

研究生英语

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读写教程 1

Beyond the Language in Reading & Writing

苏州大学研究生系列教材
硕士生教材

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前 言

研究生英语《读写教程(一)》(*Beyond the Language in Reading & Writing*)是依照《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》编写而成的,适用于文、理、工各研究生使用。本书内容新颖,题材广泛,语言规范,实用性强。为确保文章的可读性和实用性,我们在选材时力求找到各研究生的知识共核,在基本保证语篇“原汁原味”的前提下对选文进行必要的筛选,并在语言和内容两方面给选文编配活泼有趣的练习题,进而启发学生的学习思路,不使学生为文所累,为学习本身所累,而使之脱出樊篱,走向自主。

本书在编写过程中充分考虑到学生的具体情况,从易到难,循序渐进;在不断导入新内容的同时,书中配备的练习引进了学习理解的新思维,从而强化学生的学习主动性。事实上,引导学生积极参与课堂学习乃是本书的重要特点之一。

学好英语的关键之一是培养学生正确的思路和视点,而教师在这方面各有妙法。为了给教师留出发挥各自特色的空间,本书在问题的设置、练习的编排方面化繁就简,不以多取胜,而是去芜存精,充分发挥教师的能动性,使之有一定的空间去灵活对待不同层次的学生,最终使学生学有所得。

本书的另一主要特点是它的实用性。无论是本书所选取的内容、练习的配制,还是实用写作的安排无不体现这一宗旨。学生可以此为契机,举一反三,学以致用。另外值得一提的是本书的 Leisure Reading 部分。它以英语习语为切入点,旨在唤起学生学好英语的兴趣。这一部分看似轻巧,实则妙趣横生,可谓寓学于乐。

在编写过程中,我们得到苏州大学外国语学院几位专家、教授的热心帮助和苏州大学研究生处、外国语学院、出版社所给予的大力支持。在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。我们还特别要感谢责任编辑谢永明的真诚帮助。

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2001年10月于苏州

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Unit 1

Text A

Warm-up Questions

The passage below was written by an English journalist in the early 1980's and consists of a number of questions and answers about visiting China for the first time. What answers would you give to the questions listed below? Discuss these questions with a partner first. And then match each question with its corresponding answer by writing down the number of the right paragraph before the number of the question.

1. Is it easy to get about?
2. Are there many places to stay in?
3. Do many Chinese speak English?
4. When is the best time to go?
5. Is the food like Chinese food here?
6. Are there many eating places?
7. What sort of night-life is there?
8. Is it easy to shop, and where should I go?
9. What are the best things to bring back?
10. What should one do in an emergency?
11. What sights should I on no account miss?
12. What are the medical facilities like?
13. Is there anything special I should pack?
14. Are there any local rules of behavior?
15. Should I ever offer tips?

Getting China Cracked

1 If you are with a party, your guide will know what to do. But you can go out on your own: China is a very safe place to wander about in(although roads have their dangers)

and the Chinese are hospitable and helpful to foreigners. If you get lost you are likely to be escorted back to the hotel (take a card with the name of the hotel on it if you have a poor sense of direction).

2 Billions. Guidebooks give the addresses of the major restaurants and you can ask your guide to arrange a meal in them (at between 15 and 60 yuan per head); but you should also eat in an ordinary restaurant. The Chinese eat early, lunching at 11:30 a. m. to 12 noon, dining from 5 p. m. By 7 p. m. the floor will be being washed around your feet. You will have to search a place to sit among a crowd of diners, and the menu will be chalked up on a blackboard in Chinese characters; but as the names of the dishes are not strictly descriptive—one hot noodle dish is called “ants climbing trees”—the inability to read them hardly ranks as a handicap. Point to what other people are eating if it looks good; most Chinese are welcoming and helpful, even in sign language.

3 Very little, since the national bed-time is about 9 p. m.—except in summer when people sit out in the street playing chess under street lamps. You may be offered a local opera or rather soppy ballet. I have yet to meet a tourist who can stand a whole Chinese opera; I have therefore seen considerably more beginnings than ends. The stories are often as batty as Italian opera *libretti* and just as incomprehensible; but the costumes are glorious and audience participation total. Last May, I saw a Beijing opera version of *Othello* which was panned by the critics but still played to packed houses, where the audience rose to its collective feet in horror at Iago's treachery.

