

求新 研究生英语系列教材
GRADUATE ENGLISH SERIES

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A Course in Reading

研究生英语 阅读教程 1

主 编 李兴华
主 审 [美] Gina Sebastian

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重庆大学出版社

A Course in Reading

研究生英语 阅读教程 I

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内 容 提 要

本教程为学生提供题材多样、话题新颖、语言规范的英语文章,着重培养其阅读理解能力,同时扩充词汇量,发展写作能力。每单元安排两篇主题接近的文章,一篇为课堂阅读,文后设理解练习和词汇扩展练习;一篇为补充阅读,后设理解练习。每单元最后安排与本单元主题相关的写作练习。本书最大的特点是语言素材地道、有趣,信息含量高,练习编排合理、巧妙,有的放矢。本教程供非英语专业硕士研究生第一学期使用。

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总 序

进入 21 世纪以来,我国研究生教育蓬勃发展,规模空前。随着我国改革开放步伐的加快,国际学术交流活动的日益频繁,社会对研究生的英语实用能力提出了更新、更高的要求。为了适应这一形势,重庆大学出版社组织重庆大学、四川大学、西南交通大学、西安交通大学、华南理工大学、武汉大学、华中科技大学、中山大学等几所全国重点高校长期从事研究生英语教学的骨干教师,编写了这套《求新研究生英语系列教材》。

《求新研究生英语系列教材》是我们在总结过去多年教材编写和课堂教学经验的基础上,依据国家教育部(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》,并结合我国研究生教学的实际情况编写的。在编写过程中,我们贯彻以下基本原则:

1. 既依托大纲,又不拘泥于大纲,紧扣目前研究生教育的特点;
2. 指导学生的学习方法,提高学生的学习能力;
3. 打好学生语言基础,着重培养其语言运用能力;
4. 听、说、读、写、译等多种技能融会贯通;
5. 把握时代对研究生的要求,突出对外学术交流的需要。

我们之所以将这套教材命名为“求新研究生英语系列教材”,是因为它向广大师生传递着这样几层“新”意:

一、**理念新**。主要体现在以下几个方面:

- 注重表达技能的培养。教材重新审视了听、说、读、写、译等语言技能之间的关系,试图改变传统教材重接受技能培养,轻表达技能培养的倾向,将表达技能的培养摆到了同接受技能培养同样重要的位置。

- 注重语言应用能力的培养。教材在注重语言能力和语言技能培养的同时,更加注重语言交际的实用性,力求满足研究生涉外活动和学术研究中的语言交际需求。

- 强调基础语言学习与学术语言学习的结合,注重挖掘 EAP 和 ESP 的教学特

点,引导研究生逐渐适应“双语”教学和使用英语进行学术交流的需求。

- 教材编写设计了许多鼓励学生参与学习的活动,注意发挥学生学习的自主性。

二、材料新。好的教材应紧跟时代步伐,体现时代精神。本系列教材所选取的材料从一定程度上体现了当前社会、经济、文化、科技、政治、教育等方面的最新动态和发展。但仅有新颖的材料是不够的,还必须保证语言的规范性,因为学生不仅要从中获取信息、启迪思维,更要从中学习语言。总的说来,本系列教材的选材具有以下特点:时代性、规范性、广泛性、知识性、启发性。

三、体例新。本系列教材的各个分册在体例安排上别具一格,令人耳目一新。这种新体例以新理念为基础,因此它是科学的;以提高学生学习兴趣、进而提高英语运用能力为目标,因此它是有效的;以方便课堂教学和课后自学为出发点,因此它是实用的。

本系列教材由以下各分册组成:

《研究生英语综合教程》(共2册):通过各种活动全面培养非英语专业硕士研究生的英语听、说、读、写、译等综合技能。每单元以主题(如家庭、科技、网络、人际交往、社会名流等)为线索将各项技能的训练有机地结合起来。全书设计思路新颖,配以精美的图片启迪学生思维。全书各单元由 Quick Flash, Chatroom, Sound Lab, Word Bank, Bookshelf, Word Processing, Reading for Fun 等板块组成。本教程摒弃了传统教材以阅读为中心的编写模式,强调各种语言技能的综合和平衡发展。

《研究生英语听说教程》(共2册):遵循以学生为中心的主题教学模式,以话题(如教育、工作、婚姻、健康等)或体裁(如新闻、广告、小说、诗歌等)为主线开展听说教学活动,旨在训练和提高学生的听力能力及口头表达能力。每单元包括三个教学和学习阶段:引导活动、听力活动、口语活动。听力部分的练习题型多样,力求从多方面训练和提高学生在语篇水平上的听力理解能力和熟练程度。口语部分是听力部分的自然延伸和发展,突出实用性,具有多样性、启发性、指导性和趣味性的特点。

