

# 学术英语高级教程

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北京交通大学出版社  
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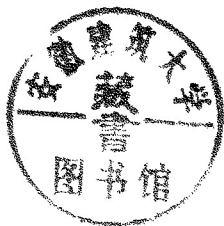
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北京交通大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

本教程为高级英语学习者有效提升英语的实际运用水平而设计。教材的 15 个单元涵盖科研和社会生活的方方面面,如人文社会科学中的教育学、国际政治学,自然科学中的天文学、医学、物理学和化学,还有热门的交叉学科,如金融学、人工智能、交通运输学、大数据和土木工程。每个单元通过双语新闻导入,阅读理解部分包含两篇与主题相关的阅读文章,辅以不同形式的练习;听力训练和口语活动紧扣主题,灵活多变;每单元的最后以问答形式关注学术论文写作,别具一格。本教程的选材融知识性、趣味性和真实性于一体,语言贴近现实生活,将读、写、译与视、听、说巧妙地融为一体,有效地帮助学生提升各项语言技能。

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# 前言

曾有学生让大学英语四、六级考试给考懵了，愤愤不平地说：“我最大的心愿就是中国繁荣富强，让全世界的人都来学中文，这样我就不用学英语了。”这话说对了一半。现如今中国强大了，全世界的人，包括现任美国总统特朗普的外孙女，都在学中文，但是英语依然是不可或缺的。这是因为语言不只是交流的工具，每种语言都承载着一个民族的历史和文化，凝练了一种思维方式。多掌握一种语言，也不仅仅是增加了自己求学和求职的砝码，而是能丰富生活的色彩、拓宽思维的维度和生命的宽度。

教书多年，我们看到太多的学生苦读英语的艰辛，也分享过更多的学生攻下雅思、托福、GRE，拿到国外大学 offer 的喜悦，更品尝过和学生一词一句地修改学术论文，最后在国外检索期刊上正式发表的苦尽甘来的幸福。随着学生的成长，我们掌握了英语教学的方法和策略，收获了经验和自信。我们对学生在学习英语的漫漫长路上的沟沟坎坎了如指掌，也知道该在什么时候以何种方式助学生一臂之力。我们知道学生所需要的也许只是一次轻轻的点拨，就能拨开云雾见青天，又或许是一次集中强化训练，就能通关成功、融会贯通了。我们可以信心满满得对学生说：“跟我学吧，学长们能做到的，你也能！”

本教程就是一个强化训练营，为有一定英语基础的同学量身定制，旨在高效率、大幅度地提升学生的英语实际运用能力，满足学生在未来的学习、工作和生活中自如、流畅地使用英语的需求。教材的 15 个单元涵盖了科研和社会生活中最容易接触到的方方面面，既包括人文社会科学中的教育学、国际政治学，也包括自然科学中的天文学、医学、物理学和化学，还包括一些热门的交叉学科，如金融学、人工智能、交通运输学、大数据和土木工程。每单元呈现的都是一场语言盛宴，通过新鲜、有趣的双语新闻导入，让你垂涎三尺，胃口大开，“主打佳肴”是两篇与主题相关的阅读文章，辅以不同形式的练习，就像不同口味的“调料”，酸甜苦辣，回味无穷；听力训练和口语活动是两道“特色风味小吃”，风格迥异，百尝不厌；而每单元最后以问答的形式关注学术论文写作，这道“饭后甜点”有求必应，自成一派，让高深、枯燥的学术论文写作变得有滋有味，令人津津乐道。

本教程的选材融知识性、趣味性和真实性于一体，语言贴近现实生活。真实有趣的语言材料能充分激发学生的学习动力和潜力；丰富多彩的语言活动与视听说内容紧密相联，将读、写、译与视、听、说巧妙地融为一体，有效地帮助学生提升各项语言技能。

学生可以扫描扉页的二维码下载所有的音视频材料，我们还将开设学习平台供大家交流学习体会、共享学习资源和分享学习成果。

北京交通大学研究生英语部

2018 年 1 月



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# Unit 1 Education



Do money and language go hand in hand? You might be surprised at the powerful effects bilingualism has on income and employment.

