

# GENERAL ENGLISH COURSE

研究生课程精编教材

主编 / 陈伟英

## 专业学位研究生英语

# 通用教程



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

## FOR PROFESSIONAL MASTER STUDENTS

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# 专业学位研究生英语 通用教程

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(以姓氏笔画为序)



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# 前 言

目前,我国的专业学位教育已成为学位与研究生教育的重要组成部分,是培养适应新世纪社会与经济发展需要的高层次、复合型、应用型专门人才的重要途径,因此发展专业学位教育具有重要意义。英语是专业学位研究生教育的一门核心课程。《专业学位研究生英语通用教程》的教学对象是按照国务院学位办招生政策和规定录取的在职攻读专业学位的硕士研究生,包括工商管理硕士(MBA)、公共管理硕士(MPA)、法律硕士(JM)、公共卫生管理硕士(MPH)、工程硕士、农业推广硕士、教育硕士等。

教程的主要特点是结合专业学位硕士研究生的具体情况,将语言知识、语言技能和交际能力有机结合起来,具有鲜明的针对性。专业学位研究生大多为在职学习的人员。对于已工作数年的成年人来说,学习外语存在较大困难,英语听力和口头表达能力较弱,短时间抓起来很吃力。本教程的目的是帮助学员做好“恢复期”的工作,即英语基础知识的回顾和热身,这将有助于学员克服英语学习的心理障碍,尽快复原自己的英语水平并进一步提高语言的实际应用能力。

教程的设计充分首先考虑到有利于语言的习得,并且兼顾教程使用的方便性。在阅读课文前,提供相关的热身问题,激发学生的阅读兴趣。针对学生的实际需要,在课文后收录详尽的单词和词组的中英文注释,难句的解释和翻译,以及必需的背景知识,切实解决阅读中可能遇到的各种困难。全书共有12个单元。每个单元包含词汇练习、英汉互译练习、口语和写作训练等。课后泛读文章紧扣课内精读文章的主题,使学生的阅读输入量有所保障,体

现精读、泛读的结合和说写读译的结合。

教程选材的文章大多为近期新作，具有浓烈的时代感。这些文章题材广泛，包括经济、社会、生物、传媒、教育、太空和医药等，有利于学习者吸收大量词汇，运用语言技能参与交流，真正学以致用。

《专业学位研究生英语通用教程》是编者几年来对各类专业学位研究生英语教学的反思和总结，是我们为改进、提高专业学位研究生英语教学的新尝试。该书已经在浙江大学研究生中试用两年，受到学生的一致好评。

编者借此机会对所选用的材料的作者、出版部门表示衷心的感谢。本书的出版和试用得到浙江大学研究生院的热情支持，外籍教师 John S. Meny 审阅了本教程，我们谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

本教程由陈伟英主编。编著者还有浙江大学外国语学院多年从事研究生公共英语教学的骨干老师（以姓氏笔画为序）：李淑敏、郑达华、胡小平、徐沁、蔡志良。由于编者水平有限，教材中缺点和错误在所难免，敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2007 年春于玉泉校区

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# Unit 1

## Warm-up Questions

1. Approximately how much money do you spend every week? Which part will cost you most—food, clothing, education, traffic, entertainment, travel...? Can you draw a pie graph to demonstrate your annual spending budget?
2. Do you often find that you are short of cash at the end of every month? Do you plan your monthly spending or not?
3. Have you got some ideas about how to cut spending?
4. Can you see any differences in ways of saving and spending between your generation and your parents'? Please list as many examples as you can.
5. What kind of person are you, a frugal one or a wasteful one? Find at least five evidences in your daily life to prove yourself.



## In-Class Reading

### *Text A      The Life of Frugalism*

#### **What does it mean to be frugal?**

1 Have you ever added just a little water to a near empty bottle of the shampoo and washed your hair “one more time”? Or used a plastic grocery bag to line a small wastebasket? How about “handing down” a pair of jeans or a dress from one child to another, or making a new meal from yesterday’s leftovers? Do those things label you as a tightwad or penny pincher?

2 While “frugalists” would argue that a penny here and a penny there doesn’t make for frugal living, any time we save by choice, we become that much in control of our money. Being thrifty or frugal or economical (your choice of terms) is a personal matter or degrees, or as the term goes—YMMV—your mileage may vary. Just like anything else, the more effort you put into it, the greater your rewards.