《研究生英语阅读教程》(共2册):为学生提供题材多样、话题新颖、语言规范的英语文章,着重培养其阅读理解能力,同时扩充词汇量,发展写作能力。每单元安排两篇主题接近的文章,一篇为课堂阅读,文后安排理解练习和词汇扩展练习;一篇为补充阅读,后面安排理解练习。每单元最后安排与本单元主题相关的写作练习。本

书最大的特点是语言素材地道、有趣,信息含量高,练习编排合理、巧妙,有的放矢。

《研究生英语写作教程》:改变传统写作教材从句子结构着手的编写模式,教会学生培养自己的英语写作风格,熟练运用叙述、描写等各种写作技巧,并掌握因果关系、比较与对比等类文章的写作方法。本书提供了一系列优秀文学读物,对它们的写作技巧进行分析,并编排相关的练习。这些素材既为学生提供了英语写作模仿的对象,又免去了老师搜集写作范文之苦,提高了教学效率。

《国际学术会议英语》:通过大量的实例,围绕国际学术会议的组织和主持,学术论文及演讲稿的写作,论文演讲的开场、展开与结束,即席提问与答辩等方面,为我国硕士、博士研究生参加国际学术会议进行系统的指导与训练。它一方面教授学生国际学术会议交流的基本知识,另一方面致力于提高他们的学术英语表达能力。

本系列教材从策划、构思到编写得到了全国知名专家秦秀白教授和韩其顺教授的悉心指导。秦秀白教授还对《研究生英语综合教程》、《研究生英语阅读教程》、《研究生英语听说教程》等分册的编写大纲和样章进行了审定,提出了宝贵的意见。这套教材的成功出版,是与二位专家的关心和指导分不开的。在此,我们向他们表示深深的谢意!同时,向所有关心和支持本系列教材编写和出版的领导、同仁表示感谢!

总主编

2003年7月

前 言

《研究生英语阅读教程》旨在培养全日制硕士研究生的英语阅读能力。从编写体例、选材、知识背景、练习的设计等方面都注重语言技能和阅读技能发展的结合、人文素质和语言素质的结合。

本教程的选材注重文章的思想性、新颖性、趣味性和启发性。教程题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及科技、社会、文化、风俗、教育、旅游等方面的最新信息。

《研究生英语阅读教程》共分2册,分别供硕士研究生第1、2学期使用。每册15个单元,每单元由两篇主题相近的阅读文章“课内阅读”(Reading for Classroom Discussion)、“课外阅读”(Reading for Further Practice)和练习(Exercises)组成。

“课内阅读”文章的长度约1,000词左右,主要供课堂讨论使用。每篇文章后提供了与该篇内容有关的文化背景知识,以扩大学生的视野。练习则是依据篇章理解→词汇→完形填空→口头表达这一顺序进行设计的。其中,完形填空的练习实际上是对文章内容的小结。该练习除了为学生提供一篇内容提要的范文外,还可加强学生对文章的理解,并让他们在此基础上能就有关话题进行讨论。总之,练习设计的目的是让学生通过阅读文章扩大词汇量,提高阅读理解与口头表达等综合能力。

“课外阅读”文章的长度约为1,500~2,000词,与第一篇文章的主题相关。

每单元最后以前面的课文为基础安排写作练习,让学生在阅读后进行语言输出训练。

在体例方面,文章里生词的意义用汉语直接在文章的右边注出,方便学生流利阅读,及时获取信息。

《研究生英语阅读教程》1、2册分别由武汉大学和华中科技大学两所高校的多名教师编写。在编写过程中,我们力求做到语言规范,用词地道,编写风格求同存异,使教材从总体上达到编写的要求。但由于时间紧,难免有疏漏之处,敬请各位同仁与读者指正。

编 者

2003年7月

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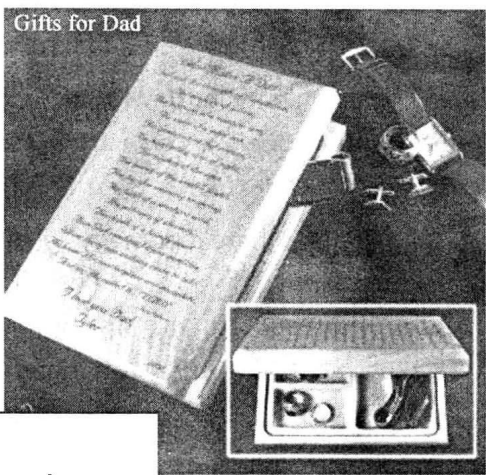
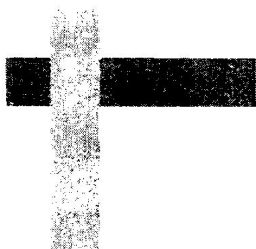
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● ***Passage for Classroom Discussion***

Why Mom Gets Roses, and Dad a Collet Call

● ***Passage for Further Reading***

Stuck in the Middle: Caring for Two
Generation at Once



1

UNIT



*P*assage for Classroom Discussion

㊟ Why Mom Gets Roses, and Dad a Collect Call

Americans celebrate both Mother's Day and Father's Day. However, the gifts fathers and mothers receive from their children on these two occasions are different. The article explores what is behind the difference.