语言能力和薪水多少有关系吗？双语能力对收入和就业的重大影响力，也许会让你感到吃惊。

Skeptical? Let's look at the figures. Some number crunchers at *The Economist* have determined that workers with more than one language can earn an extra \$67,000 over their life time. And that's on the low side; according to the estimates on the high end, bilinguals can make an extra \$128,000 due to their language proficiency. That means monolinguals could be missing out on the equivalent of a new home or luxury car.

你不信？让我们看一下数据。《经济学人》的数据表明：懂超过一门语言的员工一生可以多赚 6.7 万美元，而且这只是一个保守数据；按较高水平估计，拥有双语能力的人可以凭借他们的语言能力多获得 12.8 万美元。这意味着单语者可能会错过相当于一栋新房子或一辆豪华车的钱。







## Reading Comprehension

### Guide for PhD Students for a Successful Career in Science



**1** Doing a PhD should be fun, rewarding and be seen as a privilege. It's the only time in your life that you can spend 100% of your working time learning to do research, finding out new things, having freedom to pursue new areas and getting paid for it, without any administrative or other responsibilities. Those who stick it out do so because, despite the relatively poor pay, long hours and lack of security, it is all we want to do because of the intellectual satisfaction it brings, the excitement of discovery, the freedom to make your own work schedule, the opportunities for travel, the pleasure of being in an international community of like-minded people and (for some people) the possibility that we might actually help the human condition!

**2** **1. Choose a supervisor whose work you admire** (find out first what work they have done and are doing, and see how productive they are), located in a department or institute with good infrastructure (equipment, seminar series, etc.), and who has enough grant funding not to limit your project too much.

**3** **2. Get involved and take responsibility for your project.** To be successful in research you need to develop strong skills in independent and effective thinking, critical analysis, problem-solving, and time management. The only way to develop these skills is to take responsibility for your project. You need to immerse yourself in your research and exercise your mind with every experimental plan and every experimental outcome, including failures. Embrace failures as challenges and training exercises for future successes, rather than looking around for people to blame. If you simply follow directions and close the door behind you at the end of the day, you will never progress in research. Tenacity is essential!

**4** **3. Work hard.** Don't think you can get away with a 38-hour week. You will need to work long days all week, and for part of most weekends. That gets you to closer to a 50–60 hour week, which is what you need if you want a successful career in academia (or indeed in any professional career). If research is your passion, this is actually easy to do, and if it isn't your passion, then you are probably in the wrong field. You should be going to work because you want to, not because you have to. Of course, ultimately, the number of hours doesn't matter — the only thing that matters is productivity, but unless you are a genius, and very organized, and very lucky, you will need to work this hard to get out enough good papers to make a good start in a scientific career. A three year stipend might seem like a long time at the start of a PhD but three years goes very, very fast and it might be difficult or impossible (depending on its source) to get an extension into a 4<sup>th</sup> year. The people who go home with a full briefcase of work to do at home are the ones most likely to succeed. Note who around you does this — aren't they the ones who have "made" it? The extra hours are the cause, not consequence of success!

**5** **4. Play hard.** Take some weekends off, and reasonable holidays, so you don't burn out. But if your work is very dependent on people around you, don't plan to work over Christmas and New Year and then take your holidays when your colleagues are all hard at work. On the other hand, if you are totally autonomous and not using equipment that is liable to break down, the holiday season is a great time to work in peace, and without competition for equipment. If you're stuck with a problem in late afternoon or



early evening, it might be more productive to go home and tackle it fresh the next day.

