

总主编 王海啸 俞洪亮

# 研究生 英语教程 (上册)

主编 王典民 仝亚莉


南京大学出版社

总主编 王海啸 俞洪亮

# 研究生英语教程

(上册)

主 编	王典民	仝亚莉
副主编	王健芳	刘 波
编 者	乔小燕	翟维苓
	周 杰	王 粉
	洪 云	吴 静
	丁小康	

 南京大学出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生英语教程. 上册 / 王典民, 全亚莉主编. — 南京: 南京大学出版社, 2006. 7

ISBN 7-305-04814-3

I. 研... II. ①王... ②全... III. 英语—研究生—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 101214 号

出版者 南京大学出版社  
社址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093  
网 址 <http://press.nju.edu.cn>  
出版人 左 健

书 名 研究生英语教程(上册)  
总 主 编 王海啸 俞洪亮  
主 编 王典民 全亚莉  
责任编辑 王 慧 编辑热线 025-83592148  
照 排 南京紫藤制版印务中心  
印 刷 南京人民印刷厂  
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 14.75 字数 359 千  
版 次 2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷  
ISBN 7-305-04814-3/H·446  
定 价 24.00 元

发行热线 025-83592169 025-83592317  
电子邮件 [sales@press.nju.edu.cn](mailto:sales@press.nju.edu.cn)(销售部)  
[sanyecaol12@sina.com](mailto:sanyecaol12@sina.com)

- 
- \* 版权所有, 侵权必究
  - \* 凡购买南大版图书, 如有印装质量问题, 请与所购图书销售部门联系调换

# 前 言

随着各层次英语教学的不断普及和提高,到达研究生阶段时学生已掌握的相当的基础知识,如何进一步提高他们的语言能力,使他们切实感到课程的必要性,这是每个研究生英语教师所思考的问题。《研究生英语教程》是为适应这种新形势下的研究生英语教学而编写的。

本教材编写的指导思想是,强调分析研究生的特点,充分考虑学生作为成年人在语言学习中所具有的优缺点,扬长避短,从认知角度入手,改进学生对英语学习的认识和方法,培养学生的自主学习能力,以期在读、写、译等方面全面提高英语水平。编写原则注重运用二语习得特别是认知法的研究成果,以主题为中心选取素材,强调可操作性和实用性,以学生有实际收获为宗旨。我们在教学实践中发现,精读的课文在语言和思想两方面都必须都属上乘才能为学生接受。因此,本书所选课文其语言均堪称经典与实用,可资学习效仿。而文章思想内容既令年轻人十分感兴趣,又属当今热门话题。针对人们普遍提出加强语言“产出性”能力培养的要求,“阅读理解问题”(Reading Comprehension Questions)一改多数教材流行的“多项选择”题型,而是就文章的结构、内容和思想等方面提出主客观问题。这些问题的讨论与回答不仅有利于展开交流活动,促进交际能力的锻炼,更有益于学生形成有独立意识的正确的思想道德观念,做一个真正合格的高素质人才。

掌握好语言的关键之一是词汇的理解和运用。本书在每篇课文后都有大量的涉及词汇的内容。首先,在传统的生词注释一项,我们提供双语注释,目的在于培养学生从英语原文角度理解词汇的意义(为方便理解加注汉语释义);由于一词多义的缘故,我们只选择适合文章的意义。而在“词汇学习”(Word Study)部分则多角度、不同侧面地介绍词义和用法。这部分的目的在于帮助学生全面掌握和会用语言,因此所提供的信息不是照搬词典,而是结合具体情况,根据语义关系、语义场等原理,选择不同侧重点进行介绍。我们希望这一新颖的安排能够使教师从讲解语言点中解脱出来,把更多的课堂时间用于互动的交际活动。之后的构词部分根据文章中的一些词汇所包含的前缀和词根,配以例词说明,使学生运用概括推理等认知手段学习词汇,做到举一反三,牢记不忘。随后的“词汇扩展练习”(Vocabulary Expansion)旨在巩固和丰富课文中的词汇。