3 There are many different types of people who practice frugal living. Some of us seem to have been born frugal; some of us become frugal out of necessity; some learn by watching others. For some, though, the very idea of purposely not acquiring an overabundance of material goods seems abnormal, kooky, and weird. Mainstream America has become so accustomed to looking for satisfaction in the department stores, the car lots and the “deli”, that to do without seems a direct assault on our “God-given right” to the pursuit of happiness.

4 What happens when that very pursuit of happiness lures us into a trap of debt that dangles over the pit of bankruptcy and total financial failure? “Frugality” can conjure up visions of continual black bean soup and shoes with cardboard insoles. “Mean” and “stingy” are the synonyms that come quickly to mind. Doing without, deprivation, and poor, are other words used to describe a state of being, that’s a threat rather than a blessing; a thing to be avoided rather than sought after.

5 But frugality (synonym: economical, money-wise, canny) can also mean creatively making the available money do as many things as possible, down to creating and maintaining

a comfortable savings account and living debt-free.

6 What and who are we, really? Most of us will find ourselves on neither end of this seesaw—and seesaw it is. Nothing ever stays balanced exactly, so there is always a little adjustment to be made here, a little tuck to be taken there. Probably the only thing that can be said of frugal people is that they are determined to get the most and the best from the resources they have.

7 In the first place, it takes courage. There's an awful lot of misunderstanding about living frugally. We've been accused of abandoning the economy, and/or withdrawing from society. Some think we're weirdos, or cranks, or stingy or mean or miserly. Some think we're poor and deprived; others think we're nitpicking and silly, with nothing better to do than count leaves on a head of lettuce before we buy it.

### **Knowing when enough is enough**

8 Enough is enough, and if you've decided to stop at enough, you'll be happily surprised at how little that costs. Shopping for the sake of shopping is an emotional illness. It's encouraged by our modern economy that says that more is always necessarily better.

9 Don't just get hardheaded, stay hardheaded. Why should we let them tell us what we want? When we really, really close our eyes and ears to the glitz and plastic glamour of the advertising world, how much really is enough?

10 On the other hand, you have to be comfortable in allowing yourself to be only as frugal as you need or want, so don't deprive yourself—or anyone else, for that matter. It's not about doing without, it's about doing it better. You don't have to give up meat to control your food budget. You don't have to quit going out for entertainment. You don't have to give up getting your kids a TV/VCR combo for Christmas.

11 If you'd rather wear the same shirt yet another season so you can splurge on prime rib for Sunday dinner, that's up to you. But know where to draw the line, and don't step over it. For some people, giving up any food is a threat, for others, clothing is their security, and still others feel that the type and age of their automobile protects their ego. We all need something to hide behind. It's human nature.

12 Whether we grow acres of hay for our plough horses, or a pot of garlic on the windowsill,

or nothing at all, there is a theme that runs continually. It's the attitude of "can do"; the willingness to bend the back a little to work, the courage to be just a little different, if that's what it takes, to live our own lives in the pursuit of our very own, personal and real, contentment.

13 Americans live on credit. Their quality of life is measured in how much they can borrow, not how much they can buy. They desire everything and own nothing.

14 What if you lost your job tomorrow? What if you were injured and could never work again? What if the economy went sour and you lost your investments? Would you still be able to survive in the manner in which you're accustomed?

15 These are some tough questions, and none of them have easy answers. Living frugally is a form of security in an insecure world, all the better because it's up to us as individuals to define and create that security. Living frugally or simply or whatever you want to call it, is a choice to be made; a lifestyle; an attitude.