- 6 **5. Read the literature**, both in your immediate area, and around it; both the current and the past. You can't possibly make original contributions to the literature unless you know what is already in there. See it as a challenge to put an interesting paper on your supervisor's desk before they put it on yours! The best time to read papers is between experiments, or in the evenings or weekends. Reading papers at your desk instead of doing experiments is a poor use of time. Most people find it challenging to understand some papers when they start out. Don't let this put you off. Instead, go back to the earlier literature or text books, ask questions and discuss the papers with your supervisor or other colleagues. Use this as an opportunity to spark thought-provoking scientific discussions. Your supervisor will be busy, but should always make time for these discussions (if not, find another one).
- 7 **6. Plan your days and weeks very carefully.** If you are in the lab, begin the week, and each day, by carefully dovetailing experiments so that you have the minimum of down time. Make lists of what you have to do tomorrow at the end of each day while today's work is in your mind. This also allows your mind to think about the next day's work while you sleep. Unless you have domestic constraints, be flexible about what time you go home to cope with unexpected changes to this schedule (and remember, this is probably the most flexible part of your life — once you have children, this goes out the window, so make the most of it).
- 8 **7. Keep a good lab book, and write it up every day.** It will make thesis writing much easier, and will also help to protect any intellectual property that might one day make you rich. In particular, write up the details of your methods as you go along. They will easily convert to chapters in your thesis, and also to laboratory protocols which is useful for everyone.
- 9 **8. Be creative.** Think, think, and think some more about what you are doing, and why, and whether there are better ways to go. Don't just see your PhD as a road map laid out by your supervisor. Talk to your supervisor, and others around you, about alternatives and watch the literature for new discoveries and ideas that are pertinent to your project. Probably the toughest challenge for a successful scientist is to be creative, while keeping a sharp eye on feasibility. It is never too soon to start working on this aspect of your PhD, and at the end of the day probably the single thing that most distinguishes a great scientist from work horse. Ask big questions, and be sceptical about "conventional wisdom", even if it comes from your supervisor. Don't be afraid to argue with your supervisor on scientific grounds — they are not always right and should appreciate the debate.
- 10 **9. Be active, not passive, in your approach to research.** Seek information and advice, and don't assume that it will just diffuse into your head. Your supervisor won't know everything (and may be technically less than competent anyway), so find the right people for advice and don't be afraid to ask for it. Don't go for weeks without talking about your research with your supervisor and other members of the lab. If your supervisor doesn't seek you out regularly, go and talk to him/her. When you are inexperienced it is very easy to get off track and waste valuable time and resources. Those students and post-docs who sit back and wait for the magic to happen, or work in a vacuum, never get anywhere.
- 11 **10. Go to as many seminars as you can and all of them in your general area.** But don't just sit at the back like a sponge, or fall asleep; sit up the front and ask questions of the speaker in question time, or afterwards, and of your supervisor and others in the lab. Students who speak up in this way gain a





much better understanding of their field and are the ones who are really noticed. Remember that at this point in your life it is difficult to make a fool of yourself. Just having the courage to speak up is really applauded!

**12** **11. Make the most of any opportunities to attend a conference or workshop.** If you are lucky enough to do so, don't treat them like a holiday; they are *work*. Make sure you go to every talk, no matter how relevant you think it is, or isn't. You will always learn something. Between talks, use every minute to meet new people, find out what they are doing, tell them what you are doing, and remember that this is where you are most likely to find a good post-doc lab. Don't spend all the time speaking only to people you already know or socialising with your lab; you can do that when you get back. Receptions and dinners are not optional; these are where most networking takes place and you need to be there mixing with new people, not hanging around the ones you already know. Likewise, don't take your partner with you and spend all the free time with them; they can join you before the meeting starts, or after it finishes, but during the meeting, including the social events, you are at work. If you are hung over from all of the socialising, don't miss the next morning's session, just take a bucket in with you. And when you come back, tell your supervisor (who has probably paid for all or some of it out of their hard-won grants), and others in the lab, what you got out of the meeting.

