

Second Edition

# 第二版

An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

# 工程硕士研究生英语教程

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(Students' Book)

学 生 用 书

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是在原教科书的基础上,根据《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学大纲》改编而成。修订后的教材更符合教学大纲的要求,充分考虑工程硕士研究生的实际水平和学习特点。全书包括 15 个学习单元和 2 个复习单元。每个学习单元包括正课文、语法、翻译或写作及副课文。该教程突出语言运用能力的培养,强调语言基础的训练;其选材新颖、题材广泛、语言规范、练习形式多样,适用于工程硕士研究生、研究生课程班学员、在职申请硕士学位自学人员等。

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## 第二版前言

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(第二版)是在原教科书的基础上,组织修订的。该书的修订主要基于以下两个方面的原因。1) 1999年5月国务院学位办公室组织了全国5所重点院校,其中有北京理工大学、清华大学等参加《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学大纲》的制定工作。经过一年多的努力,该大纲已于2000年8月由清华大学出版社正式出版发行。根据教学大纲的有关规定,工程硕士生在学习、学习方式、教学内容、考试等方面均有不同程度的调整。为了使本套教材更好地适应教学大纲的要求,使工程硕士研究生的英语教学能够顺利地达到各项指标的要求,我们修订了原教材。2) 自1999年5月《工程硕士研究生英语教程》出版以来,全国工程硕士教育的发展速度比较快,该领域的英语教学已经得到许多高等院校英语教师的重视。在一年多的时间内,该教材已印刷4次,初步满足了该类研究生英语教学的需要。由于工程硕士英语教学已经规模化和系统化,这就需要原教材在体系上以及质量上在原有的基础上得到进一步的完善与提高。

基于上述考虑,在清华大学出版社的大力支持下,我们对原教材在以下几个方面进行了调整和修订。

- 在原教材12个单元的基础上,根据大纲对学时的有关规定,增加了3个单元。目前全书共15单元,每单元4学时;可满足120课内学时的要求。
- 在内容上,除保持原特色之外,增加了工程技术和计算机科学和管理科学方面的材料,进一步突出了该教材的针对性和实用性。
- 在写作和翻译项目中,增加了国际工程项目合同写作、招标和投标及国际劳务合同等内容。旨在使学习者能够接触到这类题材的英语写作和翻译的训练。
- 在原系列教材的基础上,即《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(教师和学生用书2本,练习册1本),按照大纲的要求,增加了《工程硕士研究生英语听力教程》和《工程硕士研究生英语泛读教程》。这两本书分别由吉林工业大学和北京石油大学组织编写。《听力教程》是为了满足大纲规定的基本听力训练的实际要求,《泛读教程》则主要是为了达到大纲确定的阅读量,以保证学习者能够有效阅读。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》在一年多的使用中得到了广大教师及研究生的充分肯

## II 第二版前言

定。该教程在其内容安排及难易度上以及练习形式等诸方面均客观地考虑到了工程硕士生的实际情况以及他们对外语的实际要求。为此,修订版较好地保留了第一版的编写指导思想以及该书的特点,即:1. 选材新颖,内容丰富,题材广泛;2. 语言规范,难度适中,针对性强;3. 内容实用,循序渐进,重视基础。

我们相信《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(第二版)的出版将有利于工程硕士研究生英语教学大纲的贯彻实施,有利于研究生英语教学改革的发展以及更好地满足该类研究生英语教学的实际需要。

参加本书编写的还有:罗承丽、郭茜、庞红梅、王宏利、周允程、王敬慧。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(第二版)在编写过程中得到湖北建行、清华大学研究生院、清华大学出版社、清华大学外语系等单位的热情支持与帮助。萧家琛教授对初稿进行了审阅和修改。在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间紧迫,错误和疏漏之处一定不少,热忱欢迎批评指正。

