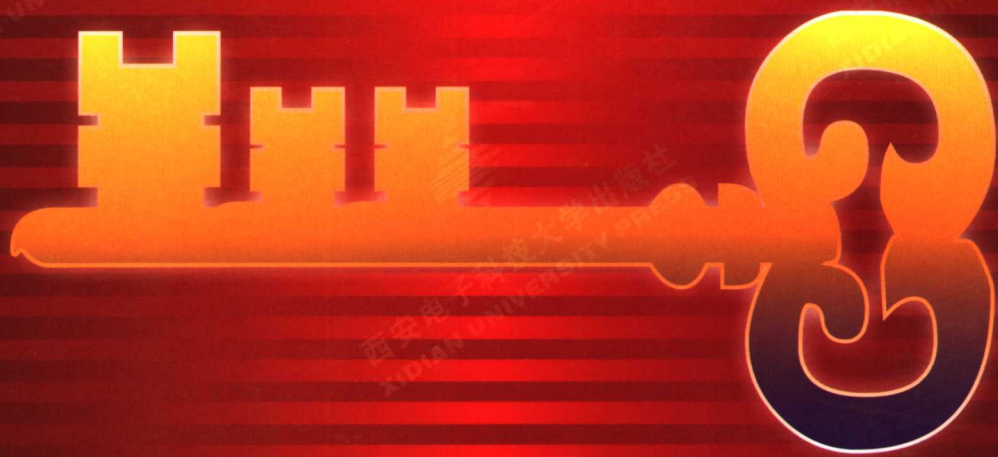


《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》

自学手册

主编 郑咏梅 王燕萍



西安电子科技大学出版社

<http://www.xduph.com>

《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》

自 学 手 册

主编 郑咏梅 王燕萍

(按姓氏笔画)

	王	欣	冯	维娜	张	化勇
编者	张	明	陈	韵	姜	宁
	洪	卫	秦	枫	高	瑜

西安电子科技大学出版社

2006

· 内 容 简 介 ·

本书是针对刘润清、汤德馨、王贵明主编的《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》编写的辅导用书,供非英语专业研究生自学使用。

全书共分为10个单元,每个单元分A、B两个部分。其中A篇为精读材料,内容包括:作者简介、语言点解析、篇章分析、练习答案及译文。B篇为补充材料,供学生自学,内容包括:语言点解析、B篇译文及练习答案。

本书的内容针对性强,语言力求准确、地道,注解详尽全面,既可作为研究生学习英语的自学辅导书,也可作为教师教学的参考用书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》自学手册/郑咏梅,王燕萍主编.

—西安:西安电子科技大学出版社,2006.9

ISBN 7-5606-1739-5

I. 当… II. ① 郑…② 王… III. ① 英语—阅读教学—研究生—自学参考资料
② 英语—写作—研究生—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 108406 号

策 划 李惠萍

责任编辑 张晓燕 李惠萍

出版发行 西安电子科技大学出版社(西安市太白南路2号)

电 话 (029)88242885 88201467 邮 编 710071

http://www.xduph.com E-mail: xdupfxb@pub.xaonline.com

经 销 新华书店

印刷单位 陕西光大印务有限责任公司

版 次 2006年9月第1版 2006年9月第1次印刷

开 本 787毫米×960毫米 1/16 印 张 12.25

字 数 245千字

印 数 1~4000册

定 价 16.00元

ISBN 7-5606-1739-5/H·0128

XDUP 2031001-1

* * * 如有印装问题可调换 * * *

本社图书封面为激光防伪覆膜,谨防盗版。

前 言

本书是针对刘润清、汤德馨、王贵明主编的《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》编写的辅导用书,供非英语专业研究生自学使用。

《当代研究生英语·读写教程》由外语教学与研究出版社出版。其主要特点是:课文选材范围广泛,涵盖社会科学和自然科学诸多方面,内容丰富,趣味性强;选文思想内涵深刻;语言地道,表达准确。为了培养学生独立学习的能力,也为了有效实施讨论式教学,避免满堂灌式的教学方法,使教师在有限的课堂时间内有选择性、针对性地讲解语言知识,引导学生在课堂上尽可能多地用英语进行讨论,就相关话题发表自己的观点,我们特编写了这本自学手册,以帮助学生在预习时提前了解一些语言和背景知识。同时,为了帮助学生对所学语言知识进行复习,本书还给出了课后练习的参考答案。

本书的主要特点如下:

