

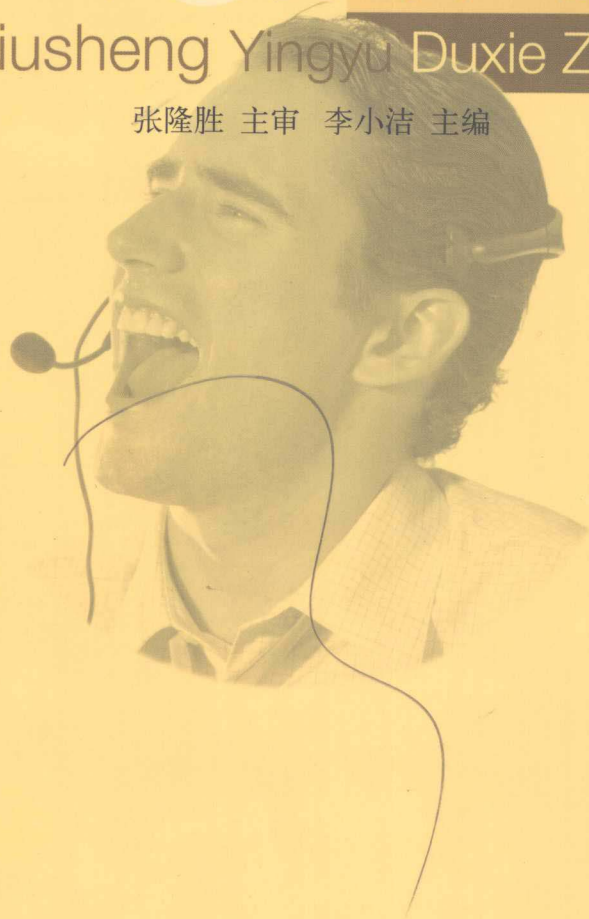
English

# 研究生英语读写指南

Yanjiusheng Yingyu Duxie Zhinan

上

张隆胜 主审 李小洁 主编



华中科技大学出版社

# 研究生英语读写指南

(上)

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## 前 言

《研究生英语读写教程》是以原国家教委 1992 年颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》为指导,以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为参考,以适应我国高校非英语专业研究生英语教学需要为原则而设计、编写的教材。本教程强调以学生为中心,学练结合,旨在帮助学生提高英语读写译能力的同时,注重学生书面和口头表达能力的培养。本书为《研究生英语读写教程》(上册)的教学参考书,主要包括以下内容:

1. **Text-related Information** 主要针对课文相关的背景知识进行说明、解释,以便帮助学生更好地理解课文。

2. **Discourse Analysis** 从课文的主题思想、写作风格、篇章结构三方面进行分析,融入语篇教学和学习。

3. **Language Points & Difficult Sentences** 对课文中的语言难点、长难句、习惯用法做了必要的注解和举例说明。

4. **Chinese Translation** 为每个单元的 Text A 配有中文译文,供教师和学生参考。

5. **Key to Exercises** 对每个单元中 Text A 和 Text B 的阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、翻译、写作等练习提供答案。

6. **Test Yourself** 提供了 5 套测试题用来检验所学语言知识,并配有参考答案。

参加编写的人员都是长期担任研究生英语教学,并具有丰富教学经验的英语教师。由于研究生专业不同,来源不一,水平参差不齐,该套教材不可避免地存有不尽人意之处,我们衷心希望广大师生在使用本教材的过程中,多提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们不断修订和完善。

编 者

2007 年 4 月

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Short Stories</b>	(1)
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Popular Sportsmen</b>	(16)
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Language Development</b>	(32)
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Special Days</b>	(47)
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Advertising</b>	(64)
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Public Speaking</b>	(79)
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Science</b>	(100)
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Academic Success</b>	(113)
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Work and Entertainment</b>	(131)
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Natural Disasters</b>	(142)
<b>Test Yourself(1)</b>		(163)
<b>Test Yourself(2)</b>		(168)
<b>Test Yourself(3)</b>		(173)
<b>Test Yourself(4)</b>		(178)
<b>Test Yourself(5)</b>		(185)
<b>Keys to Test Yourself</b>		(190)

