◆ 创新研究生英语系列教材 山东省研究生教育创新计划重点项目系列教材

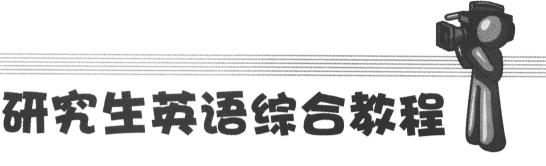
总主编 ◎ 姜忠全 武学锋

研究生英语综合教程

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阅览

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Assemble Ass

《研究生英语综合教程》主要是针对高等院校研究生的特点,特别为理工类院校学生量身打造的新颖、实用的综合性英语教材。这部教材严格按照教育部的相关要求,主要由具有丰富教学经验的一线教师进行编写,这些老师都是研究生英语精品课团队成员。

本部教材的作者广泛听取意见和建议,精心挑选素材,使之更加新颖和实用,做到既注重知识性、科学性,又兼顾多样性和趣味性,在体例安排、行文风格等方面更加注重理工类院校的实际教学需要。本教材突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,本着"以交流应用为目的、实用为主、兼顾听说读译写"的原则,充分发挥学生的学习潜能,培养其实际运用语言知识的能力,采用 CLIL 模式或任务式、探究式教学等崭新理念,紧密结合高等学校英语应用能力考试的特点和要求,精心设计和编写教材的每个单元。

《研究生英语综合教程》这部书包括学生用书、教师用书和配套的网上资源及全套多媒体教学课件。

本教材主要供研究生一年级学生第一学期使用。共有十个单元,每个单元根据不同的 主题,设计提供了大量的听说训练材料、精读泛读文章、翻译实训、写作素材,便于学生 学习、模仿、套用。每个单元均分为五大板块:

- 1. 口语板块: 创设多种情景和主题,有针对性地、多形式地安排对话素材,以说导人,热身后由浅入深,循序渐进,激发起学生的求知欲,逐渐过渡到听力的输入。
- 2. 听力板块:提供相关话题的听力素材,训练学生的听力技能,讲练结合,直观快捷地为学生提供语言输入。
- 3. 阅读板块:课文内容新颖、紧扣时代脉搏,且题材广泛、语言地道、难易适度、实用性强,有的题材结合学生专业,针对性强。词汇、词组以英文注释为主,注重对学生的语言输入及其自学能力的培养。练习部分通过词汇填空、语句翻译、拓展写作等基础技能训练和实用性练习,帮助学生尽快掌握语言技能和知识,掌握良好的英语学习方法,培养学生融会贯通、举一反三的实际运用语言的能力。
- 4. 翻译技能板块:本板块是结合高等院校研究生英语教学灵活性的特点而专门设计的,既可用于教师课堂讲授,又可用于学生课外自学提高。这部分翻译技能是从学生的需要出发分几个实用的方面进行训练的。
 - 5. 参考资料输入板块: 学生在说、写、译过程中经常无从下手、举棋不定, 故编者认

为,大量的语言素材输入是非常有必要的。此模块的相关资料如同学生的笔记本、百宝箱,可以供学生随身携带、随时查阅。

本教材在编写过程中,阅读和借鉴了国内外一些相关的资料和文章,得到了许多学术 界前辈、同行、外籍老师以及中国人民大学出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助。在此,我 们一并表示真挚的谢意。

相关音频及视频文件,请任课教师与中国人民大学出版社外语分社联系索取,联系电话:010-62514974,62515576。

对于教材中存在的不足之处,真诚希望使用本教材的各高校英语老师们批评指正,并请将改进意见及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时完善。

编者 2012 年 12 月

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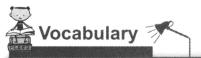




Love

Many songs, poems, and books have been written on the strong effect of love on people. The state of being in love has ever been compared to being sick or insane. People need to be in relationships because that is how we are designed. Love is an emotion of strong affection and personal attachment. Love is also a virtue representing all of human kindness, compassion, and affection.