一个精心设计的“完型填空”(Cloze)也能够较好地考察词汇的理解与运用。基于这一认识,我们改变一般考试和练习所采用的“多项选择”的形式,只提供全部所需词汇,由学生依据正确的理解来选择各个空格的词义。当然,这也同时考察其对文章的理解。可以说,这是一个很好的综合检验学生阅读理解和词汇知识的练习。另外,“完型填空”选用的文章均与课文主题一致,可视为课文的补充,通过认真练习能够增加学生知识,丰富学生表达。不可否认的是,本教材所出现的词汇已超出有关研究生英语教学大纲的范畴,考虑到学生知识面和阅读量的实际需要语言发展变化的情况,他们必将在学习中面临生词。

我们认为没有必要因过时的大纲限制而裹足不前。学生可自行判断需要掌握的词汇。对于阅读中遇到的生词,应培养实用的解决能力,结合上下文语境和构词知识猜测词义以实现理解。

阅读教程往往是必修课,它所承担的任务相应也最多。鉴于学生现有的知识结构和将来的需要,我们专门有系统编写了重实用的阅读、写作和翻译等技能讲解并提供相应练习,使学生对上述各方面有清楚的认识,以便提高其能力。需要指出的是,由于阅读课的特点,这部分的内容更具提纲性而不可能太细,教师可自行补充相关内容帮助学生全面深入掌握各个能力,并努力做到熟能生巧。

综上所述,这是一本有创新、有特色的适合多层次学生的教材。我们有自信它能够赢得广大师生的认可,能够为提高研究生英语教学起到添砖加瓦的作用。但是,我们更加清楚,由于我们水平的局限性,加之时间仓促,疏漏和谬误之处在所难免。恳请广大师生一经发现,不吝赐教,对此我们深表欢迎和感谢。

王典民

2006年7月

# Contents

## Unit One

Science, Lies and the Ultimate Truth ..... ( 1 )

## Unit Two

Hard Times for the Status-minded ..... ( 32 )

## Unit Three

A Friend in Need ..... ( 57 )

## Unit Four

FCPA Compliance a Challenge for U.S. Oil, Gas Companies ..... ( 86 )

## Unit Five

Our Nation's Ability to Compete Worldwide ..... (113)

## Unit Six

You Are What You Say ..... (141)

## Unit Seven

The Sensible Thing ..... (167)

## Unit Eight

The Wrongfulness of Euthanasia ..... (195)

# Unit One Science, Lies and the Ultimate Truth

*Barbara Ehrenreich*

**1** If there is any specimen lower than a fornicating preacher, it must be a shady scientist. The dissolute evangelist betrays his one revealed Truth, but the scientist who rushes half-cocked into print or, worse yet, falsifies the data subverts the whole idea of truth. Cold fusion in a teacup? Or, as biologist (then at M. I. T.) David Baltimore and Thereza Imanish-Kari claimed in a controversial 1986 article that National Institutes of Health has now judged to be fraudulent, genes from one mouse mysteriously “imitating” those from another? Sure, and parallel lines might as well meet somewhere or apples leap back up onto trees.

**2** Baltimore, the Nobel laureate and since 1990 president of Rockefeller University, has apologized, after a fashion, for his role in the alleged fraud, and many feel that the matter should be left to rest. He didn’t, after all, falsify the data himself; he merely signed on as senior scientist to Imanishi-Kari’s now discredited findings. But when a young postdoctoral fellow named Margot O’Toole tried to blow the whistle, Baltimore pooh-poohed O’Toole’s evidence and stood by while she lost her job. Then, as the feds closed in, he launched a bold, misguided defense of the sanctity of science.

**3** What does one more lie matter anyway? Politicians “misspeak” and are forgiven by their followers. Pop singers have been known to dub in better voices. Literary deconstructionists say there’s no truth anyway, just ideologies and points of view. Lies, you might say, are the great lubricant of our way of life. They sell products, flatter the powerful, appease the electorate and save vast sums from the IRS. Imanishi-Kari’s lie didn’t even hurt anyone: no bridges fell, no patients died.

