

新编研究生英语系列教程

# 研究生英语 阅读教程

**PROFICIENT  
READING** (提高级教师用书)

北京市研究生英语教学研究会

主编/李光立 张文芝

副主编/王敏 张敬源 徐志长 王斌

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# 前 言

《新编研究生英语系列教程/研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）是北京市研究生英语教学研究会组织北京市有关院校编写的研究生英语阅读教材，适用于高等院校文、理、工、医、农、林等各学科的非英语专业硕士研究生和部分博士研究生。

《研究生英语阅读教程》分为两册。第一册为《新编研究生英语阅读教程（基础级）》（Progressive Reading），第二册为《新编研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）。

《研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）编写指导思想是通过该教材的教学使研究生能够掌握常见的各种体裁文章的阅读技能，并通过阅读实践运用这些技能，从而使学生真正具有较熟练的英语阅读能力，为以英语为工具进行本专业的学习和研究打下坚实的基础。

《研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）共6个单元，每单元3课，共18课。各单元体裁分别为：第一单元新闻报道阅读；第二单元传记阅读；第三单元杂文阅读（记叙文与描述文）；第四单元杂文阅读（说明文与议论文）；第五单元科技与科普文章阅读；第六单元小说阅读。每个单元的内容首先详细介绍该单元体裁文章的阅读技巧，每课课文后配有有关阅读技巧和课文的大量的练习、课文中的生词、注释、作者及文章背景介绍等。

《研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）适用对象是有一定基础的全国各院校招收的硕士研究生和部分博士研究生，也可作为相当程度英语学习者的自学教材。

《研究生英语阅读教程（提高级）》（Proficient Reading）的主

要特点如下:

1. 本教材以阅读文章体裁为主线。该教材在每课开始分别系统地介绍了各种体裁文章的阅读技巧。

2. 本教材强化研究生阅读技巧的训练。除了介绍阅读技巧外,每课配有大量的练习,其中包括阅读理解练习 A 和 B (阅读理解练习 A 为多项选择题,阅读理解练习 B 为关于文章结构和逻辑关系的练习)、词汇练习 A 和 B (词汇练习 A 为课文中需要学生认知的词汇及词组,词汇练习 B 为课文中需要学生掌握的词汇及词组)、综合填空练习、翻译练习和问题与讨论(内容包括从书中到书外学生熟悉和感兴趣的话题)等,有针对性地训练研究生运用在该课中学到的阅读技巧,从而能够真正掌握与运用这些技巧。

3. 本教材可操作性好。本教材以讲述阅读技巧为主线,每课配有课文和大量的练习,这样可以使教师在教学中有较大的选择性,可以以阅读技巧为教学重点也可以以阅读课文、练习或讨论为教学重点。本教材的《教师用书》为教师提供了大量的有关作者和文章的背景知识、语言点的介绍、课文中难句的翻译及练习的答案等,教师可以灵活地组织课堂教学。

4. 本教材可读性好。本教材所选阅读材料语言纯正、规范,大部分课文选自英美等英语国家的名家名篇,而且绝大多数都是新近发表的作品。所选文章注意了在内容上、题材上的丰富性和多样化,如有关科学家约翰·纳什和足球明星贝克汉姆的内容等。

5. 本教材体现英语阅读的真实性。本教材所选阅读材料选自英语原文。为了让学生阅读真实的原汁原味的英语文章,生词表和注释都放在了每课的最后。

6. 本教材与北京市研究生英语教学研究会组织的每年一月份和六月份的研究生英语学位课统考紧密结合。本教材每课后面设计的阅读和词汇题与研究生英语学位课统考题形式一致,也可以作为备考练习之用。

7. 本教材课文和生词表都配有录音带。

本书作者均为北京市研究生英语教学研究会的组织者与参与者,他们都有多年的研究生英语教学与测试的经验。他们分别来

自中国科学院研究生院、军事医学科学院、中国人民大学、北京科技大学、北京航空航天大学、北京邮电大学、北京工业大学和首都师范大学等院校。

本教材在编写和出版过程中得到了北京市研究生英语教学研究会的全力支持，特别是中国人民大学出版社的同志为本书的策划和出版做了大量的工作，在此我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，本教材的缺点和错误在所难免，敬请使用本教材的教师、学生和其他读者批评指正。