spouse 配偶 single 单身的 life span 寿命 marriage life 婚姻生活 bachelor 单身汉 spinster 老处女
puppy love/calf love 初恋
friendship 友谊
engagement 订婚
fiancé 未婚夫

fiancée 未婚妻 wedding ceremony 婚礼 honeymoon 蜜月 extramarital affair 婚外情 be unfaithful to one's wife or husband/ have an affair 有婚外恋 love affair 风流韵事 love-sick 害相思病的 marriage counsel 婚姻辅导 trial separation 临时分居 divorce 离婚 lovechild 私生子 newlyweds 新婚夫妇 , mother-in-law 婆婆, 岳母 dowry 嫁妆 mama's boy 没有男子气概的男人 uxorious 疼爱妻子的 alimony 抚养费 single parent 单亲 separation 分居

in laws 姻亲 independence 独立 jealousy 妒忌 mature 成熟的 have a crush on 迷恋某人 play hard-to-get 欲擒故纵 breakup 分手 date 约会 commitment 承诺 charming 迷人的 apple of one's eye 掌上明珠 fall in love at first sight 一见钟情 blind date 媒人介绍的约会 double date 四人约会 love letter 情书 propose 求婚 Mr. Right 如意郎君 Mr. Perfection 白马王子 trial marriage 试婚 match-making service centre 婚姻介绍所 get hitched/tie the knot 结婚

CTask One

monogamy 一夫一妻制

Directions: The following questions frequently appear in oral English tests. You may choose anyone to practise right now. Please prepare a one-minute presentation.

- Q1: Some couples get to know each other through blind dates. Others find their love in their life by themselves. Which do you prefer and why?
- Q2: Do you agree or disagree with the statement that beauty is in the eye of the beholder?
- Q3: Do you like the match-making programs on TV? And why?

Task Two

Pair-work: Suppose you are in your thirties now and still remain single. Your parents ask you to get a girlfriend or boyfriend in a short time. Please join a partner and talk with him or her about your plan. You may refer to the following points while talking to each other.

- > Describe your past relationships.
- Analyze the reasons for the breakup.
- Agree or disagree with your partner's analysis.
- ➤ Share your expectation for the next relationship.
- Make a plan for the near future.

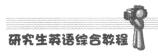


Section One

Directions: Please fill in the following blanks with the expressions or sentences you have just heard.

Love or Money?

There is a v	vebsite called the "World Database on Happiness." It combines and
analyzes the res	ults of hundreds of surveys from around the world that have been
conducted on 1)	. Most of the findings are predictable, but a few
are surprising.	
The databa	se makes it clear that there is not a strong connection between
2)	. It is a cliché to say that money can't buy happiness, but the
old saying seems	to be supported by research. Many people still cling to the belief that
3)	will be the answer to all their problems, yet they are probably
mistaken.	
Studies have	e been carried out on people who acquired 4),



Section Two

Directions: Please listen carefully and try to answer the following questions according to what you have just heard.

- 1. What are the lovers planning to do when Valentine's day is coming?
- 2. What can singltons do on February 14 according to the passage?
- 3. What's the original gift given to the lady mentioned in the passage?
- 4. What's the more conventional way for couples to spend Valentine's day?
- 5. How did people find the heart-shaped island?



Part Reading



Text A

How to Live and Love in the 21st Century

Julian Baggini

- [1] There are many reasons to think quotidian ethics matter. For one, go back to Aristotle, the inventor of what has come to be known as virtue ethics. Aristotle recognized that human beings are essentially creatures of habit. If we want to be good, we have to get into the habit of being good. And habits are formed by constant repetition of behaviors. The daily practice of civility and politeness helps, because it reinforces a regard for others and concern for their welfare. Another reason to be worried about small acts of virtue is that life is, on the whole, made up of small things.
- [2] Most of us manage to avoid murdering people or stealing their cars. Among the majority, what makes the difference between people we think of as good and those we regard as selfish, mean or just disagreeable, is very much how they behave over myriad-small issues. Just think about the nicest people you know and most of the time you'll discover that your regard for them is not based on their tireless work to eradicate world poverty, but a basic decency expressed through their everyday dealings with others.
- [3] Just as good character comes from the bottom up, so does a good society. This is why the idea of clamping down on anti-social behavior builds on a genuine insight. Respect for our fellow citizens starts with a respect for their right to leave a train without having to push past others trying to get on, or to sit on a bus without having someone shouting in their ears the whole way. So it is that good manner and civility need to be reclaimed by social progressives. Forget etiquette: it really doesn't matter how you hold your fork or which way you pass the port. What matters is how you treat your host and fellow guests. It's not primarily a question of rules; it's a question of having an attitude of respect and consideration. Still, rules help, even if they are only of thumb. Here are some of ours.
 - [4] Wrong Numbers You should not accept or continue a phone call if a shop

