



硕博研究生英语教材系列丛书

中国科学院研究生院

研究生综合英语

捷进教程

(非英语专业硕士学位考试必读)

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前 言

21 世纪是人才辈出、人才济济的时代,仅中科院研究生院每年录取的硕士生就达到 4 000 人以上。无论是教师还是学生都在探讨如何使毕业生在走向社会时能够具有真才实学的本领,例如使其英语达到娴熟、运用自如的程度。《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》是由中国科学院研究生院外语系多位从事研究生公共英语教学的资深教师编写的一本研究生英语综合教材,该教材适合高等院校文、理、工、医、农、林等各学科的非英语专业硕士研究生和部分博士研究生使用。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》的编写以非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位考试为基准,该考试又简称英语学位考试,是学生在获得硕士学位证书前必须通过的一门考试。北京研究生会每年在 1 月和 6 月举行两次考试。《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》编写的指导思想是以该考试的考试大纲为出发点,通过本教材的教学使研究生能够掌握常见的各种体裁文章的阅读技能,学习一些英语听力、阅读、翻译以及写作的基础知识,并通过听、读、译、写等各项练习的实际演练,使学生真正具有较扎实的英语基本功,为以英语为工具进行本专业的学习和研究打下坚实的基础。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》除附录之外,共 8 个单元。每个单元首先包括一篇文章,文章体裁多元化,有新闻报道、说明文、议论文等。课文后配有课文中的生词、释义及生词的例句注解,与课文内容相关的阅读练习以及与课文中出现的一些词汇相关的词汇练习。除了课文之外,每个单元还包括听力练习和听力技巧、词汇、完形、翻译及翻译技巧、写作技巧和样文分析等。该教材的附录中包括作文常用句型和佳文赏析两部分。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》一书的主要特点如下:

1. 以阅读文章为主线,每个单元的文章体裁多样,注重阅读能力的培养。
2. 强化研究生听、读、译、写等技巧的训练。每个单元配有大量的练习,并且绝大部分的练习均参考了非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位考试的考试大纲,例如听力、词汇、翻译等部分的题型与硕士英语学位考试题型一致,可以作为备考练习之用。

3. 可读性好。本教材所选阅读材料语言纯正、规范,而且绝大多数都是新近发表的作品,内容新颖。为了便于学生阅读真实的原汁原味的英语文章,生词表和注释都放在了每单元课文的后面。

4. 可操作性强。本教材每课配有课文和大量的练习,这样可以使教师在教学中有较大的选择性,可以以阅读课文为教学重点,也可以以练习或讨论为教学重点。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》的适用对象是有一定基础的全国各院校招收的硕士研究生和部分博士研究生,也可作为相当程度英语学习者的自学教材。

本教材在编写和出版过程中得到了中国科学院研究生院外语系领导的大力支持,其中姜文东教授在百忙之中审阅了该书。另外,北京理工大学出版社梁铜华同志为本书的策划和出版做了大量的工作,在此我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

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I. Text

Unit 1

Part One Reading

Generation Gap: Who Is to Blame?

Abstract: *Nowadays the older people and the younger population complain of generation gap and of breaking down the communicative ties between these two. But who is to blame? I think both go amiss now and then. The old, inevitably confronted with the fact that they belong to the invigorating gray generation, have ever had a splendid past behind them. They could be great helpers for the young, guiding them to take the uneven road ahead. The young, despite the uncertainties of life, are always expecting a promising future in front of them. They should be good listeners, absorbing knowledge and experience from the older generation. Their mutual understanding and harmonious relationships may ensure a coming generation is always better than the previous one.*

There is a great hue and cry raised by the elders and the young both that the communication between them has broken down and they accuse each other of and bemoan this state of affairs. They attribute it to generation gap. Majority in the society carries along with this moroseness and never pauses to think the why and how of the problem.

The elders are more critical of the younger generation with a big inventory of complaints against the young and the young mostly tend to ignore the grumbling, mumbling and occasional loud protestations of the older generation. But now and then they do protest. They resent the petting attitude of the elders.

It is generally observed that the old behave like a frog in the well. They are fully convinced that the ideas they have had throughout their lives are the ultimate and ideal. They ignore certain



vital factors that are no longer valid in the case of the modernity. There always has been generation gap since the dawn of civilization. The young have always deviated from the older standards and it was well that they did or there wouldn't have been any progress today.

