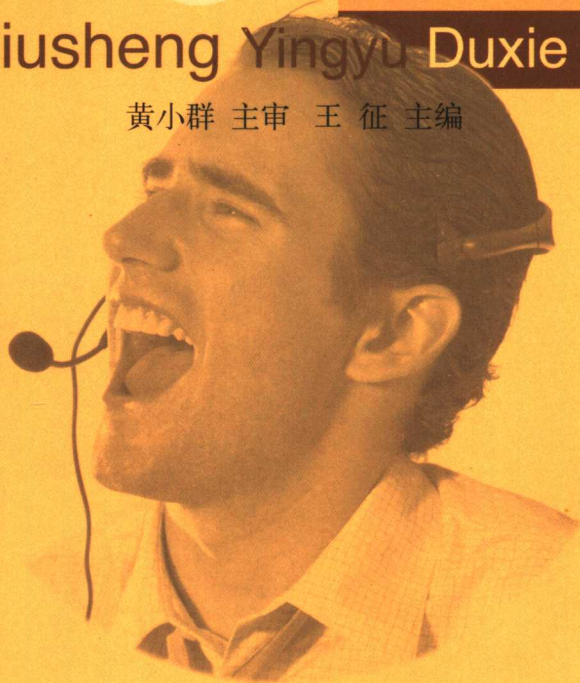


# English

# 研究生英语读写指南

Yanjiusheng Yingyu Duxie Zhinan 下

黄小群 主审 王 征 主编



华中理工大学出版社

H31/1109C

:2

2008

# 研究生英语读写指南

(下)

主 审 黄小群

主 编 王 征

副主编 鲍琳虹

编 者

(以姓氏笔画为序)

王 柳 林

陈 琳

罗 雯

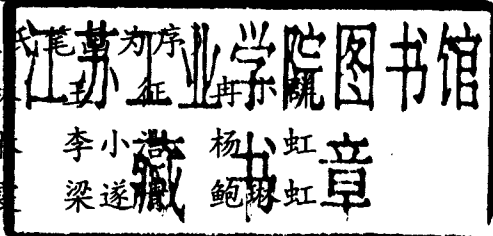
李小藏

梁 遂

杨 虹

鲍 虹

章



华中师范大学出版社

2008·武汉

## 新出图证(鄂)字 10 号

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生英语读写指南(下)/王征主编. —武汉:华中师范大学出版社, 2008. 3

ISBN 978-7-5622-3706-8

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

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 025061 号

### 研究生英语读写指南(下)

---

主编:王 征◎

责任编辑:廖国春

责任校对:刘 峥

封面设计:甘 英

编辑室:第五编辑室

电话:027—67867364

出版发行:华中师范大学出版社

社址:湖北省武汉市珞喻路 152 号

邮编:430079

电话:027—67863040, 67863426(发行部)

027—67861321(邮购)

传真:027—67863291

网址:<http://www.ccnapress.com>

电子信箱:hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

经销:新华书店湖北发行所

印刷:武汉理工大印刷厂印刷

督印:章光琼

字数:192 千字

开本:787mm×960mm 1/16

印张:11.25

版次:2008 年 3 月第 1 版

印次:2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—3000

定价:20.00 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

---

敬告读者:欢迎举报盗版,请打举报电话 027—67861321

## 前 言

《研究生英语读写教程》是以原国家教委 1992 年颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》为指导,以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为参考,以适应我国高校非英语专业研究生英语教学需要为原则而设计、编写的教材。本教程强调以学生为中心,学练结合,旨在帮助学生提高英语读写译能力的同时,注重学生书面和口头表达能力的培养。《研究生英语读写指南》(下)是《研究生英语读写教程》(下)的教学参考书,主要包括以下内容:

1. **Text-related Information** 主要针对课文相关的背景知识进行说明、解释,以便帮助学生更好地理解课文。
2. **Discourse Analysis** 从课文的主题思想、写作风格、篇章结构三方面进行分析,融入语篇教学和学习。
3. **Language Points & Difficult Sentences** 对课文中的语言难点、长难句、习惯用法做了必要的注解和举例说明。
4. **Chinese Translation** 为每个单元的 Text A 配有中文译文,供教师和学生参考。
5. **Key to Exercises** 对每个单元中 Text A 和 Text B 的阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、翻译、写作等练习提供答案。
6. **Test Yourself** 提供了 5 套测试题用来检验所学语言知识,并配有参考答案。

参加编写的人员都是长期担任研究生英语教学,并具有丰富教学经验的英语教师。由于研究生专业不同,来源不一,水平参差不齐,该套教材不可避免地存有不尽人意之处,我们衷心希望广大师生在使用教材的过程中,多提宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们不断修订和完善。