# Unit 1 Short Stories

## Lead-in

1. 1) I don't agree with this view. Nowadays, a lot of married women are financially independent because they are still working. Some of them even earn much more than their husbands. So in my opinion, both the husband and the wife can be the breadwinners of a family.  
2) I don't agree with this view. Today's society has provided women with all kinds of opportunities to show their abilities. Like men, they have the right to do what they like to do. Even though a woman gets married, she doesn't necessarily give up her job and devotes all herself to the family. Besides, if a woman stays at home day after day, she will lose interest in everything, as a result, it will have a negative effect on the family.
2. In the late 19th century, the wife usually stayed at home and took care of the whole family while the husband worked outside. The wife was only one of the husband's possessions and had to obey her husband. Otherwise, she would not be regarded as a good housewife and thus would be deserted by her husband. In the modern society, however, the wife and the husband have the equal position in the family according to Marriage Law. The wife also can choose to work outside. In my opinion, the wife living in the modern society is happier than the wife living in the late 19th century, because she is not confined to the house and free enough to do what she likes to do. Thus, she can enjoy a more colorful and meaningful life.

# Text A

## The Story of an Hour

### Text-related Information

#### 1. Kate Chopin (1851—1904)

Kate Chopin was an American writer. She was born Kate O'Flaherty in St. Louis, Missouri in 1851 to Eliza and Thomas O'Flaherty. In 1855, she was sent to the Sacred Heart Academy, a Catholic boarding school in St. Louis. Her father was killed two months later when a train on which he was riding crossed a bridge that collapsed. For the next two years she lived at home with her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, all of them widows. Kate O'Flaherty grew up surrounded by smart, independent, single women.

She returned to the Sacred Heart Academy, where the nuns were known for their intelligence, and was top of her class. She won medals, was elected into the elite Children of Mary Society, and delivered the commencement address. After graduation she was a popular, if cynical, debutante.

She grew up during the Civil War. Her grandmother died three days before Christmas in 1863. Kate's half-brother, George, died in the war of typhoid fever on Mardi Gras Day. Her father had died on All Saints Day, eight years previously, and these unhappy incidents combined to create a strong skepticism of religion in Chopin.

In 1870, at the age of twenty, she married Oscar Chopin, twenty-five, and the son of a wealthy cotton-growing family in Louisiana. He was French catholic in background, as was Kate. By all accounts he adored his wife, admired her independence and intelligence, and "allowed" her unheard of freedom. After their marriage they lived in New Orleans where she had five boys and two girls, all before she was twenty-eight. Oscar was not an able businessman, and they were forced

to move to his old home in a small Louisiana parish. Oscar died of swamp fever there in 1882 and Kate took over the running of his general store and plantation for over a year.

In 1884 she sold up and moved back to St. Louis to live with her mother. Sadly, Eliza died the next year, leaving Kate alone with her children again. To support herself and her young family, she began to write. She was immediately successful and wrote short stories about people she had known in Louisiana.

Her first novel, *At Fault*, was published in 1890, followed by two collections of her short stories, *Bayou Folk* in 1894 and *A Night in Acadia* in 1897. *The Awakening* was published in 1899, and by then she was well known as both a local colorist and a woman writer, and had published over one hundred stories, essays, and sketches in literary magazines. The message of *The Awakening* caused an uproar and Chopin was denied admission into the St. Louis Fine Art Club based on its publication. She was terribly hurt by the reaction to the book and in the remaining five years of her life she wrote only a few short stories, and only a small number of those were published. Like Edna, she paid the price for defying societal rules.

