

# Focus on Practice

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## 研究生英语教程

课外版

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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### 江苏工业学院图书馆

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

研究生英语教程:课外版/常青主编.—哈尔滨:哈尔滨工业大学出版社,2006.9

ISBN 7-5603-2422-3

I.研… II.常… III.英语—研究生—教材  
IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 103291 号

责任编辑 孙 杰

封面设计 卞秉利

出版发行 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

社 址 哈尔滨市南岗区复华四道街 10 号 邮编 150006

传 真 0451-86414749

网 址 <http://hitpress.hit.edu.cn>

印 刷 黑龙江省教育厅印刷厂

开 本 787mm×960mm 1/16 本册印张 11.25 本册字数 212 千字

版 次 2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 1~4 000 册

定 价 40.00 元(课内版 课外版)

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(如因印装质量问题影响阅读,我社负责调换)

# 前 言

研究生英语教学的目的在于培养研究生的英语综合应用能力,使学生从运用中学习语言,帮助学生跨越语言障碍。因此,我们在研究生英语教学中进行了长期的探索与实践,从 2003 年开始着手编写全新模式的试用教程,并在 2003 - 2005 级硕士研究生英语实验班中使用。在对 687 名研究生的问卷调查中,学生们认为新教程将听说读写译有机地结合在一起,创造了轻松的学习环境,再现了语言的自主性,同时,加强了师生间的互动,激发了自主学习的兴趣。

本教程分为课内版、课外版两册,涉及大学校园生活、爱情与婚姻、健康、性别差异、伦理道德、自然与奇迹、体育运动、音乐、文化差异、高科技、宗教与信仰等内容。课内版形式多样,包括影音输入、情景对话、问卷调查、角色扮演、访谈辩论等活动;并附有相关的口语功能表达方式、词汇短语及写作指导等内容。课外版包括视听及读写两大版块,新颖的命题设计,相关的词汇注解,利于学生课外自学,增加语言技能储备。

本教程具有以下四个特点:

1. 课堂内外兼顾 课内版活动设计和安排以互动学习为中心,强调应用能力的培养;课外版配合使用,创造更多的语言环境。
2. 五大技能融合 本教程听、说、读、写、译有机结合,穿插在课内、课外两个版本中,符合语言学习教学规律。
3. 综合能力训练 包括用英语撰写论文摘要、文章综述,进行简短口头报告及提高就相关主题提问和回答问题能力等。
4. 开放互动交流 学生可以通过相互交谈、相互提问,甚至相互争论完成交流任务,学会用英语连贯、自然、流畅地进行交际。

本教程内容根据 60 学时编排,教师可以根据学生的英语水平选择使用,真正做到因材施教。

本教程是哈尔滨工业大学“十一五”规划教材,得到了研究生院资助及有关专家的支持。宋飞焱、暴丽影老师参加了本教程前期编写工作, Mary Thompson (英)审阅本教程,并与 Jimmy C. Crown 为部分章节录音, Emily Adamson (英)也对本教程进行了审阅,在此表示特别感谢。

本书的语音材料可以通过 <ftp://202.118.224.241> 下载。

编 者

2006 年 8 月于哈尔滨工业大学

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# UNIT 1 University and Campus Life



## Watching and Listening

### PART A First Class in Harvard

Watch the video and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) Elle Woods is well-prepared for the first class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2) "The law is reason free from passion" is said by Aristotle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Elle Woods is told to leave the classroom for being late for class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4) The professor recommends knowing before speaking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Vivian Kensington helps Elle Woods out.

### Vocabulary

passion /'pæʃən/ *n.* strong feeling 激情

immortal /i'mɔ:tl/ *a.* everlasting 不朽的

jurisdiction /ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃən/ *n.* administration of justice 权限

### PART B Graduation Remarks

Watch and Listen to a speech. Then complete the following notes.

On our very first day at (1) \_\_\_\_\_, a very wise professor (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle, "The law is reason free from (3) \_\_\_\_\_." Well, no (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to Aristotle, but in my three years at Harvard, I have come to find that passion is a key (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the study and practice of law and of life. It is with passion, courage of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and strong sense of self that we take our next (7) \_\_\_\_\_ into the world. Remember, the first (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are not always correct. You must always have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in people, and most importantly, you must always have faith in (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Congratulations, Class of 2004. We did it!



