



Graduate English Series

研究生英语系列教程

总主编 刘鸿章

Intensive
Multidimensional Course

Gaining Fluency

多维教程

通达

张振中 主编



高等教育出版社
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面向 21 世纪课程教材
Textbook Series for 21st Century

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研究生英语系列教程

葛圣编 刘鸿章

Intensive Multidimensional Course
Gaining Fluency

多维教程·通达

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内 容 简 介

本书是教育部“高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”的研究成果,是面向 21 世纪课程教材和教育部“九五”规划教材。本书是《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段的主干教材,全书以课文为核心,通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练,全面提高学生应用英语语言的能力。

本书可作为高等学校非英语专业硕士生、研究生课程班及 MBA 班学生使用的教材,还可供英语已经达到本科四级或四级以上水平的英语自学者使用。

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总 序

在“科教兴国”的基本方针指引下，我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着各层次、各类型研究生教学的开展，英语教学也面临着越来越高的要求。《研究生英语系列教程》就是为了适应这一新的形势而编写的系统教材。

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部（原国家教委）颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据，根据我国研究生教学的实际情况和国家对21世纪高级技术与管理人才的要求进行编写的。考虑到目前我国研究生层次多，其入学英语水平参差不齐，需要以不同水平为起点，因此本系列教程的编写原则是：既从当前研究生的实际水平出发，也力求满足新世纪对高层次人才的期望；既重视培养学生扎实的语言技能，更注重提高其全面的应用能力；既注意语言教育，更重视素质教育。

本系列教程具有以下特点：

1. 在编写中注意吸收我国在长期的研究生英语教学和教材编写中积累的丰富经验，同时充分采纳国外的先进教学理论和方法，力求有所继承又有所创新，使本系列教程成为具有中国特色的新一代研究生英语教材。

2. 本系列教程统一设计，分工编写，涵盖了自研究生课程班学生、硕士生至博士生的全部教学过程。各个分册目的明确，相互衔接，系统性强。由于我国研究生入学时的英语起点不一，对英语的教学目的和要求也不尽相同，因此各分册又相对独立，有利于在教学中根据学生的实际情况和水平灵活使用。既可以从第一册开始，也可以从后续教材开始；可以使用全套教材，也可以针对本专业需要有所选择地使用。

3. 研究生阶段培养的是高层次的专业人才，其英语教材应体现先进性和学术性。本系列教程务求内容新颖、知识性强，并且具有学术英语(English for academic purposes)的特点。同时，语言是交际工具，非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了进行国际之间的信息交流和从事各种涉外业务活动，研究生英语教学也必须重视学以致用原则。为此，本系列教程讲求实用，选材广泛，具有鲜明的时代特征。

本系列教程由基础阶段教材和提高阶段教材组成。

基础阶段

《多维教程》：包括3册教材，即：《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》。本教程以课文为核心，通过语言知识和技能的各种综合训练，提高学生理解和应用英语的能力，从

而达到熟练掌握和运用英语的目的。《多维教程》配有3册教师用书。

《听说教程》: 包括2册教材, 即:《进阶听说》、《熟练听说》。本教程通过听说能力的强化训练, 着重提高学生的听力和口头表达能力, 以适应在各种场合用英语进行交际的需要。2册教材各配有3盒原声录音带。

《泛读教程》: 包括2册教材, 即:《泛读教程》第一册、《泛读教程》第二册。本教程旨在使学生通过大量阅读英语文章, 提高阅读技能和熟巧, 培养学生独立阅读原著的能力。

《实用写作教程》: 1册。本教程以练习写作应用文为重点, 通过由段落至文章的循序渐进的强化训练, 培养学生的书面表达能力。

提高阶段

《国际交流英语教程》: 包括3册教材, 即:《国际会议交流英语》、《论文写作与发表》、《文献阅读与翻译》。本教程通过各种语言技能的综合训练和介绍学术交流的有关知识, 培养学生以英语为工具进行对外学术交流的实际能力。