**13** **12. Practise your writing in any way you can.** Most students have very poor writing skills, and this will severely impact on your ability to write a satisfactory thesis, get a grant, and get a paper accepted. Do a course in writing (if you can find a good one), use the grammar and spell checks on Word, try to learn from people around you who write clearly and concisely, and get feedback on everything you write from colleagues or even friends and family. Plan your project so you can get at least 3–4 good (or 1–2 extremely good) papers out of your PhD. Don't leave thesis writing until after your scholarship or candidature has expired. Start writing from Day 1, even if nothing you write in the first or second year ends up in your thesis, the experience will be invaluable. It will help to broaden and deepen your knowledge, prioritize experiments, and significantly increase your chances of publishing during, rather than after, your PhD. It will also make writing your thesis much, much easier. In addition, a good literature review is often publishable, so that can be another option that will help to make your name, particularly since reviews get good citation rates.

**14** **13. Think very early and very carefully about what you plan to do after your PhD.** If you hope to stay in research, you should be aware that you will be judged almost exclusively on your publication record. This judgement includes the *number* of papers, your *position* in the author list and the *quality* of journal in which the work is published. Without a good publication record your chances of getting a fellowship, or even a grant funded position, in research are remote. Salaries are hard to come by and are therefore *very* competitive. If there is one job and six (or more) good applicants, the job will always go to the person who has achieved the most.

**15** **14. Start collaborations.** Don't wait for your supervisor to start them for you. It only takes a conversation or an email to someone else who is working on a very similar topic to you, to start the ball rolling. Whether it is the Nobel prize-winning lab head, or a PhD student or anyone in between, you can talk or write to them and see if they are interested in collaborating by sharing samples or ideas. It is probably best to discuss this with your supervisor first, not least because a joint email is more likely to bear



fruit, but there may be occasions when you want to at least initiate the discussions alone. In addition to external collaborations, collaborate with your lab colleagues. PhD students who seek collaborations with their lab colleagues often get more publications, and finish their project much earlier than those who work by themselves. We are all very protective about our projects but sometimes we can't do everything. It may be helpful to get someone in the lab (who may be expert in a specific technique) to do an experiment for you which saves lots of time.

**16** **15. Work out if you are a good collaborator, or more suited to working alone.** Both are perfectly acceptable, but plan your career accordingly. Good collaborators (particularly in large consortia which are all the rage now) need very good communication skills, as well as diplomacy and patience, but if you are naturally rather non-communicative or anti-social (or paranoid or selfish) it might not be for you.

**17** Ultimately, to be a successful research scientist you need to be at least four of the following: extremely motivated, creative, very smart, very hard working, very skilful in the lab (or at the computer) and very lucky. Since you can't depend on luck, you'd better focus on the others. If you don't think you can meet most of the expectations above, this is the wrong career path for you, so think again! (2,258 words)



### Lexical items

stick it out	坚持到底
infrastructure ['ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃə(r)]	n. 基础设施, 基础建设
seminar ['semɪnɑ:(r)]	n. 研讨小组, 研讨会, 培训会
grant [grɑ:nt]	n. 拨款, 补助金
tenacity [tə'næsəti]	n. 韧性, 不屈不挠
academia [ˌækə'di:mɪə]	n. 学术界, 学术环境
passion ['pæʃn]	n. 激情, 热情
stipend ['stɪpend]	n. (尤指牧师的) 薪俸, 津贴
autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs]	a. 自治的, 有自主权的
tackle ['tækl]	v. 着手处理
dovetail ['dʌvteɪl]	v. 吻合
down time [daʊn taɪm]	n. 停机时间
constraint [kən'streɪnt]	n. 强制, 限制, 约束
intellectual [ˌɪntə'lektʃuəl]	a. 智力的, 有才智的
property ['prɒpəti]	n. 特性, 属性, 财产
protocol ['prəʊtəkɒl]	n. 科学实验报告 (或计划)
pertinent ['pɜ:tɪnənt]	a. 相干的, 恰当的
feasibility [ˌfi:zə'bɪləti]	n. 可行性, 可能性
diffuse [dɪ'fju:z]	v. 传播



sponge [spʌndʒ]	n. 海绵
candidature ['kændɪdətʃə(r)]	n. 候选人资格
expire [ɪk'spaɪə(r)]	v. 期满; (文件、协议) 失效
invaluable [ɪn'veljʊəbl]	a. 无法估计的, 无价的
prioritize [praɪ'ɒraɪz]	v. 优先处理
exclusively [ɪk'sklʊ:sɪvli]	ad. 专门地, 特定地
paranoid ['pærənɔɪd]	a. 偏执狂的, 过分猜疑的



