring adj.

recurrent adj.

recurrence n.

- ① He is more concerned about those problems which recur periodically.
- ② If you divide 10 by 3, the result will be a recurring decimal.
- 3 Lack of confidence in himself will be a recurring problem for him in the future.
- (4) The patient complained of a recurrent headache.
- (5) He was aware of the possibility of recurrence of his illness.
- 6 His words of encouragement recurred to my mind whenever I was in low spirits.
- 3. immune (to/against/from) adj.

immunity n.

immunize v.

**immunology** n. study of resistance to infection

- ① He seems to be immune to flattery.
- ② We are immune from smallpox as the result of vaccination.
- ③ The child has received immunity to a variety of infections.





- (4) He was given immunity from taxation on the ground that he had been seriously injured.
- (5) Ambassadors enjoy diplomatic immunity in the countries in which they are stationed.
- © Everyone who is going abroad will need to be immunized against typhoid.
- The government is going to spend more money on its immunization program.
- (8) He has devoted all his life to immunology.

#### 4. caution n. & v.

#### cautious adj.

- ① You must exercise extreme caution when you cross this street.
- 2) The police gave him a caution for speeding.
- 3 The policeman cautioned the motorist about his speed.
- (4) They cautioned him about danger.
- (5) His teacher cautioned him that he might fail his exam.
- 6 If I had been less cautious, I might have made greater progress.
- They are very cautious of/about giving offence.
- ® He walked cautiously in this unknown territory.

#### 5. triumph n. & v.

#### triumphant adj.

- ① The conquest of outer space is one of the greatest triumphs of modern science.
- 2) His life was a triumph over ill health.
- (3) Though he had beaten his opponent in the election, they could detect no triumph in his eye.
- (4) Grinning broadly, he held up the prize in triumph.
- (5) Justice triumphs in the end.
- **(6)** He triumphed over many difficulties.
- THer triumphant smile told me how proud she was of her success.
- (8) Having succeeded at his first attempt, the boy looked at me triumphantly.









#### 你认为自己是什么样的人, 那你就是什么样的人

如果你改变想法——从悲观变为乐观 ——你就可以改变自己的生活

卡勒普・撒弗兰

- [1] 你看酒杯是半杯有酒而不是半杯空着的吗? 你的眼睛是盯着炸面圈,而不是它中间的孔吗?当研究者们仔细观察积极思维的作用时,这些陈词滥调突然间都成了科学问题。
- [2] 迅速增多的大量研究工作——迄今已有 104个研究项目,涉及大约 15 000 人——证明乐观的态度可以使你更快乐、更健康、更成功。与此相反,悲观则导致无望、疾病以及失败,它与沮丧、孤独、令人苦恼的腼腆密切相关。休斯敦莱斯大学的心理学家克雷格·A·安德森说:"如果我们能够教会人们更积极地思考,那就如同为他们注射了预防这些心理疾病的疫苗。"
- [3] "你的能力固然重要," 匹兹堡卡内基-梅隆大学的心理学家迈克尔·F·沙伊尔说,"但你成功的信念影响到你是否真能成功。" 在某种程度上,这是由于乐观者和悲观者以截然不同的方式对待同样的挑战和失望。
- [4] 以你的工作为例。宾夕法尼亚大学的心理学家马丁·E·P·塞利格曼与同事彼得·舒尔曼在一项重要研究中对大都会人寿保险公司的推销员进行了调查。他们发现,在工龄较长的推销员中,积极思考者比消极思考者要多推销37%的保险额。在新雇用的推销员中,乐观主义者则多销了20%。
- [5] 公司受到了触动,便雇用了 100 名虽未通过标准化行业测试但在态度乐观一项得分很高的人。这些本来可能根本不会被雇用的人售出的保险额高出一般的推销员 10%。
- [6] 他们是如何做到的呢? 据塞利格曼说, 乐观主义者成功的秘诀就在于他的"解释方式"。出了问题之后, 悲观主义者倾向于自责。他说: "我不善于做这种事, 我总是失败。"乐观主义者则寻找漏洞, 他责怪天气, 抱怨电话线路, 甚至怪罪别人。他认为, 是那个客户当时情绪不好。当一切顺利时, 乐观主义者居功自傲而悲观主义者只把成功视为侥幸。