(1) **译文语言准确。**本书以《当代研究生英语·读写教程(上)》为蓝本,对每一单元的A、B两篇课文均给出了课文译文;对课文中的难句都经过教师的反复推敲、讨论,并根据上下文的语境,给出恰当的解释。

(2) **注解详尽全面。**教师根据自己的授课经验,在学生用书的词汇注解基础上,又增添了对课文难点、难句的解释,有助于学生在自学时进一步了解一些语言和文化上的知识点。

本书的编者都是长期从事研究生英语教学的教师,具有扎实的语言功底和丰富的教学经验。本书的第1单元由郑咏梅、姜宁老师编写;第2单元由张明老师编写;第3单元由秦枫老师编写;第4单元由王欣老师编写;第5单元由高瑜、郑咏梅老师编写;第6单元由洪卫、王燕萍老师编写;第7单元由冯维娜老师编写;第8单元由张化勇老师编写;第9单元由王燕萍老师编写;第10单元由陈韵老师编写。本书的编写汇集了这些教师的心血和智慧,若本书能对学生的外语学习有所帮助并能激发他们学习英语的积极性,全体编写者将会感到由衷的欣慰。

编 者
2006年8月

CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Text A 信息空间：出入随愿	1
Text B 基因与人类的可塑性	15
Unit 2	24
Text A 男女交谈为何如此困难	24
Text B 无神论与我：我为什么不信上帝	36
Unit 3	43
Text A 状告人类(第一部分)	43
Text B 状告人类(第二部分)	54
Unit 4	60
Text A 英语的未来	60
Text B 20 世纪的英语	71
Unit 5	79
Text A 我们能了解宇宙吗？ ——关于一粒盐的思索	79
Text B 哈勃常数 ——宇宙有多大？	88
Unit 6	94
Text A 洛城邂逅	94
Text B 几小时的欢娱	104
Unit 7	114
Text A 熵	114

Text B 左脑和右脑	127
Unit 8	134
Text A 新生的亿万富翁	134
Text B 在互联网上做不可思议的事情	145
Unit 9	153
Text A 他们输给了可卡因(第一部分)	153
Text B 他们输给了可卡因(第二部分)	162
Unit 10	169
Text A 村庄	169
Text B 正在消失的语言	184

Unit 1

Text A

CYBERSPACE: IF YOU DON'T LOVE IT, LEAVE IT

INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHOR

Esther Dyson was born in 1951 in Zurich, Switzerland. She grew up in Princeton, New Jersey, and received a B. A. from Harvard. Dyson is the editor and publisher of the widely respected computer newsletter *Release 1.0* which circulates to 1,600 computer industry leaders. She is the chairperson of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, an industry-financed civil liberties watchdog group. Dyson is also the organizer and moderator of the annual Personal Computer Forum. "Cyberspace: If You Don't Love It, Leave It" appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* (July 1995).

LANGUAGE POINTS OF TEXT A

1. *Cyberspace: If You Don't Love It, Leave It*

Cyberspace generally refers to the Internet and the information contained on it.

2. (Para. 1) *Something in the American psyche loves new frontiers.*

To explore the unknown zone is something deeply rooted in the American spirit.

Psyche n.

one's mind and deepest feelings and attitudes 心智

e. g. His exploration of the myth brings insight into the American psyche.

他对神话的探讨使我们洞悉了美国人的思想。

frontier n.

- an international border 国界：国家间的界线

- the area along an international border 边境：沿国界的地区

- a region just beyond or at the edge of a settled area 边缘地带：刚刚超出或恰好在某特定地区的地带

- an undeveloped area or field for discovery or research 开发地区边缘：有待于开发研究的不发达地区或领域

Here it refers to the area for discovery. 本文指有待开发的新领域。

e. g. theories on the frontier of astrophysics

关于天体物理学新领域的理论

3. (Para. 1) *We hanker after wide-open spaces...*

hanker v. hankering, hankers

- to have a strong, often restless desire (synonym: yearn) 渴望：有强烈的无法平息的愿望 (参见 yearn)

hanker vi. (与 for, after, or + inf 连用) 渴望；追求

e. g. to hanker for knowledge

渴望获得知识

4. (Para. 2) ... *cyberspace now embraces every conceivable constituency: schoolchildren, flirtatious singles...*

Cyberspace has reached all kinds of people like schoolchildren, individuals fond of attracting the attention of the opposite sex... "Singles" here means individuals.

embrace v.

- clasp or hold close with the arms, usually as an expression of affection 拥抱：用胳膊紧紧地夹住或抱住，通常作为亲热的表示

e. g. The child embraced his parents.