**4** But science is different, and the difference does define a kind of sanctity. Although we think of it as the most secular of human enterprises, there is a little-known spiritual side to science, with its own stern ethical implications. Through research, we seek to know that ultimate Other, which could be called Nature if the

term didn't sound so tame and beaten, or God if the word weren't loaded with so much human hope and superstition. Think of it more neutrally as the nameless Subject of so much that happens, like the It in "It is raining.": something "out there" and vastly different from ourselves, but not so alien that we cannot hope to know Its ways.

**5** When I was a graduate student in biology — at Rockefeller, where Baltimore also earned his Ph.D. — I would have winced at all his metaphysics. The ethos of the acolyte was humility and patience. If the experiment didn't succeed, you did it again and then scratched your head and tried a new approach. There were mistakes, but mistakes could be corrected, which is why you reported exactly how you did things, step by step, so others could prove you right or wrong. There were even, sometimes, corners cut; a little rounding off, an anomalous finding overlooked.

**6** But falsifying data lay outside our moral universe. The least you could do as a scientist was record exactly what you observed (in ink, in notebooks that never left the lab). The most you could do was arrange the experimental circumstances so as to entrap the elusive It and squeeze out some small confession. This is how the enzyme works, or the protein folds, or the gene makes known its message. But always, and no matter what, you let It do the talking. And when It spoke, which wasn't often, your reward, as one of your professors used to say, was "to wake up screaming in the night" — at the cunning of Its logic and the elegance of Its design.

**7** This was the ideal, anyway. But Big Science costs big bucks and breeds a more mundane and calculating kind of outlook. It takes hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to run a modern biological laboratory, with its electron microscopes, ultracentrifuges, amino-acid analyzers, Ph.D.s and technicians. The big bucks tend to go to big shots, like Baltimore, whose machines and underlings must grind out "results" in massive volume. In the past two decades, as federal funding for basic research has ebbed, the pressure to produce has risen to dangerous levels. At the same time, the worldly rewards of success have expanded to include fat paychecks (from patents and sidelines in the biotech business) as well as power and celebrity status. And these are the circumstances that invite deception.

**8** Imanishi-Kari succumbed, apparently, to the desire to make a name for herself and hence, no doubt, expand her capacity for honest research. But Baltimore is a more disturbing case. He already had the name, the resources and the power that younger scientists covet. What he forgot is that although humans may respect these things, the truth does not. What he lost sight of, in the smugness of success, is that truth is no respecter of hierarchy or fame. It can come out of the mouths of more underlings, like the valiant O'Toole.

**9** And if no one was physically hurt, still there was damage done. Scientists



worldwide briefly believed the bogus “findings” and altered their views accordingly or wasted time trying to follow the false lead in their labs. Then there is the inevitable damage from the exposure of the lie: millions of people, reading of the scandal, must have felt that their deepest cynicism confirmed. If a Nobel laureate in science could sink to the moral level of Milli Vanilli or a White House spin doctor, then maybe the deconstructionists are right and there is no truth anywhere, only self-interest masked as objective fact.

**10** Baltimore should issue a fuller apology, accounting for his alleged cover-up of the initial fraud. Then he should reflect for a week or two and consider stepping down from his position as president of Rockefeller University and de facto science statesman. Give him a modest lab to work in, maybe one in the old Rockefeller buildings where the microbe hunters toiled decades ago. I picture something with a river view, where it is impossible to forget that Manhattan is an island, that the earth is a planet, and that there is something out there much larger and possibly even cleverer, than ourselves.

