



研究生英语系列

ENGLISH FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

# 研究生英语 (下)

## 自学手册

修订本

赵珺 鲁人 王敬华 郭素娟



北京大学出版社

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# Contents

<b>Unit One</b> .....	1
Text: The Million-Pound Note	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	1
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	3
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	8
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	9
课文参考译文 .....	11
<b>Unit Two</b> .....	16
Text: The 'Killer Lake' of Cameroon	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	16
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	18
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	22
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	23
课文参考译文 .....	27
<b>Unit Three</b> .....	30
Text: The Unsinkable Titanic	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	30
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	36
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	40
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	41
课文参考译文 .....	44
<b>Unit Four</b> .....	53
Text: Who Am I?	

Section 1 Aids to Study .....	53
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	56
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	59
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	59
课文参考译文 .....	62
<b>Unit Five</b> .....	71
Text: Challenger: Reflections on a Tragedy	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	71
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	72
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	77
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	78
课文参考译文 .....	82
<b>Unit Six</b> .....	89
Text: The World House	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	89
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	98
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	101
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	101
课文参考译文 .....	104
<b>Unit Seven</b> .....	109
Text: Intelligence, the University and Society	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	109
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	112
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	115
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	116
课文参考译文 .....	118

<b>Unit Eight</b> .....	128
Text: On Aging	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	128
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	131
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	136
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	136
课文参考译文 .....	139
<b>Unit Nine</b> .....	144
Text: AIDS: The Fear Spreads	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	144
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	149
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	154
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	155
课文参考译文 .....	159
<b>Unit Ten</b> .....	164
Text: Science and Technology in Developing Countries	
Section 1 Aids to Study .....	164
Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises .....	165
Section 3 Reading Exercises .....	172
Section 4 Writing Exercises .....	173
课文参考译文 .....	176
<b>A Glossary of Idioms and Phrases</b> .....	184

## Unit One

### Text: The Million-Pound Note

#### Section 1 Aids to Study

##### Detailed notes:

1. *The Million-Pound Note*: This is a fabricated story, in which the writer, an outstanding realist in the nineteenth century, exposed sarcastically the omnipotence of money in the capitalist society.
2. set one's feet in the road to ... (Para.1): = start one off on the road which would lead (or leads) to ...
3. to put it in ... (Para. 2): to spend my time. put in (colloq.) = spend, pass (time), it = my time.
4. and they made me work my passage without pay, as a common sailor (Para.2): "work" is used as a transitive verb here. "work my passage" means earn it by working. Another example: "work one's way through college".
5. seedy and hungry (Para. 3): a participial phrase with "being" understood = being seedy (= unwell) and hungry, expressing attending circumstances.
6. when a child ... (Para.3): when = and then.
7. minus one bite (Para.3): minus (preposition) = without, lacking. part of the pear had been bitten off.
8. ... as best I could (Para.4): ... as well as I could. as best one can = as well as one can.
9. You will remember that ... (Para.6): = You probably (perhaps) remember that ... . The future tense is used in

- this sentence to express the speaker's tactful conjecture.
10. pluck to the backbone (Para.6): an elliptical sentence = He had pluck (courage) to the backbone.
  11. wrote out in a beautiful round hand (Para.6): To write out means to write the whole of, and round hand is a style of handwriting in which the letters are round and full.
  12. a practical joke (Para.7): a trick played on sb. in order to make him appear ridiculous.
  13. note and money (Para.8): letter and banknote. No article is used because they are regarded as one thing.  
This shows how anxious he is to go in a hurry in order to eat something.
  14. broke for ... (Para. 8): ran suddenly to ... . to break means to leave suddenly.
  15. Five millions of dollars! (Para.8) : = Five million dollars!  
The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound was five to one in those days. A million pounds was therefore equal to five million dollars. "millions" is used here as a noun (in plural form) for emphasis.
  16. it made my head swim (Para.8): "swim" means to have a dizzy feeling and "it" refers to his finding that the note was worth five million dollars.
  17. the only ... thing there was to do (Para.9): "there was to do" is an attributive clause with the relative pronoun "that" omitted. The attributive clause with "there be" as its predicate always leaves out its subject "that", if the antecedent is modified by a superlative adjective, or such words as only, any, all.
  18. poor common clay (Para.10): "clay" means "man". notice that it doesn't have an article when it refers to persons,



however we say "a man of common clay".