这孩子拥抱了他的父母。

e. g. Kate and Lena embraced and kissed each other when they met again after ten years.

凯特和李娜十年后重逢时相互拥抱亲吻。

e. g. She embraced her son tenderly when he came home after ten years' absence.

她儿子离家十年后回家时她亲切地拥抱儿子。

e. g. They embraced.

他们相互拥抱。

• 包括, 包含

e. g. This book embraces many subjects.

此书包括许多问题。

e. g. The article embraces many important points of the government reconstruction plan.

文章中包括政府重建计划的许多要点。

• 采用; 接受

e. g. He embraced my offer to employ him.

他接受我的建议雇用那个人。

constituency n.

• a group served by an organization or institution; a clientele 主顾; 一个组织或机构所服务的对象群体; 顾客

e. g. The magazine changed its format to appeal to a broader constituency.

这本杂志为了迎合更广泛读者的口味而改变版式。

flirtatious adj.

• full of playful allure 不专情的; 充满玩笑式的诱惑

e. g. a flirtatious glance

挑逗性的一瞥

5. (Para. 2) *Or will our fear of kids surfing for dirty pictures behind their bedroom doors provoke a crackdown?*

Should we ban (the cyberspace as a punishment) simply because we are afraid that our kids might hunt for some pornographic pictures to read on the net?

crackdown n.

• an act or example of forceful regulation, repression, or restraint 制裁: 采取严厉措施镇压、约束的行为或实例

e. g. a crackdown on crime

对犯罪进行制裁

6. (Para . 4) *Unfortunately, it's those places that are now capturing the popular imagination, places that offer bomb-making instructions, pornography... It's a pity that when the general public think about (the cyberspace), things that would first come to their mind are usually those places which provide information on how to make bombs, dirty pictures ...*

pornography n.

• pictures, writing, or other material that is sexually explicit and sometimes equates sex with power and violence 色情资料: 直截了当地描绘性行为的图片、书籍或其它资料, 这些资料往往将性视同于权力和暴力

• the presentation or production of this material 色情资料的发行或制作

7. (Para. 4) *They make cyberspace sound like a nasty place.*

nasty adj.

• unit morally offensive; indecent 猥亵的; 下流的: 道德上应受谴责的

• malicious; spiteful 恶意的; 卑鄙的

e. g. "Will he say nasty things at my funeral?" (Ezra Pound)

“他将要将在我的葬礼上说一些恶语中伤的话吧?” (埃兹拉·庞德)

• very unpleasant or annoying 使人不愉快的; 烦人的: 非常使人不愉快或使人生气的

e. g. nasty weather; a nasty trick

令人不快的天气; 令人生气的诡计

8. (Para. 5) *But before using regulations to counter indecency it is fundamental to interpret the nature of cyberspace.*

“Counter” was used as verb in the text. If we want to fight against those offensive tendencies (on the net) with certain rules, we have to first of all understand the characteristics of cyberspace.

counter adj.

• contrary; opposing 相反的, 对立的

e. g. moves and counter moves on the checkerboard

在西洋棋盘上前后移动

counter n.

• one that is an opposite 对立面: 是相反的人或物

• (sports) a boxing blow given while receiving or parrying another
【体育运动】还击: 拳击活动时在接受或避开一击时所进行的还击

counter v. countered, countering, counters

counter vt.

- to meet or return (a blow) by another blow 反击, 还击
- to move or act in opposition to; oppose 反向移动, 对着干; 反对
- to offer in response 反驳, 回答

e. g. countered that she was too busy to be thorough

反驳说她太忙了所以做事不太彻底

counter vi.

- to move, act, or respond so as to be in opposition 逆向移动, 对着干; 反驳

counter adv.

- in a contrary manner or direction 反方向地, 相反地, 对立地
- to or toward an opposite or dissimilar course or outcome 背道而驰地: 向着相反或不同的途径或结果地

e. g. a method running counter to traditional techniques

与传统技术背道而驰的方法

interpret v.

here means understand

e. g. Both approaches agree on what is depicted in the poem, but not on how it should be interpreted.

对于诗歌中所描绘的内容, 两种说法观点一致, 但对于该诗应如何理解, 两种说法观点并不一致。

- translate orally 口译

e. g. The chambermaid spoke little English, so her husband came with her to interpret.

清理房间的女服务生几乎不会讲英语, 所以她丈夫和她一起过来做口头翻译。

9. (Para. 6) *What makes cyberspace so alluring is precisely the way in which it's different from shopping malls, television, highways and other terrestrial jurisdictions.*

The attraction of the cyberspace comes exactly from its (unique) style which differs from shopping malls, television, highways and other organizations on the earth. The word "jurisdiction" here refers to any institutes or organizations that enjoy the power or authority.

jurisdiction n.

