

在职硕士英语系列

English Course for M.Ed

教育硕士

English Course for M.Ed

英语教程

余静娴 主编

学习辅导(上)

复旦大学出版社

# 教育硕士英语教程 学习辅导(上)

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# 教育硕士英语教程 学习辅导(上)

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# 使用说明

本书为《教育硕士英语教程》(上)的辅导用书,供广大师生和同等水平的自学者参考使用。全书由十个单元组成,每个单元包括:

1. 课文的相关背景知识介绍;
2. 课文中生词和词组的英、中文释义,其用法特点和主要搭配的介绍,以及例句及其译文;
3. 对全篇精读课文的逐段解析,尤其对其中的长句、难句进行英、中文释义及结构分析,对要点难点还提供例句以示说明;
4. 英语教程单元中所有练习的答案和详解;
5. 精读课文的译文。

本书因编写较为仓促,定有疏漏和不足之处,恳请不吝赐教。

编者

2003年4月

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# *Unit One Education*

## **Related Information for Reference**

### ***1. General Education***

General education is an education in which students acquire knowledge of past and present achievements of our own and other cultures in the arts, letters, and sciences; of the impact of people, institutions and communities involved in the creation, preservation and transmission of culture; of the distinctions and interconnections among disciplines. This includes knowledge of the world's great literary, philosophical, and religious traditions; the historical and social context of major political, intellectual, religious, economic, scientific and cultural development; major achievements in the fine arts of our own and other civilizations and the cultural, social, and historical context in which they were created; values, ethics, and legal issues in a free society.

Students learn the skills of perception, research, investigation and the critical analyses needed to cope with problems and find solutions, and the written, oral, and electronic communications skills requisite to shaping ideas and transmitting them persuasively. These skills include being able to communicate purposefully through reading, writing, speaking and listening effectively and through use of appropriate technology; to use the investigative, analytical, quantitative, and critical thinking skills needed to examine alternatives and make decisions; to identify, locate, and evaluate information sources in both traditional and electronic forms; and to interact effectively in interpersonal and inter-cultural group situations.

Students will actively engage in reflection about aesthetic and ethical concerns and the diversity of human values through experiences that transcend the limits of specialization when they become independent, creative, and self-directed learners; gain an understanding of the academic community and its application to broader communities; cooperate and collaborate when working with other people; and examine the in-



fluence of culture on one's own perceptions and treat others with dignity, respect, and civility.

## **2. Liberal Education**

Liberal education is an education intended to educate for freedom, for the awesome responsibilities of self-government. The liberal arts are traditionally intended to develop the faculties of the human mind, those powers of intelligence and imagination without which no intellectual work can be accomplished. Liberal education is not tied to certain academic subjects, such as philosophy, history, literature, music, art, and other so-called "humanities". In the liberal-arts tradition, scientific disciplines, such as mathematics and physics, are considered equally liberal, that is, equally able to develop the powers of the mind.

The liberal-arts tradition goes back to the medieval curriculum. It consisted of two parts. The first part comprised grammar, rhetoric, and logic. It taught the arts of reading and writing, of listening and speaking, and of sound thinking. The other part consisted of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music (not audible music, but music conceived as a mathematical science). It taught the arts of observation, calculation, and measurement, how to apprehend the quantitative aspect of things.

The early education of university was almost a "liberal education", which was "not connected with any particular life destination or with preparation for work of any definite kind. Instead, its graduates were shaped by rich contacts with the classics, with the other humanities, and with the natural science." Nowadays, many more natural and social sciences have been added in the curriculum. This is just what has been done in the various modern attempts to renew liberal education.

The term has been frequently mentioned by university presidents at forums and in their commencement addresses. For instance, at the forum of "The Universities of the 21st Century", President of Harvard University said, "We agree that the university should do some research to make contribution to the economy. And it is necessary for college education to help students get a practical and satisfied job. However, the best education should also help scientists appreciate art and artists appreciate science . . . Actually our students don't enter their special training until they finish the humane and science of liberal education of four years . . . Hence, we draw the conclusion; the goals of our education should be a certain kind of general education and liberal education."