北京市研究生英语教学研究会  
《新编研究生英语系列教程/研究生英语阅读教程》编写组

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# **Unit One    Reading News Reports**

## **Lesson 1    Hour of Horror Forever Alters American Lives**

### **KEYS TO EXERCISES**

#### **I . READING COMPREHENSION**

##### **A.**

1. C (Paragraphs 2 and 3)
2. B (Paragraph 6: “We are going to have to learn what a lot of other countries have gone through: to manage fear at a cultural and national level,” said Charles Figley, a professor of trauma psychology at Florida State University. “We’re getting a lesson in the way fear works.”)
3. D (Paragraph 9: “The worst thing we could do is say, ‘This is the way things are going to be from now on,’” said Robert Butterworth, a Los Angeles psychologist who heads a disaster response network. Avoiding crowds, popular events and high profile venues like Disneyland or Sea World—which also closed yesterday—is a logical response, but we also “have to figure out constructive things to do,” he insists. )

4. B (Paragraph 11: But retaliation carries the risk of setting off a tightening spiral of violence and counter-violence not unlike the Middle East or Northern Ireland.)
5. D (Paragraphs 11 and 12: “My fear is we will overreach and make things worse rather than better by retribution, revenge, racism and marginalizing ethnic groups.”  
That fear is especially true for Jews and Arabs. In Brookline, Mass., Congregation Kehillath Israel, like many other Jewish congregations, plans to double the security detail at next week’s services for Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, and the Yom Kippur holy day 10 days later. Police cars will be stationed outside, and uniformed and plainclothes police inside.)
6. A (Paragraph 15: Fear of terrorism is likely to lead Americans to tolerate more government surveillance—such as overhead video cameras at sporting events—than they have to date. “It’s very likely in the wake of today’s events that we’re going to see a greater acceptance on the public’s part—and on the court’s part—to approve certain kinds of police tactics,” said William Stuntz, a Harvard Law School professor.)
7. B (The whole text.)
8. B (Paragraph 21: A further fear is the possibility of copycat incidents that often follow acts of highly publicized violence. Some people “deal with their fears by making other people afraid,” said University of Virginia’s Dr. Cornell. Indeed, a New York school was evacuated shortly after the planes hit the World Trade Center tower because of a bomb threat. And in Las Vegas, 30,000 people at the International Banking Expo were turned away from the city’s convention center after a bomb threat called in from a pay

phone on the center's premises. )

9. C (Paragraph 7: In a country long proud and even boastful of its openness—a country where an ordinary citizen can stroll through the U.S. Capitol unescorted... Paragraph 22: “We’re an open people. We’re the kind that would talk to anyone... )
10. D (The last two paragraphs. )

## **B.**

1. The first paragraph, usually consisting of no more than one sentence, is the news lead that gives the gist of the news report. All the following paragraphs support the news lead by providing more specific details. News lead is a time-saving technique for the reader.
2. Americans will learn to live with fear; they will have a less open, government-controlled society; they will make great effort to tighten security; they will face violence, including racial and cultural violence and counterviolence.
3. This news report can be roughly divided into three parts:  
Part One: Paragraphs 1 to 5 (An hour of terror... the way Americans live their lives.) Terrorist attacks alter American lives. (This part includes the news lead and the introduction to the situation.)  
Part Two: Paragraphs 6 to 23 ( “We are going to... it’ll take a second thought. ) Americans will live with fear and violence and they will have a less open society. (This part describes what people think about the severe impact of the terrorist attack. )  
Part Three: Paragraphs 24 to 25 Life, with a few things unchanged, will go on in the U.S. (The last part gives the reader a positive aspect of the event. )

4. News reporters usually tend to write very short paragraphs to give their readers a feeling of vividness and liveliness, and a feeling of gradation of in-depth analysis.

