



新核心研究生英语系列

研究生英语 综合教程

主编：崔校平



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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主 编 崔校平

编 者 (以姓氏笔划为序)

白 云 乔发光 任世芳 李立新

陈 珊 张 琪 夏春红 崔校平



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联系电话: 021-64366274

前言 | Preface

《研究生英语综合教程》(以下简称《教程》)以国务院学位委员会颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》为指导,依据最新的教学理念和需求理论,在充分调研学生需求、总结教学经验的基础上编写而成。编写的宗旨是根据学生的实际水平,突出教材的针对性、实用性和前瞻性。

《教程》共分8个单元,每个单元主要由 Text A、Text B 和 Writing Skills 三个部分组成。每个部分都配有丰富的练习,包括阅读理解、词汇填空、英汉互译、小组讨论、语言运用、作文等。

在教材编写过程中,编者本着使学生在研究生阶段能够坚持英语知识的获取与运用二者相辅相成、有机互补的原则,精心筛选课文,编写练习,注重听、说、读、写、译等各项技能的培养;力争使学生做到边学边用,以用促学,使他们在语言使用中发现并弥补语言知识的不足,提高语言技能;尤其是在运用英语知识进行国际交流与获取专业学习所需最新信息的能力上使学生能够有一定程度的提高,使其更好地适应社会,服务社会,在一定程度上满足社会的需求。

《教程》不仅在内容上力求使研究生获取较为全面的语言知识和技能,在编写上也能够考虑到教与学的需求,将研究生必须掌握的学术英语写作技能的培养,如说明文和议论文写作,融合在同一本教材中,既满足了学生的需要,也便利了教师的教学。

与同类教材相比,该教材具有以下特点:

1. 所选文章题材新颖、广泛,大部分材料选自近几年国外最新的科技文献、期刊等,涵盖面宽泛,包括科技、医学、环境、工程、军事、文化、管理、社会生活等诸多方面。
2. 选用的材料语言规范、标准、严谨,多为常见书面语。
3. 所选材料思想内涵深刻,贴近学生的学习和生活,有助于学生运用所学的语言知识就某些问题发表自己的看法。
4. 练习的设计侧重学以致用,增加了主观题的比例,力争符合中国人学习英语的思维

规律,有助于培养学生主动运用语言的能力。

5. 练习的编写充分考虑到学生的实际水平,学习任务有难有易,为学习者提供了各取所需的丰富学习内容。

6. 练习形式多样,有阅读理解、词汇运用、英汉互译、小组讨论、视听材料等,便于教师在课堂上组织更多的交互式活动,有利于提高学生的语言实践能力。

在本书编写的过程中,我们参阅了大量国外原版书籍和期刊,并从互联网上选取了部分文字材料。由于篇幅有限,在此不再一一列出,谨向有关出版社及作者表示深深的谢意!

该教材的编写是山东大学研究生英语教研室全体教师们共同努力的成果。此外,该教材的编写还得到了山东大学研究生院领导的大力支持和帮助,在此一并致谢!

编者

2015年1月

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Unit 1

Animals and Plants

Pre-reading Questions

1. How many animals do you know are in danger of extinction in China? What are they?
2. What are the leading causes for extinction of animals and plants? What are the solutions in present use?
3. What are the geographic characteristics of the plants in China?

Text A

Mangos

- 1 The mango is native to Southern Asia, especially Burma and Eastern India. It spread early on to Malaya, Eastern Asia and Eastern Africa. Mangos were introduced to California (Santa Barbara) in 1880.
- 2 The mango exists in two races, one from India and the other from the Philippines and Southeast Asia. The Indian race is intolerant of humidity, has **flushes** of bright red new growth that are subject to **mildew**, and bears **monoembryonic** fruit of high color and regular form. The Philippine race tolerates excess moisture, has pale green or red new growth and resists mildew. Its **polyembryonic** fruit is pale green and **elongated** kidney-shaped.
- 3 Mangos basically require a frost-free climate. Flowers and small fruit can be killed if temperatures drop below 40°F, even for a short period. Young trees may be seriously damaged if the temperature drops below 30°F, but mature trees may withstand very short periods of temperatures as low as 25°F. The mango must have warm, dry weather to set fruit. Mangos **luxuriate** in summer heat and resent cool summer fog. Wet, humid weather favors **anthracnose** and poor fruit set.
- 4 Mango trees make handsome landscape specimens and shade trees. They are erect and fast growing with sufficient heat, and the **canopy** can be broad and rounded, or more upright, with

