

English for Graduate Students

研究生 英语口语

程寅主编

EGS



复旦大学出版社

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Oral English for Graduate Students

研究生英语口语

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内 容 简 介

本书为非英语专业研究生口语教材,全书共分 20 个单元,内容涵盖生活、工作、教育、商业、医疗、科技、体育、社会等诸多方面。每个单元都包括听力、课文和课文注释、补充词汇、练习、幽默小故事这几个部分。课文选自中外报刊和英美原著。书后附有听力部分的文字材料和练习答案。

本书可供非英语专业研究生、MBA 研究生和以同等学力申请硕士学位的研究生用作英语口语课的教材,也可以供有相应英语基础的读者自学英语口语之用。

前 言

本书根据原国家教委颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》的精神编写,是“研究生基础英语”系列教材之一,可供非英语专业研究生、MBA 研究生和以同等学力申请硕士学位的研究生用作英语口语课的教材,也可供有相应英语基础的读者自学英语口语之用。

本书的课文均选自最新的中外报刊杂志和英美原著,在选材上力求新鲜、生动、有趣,课文主题与年轻人的生活、思想紧密相关;练习形式多样,精心设计,注重实用性和趣味性,包括叙述、对话、交谈、辩论、角色表演等,每单元都配有幽默小故事,增加使用者的兴趣。

本书由复旦大学英语教学部程寅(主编)、徐欣、陶友兰(副主编)、李茨婷、王绍梅、季佩英编写,英籍专家 Alistair Noon 担任主审。

本书的前期准备工作得到了英语教学部陆效用教授的大力支持,查国生副教授自始至终对本书给予了极大的关注和帮助,在此一并致谢。

复旦大学研究生院的领导,特别是培养处的领导同志对本书的编写和使用给予大力支持和帮助,谨在此表示谢意。

编者水平有限,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,诚恳希望使用本教材的师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 2 月

使用说明

本书是非英语专业“研究生基础英语”系列教材之一，共分 20 个单元，供一学期使用。

每一个单元包括 4 个部分：听力练习 (Pre-text Listening)、课文 (Reading Passages)、补充词汇 (Additional Words and Expressions) 和练习 (Exercises)。每个单元围绕课文设计了多种练习，确保使用者通过大量实践和训练培养用英语表达思想、进行口头交际的能力。练习从较为机械的复述开始，过渡到能进行自由交际的层面，在掌握课文的基础上，展开讨论 (text-related discussion)、进行辩论 (debate)、组织小组活动 (group work)、采访 (interview)、分角色表演 (role play) 等。每个单元的补充词汇部分是给使用者一些提示，帮助他们顺利完成各项练习，提高口语表达能力。

每个单元配有一到两篇幽默小故事 (humorous story for retelling)，既可当作课堂练习的内容，也可作为课后自学的材料。

口语课的主体是学生，教师的主要作用是引导。教师应尽量给学生实践的机会，鼓励学生多开口，并适当地纠正学生的错误。

本书还附有听力练习的文字材料和答案，供使用者参考。

编 者

2001 年 2 月

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Unit 1 Peace and Development

I . Pre-text Listening

Listen to the passage and then decide whether the following statements are true or false. Put a T(for true) or F(for false) in the brackets in front of each statement.

- () 1) Arafat, Barak and Bill Clinton began peace talks on Tuesday, which are hoped to end fifty years of violence.
- () 2) A week has been set aside to establish a permanent pact to build a Palestinian state with security guarantees for Palestinians.
- () 3) The US president thought that they still had a chance to make peace at that summit though it was going to be a difficult process.
- () 4) Arafat has vowed to declare a Palestinian state by September 30, with or without a peace deal with Israel.
- () 5) Faced with the political crisis at home, though, Barak decided to fight on for peace.

II . Reading Passages

1 . Asians Facing Dilemma

Jon Melegrito seizes every opportunity to promote the virtues of building coalitions among Asian Americans and other minority groups. But he often has a hard job.

“On one level Asian Americans have made vast strides in terms of education and employment,” said Melegrito, executive director of the *National Federation of Filipino-American Associations*.¹ “But it is also true that we are far from achieving fairness and equity in this society. It is a real dilemma.”

Asian Americans did make some advances in living and education in recent years; Asian American families have higher median incomes than whites. Their children make up a disproportionate share of students at the nation’s most prestigious universities.

Most Asian Americans live in integrated communities. In addition, thirdgeneration Asian Americans have rates of intermarriage with whites that are so high they rival those that largely erased once-deep differences among white ethnic minorities.

These clear signs of success and assimilation sometimes *lull* many Asian Americans *into thinking that*² they are unaffected by racism, several advocates said. It also obscures the serious economic and educational problems faced by some Asian Americans, particularly newcomers from Southeast Asia.

Moreover, the achievements of Asian Americans have at times caused controversies with blacks and *Latinos*.³ One such issue is *preferential treatment*⁴ which has limited the number of Asian Americans admitted to top public universities in favour of *under-represented*⁵ minorities.