## II. VOCABULARY

### A.

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. D    5. A  
6. D    7. C    8. A    9. A    10. B

### B.

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. went through    | 2. kept under wraps     |
| 3. figure out      | 4. on patrol            |
| 5. in the wake of  | 6. handed out           |
| 7. set off         | 8. stepped up           |
| 9. watch your step | 10. roll up our sleeves |

## III. CLOZE

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. instant      | 2. later      |
| 3. burst out of | 4. fall down  |
| 5. stood        | 6. wish       |
| 7. ground       | 8. compelling |
| 9. business     | 10. account   |

## IV. TRANSLATION

1. 昨日发生的恐怖主义活动使美国人的生活暗淡无光，在他们的生活中留下了印迹，并永远地改变了他们的生活方式。
2. 佛罗里达州立大学创伤心理学教授查尔斯·费格里说：“我们得学一学其他许多国家曾经历过的东西，那就是从文化层面上和在全国范围内来应对恐惧。”他还说：“我们正在了解恐惧是怎样起作用的。”
3. 美国是一个一向以开放而自居，甚至有些洋洋得意的国家。在

这里，普通民众可以独自在美国国会大楼里闲庭信步，而现在，恐怖袭击很有可能迫使美国人处处小心，惶惶不可终日。其实我们很大程度上已经是这样了。许多政府大楼门前装设的金属探测器已然成为一道风景线，而大部分办公大楼里也都部署了保安人员。

4. 报复有很大的危险，会引发和在中东及北爱尔兰一样的紧张的暴力和反暴力的恶性攀升。与那些不得不在暴力中学习如何生存的国家不同，“我们是新手，”曾在南斯拉夫训练过创伤急救队的项目负责人费格里博士说，“我所担心的是惩罚、报复、种族歧视和排斥少数民族的举动会过于偏激，而结果适得其反。”
5. 对于恐怖主义的恐惧可能会使美国人容忍比现在更多的来自政府的监控，例如在运动竞技场上高架的摄像机。哈佛大学法学院教授威廉·斯坦茨说，“经历了目前这些事件，我们将发现，无论是公众，还是法庭，都会在更大程度上接受警察的某些做法。”

## **V . ORAL PRACTICE AND DISCUSSION**

(Open)

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**September 11 Attacks:** coordinated terrorist strike on the United States in 2001 that killed more than 3,000 people and shook the nation to its core.

### **I . INTRODUCTION**

On the sunny morning of September 11, 2001, 19 terrorists, working in teams of 4 or 5, hijacked four commercial jetliners and turned them toward targets chosen for destruction. Two of the planes, loaded with fuel and passengers, were flown at full speed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the financial district of New York City. The buildings burst into flame

and then collapsed, killing thousands. A third terrorist crew smashed their plane into the Pentagon, headquarters of the U.S. military in Arlington, Virginia. The hijackers of the fourth airliner apparently intended to hit another target in the Washington D.C. area, but passengers on the plane realized what was happening and fought back. This airplane crashed in a field in rural Pennsylvania.

The 19 men who carried out the hijackings came from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Arab states. They were affiliated with the al-Qaeda network, a radical Islamic group led by Saudi exile Osama bin Laden and dedicated to waging a holy war against the United States. The targets they chose to destroy perfectly symbolized U.S. financial, political, and military power. Years in the planning, the attacks in New York and Washington constituted the first major foreign assault on the continental United States since 1814, when the British army invaded Washington, D.C., and burned the White House. More people were killed on U.S. soil on September 11 than on any day since the American Civil War.

United States citizens, feeling their country under attack, rallied behind their leaders in a display of national unity, patriotism, and generosity unseen in decades. The country celebrated anew the values of courage and heroism, exemplified by the New York firefighters and rescue workers who unhesitatingly rushed into the World Trade Center towers to save as many people as possible.

Before long, it was clear that September 11 would alter the course of U.S. history. President George W. Bush announced that fighting terrorism and preventing future attacks would be his administration's top priority. Governments around the world were told they must decide whether to stand with the United

States in this antiterrorist effort or face U.S. wrath. Americans had to accustom themselves to new security measures that complicated their travel, work, and recreation. United States agencies rearranged their action agendas, and local governments scrambled to make preparations for new terrorist attacks, possibly involving biological, chemical, or even nuclear weapons.

