



ADVANCED
COLLEGE
ENGLISH

研究生英语教程

(For Graduates)

(上)

主编 吴依倮

厦门大学出版社

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前 言

《研究生英语教程》系根据教育部《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》编写而成。全套教程分为上、下两册,每册包括十篇正课文和十篇副课文,供非英语专业研究生使用。

本书为阅读教程,课文均选自英美原文,每篇课文的长度约1800个词;选文题材广泛,体裁多样,内容可读性强并具时代特征,文句有一定的难度,适合教师的阐释和学生的讨论。本书词汇量大,常用词的重现率高,练习的系统性和实用性较强。练习的项目包括:阅读理解、词汇与词组、句子改写、完形填空、改错、中英对译、同根词填空、应用文写作等。为了提高学生对英语词根的认识和通过词根大面积而有效地扩大词汇量,本书增设了“ETYMOLOGY”(词源)一栏。练习中的“应用文写作”介绍了现实生活中常见的题目,并配有范文,供学生参考、模仿。本书的配套练习旨在加深学生对课文的理解和提高学生基本语言技能与应用能力,最终达到《大纲》规定的“培养学生具有较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写、译能力和基本的听、说能力”的教学目的。此外,每课还配有发人深省的谚语与警句或开心益智的谜语与字谜等。

《研究生英语教程》(上)由厦门大学外文学院外语教学部组织编写,全书由吴依佛主编和审定,编者为(以姓氏首字母为序):常鹏(LESSON FOUR)、黄惠晖(LESSON NINE)、黄昆海(LESSON THREE)、林静(LESSON FIVE)、林丽芳(LESSON SEVEN)、王善平(LESSON TWO)、文心(LESSON ONE)、杨晓清(LESSON SIX)、钟军铃(LESSON EIGHT)、张龙海(LESSON TEN)。

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由于编写任务紧迫,编者水平与经验有限,疏漏或不妥之处在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

2001年7月

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LESSON ONE

The Trial That Rocked the World

John Scopes

A buzz ran through the crowd as I took my place in the packed court on that sweltering July day in 1925. The counsel for my defence was the famous criminal lawyer Claren Darrow. Leading counsel for the prosecution was William Jennings Bryan, the silver-tongued orator, three times Democratic nominee for President of the United States, and leader of the fundamentalist movement that had brought about my trial. 5

A few weeks before I had been an unknown school-teacher in Dayton, a little town in the mountains of Tennessee. Now I was involved in a trial reported the world over. Seated in court, ready to testify on my behalf, were a dozen distinguished professors and scientists, led by Professor Kirtley Math- 10
er of Harvard University. More than 100 reporters were on hand, and even radio announcers, who for the first time in history were to broadcast a jury trial. "Don't worry, son, we'll show them a few tricks." Darrow had whis-
pered throwing a reassuring arm round my shoulder as we were waiting for the court to open. 15

The case had erupted round my head not long after I arrived in Dayton as science master and football coach at the secondary school. For a number of years a clash had been building up between the fundamentalists and the modernists. The fundamentalists adhered to a literal interpretation of the Old Testament. The modernists, on the other hand, accepted the theory ad- 20
vanced by Charles Darwin—that all animal life, including monkeys and men, had evolved from a common ancestor.

Fundamentalism was strong in Tennessee, and the state legislature had recently passed a law prohibiting the teaching of "any theory that denies the story of creation as taught in the Bible". The new law was aimed squarely at 25
Darwin's theory of evolution. An engineer, George Rappelyea, used to argue with the local people against the law. During one such argument, Rappelyea said that nobody could teach biology without teaching evolution. Since I had been teaching biology, I was sent for.

30 "Rappelyea is right," I told them.

"Then you have been violating the law," one of them said.

"So has every other teacher," I replied. "Evolution is explained in Hunter's Civic Biology, and that's our textbook."

Rappelyea then made a suggestion. "Let's take this thing to court," he
35 said, "and test the legality of it."

When I was indicted on May 7, no one, least of all I, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U. S. history. The American Civil Liberties Union announced that it would take my case to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary to "establish that a teacher may tell
40 the truth without being sent to jail". Then Bryan volunteered to assist the state in prosecuting me. Immediately the renowned lawyer Clarence Darrow offered his services to defend me. Ironically, I had not known Darrow before my trial but I had met Bryan when he had given a talk at my university. I admired him, although I did not agree with his views.

