

工程硕士研究生实用英语教程

Practical English for Master Students in Engineering

读

写

译

教师用书

Teacher's Book

Reading, Writing and Translation

主编 仓兰菊

工程硕士研究生实用英语教程

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主 编 仓兰菊

副主编 左鸣放

编 者 (按姓氏笔画排序)

仓兰菊 左鸣放 朱慧玲

赵淑梅 谭小兵 薛荷仙

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前言

近十几年来，我国专业学位工程硕士研究生的培养规模逐年扩大，并且从2009年起开始招收全日制该类研究生。为顺应新形势的要求以及为工程硕士研究生的教材建设作贡献，我们编写了这套《工程硕士研究生实用英语教程》。这套教程包括《读写译》与《视听说》，均有学生用书和教师用书，供该类研究生及其他中高级英语学习者使用。所有编著者都是长期担任此项教学任务并具有丰富教学经验的一线教师。

本教程结合建构主义、合作学习、交际法教学等国际最新的TESOL教学理论，其编写理念是：以培养学生的实际英语运用能力为目标，强调以学习者为中心，以实用性和可操作性强为原则，注重学生自主学习能力和合作学习能力、批判性创新思维能力的培养。教程的主要特色如下：一、注重以人为本，从教材的内容选择、体例安排、练习设计到语言难度等方面均围绕学生学习及工作中的具体需求来进行。二、以2006年颁布的《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求》为依据，教学要求突出，重点明确。各单元出现的所有《教学要求》中所需掌握的词汇和构词词缀均用星号标出，方便教师教学与学生自学。三、采用活泼多样的练习形式提高学生参与英语学习的动机及兴趣，培养学生使用英语的自信心，全方位提高学生的语言水平，特别是产出性语言技能。四、难度适中，内容丰富，趣味性、知识性、实用性、可操作性强，现代感突出，编排体例新颖独特。五、学时要求非常灵活，每个单元中的各个活动、项目的设计都以方便课堂使用或学生自学为出发点来设计，供使用单位根据学生水平、需求及学时要求来自由选用及组合。

本套教程是“华南理工大学创新人才培养计划资助项目”（项目编号为2008033），在编写过程中得到华南理工大学研究生院及外语学院的大力支持。秦秀白教授特意为项目组的老师们传授教材编写经验，悉心指导。刘涪波教授审阅了初稿的样课并提出了宝贵的建议。教程的出版得到上海外语教育出版社的大力支持。华南理工大学的外籍教师Janice Nielson审定了视频的文字材料，Mary Brown对教程初稿进行了审阅与修改，本校工程硕士学生试用了教材。在教材出版之际，谨向他们及其他关心教材编写与出版的人士表示诚挚的谢意！由于本教程选材涉及面广，未能在此一一注明，特此说明，并向所有有关方面表示感谢。

由于编著者水平有限，难免有不足或错讹之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2010年2月

编写说明

《工程硕士研究生实用英语教程：读写译》(教师用书)共12个单元，内容与学生用书配套，供使用该教材的教师参考。教师用书中的每个单元包括课文、练习答案、小测验及小测验答案四大板块。

课文 (The Text)

包括三个部分：

1. Introduction: 课文主题及内容的介绍。
2. Language Points: 语言点。对课文中重点词汇与表达法用英文进行解释及举例说明，课文中《教学要求》里面出现的词汇用星号标出；对课文中的长句、难句用简明的英文加以解释。
3. Chinese Translation: 课文的参考译文。

练习答案 (Key to the Exercises)

提供学生用书中练习题的参考答案(开放性练习没有答案)。

小测验 (Quiz)

包括两部分的内容，词汇与翻译。词汇部分测试学生对课文中重点词汇与表达法的掌握情况；翻译是一小段根据课文的主要内容编写而成的汉译英段落翻译，测试学生对课文的理解与掌握，以及运用翻译技巧的能力。该部分没有出现在学生用书中。教师可以在课文学习包括练习结束后，用PPT的形式规定学生一定时间内完成。该部分可用以检验学生的学习情况，敦促学生更加认真地参加课堂学习与活动。

小测验答案 (Key to the Quiz)