**Answer the following questions or complete the statements according to the passage you have read.**

- We can infer from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. despite the relatively poor pay, long hours and lack of security, people stick it out  
B. you can spend 100% of your working time learning and getting paid for it  
C. you don't need to shoulder any administrative or other responsibilities at that period  
D. doing a PhD will be hard but rewarding
- By "tenacity is essential" (Para. 3), the author suggests that the PhD candidate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. challenge the failures to develop strong skills  
B. follow simple directions and close the door behind him/her  
C. embrace failures and training for future successes  
D. look around for people to blame
- "Work this hard" (Para. 4) means that the PhD candidate needs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get away with a 38-hour week  
B. work long days all week, and all weekends  
C. work closer to a 50-60 hour week  
D. focus only on productivity because the number of hours doesn't matter
- On literature reading, the author does NOT recommend \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading papers between experiments  
B. reading papers in the evenings or weekends  
C. reading papers at your desk  
D. going back to the earlier literature or text books
- "Once you have children, this goes out the window" (Para. 7) means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. your flexibility to cope with unexpected changes to your schedule disappears  
B. you should not have flexibilities at your windows to prevent unexpected danger  
C. you should go home on time or your children might go out of the window  
D. you will not have time to look out of the window
- Which of the following is NOT a reason to keep a good lab book?  
A. It will make thesis writing much easier.

- B. It will become the intellectual property and make you rich.  
 C. It will be easily converted to chapters in your thesis.  
 D. It will become laboratory protocols useful for everyone.
7. According to the author, “be creative” (Para. 9) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. never to start working on your PhD too soon  
 B. a greater challenge for a scientist than keeping an eye on feasibility  
 C. something that distinguishes a great scientist from work horse  
 D. to be skeptical about “conventional wisdom” from your supervisor
8. The author says “but don’t just sit at the back like a sponge” (Para. 11) to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ask students to be as active as a sponge  
 B. encourage students to challenge what they have heard  
 C. remind people not to fall asleep in the seminars  
 D. prevent people from making a fool of themselves
9. Which of the following statements is NOT a recommendation of practising writing?  
 A. Poor writing skills will impact on your ability to get a paper accepted.  
 B. Do a course in writing and use grammar and spell checks on Microsoft Word.  
 C. Try to learn from people around you who write clearly and concisely.  
 D. Get feedback on everything you write from colleagues or even friends and family.
10. Which of the following statements is NOT right?  
 A. Start writing from the first day and the experience will be priceless.  
 B. Publishing a good literature review helps to make yourself famous.  
 C. A good publication record increases your chances of getting a satisfactory job.  
 D. Salaries are competitive and therefore very hard to come by.



## Task 2

*Choose the best word from the four choices to complete each of the following sentences.*

1. In fact, basic \_\_\_\_\_ projects are playing an extremely important role and should be given priority.  
 A. infrastructure      B. infraction      C. structure      D. influential
2. You can lose your perspective. You know, get \_\_\_\_\_ about what other people say about you.  
 A. paranoia      B. paranoiac      C. paranoid      D. paranoids
3. The economics, history and political science departments organized an interdisciplinary \_\_\_\_\_ on Southeast Asia.  
 A. similar      B. seminar      C. seminal      D. seminary
4. The government and \_\_\_\_\_ should pay attention to this unusual fact.  
 A. academia      B. academic      C. academics      D. academically
5. Compared with a hundred years ago, our lives are less tightly bound by social norms and physical \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. constitutes      B. contents      C. containment      D. constraints
6. Breast self-examination is \_\_\_\_\_ for detecting cancer in its very early stages.  
 A. impractical      B. practical      C. valuable      D. invaluable



