

面向 21 世纪课程教材
Textbook Series for 21st Century

Graduate English Series

研究生英语系列教程

冠主编 刘鸿章

Extensive Reading 1

泛读教程 (一)

主 编 蔡寿生
副主编 徐万林
编 者 李涪红 李晓文 董剑平



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

内 容 简 介

本书是教育部“高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”的研究成果,是面向 21 世纪课程教材和教育部“九五”规划教材。本书是《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段的重要组成部分,通过广泛阅读和练习,旨在培养研究生的阅读理解能力,帮助他们熟悉各种语言现象和写作技巧,全面提高英语水平。

本书可作为高等学校非英语专业硕士生、博士生、研究生课程班及 MBA 班学生使用的教材,还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语 4 级水平的英语自学者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生英语系列教程:泛读教程 (1)/秦寿生主编.
北京:高等教育出版社,1999.12 (2000 重印)
ISBN 7-04-007482-6

I. 研… II. 秦… III. 英语-研究生-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 71241 号

研究生英语系列教程泛读教程(一)
秦寿生 主编

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号 邮政编码 100009
电 话 010-64054588 传 真 010-64014048
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

经 销 新华书店北京发行所
印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

开 本	787×960 1/16	版 次	1999 年 12 月第 1 版
印 张	27.25	印 次	2000 年 9 月第 2 次印刷
字 数	580 000	定 价	25.00 元

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面向 21 世纪课程教材



普通高等教育“九五”
国家教委重点教材

总 序

在“科教兴国”的基本方针指引下,我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着各层次、各类型研究生教学的开展,英语教学也面临着越来越高的要求。《研究生英语系列教程》就是为了适应这一新的形势而编写的系统教材。

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部(原国家教委)颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据,根据我国研究生教学的实际情况和国家对21世纪高级技术与管理人才的要求进行编写的。考虑到目前我国研究生层次多,其入学英语水平参差不齐,需要以不同水平为起点,因此本系列教程的编写原则是:既从当前研究生的实际水平出发,也力求满足新世纪对高层次人才的期望;既重视培养学生扎实的语言技能,更注重提高其全面的应用能力;既注意语言教育,更重视素质教育。

本系列教程具有以下特点:

1. 在编写中注意吸收我国在长期的研究生英语教学和教材编写中积累的丰富经验,同时充分采纳国外的先进教学理论和方法,力求有所继承又有所创新,使本系列教程成为具有中国特色的新一代研究生英语教材。

2. 本系列教程统一设计,分工编写,涵盖了自研究生课程班学生、硕士生至博士生的全部教学过程。各个分册目的明确,相互衔接,系统性强。由于我国研究生入学时的英语起点不一,对英语的教学目的和要求也不尽相同,因此各分册又相对独立,有利于在教学中根据学生的实际情况和水平灵活使用。既可以从第一册开始,也可以从后续教材开始;可以使用全套教材,也可以针对本专业需要有所选择地使用。

3. 研究生阶段培养的是高层次的专业人才,其英语教材应体现先进性和学术性。本系列教程务求内容新颖、知识性强,并且具有学术英语(English for academic purposes)的特点。同时,语言是交际工具,非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了进行国际之间的信息交流和从事各种涉外业务活动,研究生英语教学也必须重视学以致用原则。为此,本系列教程讲求实用,选材广泛,具有鲜明的时代特征。

本系列教程由基础阶段教材和提高阶段教材组成。

基础阶段

《多维教程》:包括3册教材,即:《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》。本教程以课文为核心,通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练,提高学生理解和应用英语的能力,从

而达到熟练掌握和运用英语的目的。《多维教程》配有3册教师用书。

《听说教程》:包括2册教材,即:《进阶听说》、《熟练听说》。本教程通过听说能力的强化训练,着重提高学生的听力和口头表达能力,以适应在各种场合用英语进行交际的需要。2册教材各配有3盒原声录音带。

《泛读教程》:包括2册教材,即:《泛读教程》第一册、《泛读教程》第二册。本教程旨在使学生通过大量阅读英语文章,提高阅读技能和熟巧,培养学生独立阅读原著的能力。

《实用写作教程》:1册。本教程以练习写作应用文为重点,通过由段落至文章的循序渐进的强化训练,培养学生的书面表达能力。

提高阶段

《国际交流英语教程》:包括3册教材,即:《国际会议交流英语》、《论文写作与发表》、《文献阅读与翻译》。本教程通过各种语言技能的综合训练和介绍学术交流的有关知识,培养学生以英语为工具进行对外学术交流的实际能力。