Let's face it: there's something about a silk tie that strangles sentiment.

Whereas May overflows with tender tokens for mom—measured by the 150 million greeting cards and the wire-jamming long-distance telephone calls—dear old dad generally will **make do** with much less this Sunday. As many dads know, Father's Day is the No. 1 day for **collect call**—and for proudly modeling a new glow-in-the-dark football tie.

Even if dads don't mind, the Father's Day/Mother's Day **discrepancy** nonetheless speaks to society's views on parenthood and fathers' role in raising children. "The 'gag gifts' associated with Father's Day reflect the profound **ambivalence** that our culture feels about emotional connections to fathers," says Scott Coltrane, a sociologist at the University of California at Riverside.

Glenn Bridges of Wellford, S. C., has a sentimental side, but he acknowledges he isn't completely comfortable showing it on Father's Day. Growing up, he saw his dad as a more distant, almost heroic figure.

As an adult, he says, "I've seen a more affectionate.

strangle: 抑制; 扼

token: 纪念品

wire-jamming: 线路堵塞的

make do: 凑合着对付

collect call: 对方付费电话

discrepancy: 差异

gag: 戏弄

ambivalence: 矛盾态度

affectionate: 充满深情的



side to him. But even so, I tend to get him a humorous card and a more practical gift."

Still, times are changing, and attitudes toward fathers are changing along with them. Mr. Bridges, for example, is himself a father, having **custody** of his three sons.

custody: 照管

"It's Father's Day year-round for me," says Bridges, who doesn't care what he gets this Sunday. He frequently tucks letters in his boys' backpacks telling them how proud he is of them.

Lately, his youngest son has been returning the favor, hiding homemade drawings and notes saying, "I love you, Daddy" in Bridges's briefcase. "That's better than **Hallmark**," Bridges **chuckles**.

Hallmark: 美国一
贺卡生产与零售商
chuckle: 轻声地笑

As men like Bridges take more active roles in their children's lives, Father's Day might move up in the holiday **pantheon**.

pantheon: 万神殿

Ralph LaRossa, a professor at Georgia State University and author of "The Modernization of Fatherhood," **cautions** **drawing parallels** between "the culture of fatherhood and the conduct of fathers."

caution: 劝...小心
draw parallels: 做
比较

But how Americans celebrate fatherhood may catch up with today's dads, others say. "Gender roles and gender behavior are changing all the time," says Frederic Brunel, associate professor of marketing at Boston University School of Management.

There are some signs that may be happening. Hallmark's **wares** feature fewer dads **befuddled** by **diaper** changes and more straight-faced sentiment. Boston's Bella Santé **spa** recommends **pampering** pop with a **manicure** or

wares: 商品, 货物
befuddle: 使糊涂
diaper: 尿布



facial, and 911Gifts.com offers tranquility fountains and European soaps. The top sellers, however, are a money clip, a pocket tool and a hand-cranked radio/light, proving that shopping for dad still comes down to “ties and tools,” as Mr. Brunel puts it.

Indeed, Americans’ tendency to shy away from sentiment when it comes to their fathers is one explanation for the 10 million ties being handed out this Sunday—to say nothing of the scores of soap-on-a-rope and state-of-the-art pooper scoopers (for ergonomic walks with Rover) being gift-wrapped this weekend as symbols of filial piety.

Father’s Day, first proposed in 1910, has played second violin to Mother’s Day throughout the 20th century. “There’s a sacredness attached to motherhood that we don’t attach to fatherhood,” says Mr. LaRossa.

That comes through in the hoopla surrounding the two holidays. Dads got 95 million cards last year to moms’ 150 million. Mother’s Day is the No. 1 calling day in the US, according to AT&T, while Father’s Day registers the most collect calls. And moms got six times more posies in 1998 than did her parenting counterpart, according to an FTD survey.

Also, while both holidays were created at the beginning of the century, Mother’s Day was signed into law in 1914, while Father’s Day didn’t become an official celebration until 1972.