45 By the time the trial began on July 10, our town of 1,500 people had taken on a circus atmosphere. The buildings along the main street were festooned with banners. The streets around the three-storey red brick law court sprouted with rickety stands selling hot dogs, religious books and watermelons. Evangelists set up tents to exhort the passersby. People from
50 the surrounding hills, mostly fundamentalists, arrived to cheer Bryan against the "infidel outsiders". Among them was John Butler, who had drawn up the anti-evolution law. Butler was a 49-year-old farmer who before his election had never been out of his native county.

The presiding judge was John Raulston, a florid-faced man who announced:
55 "I'm jist a reg'lar mountaineer jedge." Bryan, ageing and paunchy, was assisted in his prosecution by his son, also a lawyer, and Tennessee's brilliant young attorney-general, Tom Stewart. Besides the shrewd 68-year-old Darrow, my counsel included the handsome and magnetic Dudley Field Malone, 43, and Arthur Garfield Hays, quiet, scholarly and
60 steeped in the law. In a trial in which religion played a key role, Darrow was an agnostic, Malone a Catholic and Hays a Jew. My father had come from Kentucky to be with me for the trial.

The judge called for a local minister to open the session with prayer, and the trial got under way. Of the 12 jurors, three had never read any

book except the Bible. One couldn't read. As my father growled, "That's one hell of a jury!" 65

After the preliminary sparring over legalities, Darrow got up to make his opening statement. "My friend the attorney-general says that John Scopes knows what he is here for," Darrow drawled. "I know what he is here for, too. He is here because ignorance and bigotry are rampant, and it is a mighty strong combination." 70

Darrow walked slowly round the baking court. "Today it is the teachers," he continued, "and tomorrow the magazines, the books, the newspapers. After a while, it is the setting of man against man and creed against creed until we are marching backwards to the glorious age of the sixteenth century when bigots lighted faggots to burn the men who dared to bring any intelligence and enlightenment and culture to the human mind." "That damned infidel," a woman whispered loudly as he finished his address. 75

The following day the prosecution began calling witnesses against me. Two of my pupils testified, grinning shyly at me, that I had taught them evolution, but added that they had not been contaminated by the experience. Howard Morgan, a bright lad of 14, testified that I had taught that man was a mammal like cows, horses, dogs and cats. 80

"He didn't say a cat was the same as a man?" Darrow asked.

"No, sir," the youngster said. "He said man had reasoning power." 85

"There is some doubt about that," Darrow snorted.

After the evidence was completed, Bryan rose to address the jury. The issue was simple, he declared "The Christian believes that man came from above. The evolutionist believes that he must have come from below." The spectators chuckled and Bryan warmed to his work. In one hand he brandished a biology text as he denounced the scientists who had come to Dayton to testify for the defence. 90

"The Bible," he thundered in his sonorous organ tones, "is not going to be driven out of this court by experts who come hundreds of miles to testify that they can reconcile evolution, with its ancestors in the jungle, with man made by God in His image and put here for His purpose as part of a divine plan." 95

As he finished, jaw out-thrust, eyes flashing, the audience burst into applause and shouts of "Amen". Yet something was lacking. Gone was the

100 fierce fervour of the days when Bryan had swept the political arena like a prairie fire. The crowd seemed to feel that their champion had not scorched the infidels with the hot breath of his oratory as he should have.

Dudley Field Malone popped up to reply. "Mr. Bryan is not the only one who has the right to speak for the Bible," he observed. "There are other people in this country who have given up their whole lives to God and religion. Mr. Bryan, with passionate spirit and enthusiasm, has given most of his life to politics." Bryan sipped from a jug of water as Malone's voice grew in volume. He appealed for intellectual freedom, and accused Bryan of calling for a duel to the death between science and religion.

110 "There is never a duel with the truth," he roared. "The truth always wins—and we are not afraid of it. The truth does not need Mr. Bryan. The truth is eternal, immortal and needs no human agency to support it!"

