

★ 研究生英语课程系列教材

# English Textbook Series for Graduates of Non-English Majors

总策划 张亚非

总主编 张锦涛

## 高级英语综合教程

主 编 张锦涛 刘学政



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014060078

H319.39  
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85003010

# 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语综合教程 / 张锦涛, 刘学政主编. —南京:  
南京大学出版社, 2014. 8

研究生英语课程系列教材/张锦涛主编

ISBN 978-7-305-13797-6

I. ①高… II. ①张… ②刘… III. ①英语—高等学  
校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 185749 号

出版发行 南京大学出版社  
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号  
出版人 金鑫荣

邮 编 210093

丛 书 名 研究生英语课程系列教材  
总 主 编 张锦涛  
书 名 高级英语综合教程  
主 编 张锦涛 刘学政  
责任编辑 张 燕 刁晓静

编辑热线 025-83686531

照 排 江苏南大印刷厂  
印 刷 宜兴市盛世文化印刷有限公司  
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 16.75 字数 398 千字  
版 次 2014 年 8 月第 1 版 2014 年 8 月第 1 次印刷  
ISBN 978-7-305-13797-6  
定 价 38.00 元

网 址: <http://www.njupco.com>  
官方微博: <http://weibo.com/njupco>  
官方微信号: njupress  
销售咨询热线: (025)83594756

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# 前 言

《高级英语综合教程》是解放军理工大学联合多所军队院校开发的《研究生英语课程系列教材》之一。本套系列教材主要供非英语专业研究生使用,包括《初级英语综合教程》、《初级英语视听说教程》、《中级英语综合教程》、《中级英语视听说教程》、《高级英语综合教程》和《国际学术交流英语教程》。

《高级英语综合教程》主要使用对象为非英语专业博士研究生,也适合具有较高英语水平的硕士研究生及英语爱好者。本教程按不同主题分为十五个单元,涉及国际政治、经济、军事、教育、科技、法律、社会和文化等。在选材上,注重反映时代特色,体现文体多样性。在编写体例上,每单元包括一篇课文,配有形式多样的读写译练习,旨在通过读写译语言学习实践,提高学生以英语为工具解决专业领域问题的能力,同时,提高学生的人文和科学素养,拓展学生的国际视野,使其能够更好地适应未来的学习、工作和生活。

为方便教师备课和学生自主学习,教材编写组开发了与教学内容配套的网络课程,构建了立体化教学内容体系,以期达到传授知识,启迪思维,寓学于练,增强能力,陶冶情操,提高素养之目的。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了国内外大量有关文献,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

本教程虽几易其稿,力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

编者

2014年5月

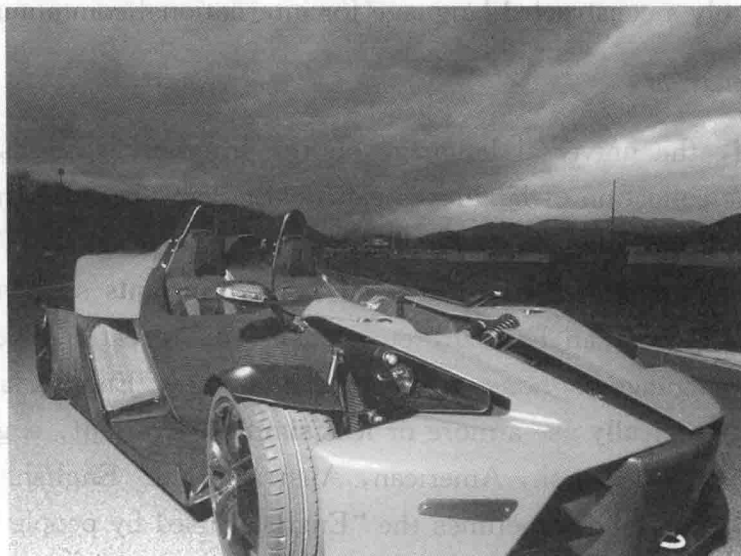
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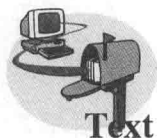
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# Unit One

## English—Universal Language on the Internet?







1 Generally speaking, English is the **universal** language on the Internet, but it has no official **status**, and it will never have. The reasons for the position of English are the **colonization** and economic and political importance of English-speaking countries. ① **Linguistically**, English is extremely unsuitable for international communication, and the **actual** wide use of English tends to **polarize** the world into Internet users and Internet **illiterates**.

