



研究生教材

英语精读

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西安交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是继学完高等学校本科生公共英语教学大纲规定内容后的提高阶段教材,包括有科技、人文、人物传记等多种类型的文章。文章主要选自英美科技书刊和语言教材。语言规范,内容健康,文字生动。每课附有单词表、短语、课文注释和练习,着重提高阅读能力。本书可供研究生、科技工作者、以及大学高年级学生使用。

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《研究生教材》总序

研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次，是为国家培养高层次人才的人才。他们必须在本门学科中掌握坚实的基础理论和系统的专门知识，以及从事科学研究工作或担负专门技术工作的能力。这些要求具体体现在研究生的学位课程和学位论文中。

认真建设好研究生学位课程是研究生培养中的重要环节。为此，我们组织出版这套《研究生教材》，以满足当前研究生教学，主要是公共课和一批新型的学位课程的教学需要。教材作者都是多年从事研究生教学工作，有着丰富教学和科学研究经验的教师。

这套教材首先着眼于研究生未来工作和高技术发展的需要，充分反映国内外的最新学术动态，使研究生学习之后，能迅速接近当代科技发展的前沿，以适应“四化”建设的要求；其次，也注意到研究生公共课程和学位课程应有它最稳定、最基本的内容，是研究生掌握坚实的基础理论和系统的专门知识所必要的，因此在研究生教材中仍应强调突出重点，突出基本原理和基本内容，以保持学位课程的相对稳定性和系统性，内容有足够的深度，而且对本门课程有较大的覆盖面。

这套《研究生教材》虽然从选题、大纲、组织编写到编辑出版，都经过了认真的调查论证和细致的定稿工作，但毕竟是第一次编辑这样的高层次教材系列，水平和经验都感不足，缺点与错误在所难免。希望通过反复的教学实践，广泛听取校内外专家学者和使用者的意见，使其不断改进和完善。

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前 言

本书是学完高等学校公共英语教学大纲内容后的提高阶段教材，可供研究生、科技工作者以及学完大学公共英语教学大纲规定内容的高年级学生使用。

教学目的侧重于进一步提高阅读高深英语文献的能力，如论文、序言、报刊选读等。加深并扩大大学英语语法基础，提高分析长难句能力。进一步熟悉科技文章的常用句型及篇章结构。巩固并扩充常用词汇及习语，提高应用技巧并培养一定的写作能力。本书教学时数约为 80-100。

主要特点如下：

1. 课文题材广泛，有管理、激光、计算机编程、机器人、卫星、技术预测等科技文章。也有政治、文化生活、人物传记等一般知识性文章。文章大多选自最新出版的英美科技书刊和语言教材，如美国 1983 年销售量达 140 万册的管理畅销书“追求卓越”等。还注意选编了一些科技书籍的序言。此外还选入名人演说，如邓小平同志在中国共产党第 12 次全国代表大会上的开幕词对外英文稿，以便了解我国国内外重大政策并熟悉英语表示法。还有历史上著名的林肯演说。注意选用各种文体，如议论文、记叙文、描述文、说明文、传记、演说及应用文等。每篇约为 1500-2500 字。所选文章语言规范，内容健康，文字生动，具有一定思想性、科学性及趣味性。每课疑难句皆有英语注释，必要时也有汉语注释。

2. 每课有词汇表及常用短语。词义皆用英语解释，并对常用句型和短语附以例句说明。

3. 练习形式多样,内容侧重于课文的阅读理解,常用句型、词汇和语法的应用以及一些综合使用语言的练习(如汉译英、回答问题及专题讨论等)。还注意到目前国内外英语测试题的形式,如多项选择、错误识别、综合填空等。

4. 一般都配有一篇内容相近的阅读课文,并要求对其中难句进行翻译,以期提高阅读及翻译能力。

本教材在编写过程中得到许多兄弟院校的热情支持。我校美籍专家 John Inn 先生、万家翔教授和华威副教授对本教材提了许多宝贵意见,我们表示衷心的感谢。

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Lesson One

TEXT

Opening Speech

(September 1, 1982)

Deng Xiaoping

Comrades,

I now declare the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China open.

There are three main items on the agenda of our Congress: (1) to consider the report of the Eleventh Central Committee and decide on the Party's programme for striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; (2) to consider and adopt the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China; and (3) to elect, according to the provisions of the new Party Constitution, a new Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

With the accomplishment of the tasks of this Congress, our Party will have a more clear-cut guiding ideology for China's socialist modernization, the Party will be strengthened in greater

conformity with the needs of the new historical
20 period, and there will be cooperation of old and
new cadres and a succession of the new to the old
in the Party's highest leading organs, thus making
them a more vigorous command headquarters.'