When Malone finished there was a momentary hush. Then the court broke into a storm of applause that surpassed that for Bryan. But although 115 Malone had won the oratorical duel with Bryan, the judge ruled against permitting the scientists to testify for the defence.

When the court adjourned, we found Dayton's streets swarming with strangers. Hawkers cried their wares on every corner. One shop announced: DARWIN IS RIGHT—INSIDE. (This was J. R. Darwin's Every-thing to Wear Store.) One entrepreneur rented a shop window to display an ape. Spectators paid to gaze at it and ponder whether they might be related.

"The poor brute cowered in a corner with his hands over his eyes," a reporter noted, "afraid it might be true."

H. L. Mencken wrote sulphurous dispatches sitting in his pants with a fan blowing on him, and there was talk of running him out of town for referring to the local citizenry as yokels. Twenty-two telegraphists were sending out 165,000 words a day on the trial.

Because of the heat and a fear that the old court's floor might collapse under the weight of the throng, the trial was resumed outside under the 130 maples. More than 2,000 spectators sat on wooden benches or squatted on the grass, perched on the tops of parked cars or gawked from windows.

Then came the climax of the trial. Because of the wording of the anti-evolution law, the prosecution was forced to take the position that the Bible must be interpreted literally. Now Darrow sprang his trump card by calling

Bryan as a witness for the defence. The judge looked startled. "We are calling him as an expert on the Bible," Darrow said. "His reputation as an authority on Scripture is recognized throughout the world." 135

Bryan was suspicious of the wily Darrow, yet he could not refuse the challenge. For years he had lectured and written on the Bible. He had campaigned against Darwinism in Tennessee even before passage of the anti-evolution law. Resolutely he strode to the stand, carrying a palm fan like a sword to repel his enemies. 140

Under Darrow's quiet questioning he acknowledged believing the Bible literally, and the crowd punctuated his defiant replies with fervent "Amens". 145

Darrow read from Genesis: "And the evening and the morning were the first day." Then he asked Bryan if he believed that the sun was created on the fourth day. Bryan said that he did.

"How could there have been a morning and evening without any sun?" Darrow enquired. 150

Bryan mopped his bald dome in silence. There were sniggers from the crowd, even among the faithful. Darrow twirled spectacles as he pursued the questioning. He asked if Bryan believed literally in the story of Eve. Bryan answered in the affirmative.

"And you believe that God punished the serpent by condemning snakes for ever after to crawl upon their bellies?" 155

"I believe that."

"Well, have you any idea how the snake went before that time?"

The crowd laughed, and Bryan turned livid. His voice rose and the fan in his hand shook in anger. 160

"Your honour," he said. "I will answer all Mr. Darrow's questions at once. I want the world to know that this man who does not believe in God is using a Tennessee court to cast slurs on Him..."

"I object to that statement," Darrow shouted. "I am examining you on your fool ideas that no intelligent Christian on earth believes." 165

The judge used his gavel to quell the hubbub and adjourned court until next day.

Bryan stood forlornly alone. My heart went out to the old warrior as spectators pushed by him to shake Darrow's hand.

170 The jury were asked to consider their verdict at noon the following day.
The jurymen retired to a corner of the lawn and whispered for just nine minutes. The verdict was guilty I was fined 100 dollars and costs.

Dudley Field Malone called my conviction a "victorious defeat". A few Southern papers, loyal to their faded champion, hailed it as victory for
175 Bryan. But Bryan, sad and exhausted, died in Dayton two days after the trial.

I was offered my teaching job back but I declined. Some of the professors who had come to testify on my behalf arranged a scholarship for me at the University of Chicago so that I could pursue the study of science. Later
180 I became a geologist for an oil company.

Not long ago I went back to Dayton for the first time since my trial 37 years ago. The little town looked much the same to me. But now there is a William Jennings Bryan University on a hill-top overlooking the valley.

There were other changes, too. Evolution is taught in Tennessee,
185 though the law under which I was convicted is still on the books. The oratorical storm that Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone blew up in the little court in Dayton swept like a fresh wind through the schools and legislative offices of the United States, bringing in its wake a new climate of intellectual and academic freedom that has grown with the passing years.