I was once travelling by train. I noticed a gentleman in western dress talking to a small group of co-passengers. He was very critical of the younger generation. He was giving full rein to his criticism condemning point by point everything the young did. As is usual in such situations, his audience was nodding their heads authenticating his criticism. Finding me indifferent to this, he confronted me why I didn't comment as others did. I politely told him I enjoyed listening to his discourse. But he pressed me to express my opinion, which others hadn't dared or bothered to do.

I told him after he had verified through catechism my eligibility to contribute to this important discussion that I was also educated and I apologized in advance as I differed from him. The purport of his discourse was that the young should do exactly as the elders do. I responded to his consternation that all this change was progress and the things he criticized in the young were manifestations of progress. But for this change, everything would stagnate. There is never a moment when change is not taking place.

The old would be wise not to interfere in the pace of development of the new. It was high time they stopped complaining. The young should see this predicament of the old and be tolerant and reverential towards them. It will ensure harmony in the society and add joy and peace to the daily life.

But every rose has a thorn. The younger generation should also be on their guard against the evils coming in train with the fast life. Stress, depression, frustration as a result of a race for ascendancy shouldn't be ignored or they can rob them of the fruit of their labor and their dreams. The young are our future, the future of humanity, of the human race on mother earth.

Only they can save themselves by heeding early warning of the evils of the modern world and life based on their own assessment. The old can still tell them that they in their time faced these travails of transition and suffered now and then. The young should listen to the old but must take their own decisions with discretion and a balanced perspective. The coming generation will be better than each preceding one.

Section A New words, phrases and collocations

amiss *adj.* wrong, inappropriate 有毛病的, 出差错的

There is something amiss with the machine.

hue and cry a loud clamor or public outcry 大声抗议

They raised the hue and cry, "Stop thief! Stop thief!"

bemoan *v.* show sorrow for or complain about 惋惜, 哀叹

They sat bemoaning that no one would give them a chance.

inventory *n.* a complete list of 详细目录

We made an inventory of everything in the apartment.



deviate v. diverge from the accepted standards 背离

I will never deviate from what I believe to be right.

give full rein to allow emotion or feeling to be expressed freely 使……自由发挥

He give full rein to his imagination.

authenticate v. prove to be authentic 证实, 证明

The painting had been authenticated by the experts.

catechism n. a series of questions 问答集

We were taught to recite the catechism.

eligibility n. qualification, competence 合格, 胜任

You are 65 years old and you have the eligibility for retirement benefits.

purport n. the meaning of a document or speech 意义

The purport of his remarks is that the firm was bankrupt.

consternation n. dismay or amazement 惊愕, 惊慌失措

He looked at her in consternation.

stagnate v. stop flowing or become stale 停滞

His career has stagnated.

predicament n. difficult situation 困境, 窘境

He went to the office to explain his predicament.

reverential adj. deeply respectful, showing veneration 表示尊敬的, 充满崇敬的

He spoke in reverential tones.

ascendancy n. superiority, dominance, authority or power 优势, 优越

He slowly gains ascendancy in the group.

travail n. suffering caused by hardships 辛劳

People take refuge from the travails of modern life.

Section B Multiple choice exercises

Directions: Read the text again carefully, and then do the following questions. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

- The first paragraph could be summarized as _____.
 - the lack of understanding and communication between the old and the young
 - the accusations and attacks between the old and the young
 - the existence and continuation of the generation gap between the old and the young
 - the resistance to ponder upon the internal causes of the generation gap
- From the third paragraph, it is implied that _____.
 - the author feels sympathetic to the old
 - the author depreciates the importance of the old
 - the author denies what the young have done
 - the author approves of the young's codes



3. What's the attitude of the other passengers?
 - A. They were on the con side of the gentleman.
 - B. They were on the pro side of the gentleman.
 - C. They did not dare to interfere with what the gentleman is elaborating on.
 - D. They showed their indifference and negligence to the criticism.
4. The gentleman on the train _____.
 - A. thought that I was illiterate and arrogant
 - B. suspected whether I was well-informed
 - C. argued that I should apologize for my indifference
 - D. approved my involvement in the discussion
5. How could the young continue to promote modernity according to this passage?
 - A. To be deeply involved in the fast-tempo society.
 - B. To actively participate in the heated competitions.
 - C. To be alert to the negative side of the modern world.
 - D. To be resolute to make decisions by their own evaluations.
6. What is the genre of this passage?
 - A. Narration.
 - B. Argumentation.
 - C. Commentary.
 - D. Exposition.