2 The position of English can only be altered by major world-scale political and economic changes, such as increasing importance of the European Union or China. Such powers might wish and be able to promote a language other than English, possibly a **constructed** language for international communication.

### *The current situation*

3 In general, the universal language on the Internet is English, or more exactly a vague collection of languages called “English” because their common origin is the national language spoken in England by the English. That national language has spread over the world, and several **variants** such as American (US) English, Australian English, etc. exist. ② A great number of people whose native language is none of the variants know English as a foreign language. They **typically** use a more or less **simplified** variant, e. g. excluding most of the idioms of British, American, Australian etc. English. Of course, they make mistakes, and sometimes the “English” used by people as a foreign language on the Internet is almost **incomprehensible** to anyone else. In addition, people who use English as their native language do not know how to spell difficult words, since they basically know English as a spoken language.

4 Thus, roughly speaking, the universal language of the Internet is **clumsy**, **coarse** and misspelled “English”.

### *Why is it so?*

5 Generally speaking, when a language has got the position of a universal language, the position tends to be **affirmed** and extended by itself. Since





“everyone” knows and uses English, people are almost forced to learn English and use it, and learn it better.

6 Even if you expect the majority of your readers to understand your native language, you may be tempted to use English when writing e. g. about research work. Usually researchers all over the world know English and use it a lot, and often the **relevant terminology** is more stable and well-known in English than in your own language. Thus, to **maximize** the number of interested people that can understand your text, you often select English even if the great majority of your readers have the same native language as you. **Alternatively**, you might write your texts both in your native language and in English, but this doubles the work needed for writing your document and possibly maintaining it. ③ The **maintenance** problem is especially important for documents on the World Wide Web—The information system where one **crucial** feature is the ability to keep things really up to date. **Consequently**, the use of English in essentially national contexts tends to grow.

7 In the news system, the position of English in most international groups is regarded as so obvious that people who post non-English articles to such groups—by accident or by ignorance—typically get flamed quickly. This is the sort of control that news group communities exercise in other matters than language, too. It is often regarded as an example of the “**democratic**” nature of the news system. However, things are changing fast. ④ The flame control—i.e. control by flaming—has worked to a great extent because people have had relatively **compatible** status, background, and values of life. The time has come—childhood’s end for the Internet—when we will see more and more people and organizations that pay little attention to flames and netiquette. The increasing amount of spamming is just one indication of this. But these general remarks hardly apply to the status of English.

8 The universal language position, once gained, tends to be strong. But how is such a position gained?

9 During the history of mankind, there have been several more or less universal languages or *lingua francas*, such as Latin (and Greek) in the Roman Empire, **mediaeval** Latin in Western Europe, later French and English. **Universality** is of course relative; it means universality in the “known world” or “civilized world”, or just in a large empire. No language has been really universal (global), but the current position of English comes closest. The



position of a universal language has always been gained as a by-product of some sort of **colonialism**: A nation has conquered a large area and more or less **assimilated** it into its own culture, including language, thus forming an empire. Usually the language of the conqueror becomes the language of the state and the upper class first, then possibly spreads over the society, sometimes almost wiping out the original languages of the conquered areas.

10 ⑤ As regards to the English language, it would have remained as a national language of the English, had it not happened so that the English first conquered the rest of the British **Isles**, then many other parts of the world. Later, some English colonies in a relatively small part of America **rebelled**, formed the United States of America, and expanded a lot. They formed a **federal** state where a variant of the English language was one of the few really uniting factors. And that federal state became, as we all know, wealthy and important. It gained a very important role in world economy and politics, which certainly has similar effects on maintaining and expanding the use of English as classical colonialism.