## **II . TERROR FROM THE SKY**

The twin towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were constructed to withstand attacks. But the organizers of the September 11 strike devised a plan that had not been anticipated and for which no effective defense had been prepared: to use a large fuel-laden commercial airliner as a highly explosive bomb. No trained airline pilot would willingly fly his or her aircraft into a building full of people, even at gunpoint, but the terrorists had a way around that problem. They would do it themselves, as part of a suicide mission.

After checking passenger lists for each of the hijacked flights and correlating names with passport records and other identity documentation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concluded that 19 men were involved in the hijackings, some as pilots and some as accomplices. Several had taken flight lessons in the United States. They needed only basic training to accomplish their mission: Since they planned to hijack planes already in flight, they did not have to learn takeoff procedures, and since they intended to crash, they did not need to know how to land.

Preparations for the mission seem to have been extensive. FBI agents later concluded that the ringleader for the entire September 11 operation was an Egyptian named Mohammed Atta, who was apparently at the controls of one of the planes flown into the World Trade Center towers. He and the others who were

to receive flight training arrived in the United States in 1999. In addition to learning to fly, the men are believed to have scouted potential routes and flights and traveled extensively around the country. Investigators later determined that large sums of money were transferred to the hijackers in installments at different points in 2000 and 2001. The accomplices for the operation arrived later. These men, who would be responsible for physically subduing crew members in the first moments of the hijackings, spent much of their time during the months preceding the hijackings working out in gyms.

The hijacking leaders eventually selected transcontinental flights from the East Coast to the West Coast, which meant that the aircraft would be carrying extra fuel. They chose flights on a midweek day that would be less likely to have a full load of passengers, meaning there would be less chance of someone interfering with their plans. Since U.S. airline screening procedures make it virtually impossible to smuggle guns aboard, the hijackers used utility box-cutting knives as their weapons.

#### A. World Trade Center

The first two planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, left Boston within minutes of each other, around 8 a.m. Both were Boeing 767s bound for Los Angeles, and they carried between them 137 passengers and 20 crew members. The first indication of trouble came at about 8:25 a.m., when air traffic controllers in Boston heard a strange voice from the Flight 11 cockpit saying, "We have some planes. Just stay quiet, and you will be OK. We are returning to the airport." A few minutes later the plane turned off course, heading south toward New York City. Flight 11 crashed into the World Trade Center north tower at 8:46 a.m., hitting the 110-story building



between the 93rd and 98th floors. The hijackers of United Flight 175 followed a similar route. Flying much faster, they slammed their airplane into the World Trade Center south tower, also 110 stories tall, between the 78th and 84th floors 16 minutes later, at 9:02 a.m. .

The horror that followed—coming on a lovely day in a time of U.S. peace and prosperity—was almost unimaginable. New York firefighters rushed to the scene from stations across the metropolitan area and helped thousands of people evacuate the towers and buildings nearby. Nearly all of the World Trade Center workers caught in offices above the floors where the planes hit had no means of escape. Many, realizing they were doomed, jumped from their office windows rather than waiting to suffocate or burn to death.

The tower structures, built from 1966 to 1973, were designed to withstand the impact of a jetliner crash, and initially remained intact. However, Boeing 767s are much larger than 1960s-era jetliners, and carry much more fuel. In both towers the intense heat from the burning jet fuel eventually melted their interior steel supports. At 9:59 a.m. the south tower collapsed: The steel supports gave way in the burning part of the tower, the floors above fell into the lower portion of the building, and the weight of the falling sections swiftly caused the lower floors to pancake. The north tower fell in a similar fashion 29 minutes later, at 10:28 a.m. Nearly 500 rescue workers, including more than 300 New York firefighters, were crushed in the ash and rubble. Including the World Trade Center workers who died and the aircraft crews and passengers, the total death toll in the New York attack was about 2,800.

## B. The Pentagon

American Airlines Flight 77, meanwhile, took off from