

研究生英语系列教材

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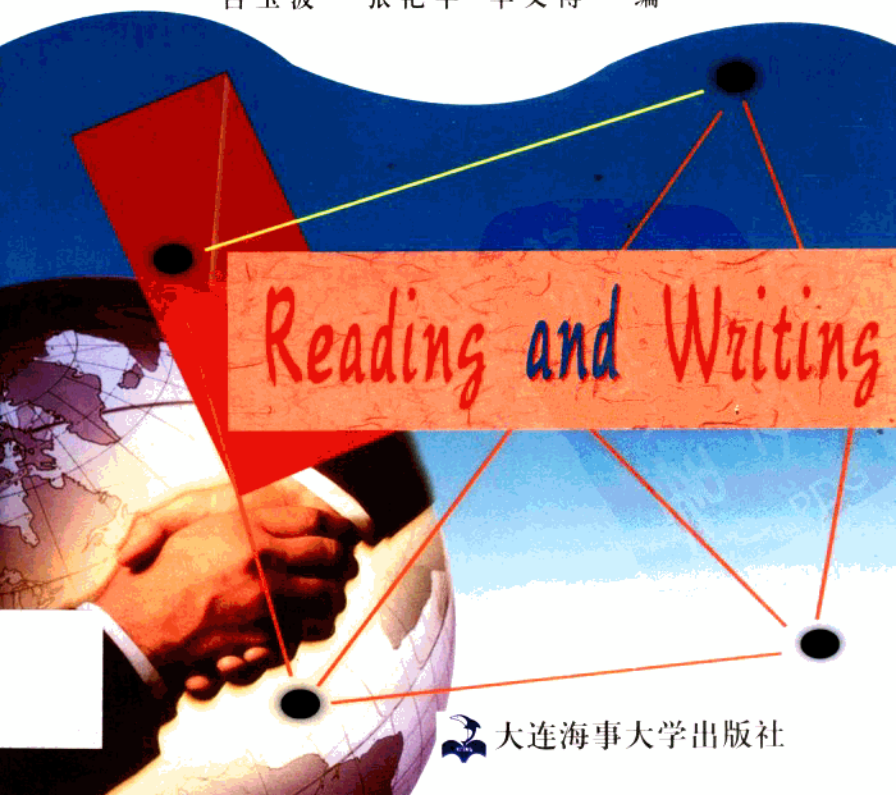
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实用研究生英语

读写教程

上

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Reading and Writing



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前 言

《研究生英语系列教材》是交通部资助科研项目之一。本系列教材包括：《实用研究生英语读写教程》（上、下册）及《实用研究生英语听说教程》。本系列教材本着“实用”、“新颖”的原则，严格遵循国家教育部所颁布的“研究生英语教学大纲”的要求并考虑到研究生的实际水平和研究生专业多样化的特点而编写。教材旨在培养研究生在以后与国际接轨的工作中所需要的英语的听、说、读、写、译各方面的实用技能，使他们的英语水平达到具有国际性、交互性和全球化的标准。

《实用研究生英语读写教程》（上、下册）的选材广泛，涵盖自然科学和人文科学，同时注重语言的时代感和规范性、趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性。写作部分重视英文实用文体写作的基本技能训练，以指导、实例模仿、实际写作为主。

《实用研究生英语听说教程》以训练研究生能听懂 CNN、VOA 及 BBC 中以正常速度播放的英语节目，使他们的听力水平达到能猎取国际上各领域包括他们各自专业在内的最新信息的能力，为以后能与外国人用英语顺利交流打下基础。

本系列教材特邀北京外国语大学博士生导师郭棲庆教授担任总主审，大连海事大学外语系谭万成教授担任总主编，大连海事大学外语系宫玉波教授负责丛书总策划并担任分册主编。

本系列教材在编写过程中一直得到大连海事大学校长助理孙玉清教授的大力支持，在此向他表示感谢。

本系列教材中的不足或错讹之处敬请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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Unit One

Text A THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS

By Thomas Jefferson

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed , that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends , it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and

accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide New Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his Assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation,

have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters,

abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these

usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind. Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

I . Notes:

1. **The Declaration of Independence**, formal proclamation of the 13 colonies, announcing their separation from Great Britain, was adopted July 4, 1776. In the second Continental Congress on June 7, Richard Henry Lee, a Virginia delegate, proposed a resolution of independence, and four days later Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed as a committee to draft the declaration. The actual writing was done by Jefferson, although corrections were made

by Franklin, Adams, and the Congress at large. The document is based on the natural-rights theory of government, derived from Locke and 18th century French philosophers, and proclaims that the function of government is to guarantee the inalienable rights with which men are endowed. These include "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." The declaration contended that, since George III had willfully violated these rights, revolution was justifiable and necessary. The document was signed by 56 colonial representatives. **The Declaration of Independence** is also the first declaration of human rights in the world.