### *What are the effects of the importance of the Internet and English?*

11 The importance of the Internet grows rapidly in all fields of human life, including not only research and education but also marketing and trade as well as entertainment and hobbies. This implies that it becomes more and more important to know how to use Internet services and, as a part of this, to read and write English.

12 Of course, the majority of mankind cannot use the Internet nowadays or in the near future, since they live in countries which lack the necessarily economic and technological **infrastructure**. But the Internet causes polarization in developed countries, too: People are divided into Internet users and Internet illiterates, and as the use of the Internet grows and often replaces traditional methods of communication, the Internet illiterates may find themselves in an awkward position.

13 In general, it is easy to learn to use Internet services. The worst problems of Internet illiteracy are, in addition to lack of economic resources of course, wrong attitudes. Older people are usually not accustomed to living in a world of continuous and rapid changes, and they may not realize the importance of the Internet or the easiness of learning to use it.



14 Although Internet services themselves are, generally speaking, easy to learn and use, you will find yourself isolated on the Internet if you are not familiar with English. This means that knowledge or lack of knowledge of English is one of the most severe factors that cause polarization. Learning to use a new Internet service or user **interface** may take a few hours, a few days, or even weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that you can use it in a fluent and self-confident manner. Of course, when you know some English, you can learn more just by using it on the Internet, but at least currently the general **tendency** among Internet users is to discourage people in their problems with the English language. Incorrect English causes a few flames much more probably than encouragement and friendly advice.

15 In different countries and cultures, English has different positions. There are countries where English is the native language of the majority; there are countries where English is a widely known second language, and there are countries where English has no special position. These differences add the above-mentioned polarization. Specifically, it is difficult for people in **previous** colonies of other countries than Great Britain to adapt to the necessity of learning English. Locally, it may be necessary to learn the language of the previous colonial power since it is often an official language and the common language of educated people; globally, English is necessary for living on the Internet. And the more languages you have to learn well, the less time and energy you will have for learning other things.

### *Is it an official language for the Internet?*

16 There is no **conceivable** way in which any authority could define an official language for the Internet. The Internet as a whole is not controlled by anyone or anything, and this could only change if, by **miracle**, all countries made an agreement on it or if the entire world were taken to the control of one government.

17 Thus, if the question “whether or not English should be made the universal language of the Internet” is **interpreted** as concerning the official status of English, the answer is simply that English, or any other language, cannot be made the officially universal language. It is fruitless to ask whether an impossible thing should be made.



### *Is English a suitable universal language?*

18 Apart from being widely used and known, English is extremely unsuitable as a universal language. ⑥ One of the worst **relics** of English is the **orthography**. English has a very rich repertoire of idioms, and it typically has several words which have the same basic meaning but different **connotations** and **stylistic** value. Especially in international contexts you can never know what words mean to people with different backgrounds. Thus, you may occasionally get your basic message understood in some way, but you cannot tell in which way. This is of course an inherent problem in all human communication, but the nature of English makes it a really big problem.

19 English is an **eclectic** language which tends to borrow words from other languages instead of constructing words for new concepts from older words with **derivation** or word **composition**. People often say that English has a rich vocabulary as if it were something to be proud of. The richness of the vocabulary results basically from word-borrowing and implies that words for related concepts are typically not related to each other in any obvious, regular manner. Word-borrowing makes a language more international in one sense, but in the essential sense it makes it less suitable for international communication, since learning the vocabulary is more difficult.

### *A constructed international language?*

20 It would be highly **desirable** to have a constructed language for international communication. It is well known that a large number of attempts to that effect have been made, with few results. Advocates of the basic idea have hardly agreed on anything but the basic idea, and most constructed languages have had no use as a language. People who strongly support the idea have typically designed their own proposal, a perfect language, and they do not want accept anything that is not perfect—"best" is the worst enemy of "good".