《英美文学名篇选读》: 1册。本教程通过介绍各种体裁和题材的英美文学作品, 培养学生对英美文学的欣赏能力和语感, 从而有助于提高学生的文化素养和英语水平。

本系列教程可供非英语专业的硕士生和博士生使用, 也可供研究生课程班和MBA班学生使用, 还可供具有相当于或接近于本科英语4级水平的英语自学者使用。

《研究生英语系列教程》由上海交通大学、清华大学、哈尔滨工业大学、浙江大学为主的数十位有长期研究生教学经验的骨干教师分工编写。本系列教程已列为教育部面向21世纪课程教材和普通高等教育“九五”规划教材。高等教育出版社对本系列教程的编写和出版给予了鼎力支持, 投入了很大力量。本系列教程在编写过程中也得到了各有关院校领导的关怀和广大研究生英语教师的支持。我们全体编写人员在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

本系列教程的编者怀着为我国的研究生英语教学改革略尽绵力的心情, 集思广益, 通力合作, 编写了这套可供各类研究生使用的大型系列教材。由于这是第一次尝试, 经验不足, 水平有限, 缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和读者提出批评与建议, 以便使这套系列教材在今后修订中不断得到改进和完善。

刘鸿章

1999年3月20日于上海

前 言

随着21世纪的到来,我国对高层次专业人才的需求将越来越大,要求也越来越高。为了适应国家和社会的需要,非英语专业研究生的英语教学也必须加快改革的步伐,以培养出更多的全面掌握英语、善于以英语为工具进行专业研究和工作的高级人才。

作为《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段的主干教材,《多维教程》以培养学生的语言交际能力为目标,从课文入手,对学生进行读、听、说、写、译综合训练,从而全面提高学生实际应用语言知识和语言技能的能力。本教程不囿于孤立地强调“精读”,而是强调“以阅读带动综合培养”,这就是其定名为《多维教程》的缘故。

我们认为,目前非英语专业研究生的英语教学中有两个问题值得重视:其一是要强调学生应用能力的提高。学习英语的目的是为了使用英语,理解是使用,表达也是使用。二者之间,后者往往滞后于前者,对外语学习者来说后者也困难得多,因此表达能力的培养显得尤其重要,这也是学生日益迫切的需要。其二是要从学生的实际出发,因材施教。由于目前学生的入学英语水平差距甚大,班级的高低不一定代表英语水平的高低,甚至硕士生和博士生也不一定截然分为两个英语层次。按部就班、齐头并进式的教学只会导致时间和精力的浪费。因此我们主张根据学生的实际水平来选用教材。《多维教程》各分册的编写既循序渐进也相对独立,这就便于在教学中有选择地使用。这是一个新的尝试,希望能更有利于有针对性地进行教学。

《多维教程》的选材均来自90年代后期的英美原著,广泛地涉及当前社会、政治、经济、文化、科技等题材,体现了很强的现实性和学术性;同时也饶有趣味,有益于启迪思维。

英语是一门实践性很强的课程,其教材中的练习至关重要。《多维教程》新颖而多样化的练习与课文有机结合,既利于学生语言知识和技能的单项训练更注重其综合训练。有的练习(如:Comprehension)需要结合阅读、讨论和书写等多种手段完成,这就能既起到巩固所学知识与作用又富有启发性。

总之,《多维教程》严格贯彻《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》制定的目标,在以语言基本功训练为主的同时,着重培养学生实际应用语言的能力。它以阅读教学为出发点,使学生通过语言的应用习得语言和掌握语言技能,语言的习得又促进应用能力的提高,从而达到学以致用的目的。

《多维教程》分《探索》、《熟谙》、《通达》三册，以相当于大学本科英语4级的程度为起点，各册循序渐进，涵盖研究生课程班学生、硕士生和博士生的整个基础阶段。教师在教学中可以按学生的实际水平循序使用三册，或选用其中的两册甚至一册。为了强化学生读、听、说、写、译的能力，建议同时选用《研究生英语系列教程》中相应的配套教材。本教程的后续教材是《研究生英语系列教程》中的提高阶段教材。