2. **Thomas Jefferson (1743—1826):** the third President of the U.S. (1801—1809) and author of **the Declaration of Independence**. The son of a wealthy planter in Virginia, Jefferson was well educated and trained as a lawyer. A man of many interests, he was also an architect, an inventor, a naturalist, a linguist, a statesman, a writer, a doctor, father of the University of Virginia, and a patron of learning and the arts.
3. **right themselves:** 恢复他们自己的权利
4. **reduce them under absolute Despotism:** 用绝对专制来统治人民; reduce 相当于 subject (使屈服)。
5. **New Guards:** 新的保障 (措施)
6. **the present King of Great Britain:** George III (乔治三世)
7. **these states:** 北美各州
8. **Governors:** (殖民地的) 总督
9. **legislative bodies:** 立法团体
10. **Records:** 档案库
11. **manly firmness:** 无畏的坚毅精神
12. **legislative powers:** 立法权

13. **people at large:** 一般民众, 老百姓
14. **from without:** 来自外部的, 从外部; without=outside
15. **Laws for naturalization of Foreigners:** 外籍人归化法案
16. **Appropriation of Lands:** 土地分配法令
17. **standing armies:** 常备军
18. **the Civil power:** 政府机关
19. **others:** 这里指英国议会
20. **mock trial:** 假审制
21. **Trail by Jury:** 陪审制
22. **Arbitrary government:** 专制政府
23. **fit instrument:** 合适的工具
24. **Charters:** 宪章
25. **high seas:** 公海
26. **brethren=brother :** 兄弟, 亲人
27. **common kindred:** 同宗同族
28. **of right:** 按其权利, 按照法律的要求

II. Vocabulary and Expressions:

1. **unanimous** /ju:'næniməs/ *adj.* (of people) all agreeing completely (人) 一致 (同意) 的, 无异议的
 - a. Politicians from all parties were unanimous in condemning his action.
 - b. He was elected by a unanimous vote.
 - c. The committee were unanimous that the application should be turned down.
2. **dissolve** /di'zɒlv/ *vt.* to end or break up 解散, 解除
 - a. The military government dissolved the country's parliament and suspended all political activity.
 - b. They dissolved their partnership.

- c. The household with Willa was dissolved.
3. **assume** /ə'sju:m/ *vt.* to take or claim for oneself 夺取, 行使, 承担
- a. You will assume your new responsibilities tomorrow.
- b. The army assumed control of the government.
- c. The company volunteered to assume the costs of operating that "Hope Project" school.
4. **station** /steɪf(ə)n/ *n.* one's position in life, social rank 地位, 身份
- a. She married beneath her station. (她嫁给了一个地位比她低的人。)
- b. They used to be people in humble stations.
- c. The representatives came from all stations of life.
5. **entitle** /in'taɪt(ə)l/ *vt.* (与 to 连用) to give sb. the right to do sth. or have sth. 使……有权做(某事), 给予……的资格
- a. This ticket entitles you to a free seat at the concert.
- b. Only members of the company are entitled to use the facilities.
- c. The work entitles him to a place among great novelists.
- d. Robert was entitled to see the documents.
6. **endow** /in'dau/ *vt.* (常与 with 连用) to provide with (a good quality or ability or right) 使(某人)天生具有(如资质、能力、权利等)
- a. She is endowed with both beauty and brains.
- b. The boy is endowed with courage.
7. **unalienable** /ʌn'eɪljənəbl/ *adj.* which cannot be taken away 不可剥夺的, 不可分割的
- a. Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness are the

unalienable rights of man.

b. Taiwan is an unalienable part of China.

8. **derive** /di'raiv/ *vt.* (与 from 连用) to obtain (esp. sth. nonmaterial) from ; come from 从……得到; 来自, 起源于

a. He derives a lot of pleasure from meeting new people.

b. This word is derived from Latin.

c. His power derives mainly from his popularity with the army.

9. **consent** /kən'sent/ *n.* (常与 to 连用) agreement or permission 同意, 赞同, 准许

a. My father will never gives his consent to our marriage.

b. There is, by general/common consent (大多数人认为), a serious unemployment problem.

c. The car had been taken without the owner's consent.

10. **effect** /i'fekt/ *vt.* to cause, produce 产生, 引起

a. We had tried our best to effect a reconciliation between the two parties.

b. The war effected changes all over the world.

c. The journey was effected by bus and took us ten days.