• (law) the right and power to interpret and apply the law 【法律】司法权，裁判权：解释和运用法律的权力

e. g. courts having jurisdiction in this district

在该地区享有司法权的法院

• authority or control 管辖权或控制权

e. g. islands under U. S. jurisdiction; a bureau with jurisdiction over Native American affairs

受美国管辖的岛屿；对印第安人的事务有管辖权的一个局

• the extent of authority or control 权限：管辖或控制的范围

e. g. a family matter beyond the school's jurisdiction

在学校管辖范围之外的家庭事务

• the territorial range of authority or control 管辖区域：管辖或控制的地域

10. (Para. 7) *These are private and consensual and require no regulation at all.*

No regulation is needed here because they (private e-mail conversations) are personal affairs and there is a tacit agreement between the two parties involved.

consensual adj.

• of or expressing a consensus 一致同意的：一致同意的或表示一致同意的

e. g. a consensual decision

一致同意的决定

• (law) existing or entered into by mutual consent without formalization by document or ceremony 【法律】两厢情愿的：未经文件或手续上的格式化而是由双方同意所产生或达成的

e. g. a consensual marriage; a consensual contract

双方同意的婚姻；双方达成的协议

• involving the willing participation of both or all parties, especially in an illegal transaction or practice 自愿参与的：双方或所有各方都自愿参与的，尤指在非法交易或行为中

e. g. the consensual crimes of prostitution, drug abuse, and illegal gambling

卖淫、吸毒及非法赌博等故意犯罪

11. (Para. 8) *Second, there are information and entertainment services,*

where people can download anything from legal texts and lists of “great new restaurants” to game software or dirty pictures.

Notice “where” (instead of “which”) is used here after “service”, because service here actually refers to the different websites (or the imagined areas which are devoted to different topics on the net). “Great new restaurants” is a metaphor indicating the different websites (net services) which offer all kinds of entertainments.

12. (Para. 10) *Overall, the communities on CompuServe tend to be more professional; those on America Online, affluent young singles; Prodigy, family-oriented.*

Generally speaking, people visiting CompuService usually are those professionals; those visiting America Online are very rich young people; while those visiting Prodigy, are mostly those who are concerned about families. “Prodigy” here should be referring to a website which focuses on the talented children (神童网), since it is capitalized and comes within the parallel structure which starts with a website and ends with an introduction to its potential visitors.

prodigy n. 【复数】prodigies

• a person with exceptional talents or powers 天才：具有异常的天赋或力量的人

e. g. a prodigy who had learned several foreign languages by the age of five
一个五岁时就学会了几门外语的天才

-oriented

• a suffix added to nouns and adverbs to form adjectives which describe what someone or something is primarily interested or concerned with.

加在名词或副词后面的后缀构成形容词，意思为：“以…为导向的”

e. g. a market-oriented economy

以市场为导向的经济

e. g. politically-oriented music

为政治服务的音乐

13. (Para. 11) *What’s unique about cyberspace is that it allows communities of any size and kind to flourish.*

What marks the cyberspace is that it enables any kind of group, big or small, to grow.

flourish v(vi). flourished, flourishing, flourishes

• to grow well or luxuriantly; thrive 繁盛：生长得好或繁茂；茂盛

e. g. The crops flourished in the rich bottomland.

作物在肥沃的河岸低地生长繁茂。

• to do or fare well; prosper 实行或进展得好；繁荣

e. g. "No village on the railroad failed to flourish." (John Kenneth Galbraith)

“凡是沿铁路的村庄都很繁荣。”(约翰·肯尼思·加尔布雷斯)

• to be in a period of highest productivity, excellence, or influence 活跃，蓬勃；处于最多产、最优秀或最有影响的时期

e. g. an anonymous poet who flourished in the tenth century; painted when Impressionism was flourishing

一位活跃在十世纪的无名诗人；在印象主义最蓬勃的时期作画

• to make bold, sweeping movements 挥舞；做出勇敢的、横扫一切的动作

e. g. The banner flourished in the wind.

旗帜在空中飞舞。

14. (Para. 12) ... *we will have invented another world of self-contained communities that...*

self-contained adj.

