

在职硕士英语系列

English Course for M.Ed

教育硕士

English Course for M.Ed

余静娴 主编

英语教程

练习册 (下)

English Course for M.Ed

复旦大学出版社

# 教育硕士英语教程 练习册(下)

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復旦大學出版社

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# 使用说明

本书为《教育硕士英语教程》(下)的练习册,供使用该教程的广大学生和自学者使用。本练习册由十个单元组成,每个单元包括:

1. 听力训练:含有听力理解和听力欣赏两部分内容,并提供听力材料原文、答案和详解。
2. 词汇练习:以选择题形式向学员提供运用词汇的语境,达到复习巩固所学词汇的目的,并有答案解析可参考。
3. 阅读理解:含有四篇题材丰富的英语短文,并配有精心设计的理解题,供学员快速浏览后在理解的基础上作出判断选择,以提高阅读理解能力。每篇短文均有中译文和答案解析。
4. 阅读欣赏:含有趣味阅读和格言,以提高阅读兴趣。
5. 翻译技巧训练:介绍实用翻译技巧,如遵循翻译基本原则恰当选词;词义引申和褒贬法;增词和减词法;词性转换法;语态转换法;长句拆译法等。此外,还配有适当练习和答案,使学生能运用所学技巧,提高翻译水平和能力。

通过上述听、读、译的训练,学员能在短期内提高其综合运用英语的能力。

本书由外籍专家 Curtis Evans 拨冗披阅,谨在此表示衷心感谢。

本书录音由 Curtis Evans, Charlotte D Evelyn 和 Julia Bao 承担。

因编写时间仓促,本书有疏漏不当之处,恳请不吝赐教。

编者  
2004年4月

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# Unit One

## I . Listening Comprehension

*Listen to the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the following:*

1. In which grade of the country school is the author's son now studying?
2. What do the author and his son think of the teacher in the country school?
3. How is the school in which the author's son once studied in New York?
4. How does the author's son go to school and come back home every day while in the country school?
5. How do you compare the facilities between the city school and the country school mentioned in the passage?

### ***Tapescript:***

[1] I have an increasing admiration for the teacher in the country school where we have a third-grade scholar in attendance. She not only undertakes to instruct her charges in all the subjects of the first three grades, but she manages to function quietly and effectively as a guardian of their health, their clothes, their habits, and their snowball engagements. She has been doing this sort of task for twenty years, and is both kind and wise. She cooks for the children on the stove that heats the room, and she can cool their passions or warm their soup with equal competence. She conceives their costumes, cleans up their messes, and shares their confidences. My boy already regards his teacher as his great friend, and I think he tells her a great deal more than he tells us.

[2] The shift from city school to country school was something we worried about quietly all last summer. We knew that the change in schools was something that concerned not us but the scholar himself. We hoped it would work out all right. In New York our son went to a medium-priced private institution with semi-progressive ideas of educa-



tion, and modern plumbing. He learned fast, kept well, and we were satisfied.

[3] At school the scholar was worked on for six or seven hours a day by half a dozen teachers and a nurse, and was revived on orange juice in mid-morning. In a cinder (煤渣) court he played games supervised by an athletic instructor, and in a cafeteria he ate lunch worked out by a dietitian (饮食学家).

[4] In the country all one can say is that the situation is different, and somehow more casual. Dressed in corduroys (灯心绒裤子), sweatshirt, and short rubber boots, and carrying a tin dinner-pail (饭盒), our scholar departs at crack of dawn for the village school, two and a half miles down the road, next to the cemetery. When the road is open and the car will start, he makes the journey by motor, courtesy (帮助, 恩惠) of his old man. When the snow is deep or the motor is dead or both, he makes it on the hoof (步行). In the afternoon he walks or hitches (免费搭乘) all or part of the way home in fair weather, gets transported in foul. The schoolhouse is a two-room frame building. It has a chemical toilet in the basement and two teachers above stairs. One takes the first three grades, the other the fourth, fifth, and sixth. They have little or no time for individual instruction, and teach what they know themselves, just as fast and as hard as they can manage.