19. bowed me all the way to the door (Para.11): bowed low to me all the way to the door as I leave. We can also say "bow sb. in (out)", meaning "bow low to sb. as he comes in (leaves)".
20. and help me do it (Para.11): "it" refers to "to correct the mistake".
21. for all ... which made me feel (Para.11): The antecedent of "which" is the fact that "all was quiet there".
22. It's of the last importance. (Para.12): = It's of the first importance. You can also say "It's a matter of the first (or the last) importance".
23. Man, there's been an immense mistake made (Para.12): = Man, an immense mistake has been made. In sentences containing the passive voice, "there be" construction is used if the subject is too long or very important.
24. They would, be here "on time" (Para.13): The servant said, "They will be here on time", and here his words are repeated indirectly and there is a pause (expressed by means of a comma) after "They would".

## Section 2 Suggested Answers and Keys to the General Exercises

### A. Answers to the questions on the text:

1. Because the boat which rescued him was bound for London, the only way for him was to go by it to England instead of going back to the United States.
2. Yes, he did, but only one dollar, which lasted him twenty-four hours. During the next day he went without

food and shelter.

3. No, he didn't. He saw a little boy throwing into the gutter a pear, of which a part had been bitten off.
4. When he was trying to pick up the pear, he was called by a voice from an open window to come into the house, where the two gentlemen were waiting for him.
5. Brother B betted Brother A twenty thousand pounds on the man's living on a million-pound note thirty days without being put in prison.
6. No, he didn't because the pear he wanted to eat badly was gone when he came out of their house.
7. Because he was awfully hungry and saw that there was in the envelope money, which seemed to him to be one pound.
8. It was only when he had more than enough and couldn't hold any more that he took out his money and found to his great surprise that it was not a one-pounder but a million-pound note.
9. The boss was at first rather cold but was petrified by looking at the million-pound note and finally bowed him all the way to the door, making a thousand apologies for not being able to break the bill and telling him over and again not to bother about the account.
10. To the author, money makes the mare go in the capitalist society.

**B. Learn about words:**

1. Verb-noun matchings:
  - (1) depend upon my wits and a clean reputation
  - (2) set my feet in the road to eventual fortune
  - (3) work my passage without pay

- (4) shelter me twenty-four hours
- (5) drag myself along a main street
- (6) fasten my eye on the pear
- (7) approach the house
- (8) brave all the shame
- (9) let the trifle stand over till another time
- (10) keep my wits together
- (11) bear my trouble as best I can
- (12) account for his being in possession of the million-pound note
- (13) watch for the right man to give the letter to
- (14) answer their purpose
- (15) quench the thirst of his eye

2. Words or expressions of similar meaning:

- (1) person who buys and sells stocks or shares—broker
- (2) shares in the capital of a business company—stock
- (3) illicit trading—traffic
- (4) a meeting of stock traffic—board
- (5) filled with despair and ready to do anything, regardless of danger—desperate
- (6) to get to know about by experience—sample
- (7) person who is a target for ridicule, jokes, etc.—butt
- (8) a quick look at or incomplete view of—glimpse
- (9) to shut and open (the eyes) quickly, once or several times—blink
- (10) to take away power to think, feel, act, etc. (through terror, surprise, etc.)—petrify

3. Words to be filled in the blanks:

- |              |            |              |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (1) about    | (2) craved | (3) worked   |
| (4) bet      | (5) bill   | (6) enclosed |
| (7) glimpsed | (8) break  | (9) took     |

- (10) stand      (11) circumstances      (12) neighbourhood  
(13) run        (14) made                      (15) get