编 者  
2000 年 11 月

# 第一版前言

随着研究生教育规模的不断扩大,工程硕士生的培养已成为高等院校一个重要的发展方向。为此,国务院学位委员会和教育部特制定了培养工程硕士专业学位研究生的有关规定,使其培养模式定位在国民经济主战场和国家重点工程的建设上;并要求这类研究生应在工程领域具有较高的素质、较强的工程设计能力和较好的工程技术与管理方面的能力。由于工程硕士自身的特点,其外语课程的要求在英语阅读、翻译和实际写作等技能上更趋于实用;这就需要一本相应的教材。《工程硕士研究生英语教程》正是为了满足此类研究生英语教学的需求而编写的。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》分为学生用书和教师用书;共需 64 学时,一个学期结束。全书有 12 个单元,每个单元包括 Part A 正课文,Part B 语法,Part C 翻译或写作和 Part D 副课文。每个单元可安排 4 至 6 学时。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》的编写是以《研究生英语教学大纲》和有关工程硕士外语教学要求为主要依据,突出实用性,强调语言运用能力的培养,同时照顾到语言基础的训练及巩固。所选课文基本上来自近一、两年来国内外期刊和杂志上刊登的文章;在练习的编排上,力求形式多样实用;考虑到这类研究生的特点,每课安排了语法复习、写作、翻译及副课文。语法部分旨在帮助工程硕士生尽快地恢复在大学期间所学的语法知识,以适应研究生阶段的外语学习。写作部分主要以实用型的应用文为主,如:信函、通知、报告、议论文等,力求使工程硕士生在工作中基本上能够处理普通的英语书面事务。翻译部分要求学生进行一定量的语言翻译实践,以便适应本专业科研工作的需要。我们在每一课中还安排了一篇副课文,可作为课外或课内阅读,帮助工程硕士生进一步扩大阅读量。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》的主要特点如下:

1. 选材新颖,内容丰富,题材广泛;有利于拓宽工程硕士生在英语方面的视野及知识面。
2. 语言规范,难度适中,针对性强;适合于工程硕士生的实际水平,符合此类研究生的外语教学要求。
3. 内容实用,循序渐进,重视基础;有利于工程硕士生打下较好的语言基础,并进

行语言实践及提高。

4. 本教材不但适用于工程类硕士研究生, 还适用于各类研究生课程班学员, 在职人员申请硕士学位的自学人员等。

本书在编写过程中得到湖北建行、清华大学研究生院、清华大学出版社、清华大学外语系等单位的热情支持与帮助。萧家琛教授和外籍教师 Mary Tarrant 对初稿进行了审阅和修改。在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限, 时间紧迫, 错误和疏漏之处一定不少, 热忱欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 1 月

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**Part A Text (My First Job)**

**Part B Grammar (时态)**

**Part C Translation (选词)**

**Part D Supplementary Reading**

**( Four Words That Changed a Life )**

Text \_\_\_\_\_



**Warm-up Questions:**

1. *What was your first job?*
2. *Is your first job the same one as you have now?*
3. *Did you like your first job? Why (not)?*
4. *Has your first job benefited you in any way? Please make a brief explanation.*

**My First Job**

**Two noted Americans explain why  
it's not what you earn — it's what you learn**

*Compiled By Daniel Levine*

**The Auto Prepper (Jay Leno)**

5 I acquired a very strong work ethic from my parents, both of whom lived through the Great Depression. They couldn't understand people who didn't work regularly. I once told my mom that Sylvester Stallone was getting \$12 million for ten weeks of work. "What's he going to do the rest of the year?" she asked.

I took my parents' work ethic into my first job at Wilmington

Ford near my hometown of Andover, Mass., when I was 16. I worked until five or six o'clock on school days and put in 12-hour days during the summer as a prepper. This meant washing and polishing the new cars, and making sure the paper floor mats were in place. Another responsibility was taking off the hubcaps at night, so they wouldn't get stolen, and replacing them the next day. This was hard work because we had about seven acres of cars.

One day, carrying an armful of hubcaps around a corner, I almost bumped into our new general manager. Startled, I dropped them all. He fired me on the spot.

I was too ashamed to tell my parents. Every day for about two weeks, I stayed busy until evening. Then I would go home and say I had a great day at work.

Desperate, I wrote a letter to Henry Ford II and told him what happened. I said that we were a loyal Ford family and that when I was old enough, I was going to buy a Mustang. Eventually the owner of the dealership called. "I don't know who you know in Detroit," he said, "but if you want your job back, you got it."

Later, during college, I wanted to work at a Rolls-Royce dealership, but the owner said there were no openings. So I started washing cars there anyway. When the owner noticed me, I said I was working until he hired me. He did.