(435 words)

**Key:**

1. Third grade. 文章第1句中的 third-grade scholar 即指他们正上三年级的孩子。
2. The author thinks she is a very good teacher and their young son already regards her as his best friend. 文章第1段第1句中的中心词 admiration, 第1段大量具体事例的描写, 以及最后一句的总结, 都印证了作者一家对这位教师的满意程度。
3. It is also a quite good school, with responsible teaching stuff. 文章第2及第3段中有具体描述。
4. The author sends his son to school by car when the road condition is good. When the road condition is bad or when there are problems with the car, he goes to school on foot. In the afternoons he walks or hitches all or part of the way home in fair weather. If the weather is bad, the author will fetch him home by car. 注意第4段中的具体描述, 有些非常幽默, 有些则需要适当概括。
5. The city school has the basic necessary facilities, while in the country school, the condition is rather poor. 从建筑、场地、配套设施乃至人员配置上都可以看出这种状况。

### Chinese translation of the passage:

[1] 我们的孩子正上三年级,他们所在的乡村小学的教师,越来越让我感到钦佩。她不仅负责教授一至三年级的所有课程,还关心孩子们的健康、衣着和习惯,安排孩子们游戏、玩耍、打雪仗,而且这一切都干得得心应手。她温柔善良、娴淑聪慧,在乡村学校已经干了20年。教室里取暖用的炉子,同时也被她用来为孩子们煮饭。她既能很快让狂热的孩子们安静下来,又能熟练地为他们热汤煮饭。孩子们该穿什么,她能拿出主意;孩子们把教室弄脏了,她会很快打扫干净;她和孩子们一起树立信心,快乐成长。我们的儿子早就把她看作最好的朋友,而且,我想他会她对她说许多不愿对我们讲的事情。

[2] 去年夏天,我们一直在为从城市学校转到乡村学校会遇到的变化而担心,我们知道这些变化主要影响的将是孩子,而不是我们。我们希望一切都能顺利。我们的儿子在纽约上的是一所中等价位的私立学校,教育思想比较进步,设施也很完善。他在那儿进步很快,身体健康,我们很满意。

[3] 在那所学校,一天中整整六七个小时都有五六个老师及一名护士围着孩子们转,上午课程过半时,孩子们会喝一杯橙汁。他们由一名体育教练指导,在煤渣铺成的操场上游戏、运动,而在食堂里吃的午餐,则由营养师精心配制而成。

[4] 在乡村学校,我们只能说凡事大不一样,而且更加随意。我们的儿子身穿灯心绒裤子、圆领长袖运动衫和低帮橡胶靴,手里提着铁皮饭盒,天破晓就出发,向离家两英里半、坐落在墓地边上的学校赶去。如果路况较好,车也能发动,他就搭他老爸的车。如果积雪过深或车子有问题,他就自己走着去上学。下午放学后,如果天气晴好,他就步行回家,有时则全程或部分路段搭便车,而遇上恶劣天气,我就去学校接他。校舍只有两间屋子,地下室里有个卫生间。两名教师分别负责一至三年级和四至六年级,他们几乎没有时间给予学生个别的指导,只是尽其所能地把他们的知识努力传授给孩子们。

## II. Vocabulary

*Fill in the blanks with the best choice:*

1. The young teacher was not \_\_\_\_\_ outside the classroom, so the students liked him better than the rest of the teaching staff.  
A. knowledgeable    B. didactic    C. instructive    D. informative
2. It's a common \_\_\_\_\_ in some countries that the number 13 always brings bad luck.  
A. supervision    B. superstition    C. witchcraft    D. misconception
3. As a soldier, you're expected to obey your \_\_\_\_\_ without question.

- A. superiors      B. superlatives      C. subordinates      D. subscribers
4. Even during hard times, he never \_\_\_\_\_ dishonest means to get money.  
A. leaned on      B. relied on      C. resorted to      D. referred to
5. The soldiers carried out the maintenance and repair of their vehicles with \_\_\_\_\_ care.  
A. painstaking      B. conscientious      C. diligent      D. thorough
6. "No pains, no gains" is his favorite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. riddle      B. proverb      C. maxim      D. advice
7. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ life style is supposed to favor long life.  
A. temperate      B. indulgent      C. self-possessed      D. self-reliant
8. It's interesting to notice how many years the buildings in the Forbidden City have \_\_\_\_\_ the former imperial residents since the end of the last dynasty in China.  
A. witnessed      B. accommodated      C. inhabited      D. outlasted
9. \_\_\_\_\_ our advice, he went out into the rain, and caught a cold as a result.  
A. With regard to      B. Ignorant of      C. Heedless of      D. Irrespective of
10. Everyone at the meeting was told to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.  
A. contribute      B. restrict      C. define      D. refer
11. On my very first day to the company, the manager presented several precepts that had to be followed.  
A. rules      B. concepts      C. suggestions      D. statements
12. I was gratified to see how much the children liked the gifts I brought to them.  
A. relieved      B. surprised      C. horrified      D. satisfied
13. The engineers planned to use explosives to blow up the old bridge.  
A. pneumatic drills      B. dynamite      C. bombs      D. gun powder
14. The clerk who had committed a serious mistake in his work went to visit the manager with expensive gifts. But in many people's minds, that was really a clumsy attempt to apologize.  
A. tactless      B. thoughtless      C. unskilled      D. awkward
15. He's such a ridiculous person that he always comes up with preposterous suggestions.  
A. wicked      B. absurd      C. useless      D. predictable