• constituting a complete and independent unit in and of itself 自足的，独立的；形成完整、独立的整体的

e. g. a self-contained retirement community; a self-contained dictionary
独立自主的退休团体；独立成套的字典

• not dependent on others; self-sufficient 自给自足的：不依赖于外界
的；独立自主的

e. g. a self-contained settlement in the Arctic
在北极自给自足的生活

15. (Para. 16) *Growing up means understanding that there are no perfect answers, no all-purpose solutions...*

all-purpose adj.

通用的；适于各种用途的

e. g. an all-purpose detergent

通用洗涤剂

e. g. an all-purpose knife

万能小刀

THE GIST OF THE ARTICLE

This article mainly answers three questions:

What is the nature of cyberspace?

What does cyberspace comprise?

Should cyberspace be regulated? If so, how should it be regulated?

In paragraphs 1 to 5, the author defines the nature of cyberspace by comparing it with real estate. According to the author, cyberspace is like real estate consisting of many different areas such as parkland, shopping mall, school district, church, state and drugstore. Cyberspace also consists of different places, each place catering to the tastes and interests of a particular group of people. It is up to the individual to decide which area to go to. Unfortunately, some places are not suitable for children; others are nasty places that good citizens should avoid. Therefore, many people think that cyberspace should be regulated.

Paragraphs 6 to 10 discuss what cyberspace comprises? According to the author, cyberspace comprises three parts. First, there are e-mail conversations. Second, there are information and entertainment services. Third, there are communities in which individuals can choose to participate. If they are not interested in a particular cyberspace community and its rules, they can simply leave it.

The author argues in paragraphs 11 to 16 that, besides government regulations, cyberspace communities should also rule themselves by setting and enforcing their own community standards. Some communities are already doing so.

The author admits at the end of the article that cyberspace, like any terrestrial place, is not a perfect place; it has its own problems, but individuals can exercise their freedom to choose what suits them; they can have individual choice and responsibility.

KEY TO LEAD-IN QUESTIONS

1. Match the terms with the definitions

1) cyberspace: The Internet and the information on it (e)

2) cyberspace community: A group of people with similar interests and tastes communicating among themselves on the Internet (f)

3) e-mail: Messages that computer users send to each other via a modem and servers on the Internet (b)

4) the Internet/Net: A network of computers through which people with a computer and a modem can exchange messages (c)

5) surfing the Internet: Looking for information on the Internet (a)

6) website: The place where screens of information are found on the Internet(d)

2. & 3. Answers can be diverse.

4. The title "Cyberspace: If You Don't Love It, Leave It" consists of two parts divided by a ":". The first part tells us the subject of the article; the second part indicates choice: love it, or leave it. You have complete freedom.

• KEY TO EXERCISES •

I . Reading comprehension

A. Read the text and answer the following questions.

The answers provided here are only for reference.

1. Americans love new frontier. For example, they hanker after wide-open spaces; they like to explore; they like to make rules but refuse to follow them.

2. Cyberspace.

3. Real estate, because both real estate and cyberspace consist of different parts, and each part is suitable for a particular group of people.

4. Yes, but first, it is fundamental to understand the nature of cyberspace.

5. Self-rule.

6. E-mail conversations, information and entertainment services, cyberspace communities.

7. People of similar interests and tastes form a community. For example, communities on CompuServe tend to be professional; those on America Online are affluent young singles. . .

8. It allows communities of any size and kind to flourish. Cyberspace rules

have moral authority that terrestrial government don't have.

9. Communities cater to their own member's inclination.

10. Their own local government besides terrestrial government.

11. Banning them and using labels and automatic filters to get rid of them. Yes.

12. No, it is not. People are excited about it because it offers a lot of information and freedom.

B. Global understanding and appreciation of the text.

1. The analogy between real estate and cyberspace

Real Estate

parkland, church

shopping mall, drugstore

red-light zone

school district

Cyberspace

common land

private and rented out

places to be avoided

places for children

Main point: A real estate is made up of different areas, and it recognizes the differences between these parts. The same is true of cyberspace. So when the author suggests that we think of cyberspace as a real estate, she is using a good analogy.

2. Different parts in cyberspace, their corresponding similes and characteristics:

Parts	Similes	Characteristics
e-mail conversations	telephone conversations	They are private, consensual and require no regulation.
information and entertainment services	bookstore, malls, movie houses	Items are not given if not requested.
cyberspace communities	bars, restaurants, bathhouses	Rules are being imposed to keep out unwanted ads, discussions and participants.

3. Difference between the rules of a terrestrial government and those of a cyberspace community.

The rules of a terrestrial government: People can not choose their own community; they are forced to be a member of a certain community just because they happen to be born live in a place. Rules of a terrestrial government do not