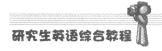
assistant is serving you. If Jean-Paul Sartre were alive, which he isn't, and he gave advice, which he didn't, he may well have shed light on the correct use of a mobile phone. So when we ignore the presence of someone like a shop assistant, treating them as absent and the absent caller as present, we are doing no less than denying their humanity. For the same reason, you should never text anybody while in the middle of a conversation. Or e-mail, for that matter. You should always monitor your volume when chatting on your mobile. People who haven't yet learned this basic fact show themselves to be oblivious to the presence of others. This is no small failing. David Hume argued, that morals are founded on a basic sympathy for our fellow creatures, by which we can appreciate that they too have plans, projects and experiences of the world, ones that may not involve having to listen to the fascinating details of where-we-are-now. Confucius says, "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." QED.

- [5] Travelling Right Stop for pedestrians at pedestrian crossings. Even someone who rejects conventional morality and asserts their Nietzschean will to power has reason to do this. You demonstrate your power over the pedestrian more effectively, not by ignoring them, but by showing that you voluntarily stop, even though you could just motor on by. Such a display of magnanimity is worthy of the ubermensch. On public transport, allow people to alight before you board. Do not put your feet up on the seats. As Burke said, "Society is indeed a contract," and each of us has to meet our side of the bargains.
- [6] Good Loving Do not smooch in the company of others. It is an oddity of human nature that while pornography is much sought after, we do not generally delight in seeing others slurpily manifest their love in public. Maybe it is just envy: the single are harshly reminded of the lack of affection in their lives, the long-attached of the lack of raw passion in theirs. Whatever the explanation, public smooching is exceedingly irritating to others, which means we shouldn't do it. Always dump in person, not by text, fax or email. Hamlet may have said that "conscience doth make cowards of us all", but surely it takes a special lack of conscience to be so cowardly as to end a relationship any other way than face to face. It's the only way to preserve both respect for the dumped and the dignity of the dumper.
- [7] New Age If you go through a door first you should always hold it open for those who follow. Age, gender and social class make no difference. Extending this common courtesy to all is a sign that we hold everyone in equal respect. In other words, it's nothing less than an expression of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* at

the smallest possible level. Offer your seat to the elderly, but don't assume they'll want it. Marx may have got his economics and history terribly wrong, but when it comes to public transport, you can't do much better than apply his principle, "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." The trouble is that many older people are fitter than the fat thirty somethings who can barely get their arses into the seats on public transport, and they resent the assumption that they are too frail to stand for more than five minutes without having a cardiac arrest. So although in general you should offer the elderly a seat, avoid patronizing them when you do so. Offer your seat to a pregnant woman. But please, only if you're confident she really is pregnant.

[8] Social Work If invited to someone's house for dinner, don't be one of the ungrateful fed. Exactly what you do can vary, and it is silly to think that you must always bring wine or flowers, or send a thank-you message, even though both are usually advisable. The main thing is not to take your host's hospitality for granted and show gratitude. Don't drink more at a party than you brought. This is a version of the so-called freeloader problem, which on a grander scale includes people who use public services without paying for them, accept charity while never giving, or ponce cigarettes but are never knowingly ponced themselves. This breaks Kant's maxim that one should only act in a way that you can consistently wish all to follow. And, of course, we can't all freeload, as there would be no one to freeload from.