三册教程的安排如下：

《探索》供相当于以大学本科英语四级为起点，有初步听、说、读、写、译能力的硕士研究生或研究生课程班学生使用。全书共12课。本书从对课文的理解着手，偏重于围绕基本语言能力的综合训练。本书的练习从各个角度用不同的形式和题型帮助并引导学生理解课文的内容，深入了解课文的主题思想与作者的意图。本书的课文包括不同的题材和体裁，内容有一定的思想性，趣味性与启发性；有利于学生在巩固所学内容、提高基本技能的同时加强文化素质的培养。每一课的主课文前有引导学生进入有关涉及课文主题内容的讨论题，以减少阅读理解时的障碍，使学生逐步进入课文的内容。主课文之后，除了理解和讨论的练习外，还配有与课文主题相关的、能巩固课文中出现的词汇和句型的各种语言活动。本书使本科阶段与研究生阶段紧密衔接，可为学生学习《熟谙》打下良好的基础。

《熟谙》供略高于大学英语四级水平，有一定的听、说、读、写、译能力的硕士研究生使用。全书共12课。本书既注重对课文的理解也注重语言的表达与应用。《探索》使学生有了探索语言的能力，《熟谙》则使学生在巩固这些语言能力的基础上，得到进一步的提高，以达到基本熟练运用语言的程度。本书的编写形式与《探索》大体相似，但语言的难度与深度有明显的增加，主课文的内容更为广泛。学生在语言知识与能力不断提高的过程中，知识面也在不断地扩大，从而在不同的问题上都能够较熟练地用英语来表达自己的思想，为《通达》阶段的学习打好更坚实的基础。

《通达》适用于已掌握相当扎实的英语知识和具有较好的听、说、读、写、译能力的学生，全书共12课，分为两大部分。本书以语言应用能力的培养为重点，提供听、说、读、写、译等各种训练（如讨论、演说、写作、英汉互译等等），以便充分开展教学活动，从而不仅能引导学生深入理解课文的内容，还可以帮助其提高应用英语的熟巧。本书的课文包括不同的体裁和题材，涉及21世纪面临的各种热点问题。每一课的主课文前有激发学生学习兴趣的有关讨论题；还有利用课文原句编写的、根据上下文猜测词义的练习，以减少阅读课文时的生词量，并取得逐步进

入课文意境的效果。每课除主课文外，还提供了与其主题相关的文章，使学生能在主题更广泛的基础上投入各种培养语言能力的活动。

《探索》由上海交通大学王同顺教授主编，华东理工大学王亚平副教授为副主编，上海交通大学何晓凤副教授、夏莲莲副教授和潘海光副教授编写，美籍专家 Jennifer Hrazdil 审校。《熟谙》由上海交通大学王同顺教授主编，华东理工大学王亚平副教授为副主编，上海交通大学潘海光副教授、夏莲莲副教授、何晓凤副教授编写，美籍专家 Jennifer Hrazdil 审校。《通达》由浙江大学张振中教授主编，庞继贤教授、马以容副教授编写；美籍专家 Tom Cook 和 Pat Cook 审校。

编 者

1999年6月于上海

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Unit One

Warming-up Activities

A. Answer the following questions.

① It is now generally believed that we are living in the “Information Age.” What is your idea about the “Information Age”? Please define it by completing the following statement:

The “Information Age” is _____.

Now compare your definition with your partner and discuss it.

② Have you been to a village marketplace or a city marketplace? What do people do in the marketplace? In the article below, the new world of information is compared to an information marketplace. Do you think this comparison appropriate? Why?

B. Each of the following sentences adapted or taken from the article is provided with three choices. Choose the one word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the italicized part of the sentence in its context.