21 ⑦ The very idea is not **inherently unrealistic**, but it can only be realized if strong economic and political interests are involved, such as the intended creation of a European or Chinese empire. The best that the advocates of a constructed international language can wish is that such empires emerge and that the United States remains as an important power, so that the world will have a few strong empires which cannot beat each other but must live in **parallel**



and in cooperation. In such a situation, it might turn out that it is unrealistic not to agree on a common language which is not any of the national languages.

**22** ⑧ The role of the Internet in this **hypothetical** development would be to create the informational infrastructure for the discussion of the construction of the language, the very construction work, spreading out information about the language, the use of the language, and continuous development of the language. Most probably the language would first be used in parallel with English, and the initial use would be for such purposes like international agreements where national languages are clearly **insufficient**. For instance, if you need to **formulate** an agreement between two countries, you definitely need a neutral common language instead of having the text in two languages, each text allowing its own **interpretations**.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. The European Union(欧盟): The European Union is a union of 28 member states and peoples. The first steps towards cooperation date to 1950. After the Second World War, six countries started the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The ECSC was such a success that more countries joined the Community resulting in the European Union(EU) that we have today. There are five different European institutions that govern the EU and make the decisions: The European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors, which make up the policies and directions that the EU should follow. The institutions are supported in their work by several bodies that give their opinions, evaluate and implement the policies and decisions of the institutions. These bodies include the Committee of the Regions (CoR) and the European Economic and Social Committee(EESC).
2. The World Wide Web(万维网): The World Wide Web is a hypertext-based system for finding and accessing Internet resources; it is a set of programs, standards, and protocols governing the way in which multi-media files are created, and displayed on the Internet. It can provide access to a variety of Internet resources from the same interface, including FIP, Gopher and Usenet news groups in addition to WWW sites. The Word Wide Web is a distributed, multi-media and hypertext system, and thus a unique medium for communication and for publishing. Documents for the WWW are written in HTML.





3. **Lingua francas(通用语)**: It is a variant of language that serves as a medium of communication among groups of people for diverse linguistic backgrounds. It does not need to be a native language currently spoken by a particular people. It can be generalized to refer to any other language used as a trade or communication medium, e. g. Latin. English is an international lingua franca.
4. **The Roman Empire(罗马帝国)**: The empire centred at the city of Rome, in what is now Italy, the most extensive Western civilization of ancient times. About 500 B. C. , the Roman Republic was established. Rome was ruled by Julius Caesar, Augustus and a succession of emperors. The empire was known for its strongly centralized government and for massive public works, such as roads and aqueducts, which helped maintain its power and efficiency. As years passed, the Roman Empire, was divided into eastern and western portions, developed internal weaknesses, was invaded by outside tribes, and eventually ceased to exist.
5. **Netiquette(网络礼节)**: "Netiquette" is network etiquette, the dos and don'ts of online communication. Netiquette covers both common courtesy online and the informal "rules of the road" of cyberspace.
6. **Spamming(兜售信息/邮件, 广告, 新闻, 文章, 非索要信息)**: Spamming is to illegally send unsolicited, unwanted, and irrelevant or (in some cases) inappropriate mails for deliberately commercial advertising. Spam mails are also known as junk mails or unsolicited commercial e-mails(UCEs).

## VOCABULARY

**universal** /ˌjuːniːvərsəl/ *adj.* existent or operative everywhere or under all conditions 普遍的, 全体的, 通用的

**status** /ˈstetəs/ *n.* the condition of a person or thing in the eyes of the law 身份, 地位

**colonization** /ˌkɒlənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.* an act or instance of colonizing 殖民地化, 殖民