Section C

Exercises on the words and phrases

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

eligible	stagnate	inventory	reverential	manifestation
give full rein	deviate	condemn	heed	grumbling

1. Soon the _____ turned into open discontent.
2. She knew that society would _____ her for leaving her children.
3. He removed his hat as a sign of _____.
4. There is a tendency for age to _____ a person's inventiveness and imagination.
5. When I paint my house, I always _____ to my imagination.
6. The symptoms _____ themselves ten days later.
7. Her qualifications and experience confirm her _____ for the job.
8. There was little _____ from his usual routine.
9. Alex was making an _____ of Sarah's Philadelphia house.
10. If he had only _____ my warnings, none of this would have happened.



Part Two Listening

■ Listening Tips:

同化

同化 (assimilation) 是一个音在语流中受相邻音的影响而变得与其相像的现象。由于说话语速和方式不同, 同化程度也有所不同。

受同化影响的音多为辅音。同化的发生主要有以下几个方面。

1. 发音部位。

例如: that person, light blue, meat pie 中 that, light 和 meat 的最后一个音[t]是一个齿龈音, 语速加快时, [t]变成双唇音[p]或[b]。

2. 发音方式。

例如: that side, good night 中 that 和 good 最后一个音分别是爆破音[t]和[d], 在语速极快或语气较随意的情况下, [t], [d]相应变成[s], [n]。

3. 清浊音的变化。

例如: I like that black dog. 由于受到临近音的影响, like 中的[k], that 中的[t], black 中的[k]都由清音转换为浊音, 分别转换成: [g], [d], [g]。

■ Listening Practice:

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

- A. Go to the kitchen.
B. Go to the teacher's.
C. Go to the store.
D. Stay at home.
- A. At the restaurant.
B. At the reception desk.
C. At the airport.
D. At the cinema.
- A. Economy car.
B. Compact car.
C. Full-size car.
D. Mini car.
- A. She is busy for her graduation.
B. She feels excited about graduation.



- C. She is not enthusiastic about the graduation.
- D. She is afraid of loneliness after graduation.
- 5. A. 2 weeks.
- B. 3 weeks.
- C. 13 days.
- D. 20 days.
- 6. A. It is partly furnished.
- B. It has a long history.
- C. It is not solidly built.
- D. It is not well designed.
- 7. A. The driver could not stop his car.
- B. The driver is seriously injured.
- C. The lady passenger ignored the accident and left.
- D. The lady passenger needs emergent treatment.
- 8. A. Reckless.
- B. Impatient.
- C. Impulsive.
- D. Conceited.
- 9. A. In a massage house.
- B. In a beauty salon.
- C. In a barbershop.
- D. In a health spa.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear two short talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.

Mini-talk One

- 10. A. One should have skills, tools and techniques which are detrimental.
- B. One should rarely welcome negative comments.
- C. One should cater to the taste of readership.
- D. One should have a schedule and be obliged to work with it.
- 11. A. They should be masters of language.
- B. They may not be good storytellers.
- C. They may just provide narrative fiction.
- D. They should write about their own researches.
- 12. A. Plot.



- B. Scene.
- C. Manuscript.
- D. Genre.

Mini-talk Two

- 13. A. They contend positive thinking is destructive to success.
- B. They exaggerate the significance of positive thinking.
- C. They are far from the mastery of the real meaning of positive thinking.
- D. They regard positive thinking as useful and effective.
- 14. A. Conceited.
- B. Arrogant.
- C. Well-equipped.
- D. Well-informed.
- 15. A. Everything should go naturally.
- B. Acute eyes are required to perceive the world.
- C. Happiness derives from inside.
- D. The gesture is the mirror of the inner heart.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a talk. Complete the sentences and answer the questions below. You will hear the recording TWICE. At the end of the talk there will be a 3-minute pause, during which time you are asked to write down your answer briefly in the blank.*

- 16. What changes did online dating bring to Susan's life?
- 17. What do people in their 50s search the Internet for?
- 18. Why are baby boomers also involved in going online for love?
- 19. What is the beauty of online dating in the eyes of the museum consultant?
- 20. What may disappear when you meet the person in the flesh?