a relatively slender crown. The tree is long-lived with some specimens known to be over 300 years old and still fruiting. In deep soil the taproot descends to a depth of 20 ft, and the **profuse**, wide-spreading feeder roots also send down many anchor roots which penetrate for several feet.

- 5 The leaves are dark green above and pale below, usually red while young. The **midrib** is pale and **conspicuous** and the many horizontal veins distinct. Full-grown leaves may be 4 to 12.5 in. long and $3/4$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, and are generally borne in clusters separated by a length of naked stem bearing no buds. These naked stems mark successive flushes of growth. Each flush of growth will harden off to a rich green color before the next flush of growth begins.
- 6 The yellowish or reddish flowers are borne in **inflorescences** which appear at branch terminals, in dense **panicles** of up to 2 000 minute flowers. These flowers respire a **volatile** substance, causing allergic and respiratory problems for some persons. **Pollinators** are flies, hoverflies, rarely bees. Few of the flowers in each inflorescence are perfect, so most do not produce pollen and are incapable of producing fruit. Pollen cannot be shed in high humidity or rain. Fertilization is also ineffective when night temperatures are below 55°F. Mangos are **monoecious** and self-fertile, so a single tree will produce fruit without cross pollination. Polyembryonic types may not require pollination at all.
- 7 The fruits grow at the end of a long, string-like stem (the former panicle), with sometimes two or more fruits to a stem. The fruits are 2 to 9 inches long and may be kidney shaped, ovate or (rarely) round. They range in size from 8 ounces to around 24 ounces. The leathery skin is waxy and smooth, and when ripe entirely pale green or yellow marked with red, according to **cultivar**. It is inedible and contains a **sap** that is irritating to some people.
- 8 The flesh of a mango is peachlike and juicy, with more or less numerous fibers radiating from the **husk** of the single large kidney-shaped seed. Fibers are more **pronounced** in fruits grown with hard water and chemical fertilizers. The flavor is pleasant and rich and high in sugars and acid. The seed may either have a single embryo, producing one seedling, or polyembryonic, producing several seedlings that are identical but not always true to the parent type. Some seedlings produce numerous tiny, parthenocarpic fruits which fail to develop and abort. Mango trees tend to be alternate bearing.
- 9 The mango grows to a good size and casts a dense shade, but the roots are not destructive. It requires full sun and perfect air drainage in winter. It does best at the top or middle level of a slope. A **windbreak** should be provided in exposed areas. The trees may also need staking. In the desert it needs the shade of other trees; or plant on the north side of the house. Mangos will grow in almost any well-drained soil whether sandy, **loam** or clay, but avoid heavy, wet soils. A pH between 5.5 and 7.5 is preferred. They are somewhat tolerant of **alkalinity**. For good growth, mangos need a deep soil to accommodate their extensive root systems.
- 10 During the first two years, the trees should be given some protection such as an overhead cover during any frost threat. Once the tree is 3 to 4 feet high, overhead protection is difficult but still worthwhile, especially if an unusual cold snap is predicted. Frost damage can also be avoided by erecting an overhead **lath** shelter, orchard heating, placing lights under the **canopy**,

or using foam or straw trunk wraps. Do not prune dead parts until all frost danger is past.