编 者

2008 年 1 月

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Short Stories</b>	(1)
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Holidays</b>	(14)
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Health</b>	(29)
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Events in China</b>	(43)
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Education</b>	(55)
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Happiness</b>	(70)
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Fashion</b>	(81)
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Information Age</b>	(98)
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Nonverbal Communication</b>	(115)
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Crime and Violence</b>	(129)
<b>Test Yourself ( 1 )</b>		(145)
<b>Test Yourself ( 2 )</b>		(151)
<b>Test Yourself ( 3 )</b>		(156)
<b>Test Yourself ( 4 )</b>		(161)
<b>Test Yourself ( 5 )</b>		(166)
<b>Keys to Test Yourself</b>		(172)

# Unit 1 Short Stories

## Lead-in

1. Steelman was disgusting, evil, shameless, rascally, impudent, rude, blackguardly.

2.	commendatory meaning	neutral meaning	derogatory meaning
	kind, forgiving, gracious, unselfish, trustworthy, sincere, reliable	reserved, sensitive, quiet, shy, talkative, sentimental, ambitious, aggressive	impolite, lazy, dishonest, hypocritical, disgusting, arrogant, shameless

3. Tips on how to gain others' respect:
  - 1) To gain respect from others, you have to respect yourself first. People will give you their undying respect as long as they recognize that you portray these 3 key attributes: trustworthiness, integrity and mindfulness. Having these qualities demonstrates your level of consciousness and maturity.
  - 2) Be a life long student. Let people know that you are willing to learn from them and you are genuine about it. Learning is growing, and growing is learning. You cannot learn all by yourself. To truly grow, you need others along the way. And when you show people your willingness and enthusiasm to learn from them, you'll be amazed how helpful and happy they will be to support you.
  - 3) Be open and get to know people who are different from you. If you are interested in something, never be afraid to ask questions. You won't be ridiculed for showing real interest.
  - 4) Be authentic and reliable. Before you make a promise, make sure

you can deliver. Keeping your word is very crucial to building trust and credibility. There's nothing more detrimental to your image than having people believing in you and letting them down.

5) Be generous. A generous heart gives freely without having any expectations. Don't try to buy people's loyalty or support. It will backfire on you! You will reap more benefit and reward from giving truly from your heart, rather than being calculating. Even if you don't get something in return, the eternal laws of reciprocity will find a way to balance things out for you and give you your dues.

## **Text A**

### **Steelman**

#### **Text-related Information**

##### **Etiquettes with Visitors**

We are living in a society and this society is made of people living around us. We must have good standards of dealing with others and people around us will form their opinions about us after having a look and observations on our etiquettes. We must understand minimum standards of our society and also the minimum standards of the people of the world and therefore at all occasions we must keep in our mind that we shall keep intact our personalities.

Let's take etiquettes with visitors for example: to avoid making the host as well as ourselves embarrassed, we must realize there are some things we shouldn't do. Here are some:

- 1) Whoever enters a house without invitation for meals, he acts like a burglar.
- 2) The guest should immediately notify the host if he has no intention of eating there for some reason. It should not happen that the host prepares the food and then all goes to waste. This will cause much grief to the host who underwent inconvenience and labored to make

hospitable arrangements for the guest.

- 3) The guest should not remain at the place of the host for such a long time that would either inconvenience or disgust him. Once the work is complete, the guest should seek permission to leave.
- 4) The guest should not interfere in the arrangements and systems of the host.
- 5) The guest should never adopt a demanding attitude or tone. He should tender his wishes with humble requests.
- 6) The guest should not ask the host for something; perhaps the host is unable to fulfill the request and is thus put to shame. In particular, the guest should not inconvenience the host or put him to shame by asking a request at the time of departure. The time for fulfilling the request will be too less and the host will suffer shame by not being able to satisfy the guest.
- 7) The guest should not enter anyone's room without permission. The guest is obligated to seek permission.

## **Discourse Analysis**

### **1. Main Idea**

Steelman was a hard case. If he visited your house without invitation, he wouldn't leave until something better turned up. No matter what measures you took to avoid him and no matter what ways you tried to drive him away, you would be in vain. Worst of all, Steelman remained in your home as if he were the host and dominated everything, which would drive you to the verge of madness.

### **2. Writing Style**

Steelman is the main character in this short story, and the author chooses this name to achieve particular effects. Steelman sounds like an ordinary person's name, but it carries some connotation. Generally the term "Steelman" conjures up an image of a strong-willed person, which carries a positive meaning. But here it is used in a negative meaning, as the story shows that Steelman is a rascal, who won't give up easily as long as his demands are not satisfied. Even if you try every



means to dismiss him, he will never feel shameful; you will just make yourself exhausted physically and psychologically.