## **3. Special Education**

Generally, there are two types of special education. One type of special educa-

tion is specially designed instruction, at no additional cost to the parents, which meets the individual educational needs of a student with a disability. Special education includes classroom instruction, physical education instruction, and ancillary and other related services.

These services may include audio logical, medical, psychiatric, psychological, speech and language, or educational evaluation; occupational, physical, recreational, music, art or other therapy; counseling services including rehabilitation, counseling, parent counseling and training, and school health services; mobility services; transportation; school psychological and school social work services; instruction for students who are homebound, hospitalized or placed in juvenile detention facilities; and services for preprimary age children with disabilities.

The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) identified specific categories of disabilities under which children may be eligible for special education and related services, as amended in 1997, allowed states and local education agencies to apply the term “developmental delay” for children aged 3—9. Previously, this definition applied to children aged 3—5. “For children aged 3 through 9, the term ‘child with a disability’ may, at the discretion of the state and the local education agency, include children who are experiencing developmental delays in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development. . . .”

The other type, also the one mentioned in this passage, refers to an education provides students with special training in different fields.

#### **4. Socrates**

Socrates, who flourished in the last half of the 5th century B. C. , was the first of the great trio of ancient Greeks — Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, who laid the philosophical foundations for Western culture. Much of the philosophy of the Greeks and of later ages and cultures has been inspired by his life and teachings. Yet Socrates himself wrote nothing; most of what we know of him comes from the works of his disciple, Plato.

Socrates was born around 467 B. C. , the son of a sculptor and a midwife. He seemed first interested in natural science, but he soon turned to the problem of human behavior and morality. Unlike the sophists, the professional philosophers of the day, he never took money for teaching, nor did he ever found a school. Instead, he went

around Athens, to both public places like the markets and the gymnasia and private gatherings, talking and arguing, testing traditional ideas by subjecting them to a barrage of questions—as he put it, “following the argument wherever it led.” Socrates gradually gained a circle of enthusiastic followers, drawn mainly from the young. At the same time he found himself faced with many enemies, who were disturbed by both his challenge to established morality and the uncompromising persistence with which he interrogated those who upheld it.

In 399 B. C. the philosopher was charged with impiety and corruption of the young, found guilty, and executed. Yet his ideas that were concerned with the fate of the individual and the questioning of traditional values could not be killed easily.

## Explanation of New Words and Expressions

1. **airy** *a.* immaterial; impractical 非物质的, 非实体的; 不切实际的

The father abuses his child's trust by often making airy promises. 父亲常常许下空洞的诺言, 辜负了孩子的信任。

The young man often has some airy ideas that may do little good to his newly-founded company. 这个年轻人常常有一些不切实际的想法, 这对他刚刚成立的公司没有什么好处。

2. **competence** *n.* [u] ability; being qualified 能力; 胜任

He was encouraged to take part in the speech contest to show his competence in English. 他在别人的鼓励之下参加了演讲比赛, 以展示自己的英语水平。

When he first started hosting the talk show, he had little confidence in his competence as a host. 他刚开始主持谈话节目时, 对于自己主持的能力没有多少信心。

3. **presently** *ad.*

(1) soon 不久, 即刻

About five thousand basketball fans will pour into the gymnasium presently. 大约有五千篮球球迷不久将涌入体育馆。

(2) (esp. AmE) now, at present 现在, 目前

Ten of the sports sites were completed while the rest are under construction presently. 比赛场地中有10个已经竣工, 其余的目前正在修建中。

4. **envisage** *vt.* face, confront; picture in the mind (especially as a future possibility) 面对, 正视; 想像, 设想 (尤指某种未来的可能性)

We should envisage realities in any situation.