## Key

1. B didactic 好说教的  
那位年轻教师课后不喜欢教训人,所以学生们喜欢他胜过其他老师。  
knowledgeable 博学的 instructive 有教益的,增进知识的 informative 增进知识的,提供资料的
2. B superstition 迷信  
在一些国家普遍存在着这样一种迷信思想,即 13 这个数字总会带来厄运。  
supervision 监督,主管 witchcraft 巫术 misconception 误解,错误想法
3. A superiors 上级,长官  
作为一名士兵,你应该绝对服从上级。  
superlatives 最高级形式 subordinates 下级,部下 subscribers 赞助者;订户
4. C resorted to 采取,诉诸  
即便在困难时期,他也从未采取过不诚实的手段来获取钱财。  
leaned on 依赖 relied on 依靠 referred to 参考;查阅
5. A painstaking 精心的,仔细的  
战士们精心维修和保养他们的车辆。  
conscientious 认真的;尽责的 diligent 勤奋的,勤勉的 thorough 彻底的
6. C maxim 格言,箴言  
“不劳无获”是他最崇尚的格言。  
riddle 谜语 proverb 谚语 advice 忠告
7. A temperate 节制的  
有节制的生活方式据说有助于延年益寿。  
indulgent 沉溺的 self-possessed 镇定的,沉着的 self-reliant 自力更生的,自立的
8. D outlasted 比……存在得更长久  
紫禁城里的建筑,自中国末代王朝覆灭以来,在曾居住在那里的皇室成员逝去那么多年以后,仍然矗立在那儿,这可真是一种有趣的现象。  
witnessed 见证 accommodated 为……提供住宿 inhabited 居住
9. C Heedless of 不顾,不听  
他不听我们的劝告,冒雨出去,结果得了感冒。  
with regard to 关于 ignorant of 无知的 irrespective of 不考虑
10. B restrict 局限于  
每个出席会议的人都被要求仅就讨论的内容发表意见。

contribute 贡献;投稿    define 限定    refer 提到

11. A rules 规则

我第一天到公司,经理就讲了一些准则,要我一定遵守。

concepts 概念    suggestions 建议    statements 声明

12. D satisfied 满足的

看到孩子们那么喜欢我带去的礼物,我感到很欣喜。

relieved 宽慰的    surprised 惊讶的    horrified 感到震惊的

13. B dynamite 甘油炸药

工程师们计划用甘油炸药炸掉那座老桥。

pneumatic drills 风钻    bombs 炸弹    gun powder 火药

14. A tactless 不策略的;拙劣的

那名在工作中犯了严重错误的职员,带上贵重的礼物去拜访了经理。但在许多人看来,这真是一种拙劣的道歉方式。

thoughtless 疏忽的;欠考虑的    unskilled 不熟练的;无特别技能的    awkward 笨拙的

15. B absurd 荒谬的

他真是一个滑稽的人,他总是会想出一些荒谬的建议。

wicked 邪恶的    useless 无用的    predictable 不出所料的;平庸的

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Passage One

##### Title Wave

[1] Any West Point cadet (西点军校学员) can explain the difference between a lieutenant colonel (陆军中校) and a colonel (美陆、空军及海军陆战队上校). Rank, after all, is important stuff. But a freshman at Berkeley might not fare (设法对付) so well explaining the difference between a visiting professor and an adjunct (兼职教师). Despite its reputation for hierarchy (等级森严的组织), the Army has far fewer titles to classify soldiers (24, from private through general) than a typical research university has to classify teachers (40, from teaching fellow to professor emeritus [荣誉退休教授], at Harvard).

[2] More professors than ever are visiting, lecturing, instructing and assisting — all comparatively uncommon appointments a generation ago. The expansion of higher education has multiplied the number of positions that do not lead to tenure (终身职位),

said Jonathan Knight, associate secretary of the American Association of University Professor, and “administrators are always looking for varied ways to describe folks who are not regular full-time faculty.” More recently, institutions have made creative use of these appointments to bring in people with special skills — say, a retired C. E. O. who might have only a bachelor’s degree.