① In order to consider the change that the Information Revolution has to offer, let's reconstruct the growing *crescendo* of key discoveries we have made.

A. vision B. climax C. arrival

- ② With the election *imminent*, both parties are doing their utmost to create images of capability and efficiency before the electorate.
A. drawing near B. pulling in C. moving on
- ③ Machine-to-machine exchanges will *off-load* human brain work the way machines of the Industrial Revolution off-loaded muscle work.
A. reshape B. relieve C. affect
- ④ Now let's move on to discuss the power of the Information Marketplace to *customize* information and information work to different human and organizational needs.
A. utilize B. benefit C. tailor
- ⑤ By giving ourselves the ability to *fashion* software painlessly and rapidly, we can fulfill the promise of the Information Age to tailor the new technologies to our individual human needs.
A. shape B. assemble C. generate
- ⑥ We hope that this *property* of the Information Marketplace will enhance the coexistence of nationalistic identity.
A. individuality B. identity C. attribute
- ⑦ Having agreed a price through the computer, the customer's own machine can then automatically produce an invoice to *consummate* the deal.
A. complete B. initiate C. summarize
- ⑧ We saw we might be able to reduce some of these complexity problems by making the *artifacts* of the Information Age easier to use.
A. tools B. structures C. appliances
- ⑨ Research frequently indicates that children fail to progress if their parents seem *indifferent* to their success.
A. unexciting B. unresponsive C. immune
- ⑩ It is reported that there is now a *resurgence* in the popularity of 50s music

and songs in Paris.

A. revival

B. movement

C. upsurge

11

Mick had a chance to *reflect on* the events of the past few weeks as he lay in hospital.

A. check on

B. account for

C. think about

12

During our exploration, we discovered that people will exploit the newness and breadth of the Information Marketplace to support their wishes and *predilections*.

A. accomplishments

B. preferences

C. belongings

13

Ian wanted to go out on night patrol alone, as that was the kind of personal risk-taking in which he *reveled*.

A. took delight

B. took refuge

C. took a hand

14

After several attempts, Thomas *embraced* an opportunity to further his studies in an American university.

A. indulged himself in

B. applied himself to

C. availed himself of

15

Reducing unemployment has become *an imperative* for the newly-formed government.

A. a priority

B. an undertaking

C. a promise

Text 

What Will Be

Michael Dertouzos

Para 1 **W**e've now acknowledged some fundamental ancient human forces and the ways they will affect and be affected by the Information Marketplace. And throughout the course of this book we've answered the questions we raised at the very beginning. So it is time to finally consider the greatest transformation that the Information Marketplace has to offer. To get to it, let's reconstruct the growing crescendo of key discoveries we have made, which together describe "what will be."

Para 2 We began with a simple but far-reaching model of the future world of information as an Information Marketplace, where people and their computers will buy, sell, and freely exchange information. Our first discovery was that this Information Marketplace can indeed be built on a technological foundation: the information infrastructure. We went on to explore the many human-machine interfaces people will use to get in and out of this new edifice, from virtual reality and fancy bodysuits to the lowly keyboard, and singled out speech interfaces as perhaps the most significant and imminent. We explored the pipes that will carry our information and the ways we will bend them to give us the speed, reliability, and security we need. We also saw how a vast array of new shared software tools will evolve on this infrastructure, shifting the attention of the entire software business from individual to interconnected computers. The arrival of this

注：课文及生词表中**黑体**单词是《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》规定须掌握的词汇，全书同。

foundation is certain, but it could be delayed by a decade or more if the key players continue their wars for control and their **indifference** toward the shared infrastructure they all need. We saw too that there won't be just a handful of winners that will survive these wars; the terrain is vast, rich, and full of challenges for almost every supplier and consumer of information to be a winner.