《英美文学名篇选读》:1册。本教程通过介绍各种体裁和题材的英美文学作品,培养学生对英美文学的欣赏能力和语感,从而有助于提高学生的文化素养和英语水平。

本系列教程可供非英语专业的硕士生和博士生使用,也可供研究生课程班和MBA班学生使用,还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语4级水平的英语自学者使用。

《研究生英语系列教程》由上海交通大学、清华大学、哈尔滨工业大学、浙江大学为主的数十位有长期研究生教学经验的骨干教师分工编写。本系列教程已列为教育部面向21世纪课程教材和普通高等教育“九五”规划教材。高等教育出版社对本系列教程的编写和出版给予了鼎力支持,投入了很大力量。本系列教程在编写过程中也得到了各有关院校领导的关怀和广大研究生英语教师的支持。我们全体编写人员在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

本系列教程的编者怀着为我国的研究生英语教学改革略尽绵力的心情,集思广益,通力合作,编写了这套可供各类研究生使用的大型系列教材。由于这是第一次尝试,经验不足,水平有限,缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和读者提出批评与建议,以便使这套系列教材在今后修订中不断得到改进和完善。

刘鸿章

1999年3月20日于上海

前 言

《研究生英语泛读教程》的编写宗旨是使学生通过大量阅读英语原创文章，以实现《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》中关于阅读的要求，即能较顺利地阅读并正确理解有相当难度的文章，并且有较快的速度，从而使学生具有较强的阅读能力。与此同时，在广泛接触内容丰富、文体不同的文章过程中，进一步扩大和掌握英语词汇，熟悉各种语言现象和写作技巧，全面提高英语水平。

本书全部文章均选自最近两年国外的权威性报纸杂志，具有鲜明的时代感，较强的学术性、科学性、趣味性和实用性。选文题材广泛，多为近几年的热点问题，其内容涉及要闻报导、时事评说、人生哲理、立身谋职、教育要义、历史逸事、天体运行、文化异同、医疗保健、金融股市、企业兴衰、环体卫生、饮食美容等，更有如克隆技术、数字电视、电脑发展等最新科技动态和未来科技发展预测，相信将会激发广大读者的阅读兴趣，帮助他们扩大知识面，启迪新思维。

本教程分（一）、（二）两册，每册20单元，根据难易程度排序，每单元由3篇题材相近的课文组成。

为了方便读者学习，本书每篇文章均编制有下列内容辅助材料：

1. 词汇表。它是依据《研究生英语教学大纲词汇表》逐一挑出并注上课文中的词义；全部词汇均配以国际音标并作出分级（硕士生△、博士生□）标志。需要说明的是，为了方便广大读者查阅，编者对部分词汇进行了重复注释。

2. 注释。对一些人名、地名或其它不易查到的词汇（如专有名词和缩略语等）以及语言难点、背景知识都予以注释或翻译。

3. 练习。分为回答问题和阅读理解两部分，以便学生读后检查自己的理解程度，并能促进学生提高口头表达能力。

本书由哈尔滨工业大学秦寿生教授等编著，承大连理工大学孔庆炎教授、哈尔滨工业大学美国专家Justine. F. Juayez审阅。哈尔滨建筑大学杨匡汗教授审阅了部分书稿，美国教师John. C. Olson和Jamie H. Garrett参加了审校，秦岭和秦红同志提供了部分材料，谨此致谢！

由于水平有限，经验不足，时间较紧，难免有疏漏错误之处，恳请广大师生和读者不吝指正。

编 者

1999年7月


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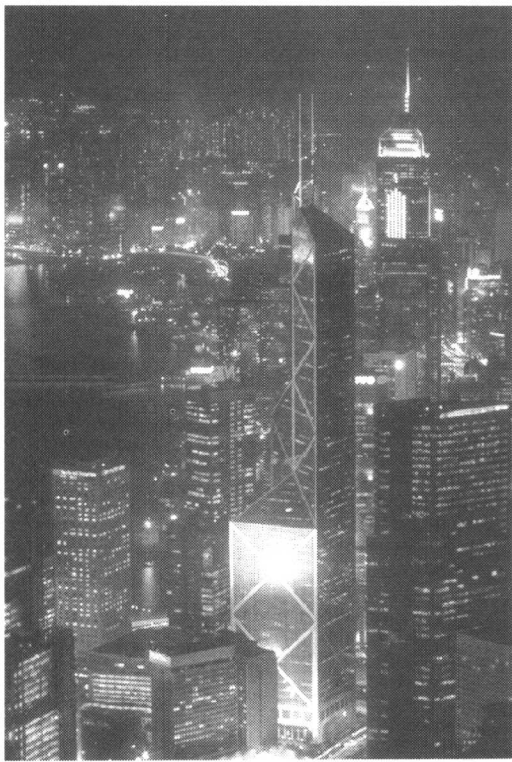
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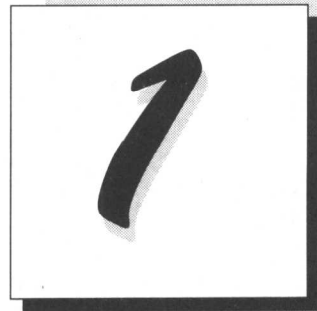
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Hong Kong, One Year Later