**Vocabulary**

prestigious /'presti:dʒiəs/ *n.* esteemed 声望很高的

ingredient /in'ɡri:dʒənt/ *n.* an element in a mixture 成分

conviction /kən'vikʃən/ *n.* a strong belief 信念

**PART C Radio Show****1. Listen to the radio show and fill in the following notes.**

Grace Kame seems a typical young person who spends all her money. And the reasons are:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Listen to the passage again. Then fill in the blanks.**

James Levi is very good at saving money, he has saved (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ 1,000,000, more than (2) \_\_\_\_\_ what most 60 year-olds have financial assets.  
And the ways he takes to save money are: (3) \_\_\_\_\_, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Vocabulary**

stereotype /'stiəriətaip/ *n.* one regarded as embodying a set image 典型

architectural /ɑ:kitektʃərəl/ *a.* 建筑学的

equity /i'kwiti/ *n.* fairness 公正, 公平

asset /'æset/ *n.* a valuable item that is owned 资产

bypass /'baipɑ:s/ *v.* ignore 忽视

perception /pə'sepʃən/ *n.* insight observation 感知

**Reading Comprehension****TEXT A Tuition Fees Home and Abroad**

Aren't tuition fees terrible? If you were left wing, you could say that they are a tax

on learning. Just as airport tax is a tax on holidays, and sales tax is a tax on that frilly new top you bought last week. Come to think of it, no tax is that popular or generally supported.

Why do we take it for granted that higher education should be free? Just like that holiday or frilly top, the purchaser derives some benefit from the transaction and agrees to pay the tax. But in the case of a degree, the benefit is not as superficial as a nice tan, or looking seductive in the pub, but a lifetime opportunity to earn high wages in a satisfying and interesting job.

But, the voices of student organizations cry, learning should be free for all with generous grants and inspirational teaching. Yet look where that position has got higher education. Fees are rising- soon to be £3000 ( \$ 4800 ) a year and the number of academics dedicated to teaching is falling.

How many people do you know who complain about tuition fees, but are quite happy to spend £40 a week on alcohol? Of course, you cannot blame students for trying to get a better deal. Everyone, from train drivers to firefighters, wants a better deal but it is important to remember that if everyone wants to go to university, someone has to pay for it. The ethos in Britain of the individual deserving everything but paying nothing is largely responsible for many of the problems politicians have about speaking openly on taxation.

In an ideal world, we would not have to pay tax for anything, and we would not cringe when we fill up the car with super unleaded. But to pay for the better health service, the better transport system, and the better schools, for which everyone is demanding, the government needs money. So what is wrong with asking medical students to make a small contribution towards the £20,000 a year cost of their degrees.

Well, comes the familiar response, we cannot come out of medical school with £30,000 debt, can we? But why not? Just think for a moment what a fantastic deal this really is. For £30,000 of loans, most of which do not grow in real terms, you get guaranteed lifetime employment, a starting salary of around £25,000 with rapid pay progression and a great job.

This is also the missed opportunity to widen access. All the measures taken over the past five years have universally failed to increase the number of students from poorer backgrounds. A recent survey showed that what was euphemistically called "debt aversion" was an important factor deterring those from lower socioeconomic groups from applying to university.

A practical solution would be to change not the entire university regime, but the way in which young people are recruited for medicine. A convincing case could be made, today, even to the “debt averse” (isn’t everyone?), about the ease with which a £30,000 or even £40,000 debt can be managed with a high salary. But it is unlikely that the left-wing sorts who campaign on these issues the ones who voted for the government that introduced tuition fees will ever try to implement a practical solution to the funding crisis.

Students themselves are partially responsible for the fees debacle. Instead of coming to a compromise with government about a solution that is both realistic and affordable, they have asked for the earth and predictably got nothing. Tuition fees should have been seen as a challenge to improve higher education, by turning students into consumers. And consumers have real power to demand high standards, good quality teaching, and modern facilities. Government spending formulas have gradually shifted the focus of universities from teaching students to research. Introducing tuition fees was a squandered chance to redress that balance back in favour of the primary function of universities to educate.