提供小测验的参考答案。

参加《工程硕士研究生实用英语教程：读写译》(教师用书)的编著人员及分工同学生用书，具体如下：仓兰菊统稿；左鸣放安排教材试用；仓兰菊编写第1、7单元；赵淑梅编写第2、9单元；薛荷仙编写第3、12单元；谭小兵编写第4、8单元；左鸣放编写第5、10单元；朱慧玲编写第6、11单元。

教材中的不足及不妥之处，敬请读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2010年2月

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Unit

1

GRADUATE EDUCATION



The Text

Introduction

With increased enrollment in higher education in China, more and more people are pursuing master's or doctoral degrees. However, going to graduate school is a tremendous investment of time, energy and money. You should be certain that this investment will help you achieve your future goals. If you have a strong desire for advanced studies of a chosen subject, if you are sure about your career goals and an advanced degree is required for entrance into your chosen field, then graduate school is the right place for you. Graduate study can be very challenging but rewarding. This article first presents three skills needed to be successful in graduate school, namely, skills as detective, translator and diplomat. It then discusses the challenges waiting for you in graduate school, challenges of choosing a suitable graduate program, of studying under pressures, of balancing work, personal life and school demands. It also points out strategies for success, such as choosing the right school, managing your time well and handling stress.

Language Points

1. ***versus** *prep.* (*Par. 1*): as opposed to; in contrast to
e. g. peace **versus** war
the pros and cons of organic **versus** inorganic produce
2. **computer / library access** (*Par. 1*): the opportunity to use the computer / library
***access** *n.* : the right or opportunity to use something
e. g. have broadband / wireless **access** to the internet
3. ...lists these 3 skills as **detective (data collection, analysis, and interpretation), translator (reframing given ideas for diverse groups), and diplomat (negotiation, conflict mediation, and deal making)** (*Par. 2*): ... the three skills (that graduate programs should help the students acquire) are listed as follows: 1) the skill as a

detective in collecting, analyzing and interpreting data; 2) the skill as a translator in explaining the same ideas to different groups; 3) the skill as a diplomat in negotiating, mediating conflicts and making deals

detective *n.*: a person, especially a police officer, whose occupation is to investigate and solve crimes

***diplomat** *n.*: an official representing a country abroad

e. g. a Western / German / retired / senior **diplomat**

4. **Benefits of a master's degree include intellectual improvement, personal development, acquisition of enhanced verbal / writing skills, advancement in career positions, and networking with peers and colleagues.** (*Par. 2*): A master's degree may bring you a lot of benefits. It may help you improve your intellect and develop as a person; it may help you acquire the improved skills in speaking and writing; it may bring you chances of career promotion as well as a growing social network of peers and colleagues.

***intellectual** *a.*: of or relating to the intellect

e. g. **intellectual** stimulation / disability

***acquisition** *n.*: the learning or developing of a skill, habit, or quality

e. g. the **acquisition** of a foreign language
knowledge **acquisition**

***enhance** *v.*: to intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of something

e. g. **enhance** the competitiveness / employability of students
enhance learning opportunities

***peer** *n.*: a person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person

e. g. **peer** reviewers
His paper was criticized by his academic **peers**.

5. ***originality** *n.* (*Par. 2*): the ability to think independently and creatively

e. g. a poet of genuine **originality**
originality of thought / ideas / design / project

6. **Online degree acquisition boasts of schedule flexibility, students setting their own pace, no travel time, and 24 / 7 Web interaction.** (*Par. 3*): Pursuing an online degree has more flexible schedules; students enjoy more freedom in setting their own study pace; they don't need to spend time traveling to the classroom; they have the convenience of Internet interaction with their teachers and classmates for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

***flexibility** *n.*: capability to adapt to new circumstances or requirements

e. g. **flexibility** of administration

These dyslexic children need the **flexibility** and diversity of the teaching methods.

7. ***assess** *v.* (*Par. 3*): to determine; to measure; to evaluate

e. g. **assess** the impact / effectiveness / risks / suitability

The Group Project will be **assessed** on the basis of a presentation with strict time limit.

8. ***potential** *a.* (*Par. 3*): existing in possibility

e. g. **potential** students / customers / market / threat / impact / benefits / hazards

9. ***reliance** *n.* (*Par. 4*): act of relying; dependence

e. g. heavy / excessive / continued / increased **reliance** on...

It's time to reduce **reliance** on private cars.