11. **dictate** /'dikteit/ *vt.* to state (demands, conditions, etc) with the power to enforce them 命令, (权威性地) 要求

a. We can dictate how the money will be spent.

b. Conscience dictates truthfulness. (良心促使人吐真言。)

12. **transient** /'trænsiənt/ *adj.* lasting for only a short time, quickly passing 短暂的, 倏忽的

a. The couple underwent only transient happiness.

b. Her feeling of depression was transient.

c. It was merely a transient gleam of hope. (那只是转瞬即逝的一线希望。)

13. **accordingly** /ə'kɔ:diŋli/ *adv.* therefore, so 因此, 从而
- a. They asked him to leave the meeting, and accordingly he went.
 - b. He was tired out; accordingly, we sent him to bed.
14. **disposed** /di'spəuzd/ *adj.* (与 to 连用) having a tendency 有……倾向的
- a. She is disposed to sudden bouts of depression. 她动不动抑郁症就会突然发作。
 - b. The couple are disposed to trivial quarrels.
15. **while** /wail/ *conj.* as long as, if 只要
- a. While there is life there is hope.
 - b. There will be no trouble while you obey the law.
16. **accustomed** /ə'kʌstəmd/ *adj.* (与 to 连用) in the habit of, used to 习惯于……的
- a. I'm not accustomed to getting up so early.
 - b. My eye soon grew/got accustomed to darkness.
 - c. I'm not accustomed to associating with society people (上流社会的人) like you.
17. **usurpation** /,ju:zɜ:'peɪʃən/ *n.* taking (power or position) for oneself illegally 篡夺, 夺取 (权利、地位等)
- a. The story is about the usurpation of the throne by a pretender.
 - b. The law prevents the presidential usurpation of power.
18. **evince** /i'vins/ *vt.* to show clearly 表明, 表示, 显示
- a. Her cool manner evinced a restrained dislike for her new friend.
 - b. Her musical talent evinced itself at an early age.
 - c. She evinced sorrow for what she had done.

19. **constrain** /kən'streɪn/ *vt.* to force into an unwanted action 强迫, 迫使
- I felt constrained to do what he told me.
 - He was constrained to agree.
 - They constrained us to instant action.
20. **submit** /səb'mɪt/ *vt.* (与 to 连用) to offer for consideration 提交, 呈递, 提出 (建议等) 供考虑
- We are submitting the proposal to the committee for their approval.
 - I submitted my resignation to the committee yesterday.
 - The applicant submitted his application to the company for consideration.
21. **candid** /'kændɪd/ *adj.* open, honest, and sincere in manner 坦率的, 率直的
- I would like to hear your candid opinion of these proposals.
 - To be quite candid with you, I don't like your hairstyle.
 - He is candid about his career.
22. **assent** /ə'sent/ *n.* (与 to 连用) agreement, e.g. to a suggestion or idea (对建议或想法的) 同意, 赞成
- My boss gave his assent to my proposal.
 - We're waiting for the director to give his assent to our carefully-considered project.
23. **wholesome** /'həʊlsəm/ *adj.* having a good or desirable moral effect 在道德上有益的, 有益于身心健康的
- Films like that are not wholesome entertainment for young children.
 - My wife gave me a piece of wholesome advice.
24. **pressing** /'presɪŋ/ *adj.* that must have attention, action; urgent

紧迫的，迫切的

- a. Pressing business matters prevented him from taking a holiday.
- b. The conference did not seem of pressing importance.
- c. Other areas of the government policy were of more pressing concern to the Cabinet.

25. **suspend** /sə'spend/ *vt.* to stop or cause to be inactive or ineffective for a period of time 暂停，中止

- a. Parliament has been suspended because of the civil unrest.
- b. Sales of this drug have been suspended until more tests have been performed.
- c. School classes were suspended for fear of spread of the epidemic.

26. **attend to**: to give one's attention to 注意，专心，倾听

- a. Are you attending to what is being said?
- b. I wish I had attended to his advice.

27. **accommodation** /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* convenience 方便，便利

- a. The travel agent changed the route for the accommodation of foreign tourists.
- b. It will be an accommodation to me if you meet me tomorrow instead of today.

28. **relinquish** /ri'liŋkwɪʃ/ *vt.* to give up (power, position, a claim, etc) 放弃（权力、职位、要求等）

- a. He relinquished his claim to the land/his hold on my arm.
- b. She relinquished all control over the family business.
- c. She finally relinquished all hope of getting custody（监护权）of the child.

29. **inestimable** /in'estiməb(ə)l/ *adj.* too great or excellent to be