在任何情形下我们都应正视现实。

The seller envisaged that someone might buy these goods at a discount of 30% .  
销售商设想,这些打7折的商品也能招徕顾客。

5. **invidium/invidiousness** *n.* feeling of dislike, disgust, resentment or jealousy caused by ill-will or offence 反感,厌恶,嫉妒

He found people's invidium/invidiousness was caused by his conceit and high position. 他发现他位居高官的自负招致了人们的嫉妒。

The right-wing candidate's remark on TV yesterday aroused great invidium/invidiousness among the public. 右翼候选人昨天在电视上的讲话引起群众极大的反感。

6. **invidious** *a.* 激起怨恨的;引起反感的;招人嫉妒的

His explanation was actually invidious. 他的解释实际上引起了反感。

The honors he received might be invidious. 他获得的各种荣誉可能会招人嫉妒。

7. **befit** *vt.* -tt- (*fml*, used only in third person) fit for; be right for (正式用语,仅用于第三人称)适合;对于……是适当的

According to the job ads, only professionals with over two-year work experience befit the job. 招聘广告指明,具有两年以上工作经验的专业人士才适合做这份工作。

One should choose some physical exercises which befit his present physical condition. 你应该选择一些适合于目前身体状况的体育锻炼方式。

8. **menial** *a.* (of work or job) hard, dull, unskilled, unimportant (工作、职业)低贱的,琐碎的,枯燥乏味的

Don't look down upon such menial jobs as cleaning and washing. 别瞧不起如清扫、洗涤之类的琐碎杂活。

He found himself given menial tasks which made little use of his skills. 他发现分配给自己的任务琐碎乏味,很少能用到他所掌握的技能。

9. **utilitarian** *a.* (*fml*) made to be useful rather than decorative 实用的

Heavy as they are, these tables are really utilitarian. 这些桌子尽管笨重,却很实用。

He was advised to take some utilitarian elective courses during his school days. 有人建议他在校期间选修一些实用的课程。

**utilitarianism** *n.* 功利(实用)主义

10. **rounded** *a.* complete; balanced 全面的;平衡的

The electronic company has enjoyed a rounded growth in sales revenue both at home and abroad for the past season. 在上一个季度中这家电子公司国内外的销售收入增长平衡。

The government is concerned about the rounded development of the younger generation. 政府非常关心年轻一代的全面发展。

**11. odious** *a.* hateful, repulsive 可恨的, 讨厌的

In spite of her mother's efforts at persuasion, the little girl didn't agree to play the odious Granny Wolf. 尽管母亲竭力劝说, 小女孩还是不同意扮演可恶的狼外婆。

In my eyes, Ted is as odious as a mouse. 在我的眼里, 特德如同老鼠一样讨厌。

**12. deprecate** *vt.* (*fml*)

(1) feel and express disapproval of 对……表示反对; 不赞成

Since quite a few members deprecated this plan, it was cancelled in the end. 由于不少成员表示反对, 这项计划最终被取消了。

(2) to belittle; depreciate 轻视; 蔑视

His success in the recent series of competitions made his opponents no longer deprecate him. 他在最近的一系列比赛中连连得胜, 令他的对手不敢再轻视他。

**deprecation** *n.* 反对; 不赞成

**deprecatory** *a.* 反对的; 不赞成的

**13. herein** *ad.* (*fml*) in this 于此, 在这里

You do not often communicate with the children, and herein lies the reason why they do not like you. 你没有经常与孩子们交流, 这就是他们不喜欢你的原因。Herein lies the key to the question. 问题的答案就在这里。

**14. fallacy** (*pl.* fallacies) *n.* [c. u] false belief or reasoning 谬误, 谬论; 错误的推理

It is a fallacy to hold that wealth always brings happiness. 认为财富总能带来幸福是一种错误的见解。

Nobody but Jack was able to detect the fallacy of my argument. 除了杰克以外, 没有人能察觉到我论据中的推理错误。

**15. touchstone** *n.* something used as a test or standard; criterion 试金石; 检验标准

The sample provided by the president of the evaluation commission is used as the touchstone for the works in the competition. 评估委员会主席递交了样本作品,