10. ***realistic** *a.* (*Par. 4*): aware of things as they really are

e. g. be / remain / seem / appear / look / become **realistic**

The school and parents soon learned to develop more **realistic** expectations.

11. **adaptive** *a.* (*Par. 4*): able to adjust

***adapt** *v.* : to make fit; to adjust; to make suitable to

e. g. **adapt** the curriculum

The movie is **adapted** from the best-selling autobiographical novel by Esther Freud.

12. ***outlet** *n.* (*Par. 4*): means of release

e. g. an **outlet** for the emotions

The newspaper is a democratic media **outlet** for accurate and passionate telling of truth.

Chinese Translation

反思：读研的挑战与成功策略

琳达·威斯顿·克莱默

(1) 不应草率做出继续读研的决定，必须先慎重考虑个人及职业发展目标。为

了获得硕士学位，你必须评估学校提供的各种各样的研究生教育，不管它是传统的校园教学还是网络课堂；你还必须评估继续接受教育的费用，是否可以获得经济资助，能否兼职，如何分配时间完成学业，个人计算机能力，学校计算机及图书馆资源等各类因素。研究生教育应该帮助学生获得三种核心能力。

(2) 迈克尔·沃尔考克是曼彻斯特大学社会科学和发展政策学教授以及布鲁克斯世界贫困问题研究所的项目主任。他将这三种能力列为：侦探能力(数据收集、分析和诠释)，翻译能力(将已有观点阐述给不同的群体)，外交能力(谈判、斡旋、取得共识)。硕士学位带来的好处包括智力的提升、个人的成长、口语/写作技巧的增强、职业的发展以及人脉关系的建立。根据梁伟澄先生的观点，在原创性、知识应用、洞察关键问题的能力方面，硕士生需表现出比本科生更高的水准。梁先生是英国纽卡斯尔市健康信托机构公共健康医药部门的资深医师，同时也是一位多产作家。

(3) 你首先面临的挑战是了解哪一类的研究生培养计划能满足个人的基本需求，并为其做好准备。另外一个挑战是时间限制，因为与教授、在读研究生及顾问们的交流是做出这个最初决定的必要过程。读网络学位可以拥有弹性学习时间，学生可以制定自己的学习进度，无需花时间往返校园，并且可以每天24小时进行网络交流。但是，在尽力满足日常生活要求的同时，学生们仍然要完成各类作业及面对各种截止日期。接受远程教育的学生常常觉得与老师和其他同学隔绝开了。准备读研的学生必须评估各类研究生教育的相似与不同。学生们必须在工作、家庭和学校要求之间找到平衡，而这三点常常使学生们有紧迫感与疲惫感。通常的情况是，生活中的其他事情都比学业重要。不能完成学业或获得学位的原因经常是来自社会与家庭，而不是学术。

(4) 获得成功有几种方法。成功的第一条策略是选对学校。第二条策略是管理好时间。用笔记本草草记下以后要用到的想法、观点和观察，将待办的事情列成清单，将已完成事项从清单中划掉。来自新墨西哥州霍布斯里亚区域医疗中心的一名家庭护士拉梅什·纳乌卢瑞，用PQRSTU这一助记方法来比较时间管理的基本概念和我们心脏的节奏。P是Prioritizing，确定被他人及你自己掌控的那些事情的优先处理次序。Q是Question，质疑任务的有效性、效果及效率。这点涉及知道“何以”来确保任务的完成。R是Recheck，尽快重新核查你的待办清单，哪些任务或事情已经完成，哪些尚未完成。S是Self-reliance，依靠自己，知道自己能做与不能做什么，能控制与不能控制什么。这里的关键是要务实、变通、创造与坚持。T是Treating yourself，善待自己。休息一下以保持头脑清醒，感觉到准备好、精力充沛了再重新开始工作。最后，U是You can do it，你能做到。这句话总使我想起“周六夜现场”中的鲍勃·施耐德！然而不管你是通过自己还是与他人进行团队合作，确定自己能够做到是非常励志的。成功的第三条也是最后一条策略，是处理好压力。减压的方法有很多，但必须是令人愉快及有意义的。体育活动、

唱歌、手工、音乐、冥想、旅游以及按摩等都是舒缓压力的多种渠道。

(5) 读研非常有挑战性，同时也令你获益匪浅。研究显示，读研期间的研究生会订阅与职业相关的杂志，加入全国性的组织，并阅读专业期刊。一旦你做出继续深造的决定，我的ABC方法可以供你参考。A是Assess，评估你自己的个人和职业目标。现在许多工作都要求你拥有硕士学位。B是Buy into，相信你的决定！但是在做出决定之前，务必权衡所有的利弊。C是Charge ahead，勇往直前，朝着目标努力！

Key to the Exercises

Part One: Reading

Pre-reading Activities

I. Topic Preview

Answers will vary.