[9] Child's Play Do include little Emily and baby Jack when addressing Christmas cards to their parents. Never tell somebody else's child off in front of them, or criticize adults for their poor parenting. Except when you should. Do not undertake. It may be a free country, but as John Stuart Mill pointed out, our liberty does not extend to causing harm to others. Undertaking is a safety and so a moral issue, not one of etiquette. Wipe down gym equipment after use. Stick to the swimming lane that's right for you. Remember that neither the cinema nor the theatre is your front room. Apart from, obviously, making sure your mobile is turned off, don't talk during the performance, and if you have to say something to your companion, make sure it is inaudible to others. If you want to talk, rent a video. Sorry, DVD. Don't punctuate your sentences with profanities in public. It's OK with fellow foul-mouthed fuckers, but many people are likely to be either offended or bored by your repetitive and unimaginative use of vocabulary. Don't think "I was here first" is a trump card. Let someone else go first if their need is greater. A person who only ever asserts their rights isn't necessarily always in the right. Don't write in and say these rules are stupid. They're not.



New Words

quotidian /kwau'tidian / a. everyday; commonplace

civility /si'viliti/ n. formal or perfunctory politeness

reinforce /ri:in'fo:s/ v. to make stronger

myriad / 'miriəd/ a. constituting a very large, indefinite number; innumerable

eradicate /i'rædikeit/ v. to get rid of as if by tearing up by the roots

clamp /klæmp/ v. to put or hold firmly and tightly

progressive /prə'gresiv/ n. a person who actively favors or strives for progress toward better conditions, as in society or government

etiquette /etiket/n. the practices and forms prescribed by social convention or by authority port /port/n. a rich sweet fortified wine

oblivious /ə'bliviəs/ a. lacking all memory; forgetful

failing /'feilin/n. fault or unsatisfactory feature

QED abbr. [Latin] quod erat demon-strandum 证明完毕

pedestrian /pə'destriən/ n. a person who is walking, especially in a town or city, rather than travelling in a vehicle

magnanimity /megnə'nimiti/ n. very generous qualities towards others, beyond what is usual or necessary

ubermensch n. [German] superman

alight /ə'lait/ v. to get out from a train, bus, or other vehicle after a journey smooth /smutf/ v. to kiss

pornography /pɔː'nɔgrəfi/n. picture, writing, or other material that is sexually explicit slurpily /'slə:pili/ad. making loud sucking noise

manifest /'mænifest/ v. to show or demonstrate plainly; to reveal

dump /dxmp/ v. (informal) to discard or reject unceremoniously

arse /a:s/ n. (Chiefly British) variant of ass

frail /freil/a. (someone) not very strong or healthy

cardiac /'kɑ:diæk/ a. relating to the heart

patronize /'pætrənaiz/ v. to treat in a condescending manner

freeload /'fri:ləud/ v. to live off somebody's generosity

ponce /pons/ v. to depend on others for a living

maxim / mæksim / n. a rule for good or sensible behaviour, especially one in the form of a saying

punctuate /pnjktjueit/v. to interrupt periodically



profanity /prə'fæniti/ n. abusive, vulgar, or irreverent language trump /trʌmp/ n. the suit which is chosen to have the highest value in one particular game of cards



Phrases and Expressions

clamp down: to impose controls 对……施压, 取缔

rule of thumb: a useful principle having wide application but not intended to be strictly accurate or reliable in every situation 经验法则(一种可用于许多情况的有用的原则)

cardiac arrest: heart attack 心脏病发作

tell sb. off: to reprimand 斥责

child's play: something very easy to do 非常简单的工作,轻而易举的事

trump card: a clear and unquestionable advantage 王牌,将牌



Proper Nouns

Jean-Paul Sartre /dzim-poːl 'scutrə/ (1905—1980), French philosopher, playwright, and novelist. David Hume /deivid hju:m/ (1711—1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Edmund Burke /edmənd bəːk/ (1729—1797), British political writer and statesman. Immanuel Kant /i'mænjuəl kænt/ (1724—1804), German metaphysician, a great figure in philosophy.

John Stuart Mill /dʒɔn stjuət mil/ (1806—1873), British philosopher and economist.



Reading Comprehension

- 1. Answer the following questions based on the information you have got from the above text.
 - 1) Why are the small issues important in people's life?
 - 2) Why is it improper to accept a phone with someone else present?
 - 3) What shall a driver do when motoring on the road?