- 11 Seedlings are a gamble. Supermarket fruits may have been treated to sterilize, or chilled too long to remain **viable**. These seeds are normally discolored gray. To grow mangos from seed, remove the husk and plant the seed (before it dries out) with the **hump** at soil level. The seeds normally **germinate** in two to four weeks, and do best with bottom heat. Multiple polyembryonic seedlings should be carefully separated as soon as they have **sprouted** so not to loose the **cotyledons**. Seedling mangos will bloom and bear in three to six years.
- 12 The Mango is a suitable and productive tree for growing in a container or greenhouse. Start with established plants of named cultivars. Select the finest Indian cultivars, which are most rewarding for the effort involved. A large tub is required, with **casters** for easy moving. In the greenhouse, the atmosphere should be kept dry as possible to avoid anthracnose. Place a fan nearby to move the air around trees and use ventilators. The plants should be hosed down in the morning on a weekly basis to control mites. A regular spraying of appropriate pesticides for anthracnose and **mealybug** may also be needed.
- 13 Bacterial spot distorts and turns developing leaves black and disfigures developing fruit. Infection may spread to fresh young growth. Anthracnose can be controlled with bimonthly applications of copper spray or **captan** as a growth flush begins, and until the flowers open. Resume spraying when the fruits begin to form. Mango trees are very sensitive to root loss that can occur from digging, transplanting or **gopher** damage. "Soft nose," a physical disorder of shriveling at the fruit apex, seems associated with excessive nitrogen in soil. Exposed fruits sunburn in high temperatures.
- 14 Mango fruit matures in 100 to 150 days after flowering. The fruit will have the best flavor if allowed to ripen on the tree, although winter-maturing fruits must be ripened indoors in coastal California. Ripening fruit turns the characteristic color of the variety and begins to soften to the touch, much like a peach. Commercial **marketability** requires 13% dissolved solids (sugars). When the first fruit shows color on tree, all of that size fruit or larger may be removed; repeat when remaining fruit colors. Do not store below 50°F. The fruit ripens best if placed stem end down in trays at room temperature and covered with a dampened cloth to avoid **shriveling**. Less time is required to mature greenhouse fruit.
- 15 The mango is the apple (or peach) of the tropics, and one of the most commonly eaten fruits in tropical countries around the world. The fruit is grown commercially on a small scale in Florida. The quality of the fruit is generally comparable to Florida mangos, but has other advantages, i. e. the lack of fruit fly and seed **weevil** populations. Mexico, and to a lesser extent Central America, is a major supplier to U.S. markets today.