○ **Part A**
Solemn Ceremony
Marks Handover

- **Part B**
1. Harbour Spectacular
Ushers in Hong Kong's
New Era
 2. Hong Kong,
One Year Later



U N I T

Part 1

Solemn Ceremony Marks Handover

A solemn, historic ceremony has marked the resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong by the People's Republic of China.

The President of the People's Republic of China (PRC) Mr Jiang Zemin and the Prince of Wales, both spoke at the ceremony, which straddled midnight of June 30 and July 1.

The ceremony was telecast live around the world.

The ceremony took place in the Grand Hall of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) Extension and was attended by some 4,000 guests, including foreign ministers and dignitaries from more than 40 countries and international organisations, and about 400 of the world's media.

Principal representatives of both countries were seated on the central dais.

Representing China were Mr Jiang; Mr Li Peng, Premier of the State

Council of the PRC; Mr Qian Qichen, Vice Premier of the State Council of the PRC; General Zhang Wannian, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC; and Mr Tung Chee Hwa, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the PRC.

Representing Britain were Prince Charles; Tony Blair, Prime Minister; Robin Cook, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Christopher Patten, Governor of Hong Kong; and General Sir Charles Guthrie, Chief of Defence Staff.

Seated in three rows behind the principal representatives were more than 180 distinguished guests, including dignitaries from China and Britain and the principal officials of HKSAR Government.

More than 150 years of British administration over Hong Kong ended with the playing of the British National Anthem and the lowering just before

midnight yesterday (Monday) of the Hong Kong and Union flags.

This was followed at the stroke of midnight by the playing of the Chinese National Anthem, and the raising of the Chinese national flag and the flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region within the first minute of the new day (Tuesday).

Guards of Honour from China and Britain — 36 from each country — as well as Military Bands from both countries took part in the ceremony, which started at about 11:40 pm and ended about 12:10 am.

Three Royal Hong Kong Police officers lowered the British Hong Kong flag, while another three, also from the Hong Kong Police, raised the SAR flag.

Following the ceremony, Mr Qian bid farewell to the Prince of Wales and Mr Patten at the HKCEC Extension before

the two left for the Royal Yacht Britannia, for their departure from Hong Kong.

Order of Ceremony

Entry of Guards of Honour

Entry of Officiating Parties

Salute by Guards of Honour

Speech by the Prince of Wales

Entry of Flag Parties

British National Anthem

Lowering of Union and Hong

Kong Flags



Chinese National Anthem

Raising of Chinese and Hong Kong

Special Administrative Region Flags

Departure of Flag Parties

Speech by the President of the

People's Republic of China, Mr Jiang Zemin

Departure of Officiating Parties



Departure of Guards of Honour

VOCABULARY

solemn / 'sɒləm / *a.* 庄严的, 严肃的

ceremony / 'seriməni / *n.* 仪式, 典礼

handover / 'hændəʊvə / *n.* 移交

resumption / ri'zʌmpʃən / *n.* 恢复, 取回

exercise sovereignty 行使主权

straddle / 'strædl / *v.* 观望; 跨坐

dignitary / 'dignitari / *n.* 要人, 高官

dais / 'deɪs / *n.* 观礼台; 讲台

* bid / bid / *v.* 祝愿; 表示



1. the President of the People's Republic of China (PRC) Mr Jiang Zemin: 中华人民共和国主席江泽民
2. the Prince of Wales: 英国皇储查尔斯王子
3. the Grand Hall of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) Extension: 香港会议展览中心大会堂
4. Mr Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of the PRC: 中华人民共和国国务院总理李鹏
5. Mr Qian Qichen, Vice Premier of the State Council of the PRC: 中华人民共和国国务院副总理钱其琛
6. General Zhang Wannian, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC: 中华人民共和国中央军委副主席张万年将军
7. Mr Tung Chee Hwa, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the PRC: 中华人民共和国香港特别行政区首任行政长官董建华先生。Special Administrative Region of the PRC, 中国的特别行政区, 指 1997 年 7 月 1 日后主权回归中国的香港。
8. Tony Blair, Prime Minister: (英国)首相托尼·布莱尔
9. Robin Cook, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: (英国)外务大臣罗宾·库克
10. Christopher Patten, Governor of Hong Kong; and General Sir Charles Guthrie, Chief of Defence Staff: 港督彭定康; 国防参谋长格思里将军
11. the Royal Yacht Britannia: (英国)不列颠尼亚号皇家游艇