The most frustrating thing about the current system is that it does not go far enough towards meeting costs for living and tuition. The simple solution is greater student loans, which should have been the focus of campaign of student leaders, rather than the same futile demands for free for all that have been made for the last five years and will undoubtedly be made for the next 50.

### Vocabulary

whinge /wɪndʒ/ *v.* 气愤地抱怨

frilly /'frɪli/ *a.* 镶褶边的

transaction /trænzækʃən/ *n.* something transacted especially a business agreement 交易

seductive /si'dʌktɪv/ *a.* tending to seduce 诱人的

dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ *a.* wholly committed to a particular course of thought 专注的

ethos /i:θəs/ *n.* distinctive ethical make-up of an age, race etc. 风气

cringe /krɪndʒ/ *v.* shrink back in fear 畏缩

quail /kweɪl/ *v.* flinch 感到恐惧

recoil /rɪkɔɪl/ *v.* shrink back in repugnance 退却

blench /blentʃ/ *v.* draw back as from fear 畏缩

wince /wɪns/ *v.* start involuntarily in distress 退缩

unleaded /ʌn'ledɪd/ *a.* 不含铅的(汽油)

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *a.* unrestrainedly fanciful 奇异的

progression movement *n.* 连续的动作

euphemistically /ju:fə'mistikəl/ *a.* 委婉的

debt aversion *n.* 讨债者

deter /di'te:/ *v.* prevent an action by means of fear 威慑

socioeconomic /'səʊʃiəʊi:kə'nəmɪk/ *a.* 社会经济学

regime /rei'ʒi:m/ *n.* the period during which a particular administration prevails 统治期

recruit /ri'kru:t/ *v.* enroll 使入学

debacle /dei'bɑ:kəl/ *n.* a sudden, disastrous collapse 溃败

predictable /pri'dɪktəbəl/ *a.* 可预言的

squander /'skwɒndə/ *v.* 浪费

redress that balance 公平处理

frustrate /'frʌstreɪt/ *v.* cause feelings of discouragement 挫败

futile /'fju:taɪl/ *a.* having no useful result 徒劳的

## EXERCISE

### 1. Fill in the missing information after reading the above article.

#### Opinions on tuition fees in England

Opinion of the left wing: \_\_\_\_\_.

Reason 1: \_\_\_\_\_.

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_.

Opinion of student organization: \_\_\_\_\_.

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_.

Opinion of the author: \_\_\_\_\_.

Argument 1: \_\_\_\_\_.

Argument 2: \_\_\_\_\_.

Problem about current system: \_\_\_\_\_.

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Word-formation.

<i>v.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>ad.</i>
avert	_____	_____	_____
_____	inspiration	_____	_____
dedicate	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	convincing	_____
contribute	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	frustrating	_____

_____	_____	_____	predictably
_____	_____	practical	_____
_____	_____	seductive	_____
_____	transaction	_____	_____

## **TEXT B** *Students' Organizations in Beijing University*

### **Ginger the Campus Up**

Students' organizations are vigorous groups on the campus of Beijing University. The student organizations registered in 1998 numbered 78, ranging widely from ancient calligraphy to modern network, from astronomy to geology, from guitar to Chinese Kongfu. But here I'd like to tell you about four particularly interesting ones among them. Heroic A was born on a Fools' Day but is definitely not a joke at all; ambitious B declares "Give me two wheels, I'll roll over the earth"; benevolent C is engaged in endless "love affairs"; and academic D fascinates you with language games of 26 impish letters.

### **No Joke!**

The Peking University Mountaineers Association, founded on April 1, 1989, is now the most influential and successful student organization at BJU, known better by another sonorous name, the Eagles Society.

In the past ten years, their most brilliant success was reaching the summit of Qowowuyag, the sixth highest peak in the world, on April 31, 1998, right before the great celebration of the centennial of BJU.

It was the first time that a college students' alpinist club had conquered a snow-capped mountain with an elevation above 8,000 metres. However, this was already the seventh one subdued by the mountaineering expeditions of its members since 1990.