New Words

flush *n.*

(植物)绽出新芽

mildew *n.*

a fungus that produces a superficial (usually white) growth on organic matter

	霉, 霉菌
canopy <i>n.</i>	(树)冠, 冠层
midrib <i>n.</i>	the vein in the center of a leaf (叶的)中脉
panicle <i>n.</i>	compound raceme or branched cluster of flowers 圆锥花序; 穗
pollinator <i>n.</i>	an insect that carries pollen from one flower to another 传粉者, 传粉媒介
monoembryonic <i>a.</i>	单胚胎的
elongate <i>v.</i>	make long or longer by pulling and stretching 拉长; 使延长; 使伸长
luxuriate <i>v.</i>	become extravagant; indulge (oneself) luxuriously 繁茂
anthracnose <i>n.</i>	(真菌引起的植物)炭疽病
profuse <i>a.</i>	produced or growing in extreme abundance 丰富的; 很多的
conspicuous <i>a.</i>	obvious to the eye or mind 显著的; 显而易见的
inflorescence <i>n.</i>	the time and process of budding and unfolding of blossoms 花; 花序; 开花
volatile <i>a.</i>	evaporating readily at normal temperatures and pressures 挥发性的
monoecious <i>a.</i>	having male and female reproductive organs in the same plant 雌雄同株的
sap <i>n.</i>	a watery solution of sugars, salts, and minerals that circulates through the vascular system of a plant 树液
polyembryonic <i>a.</i>	多胚胎的
husk <i>n.</i>	outer membranous covering of some fruits or seeds (种子的)外皮, 壳
cultivar <i>n.</i>	a variety of a plant developed from a natural species and maintained under cultivation 栽培品种
pronounced <i>a.</i>	strongly marked; easily noticeable 显著的
parthenocarpic <i>a.</i>	单性结实
loam <i>n.</i>	a rich soil consisting of a mixture of sand and clay and decaying organic materials 肥土, 沃土
germinate <i>vt.</i>	produce buds, branches 使发芽; 使生长
sprout <i>vi.</i>	produce buds, branches 发芽; 长芽
windbreak <i>n.</i>	hedge or fence of trees designed to lessen the force of the wind and reduce erosion 防风林, 挡风篱
captan <i>n.</i>	克菌丹(一种杀真菌剂)
gopher <i>n.</i>	burrowing rodent of the family Geomyidae having large external cheek pouches; of Central America and southwestern North America 黄鼠, (囊)地鼠
alkalinity <i>n.</i>	碱度, 碱性
mealybug <i>n.</i>	scale-like plant-eating insect coated with a powdery waxy secretion; destructive especially of fruit trees 水蜡虫
shriveling <i>n.</i>	(因热力, 严寒、干燥、年老等而)枯萎, 干皱
lath <i>n.</i>	a narrow thin strip of wood or metal used as backing for plaster or to make latticework 木板条, 金属丝布(网)
viable <i>a.</i>	capable of life or normal growth and development (种子等)能发芽生长的
hump <i>n.</i>	something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from a form 小圆丘, 小丘
marketability <i>n.</i>	可销售, 市场性; 适销性

cotyledon <i>n.</i>	embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants (植物)子叶
castor <i>n.</i>	a pivoting roller attached to the bottom of furniture or trucks or portable machines to make them movable (家具、机器等的)小脚轮
weevil <i>n.</i>	any of several families of mostly small beetles that feed on plants and plant products; especially snout weevils and seed weevils 象虫,象鼻虫

Phrases and Expressions

be native to	原产于……的
be subject to	易受……的,惯患……的
feeder roots	营养根
anchor roots	固定根
branch terminal	枝头
cold snap	寒潮
hose down	用水管浇(喷)
be introduced to	引进到……
be intolerant of	对……难以忍受;容忍不了……
descend to	向下延伸至

Notes

1. **pH**: (描述氢离子的)pH 值
2. **Burma**: a mountainous republic in southeastern Asia on the Bay of Bengal 缅甸(东南亚国家)
3. **Santa Barbara**: a town in southwestern California on the Pacific Ocean 圣巴巴拉市(美国加利福尼亚州西南海岸城市)
4. **Mexico**: a republic in southern North America; became independent from Spain in 1810 墨西哥
5. **Central America**: the isthmus joining North America and South America; extends from the southern border of Mexico to the northern border of Colombia 中美洲(位于墨西哥与南美洲之间);中美洲各国
6. **Florida**: a state in southeastern United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico 佛罗里达(美国东南部的州,也叫阳光州)

Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

1. In what way are the mango races different?
2. Can mangoes grow in north China? Why?
3. If used for landscape, what are the advantages of mango trees?
4. How do mangos fertilize themselves?

5. Mangos' flesh is helpful to people's health. Why?
6. What type of soil is required for the growth of mangos?
7. In what way are seedlings of mangos a gamble?
8. In the artificial environment, what should be done to grow mango trees?
9. At the developing stage, how are mangos and the trees protected?
10. To make mangos commercially suitable, what technical measures should be taken?

II. Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given in the box. Change the form where necessary.

along with	canopy	covering	extend to	frost	
permanent	remove	sensitive to	typical	trap	rare

Mangoes are tropical and very 1. _____ frost and freeze damage, especially young trees. Fruit and flowers are damaged at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, 2. _____ damage can occur in any size tree at 32 degrees f. Luckily frost and light freezes are 3. _____ and when they do happen they are most often only for a few hours just before sunrise. 4. _____ damage can be avoided or minimized by planting under a roof overhang or under the 5. _____ of another tree. Covering with frost cloth is also a good idea but remember the cloth must 6. _____ the ground in order to trap heat being released from the ground and must be 7. _____ in the day time when the temperature rises above freezing. Mulch 8. _____ ground heat so should also be removed during winter months. A hard freeze though not typical can occur in any year and 9. _____ alone is not enough. In these untypical years a heat source 10. _____ covering is your best defense. Since the cold nights correspond with the holiday months, old-fashioned Christmas lights are a great idea. Other suggestions are using a 60watt or higher bulb suspended by a shop light.

III. Translation (English—Chinese)

Directions: Put the following into Chinese.

Mangoes should be planted in full sun and well drained soil, however because of occasional frost in the salt river basin it is often a good idea to plant near your home or under the canopy of a larger tree. Think what would be the warmest part of your yard during the winter months and that will probably be the best suited location for your mango tree. Don't worry about summer sun and heat, they love it. When removing the tree from its container it is extremely important not to damage or disturb the roots, especially the tap root. Never pull the tree from the container by the trunk, it is most often the cause of irreversible shock. Loosen the soil 1 - 3 feet around the planting site, dig a hole twice as wide as the container and no deeper than the root ball, though do loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole. Carefully cut the bottom of the nursery container and place the tree with the remaining pot in the hole, the root ball should be 1 - 2 inches above the surrounding soil to allow for settling and better drainage. Next cut the sides and remove the container, and now you may back fill the hole. Use any remaining soil to build a berm around the tree 3 - 4 inches high and fill with water. Use B-1 also for the first few times you water, just follow the instructions on the bottle.

IV. Translation (Chinese—English)

Directions: Put the following into English.

在中国装饰艺术中,花朵、果品和树木等画作往往代表了生活的不同方面。了解一种植物的象征意义有助于理解隐藏的含义。

所有的花、枝、叶都要点算清楚以保证画面无规则性。奇数意味着传递生命力量本身的不规则性,因而更受欢迎。花蕾要包含在盛开的花朵中,因为它代表了不间断的生命历程。

水果的含义也大不相同。一般说来,苹果的意思是爱好和平,杏代表着美的东西、美女、春天和好运,而竹子不仅是夏天的象征,还含有青春、力量、耐力、适应性和长寿等含义。

V. Discussion

Directions: Watch the video clip “Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area of Taiwan” and then discuss the following questions.

1. What are the characteristics of Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area?
2. Why does the area attract tourists from all over the world?
3. What can we learn from Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area in protecting the natural plants?
4. Is there any similar area on mainland China to Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area?
If so, introduce it to your classmates.

Text B

Lion

1 Lion, a large, powerfully built cat, is second in size only to the tiger. Lions are most active at night and live in a variety of habitats but prefer grassland, **savanna**, dense **scrub**, and open woodland. Historically, they ranged across much of Europe, Asia, and Africa, but now they are found mainly in parts of Africa south of the Sahara. About 200 Asiatic lions constitute a slightly smaller race that lives under strict protection in India's Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary.

2 The lion is a well-muscled cat with a long body, large head, and short legs. Size and appearance vary considerably between the sexes. The male's outstanding characteristic is his mane, which varies between different individuals and populations. In some lions the **mane** and **fringe** are very dark, almost black, giving the cat a majestic appearance. Manes make males look larger and may serve to **intimidate** rivals or impress prospective mates. The lion's coat is

short and varies in color from buff yellow, orange-brown, or silvery gray to dark brown, with a **tuft** on the tail tip that is usually darker than the rest of the coat.