16 What about you?

(951 words)

### NEW WORDS

**frugal** *a.* not wasteful; careful in the use of money, food, etc. 节俭的, 抠门的, 花钱少的

**frugality** *n.* 节约, 俭省; 标题中的 frugalism 意为“抠门主义”, “节俭主义”。

**shampoo** *n.* a usually liquid soap-like product used for washing the hair 洗发精, 洗发香波

**grocery** *n.* a store selling foodstuffs and various household supplies 食品杂货店

**line** *v.* to cover the inside of something with material 加衬, 文中指在垃圾筐内套上塑料袋

**wastebasket** *n.* an open-topped container for rubbish 废纸篓

**leftovers** *n.* food remaining uneaten after a meal, especially when served at a later meal 剩菜, 剩余物

**label** *v.* to describe as belonging to a particular kind or class 把……称为, 把……归类为

**tightwad** *n.* (slang) stingy person 〈俚〉吝啬鬼, 守财奴

**penny pincher** (colloquial) stingy person 〈口〉吝啬鬼, 小气鬼; 花钱节俭的人

**thrifty** *a.* avoiding waste; using money and goods carefully and wisely 节约的, 节俭的

**purposely** *ad.* intentionally 故意地

**acquire** *v.* to gain or come to possess, by one's own work, skill, or action, often over a long

period of time 获得, 学到

**overabundance** *n.* going or being beyond what is needed, desired, or appropriate; an excess  
过于丰富 (充足), 过剩, 过量

**kooky** *a.* (of a person) odd; behaving in a silly unusual manner 怪人的, 乖僻的, 愚蠢的

**weird** *a.* very strange; unusual and not sensible or acceptable; bizarre 怪异的, 不可思议的,  
神秘的

**mainstream** *a. & n.* (of) the prevailing current of thought, influence, or activity 主流 (的),  
主要倾向 (的)

**deli** = delicatessen *n.* a shop that sells unusual and often expensive foods, especially foods  
that are cooked and ready to eat 熟食店

**assault** *n. & v.* a strong spoken or written criticism of someone else's ideas, plans, etc. [=  
attack] 攻击, 袭击 assault on: an assault on the capitalist system

**pursuit** *n.* the act of following, especially in order to catch, kill, or defeat 追击, 追求

**lure** *v.* to attract or tempt by seeming to promise pleasure, profit, etc.; entice 引诱

**dangle** *v.* to hang or swing loosely 摇摆

**pit** *n.* a hole in the ground 深坑, 深渊, 陷阱

**financial** *a.* of, relating to, or involving finance 财政的, 金融的

**conjure** *v.* to cause to appear (as if) by magic 变戏法, 想像

**cardboard** *n.* a material similar to thick, stiff paper 纸板

**insole** *n.* the inner sole of a shoe or boot 鞋内底, 鞋垫

**mean** *a.* ungenerous 吝啬的, 卑鄙的

**stingy** *a.* unwilling to give money; mean 吝啬的, 小气的

**synonym** *n.* a word with the same meaning or nearly the same meaning as another word in  
the same language 同义词

**deprivation** *n.* the state of being deprived; a lack or loss 剥夺; 匮乏, 贫困

**blessing** *n.* a gift from God or anything that brings happiness or good fortune 祝福, 幸事, 喜事

**economical** *a.* using money, time, goods, etc., carefully and without waste 节约的, 经济的

**money-wise** *a.* 在钱财方面精明的

**canny** *a.* clever, careful, and not easily deceived, especially in money matters; shrewd 精明  
的, 节约的

**maintain** v. to keep up; to assert 维持, 继续; 主张

**comfortable** a. having enough money to be free of worry; not poor 宽裕的, 小康的

**seesaw** n. 跷跷板, 文章中指两种极端的状态 (极度节俭与极度奢侈)

**adjustment** n. slight change 调整, 调节

**tuck** n. & v. (衣服等的) 褶, 裥; 打褶, 打裥

**determined** a. having a strong will; resolute 决定的, 坚定的

**awful** a. (used to add force) very great 极度的, 十分

**misunderstanding** n. the act of putting a wrong meaning 误会, 误解

**abandon** v. to leave completely and for ever; desert 放弃, 遗弃

**withdraw** v. to move away or back; not take part in an activity 撤离, 退出

**weirdo** n. (also weirdie) a strange person, with unusual clothes, behavior, etc. 古怪的人

**crank** n. a person with very unusual and strongly-held ideas, often concerning food and health 怪人

**miserly** a. of, relating to, or characteristic of a miser 守财奴 (似) 的, 贪财的, 爱钱如命的, 小气的

**deprived** a. without food, money, comfortable living condition, etc. 被剥夺的, 贫困的

**nitpicking** a. having the habit of paying too much attention to small and unimportant points or faults 挑剔的, 吹毛求疵的, 琐碎烦人的