- [7] 克雷格·安德森让一组学生给陌生人打电话,请他们为红十字会献血。 当他们的第一、二个电话未能得到对方同意时,悲观者说:"我干不了这事。" 乐观主义者则对自己说:"我需要试试另一种方法。"
- [8] 无论是消极还是积极,都是一种本身会成为事实的预言。安德森说: "如果人们感到没有希望,他们就不会费事去获得成功所需的技能。"
- [9] 据安德森看来,有无控制感是成功的试金石。乐观者能够掌握自己的命运。如果事情不顺利,他立刻做出反应,寻找解决办法,制定新的行动计划,并且主动寻求指点。悲观者则感到自己只能由命运摆布,行动拖拉。既然认为毫无办法,他便不去寻求指点。
- [10] 乐观主义者也许认为自己比事实能够证明的要强——有时正是这一点使他们充满生机。匹兹堡肿瘤研究所的桑德拉·利维博士对患晚期乳腺癌的妇女进行了研究。对那些通常持乐观态度的妇女来说,两次发病间隔的时间比较长,而这是生存下去的最好预兆。在一次对早期乳腺癌妇女的初步研究中,利维博士发现这一疾病在悲观病人身上复发更早。
- [11] 乐观态度不会使不治之症痊愈,却有可能预防疾病。在一项长期研究中,研究人员跟踪观察了一组哈佛大学毕业生的健康史。所有这些人都是班上的好学生,并且健康状况良好。他们之中有的是积极思考者,有的是消极思考者。 20年后,悲观者中患有中年常见病——高血压、糖尿病、心脏病——的人数要比乐观者多。
- [12] 许多研究显示,悲观者的无助感会损害人体的自然防御体系,即免疫系统。密执安大学的克里斯托弗·彼德森博士发现悲观主义者不能很好地照顾自己。他消极被动,无法避开生活中的打击,无论做什么都会担心身体不好或其他灾难将临。他大嚼不利于健康的垃圾食品,逃避体育锻炼,不听医生的劝告,还总是要再贪一杯。
- [13] 在多数人身上,乐观主义和悲观主义兼而有之,但总是更倾向于其中之一。塞利格曼说,这是一种早在"母亲膝下"就开始形成的思维模式,来自千万次警告或鼓励,消极的或积极的话语。过多的"不许"及危险警告会使一个孩子感到无能、恐惧以及悲观。
- [14] 随着年龄的增长,儿童能体会到许多小小的成就感,如学会系鞋带等。 家长可以促使这类成功转变为控制感,从而培养出乐观主义。
- [15] 悲观是一种很难克服的习惯,但并非不能克服。在一系列具有重大突破的研究中,伊利诺伊大学的卡罗尔·德韦克博士对小学低年级儿童做了一些工作。她帮助那些屡屡出错的学生改变对失败原因的解释——从"我准是很笨"





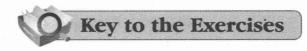


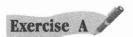
变成"我学习还不够努力"——因此他们的学习成绩提高了。

[16] 匹兹堡的利维博士想知道把病人变成乐观主义者是否会延长他们的生命。在一次试验性研究中,两组结肠癌病人受到同样方式的治疗,但其中一些人还得到了鼓励乐观态度的心理帮助。试验结果表明这一做法有一定的效果。现在已在计划实施一项重大研究,以确定这一心理变化是否会改变病情的发展。

[17] 因此,如果你是个悲观主义者,你完全有理由乐观起来。你能改变自己。 以下就是范德比尔特大学的心理学家史蒂夫·霍朗指出的方法:

- [18] 一、当坏事发生时,仔细留意自己的想法,把你最初的想法原原本本地记下来,一字不改。
- [19] 二、然后,来做一个试验。做一件同任何消极反应相反的事。比如说,你工作中出了问题。你是这么想的吗:我讨厌我的工作,可我再也不会找到比这更好的工作了?这时你应该采取行动,就像完全不是这么回事一样:向外寄发个人简历、去参加面试、看看有没有培训项目并寻找工作门路。
- [20] 三、继续关注事情的发展。你最初的想法是对还是错?霍朗说:"如果你的想法使你裹足不前,那就改变这些想法。这是一种试错法,不能确保成功,但应给你自己一个机会。"
- [21] 积极的思维导致积极的行动以及积极的反应。有证据表明,你对世界 抱有什么样的希望,你就很可能得到什么样的结果。





#### I. Comprehension

- A. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. D
- **B.** 1. The writer begins the article with well-known clichés, without which the beginning would sound much more technical; it would not have such immediate appeal to the intended general audience.
  - 2. The writer seems to be talking to you individually by addressing the readers in second person; using the language everyone can



understand, he introduces psychology to the general readers.

- 3. Use of expert opinion to support the argument by citing direct quotes from authorities in the field (psychologists); well-chosen examples.
- 4. The last paragraph summarizes the main idea of the article by rewording the title (and subtitle), thus reinforcing the argument; the parenthesis (as the evidence suggests) indicates it is a conclusion drawn from the examples above; its style and tone well matches those of the entire article.