What on earth leads to its continuous successes? It is their spirit: to endeavor, to endure, to unite, to cooperate, to persist, and never to submit. That is certainly no joke!

### **Gone with the Wind**

Ahead of them, lies their ultimate destination, Dunhuang; behind them, about 2,100 km away, stands Xi'an, their starting point on the thousand-year-old Silk



Road. The cyclists were brought together on Oct. 25, 1995, when a young man set up the Beijing University Cycling Association. The cyclists have a simple faith: to understand society and to embrace nature. Maybe that is why they call themselves "Travellers", singing travellers. After the mysterious Dunhuang, what is their next destination? The wind will bring us the song they sing along the way.

"Let's go to meet next-century's splendid sunlight, let's enjoy the vast earth and sing in the field as free as birds..."

### Hey. It's More than a Love Story

The Aixin Society (which offers love and help to others), the first society of its kind organized by college students, had its fifth birthday last year. What do they do? They take the initiative to clear the accumulated snow on campus; they call on students not to use disposable bowls; they retrieve used batteries; they prepare bottles of ink and provide weather forecasts for their fellow students.

Charity is not only at home. For five years they have been helping numerous solitary elderly people during summer vacations. They have been to several ethnic regions and poverty-stricken areas and have made a wide-range of investigations. Never flinching in face of difficulties, they are determined to make tomorrow a better world with their LOVE.

### This Is Your Choice

The English Club has more than 300 student members in their big family. Organizing lectures is part and parcel of the club's routine activities. Last semester, a successful lecture panel given by, four teachers on the topic of English study and preparation for the GRE and TOEFL was attended by over 400 students. In front of BJU's Russian Building, the English Corner sees a regular enthusiastic practice of English on Saturday evenings, with special activities on Halloween and Christmas. "YES (Your English Service)", an English program on Radio Star, voices the aspiration of the club. Join us, my friends. It is your program.

### Vocabulary

ginger /'dʒɪŋdʒə/v. make lively 使活泼

benevolent /bi'neɪvələnt/ a. charitable 慈善的

impish /'ɪmpɪʃ/a. mischievous 顽皮的

sonorous /sə'nɔːrəs/ a. impressive 醒目的

alpinist /'ælpɪnɪst/n. 登山家

subdued /sʌb'djuːd/ a. 屈服的

- expedition /ˌɛkspiˈdɪʃən/ *n.* journey for a definite purpose 远征  
 initiative /ɪˈnɪʃiətiɪv/ *n.* power of acting independently 主动  
 disposable /dɪsˈpəʊsəbl/ *a.* designed to be disposed of after use 一次性的  
 charity /ˈtʃærɪti/ *n.* relief to the poor 慈善  
 solitary /ˈsɒlətəri/ *a.* alone 孤独的  
 panel /ˈpænl/ *n.* 座谈小组  
 aspiration /æspəˈreɪʃən/ *n.* an object of such desire 渴望

## EXERCISE

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How many students' organizations were there in Beijing University in 1998?
2. What are the four organizations mentioned in the first paragraph?
3. What is the main activity of the Eagles Society?
4. How many high mountains had the student mountaineers conquered by 1998?
5. What is the cyclists' purpose in going to Dunhuang?
6. Why do the Aixin Society members call on students not to use disposable bowls?
7. Where do the Aixin Society members practice good deeds?
8. What are the regular activities of the English Club?

## ANSWERS

### Watching and Listening

PART A (1) F (2) T (3) F (4) T (5) T

PART B (1) Harvard (2) quoted (3) Passion (4) offence (5) ingredient  
 (6) conviction (7) steps (8) impressions (9) faith (10) yourself

PART C 1. (1) New places to go (2) New food to eat (3) New clothes to wear  
 (4) New shoes to buy (5) The first class  
 2. (1) close to a quarter of a (2) triple (3) take crucial shopping  
 (4) won't take cabs (5) do calculation

### Reading Comprehension

TEXT A 1. Opinion of the left wing: students should pay tuition fees.

Reason 1: It's a tax on learning.

Reason 2: It's a lifetime opportunity to earn high wages in a satisfying and interesting

job.