[3] “One potential danger is that the title becomes a mechanism, wittingly or not, for separating out faculty from each other, so you have different classes of faculty,” Mr. Knight said. In certain departments at Harvard, for instance, assistant and associate professors are required to leave faculty meetings early so senior professors can speak privately. “There is something to be said for everybody having the same title,” Mr. Knight mused (思忖), then laughed, “But that, of course, is pie in the sky.”

[4] Here, the anatomy (剖析) of the academy.

### **University Professor (校级教授)**

[5] “University professors are people designated (指定) by the president and our board of directors as being sufficiently wise and intellectually able to have an appointment in all of the faculties simultaneously (同时),” said Polly Price, associate vice president for human resources at Harvard. The coveted (令人垂涎的) title rewards a nimble (敏捷的) mind and, typically, academic celebrity (名人), with exemption (免除) from departmental politics (university professors report directly to the president), freedom to teach classes in any subject and, at Harvard at least, twice the salary of an ordinary professor. Anna Deavere Smith is one at New York University; Noam Chomsky is one (though called an institute professor) at M. I. T.

### **Research Professor (研究型教授)**

[6] The same title can mean different things from university to university. At the University of Texas at Austin, research professors are free from teaching so they can study and write, though they may sponsor graduate students or serve on dissertation committees. At Harvard, the title is strictly for retirees (退休者), an alternative to emeritus. “Professor emeritus means good job, well done, you have been here a long time, you have served the community well,” — a particular problem for lab scientists, whose research can be costly. “Many of the funding agencies look at a proposal from a professor emeritus and they say: ‘Why should I fund this? This person is clearly over the hill (过了顶峰, 走下坡路).’” Research professors report no such trouble.

### **Untenured Full Professor (非终身正教授)**

[7] Texas recently instituted (设立) this once unimaginable rank. “We should hire

somebody in from Dell who might have 15 years in industry,” said Sheldon Eckland-Olson, the provost (教务长). “They’re senior in their field, so you don’t want to hire them in as an assistant professor. After four years, if it looks like they can function in the academic world, they’re given tenure.”

### **Visiting Professor (客座教授)**

[8] According to the University of California faculty handbook, visiting professors are faculty members on leave from other universities, or someone “whose research, creative activities or professional achievement makes a Visiting appointment appropriate.” Except that “the Visiting prefix shall not be attached to the title Instructor, Junior Astronomer or Junior Agronomist.” In short, visiting professors enjoy all the privileges of full professorship for a year, then leave.

### **Lecturer (讲师)**

[9] Typically, lecturers are visiting professors who don’t have to leave. The advantage is flexibility. A lecturer can visit indefinitely (不定期地), with an annual contract that is renewed until retirement. The title is not for slouches (懒散无能者): in California, at least, they can earn as much as full professors. To attract professionals, the City University of New York this summer added the title Distinguished Lecturer (高级讲师).

### **Associate Professor (副教授)**

[10] They won the approval of their departments as entry-level assistant professors, earning promotion and, according to Department of Education averages, a \$10 000 raise (增薪). Now they must angle for (转向) full professorship — effectively a lifetime contract and \$20 000 more a year.

### **Adjuncts (兼职教师)**

[11] These part-timers get few or no benefits, which does not mean it is a short-term arrangement. Some adjuncts spend 30 years at a job. It makes a nice hobby for successful professionals, or an awkward living.

### **Teaching Assistant (助教)**

[12] As T. A.’s, graduate students lead discussion groups that supplement lectures. In the professorial food chain, they are plankton (浮游生物). As plankton, they may grade papers and exams or even teach classes. Perhaps they should lobby (进行疏通/游说以争取) for a better title.

(788 words)

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Why does the author mention West Point at the beginning of the passage?
2. How do you understand the sentence "more professors than ever are visiting, lecturing, instructing and assisting"?
3. How do you distinguish between "university professors" and ordinary professors?
4. Why is the title "research professor" used for "emeritus" at Harvard?
5. Why did the unimaginable title "untenured full professor" come into being in Texas?
6. What do you think is the proper meaning of the last sentence of the passage?