作为此次参赛作品评比的标准。

The qualities of courage and vision are the touchstones of leadership. 勇气与远见是检验领导才能的试金石。

16. **prevalence** *n.* (*fml*) the condition of being widely or commonly occurring, existing, or practiced 风行; 流行

The news reporter wrote an article about the prevalence of traveling during the National Day holidays in many cities. 新闻记者写了一篇文章,报道了在许多城市开始流行的国庆节假日旅行。

The report about the prevalence of sub-health arouses increasing awareness of their health problems among the public. 有关亚健康普遍存在的报道使大众日渐对自己的健康问题有了认识。

**prevail** *vi.* 风行; 流行

**prevalent** *a.* 风行的; 流行的

17. **concurrent** *a.* happening or existing together 同时发生的; 共存的

Opportunities and challenges are often concurrent. 机遇和挑战常常共存。

Working on the two concurrent programs can be very exhausting. 同时做两个程序设计会很累。

\* **concur** *vi.* 同时发生

\* **concurrence** *n.* 同时发生

18. **centrifugal** *a.* tending to move away from the center 离心的

But for the gravitational pull of the earth, all the objects would fly away from the earth because of centrifugal forces. 要是没有地球的引力,所有的物体将因离心力而飞离地球。

The car couldn't hold itself together against the centrifugal force created by its rapid turn around the U-curve. 由于在 U 字形路段转弯过急,汽车无法抵抗离心力的影响。

19. **given**

*a.* specified; fixed 指定的; 确定的

We agreed to meet at the given time and place. 我们同意在指定的时间和地点碰头。

*prep.* considering; in view of 考虑到; 鉴于

Given the fact that he had been imprisoned, it was not easy for him to find a satisfactory job. 鉴于他曾坐过牢,因而要找到一份满意的工作并不容易。

**20. discharge v.**

- (1) perform (a duty or promise) 履行(职责或诺言)

The new president made an oath to discharge faithfully his duties during his term of office. 新总统宣誓在其任期内忠实地履行自己的职责。

- (2) send, pour or emit 排放(气体、液体等)

The factory was fined for discharging polluted water into the nearby river. 这家工厂因向附近河流排放污水而被罚款。

- (3) allow or tell a person to go 允许(某人)离开;释放;解雇

The prisoner will soon be discharged. 这个囚犯很快将被释放。

**21. inflexibility n.** [u] incapability or unwillingness of changing (esp. opinions or rules) 不可变性

The inflexibility of this principle aroused objection among the employees. 这条原则不容更改,激起了雇员的反对情绪。

The Union's inflexibility on the issue forced the administration to lift the ban in October. 工会在此问题上的坚定立场使得官方于10月取消了禁令。

**inflexible a.** 不可改变的;不受影响的;不屈的

**22. fluid a.** unsettled; not fixed 不固定的;易变的

Do you know the fluid population of Shanghai? 你知道上海的流动人口数吗?

*The Waste Land* written by T. S. Eliot has been read in many different ways, since its meaning is unstable and fluid. 由于T·S·艾略特所写的《荒原》没有确切的含义,因此不同的人从不同的角度欣赏这首诗。

**fluidity n.** 流动性

**23. look to expect or hope to 盼(指)望**

He looks to writing as his career. 他盼望以写作为生。

After he lost his job, Mike looked to his insurance against unemployment as his maintenance. 麦克失业后,指望靠失业保险费维持生活。

**24. rightly or wrongly whether (sth. is done) reasonably or not, or morally properly or not 且不问是对还是错**

The child's answer to the question, rightly or wrongly, should not be neglected by his parents. 无论小孩对这个问题的回答对错与否,父母都不该忽视。

What he did, rightly or wrongly, should not have been that heavily criticized. 他无论做得对或错,都不该受到那样严厉的批评。