Delicate, objective, and poignant are words often used to describe the local color stories of Kate Chopin. She cared deeply about the roles of women in society and she often writes about a woman's responsibilities to her family, her community, and herself.

## **2. History of Feminism**

Women traditionally had been regarded as inferior to men physically and intellectually. Both law and theology had ordered their subjection. Women could not possess property in their own names, engage in business, or control the disposal of their children or even of their own persons. Although Mary Astell and others had pleaded earlier for larger opportunities for women, the first feminist document was Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792). In the French Revolution, women's republican clubs demanded that liberty, equality, and fraternity be applied regardless of sex, but this



movement was extinguished for the time by the Code Napoléon.

In North America, although Abigail Adams and Mercy Otis Warren pressed for the inclusion of women's emancipation in the Constitution, the feminist movement really dates from 1848, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Coffin Mott, and others, in a women's convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., issued a declaration of independence for women, demanding full legal equality, full educational and commercial opportunity, equal compensation, the right to collect wages, and the right to vote. Led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan Brownell Anthony, the movement spread rapidly and soon extended to Europe.

Little by little, women's demands for higher education, entrance into trades and professions, married women's rights to property, and the right to vote were conceded. In the United States after woman suffrage was won in 1920, women were divided on the question of equal standing with men (advocated by the National Woman's party) versus some protective legislation; various forms of protective legislation had been enacted in the 19th cent., e.g., limiting the number of hours women could work per week and excluding women from certain high-risk occupations.

In 1946 the UN Commission on the Status of Women was established to secure equal political rights, economic rights, and educational opportunities for women throughout the world. In the 1960s feminism experienced a rebirth, especially in the United States. The National Organization for Women (NOW), formed in 1966, had over 400 local chapters by the early 1970s. NOW, the National Women's Political Caucus, and other groups pressed for such changes as abortion rights, federally supported child care centers, equal pay for women, the occupational upgrading of women, the removal of all legal and social barriers to education, political influence, and economic power for women.

With the leadership of women such as Bella Abzug, Betty Friedan, and Gloria Steinem, the Equal Rights Amendment was pushed through Congress in 1972, but by 1982 it fell short of ratification. While Title IX

of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited discrimination based on sex, the Roe V. Wade court decision, legalizing abortion, energized an antiabortion, antifeminist backlash. Nevertheless, the movement in the 1960s resulted in a large number of women moving into the workplace (59.8% of civilian women over age 16 were working in 1997, compared to 37.7% in 1960) and in broad changes in society.

## **Discourse Analysis**

### **1. Main Idea**

This short story is about an hour in the life of the main character, Mrs. Mallard. She is afflicted with a heart problem. Bad news has come about that her husband has died in a train accident. Her sister Josephine and Richards who is her husband's friend have to break the horrifying news to her as gently as possible. They are concerned that the news might somehow put her in great danger with her health. Ironically, Mrs. Mallard reacts to the news with excitement. Even though the news is heartbreaking she is finally free from the depressing life she was living. She keeps whispering "Free! Body and soul free!". She is happy because she doesn't have to live for anyone but herself now. At the end of the story, Mr. Mallard opens the door and is surprised by Josephine's cry. Mr. Mallard does not have any faintest ideas about the accident. With a quick motion, Richards tries to screen Mr. Mallard from the view of his wife but it is too late. The doctors say she dies of a heart disease. The story ends with a short phrase "of joy that kills".

### **2. Writing Style**

In her best short story *The Story of an Hour*, Chopin employs some literary elements such as irony, symbolism, foreshadowing and paradox, which can help readers have a better understanding of the story.

The story begins with the foreshadowing of the main character, Mrs. Mallard's death. The author initially informs the reader of the woman's heart condition to allow for further developments later in the

story. Chopin alludes that in the end it will be Mrs. Mallard's joy that is the cause of her demise. Mrs. Mallard's reaction to the news of her husband's death gives reason to believe that she had already accepted the death of her marriage. The end of their relationship did not come as a shock and she was able to accept its significance, something a devoted wife could not do. This is why Mrs. Mallard is able to instantaneously begin to grieve and to weep with wild abandonment. Within minutes, upon entering her room, she is struck by a calming peace, and is overcome by a feeling of control and serenity. The feeling that possessed her is symbolic of the change that she could not contest; the unrelenting factor that fate plays in a person's destiny.