## New Words and Phrases

<b>acolyte</b> <i>n.</i>	assistant; apprentice; faithful follower 助手; 徒弟; 信徒
<b>amino acid</b> <i>n.</i>	氨基酸, 胺
<b>anomalous</b> <i>adj.</i>	different from what is normal; irregular 异常的, 不规则的
<b>appease</b> <i>v.</i>	make someone or sth. quiet or calm by making concessions or by satisfying demands (口语)使某人/某事安静或平息
<b>bogus</b> <i>adj.</i>	false; not genuine 伪造的, 假冒的
<b>calculating</b> <i>adj.</i>	selfishly scheming; shrewd 精明的; 有私心的
<b>celebrity</b> <i>n.</i>	a famous person; the state of being well known 名人; 著名
<b>covet</b> <i>v.</i>	want very much to possess, esp. what belongs to someone else 贪求, 觊觎
<b>cunning</b> <i>n.</i>	deceiving behavior or quality 欺诈的行为或品性, 狡猾
<b>cynicism</b> <i>n.</i>	attitude of believing that people do not do things for good, sincere or noble reasons, only for their own advantage 愤世嫉俗的态度
<b>deconstructionist</b> <i>n.</i>	解构主义者
<b>dissolute</b> <i>adj.</i>	immoral; dissipated 道德沦丧的, 浪荡的
<b>dub</b> <i>v.</i>	create, add to or replace the soundtrack 配音; 对口型; 假唱
<b>electorate</b> <i>n.</i>	all the qualified electors considered as a group 全体选民
<b>elusive</b> <i>adj.</i>	difficult to remember or understand 难以理解或记忆的

<b>enzyme</b> <i>n.</i>	酶, 酵素
<b>ethos</b> <i>n.</i>	characteristic spirit; moral values; ideas or beliefs of a group, community or culture (集体、社团、文化的) 特质, 道德观, 信仰或思想
<b>evangelist</b> <i>n.</i>	preacher of the Gospel, esp. one who travels around holding religious meetings 福音传道者
<b>falsify</b> <i>v.</i>	alter (a document) falsely 篡改, 伪造
<b>fat</b> <i>adj.</i>	(spoken) a large quantity (口语) 大量的
<b>fed</b> <i>n.</i>	(U.S. spoken) a federal agent or official, esp. a member of the FBI (美口语) 联邦政府官员, 联邦调查员
<b>fornicate</b> <i>vi.</i>	adultery 通奸
<b>fraudulent</b> <i>adj.</i>	deceitful or dishonest 欺骗的, 不诚实的
<b>hierarchy</b> <i>n.</i>	system with grades of authority or status from the lowest to the highest 等级制度
<b>ideology</b> <i>n.</i>	(set of) ideas that form the basis of an economic or political theory or that are held by a particular group or person 思想(体系), 思想意识
<b>lubricant</b> <i>n.</i>	substance that can make machinery move easily 润滑剂
<b>metaphysics</b> <i>n.</i>	speculative philosophy; any type of abstract talking, writing, etc. 思辨哲学; 抽象的言语文字等
<b>microbe</b> <i>n.</i>	tiny organism that can be seen under the microscope, esp. one that causes disease or fermentation 微生物, 尤指病菌、酵母菌
<b>mundane</b> <i>adj.</i>	ordinary and typically unexciting 平淡的, 乏味的
<b>pooh-pooh</b> <i>v.</i>	treat (an idea or a suggestion) with contempt, dismiss scornfully 蔑视(主意或建议), 藐视
<b>sanctity</b> <i>n.</i>	holiness; sacredness 神圣, 庄严
<b>secular</b> <i>adj.</i>	not concerned with spiritual or religious affairs; worldly 世俗的, 现世的
<b>shady</b> <i>adj.</i>	(spoken) not entirely honest; disreputable (口语) 不太正直的, 名声不好的
<b>sideline</b> <i>n.</i>	activity pursued in addition to one's regular occupation 副业, 正常职业外的活动
<b>smugness</b> <i>n.</i>	self-satisfaction; being proud or pleased with 自鸣得意
<b>stern</b> <i>adj.</i>	severe and strict 严格的, 苛刻的
<b>subvert</b> <i>v.</i>	destroy the authority of (a political system, a religious belief) 颠覆, 破坏
<b>ultracentrifuge</b> <i>n.</i>	离心机
<b>underling</b> <i>n.</i>	person in a subordinate or inferior position 职位低的人, 下属
<b>wince</b> <i>v.</i>	show distress, pain or embarrassment by a slight involuntary