A review of the Party's history shows this
25 Congress to be one of the most important since our
Seventh National Congress.

The Seventh Congress held in 1945 under
Comrade Mao Zedong's chairmanship was the most
important in the period of democratic revolution
30 from the time our Party was founded. It summed
up the historical experience gained in the tortu-
ous development of China's democratic revolution
in the previous twenty-odd years, formulated a
correct programme and correct tactics and over-
35 came the erroneous ideas within the Party, thus
attaining unity in understanding based on Marxism-
Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. As a result,
the Party became more united than ever before.
The Seventh Congress laid the foundation for the
40 nationwide victory of the new-democratic revolu-
tion.

The Eighth Congress of the Party held in
1956 analysed the situation following the basic com-
pletion of the socialist transformation of private
45 ownership of the means of production and put
forth the task of all-round socialist construction.

The line of the Eighth Congress was correct. However, because the Party was not adequately prepared ideologically for all-round socialist construction at that time, that line and the many correct opinions put forward at that Congress were not adhered to in practice. After the Eighth Congress, we suffered serious setbacks, though we also achieved many successes in socialist construction.

55 The present Congress is being held in circumstances vastly different from those at the time of the Eighth Congress. Just as the quarter century of tortuous development of our democratic revolution before the Seventh Congress taught the whole Party how to grasp the laws governing the democratic revolution in China, so the quarter century of tortuous development of our socialist revolution and construction after the Eighth Congress has taught the whole Party profound lessons. Since 60 the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee (held in December 1978), our Party has restored its correct policies, in the economic, political, cultural and other fields of work and adopted a series of correct new policies after a 65 study of the new situation and new experience. In comparison with the time of the Eighth Congress, our Party has gained a much deeper understanding of the laws governing China's socialist construction, acquired much more experience and be-

75 come much more conscious and determined² in im-
plementing our correct principles. We have every
reason to believe that the correct programme to
be formulated³ at this Congress will create a new
situation in all fields of socialist modernization
80 and bring prosperity to our Party, our socialist
cause, our country and all our nationalities.

In carrying out our modernization programme,
we must proceed from the realities in China. Both
in our revolution and construction, we should also
85 learn from foreign countries and draw on their
experience. But mechanical copying and application
of foreign experience and models will get us no-
where. We have had many lessons in this respect.
To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with
90 the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of
our own and build socialism with Chinese charac-
teristics—this is the basic conclusion we have rea-
ched in summing up long, historical experience.

China's affairs should be run according to
95 China's circumstances and by our own efforts.
Independence and self-reliance have always been
and will forever be our basic stand. While we Chinese
people value our friendship and cooperation with
other countries and people, we value even more our
100 hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No
foreign country can expect China to be its vassal,
nor⁴ can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit

harmful to China's interests. ⁴ We will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will keep a clear head, firmly resist corrosion by decadent ideas from abroad and never permit the bourgeois way of life to spread in our country. We Chinese people have our own national self-respect and pride. We deem it the highest honour to love our country and contribute our all to its socialist construction, ⁵ and we deem it the deepest disgrace to impair the interests, dignity and honour of our socialist motherland.

The 1980s will be an important decade in the historical development of our Party and state. To step up socialist modernization, to strive for China's reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace—these are the three major tasks of our people in the 1980s. Economic construction is at the core of these tasks, as it is the basis for the solution of China's external and domestic problems. In a long period to come, at least in the eighteen years up to the end of this century, we must diligently do the following four things: restructure the administration and the economic systems and make the ranks of ca-

dres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent; strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization; strike at criminal activities in the economic and
135 other fields that undermine socialism; and rectify the Party's style and consolidate its organization on the basis of a conscientious study of the new Party Constitution. These will be the most important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist
140 road and the concentration of our efforts on modernization.

Ours^e is now a big Party of 39 million members exercising leadership over state power for the entire country. However, the Communist Party will always
145 be a minority in the whole population. None of the major tasks set forth by our Party can be accomplished without the hard work of the masses of the people. Here, on behalf of our Party, I wish to pay high tribute to all Chinese workers, peasants
150 and intellectuals who have worked diligently for our socialist modernization and to the Chinese People's Liberation Army - the Great Wall of steel safeguarding the security and socialist construction of our motherland.

155 China's democratic parties fought together with our Party in the period of the democratic revolution and have advanced and undergone tests together with us in the socialist period. In the con-

struction work ahead, our Party will continue its
160 long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic
parties and all patriotic democrats. Here, on behalf
of our Party, I wish to express our sincere grati-
tude to all the democratic parties and all our
friends without party affiliations.