#### **I** . Vocabulary

	<b>A</b> . 1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5.	C
	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. D	10.	C
	<b>B</b> . 11. D	12. D	13. C	14. A	15.	В
	16. D	17. A	18. B	'19. C	20.	C
${\rm 1\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}.$	Cloze					
	1. B	2. A	3. C	4. C	5	A
	6. D	7. C	8. A	9. D	10.	D
	11. D	12. A	13. B	14. B	15.	В

#### W. Translation

A. 有没有一种"成功性格",即几乎必然使人取得成就的某些性格特征的结合?如果有的话,这一成功的秘诀究竟是什么?并且,这种性格是否能培养出来?

在盖洛普公司中,我们最近集中深入研究了成功现象,探查了 1 500 名 杰出人物的态度和性格特征。他们是从《美国名人录》中随机抽取的。被收入《名人录》的主要标准不是财富或社会地位,而是一个人当前在某个领域中的成就。我们的研究确认了一些在成就最显著的人身上总是出现的性格特征,其中最重要的五点是:由生活经验得出的判断力、专业知识、自力更生的精神、总的智力水平以及把事情完成的能力。如果你培养这些性格特征,你就很可能会成功。而且,你甚至可能会发现自己的名字有一天也被收进《名人录》。

- B. 1. What you said to him can hardly justify such conduct of yours.
  - 2. Do you think he would be immune from religious persecution by reason of his personal relation with the Bishop?
  - 3. Your attitude towards the advice of the psychiatrist will affect whether





or not your bad dream recurs.

- 4. The secret to the success of optimists is that they deal with disappointments and failures in a positive way.
- 5. The reason that a pessimist tends to fail is, in part, that a person's opinion about himself is often a self-fulfilling prophecy.
- 6. In very young children, before traits have had much chance to develop, behaviour is less consistent than it is in most adults. A child's changing behaviour may show his changing concern with different features of his activity. His interest always focuses on the business at hand. The person with strong traits and interests persists in what he is doing. Only a major situational change can disturb the direction or purpose of his behaviour.

#### V. Writing

Suggested passage:

The proverb "Habit is second nature" is so often quoted that it has almost become a cliché, yet we all know how true it is. A habit is a form of learned, automatic behaviour that provides pleasure and comfort. A bad habit has long-term negative consequences, but it still gives immediate comfort. Once formed, it seems to stick to you, no matter how hard you try to shake it off. For example, we have all heard of stories of determined individuals trying to give up smoking, but after strenuously resisting all temptations for months, only to find themselves reverting to cigarettes again on the threshold of success.

So swearing off a bad habit is only half the battle; staying off requires good planning. To permanently rid yourself of a bad habit, whether it is smoking, drinking, gambling or overeating, you have to simultaneously unlearn certain behaviours and replace them with new ones that also provide gratification. If you smoke because cigarettes give you something to do with your hands, learn to play a music instrument instead. With a strong will-power and good strategy, you can surely break any bad habit.



## Exercise B

I. 1. fore

- 2. fasteners
- 3. elderly

4. poster

5. fable

6. guy

7. hoses

- 8. elevation
- 9. historic

- 10. efficiency
- 11. effectiveness
- 12. imaginative

- 13. grocery, grocery
- 14. relativity
- 15. historical

- II. 1. call
  - 3. exemplified (exemplifies)
  - 5. were carried off
  - 7. be carried through
  - 9. fled
  - 11. gazing at
  - 13. to escape, was frustrated
  - 15. integrated, to facilitate
- Ⅲ. 1. (discontent) with
  - 3. (hesitate) about
  - 5. (exposure) to
  - 7. (fantasies) about
  - 9. (hostility) towards, by
  - 11. Without, (pretensions) to
  - 13. with (exclamation) at
  - 15. without (discrimination) as to

- 2. belongs to
- 4. freshened (freshen) up
- 6. burned up
- 8. to quit
- 10. change, accommodate
- 12. was (will be, has been) brought into
- 14. will prosecute (prosecuted), polluting
  - 2. (detached) from
  - 4. (deviation) from
  - 6. before, (putting) to
  - 8. (full) of, of
  - 10. in (gratitude) for
  - 12. (hiked out) to
  - 14. (proportional) to

### Exercise C



2. B

3. C

4. B

5. in/into

- 6. For example: inactive, inadequate, incapable, invisible, insane, insincere, inconvenient.
- 7. Yes. Showing or suggesting.
- 8. No; it is derived from Latin color.
- 9. For example: co-worker, co-authors, copilot.
- Ⅱ. 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. E
- 5. A

- 6. J
- 7. H
- 8. I
- 9. F
- 10. G







# Supplementary Reading

I . 1. B	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. A	
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. D	

- Ⅱ. 1. 如果这些想法意味着黑暗和毁灭,那你就会走进黑暗和被毁灭,因为贬低的话语会摧毁你的信心,而不会鼓励你、支持你。
  - 2. 苏的理疗医生在初诊时告诉她,草草记录下她的思想活动,特别是夜里 她不能入睡时的思想情况。
  - 3. 温森特和他的父亲感情很好, 但父亲很溺爱他, 灌输他满脑子的烦心事。
  - 4. 如果你害怕坐飞机,那么在飞机起飞或降落时,你就聚精会神地观看机场附近的灯光和道路吧。
  - 5. 应该养成一个习惯,即记住自己最美好的时刻,也就是记住你想做的那种人。