	movement, esp. of the muscles in the face 表示痛苦、沮丧或尴尬(以不由自主的轻微动作表现,尤其是通过面部肌肉)
account for	be the explanation of sth. ; explain the cause of sth. 解释
after a fashion	to a certain extent, but not satisfactorily 达到一定程度(但尚未令人满意)
blow the whistle	(spoken) make someone suddenly stop doing sth. , esp. sth. illegal, by informing the authority (口语)使某人停止干某事(尤其是违法的事情,如向当局揭发)
close in	come nearer and attack from several directions 围攻
corners cut	(from "cut corners") making sth. simpler and easier by short cuts 走捷径,简单化
de facto	(Latin) existing in actual fact, whether rightly or not (拉丁语)(不管合法与否)实际上存在的
make a name for oneself	become well-known 成名,出名
round off	make (sth. sharp) more smooth 打磨,修饰
stand by	take no action to stop sth. bad from happening 旁观

## Notes to the Text

**M. I. T.:** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (美国) 麻省理工学院

**David Baltimore:** 戴维·巴尔迪摩(著名生物科学家,1975年荣获诺贝尔生理医学奖。

1998年在 *Cell* 上发表了一篇涉嫌数据作假的论文,后因其实验室一名博士后特丽萨·金西加里的告发,经美国国会的调查取证,终于丑闻暴露,最后不得不在 *Cell* 上发表了公开道歉信。)

**Thereza Imanishi-Kari:** 特丽萨·金西加里

**National Institute of Health:** (美国) 全国卫生研究所

**Rockefeller University:** 洛克菲勒大学(美国著名高等学府,由石油大王 J. D. 洛克菲勒捐资,于1891年在芝加哥创办。)

**IRS:** (Internal Revenue Service) 美国国税局

**Milli Vanilli:** 两位黑人歌手所组成的“米利·范尼利组合”(1989年格莱美奖评选中得到“最佳新人奖”,但事后这两个人演双簧对口型的丑闻败露,遭到传媒攻击。)

## Word Study

1. **ultimate** (1) 最佳的, 终极的: For many people, Monroe was and is the ultimate Hollywood movie star. (2) 基本的, (物理) 极限的: The ultimate constituents of

anything that exists are atoms. (3) (一个长过程不再变化发展) 最终的: Their ultimate aim was to force his resignation. 【同义词】 last (时间或顺序上) 最后的,

(刚刚过去但未必完结或终止) 最后的, 最近的: The last news we had of him was when he talked about the last thing in fashion last month. final (一系列行为, 事件, 过程) 最后的, 终结的: He didn't assign any homework on the final day of school.

terminal (成长、发展、延伸到尽头) 最后的, (不治之症) 晚期的: He is in the terminal stage of the disease. eventual (一系列事件或原因必然产生的结果) 最终的: A series of mistakes caused the eventual defeat of the enemy.

2. **fornicate** 【相关词汇】 fornication (同未婚者) 通奸: Religious laws strictly forbid fornication. adultery (强调不忠于配偶, 故用于已婚者) 通奸: She asked for a divorce on the grounds of adultery. incest (不能结婚的近亲间) 乱伦: Incest involving father and daughter is absolutely not allowed. rape 强奸: Victims of rape need to be encouraged to go to the police. sexual harassment 性骚扰: She successfully prosecuted her boss for sexual harassment.
3. **specimen** (仔细挑选用于研究或展示的) 样本, 标本: You are lucky to see one of the finest specimens of the jeweler's art. 【同义词】 example (典型的具有代表性的) 样品, 实例: This is a typical example of bureaucratic waste. sample (随机抽取的能代表整体的) 样本, 实例: The investigators took some water samples.
4. **betray** (1) 背叛 (国家、信仰、组织等): The general betrayed his country by giving away vital military secrets. (2) 出卖, 告发, 辜负 (别人的信任): Olga's best friend betrayed her to the secret police. (3) 流露 (欲隐藏的情感、意图等), 泄露: Joe's voice betrayed his nervousness.
5. **imitate** (稍有不同或低劣) 模仿, 效仿: His style was imitated by many other writers. 【同义词】 ape (对别人行为等愚蠢幼稚) 模仿: He left the village and soon began aping the accent of the people in the city. copy (尽可能逼真) 模仿, 复制: He copied the painting and sold the fake as an original. mimic (为逗乐、取笑而) 模仿, (恶意地) 学舌: Pupils like to mimic their teachers.
6. **leap** *n. & v.* (1) (助跑后用力向前或向上) 跳跃: It's possible to leap from our roof onto the roof next door. (2) 迅速行动, 突然发生: Everybody leapt into action. (3) 急切地抓住 (机会), 欣然接受 (建议): They leapt at the opportunity to combine fun with fund-raising. 【词组】 leap year 闰年 a leap in the dark 冒险的举动, 轻举妄动: Haste investment is a leap in the dark. by/in leaps and bounds 飞跃地, 大幅度地: Development in this field was coming on in leaps and bounds. leap to a conclusion 轻易下结论: Don't leap to a conclusion; have some investigation first. leap to fame 一举成名: She leapt to fame overnight. leap to the eye 跳入眼帘: The tower suddenly leapt to our eyes. 【谚语】 Look before you leap. 三思而后行。
7. **leave** leave something to rest 了结某事, 尘埃落定: After two weeks' vain trying, they decided to leave the matter to rest. 【常见短语】 leave a bad / nasty