4 Once you have permits, this is no problem. If you are fearless, you can hire a bicycle; if you can count the stops, you can take a city bus; and if you have a cast-iron backside, you can take a country bus with baskets of fish and goats on the roof. Train tickets are sold at train stations, usually just before departure; foreigners pay more than locals. Prices vary between four classes: soft seat, soft sleeper, hard seat and hard sleeper. The soft class is very comfortable with four berths in a large compartment, antimacassars, thermoses full of hot water, mugs for tea, and table-lamps. For over-night journeys, hard sleeper is also comfortable; long bunks in stacks of four fill the whole carriage, which is not divided into compartments.

5 In general, China is refreshingly free from the ritual and politeness you find in Japan; and the Chinese are basically very like us. But it should be remembered that China is a very puritanical country and misdemeanors involving local people will rebound on them very severely. There are some things Western visitors find distasteful, like spitting. Some Chinese are aware of this. And when Chinese students were allocated rooms

to share with foreigners at Beijing University, they were told not to spit on the floor as this might offend. So they would thoughtfully lean out and spit into the corridor.

6 The most authentic restaurants in this country serve food similar to that in China; but they give no idea of the variety of Chinese cuisine, nor of its heights. The food served to foreigners in hotels (Western-style breakfast, Chinese lunch and dinner) is unexciting; so particularly, in areas like Sichuan where people are proud of their cooking, ask for special dishes in hotels or go out to eat. Food in the North is best in winter when Mongolian hot-pot (silvers of mutton and vegetables, cooked in boiling soup in front of you) or heavy meat dumplings (*Baozi*) help keep out the cold.

7 The Great Wall? The Forbidden City? There is so much to see in Beijing alone that every tourist complains of lack of time. In Beijing you should certainly get up early and take a taxi to the Marco Polo Bridge, and visit the Lama Temple at lunchtime. But even the most unpromising places like industrial Wuhan and Zhengzhou have wonderful museums, and fantastic temples can be found in Datong and Taiyuan.

8 Silks of all sorts are very cheap in China, although the selection of patterns is not always as good as that offered in the Mainland China craft shop in Hong Kong. Silk can be bought by the meter, or ready-made into shirts, blouses, nightdresses (in a rather dated Thirties style) and petticoats or quilted jackets. Jewellery, of all sorts from jade and baroque pearls to lacquer or *cloisonne* beads, also makes a good present; again, however, the choice will vary.

9 You should take personal medicine and toilet articles with you, although you can buy most products in Shanghai and Beijing.

10 So many people speak some English that it is practically impossible to be alone; keen students of English cluster round hotel gates in the hope of conversation.

11 There are "Friendship Stores" in every city for foreigners. They stock a wide range of luxuries such as silk, lacquer, *cloisonne*, enamels as well as gym-shoes, leather brief-cases and biscuits. Shopping is easier in the Friendship Stores, but much more fun in the dimly-lit department stores full of T-shirts, enamel basins, inflatable plastic elephants and crowds of curious Chinese shoppers. If you see anything you like, buy it: you are unlikely ever to see the same patterned silk or jade carving in another city.

12 Foreigners are encouraged to stay in the more luxurious hotels where a double with a bathroom will cost from 30 - 50 yuan a night (about 10 - 20 pounds) exclusive of food. The Chinese hotels which accept foreign "individual travelers" cost about six yuan a night in Beijing and are usually close to the railway station (and in Beijing can

also be found near the smaller station at Yongding Gate). The dormitory rooms vary in size from about 10 beds upwards. Washing places are communal and there are none of the shops or facilities found in the luxurious hotels. Take mugs and towels, as in the hard class on trains.

13 October. But since the weather is at its best throughout China, tourist facilities are stretched beyond capacity: you can expect to find 40 Venezuelans sleeping in the hotel lobby, but you can't expect to find a taxi. Consider instead the crisp, sunny cold of North China in winter (and, in the same season, the balmy weather in Hong Kong), or risk the unpredictable climate in spring, and avoid queuing to see the Great Wall.