Part Three Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

- 1. The rules provide several _____ by which determined minorities can thwart the will of congressional majorities.
- A. mechanisms B. mechanics C. machinery D. maintenance



2. _____, some would call the Nixon presidency “the last liberal administration” because more new regulations were imposed on the economy during his administration since the New Deal.
A. In confidence B. In retrospect C. At hand D. At length
3. In Western society, traditional male and female roles are not only _____ different, but also highly unequal.
A. outrageously B. arduously C. substantially D. consequentially
4. An alarming number of graduates are unable to handle simple, everyday tasks such as filling out a job application or balancing a checkbook. These people are considered “functionally _____.”
A. illicit B. explicit C. literal D. illiterate
5. The _____ of “lifelong learning” has led many adults to return to the classroom, often for formal college credits.
A. appeal B. petition C. plea D. sigh
6. Born into a rich land-holding family of New Jersey, Cooper was one of the few American authors who did not have to worry about money. He was sent to Yale at 14 but was _____ in his junior year because of improper behavior.
A. impelled B. expelled C. inhibited D. exhibited
7. John Dewey’s philosophy is both comprehensive and practical. His purpose was to elucidate the _____ features of natural existence in a manner that would permit human beings to live more happily.
A. salutary B. solitary C. salient D. solid
8. In order to understand the political _____ of the United States, one should first look at the historical, traditional positions of the two major political parties — the Republicans and the Democrats.
A. landscape B. scenery C. scene D. sight
9. The fact that you were absent when the assignment was given does not _____ you from doing the homework.
A. prevent B. exclude
C. prohibit D. absolve
10. On the way home from town, Tom saw a house standing on the lot that had been empty that morning; it seemed to have appeared _____.
A. on the air B. off the air
C. in the air D. out of thin air

Section B

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one.



1. Joe Robinson, in his book *Work to Live: Reclaim Your Life, Health, Family, and Sanity*, states, "The line between work and home has become so blurred that the only way you can tell them apart is that one has a bed."
 - A. tainted
 - B. stained
 - C. tarnished
 - D. obscured
2. After smoking, obesity was the number-two preventable cause of death in the United States.
 - A. cancer
 - B. liver-disease
 - C. fatness
 - D. tuberculosis
3. *The Sound and the Fury* tells a story of deterioration from the past to the present. The past is idealized to form a striking contrast with the loveless present.
 - A. transformation
 - B. enhancement
 - C. desegregation
 - D. degeneration
4. When the umpire says you are out, it is useless to argue because his decision is irrevocable.
 - A. irreversible
 - B. irrelevant
 - C. irreconcilable
 - D. illegible
5. Mr. Parker always notifies the parents when a student neglects his homework, and he will not deviate from this rule in your case.
 - A. resort to
 - B. dwell on
 - C. stray from
 - D. hide up
6. Doctors have traced 26 of 65 confirmed cases in Boston to two restaurants at which the contaminated water was used for cooking.
 - A. corrupted
 - B. infected
 - C. purified
 - D. modified
7. But for the skill of the presiding officer, the debates would have degenerated into an exchange of insults.
 - A. decayed
 - B. collapsed
 - C. condemned
 - D. deteriorated
8. It is natural for people to view their own first language as having intrinsic advantages over languages that are foreign to them.
 - A. inherent
 - B. integrated
 - C. interior
 - D. intestine
9. Before the discovery of metals, human societies were dependent upon stone for the fabrication of implements and weapons.
 - A. assembly
 - B. falsification
 - C. manufacture
 - D. representation
10. We are so accustomed to thinking English as an inseparable adjunct to the English people that we are likely to forget that it has been the language of England for a comparatively short period in the world's history.
 - A. attachment
 - B. appendix
 - C. supplement
 - D. subordinate

Part Four Cloze

Directions: There are ten questions in this part. Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage.

The differences between teachers are not simply a question of whether they are good or bad,