- taste in the mouth 留下不好印象: His rudeness to his teacher left a bad taste in my mouth. leave it alone 不干扰, 别碰: Leave it alone, it's already falling to pieces. leave it at that (口语) 行啦, 到此为止吧: You have cleaned the house thoroughly; you may leave it at that. leave it to 交由 (某人负责), 托付: I'll leave it to you to lock the door. leave no stone unturned 尽一切可能, 千方百计: If a solution can be found, I'll leave no stone unturned until I have found it. leave someone cold (口语) 某人对……丝毫没兴趣: All this talk about "searching for your true soul" left me totally cold. leave someone standing 令某人望尘莫及: It seems the Democratic candidate has left the opposition standing. leave much to be desired 极不完善, 有待改进: Your composition leaves much to be desired.
8. **stand by** (1) 袖手旁观: He was beaten to the ground as onlookers stood by. (2) (在困难时) 支持, 忠于: She had stood by him during his years in prison. (3) 遵守, 恪守: The government must stand by its pledges. (4) 待命, 准备行动: Helicopter crews were ordered to stand by for take-off.
9. **flatter** (1) 巴结, 奉承: Have you noticed how he always flatters the boss—it makes me sick! (2) 比真容 (或实物) 更好, 增色: Candlelight is flattering to her skin. (3) (常用被动) 使高兴, 荣幸: I feel greatly flattered by your invitation. (4) (接反身代词) 洋洋得意, 自负: I flatter myself that I'm the best-dressed man here.
10. **secular** (1) (不涉及宗教和精神世界) 世俗的, 尘世的: Much of the church's role in our society has been taken over by secular institutions. (2) (基督教牧师) 不受清规戒律约束的: the secular clergy (3) (天文学)(星球运动) 变化缓慢的 (4) (经济学) (某一波动或趋势) 长期的: There is evidence that the slump is not cyclical but secular. (5) (尤指古罗马庆典活动) 百年一次的
11. **ethical** (1) 有关 (更高的, 复杂的) 道德标准的, 伦理的: Is it ethical to use this drug to control patient's behavior? (2) 合乎 (行业内的) 行为准则, 规范的: As a scientist he doesn't like to work with human embryos because of the ethical problems involved. 【同义词】 moral (明辨是非, 符合约定的行为标准) 道德的, 品行端正的: They live according to a deeply held moral code. virtuous (品格) 道德高尚的, (行为) 正直的: He is not conventionally religious, but virtuous in all other respects.
12. **alien** (1) 格格不入的, 截然不同的: Open your mind to the infinite wonders of our universe and its alien life-forms. 【同义词】 contrary, different (2) 外来的, 陌生的: an alien land 【同义词】 foreign, unfamiliar
13. **approach** (1) 临近, 接近: You could feel the approach of winter. (2) (通常复数) 通道, 进路: We went as far as the approach to the Yangtze River Bridge. (3) (第一次同某人) 交谈 (提建议或要求), 交涉: I have to make an approach to him. (4) (经认真考虑对具体问题的) 处理, 方法: We need a whole new approach to the job. 【同义词】 fashion (强调奇异的、有个性特色的) 方法, 方式: He