**lettuce** n. 莴苣, 生菜

**emotional** a. having feelings which are strong or easily moved 情感的, 情绪的

**hardheaded** a. practical, firm, and thorough, especially in business 讲究实际的, 头脑清醒的, 精明的

**glitz** n. an exciting fashionable quality (without seriousness or deep meaning) 炫目, 浮华, 闪光

**glamour** n. a special quality of charm and beauty; attractiveness 魅力, 诱惑力

**advertise** v. to make public announcement of 做广告, 登广告

**budget** n. & v. 预算

**quit** v. to stop doing something and leave 离开, 停止

**combo** n. 结合物, 社团, 小乐团; 文章中指兼容机

**splurge** v. to spend more (money) than one can usually afford 挥霍, 炫耀

**prime** a. of the very best quality or kind 最好的, 第一流的, 上等的, 主要的

**rib** *n.* 肋骨

**security** *n.* something which protects or makes secure 安全

**ego** *n.* one's opinion of oneself; self-esteem 自我, 自尊心

**acre** *n.* 英亩, 大片田地

**hay** *n.* grass which has been cut and dried, especially for using as cattle food 干草

**plough** *n. & v.* 犁, 耕犁

**garlic** *n.* an onionlike plant 大蒜, 蒜头

**windowsill** *n.* the horizontal member at the base of a window opening 窗沿, 窗台

**contentment** *n.* quiet happiness; satisfaction 满意, 满足

**sour** *a.* 酸的, 发酵的, 坏的

**investment** *n.* the act of investing 投资, 可获利的东西

**survive** *v.* to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close to death 幸存, 生还

**tough** *a.* difficult to do or deal with; not easy 困难的

**insecure** *a.* not safe; likely to fall; not confident 不可靠的, 不安全的

**define** *v.* to describe exactly; give the meaning of 定义, 详细说明

## PHRASES

**hand down:** to give or leave to people who are younger or live after 把……传下去 e.g. That gold watch has been handed down in his family.

**make for:** to result in; make possible or likely 有利于, 导致, 促成 e.g. Early rising makes for good health.

**in control of:** having the power to command, influence, or direct 掌管着, 控制着 e.g. be in control of the situation / a project

**out of:** because of 出于, 由于 e.g. I said this out of kindness.

**accustomed to:** used to, in the habit of 习惯于 e.g. I'm not accustomed to getting up so early to do morning exercise.

**do without:** to manage to live or continue satisfactorily without 将就, 设法对付过去, 没有……也行 e.g. I haven't enough money to buy a car, so I'll just have to do without.

**conjure up:** to bring into the mind or cause to be remembered; evoke; to cause to appear (as if) by magic 使呈现于脑际, 想起; 用魔法使出现 e.g. The music conjured up memories.

**come to mind:** think of 想到 e.g. A number of possibilities come to mind. = I can think of several possibilities.

**rather than:** 与其……（不如），不是……（而是） e.g. The decision was taken for political rather than military reasons.

**seek after:** to make a search for; try to find or get 寻找，追求 e.g. This book is much sought after.

**down to:** to and including a lower degree or position in a set 下至 e.g. Everyone from the richest down to the poorest had to pay the tax.

**in the first place:** 首先 e.g. In the first place, I don't want to go, and in the second place, I can't afford to.

**be accused of:** be charged with doing wrong or breaking the law 控告，谴责 e.g. He was accused of murder.

**for the sake of:** in order to help, improve, or bring advantage 由于，为了……的利益 e.g. He's going to live by the coast for the sake of his health.

**for that matter:** as further concerns the same subject（用于补充或语气递进的陈述）而且，就此而言 e.g. I don't know, and for that matter, I don't care.

**splurge on:** to spend more (money) than one can usually afford 挥霍，浪费 e.g. I splurged on the extra money on a diamond ring.

**up to:** the duty or responsibility of (someone) 取决于……的，须由……决定的 e.g. It's up to you whether you decide to take the job.

**draw the line:** to fix a limit beyond which one will not do or agree to something 划一界线，划定最后界限 e.g. Of course I want to help you, but I draw the line at lying.

**in the pursuit of:** 追求，寻求 e.g. extreme actions in the pursuit of a great goal

**what if:** what will happen if 如果……将会怎么样 e.g. What if we move the picture over here? Do you think it'll look better?

**all the better:** used to emphasize how much better something is than it would be in a different situation 反而更（好），却更 e.g. If there is some meat left on the bones, all the better.