(from Reader's Digest, July, 1962)

NEW WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 1. rock / rɒk / | vt. | cause great shock and surprise to |
| 2. buzz / bʌz / | n. | the vibrating sound of a bee; here it refers to the sound of many people whispering or talking excitedly in low tones |
| 3. sweltering / 'sweltəriŋ / | adj. | very hot, causing unpleasantness |
| 4. counsel / 'kaunsəl / | n. | one or more lawyers acting for someone in a court of law |
| 5. prosecution / ˌprɒsi'kjuːʃən / | n. | the party concerned in bringing a criminal charge against someone in court |
| 6. fundamentalism / ˌfʌndə'mentəlizəm / | n. | the belief in and support of the |

7. distinguished / dis'tɪŋgwɪft /	adj.	old teachings of the Christian church, esp. concerning the exact truth of the words of the Bible, as opposed to more modern Christian thought which has been influenced by scientific knowledge renowned, eminent, marked by excellent quality or deserved fame
8. on hand		present, available
9. erupt / i'rʌpt /	vi.	emerge suddenly and violently; explode
10. adhere to		believe in, follow devotedly
11. ancestor / 'ænsɪstə /	n.	a person, esp. one living a long time ago, from who another is descended
12. violate / 'vaɪəleɪt /	vt.	disregard or act against (something solemnly promised, accepted as right, etc)
13. legality / li(:)'gælɪti /	n.	the condition of being lawful; lawfulness
14. indict / in'daɪt /	vt.	charge (someone) formally with an offence in law
15. festoon / fes'tu:n /	vt.	decorate
16. sprout / spraʊt /	vt.	grow and develop quickly
17. rickety / 'rɪkɪti /	adj.	unstable, threatening to collapse
18. evangelist / i'vændʒɪlɪst /	n.	any one who preaches the Christian gospel, esp. a traveling preacher
19. exhort / ɪg'zɔ:t /	vt.	urge earnestly
20. infidel / 'ɪnfɪdəl /	n.	someone who does not follow one's own religion; unbeliever
21. paunchy / 'pɔ:ntʃi /	adj.	(derog or humor) (esp. of a man) having a fat stomach
22. attorney general		chief law officer and legal expert of the government of a state or the U. S.
23. magnetic / mæɡ'netɪk /	adj.	strongly attractive, said of a personality, etc
24. steep in		thoroughly filled or familiar with
25. agnostic / æɡ'nɒstɪk /	n.	a person who believes that one can only have knowledge of material things and that nothing is or can be known about God or life after death 不可知论者
26. minister / mɪnɪstə /	n.	a person authorized to conduct wor-

27. under way		ship, administer sacraments, etc. in a Christian church, esp. any Protestant clergyman
28. growl / graul /	vi.	in motion, in progress make a deep rough sound in the throat to show anger or give warning
29. spar / spa: /	vi.	(fig) engage in argument; fight with word
30. drawl / drɔ:l /	vt.	speak or say slowly, with vowels greatly lengthened
31. bigotry / 'bigətri /	n.	obstinate narrow-mindedness; intolerance; prejudice
32. rampant / 'ræmpənt /	adj.	widespread and impossible to control
33. bigot / 'bigət /	n.	(derog) a person who thinks strongly and unreasonably that his own opinion or belief is correct, esp. about matters of religion, race, or politics
34. faggot / 'fæɡət /	n.	a bunch of small sticks for burning
35. contaminate / kən'tæmineit /	vt.	make impure or bad by or as if by mixing in with impure, dirty or poisonous matter
36. mammal / 'mæməl /	n.	an animal of the type which is fed when young on milk from the mother's body
37. snort / snɔ:t /	vt.	say in a scornful, contemptuous way as if with a snort (make a rough noise by blowing air down the nose)
38. brandish / 'brændɪʃ /	vt.	wave (something, esp. a weapon) about
39. sonorous / sə'nɔ:rəs /	adj.	having a pleasantly full loud sound
40. divine / di'vaɪn /	adj.	of, related to, or being God or a god
41. scorch / 'skɔ:tʃ /	vt.	parch, wither, burn, used metaphorically
42. oratory / 'ɔrətəri /	n.	the art of making good speeches
43. pop up		jump up
44. adjourn / ə'dʒə:n /	vt.	bring (a meeting, trial, etc) to a stop, esp. for a particular period or until a later time
45. cower / 'kaʊə /	vt.	bend low and draw back as from fear, pain shame, cold, etc.