**linguistic** /lɪŋˈɡwɪstɪk/ *adj.* of or relating to language or linguistics 语言上的, 语言学上的

**actual** /ˈæktʃuəl/ *adj.* existing or

occurring at the time 现行的, 目前的

**polarize** /ˈpəʊləraɪz/ *v.* to break up into opposing factions or groupings (使) 极化, (使) 两极分化

**illiterate** /ɪˈlɪtərət/ *n.* people having little or no education; esp. unable to read or write 文盲

**construct** /kənˈstrʌkt/ *v.* to make or form by combining or arranging parts or elements 建造, 创立

**current** /ˈkʌrənt/ *adj.* occurring in or existing at the present time 当前的, 现在



的,最近的

**variant** /'veəriənt/ *n.* one of two or more persons or things exhibiting usually slight differences 变种

**typically** /'tɪpɪkli/ *adv.* in typical circumstances 代表性地

**simplify** /'sɪmplɪfaɪ/ *v.* to make simple or simpler 简单化

**incomprehensible** /'ɪnkəmprɪ'hensəbl/ *adj.* impossible to comprehend 不能理解的

**clumsy** /'klʌmzi/ *adj.* awkward or inefficient in use or construction 笨拙的

**coarse** /kɔ:s/ *adj.* of ordinary or inferior quality or value 粗糙的

**affirm** /ə'fə:m/ *v.* to assert (as a judgment or decree) as valid or confirmed 断言, 确认, 肯定

**relevant** /'rɪləvənt/ *adj.* having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand 有关的, 相应的

**terminology** /'tɜ:mɪ'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject 术语学

**maximize** /'mæksɪmaɪz/ *v.* to increase to a maximum 取最大值, 最大化

**alternatively** /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪvli/ *adv.* offering or expressing a choice 作为选择, 二者择一的

**maintenance** /'meɪntənəns/ *n.* the act of maintaining, the state of being maintained, support 维护, 保持

**crucial** /'kru:ʃl/ *adj.* important, significant 至关重要的

**consequently** /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ *adv.* as a result, in view of the foregoing 从而, 因此

**democratic** /'demə'krætɪk/ *adj.* relating to, appealing to, or available to the broad masses of the people 民主的, 民主主义的

**compatible** /kəm'pætəbl/ *adj.* capable of existing together in harmony 协调的, 一致的

**mediaeval** /'medi'ɪ:vəl/ *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of the Middle Ages 中世纪的

**universality** /'ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ *n.* the quality or state of being universal 普遍性, 广泛性

**colonialism** /kə'ləniəlɪzəm/ *n.* the quality or state of being colonial 殖民主义

**assimilate** /ə'sɪməleɪt/ *v.* to take in and appropriate as nourishment 吸收

**isle** /aɪl/ *n.* island, especially islet 小岛, 岛

**rebel** /'rebl/ *v.* to oppose or disobey one in authority or control 造反, 反抗

**federal** /'fedərəl/ *adj.* formed by a compact between political units that surrender their individual sovereignty to a central authority but retain limited residuary powers of government 联邦的, 联合的, 联邦制的

**infrastructure** /'ɪnfə'strʌktʃə(r)/ *n.* the underlying foundation or basic framework (as of a system or organization) 下部构造, 基础下部组织

**interface** /'ɪntəfeɪs/ *n.* the way a computer program presents information to a user or receives information from a user 界面