## NOTES

**your mileage may vary** (Para. 2): the distance a car will go on a tank of gas is different for

each car and traffic condition 因人而异，视情况而定

**car lots** (Para. 3): areas of land used for storing and selling cars 零售车场

**a little tuck to be taken there** (Para. 6): 这里和前一句的 a little adjustment to be made here 合在一起，意思是“这里作一点调整，那里作一点修改”。

**Enough is enough...** (Para. 8): 〈谚〉要适可而止……

**plastic glamour** (Para. 9): artificial beauty 不真实的魅力

**prime rib** (Para. 11): 上等肋条肉

**attitude of “can do”** (Para. 12): “可以，可行”的态度

**go sour** (Para. 14): (or turn sour) go bad or wrong or disappointing 发酸；出毛病，变坏

## STRUCTURE AND TRANSLATION SKILL

1. **Just like anything else, the more effort you put into it, the greater your rewards.** (Para. 2)

句中出现比较句型 “the more...the greater...”，全句翻译为：就像别的任何事情一样，你投入的精力越多，你的收获越大。

2. **There are many different types of people who practice frugal living.** (Para. 3)

句子中的定语从句可以采用综合法译成：人们过着各自不同的抠门生活。

3. **Mainstream America has become so accustomed to looking for satisfaction in the department stores, the car lots and the “deli”, that to do without seems a direct assault on our “God-given right” to the pursuit of happiness.** (Para. 3)

句中有 so ... that 结果状语从句，可译为：美国的主流社会已经太过习惯于在百货商场、零售车场和熟食店中寻求满足感，不去这些地方（疯狂购物）就好像是对“上帝赋予的”追求幸福的权利的直接伤害。

4. **What happens when that very pursuit of happiness lures us into a trap of debt that dangles over the pit of bankruptcy and total financial failure?** (Para. 4)

句中有一个定语从句，另有一个 when 引导的时间状语从句，须采用逆序法翻译：当这种“对幸福的追求”将我们诱入债务圈套，使我们面临破产和财政崩溃的深渊时，又会怎样呢？

5. **Doing without, deprivation, and poor, are other words used to describe a state of being, that's a threat rather than a blessing; a thing to be avoided rather than sought**



**after. (Para. 4)**

句中有指代结构 **that**；否定结构 **without, rather than**；以及被动结构 **used, avoided, sought**。翻译时应注意汉英表达的差异，译成符合汉语表达习惯的语句：将就、剥夺、贫穷是用来描述一种状态的另外的词语——这种状态并不是好事，而是一种威胁；是竭力去避免的而不是去追求的。

**6. It's encouraged by our modern economy that says that more is always necessarily better. (Para. 8)**

句中有一个被动结构，以及由 **that** 引导的限制性定语从句，可以译成独立句：现代经济提倡“越多总是越好”。

**7. Whether we grow acres of hay for our plough horses, or a pot of garlic on the windowsill, or nothing at all, there is a theme that runs continually. (Para. 12)**

句中的平行结构 **Whether...or**，否定词 **nothing**，以及定语从句，可译成：无论我们是种几亩干草做耕马的饲料，还是在窗台上种一盆大蒜，或是什么都不做，主题都是一个。

**8. It's the attitude of "can do"; the willingness to bend the back a little to work, the courage to be just a little different, if that's what it takes, to live our own lives in the pursuit of our very own, personal and real, contentment. (Para. 12)**

句中三个名词 **willingness, courage, pursuit** 翻译时把名词转译成动词：这是一种是否“可行”的态度，是否愿意辛勤劳作，是否敢于与众不同，就是这么简单，过自己的生活，追求真正的个人的自我满足。

**9. Their quality of life is measured in how much they can borrow, not how much they can buy. (Para. 13)**

否定和被动的结构，翻译成：他们的生活质量有一个衡量标准：在于他们能够借贷多少，而不是能够购买多少。或是动词转译成名词：在于他们的借贷力，而不是购买力。

## PARAPHRASE

**1. While "frugalists" would argue that a penny here and a penny there doesn't make for frugal living, any time we save by choice, we become that much in control of our money. (Para. 2)**