That’s not to say Americans don’t want to do right by their dads. Elizabeth Stump of Castro Valley, Calif., for one, says both holidays are “equally important” to her. Last year, she bought her dad a plane ticket to come and visit. But that, she says, is partly because her father spent

spa: 减肥温泉疗养地

pamper: 无微不至地款待

manicure: 修指甲

facial: 美容

tranquility: 安宁

money clip: 钱夹

hand-cranked: 手拧的

state-of-the-art: 最新型的

pooper scooper: 长柄粪铲

ergonomic: 能发挥工作者最大效能的

filial piety: 孝道

hoopla: 喧闹

posy: 花朵

do right by sb.: 公平对待某人



three years as a stay-at-home dad in the 1970s — “long before it was fashionable.”

In general, she says, because “mom deals with more of the **nitty-gritty** of daily life, children know their mothers better.”

Father’s Day, like most holidays, **harks back** to tradition—in this case, the era when dads were sole breadwinners.

In that tradition, “when dad needs something, he goes and gets it,” says culture commentator Robert Thompson in Syracuse, N. Y. So when it’s time to buy him a gift, “all that’s left is stuff he didn’t really want.” The question becomes, what do you get for the guy who has everything?

Choosing the right gift “can be a **minefield**,” says Brunel. “It’s not the gift that matters. It’s not really the thought that counts, either,” he adds. You have to find a gift that says, “Hey, dad, I really understand who you are and this is a symbol of our relationship.”

Moreover, some dads have trouble switching roles from giver to receiver.

“I tell my kids, ‘You don’t have to get me anything,’” says Rick Flynn of Saugus, Mass. His philosophy is, “Let me take care of you.” “But at the same time,” he admits, “I’m thinking, ‘Gee, I hope I get that drill.’”

Some cultural experts say the expanding definition of “father” may also raise the **profile** of dads’ special day. Now, one-third of all Father’s Day cards are sent to men other than dads. “The need for Father’s Day may become greater” as a way to honor stepfathers, grandfathers, and other men who have stepped in to fill a father’s shoes, says Mr. Thompson. “It might end up putting more juice into the holiday.”

nitty-gritty: 困难而实际的事情
hark back: 回想

minefield: 雷场

profile: 姿态, 形象



But until that happens, Brunel says, "We're still going to see a lot of ties."

(957 words)

Background Information

Mother's Day: Mother's Day is a holiday that celebrates mothers and motherhood. It is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. This holiday was first celebrated in some European countries for years before the idea became popular in America.

In America, it was Miss Anna Jarvis, the daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Jarvis, who began a campaign in 1907 to make Mother's Day a national holiday. She chose the second Sunday in May as the date. Later on, Mother's Day received national attention when President Woodrow Wilson agreed with Congress on May 9, 1914 that the government observe Mother's Day. The next year the president declared Mother's Day a national celebration.

Father's Day: Father's Day is a result of Mother's Day. Sonora Dodd listened to a sermon (讲道) in church about the new Mother's Day holiday in 1909. Her mother died when Sonora was young, so her father, a farmer and Civil War veteran, raised her and her five brothers and sisters by himself. She suggested that the third Sunday in June become the day to honor fathers. She chose this date because her father's birthday was June 19th, the third Sunday of that month. President Nixon declared Father's Day a national celebration in 1972.

Reading Comprehension

After reading the passage, make the best choice from the four choices given for each item below.

1. On Father's Day dads get collect calls and on Mother's Day moms get roses.



- The difference shows _____.
- dads preferring paying the telephone bill
 - dads being the only breadwinner in the family
 - the deep ambivalence about emotional connections to fathers
 - dads being more humorous than affectionate
2. From the article, we can infer that at present _____.
- Father's Day is as popular as Mother's Day
 - Father's Day is not as popular as Mother's Day
 - Mother's Day is not as popular as Father's Day
 - American moms and dads enjoy a lot on Father's Day and Mother's Day
3. In the sentence "Father's Day, first proposed in 1910, has played second violin to Mother's Day throughout the 20th century", *play second violin* means _____.
- to be in the same orchestra
 - to enjoy the same prestige
 - to be less outstanding
 - to be more noticeable
4. The gifts fathers receive on Father's Day are referred to the gifts as 'gag gifts' because _____.
- the gifts are humorous and insignificant.
 - the gifts are more practical than roses.
 - the gifts are something that makes dads unable to speak.
 - the gifts are laughter-provoking
5. Some people think that it is hard for children to choose a right gift for their dad on Father's Day because _____.
- dads have trouble becoming receivers
 - the definition of father is not wide enough
 - dads are heroic figures
 - dads are believed to possess everything

Vocabulary

I Matching

Match the words or phrases on the left column with the words or phrases with the