It takes persistence to succeed. Attitude also matters. I have never thought I was better than anyone else, but I have always believed I couldn't be outworked.

### **The Cashier (Jill E. Barad)**

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the register in her Manhattan pharmacy. Before long, she let me sit there by myself. I quickly learned the importance of treating customers politely and saying "thank you."

At first I was paid in candy. Later I received 50 cents an hour. I

worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. My father helped me set up a bank account. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have bought.

Grandma, a tough taskmaster, never gave me favorable treatment. She watched me like a hawk yet allowed me to handle high-pressure situations such as working during the lunch rush. Her trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

By the time I was 12, she thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to selling cosmetics. I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a kid, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" I took a genuine interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted into makeup ideas. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

The job taught me a valuable lesson: that to be a successful salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist—you needed to be a great listener. Today I still carry that lesson with me: I *listen* to customers. Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

## NEW WORDS

**prepper** /ˈprepə/ *n.*

给新车清洗和擦亮的小工

**acquire** /əˈkwaɪə/ *vt.*

obtain, gain 获得, 得到

**ethic** /eθɪk/ *n.*

system of moral principles; rules of conduct 道德观, 道德标准

**polish** /ˈpɒlɪʃ/ *vt.*

cause sth. to become smooth and shining by rubbing 磨光, 擦亮; improve (sth.) by correcting, making small changes or adding new material 修正, 修改, 修饰, 加以润色

**mat** /mæt/ *n.*

席, 垫

<b>hubcap</b> /'hʌbkæp/ <i>n.</i>	(车轮的) 毂盖
<b>replace</b> /ri(:)'pleis/ <i>vt.</i>	put (sth.) back in its place 将(某物)放回原处; take the place of 代替, 取代
<b>acre</b> /'eikə/ <i>n.</i>	英亩
<b>armful</b> /'ɑ:mful/ <i>n.</i>	一抱
<b>bump</b> /bʌmp/ <i>v.</i>	碰撞或敲击某物, 与某物相撞
<b>startle</b> /'stɑ:tl/ <i>vt.</i>	frighten, scare 使……受惊吓/吓一跳
<b>desperate</b> /'despərit/ <i>a.</i>	feeling and showing great despair and ready to do anything regardless of danger 铤而走险的, 不顾一切的
<b>dealership</b> /'di:ləʃip/ <i>n.</i>	经营店
<b>anyway</b> /'eniwei/ <i>ad.</i>	nevertheless, anyhow 无论如何, 即便如此
<b>persist</b> /pə(:)'sist/ <i>v.</i>	not give up, be determined 坚持; persistence <i>n.</i>
<b>outwork</b> /aut'wə:k/ <i>vt.</i>	工作比……做得更好/快/勤
<b>cashier</b> /kæ'ʃiə/ <i>n.</i>	出纳员
<b>register</b> /'redʒistə/ <i>n.</i>	记录器; 登记
<i>v.</i>	登记, 注册; (仪表等)自动记下; 挂号邮寄
<b>pharmacy</b> /'fɑ:məsi/ <i>n.</i>	药房; 药剂学
<b>rewarding</b> /ri'wɔ:diŋ/ <i>a.</i>	worth doing, satisfying 值得做的, 令人满意的
<b>taskmaster</b> /'tɑ:sk.mɑ:stə/ <i>n.</i>	工头, 监工
<b>hawk</b> /hɔ:k/ <i>n.</i>	鹰
<b>handle</b> /'hændl/ <i>v.</i>	deal with, manage 处理, 对付
<i>n.</i>	柄, 把手
<b>promote</b> /prə'mout/ <i>vt.</i>	raise to a higher position or rank 提升, 提拔; encourage or support 增进, 鼓励
<b>cosmetic</b> /kɔz'metik/ <i>n.</i>	化妆品
<i>a.</i>	化妆用的; 装饰性的, 装门面的
<b>genuine</b> /'dʒenjuin/ <i>a.</i>	real, authentic 真的, 非伪造的; sincere 真诚的
<b>makeup</b> /'meikʌp/ <i>n.</i>	化妆品
<b>rocket</b> /'rɒkit/ <i>n.</i>	火箭
<b>purchase</b> /'pɜ:tʃəs/ <i>vt.</i>	buy 购买
<i>n.</i>	buying 购买; thing bought 购买之物