**25. attach to go with; be joined to 伴随;与……相连**

The young man does not think that misfortunes always attach to divorce. 这个年

轻人不相信离婚总会带来不幸。

The rise of crime rate usually attaches to that of employment rate. 失业率的上升往往伴随着犯罪率的上升。

**26. cling to hold on 坚持, 抱定**

He clung to his last hope and gave his friend a phone call for help. 他抱着最后一线希望, 打电话给他的一位朋友寻求帮助。

Despite a wide criticism in the party, the leader clung to his original belief. 尽管党内批评声四起, 党主席仍然坚持他最初的信念。

**27. in pursuit of pursuing 追求, 寻求**

People spend more time on physical exercise than before in pursuit of a better health. 为了更加健康, 人们比以前花更多的时间锻炼身体。

The black leader spent his whole life in pursuit of the liberation of his people. 这位黑人领袖毕生追求的是使他的人民获得解放。

**28. in so far as so long as; in such measure as 只要; 就……而言**

In so far as you are the member of the committee, you have the right to choose the new president you like. 只要你是委员会成员, 你就有权选择自己喜欢的主席。

In so far as she falls ill, it is because she has been exhausted in the past few months. 说到她的病倒, 是因为在过去的几个月里她太疲惫了。

**29. be apt to have a tendency to; likely 倾向于……; 易于**

His fat body makes him apt to sweat in hot weather. 肥胖的身躯使他天热时很容易出汗。

She is a girl who is not apt to turn down other people's requests. 这个女孩不太习惯拒绝别人的请求。

**30. in that since, because 因为**

The two Asian countries have much in common in that both of them belong to the same culture. 两个亚洲国家具有许多共同点, 因为它们同属一种文化。

The rainy season in the two cities occurs at almost the same time in that they have the similar geographical features. 由于两座城市地理特征相似, 因此雨季也几乎于同一时间开始。

**31. turn away from refuse to give one's help to 拒绝给……援助; 不予理睬**

All of us turned away from his shameless boast. 对于他厚颜无耻的夸夸其谈, 大家不予理会。

After gaining fame, Smith turned away from all his old friends. 史密斯在成名以



后再也不理睬老朋友了。

32. **adjust to (doing) sth.** change slightly, esp. in order to make right or suitable for a particular purpose or situation 调整;使适合

After moving to Canada, Wang Ping adjusted herself quickly to the new surroundings. 移居加拿大后,王萍很快适应了新的环境。

As a grown-up, you should adjust to living on your own. 你已是成人了,应该自行调节,靠自己生活。

## Detailed Study of the Text

1. ...; it does not mean some airy education in knowledge in general (if there be such knowledge) — ...; In most cases, the word of education doesn't refer to the teaching of some knowledge which isn't related to real facts or conditions (if there should be such kind of knowledge)……; 一般而言,它并非指某种空泛而不切实际的知识教育(如果真有这种知识的话)……

**airy education** impractical education 不切实际的教育

One important aspect of our reform is to transform airy education and to combine theory with practice. 改革的一个重要方面就是转变不切合实际的教育,并把理论与实践相结合。

The school was widely criticized for its airy education. 该校因教育不切实际而受到普遍的批评。

**in general** usually; in most cases 一般而言;大体上

Boys in general like ball games. 男孩一般都喜欢球类运动。

Girls in general like to hear sweet words from their boyfriends. 女孩通常爱听男友的甜言蜜语。

**if there be such knowledge** if there should be such knowledge (subjunctive mood is used in this sentence to show the speaker's doubtful mind.) 如果真有这种知识的话(该句使用虚拟语气,表明说话者的疑问)。

This would be one of the most serious droughts that ever occurred if the news be true. 如果消息是真的,那么这将是历年来发生的最为严重的一次旱灾。

The man said to his sweetheart that he would not leave her even if there be no sunrise the next morning. 这个男人对他的心上人说,即使明天太阳不再升起,他也绝不会离开她。

2. **which looks first of all to his life as a responsible human being and citizen;** — which, above all, expects a student to be a dutiful person and a law-abiding citizen.