- talked in such a strange fashion that I didn't realize he was speaking English.  
manner (个人做事或对待他人的) 方法: She has a very efficient and business-like manner.  
method (众所周知的, 分步骤的处理问题的) 办法, 方法: They have adopted effective methods of birth control.
14. **reward** 报答, 酬金: There will be \$5 000 for anyone giving police information that may lead to this man's arrest. 【同义词】 award (经慎重考虑正式授予的) 奖: He received honor and awards from the government for his contribution to agricultural production. prize (赢得比赛等获得的) 奖: She entered a poetry competition and won first prize.
15. **breed** (1) 繁殖, 饲养: Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, they breed prolifically when temperatures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate. 【同义词】 raise (2) 培育, 训练: a well-bred child 【同义词】 cultivate, educate (3) 招致, 引起: War breeds misery and ruin.
16. **ebb** *n. & v.* (1) (潮水) 落潮, 退潮 The tide ebbed away in all directions. 【同义词】 recede (2) 减少, 衰退(常与 away 连用) His fortunes began to ebb. 【同义词】 decline, decrease 【词组】 at a low ebb 衰微, 不振 ebb and flow 潮涨潮落, 沉浮盛衰 on the ebb 退潮, 减少(弱)
17. **bogus** 伪造的, 冒牌的: The child was taken away from its parents by a bogus social worker. 【同义词】 counterfeit (精确模仿金钱等以便欺骗) 假的: The man was arrested for using counterfeit money. fake (模仿贵重物品但未必用于欺骗) 假的, (指人) 冒称的: She often wears fake jewels to attend party. fraudulent (非法的、不诚实的、虚伪的) 欺骗的, 假造的: The government is investigating ways to prevent fraudulent banking practices.
18. **alter** (1) (经过长时间) 逐渐变化: Our outward appearance alters as we get older. (2) (对结构或某些方面进行非本质) 改变, 改进: Can we make the product more cheaply without significantly altering its quality? 【同义词】 change (泛指) 变化, (替换) 改变: Can you change the shirt for a larger size? modify (做小变动) 改善, 修改(以适应): The building is modified for use by the handicapped. vary (频繁地) 变动, (与先前不同的) 变化: The wealth produced by land may vary from year to year, depending on the weather. 【辨义】 altar 圣坛, 祭坛
19. **confirm** (1) 证实, 确认 (指用无可辩驳的事实或权威性的声明来消除疑惑): His failure to pay the debts confirmed the suspicion that he was not to be trusted. 【同义词】 verify (通过对比事实、原物或对照实验来竭力证实某事的真实性或准确性): He has explored most of Trans-Jordan, verified biblical accounts by his findings and excavations. 【反义词】 deny, disprove (2) 批准(条约、任命等), 巩固(权力、地位等): After a six-month probationary period, she was confirmed in her post. 【同义词】 ratify, approve
20. **account for** (1) 总计, (数量) 占: Drunken driving accounts for 34% of all traffic

accidents. (2) 是某事的原因: Melting snow accounts for the regular spring floods in the area. 【同义词】 *be the reason for* (3) 解释, 说明: I find it

difficult to account for the fact that two of our best students failed the exam.

【同义词】 *provide / come up with an explanation*

## Word Formation

**circum-**: around

circumambient (环绕的)

circumscribe (限制)

**meta-**: move beyond, change

metabolism (新陈代谢)

metaphysical (玄学的)

**micro-**: small

microanalysis (微量分析)

microbe (病菌)

**ultra-**: extremely, beyond a specified limit

ultraviolet (紫外线)

ultramarine (深蓝色)

**cred-**: believe

accredit (认可)

credo (信条)

**deca-**: ten

decade (十年)

decathlon (十项全能)

**fuse-**: flow

infuse (灌输)

transfusion (输血)

**liter-**: word

literature (文献)

literal (字面的)

**port-**: carry, bear

portable (便携的)

deport (驱逐出境)