"Most Asian Americans don't know civil rights history. They may not understand the struggles of other minorities. But the fact is [Asians] are still seen as minorities in this country — no doubt about it." said Daphne Kwok, executive director of the Organization of Chinese Americans, a civil rights group.

In addition, Asian Americans are frequently seen as *clannish*⁶ and hard to understand, a view that easily lapses into widespread skepticism about their American patriotism.

All of those realities point to the need for the nation's policymakers to take a broader view of race relations, the report's authors say.

"Race in this country is no longer just an issue of colour. It is also one of *ethnicity*⁷," Paul M. Ong, a *UCLA*⁸ social policy professor, said when the report was made public on March 1. "Too many people in this country continue to see us in simple stereotypes."

2. The Victim of War

She was just a little girl, but she became a *symbol of a crippling war*⁹. *LIFE*¹⁰ photographer Larry Burrows first saw

Nguyen Thi Tron in 1968, when she was 12 years old. She was sitting in a swing with another child in the city then known as *Saigon*¹¹. “They were not the same as any other two youngsters, for they only had one leg between them,” he later recalled. “It was Tron who propelled the swing.”

Perhaps because Burrows’ own daughter was about the same age, his heart reached out to the child. Tron, he learned, had gone into a forest to collect plants and firewood. It was a *free-fire zone*¹², where anyone who moved was considered *Viet Cong*¹³ and a U.S. helicopter opened fire. The Americans landed to discover their mistake and airlifted her to a hospital. When she awoke without the lower part of her right leg, Tron worried she wouldn’t be able to walk back to her village. Her mother finally found her and used part of the \$35 the Americans gave her to pay for Tron’s blood *transfusions*.¹⁴

Burrows photographed the girl getting an artificial limb, relearning how to ride a bike, going back to school. “By the time the story was finished, we were very close,” he said. When the article appeared in *LIFE*, readers responded by sending toys and dolls, which were distributed throughout the village. Burrows bought Tron a sewing machine, as well as *corrugated*¹⁵ metal for enlarging the family house. He visited as often as he could, helping Tron replace the artificial leg she had outgrown, buying her shoes. But in 1971, Larry Burrows was killed when his helicopter was shot down over *Laos*.¹⁶

Three decades later his son Russell was invited to *Hanoi*¹⁷ for the opening of “Requiem”, an exhibition of works by photographers killed during the war. (The show moved to Ho Chi Minh City on

May 5.) Russell's 16-year-old daughter Sarah met him in Ho Chi Minh City, and they set out to find Tron. The latest news they had of her was that she was working as a tailor and *medic*¹⁸ in a village called Phuoc Binh. It's a common name: "phuoc" means prosperity and "binh" peace. Russell and Sarah traveled from one *hamlet*¹⁹ to another, visiting tailor shops and showing Tron's photograph.

A day before they were scheduled to leave, they stopped at one last Phuoc Binh.

Seeing the picture, villagers pointed down the road. Tron immediately knew who they were. "My father looks so much like my grandfather," says Sarah. "She started laughing as soon as she saw us." The family ran to the fields to collect food for their guests— *papaya*²⁰, coconuts, turnips. Tron brought out letters from Larry, as well as the sewing machine. Now 44, she is unmarried and lives with a niece. "She has a wonderful smile," says Russell. "And yet, there's a sadness."

As evening drew near, they had to say goodbye. "We sat down on a bench," recalls Sarah. "Tron can't speak a word of English, and I can't speak a word of Vietnamese, besides 'prosperity' and 'peace'." Tron held Sarah's hand and stroked her hair. The Americans couldn't promise to return, only to try. But in her heart Sarah vowed: "I'll be back."

3. Leaving No Belly Unfilled

George mcgovern is U. S. ambassador to the United Nations

food agencies in Rome. He served in the House of Representatives from 1957 to 1961, when President John F. Kennedy appointed him the first director of the U.S. Food for Peace Program. As director, he helped launch the U.N.'s World Food Program to combat hunger. He also served three terms in the Senate, from 1963 to 1981, and ran unsuccessfully for president in 1972. In his forthcoming book, "Ending World Hunger in Our Time," due out in October, McGovern argues that chronic hunger can be eradicated by 2030. He spoke with NEWSWEEK's Barbie Nadeau at his office in Rome. Excerpts:

NADEAU: What message are you trying to deliver through your new book?

McGovern: I really think that most of the serious problems of the world can't be solved in the near future. We're not going to end racism in my lifetime; we're not going to end poverty. But there's one problem that I think we can absolutely *lick*²¹, and that is hunger.

***Ethiopia*²² and *Eritrea*²³ are in a border war, *Sudan*²⁴ is in civil war and *Somalia*²⁵ is under attack by rival militias. Is food security endangered more by war and *civil strife*²⁶ than by natural disasters such as drought and floods?**

I think so. Ethiopia, in any given year, falls short by about a million tons of the grain they need. So whether it is a good year or bad year, they have to import a million tons of grain because of civil problems.

Where are the other highly vulnerable areas for famine today?

Indonesia is a high-priority area. North Korea, a communist country which we haven't had much to do with, we've helped substantially. Why?