3 Lions are unique among cats in that they live in a group, or pride. The members of a pride typically spend the day in several scattered groups that may unite to hunt or share a meal. A pride consists of several generations of lionesses, some of which are related, a smaller number of breeding males, and their cubs. The group may consist of as few as 4 or as many as 37 members, but about 15 is the average size. Each pride has a well-defined territory consisting of a core area that is strictly defended against intruding lions and a fringe area where some overlap is tolerated. Where prey is abundant, a territory area may be as small as 20 square km (8 square miles), but if game is sparse, it may cover up to 400 square km. Some prides have been known to use the same territory for decades, passing the area on between females. Lions proclaim their territory by roaring and by scent marking. Their distinctive roar is generally delivered in the evening before a night's hunting and again before getting up at dawn. Males also proclaim their presence by urinating on bushes, trees, or simply on the ground, leaving a **pungent** scent behind. **Defecation** and rubbing against bushes leave different scent markings.

4 There are a number of competing evolutionary explanations for why lions form groups. Large body size and high density of their main prey probably make group life more efficient for females in terms of energy expenditure. Groups of females, for example, hunt more effectively and are better able to defend cubs against infanticidal males and their hunting territory against other females. The relative importance of these factors is debated, and it is not clear which was responsible for the establishment of group life and which are secondary benefits.

5 Lions prey on a large variety of animals ranging in size from rodents and **baboons** to water buffalo and **hippopotamuses**, but they predominantly hunt medium-to large-sized hoofed animals such as **wildebeests**, zebras, and antelopes. They readily eat any meat they can find, including **carrion** and fresh kills that they **scavenge** or forcefully steal from hyenas, **cheetahs**, or wild dogs. Lionesses living in open savanna do most of the hunting, whereas males typically appropriate their meals from the female's kills. However, male lions are also adept hunters, and in some areas they hunt frequently. Pride males in scrub or wooded habitat spend less time with the females and hunt most of their own meals. Nomadic males must always secure their own food.

6 Though a group of hunting lions is potentially nature's most formidable predatory force on land, a high proportion of their hunts fail. The cats pay no attention to the wind's direction (which can carry their scent to their prey), and they tire after running short distances. Typically, they stalk prey from nearby cover and then burst forth to run it down in a short, rapid rush. After leaping on the prey, the lion lunges at its neck and bites until the animal has been **strangled**. Other members of the pride quickly crowd around to feed on the kill, usually fighting for access. Hunts are sometimes conducted in groups, with members of a pride encircling a herd or approaching it from opposite directions, then closing in for a kill in the resulting panic. The cats typically gorge themselves and then rest for several days in its vicinity. An adult male can consume more than 34 kg (75 pounds) of meat at a single meal and rest for a week before resuming the hunt. If prey is abundant, both sexes typically spend 21 to 22 hours a

day resting, sleeping, or sitting and hunt for only 2 or 3 hours a day.