Opinion of student organization: Higher education should be free.

Reason: tuition fees are higher but the number of academics dedicated to teaching is falling.

Opinion of the author: We should pay for tuition fees.

Argument 1: The government needs money to support higher education.

Argument 2: Higher education can give students high-salaried lifetime employment.

Problem about current system: Doesn't meet costs of living and tuition.

Solution: Students pay tuition and government shift the focus of universities to research.

TEXT B (omitted)

## SCRIPTS

### PART A First Class in Harvard

Professor: The seat you have picked will be yours for the next nine months of your life. And those of you in the front row... beware. "The law is reason free from passion." Does anyone know who spoke those immortal words?

Student A: Yes? Aristotle.

P: Are you sure?

S: Yes.

P: Will you be willing to stake your life on it?

S: I think so.

P: What about his life?

S: I don't know.

P: Well, I recommend knowing before speaking. The law leaves much room for interpretation, but very little for self-doubt. And you were right. It was Aristotle. Now, I assume all of you have read pages 1-48 and are now well-versed in subject matter jurisdiction. Who can tell us about Gordon VS. Steele? Let's call on someone from the hot zone.

P: Elle Woods.

Elle: Actually, I wasn't aware that we had an assignment.

P: Vivian, Kensington. Do you think it's acceptable that Ms. Woods is not prepared?

Vivian: No, I don't.

P: Would you support my decision to ask her to leave class and to return only when she is prepared?

Vivian: Absolutely.

P: Now, Ms. Kensington, did diversity jurisdiction exist in this case?

Nensington: No, it did not.

P: Good. How about in the case of Owens VS. McCulloch?

## PART B Graduation Remarks

Professor: Graduates of Harvard Law School. Class of 2004.

I am personally very honored to introduce this year's class-selected speaker. After getting off to a quite interesting start here at Harvard, she graduates today with an invitation to join one of Boston's most prestigious law firms. I'm sure we are going to see great things from her. Ladies and gentlemen, Elle Woods.

Elle: On our very first day at Harvard, a very wise professor quoted Aristotle, "The law is reason free from passion." Well, no offense to Aristotle, but in my three years at Harvard, I have come to find that passion is a key ingredient to the study and practice of law and of life. It is with passion, courage of conviction and strong sense of self that we take our next steps into the world. Remember, the first impressions are not always correct. You must always have faith in people, and most importantly, you must always have faith in yourself. Congratulations, Class of 2004. We did it!

Vivian dumped Warner. She and Elle are now best friends. Warner graduated without honors, without a girlfriend and without any job offers. Paulette married the UPS guy. They are expecting their first child, a daughter to be named Elle. Emmett quit Callahan's firm and opened his own practice.

## PART C Radio show

It's graduation season and we're looking at the finances of the young people.

Last week we reported on ways to help teenagers avoid debt, today, college grads. several authors to as young as the people they write about portrayed people in their twenties and thirties as facing an impossible financial situation ahead. They're struggling with debt, their salaries are stagnant at least that's the stereotype, NPR's Lisa Chow has more:

As the US economy depends on spending, Grace Kame is a great American. She's 28, single, and earns \$ 50, 000 a year at an architectural firm in New York. She spends all of her salary and then borrows on credit to spend more.

There're so many options, there're so many things to do, there're so many bars and, you do feel a pressure to sustain up of everything, like what's a new place to go, what is new restaurant to eat and also it's wear like cool clothes and hehe... buy the expensive shoes.

On this evening, Kame and dozens of others gather in a small apartment in downtown Manhattan, to celebrate her birthday. They're crowd in doorways, squeezing into the kitchen and living room, apartments like this about size of subway car, sells for more than a million dollars in this city, Kame talks about trying to take a friends budgeting advise.

Interesting, Okay, the next few months you gonna spends \$ 100 a week, that was... well... I mean, I mean my sister and I were making like, made like Mac and Cheese from ... um 20 cents narrow boxes. But, you know I've got really sick of Mac and cheese.

Grace Kame's story is typical of people in their twenties and thirties, but not as much as it used to be. A recent survey published by the Federal Reserve shows that since the early 90s, more people