EXERCISES



A

Answer the following questions

1. What do you think is the significance of the resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong by the People's Republic of China?
2. As a Chinese, what impressed you most while reading the passage?
3. Predict the future of Hong Kong.

B

Reading Comprehension

1. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 - a. The ceremony began with the raising of the flag of the People's Republic of China.
 - b. The speeches of the Prince of Wales and the President of the People's Republic of China (PRC) Mr Jiang Zemin marked the beginning of the ceremony.
 - c. Most of the people all over the world could watch the ceremony over television.
 - d. More than 5,000 guests and about 400 of the world's news reporters attended the ceremony.

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - a. Among the 4,000 guests, 4 % were dignitaries from China and Britain and the principal officials of HKSAR Government.
 - b. Among the 4,000 guests, 5 % were dignitaries from China and Britain and the principal officials of HKSAR Government.
 - c. Among the 4,000 guests, 4 % were dignitaries from more than 40 countries and international organisations, and about 400 of the world's media attended the ceremony.
 - d. Among the 4,000 guests, 5 % were dignitaries from more than 40 countries and international organisations, and about 400 of the world's media attended the ceremony.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that Hong Kong was most probably occupied by Britain _____.
 - a. in the beginning of the 19th century
 - b. in the beginning of the 18th century
 - c. in the middle of the 18th century
 - d. in the latter half of the 19th century

4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- The Chinese National Anthem was played to mark the beginning of the ceremony.
 - The flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was the only flag raised in the first minute of the ceremony.
 - The British National Anthem was not played in the first minute of the ceremony.
 - The British Hong Kong flag was not raised in the first minute of the ceremony.
5. The passage told us that _____.
- about 70 Guards of Honour took part in the ceremony
 - the ceremony lasted 40 minutes
 - Military Bands from both Hong Kong and Britain took part in the ceremony
 - the Prince of Wales and Mr Patten left Hong Kong in the morning
6. The attitude of the reporter is one of _____.
- indifference
 - objectivity
 - prejudice
 - appreciation

Part B

1. Harbour Spectacular Ushers in Hong Kong's New Era

An explosion of light and sound ushered in Hong Kong's New Era as Victoria Harbour became the stage for the biggest show Hong Kong has

ever seen.

The HK\$100 million spectacular, featuring lasers, lights, fireworks, water fountains, music, an illuminated flotilla and the world's largest karaoke performance was staged this (Tuesday) evening to celebrate Hong Kong's new status as a Special Administrative Region of China.

The focus of the spectacular was "The Pearl of the Orient" — a huge, illuminated white globe as tall as the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre Extension.

Filled with lasers and other high-tech illumination, the Pearl, "exploded" with light in the middle of the harbour, bringing the show to life.

The "explosion" cued in the next item — the "Sea of Life" which featured 31 giant lanterns, each carried on its own barge.

All the items in the show, produced by the Better Hong Kong Foundation and the Association for Celebration of Reunification With China, had a Chinese theme.

They included pandas, Chinese lucky coins, an ox, a dragon and a phoenix. Each was sponsored by one of 40 different companies since the HK \$100 million show was funded entirely by commercial organisations.

Although Chinese themes predominated and the show was funded by local companies, it was, in keeping with Hong Kong's cosmopolitan nature, a truly international event.

The chairman of the Better Hong Kong Foundation, Mr Henry Cheng said, "It successfully fused the best of Hong Kong, Chinese and overseas talent, reflecting the true face of Hong Kong as an international and cosmopolitan city."

Victoria Harbour has often been lit up with gigantic fireworks displays, but this Spectacular truly lived up to its name.

Not only fireworks but the world's biggest laser show and 30 searchlights, cut through the black velvet fabric of the night sky in a dazzling display.

Music was an important and integral part of the show, some of it composed specially for the occasion. The score included traditional Chinese songs, tunes from films with a Chinese theme, excerpts from Tan Dun's "Symphony 1997 (Heaven, Earth, Mankind)" and new music by Rene Dupree.

A featured performer was internationally renowned cellist, Yo Yo Ma.