14 No.

15 In large cities they are very good. But I do not recommend getting seriously ill in such distant parts as the Gobi Desert. Crises should be covered by travel insurance and if you are hospitalized with an acute problem you will be treated with Western medicines. The major problem encountered by tourists is the common cold, stronger in its Asian heartland than in the West. Though not very appetizing, Chinese herbal remedies deal very effectively with colds; they can be obtained from any pharmacy or in hotel shops.

New Words

hospitable <i>a.</i>	friendly and welcoming to guests
escort <i>v.</i>	to go with to keep safe
handicap <i>n.</i>	obstacle
soppy <i>a.</i>	full of expressions of tender feelings like sorrow, love, etc.
pan <i>v.</i>	to strongly criticize
batty <i>a.</i>	mad
treachery <i>n.</i>	a breaking of faith
berth <i>n.</i>	a sleeping place on a ship, train or airplane
antimacassar <i>n.</i>	(椅子、沙发等的)椅背套
bunk <i>n.</i>	a narrow bed set against a wall, often with another bed placed above it
ritual <i>n.</i>	procedures regularly followed in precisely the same way each time
puritanical <i>a.</i>	very strict or too strict in morals or religion
misdemeanor <i>n.</i>	wrong doing, bad or improper act

allocate <i>v.</i>	to divide or give as shares
authentic <i>a.</i>	real
cuisine <i>n.</i>	(style of) cooking
petticoat <i>n.</i>	woman's underskirt
quilted <i>a.</i>	consisting of two layers of fabric with a layer of soft thick material between them
baroque <i>a.</i>	odd, fantastic
lacquer <i>n. & a.</i>	漆器; 漆的
enamel <i>n.</i>	搪瓷
inflatable <i>a.</i>	that can be filled or swelled with gas
communal <i>a.</i>	owned jointly or used by all
crisp <i>a.</i>	fresh
balmy <i>a.</i>	mild
acute <i>a.</i>	emergent, sudden
appetizing <i>a.</i>	arousing or exciting the appetite
pharmacy <i>n.</i>	a shop where medicines are prepared and sold

Expressions

wander about	to move around a place without a fixed purpose
rise to one's feet	to stand up
rebound on sb.	to have an unpleasant effect on sb.
lean out	探出身子
cluster round	to gather around
exclusive of	not counting or considering, excluding

Notes

- 1 This text is taken from *The Sunday Times Color Magazine*, written by Frances Wood.
- 2 libretti: the words of an opera
- 3 *Othello*: “奥赛罗”(英国悲剧)
- 4 Mongolian hot-pot: 蒙古火锅
- 5 The Forbidden City: 故宫/紫禁城

- 6 Marco Polo Bridge: 卢沟桥
- 7 Gobi Desert: 戈壁沙漠
- 8 Lama Temple: 雍和宫(北京)
- 9 Yongding Gate: 永定门(北京)
- 10 Venezuelan: 委内瑞拉人

Exercises

Comprehension

A. When you have read the text once, answer the following questions. Make your answers brief by noting down only the key words.

1. What's the cheapest kind of accommodation?
2. Can I visit the countryside around Beijing on my own? If so, what's the best way to do this?
3. Am I likely to catch any illnesses? What can I do to cure them?
4. What opportunities are there to meet the people of China?
5. What's the food like? How do I order a meal?
6. What's the main unit of currency and what's its value in relation to the pound sterling?

B. The passage is a description of China in the early 1980's. Great changes have taken place since then. This description may not hold true of China in the present time. Carefully read the questions and the answers in this article and decide whether each answer is true or false about present-day China. If the answer is false, briefly note down the wrong information this passage gives.

1. Is it easy to get about?
2. Are there many places to stay in?

3. Do many Chinese speak English?
4. When is the best time to go?
5. Is the food like Chinese food here?
6. Are there many eating places?
7. What sort of night-life is there?
8. Is it easy to shop, and where should I go?
9. What are the best things to bring back?
10. What should one do in an emergency?
11. What sights should I on no account miss?
12. What are the medical facilities like?
13. Is there anything special I should pack?
14. Are there any local rules of behavior?
15. Should I ever offer tips?

Vocabulary & Structure

A. Study the following list of words in their contexts. Try to figure out their meanings and then make sentences of your own.

1. party (par. 1)
2. rank (par. 2)

3. stand (par. 3)
4. carriage (par. 4)
5. offend (par. 5)
6. hot-pot (par. 6)
7. unpromising (par. 7)
8. dated (par. 8)
9. toilet articles (par. 9)
10. remedies (par. 15)

B. In the sentences below there are some words missing. Without looking back at the text, try to think of suitable words to fill the blanks with.