- 7 Both sexes are **polygamous** and breed throughout the year, but females are usually restricted to the one or two adult males of their pride. The gestation period is about 108 days, and the litter size varies from one to six cubs, two to four being usual.
- 8 Newborn cubs are helpless and blind and have a thick coat with dark spots that usually disappear with maturity. Cubs are able to follow their mothers at about three months of age and are weaned by six or seven months. They begin participating in kills by 11 months but probably cannot survive on their own until they are two years old. Although lionesses will nurse cubs other than their own, they are surprisingly inattentive mothers and often leave their cubs alone for up to 24 hours. There is a corresponding high mortality rate (e. g., 86 percent in the Serengeti), but survival rates improve after the age of two. In the wild, sexual maturity is reached at three or four years of age. Some female cubs remain within the pride when they attain sexual maturity, but others are forced out and join other prides or wander as nomads. Male cubs are **expelled** from the pride at about three years of age and become nomads until they are old enough to try to take over another pride (after age five). Many adult males remain nomads for life. Mating opportunities for nomad males are rare, and competition between male lions to defend a pride's territory and mate with the pride females is fierce. Cooperating partnerships of two to four males are more successful at maintaining tenure with a pride than individuals, and larger coalitions father more surviving offspring per male. Small coalitions typically comprise related males, whereas larger groups often include unrelated individuals. If a new **cohort** of males is able to take over a pride, they will seek to kill young cubs sired by their predecessors. This has the effect of shortening the time before the cubs' mothers are ready to mate again. Females attempt to prevent this infanticide by hiding or directly defending their cubs; lionesses are generally more successful at protecting older cubs, as they would be leaving the pride sooner. In the wild lions seldom live more than 8 to 10 years, chiefly because of attacks by humans or other lions or the effects of kicks and **gorings** from intended prey animals. In **captivity** they may live 25 years or more.
- 9 Lions used to populate in the globe numerous in history. By the 21st century their numbers had dwindled to a few tens of thousands, and those outside national parks are rapidly losing their habitat to agriculture. Conflict with humans, especially herders, outside parks is a major problem, and humans living around parks remain the predominant source of mortality for most populations. The apparent source of the virus was domestic dogs living along the **periphery** of the park. Despite such challenges, lion populations are healthy in many African reserves and at Gir, and they are a major tourist draw. High population densities of lions, however, can be a problem, not only for local ranchers but also for the cheetah and African wild dog—critically endangered carnivores that lose their kills, their cubs, and their lives to lions.

New Words

savanna *n.*

a flat grassland in tropical or subtropical regions (亚)热带的稀树大草原

scrub <i>n.</i>	dense vegetation consisting of stunted trees or bushes 灌木丛, 矮树丛
mane <i>n.</i>	long coarse hair growing from the crest of the animal's neck (动物颈部的)长鬃毛
fringe <i>n.</i>	the outside boundary or surface of something 边缘, 外围
intimidate <i>vt.</i>	make timid or fearful 恐吓, 威胁
tuft <i>n.</i>	a bunch of hair or feathers or growing grass (头发、羽毛、草等)一簇
pungent <i>a.</i>	sharp biting or acrid especially in taste or smell 辛辣的; 刺鼻的
defecation <i>n.</i>	the elimination of fecal waste through the anus 排粪, 通便
baboon <i>n.</i>	large terrestrial monkeys having doglike muzzles 狒狒
hippopotamus <i>n.</i>	massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in or around rivers of tropical Africa 河马(产于非洲)
wildebeest <i>n.</i>	large African antelope having a head with horns like an ox and a long tufted tail 牛羚(又名角马)
carrion <i>n.</i>	dead and rotting flesh, unfit for human food 动物尸体的腐肉
scavenge <i>v.</i>	feed on carrion or refuse (动物)食腐肉
strangle <i>vt.</i>	kill by squeezing the throat of so as to cut off the air 勒死
polygamous <i>a.</i>	having more than one mate at a time; used of relationships and individuals 一夫多妻的, 一妻多夫的
wean <i>vt.</i>	stop feeding baby or baby animal milk and start giving it other food 断奶
expel <i>vt.</i>	force to leave or move out 驱逐, 赶走
cohort <i>n.</i>	a company of companions or supporters 同伙, 支持者
cheetah <i>n.</i>	long-legged spotted cat of Africa and southwestern Asia having nonretractile claws; the swiftest mammal; can be trained to run down game (奔跑极快的)非洲猎豹
goring <i>n.</i>	(动物)用角撞伤
captivity <i>n.</i>	the state of being imprisoned 囚禁, 被俘
periphery <i>n.</i>	the outside boundary or surface of something 外围, 边缘地带

Phrases and Expressions

buff yellow	浅黄色
silvery gray	银灰色
dark brown	深褐色, 咖啡色
fringe area	边缘区, 干扰区域
be responsible for ...	为……负责, 形成……的原因
prey on	捕食, 掠夺
range ... from ...	范围从……到……
stalk prey	跟踪猎捕
lunge at ...	突然扑向……
gestation period	妊娠期, 怀孕期
litter size	每窝产仔数