7. Without continued learning, graduates will lose their \_\_\_\_\_ vitality.  
A. intelligible                      B. individual                      C. intellectual                      D. influential
8. The economic \_\_\_\_\_ of cost-reducing changes will always depend on sustained need.  
A. feasibility                      B. possibility                      C. probability                      D. likelihood
9. With this knowledge, we can \_\_\_\_\_ functions with great clarity.  
A. expire                      B. prioritize                      C. sponge                      D. priority
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to review briefly their overall significance and relative importance.  
A. passion                      B. protocol                      C. pertinent                      D. property



Task 3

**Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. Those who stick it out do so because, despite the relatively poor pay, long hours and lack of security, it is all we want to do because of the intellectual satisfaction it brings, the excitement of discovery, the freedom to make your own work schedule, the opportunities for travel, the pleasure of being in an international community of like-minded people and (for some people) the possibility that we might actually help the human condition! (Para. 1)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. A three year stipend might seem like a long time at the start of a PhD but three years goes very, very fast and it might be difficult or impossible (depending on its source) to get an extension into a 4<sup>th</sup> year. (Para. 4)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. See it as a challenge to put an interesting paper on your supervisor's desk before they put it on yours! (Para. 6)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Unless you have domestic constraints, be flexible about what time you go home to cope with unexpected changes to this schedule (and remember, this is probably the most flexible part of your life — once you have children, this goes out the window, so make the most of it). (Para. 7)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It is never too soon to start working on this aspect of your PhD, and at the end of the day probably the single thing that most distinguishes a great scientist from work horse. (Para. 9)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Reading Comprehension



### School Readiness

**1** It seems that today children learn to read and write earlier than at any time in history. Most children are actually literate before they even enter first grade. The question that now poses itself is how parents should go about preparing their children for the start of the new school year. After all, it is not recommended that children fall behind their peers. **[A]**Educators have thus come up with a learning objectives preparatory program targeted at children as young as 5. **[B]**Parents are encouraged to follow its guidelines to adequately prepare their children for the rigors of schools. **[C]**Enrolling children in kindergarten preparatory programs is also a good idea. **[D]**

**2** According to kindergarten learning guidelines, the most important skill young children should acquire is social in nature. That is because children who are not socially adept cannot integrate themselves into the new learning environment. They are unable to cooperate with their peers and participate in group projects and the whole classroom activities. Social education starts at home. Parents need to teach their children the value of sharing their knowledge and abilities with others. **[A]**As well, they must instill children with a thirst for learning. **[B]**The best way to go about this is to encourage children to ask questions and find out the appropriate answers. **[C]**Parents should also teach children independence. **[D]**Children who can do things on their own learn faster and have more confidence in their own abilities than those who are constantly coddled and prodded to succeed.

**3** Then, future first graders should be familiar with basic computation and literacy skills. Parents may develop these skills at home by using a variety of interactive techniques. As far as computation and numeracy skills are concerned, they may start teaching their children how to count to 20 forwards and backwards. Then they may also encourage children to add up and subtract simple numbers up to ten to give them a head start when school begins. **[A]**Another way to promote math at home is to teach kids to read a calendar. **[B]**Manipulating dates will make working with numbers in school much easier. **[C]**Children who see adults read are more likely to pick up a book than those who are left to their own devices. **[D]**Parents may instill a love for books by reading to their children every day and by encouraging them to keep a diary.

**4** Numeracy and literacy are the key foundation to a child's early education. However, only focusing on math, reading and writing will in the end be detrimental to a child's education. It will keep the child on that primary level. Children need to be well rounded in all aspects should they grow into mature successful adults. Educators thus recommend introducing children to the world of music, fine arts and physical education as well. **[A]**It will also expose them to different learning types and heighten their intellectual and mental abilities. **[B]**Children should further be exposed to scientific language and the natural world as well. **[C]**Children who are attuned to nature make more compassionate and empathetic adults. **[D]**In the same sense, children who are able to understand scientific terminology develop into much better readers than those who only turn to fictional books.