**tendency** /'tendənsi/ *n.* a proneness to a particular kind of thought or action 趋向, 倾向

**previous** /'pri:vɪəs/ *adj.* going before in time or order, prior 在前的, 早先的





**conceivable** /kən'si:vəbl/ *adj.* capable of being conceived, imaginable 可能的, 想得到的, 可想象的

**miracle** /'mɪrəkl/ *n.* an extraordinary event manifesting divine intervention in human affairs 奇迹, 奇事

**interpret** /in'tɜ:pɪt/ *v.* to conceive in the light of individual belief, judgment, or circumstance 解释

**relic** /'reɪlɪk/ *n.* a trace of some past or outmoded practice, custom, or belief 遗留的风俗或传统

**orthography** /ɔ:'θɒɡrəfi/ *n.* a part of language study that deals with letters and spelling 正确拼字, 正字法, 正字学

**connotation** /ˌkɒnə'teɪʃn/ *n.* something suggested by a word or a thing 内涵

**stylistic** /stai'lɪstɪk/ *adj.* of or relating especially to literary or artistic style 格式上的, 体裁上的

**eclectic** /ɪk'lektɪk/ *adj.* composed of elements drawn from various sources 兼收并蓄的

**derivation** /dəri'veɪʃn/ *n.* the formation of a word from another word or base 派生

**composition** /kɒmpə'zɪʃən/ *n.* the act or

process of composing 合成

**desirable** /dɪ'zaiərəbl/ *adj.* having pleasing qualities or properties 合意的, 悦人心意的

**inherently** /ɪn'hɪərəntli/ *adv.* involved in the constitution or essential character of something, belonging by nature or habit 天性地, 固有地

**unrealistic** /ˌʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/ *adj.* not realistic, inappropriate to reality or fact 不切实际的, 不实在的

**parallel** /'pærəlel/ *n.* something equal or similar in all essential particulars 类似, 相似物

**hypothetical** /ˌhaɪpə'thetɪkl/ *adj.* being or involving a hypothesis 假设的, 假定的

**insufficient** /ˌɪnsə'fɪʃənt/ *adj.* not sufficient; inadequate; especially lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence 不足的, 不够的

**formulate** /'fɔ:mjuleɪt/ *v.* to put into a systematized statement or expression 明确地表达, 作简洁陈述

**interpretation** /ɪntɜ:pɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* the act or the result of interpreting, explanation 解释, 阐明

## PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. **to spread over:** cover (something such as a surface) 遍布在……, 覆盖在……
2. **to tend to:** be inclined to 注意, 趋向
3. **up to date:** extending up to the present time, including the latest information

4. **to a certain extent:** to some degree 某种程度上, (多少) 有一点
5. **in addition to:** as well as 除……之外
6. **to be accustomed to:** to be used to doing



- 习惯于
7. **to adapt to:** to become used to (something or someone) 适应
8. **apart from:** in addition to 除……之外

9. **to be proud of:** to take pride in 自豪, 高兴
10. **to be related to:** to have something to do with 和……有关系

## SENTENCE ANALYSIS

- ① Linguistically, English is extremely unsuitable for international communication, and the actual wide use of English tends to polarize the world into Internet users and Internet illiterates.

[译文] 就语言学角度而言,英语极不适合作为国际交流的语言,它的真正广泛使用会将世界划分为两级:网络使用者和网络文盲。

- ② A great number of people whose native language is none of the variants know English as a foreign language. They typically use a more or less simplified variant, e.g. excluding most of the idioms of British, American, Australian etc. English.

[译文] 对于很多母语并非某一英语变体的人而言,英语是外语。他们往往会使用或多或少经过简化的英语变体,比如,一种缺少英国、美国、澳大利亚等英语中大多数习语的英语。

- ③ The maintenance problem is especially important for documents on the World Wide Web—The information system where one crucial feature is the ability to keep things really up to date.

[译文] 万维网文献数据的维护问题尤为重要,而作为一个网络系统,其关键特

性之一就是保证资源真正得以不断更新。

- ④ The flame control — i. e. control by flaming — has worked to a great extent because people have had relatively compatible status, background, and values of life.

[译文] 网络炮轰——通过发帖进行攻击——一直很奏效,这是因为人们的地位、背景和人生观较为一致或相似。

- ⑤ As regards to the English language, it would have remained as a national language of the English, had it not happened so that the English first conquered the rest of the British Isles, then many other parts of the world.

[译文] 就英语而言,如果不是英格兰人先征服了不列颠群岛的其他部分,又占领了世界许多其他地区,英语本应该就是英格兰的民族语言而已。

- ⑥ One of the worst relics of English is the orthography. English has a very rich repertoire of idioms, and it typically has several words which have the same basic meaning but different connotations and stylistic value.

[译文] 英语最令人困扰的传统之一是其拼写法。除了习语储备丰富,英语中也常有几个单词基本意义相同,但却具