165 The cause of our Party has enjoyed the sup-
port and assistance of the progressive people and
friendly countries throughout the world. Here, on
behalf of our Party, I wish to express our sincere
gratitude to them.

170 We must do our work well and carefully,
strengthen our unity with the people of all na-
tionalities in the country and with the people
of the whole world and struggle hard to make
China a highly democratic and culturally advanced
175 modern socialist country, and to oppose hegemo-
nism, safeguard world peace and promote human
progress.

Glossary

congress ['kɒŋɡres] *n.* meeting of representatives
agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* things to be discussed at a
meeting

strive [straɪv] (strove, striven) *v.* make great ef-
forts (to do sth.)

constitution [kənsti'tju:ʃən] *n.* laws according to

which a state or party is governed
 provision [prə'vɪʒən] *n.* clause, a condition in an
 agreement or law
 advisory [əd'vaɪzəri] *a.* having the right to advise
 clear-cut *a.* well defined; distinct; having clear out-
 lines
 ideology [aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi] *n.* manner of thinking, ideas,
 characteristic of a person
 implement ['ɪmpləmənt] *v.* carry...into effect
 vigorous ['vɪɡərəs] *a.* strong; energetic
 review [ri'vju:] *n.* considering or examining
 again
 formulate ['fɔ:mjuleɪt] *v.* express clearly and exact-
 ly
 odd [ɒd] *a.* with a little extra
 ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] *n.* right of possessing
 setback ['setbæk] *n.* check to progress or develop-
 ment
 vastly ['vɑ:stli] *ad.* very greatly
 erroneous [ɪ'rəʊnjəs] *a.* incorrect
 tortuous ['tɔ:tʃuəs] *a.* twisted; full of bends
 plenary ['pli:nəri] *a.* complete, attended by all
 consolidate [kən'solideɪt] *v.* to (cause to) become
 strong or firm
 sovereign ['sovrɪn] *a.* independent and self-govern-
 ing
 blaze [bleɪz] *v.* make marks along a path for others
 to follow

vassal ['væsl] *n.* a person who serves another in a
 slavelike way

unswervingly [ʌn'swə:vinli] *ad.* firmly in purpose
deem [di:m] *v.* consider; have the opinion

impair [im'pæ] *v.* . . spoil or weaken

competent ['kɒmpitənt] *a.* having the ability or
 skill

undermine [ʌndə'maɪn] *v.* weaken or destroy by
 stages

safeguard ['seɪfgɑ:d] *v.* protect

rectify ['rektɪfaɪ] *v.* put right

Phrases and Expressions

in conformity with

put forth

putforward

adhere to

in comparison with

proceed from

draw on

get...nowhere

integrate...with

step up

strike at

onbehalf of

in agreement with

produce, use

offer...for consideration

be faithful to

when compared with

arise from

take or use as a source

not produce results

join to sth. else so as

to form a whole

increase ... in size or
speed.

hit, give a blow to

for, in the interest of

Pattern and Expression Study

declare + O + O

They declared him (to, be) innocent (elected, the winner of the game).

She declared herself against the plan.

His actions declared that he was honest.

expect(*show*) + O + C

The Party expects us to be both red and expert.

His record shows him to have worked hard at school.

adhere to + n.

We will adhere to a policy of opening to the outside world.

Notes

1. The word "headquarters", used as a single noun, here acts as the object complement of "making".
2. The word "determined" as an adjective, means "firm, showing strong will".
3. The phrase "to be formulated" acts as a postmodifying phrase. It means "which is to (or will) be formulated".
4. The word "nor" introduces an inverted clause, so "can" must be put before the subject, e.g.
I have not gone there, nor will I ever go.
5. The word "it" in this sentence acts as a formal

object, and the infinitive phrase after "it" is a real object.

6. "Ours" here means "Our Party".

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) When and where was the 12th National Congress of the CPC held?
- 2) Why was the Seventh Congress the most important in the period of democratic revolution?
- 3) Since what time has our Party restored its correct policies in the economic, political, cultural and other fields of work?
- 4) What is the basic conclusion that we have reached in summing up long, historical experience?
- 5) On what basis should we increase exchanges with foreign countries?
- 6) What is the most important of the three major tasks of our people in the 1980s? Why?
- 7) Why is the Chinese PLA known as the Great Wall of steel?
- 8) What will China be like by the end of this century?

2. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected and rewritten.

- 1) We must step out research in the applied sci-

A