The imagery that aids in the plot and meaning of the story is that of nature. There is a direct correlation between the time of renewal and rebirth in nature and the reawakening of the woman's freedom. Although the death of a person is typically associated with seasons of death, Brently Mallard's supposed death takes place in the spring. As she looks out of the window, Mrs. Mallard is confronted by the freshly fallen rain, and the newly grown trees, all symbolic of her new-sprung freedom. The clouds, a metaphor for the shadows that hover over her marriage, begin to part and make way for a fresh beginning. The structural symbols in the Mallard household are further demonstrations in the struggle between dominance and submissiveness. Contrasting with the outside world, the interior of the house is a prison, meant to keep Mrs. Mallard withdrawn from the world. The doors are also symbols of confinement and limitations.

The ironic events that take place throughout the story lead readers to believe that there is something concealed that they know of. According to the narrator, it seems as if there is an inside look into the mind of the main character that the other characters do not have. An instance of dramatic irony is evident in the story.

As Mrs. Mallard's reaction seems to be normal to the others involved, we know that in fact, she has a much different internal reaction to the news. Behind closed doors, Mrs. Mallard rejoices in her

newfound freedom. Contrary to what the others think, she is not mourning the loss of her husband in the typical way a wife would. Another element of irony is Mrs. Mallard's contemplation of what is to come in her future. Days earlier, she had no aspirations and wanted an end to her unhappiness. What would seem to be an answer to her prayer, and a new beginning, ends in her demise. The events of the conclusion lead the others involved to believe that Mrs. Mallard passes away from joy. In fact, only the reader knows the truth that she in fact dies of sorrow. The only salvation she could find is in death.

### 3. Division of the Text

Part 1 (paras. 1—3) It's mainly about how the news of the death of Mrs. Mallard's husband is conveyed to Mrs. Mallard and her first response to it.

Part 2 (paras. 4—19) The detailed description of the change of Mrs. Mallard's reaction to her husband's death when she is alone in her room.

Part 3 (paras. 20—23) Mrs. Mallard dies of desperation.

## Language Points & Difficult Sentences

### 1. afflict — cause to suffer in the body and mind

- ① I wish you wouldn't afflict me with your constant complaints.
- ② She is greatly afflicted by the loss of her child.

### 2. forestall — prevent somebody from doing something by doing the action first oneself 预先(采取行动以)阻止

- ① I meant to meet my friend at the station, but she forestalled me by arriving on an earlier train and coming to the house.
- ② By settling the deal by telegraph, Mr. Field had forestalled all his competitors.

### 3. bear — have, show

- ① Her face bore signs of tears.
- ② Because of the love she bore him, she would have faced any danger.

### 4. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone.

(para. 3) — When her grief, which is like the storm, became weaker, she went away to her room alone.

5. **haunt** — visit (a place) regularly; be always in the thoughts of (someone)

① He haunted the art galleries.

② I was haunted by his last words to me.

6. **bespeak** — (fml) show; be a sign of

His skill at singing bespeaks much good training.

7. **elusive** — difficult to catch, find or remember 难懂的; 难记忆的; 难找的

He's such an elusive person; you never know where he is when you want him.

8. **When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips.** (para. 11) — When she gave herself up completely she whispered a little word which came from her slightly parted lips.

**abandon oneself** — give oneself up completely to a feeling, desire, etc.

① He abandoned himself to grief.

② Only weak and cowardly natures abandon themselves to sorrow.

9. **There would be no powerful will bending her in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow creature.** (para. 14) — There would be no powerful will which could force her to give in. Generally, people believe with blind persistence they have a right to force the others to accept a private will.