In the opening paragraph, the author states directly: "Steelman was a hard case." In the following paragraphs the author conveys the same idea by using different expressions such as "There was no shaking off Steelman" and "There was no choking him off". These sentences all function as the controlling ideas, and all the other events lead to the fact that Steelman is extremely shameless and really difficult to deal with. To prove this point, the author goes on with one episode — how an old schoolmate is plunged into a horrible encounter with Steelman and suffers from the misfortune.

### 3. Division of the Text

Part 1 (paras. 1—6) Steelman was a hard case.

Part 2 (paras. 7—17) Steelman once visited the Browns and they tried every means to turn him out, but in vain.

Part 3 (paras. 18—21) Steelman threatened Brown into accusing him of assaulting his friend.

## Language Points & Difficult Sentences

### 1. precaution

① He took every precaution, but still got a bad deal on that used car.

② Precaution was impossible in those dire circumstances.

2. ... he would ask you to fix up a shake-down on the floor and put him up for the night. (para. 1) — ... he would ask you to make a temporary bed for him and spend the night in your home.

put sb. up — find food and lodging for sb.

① Can you put us up for the weekend?

② We put up our friends at the hotel, because our house was too small.

### 3. There was no shaking off Steelman. (para. 2)

There was no choking him off. (para. 6)

Both sentences mean there was no way to drive Steelman away from your home.

4. **pressed him against his roving inclination** (para. 2) — urged him to get rid of his desire to wander around

**inclination** — liking or desire; tendency towards a condition; disposition

- ① Some parents have no time or inclination to play with their children.
- ② People often decide on their aims in life according to their inclinations.
- ③ He showed no inclination to leave.

5. **offend** — cause displeasure, anger, resentment, or wounded feelings  
冒犯

- ① Bad manners may offend people around you.
- ② It would offend against her conventions.

Cf. **insult** — speak or act in a way that hurts or is intended to hurt a person's feelings 侮辱

- ① You don't have to apologize to me. You didn't insult me.
- ② He did use the insulting language.

Cf. **assault** — attack by a sudden rush 突袭

He was found guilty of assaulting a police officer.

6. **He was cheerfully blind and deaf to all hints, and if the exasperated missus said anything to him straight, he would look shocked...** (para. 4) — He would ignore all the hints that he was not welcome and would look greatly surprised if the angry hostess said something unfavorable to him...

**hint** — indication; clue

- ① He wanted to avoid any hint of scandal.
- ② Give me a hint about the big news.

7. **as likely as not** — most likely, probably

- ① As likely as not, he has lost his way.
- ② The soccer game will end in a draw, as likely as not.

8. **awkward** — embarrassing; requiring great skill

- ① an awkward remark 令人窘迫的评论
- ② an awkward silence 令人尴尬的沉默
- ③ An awkward situation arose during the peace talks. 在和平谈判中出现了棘手的情况。

9. **back up** — support

- ① We need further facts to back up our statement.
- ② The boss was considerate to his employees, and his employees always backed him up.
10. Here poor Brown broke down —very sorry he had spoken at all; but Steely came to the rescue with a ray of light. (para. 11) — Brown couldn't control his feeling and felt regretful for what he had said. At this moment an idea occurred to Steelman and he went on with another topic.
- break down** — lose control of one's feelings
- ① He broke down when he heard of the news, but quickly recovered.
- ② She had broken down and cried.
- come to the/one's rescue** — save sb. or sth.
- ① If that woman keeps me talking, will you please come to my rescue and take me away from her on some urgent business?
- ② The government may have to come to the rescue of the factory in order to save the workers' jobs.
- a ray of light** (figurative use) — a ray of hope 一丝希望
11. knock about (colloq.) — lead an unsettled life, traveling and living in various places
- ① He has knocked about all over Asia.
- ② My uncle has been knocking about Africa most of his life.
12. pass ... off as — pretend that someone or something is someone or something else
- ① She passed herself off as an experienced actress.
- ② He passed the idea off as his own.
13. I've made a mess of it. (para. 16) — I've made the issue worse and worse.
14. reckon — assume; suppose; consider
- ① She reckoned that there was a risk.
- ② Do you still reckon him as one of your friends?
15. He took a day off to get thoroughly worked up in, came home that night full to the chin of indignation and Dunedin beer, and tried to kick Steelman out. (para. 19) — That day he didn't go to work and did something to stir

himself up. At night, after drinking some beer, he came home, full of anger.