**vid-**: see

evident (明显的)

video (录像带)

circumference (圆周)

circumspect (谨慎的)

metamorphosis (变形)

metastable (亚稳的)

microcosm (微观世界)

microorganism (微生物)

ultrasonic (超音速的)

ultraleft (极左的)

credence (信任)

credulous (轻信的)

decimal (十进制)

decahedron (十面体)

effuse (吐露)

suffusion (弥漫)

literate (有文化的)

literary (文学的)

portfolio (文件夹)

import (进口)

improvident (无远见的)

provide (预防)

## Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Describe the case involving Thereza Imanishi-Kari and David Baltimore. What were their parts in this famous case? What do you think is Thereza Imanishi-Kari's reason for doing this?
2. How is science different from other aspects of society, where, Ehrenreich claims, lies are "the great lubricant of our way of life"? Should lies be embraced as long as they "didn't even hurt anyone"?
3. What is Big Science, and how has its influence helped to produce "circumstances that invite deception"? And under such circumstances what might be the consequences in the fields of science?
4. Ehrenreich uses "it" throughout her essay. What does "it" refer to? What has it to do with her condemnation of scientific deception?
5. How are acolytes and big shots supposed to carry out their respective laboratory work?
6. Is Baltimore the only person to blame? Are there any outside factors that contribute to his mistakes? What are they?
7. Who has the final say: truth, power or celebrity status? Which is worse: academic inability or scientific deception? Why?
8. Did David Baltimore ever make his apology? How does the author Ehrenreich feel about his apology? What is her suggestion?
9. How do you understand the title "Science, Lies and the Ultimate Truth"? What sort of relationship might there be between them? So, what is the author's purpose in writing this essay?
10. Have you heard of anything about academic corruption? Give some examples. How do you feel about such corruption? What measures do you think should be taken against such immoral practices?

## Vocabulary Expansion

Fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases. Change the form if necessary.

alien	grind out	ebb away	specimen	enterprise	
define	tame	breed	invite	mask	succumb to

1. The new librarian is such a disagreeable \_\_\_\_\_ that none of us wants to talk with him.
2. When duties between couples are not clearly \_\_\_\_\_, there is usually trouble.
3. The music festival is a new \_\_\_\_\_ that we hope it will become an annual



event.

4. I enjoyed the film but found the ending rather \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Cruelty was quite \_\_\_\_\_ to his nature.
6. Unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ social unrest.
7. This is a hilarious tribute to the unsung heroes who \_\_\_\_\_ the B movies massacred by critics, but nursed fondly in the hearts of film fans everywhere.
8. The feeling of joy \_\_\_\_\_ when people heard the bad news.
9. His behavior is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ ridicule, even criticism.
10. Overemphasizing apparent differences may \_\_\_\_\_ the meaningful similarities between things, which would do harm to the meaningful and constructive communication not only between individuals but also even between different cultures.
11. If those endangered houses are not repaired in time, ancient buildings in the old city area, some with hundreds of years of history, will \_\_\_\_\_ to inestimable losses.

### Cloze

Choose from the following list of words to fill in the blanks. Change forms if necessary.

enterprise	institution	setback	strike	risk
investigation	even if	practice	undermine	issue
responsible	community	approach	credit	devastate

Making up data or results (fabrication), changing or misreporting data or results (falsification), and using the ideas or words of another person without giving appropriate 1 (plagiarism) — all 2 at the heart of the values on which science is based. These acts of scientific misconduct not only 3 progress but the entire set of values on which the scientific 4 rests. Anyone who engages in any of these 5 is putting his or her scientific career at 6. Even infractions that may seem minor at the time can end up being severely punished.

Within the scientific 7, the effects of misconduct — in terms of lost time, forfeited recognition to others, and feelings of personal betrayal — can be 8. Individuals, 9, and even entire research fields can suffer grievous 10 from instances of fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism 11 they are only tangentially associated with the case.

When individuals have been accused of scientific misconduct in the past, the institutions 12 for responding to those accusations have taken a number of different 13. In general, the most successful responses are those that clearly separate a preliminary investigation to gather information from a subsequent