1. ... and the Chinese are _____ and helpful to foreigners. If you get lost, you are likely to be _____ to the hotel ... (par. 1)
2. You may be offered [a visit to] a local opera or rather _____ ballet. I have yet to meet a tourist who can stand a whole Chinese opera ... The stories are often as _____ as Italian opera *libretti* and just as incomprehensible ... (par. 3)
3. But it should be remembered that China is a very _____ country and _____ involving local people will rebound on them very severely. (par. 5)
4. But even the most _____ places like industrial Wuhan and Zhengzhou have wonderful museums... (par. 7)
5. ... it is practically impossible to be alone; keen students of English _____ round hotel gates in the hope of conversation. (par. 10)
6. Consider instead the crisp, sunny cold of North China in winter (and in the same season, the _____ weather in Hong Kong)... (par. 13)

Translation**A. Translate the following passage into Chinese .**

Finally it was time to go back to the U.S. On my previous trips to China, after a few weeks, I always felt eager to come back to the U.S. This time, however, I felt I wouldn't mind staying in China longer. And when I arrived at Detroit airport in the U.S. and looked around me, I felt a strong urge to turn around and go back to China. There are many reasons for it, which I won't go into, but one reason may be that in general I am a very isolated person; in China, people are much closer to each other, and usually very friendly if one treats others kindly. I realize pretty much everyone in China treats me differently because I am a foreigner. Of course, there are many people who try to treat me out of my money because I am a foreigner, but I just try to avoid those people, and I can understand their behavior. I don't know if I really would be any happier living in China, but at least I certainly hope I can have the chance to visit regularly.

B. Translate the following passage into English .

正是四月时节,扬州这个排名在前的著名旅游城市处于它的黄金时节。一切旅游设施空前动用,连最不起眼的地方也人满为患。那一天,空气清新,阳光灿烂。我在一家不知名的餐馆美餐一顿中饭之后,信步来到市中心闲逛。在一家剧院门口我见到了许多人围在几个退票人的周围;上前一打听才知道剧院将上演由广州歌舞团出演的歌舞曲目。我没什么大事,因此就从别人手里买了张票进了剧院。歌舞没什么特别之处,因此中途有人竟站了起来喝倒彩。实际上我还没看过什么歌舞演出没有人喝倒彩的。剧院出来我去买了些旅游纪念品,我知道这是种价廉物美的礼物。但由于我方向感太差,迷了路找不到回旅馆的路。总算当地人热情友善,加之我还记得旅馆的名称,所以最后我被送回了旅馆。

Text B

Consult the dictionary for the following new words .

entourage	concubine	eunuch	ostensibly	barbarian
retreat	adjoin	rambling	artifacts	cobalt
solstice	altar	flank	starkly	

Places of Interest (Beijing)

The Forbidden City (Gu Gong)

1 Built by the second Ming emperor, Yongle, starting in 1406, the 720,000 square meter complex boasts 9,000 buildings. Inhabited by the Ming and Qing emperors and their entourage of family members, concubines and eunuchs, the Palace Museum sections of the Forbidden City opened to the public in 1924. To take in all the splendor, a walking tour of approximately two hours starting from the Meridian Gate heading north toward the Gate of Divine Military Prowess is suggested. Open daily from 8:30 to 5:00, last tickets sold out at 3:30. A cassette tape player for self-guided tours is included in the price of admission.

2 Prospect Hill (Jingshan, formerly known as Coal Hill), where the last Ming emperor ostensibly hanged himself, is directly north of the Forbidden City, and offers an easy climb for a fine view of the Forbidden City if the weather is clear.

The Great Wall (Chang Cheng)

3 Starting in the Qing Dynasty (222 – 206 BC), existing walls were joined together, extended and repaired over a span of 1,800 years to form the present network of great walls. Its purpose was to keep out invading Xiongnu, Mongols and other barbarians, but it often failed. Portions of the Ming wall, which can be seen from space but not from the moon, are located to the northeast, north and northwest of Beijing, all accessible by car or tour bus.

4 Badaling, the most popular and thus often crowded section, is a pleasant 70km drive