**C. One possible translated Chinese version for your reference:**

1. 亨利 27 岁时,对证券交易的全部细节已经了如指掌。
2. 每星期六出了下午股票行市牌之后,他的时间就完全归自己支配了。照例他把这段时间消磨在旧金山海湾的一只小帆船上。
3. 第二天上午大约 10 点,他浑身不舒服,肚子又很饿,托着疲惫不堪的双脚走在伦敦一条大街上,这时刚好一个孩子由保姆领着走过,将一个只咬了一口水灵的大梨掷进路旁的沟里。
4. 每当他用手去够那梨时,总有行人看出他的企图,他只好缩回手,直起腰,显出若无其事的样子。
5. 他正在无可奈何,不顾一切去抓那梨时,忽然身后有一扇窗户被打开,一位先生从里面喊道:“请进到这里来吧。”
6. 你也许还记得英格蘭銀行曾經發行過兩張巨額鈔票,每張一萬萬英鎊。這兩張鈔票本來是為了與另一國政府間貿易專用的。
7. 這兄弟二人在閒聊時忽然想到,假如有個非常誠實而聰明的異鄉人漂泊到倫敦,無親無故,身無分文,只有那張一萬萬英鎊的鈔票,但他又無法證明自己是這張巨鈔的主人;那麼他的命運將會是怎樣的呢?
8. 剎那間他靈機一動,採取了當時唯一可行的措施。
9. 他目不轉睛地盯著鈔票,好像看多久都飽不了眼福似的,然而他卻不敢碰一碰它,彷彿這張鈔票是神聖不可侵犯的物品。
10. 這事不怪他,可他很了解人們的心理,知道當他們誤把一張一萬萬英鎊的鈔票看成一英鎊給了一個流浪漢時,他們肯定不会去怪自己的眼睛近視沒看清,而會對那個流浪漢無比憤恨。

**D. One possible translated English version for your reference:**

1. We are not content with our present achievements.
2. The plane is bound for New York.
3. Keep your wits together (about you) at night.
4. Anyone found in possession of this poison (drug) will be punished.
5. The police were on the spot within a few minutes of hearing about the crime.
6. There are many inconveniences that have to be put up with when you are camping.
7. You are not in circumstances to see him again. (=In/Under no circumstances should you see him again.)
8. Being a stranger, he took his cue from the actions of the natives.
9. Let the project stand over until the following year.
10. We must hunt up the answers in the library.

**E. Correct the mistakes:**

<i>wrong</i>	<i>right</i>
(Para.1) feelings at marriage disagree about	feelings about marriage disagree with
(Para.2) essential on be good if two provides you for	essential to be good for two provides you with
(Para.3) keep you of no one cares of who cares of you	keep you from no one cares about who cares about you
(Para.4)	

your spouse care of  
also care of  
has trouble about  
help you to  
about them among  
(Para.5)

funny  
to be  
(Para.6)

has at marriage  
up with you

your spouse care for  
also care for  
has trouble with  
help you with  
about them with

fun  
being

has about marriage  
up to you.

**F. The missing words in the dictated passage:**

- |              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) disposes | (2) tangible   | (3) place    |
| (4) belongs  | (5) possession | (6) asylum   |
| (7) bank     | (8) immense    | (9) useless  |
| (10) ashes   | (11) while     | (12) neither |
| (13) Even    | (14) whole     | (15) bet     |
| (16) gift    | (17) would     | (18) rate    |

**Section 3 Reading Exercises**

- A.**
- |              |               |             |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) afford   | (2) forced    | (3) last    |
| (4) nodded   | (5) indicated | (6) with    |
| (7) selected | (8) any       | (9) would   |
| (10) change  | (11) expect   | (12) by     |
| (13) to      | (14) to       | (15) with   |
| (16) act     | (17) before   | (18) matter |
| (19) bill    | (20) made     | (21) to     |
| (22) from    | (23) to       | (24) in     |
| (25) do      | (26) for      | (27) unless |

(28) down

B. 1. c 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. b

## Section 4 Writing Exercises

### A. Make Ends Meet

(1) Inflation is a serious economic problem for Robert. (2) He deals with it in a number of ways. (3) He budgets his income carefully. (4) He buys cheaper kinds of meat, fruit, and vegetables. (5) He doesn't buy many luxury items, such as cars. (6) He spends less money on travel and vacations. (7) He gives less money to charities. (8) He doesn't borrow money from banks because interest rates are high. (9) In order to make ends meet, he makes many sacrifices. (10) He suffers along with everybody else.