II. Vocabulary Preview

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. 1. b, c, a | 2. c, a, b | 3. b, a, c | 4. b, c, a |
| B. 1. reliance | 2. realistic | 3. flexibility | 4. adapt |
| 5. enhance | 6. acquisition | 7. originality | 8. access |
| 9. potential | 10. outlet | 11. assessed | 12. intellectual |

Post-reading Activities

I. Discussion

1. Because decisions should be made after serious considerations of personal and professional goals. Answers may vary.
2. The three competencies are listed as detective (data collection, analysis, and interpretation), translator (reframing given ideas for diverse groups), and diplomat (negotiation, conflict mediation, and deal making). Answers may vary.
3. Benefits of a master's degree include intellectual improvement, personal development, acquisition of enhanced verbal / writing skills, advancement in career positions, and networking with peers and colleagues.
The challenges include: understanding which kind of graduate study will prepare and meet basic individual needs; time constraints; balance of work, family and school demands.
4. Online degree acquisition boasts of schedule flexibility, students setting their own pace, no travel time, and 24 / 7 Web interaction. Answers may vary.
5. According to the author, failure to complete a course or degree is usually caused by social or family reasons rather than academic reasons. Because students must balance work, family, and school demands where feelings of being rushed and fatigued are common and also, everything else in a student's life takes precedence over school.
6. Three. The strategies include: choosing the right school; time management; stress management. Answers may vary.

7. Answers may vary.
8. The author's "ABC mnemonic" can be interpreted as the following. A is Assess your personal and professional goals; B is Buy into your decision after weighing all the pros and cons; C is Charge ahead with the goal in sight. Answers may vary.

II. Vocabulary Review and Expansion

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

B.

Words using the three affixes in the text:

Words beginning with <i>re-</i>	Words ending with <i>-ment</i>	Words ending with <i>-ion</i>
recheck	employment	decision, consideration,
reframe	allotment	education, collection,
refresh	improvement	interpretation,
restart	development	negotiation, mediation,
	advancement	acquisition, position,
	assignment	application, interaction,
	management	solution, observation,
	accomplishment	meditation, occupation, organization

More words ending with the following suffixes:

<i>-ation, -tion, -ion</i>	<i>-ate</i>	<i>-al</i>
abbreviation	advocate	biological
attention	alternate	chemical
contribution	assassinate	cultural
coordination	congratulate	financial
indication	cooperate	functional
information	facilitate	geographical
interpretation	fascinate	mental
negotiation	formulate	normal
restriction	nominate	optional
selection	isolate	professional

III. Cloze

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. (1) the pros and cons | (2) acquire | (3) diplomat | (4) pursuing |
| (5) challenge | (6) constraints | (7) precedence | (8) strategies |
| (9) prioritize | (10) self-reliant | (11) outlets | (12) assess |
| B. (1) impact | (2) making | (3) entering | (4) in |
| (5) seriously | (6) self-reliance | (7) need | (8) research |
| (9) another | (10) important | (11) graduate | (12) with |
| (13) your | (14) on | (15) for | |

Part Two: Writing

Exercises

A.

3700 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

U. S. A.

June 16, 2008

Xinyu Wang

86 Wushan Road

Guangzhou, Guangdong 510642

P. R. China

Dear Mr. Wang:

The first paragraph of a typical formal letter should be short and state the purpose of the letter — to make an enquiry, complain, request something, etc.

Beginning with the second paragraph, state the relevant information to justify your purpose. Most letters in English are not very long, so keep the information to the essentials and organize it in a clear and logical manner rather than expanding too much.

The last paragraph should state what action you expect of the recipient. You can briefly restate your purpose and why it is important. You may end the letter with your contact information, or gratitude for the reader's time.

Sincerely yours,

(Signature)

Mary Smith

Communication Specialist