Para 3 Our second major discovery was that the Information Marketplace will dramatically affect people and organizations on a wide scale. Besides its many uses in commerce, office work, and manufacturing it will also improve health care, provide new ways to shop, enable professional and social encounters across the globe, and generally **permeate** the thousands of things we do in the course of our daily lives. It will help us pursue old and new pleasures, and it will encourage new art forms, which may be criticized but will move art forward, as new tools have always done. It will also improve education and training first in specific and established ways and later through breakthroughs that are confidently awaited. Human organizations from tiny companies to entire national governments will benefit too, because so much of the work they do is information work.

Para 4 Putting all these detailed uses in perspective, we came to realize that they are different faces of two major new forces: electronic bulldozers and electronic **proximity**. Each has broad consequences for society. The electronic bulldozers' effect is primarily economic, increasing human productivity in both our personal lives and the workplace. The rapid, widespread distribution of information in the form of info-nouns (text, photos, sounds, video) and especially info-verbs (human and machine work on information) is one simple way in which productivity will increase. Automatization is the other powerful effector; machine-to-machine exchanges will off-load human brain work the way machines of the Industrial Revolution off-loaded muscle work. We concluded, however, that to enjoy the productivity benefits

we will have to avoid and correct certain technological and human pitfalls.

Para 5 To better understand the economic impact of the Information Marketplace, we explored the value of information and its consequences. This led us to a few troublesome discoveries: the huge amount of info-junk we'll have to work hard to avoid and the gap between rich and poor nations (and people) that will increase if we do nothing to stop it. Other economic consequences were less clear, like the unemployment rate over the long run, which we can't forecast even though we can foresee many new types of jobs.

Para 6 Another important discovery from these explorations was the power of the Information Marketplace to customize information and information work to different human and organizational needs. To leverage this power, we'll need to make our machines considerably easier to use than they are today. With increased productivity and customization, we can look forward to a larger array of better, cheaper, more customized products and services that will reach us even faster than before. More important, by making machines easier to use and giving ourselves the ability to fashion software painlessly and rapidly, we can fulfill the promise of the Information Age to tailor the new technologies to our individual human and organizational purposes, rather than the other way around.

Para 7 The second of the two major forces — electronic proximity — will increase by a thousand times the number of people we can easily reach and will bring people together across space and time. Many social consequences, good and bad, will arise as this new proximity distributes powers of control from central authorities to the many hands of the world's people. Groupwork and telework will further help improve human productivity. Democracy will spread, as will people's knowledge of one another's beliefs, wishes, and problems. The voiceless millions of the world will come to be heard and be better understood, provided that the

wealthy nations help the less wealthy ones enter the Information Club. Ethnic groups may become more **cohesive**, as people belonging to a certain tribe use the Information Marketplace to bind themselves together regardless of where they may be. At the same time, the Information Marketplace will help shared cultures grow in nations that thrive on diversity. And though we need not change our legal framework in any major way to **accommodate** the Information Marketplace, different nations will need to cooperate on shared conventions for security, billing, and other transnational issues that will surely arise as shared information crosses international barriers. On another level, electronic proximity will foster a shared universal culture, a thin veneer on top of all the world's individual national cultures. We hope that this ecumenical property of the Information Marketplace to enhance the co-existence of nationalistic identity and international community will help us understand one another and stay peaceful.

Para 8 Our exploration then brought us squarely before human emotions and human relationships. We discovered that they will pass only partially through the Information Marketplace. Physical proximity will still be necessary to consummate these emotions and recharge the batteries that will sustain human relationships between virtual encounters. Finally, we discovered that the primitive forces of the cave that lie at the roots of our emotions and passions do not pass through the Information Marketplace; deep down, our psyches know that 1s and 0s cannot love, nurture, hurt, or kill us at a distance. Because many of our most valued actions and decisions involve these forces like trust, love, and fear — the information world will not be a substitute for the physical world.

Para 9 Given all these possibilities for change, we considered what might happen when they bump up against the ancient human beings that we are and have been for thousands of years. Predictably, we discovered that we will have difficulty coping with the increased social and