### B. Two coherent paragraphs:

- (1) Every large city has a section where shopping is still done in the old way: on the street. In these sections, storekeepers set out their goods on sidewalk tables. Peddlers push through the crowds of shoppers, and on every corner stands a seller of candy or ice cream.
- (2) In New York City, one of the best known of these market sections is the Lower East Side. This area, between Delancey and Houston Streets, becomes a real bazaar on Sundays, with merchandise of every kind for sale along the sidewalks. It is a piece of the Old World in the center of twentieth-century commerce.

### C. Open.

**D. One possible summary of the text for your reference:**

Henry was a mining-broker's clerk in the U. S. When he was rowing a small sail-boat one Saturday afternoon, he drifted out to sea. Fortunately he was picked up by a two-masted ship, which was bound for London. There was no way out for him but to go to England.

When he stepped on to the land of the U. K., he had only one dollar, which lasted him twenty-four hours. The next twenty-four, he went without food and shelter. As he was walking along Portland place, cold and hungry, he saw a little boy throwing a pear into the gutter. he was so hungry that he was trying to pick it up. At that moment, a window behind him suddenly opened and a voice called to him to come into the house. When he was ushered in by a servant, he found himself in front of two gentlemen in a spacious room. One of the gentlemen said: "My brother and I have a bet on you". The two men gave him a letter and told him not to read it until he got back. He felt hurt but he could only say good-bye to them.

As soon as he left the house he opened the letter and found that there was money in it, which he judged to be one pound.

Immediately he ran to a nearest cheap restaurant. When he had enough to eat, he took out the note to pay the bill, and found to his great surprise that it was not a one pounder, but a million-pound note. Nevertheless he had to offer it to pay the account.

No sooner had the boss had a glimpse of the note than he was petrified. As soon as he was restored to his normal condition, he made a thousand apologies to the rich customer for not being able to break the bill, and bowed him all the way to the door, telling him again and again not to bother about the trifle-the account.



As soon as Henry came out of the restaurant he ran to the gentlemen's house, because he thought they must have mistaken the million-pound note for a one pounder. He was disappointed when the servant told him that they had gone to the continent for a visit and won't be back until a month later. So he had to give it up and go away. Suddenly it occurred to him that he had forgotten the letter. He got it out and read it. He learned that the million-pound note was lent to him for a month, without interest. He should report at the house at the end of that time. If the writer wins the bet, Henry shall get a job.

### 课文参考译文

#### 百万英镑

1 我27岁那年,在旧金山给一个矿业经济人当雇员,对证券交易这行了如指掌。当时我在社会上孤独一人,除自己的聪明才智和清白无辜外,别无任何依托。然而,就这点长处,使我站稳脚跟,踏上了最终通往成功的道路,所以我对于前途是很满意的。

2 每星期六出了下午股票行市牌之后,我的时间就完全归自己支配了。我照例把这段时间消磨在海湾里的一只小帆船上。有一天,我冒失地把船驶出很远,一直漂向大海深处。就在夜幕降临、我几乎绝望之时,一艘开往伦敦的双桅帆船把我救了起来。那是一条波涛汹涌而又遥远的航线。他们让我当了一名普通水手,用劳工顶替我的船费。当我在伦敦登陆时,衣衫褴褛,口袋里只剩下一块钱,这点钱维持了我24小时的食宿。第二天,我就没有饭吃,也没有栖身之处了。

3 第二天上午大约10点,饥寒交迫的我拖着疲惫的双脚在波特兰大街上走的时候,刚好碰上一个保姆领着个小孩从旁走过。那小孩将一只咬了一口水灵的大梨扔到了地沟里。我停住了脚步,用贪婪的眼睛盯住那沾满污泥的“宝贝”,嘴里不时为之流