**impose...on/upon** — force the acceptance of 强加; 强迫

① The conquerors imposed difficult conditions of peace on the defeated enemy.

② Don't try to impose your wishes on us.

10. **What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being.** (para. 15) — She possessed self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her body, as a result, love, the unsolved mystery, could be of little importance.

**11. implore** — ask (someone) in a begging manner (for something or to do something) 恳求

① He implored the judge to spare his life.

② He gave me an imploring look.

**12. Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her. (para. 19)** — She indulged herself in dreaming about how the future days would be.

**13. carry oneself** — move or hold oneself in a certain way 举止; 姿态; 体态

① Janet carries herself very nicely and attracts all the men.

② He carries himself like a soldier.

**14. screen ... from** — shelter or protect, as from light, wind, etc. 遮蔽; 挡住

① The tall grass screened him from view.

② The trees screened our house from public view.

## Chinese Translation

### 一小时的故事

凯特·肖班

1 大家都知道马拉德夫人的心脏有毛病,所以把她丈夫的死讯告诉她时格外小心,以免刺激她。

2 是她的姐姐朱赛芬告诉她的,话都没说成句,吞吞吐吐、遮遮掩掩地暗示着。她丈夫的朋友理查德也在她身边。正是他在报社获悉了铁路事故的消息,报上“死亡者”一项中,布兰特雷·马拉德的名字排在第一。他一直等到第二封电报,核实了情况,然后才匆匆赶来报告噩耗,以免某个做事比她粗心、鲁莽的朋友坏了事。

3 若是别的妇女遇到这种情况,一定是手足无措,无法接受现实,她却不同。她一下子倒在姐姐的怀里,痛哭起来。当哀伤逐渐减弱时,她独自走向自己的房里,不要人跟着她。

4 打开的窗户对面,放着一把舒适、宽大的安乐椅。她一屁股坐了下来,身心极度疲惫。

5 她能看到房前场地上轻轻摇曳着的树梢洋溢着初春活力。空气里充满了阵雨的芳香。下面街上有个小贩在吆喝着他的货物。远处有人唱着歌,家人都听得到。屋檐下,数不清的麻雀叽叽喳喳地叫着。

6 窗户的正西方，云层松动，露出片片蓝天。

7 她坐在那里，头靠着软垫，一动不动，偶尔听到抽泣声，身子抖动着，就像那哭着哭着睡着了的小孩，做梦还在抽噎。

8 她那时还年轻，有一副端庄、沉着的面孔。她脸上的皱纹表明她很压抑，但透着某种力量。可是，此时她两眼呆滞地凝视着远方的蓝天。她的眼神似乎表明她不是在沉思，而像是在理智地思考什么问题，却又尚未做出决定。

9 什么东西正向她走来，她等待着，心里又有点害怕。那是什么呢？她不知道，太微妙难解了，说不清、道不明。可是她感觉得到，那东西正穿过空中的声音、气味和色彩向她奔来。

10 此时此刻她的胸口激动地起伏着。她开始明白那正向她逼近、就要占据她的东西，她奋力抗争——可是她的意志就像她那白皙纤弱的双手一样软弱无力。

11 当她放松自己时，她微微张开的嘴唇低语着什么。她喘着气，一遍又一遍地说道：“自由了，自由了，自由了！”但紧跟着，她的眼中流露出茫然恐惧的神情。她的目光明亮而锋利。她的脉搏加快，循环着的血液使她全身感到温暖、松弛。

12 她没有停下来问问自己，是不是有一种邪恶的喜悦控制着她。她现在头脑清醒，心旷神怡，她根本不认为有这种可能。

13 她知道，等她见到静躺的死者那交叉着的双手时——这双手曾经是多么亲切和温柔，等她见到死者那张一向含情脉脉地望着她，如今已是僵硬、灰暗、毫无生气的脸庞时，她还会哭的。不过她看到痛苦过后漫长的岁月可就完全属于她了。她张开双臂欢迎这岁月的到来。