## Lexical items

literate ['lɪtərət]	a. 有读写能力的
instill [ɪn'stɪl]	v. 逐步灌输
coddle ['kɒdl]	v. 娇惯
literacy ['lɪtərəsi]	n. 识字
numeracy ['nju:mərəsi]	n. 识数, 计算能力
manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt]	v. 操作, 处理
detrimental [ˌdetrɪ'mentl]	a. 有害的, 不利的
attune [ə'tju:n]	v. 使协调
compassionate [kəm'pæʃənət]	a. 有同情心的
empathetic [empə'θetɪk]	a. 移情作用的, 感情移入的
terminology [ˌtɜ:mɪ'nɒlədʒɪ]	n. 术语



### Task 1

*There is one sentence missing in every paragraph. Read the sentences below and decide where they best fit in the four squares [A], [B], [C] or [D] in each paragraph. Mark the square to add the sentence.*

1 The program spells out the demands for children entering grade one.

2 An inquisitive mind is an open mind, and that is why children should learn to be curious about any questions or answers.

3 Finally, parents should create a reading friendly environment to children.

4 This familiarity with the arts will give them a balanced education.



### Task 2

*Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 这种情况所带来的一个难题是, 父母应该怎样做才能让他们的孩子为上小学做好准备。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 毕竟, 谁都不喜欢让自己的孩子落后于同龄人。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 能够独立做事情的孩子比那些一直娇生惯养、做事需要别人催促的孩子学东西要快, 并且对自己的能力更有自信。



4. 就计算和识数技能来说，父母可以开始教孩子从 1 数到 20，并能倒着数。

5. 掌握如何看日期会使孩子在学校里学习数字变得更容易些。

6. 看到大人阅读的孩子，比那些自娱自乐的孩子更有可能拿起书本。

7. 数数和读写是孩子早期教育的重要基础。

8. 然而，只关注数学、阅读和写作最终对孩子的教育是有害的。

9. 如果孩子要长大成为成功的人，必须在各方面全面发展。

10. 融入自然的孩子更容易成长为富有同情心、做事更投入的人。



### Listening Comprehension



#### Task 1

*Listen to the news item carefully and fill in the blanks with proper words or phrases.*

### Book Sales Hit a Record as Children's Fiction Gains in Popularity



With the rise of the Kindle and other e-readers, it did once look as though the publishing industry was going to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a period of severe digital disruption.

But last year, sales of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ books rose by 8%, with readers showing particular enthusiasm for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and children's books. Meanwhile, there was a 17% fall in sales of consumer e-books,



although online journals, academic titles and audio books helped the publishing industry boost its overall (4) \_\_\_\_\_ revenues.

*Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* was the bestselling book of 2016, with 1.5 million copies sold. It seems parents are much happier seeing children reading on paper rather than (5) \_\_\_\_\_.



## Task 2

*Listen to the news item carefully and answer the following questions.*



## Orangutan Squeaks Reveal Language Evolution

1. How many individual orangutans were involved in the study?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did the researchers focus on the “kiss squeaks” in particular?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. True or false? Kiss squeaks are made using the voice.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Task 3

*Listen to part of a mini-lecture (4'59") and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What engages us in folk legends is one of the key features that there's usually some real history behind them. They are often about real people that you can identify with the characters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Folk legends are imaginative stories which have been passed down orally, from storyteller to storyteller since ancient times.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Folktales are purely imaginative and so quite revealing about the culture and the connection between folktales and culture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The animals are the main characters in animal stories. They are wild animals with animal characteristics but they can talk and behave like humans at the same time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The animal stories in the Norwegian folktales mean to reveal some realities like why bears to this day have such short tails.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Transformation stories belong to the second category of Norwegian folk tale, the supernatural.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The transformation stories also have a lot of the common things that tend to show up in folktales, such as the standard opening “once upon a time...”, and stock characters like a prince, and a heroine who is a poor but beautiful peasant girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A supernatural story might involve a king who would act like you'd expect a Norwegian king to act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The comical stories contain no supernatural aspects, so they are usually more playful and amusing overall than supernatural stories.