## PHRASES

**put in:** to give (time or effort) to sth. 花费(一段时间或精力)做某事

**in place:** 在平常的或应在的地方

**on the spot:** 当场, 立即

**set up:** to establish, build or raise 建立, 开创; 竖起(纪念碑、雕像等)

**end up:** to finish (in a particular way) 结束, 结果

## NOTES

**Jay Leno:** The former auto prepper, is host of NBC's "The Tonight Show."

**Jill E. Barad:** The former cashier, is chairman and CEO of Mattel, Inc., the world's largest toy maker.

**the Great Depression:** 大萧条(1929—1939 年间北美、欧洲及其他工业化国家发生的经济衰退)

**Sylvester Stallone:** 西尔维斯特·史泰龙, 美国电影明星

**Wilmington Ford:** 福特汽车公司在威尔明顿(马萨诸塞州的一个镇)的专营店。福特汽车公司由亨利·福特创建于1903年, 为世界最大的汽车公司之一。

**Andover, Mass.:** 美国马萨诸塞州安多佛镇

**Henry Ford II:** 亨利·福特二世, 1940年起任福特汽车公司的高级管理人员, 其中1960—1980年期间为该公司的总裁。

**Mustang:** 野马, 福特汽车公司出品的跑车和敞篷跑车名

**Detroit:** 底特律, 美国密执安州最大的城市, 被称为“世界汽车之都”。

**Rolls-Royce:** 英国的罗尔斯—罗伊斯(或译作劳斯莱斯)汽车有限公司。由查尔斯·斯图尔特·罗尔斯与亨利·罗伊斯共同创建于1906年。

**Manhattan:** 曼哈顿, 美国纽约市的五个行政区之一。虽然位于纽约市最小的岛上, 却是该市真正的中心。

## EXERCISES

### *I. Reading Comprehension:*

#### The Auto Prepper

1. The author first started working as a prepper when he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 20 years old  
C. in the Great Depression
- B. at school  
D. a college graduate
2. From this passage, we may infer that the author's parents used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live a rich life  
C. live very happily
- B. suffer from hardship  
D. hate working
3. The author's first job was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drive and sell cars  
C. wash and paint cars
- B. clean and brighten cars  
D. polish and paint cars

#### The Cashier

4. The author worked as a cashier for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten years  
C. two years
- B. 50 cents an hour  
D. candy
5. All the following can be used to describe the author's grandmother EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strict  
C. rewarding
- B. trustful  
D. knowing her employees' abilities

## II. Getting Information:

Answer the following questions in English.

#### The Auto Prepper

1. Why did the author's parents not understand people who didn't work regularly?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the author manage to gain his job back?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### The Cashier

3. Did the author prefer to save money or spend money? How do you know?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What's the important lesson the author learns from his first job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. In which field is the author now working?



**III. Vocabulary and Structure:**

A. Choose the correct word / phrase to fill into each sentence, using the proper form.

handle	regular	replace	reward
end up	bump into	on the spot	put in

1. They made \_\_\_\_\_ visits to the park on the suburbs during the weekends.
2. Guess whom I \_\_\_\_\_ today?
3. We tried to walk to the park but \_\_\_\_\_ taking a taxi there.
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ of these important issues was highly praised.
5. Thomas bought a new hat to \_\_\_\_\_ the one he had lost.
6. Thank you for all the time and effort you \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Gardening is a \_\_\_\_\_ spare-time activity.
8. He was hit by a falling tree and killed \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Use words / phrases that appear in the text to replace the following underlined words / phrases.

1. We can obtain knowledge by reading books, newspapers, and by watching TV.
2. He accepted the blame for the mistake in the government report.
3. You frightened me—I thought you were in the garden.
4. The government has created a working party to look into the problem.
5. Teaching is not very worth doing financially.

**IV. Translation:**

A. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. She often puts in 12 hours' work a day.
2. She likes everything to be in place before she starts working.
3. Attitude also matters.
4. more rewarding than ...
5. translate what they wanted into makeup ideas

B. Translate the following into English.