**Chinese translation of the passage:**

**头衔浪潮**

[1] 每一名西点军校学员都能讲清中校和上校的差别,军衔毕竟是很重要的东西。但是,在柏克莱上学的新生未必能分清客座教授和兼职教师有什么不同。尽管军队一向以等级森严著称,美国陆军军衔等级(从普通士兵一直到将军共 24 级)却远比典型的研究型大学教师头衔要少(例如,哈佛大学从享受奖学金但需兼任一定教学工作的研究生,到荣誉退休教授,所有教师的职称共分成 40 个等级)。

[2] 现在许多教授的头衔前还要加上“客座”、“授课”、“指导”和“助理”等字眼,这在上一代人中实属罕见。美国大学教授联合会副秘书长 Jonathan Knight 指出,随着高等教育的发展,大学教师数量猛增,但许多人不可能获得终身教授职位,于是,“校行政部门总得挖空心思为兼职教师想出各种各样的头衔”。近来,不少大专院校利用这些富有创意的头衔,聘用拥有专业技能的人士授课,比如也许只有学士学位的公司退休总裁。

[3] Knight 先生说:“这样做存在着一种潜在的危險,即无论是否有意,头衔变成了一种机制,并最终使教职员工内部产生等级观念。”例如,在哈佛大学某系,助教和副教授必须提前离会,以便让资深教授们私下会谈。“其实,大家拿相同的职称也不无道理,”Knight 先生思忖了一会儿,接着又笑道:“但那无异于等天上掉下馅饼来。”

[4] 现在让我们来剖析一下高等学府的等级结构。

**校级教授**

[5] “校级教授是指由校长和董事会任命,睿智、博学,能胜任任何教学科研岗位工作的人员。”哈佛大学分管人力资源的副校长 Polly Price 如是说。只有才思敏捷、相当出色的人员,一般都是学术界名流,才能获得这一令人垂涎的职位,而且他们不受系里有关规章制度的约束(校级教授直接向校长负责),享有讲授任何课程的自由,他们的薪金至少在哈佛大学是普通教授的两倍。Anna Deavere Smith 就是



纽约大学的校级教授；乔姆斯基则是麻省理工学院的校级教授（尽管在那儿他被称为学院教授）。

### 研究型教授

[6] 各所高校的职称头衔相同，而含义不同。在位于奥斯丁的得克萨斯州大学，研究型教授不用上课，能有足够的时间搞研究、写论文，只是偶尔指导研究生，或参与论文评审。而在哈佛大学，只有退休教授才能获此头衔，相当于荣誉退休教授。Price 女士解释说：“荣誉退休教授称号代表着很高的学术地位和优秀的业绩，专门授予那些兢兢业业干了很多年，并颇有建树的老教授。但对于需用大量科研经费的实验科学家来说，这个头衔会带来特定的问题：许多资助基金管理机构可能对荣誉退休教授提出的项目表示怀疑：‘为什么要资助这个项目呢？这个人已经开始走下坡路了。’”而研究型教授这个头衔就不会遇到这种问题。

### 非终身正教授

[7] 得克萨斯州大学最近设立了这个以前不可想象的职衔。教务长 Sheldon Eckland-Olson 说：“我们要从戴尔电脑公司聘用一名有 15 年专业经验的人前来执教。他们都是专业能手，资深专家，总不见得来给我们当助理教授吧。4 年以后，如果他们能够胜任高校的工作，就聘为终身教授。”

### 客座教授

[8] 按照加利福尼亚大学教员手册的提法，客座教授是指来自其他学校的渡学术假的教授，或“任何因其科学研究、创造活动或专业成就而值得授予客座教授头衔的人”。但是，“讲师、资浅天文学家和资浅农学家不享受该头衔”。简言之，客座教授在一年期限内享受正教授所有的待遇，一年期满后，自动结束。

### 讲师

[9] 讲师通常就是没有结束期限的客座教授，但合同的灵活性比较大。讲师可以每年签订续聘协议，直到退休。讲师这个头衔可并不适合懒鬼或无能者：至少在加利福尼亚大学，讲师能拿到和正教授一样高的薪金。纽约城市大学为了吸引专业人才，今年还专门设立了“高级讲师”一职。

### 副教授

[10] 副教授职称由各系科认定，属于资历较浅的助理教授，能得到提升，根据教育部统计的平均值，薪金涨幅约为一万美元。

### 兼职教师

[11] 兼职教师都是兼职的，几乎没有什么实利可图，但签订的合同却有可能是长期的。有些兼职教师的工作一干就是 30 年。所以，对于专业人士而言，在大学里做兼职教师是一种不错的消遣方式，但单靠这点报酬养家糊口，就难免捉襟见肘了。