14 在即将到来的岁月里，她不必为任何人而活着，她将完全为自己生活。再不会有强烈的意志迫使她屈从了；多古怪，居然有人相信，盲目而执拗地相信，自己有权把自己的意志强加于别人。在她目前心智特别清楚的一刻里，她明白：促成这种行为的动机无论是出于善意还是恶意，这种行为本身都是有罪的。

15 当然，她是爱过他的——至少有时候是这样的，但经常是不爱他的。那又有什么关系！有了独立自主——她现在突然认识到这是她身上最强烈的一种冲动，爱情这种未解开的神秘东西，又算得了什么呢！

16 “自由了！身心都自由了！”她不停地低语。

17 朱赛芬跪在关着的门外，嘴唇对着锁孔，苦苦哀求让她进去。“露易丝，开开门！求求你啦，开开门——你这样会得病的。你干什么哪？看在上帝的分上，开开门吧！”

18 “走开。我不会把自己弄病。”不会的，她正透过那扇开着的窗子畅饮那真

正的长生不老药呢。

19 她在纵情地幻想未来的岁月将会如何。春天,还有夏天以及各种美好的时光都将属于她自己。她快速悄悄地祈祷自己生命长久一些。就在昨天,她还一想到说不定自己会过很久才死去,就厌恶得发抖。

20 在她姐姐不断的恳求下,她终于站了起来,打开了门。她眼睛里充满着胜利的激情,她竟像胜利女神一样,紧搂姐姐的腰,一齐下了楼。理查德正站在下面等着她们。

21 有人用弹簧锁钥匙开大门。进来的是布兰特雷·马拉德,略显旅途的劳顿,但泰然自若地提着他的大旅行包和伞。他没有在发生事故的现场呆过,甚至不知出了什么事。听到朱赛芬刺耳的尖叫声,目睹着理查德很快挡住了他的视线,以免他看见自己的妻子。布兰特雷·马拉德站在那儿,吃惊不已。

22 不过,理查德已经太晚了。

23 医生来后,他们说她是死于心脏病——说她是因为极度高兴致死的。

## Key to Exercises

### I. Reading Comprehension

#### A.

1. She heard from her sister that her husband was killed in a railroad disaster.
2. Mrs. Mallard's sister Josephine told her the news as gently as possibly because Mrs. Mallard suffered from a heart trouble.
3. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms.
4. In this paragraph, Chopin describes the lifelines of spring, which indicates Mrs. Mallard's independent and happy life without her husband in the future. As a woman who has just lost her husband, she should be sad.
5. Like other couples at that time, Mrs. Mallard was submissive to Mr. Mallard because Mr. Mallard was the breadwinner of the family. Mrs. Mallard said "Free, free, free!" when she heard her husband's death because she felt repressed with her husband and she didn't want to be confined to the house.
6. The future days would be her own and she could live an independent



life without being controlled by her husband.

7. The doctors concluded that she had died of heart disease—of joy that kills.

## II. Vocabulary

### A.

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. bear    | 2. haunt          |
| 3. bespeak | 4. approach       |
| 5. trivial | 6. self-assertion |

### B.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. D | 10. C |

### C.

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. is afflicted with     | 2. bearing   |
| 3. press                 | 4. elusive   |
| 5. abandon themselves to | 6. trivial   |
| 7. descend               | 8. at length |

## III. Grammar & Structure

### A.

1. don't leave; will be; get
2. was drowning; dived; rescued
3. exploded; climbed
4. reached; realized; didn't know
5. will be; opens
6. will start; return
7. makes; has found
8. was raining; played/were playing; was trying; didn't get on/wasn't getting on; kept

### B.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

## IV. Translation

1. Research revealed that the bird was on the brink of extinction. It's every citizen's obligation to protect them.