46. sulphurous / 'sʌlfərəs /	adj.	violently emotional, heated, fiery
47. yokel / 'jəukəl /	n.	(humor or derog) a simple or foolish countryman
48. gavel / 'gævl /	n.	a special kind of hammer used by a judge or presiding officer of a meeting to call to attention or order
49. hubbub / 'hʌbʌb /	n.	(slang) a mixture of loud noises, a great stir
50. in its wake		following directly or close behind it; following as a consequence

PROPER NAMES

John Scopes / dʒɒn skəʊps /	约翰·斯科普斯
Clarence Darrow / 'klærəns 'dærəu /	克拉伦斯·达罗
William Jennings Bryan / 'wɪljəm 'dʒenɪŋz 'braɪən /	威廉·詹宁斯·布赖恩
Tennessee / 'tene'siː /	田纳西(美国东南部一州)
Henry Louis Menchen / 'henri 'luː() is 'meɪkən /	亨利·路易斯·门肯

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. **The author:** John Scopes was a high school teacher in Dayton, Tennessee. As the last surviving principal of the famous Tennessee “Monkey Trial” of 1925, he recalled here highlights of the court drama. The name of John Scopes became synonymous with the trial which inspired the film *Inherit the Wind*. He died in 1979.
2. **The fundamentalist movement:** a militantly conservative and fanatically religious American Protestant movement that began in the early 20th century in opposition to modern scientific tendency; it holds that the Bible is a verbally accurate recording of the word of God, and was strong in parts of the U. S, especially the South, at the time.
3. **Charles Darwin (1809—1882):** English naturalist and biologist; originator of the theory of man’s evolution by natural selection. The theory of evolution asserts that all living forms, plants and animals, including man, have developed from earlier and simpler forms by processes of change and selection.
4. **The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU):** citizen’s organization whose purpose is protection and expansion of rights and liberties as set forth in the U. S. Constitution. Main function is legal. Organized in 1920.
5. **I’m jist a reg’lar mountaineer jedge:** a variety of nonstandard American pronunciation for “I’m just a regular mountaineer judge.” I’m just an ordinary judge from the mountains.
6. **Henry Louis Mencken (1880—1956):** American editor and satirist. Mencken’s caustic

comments on the American scene made him famous.

7. **16th century**: The 16th century was the time of the Renaissance when new ideas of arts, science began flourish. The church led a reactionary movement against the Renaissance which threatened old religious beliefs. They intimidated free thinkers and even burned them death at the stake—i. e., tied them to a pole and ignited sticks piled up at their feet.
8. **Genesis**: first Book of *The Old Testament* which recounts the creation of the world and claims that God made the world and everything in it in 6 days and rested on the 7th (which is why one day is set aside as a day of rest—Sat. for Jews, Sun. for Christians). It outlines God's work during each of the 6 days, says that on the first day there was morning and evening and that God made the sun on the fourth day.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. How much do you know about the author from the article?
2. Why was he involved in a trial reported the world over?
3. Why did the author depict the pro-fundamentalist atmosphere that pervaded the trial in great detail?
4. What was the intention of the reporter in writing in an assumingly sympathetic way for the ape?
5. Try to elaborate the views of Darrow and Malone and that of Bryan's.
6. What have you learned about the Bible?
7. What have you learned about the U. S. judicial system from this lesson?
8. What is the author satirizing in this piece? What methods does he use to achieve this?
9. Why was the author's conviction called a "victorious defeat"?
10. What do you think is the message of this article?

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why was so much attention paid to this trial in an out-of-the-way small town in the U. S.?
2. What do you think of the struggles between fundamentalists and modernists?
3. Do you think law and legal procedures in the U. S. sensible?
4. Did John Scopes lose or win the case? What's your opinion about the verdict?

PARAPHRASE

State the meaning of each of the following sentences in your own words.

1. No one, least of all, I, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U. S. history.
2. We'll show them a few tricks.
3. The case had erupted round my head.
4. The fundamentalists adhered to a literal interpretation of the Old Testament.