**get worked up in** — become upset or angry

① Why are you so worked up in?

② He was not in a mood, and a trifle would get him worked up in.

**indignation** — anger caused by injustice or misconduct

① His acts aroused the indignation of all people.

② To the indignation of all the workers, the manager made an irresponsible plan and caused a great loss to their firm.

**16. Anybody else would have given you in charge and got you three months for the assault.** (para. 21) — Anyone else would accuse you of treating your friend so roughly and cruelly, and you would be put in prison for 3 months.

**give ... in charge** — accuse ... of (doing something illegal)

Having neglected his duty, he would be given in charge.

## Chinese Translation

### 斯蒂尔曼

1 斯蒂尔曼是一个难对付的家伙。如果你结了婚、安了家,而又不幸以前曾认识斯蒂尔曼,那么只要他在你家附近而又闲着没事,他准会找上门来。不管你在什么地方,不管你采取了什么样的预防措施,他都会找到你。如果他到了你家,他会不邀自请地留下来喝茶,而他一留下来喝茶,就会叫你在地板上搭个地铺,你就得安顿他过夜;而一旦留下来过夜,他就不再走了,直到有更好的机会出现。

2 斯蒂尔曼是甩不掉的。他自有一套办法,让情形看起来好像是你邀请他留下来似的,是你迫使他打消了流浪的念头,并且你很高兴让他留下来做伴,而他则是纯粹出于一片好心才留下来。他不愿意因拒绝邀请而得罪一个老朋友。

3 斯蒂尔曼了解与他相处的这些人。

4 已婚的受害者们通常既没有勇气也没有能力把他赶走。他乐呵呵地对所有的暗示装聋作哑,如果恼怒至极的主妇直截了当地对他说什么的话,他就会做出一副震惊的样子,并很有可能这样回答:“什么,我的好女人,你一定是疯了!我可是我丈夫的客人啊!”

5 要是他不给他做饭,他就自己给自己做。

6 他是赶不走的。这种情况下没有多少人想到要叫警察；而且，如前所述，斯蒂尔曼了解与他相处的这些人。惟一能躲开他的办法就是搬家——但这时很可能他会帮着收拾行李，把他的手提箱正正地放在你的最后一件家具上面，跟着你一起搬走，尔后，镇静自若地指挥你们悬挂相片，逼得你和你的妻子都快发疯了。

7 一次，他就像这样住进了他的一个老同学布朗的家里，布朗已经结婚安家，过着稳定的生活。布朗用尽一切办法想赶走斯蒂尔曼，但都没成功。一天，布朗对斯蒂尔曼说：

8 “你看，斯蒂利，老伙计。真抱歉，恐怕我们不能再留你在家中住了——我是说，让你舒适地住在这儿。你看，我妻子的姐姐要来看我们，得在这儿住一两个月，可我们没地方给她住，只有你那个房间。我真希望我妻子的这些亲戚都下地狱！我娶的又不是她们该死的全家，但看样子我还是得照管她们。”

9 他停了下来——这对可怜的布朗来说相当尴尬和痛苦。而斯蒂尔曼令人失望地沉默着。布朗把胳膊肘支在膝盖上，可怜地、恳求地用手抚过前额，继续绝望地说道：

10 “我非常抱歉，你知道，老伙计——你知道我希望你能留下来——我想让你留下来……这不能怪我——是我妻子这样做的。我已尽了最大的努力去劝说她，但无济于事。自从有了你的支持，我在自己家里才更像一个主人——过得更舒适——才得到更好的待遇……总之，你走了，我会感到非常孤独……但是……你知道……只要她姐姐一走……你知道……”

11 说到这儿，可怜的布朗说不下去了——非常后悔，觉得自己根本不该说这些，但斯蒂利却突然灵机一动，给他解了围。

12 “后面的小屋怎么样呢？”他问道。

13 “唉，我们可没有想过让你住那儿，”布朗说，他在做最后的努力。“屋子没修好；你住那儿不舒服，而且那儿又潮湿，你在那儿会得要命的感冒的。那儿只能作洗衣房。我后悔当初没在这所房子旁边再盖一个房间。”

14 “胡说！”斯蒂尔曼快活地打断了他的话。“感冒！过去这五年来我一直在乡村漂泊——什么天气下都在露天里睡过觉——你以为这一点点潮湿会伤害我吗？呸！你把我当成什么人了？别再为这事伤神了，老伙计；我自己会修好那个杂物间，行了吧；而你要做的就是告诉我你的妻姐什么时候来，我就及时地搬出我的房间，让你夫人为她把房间收拾好。好了，你身上有一个先令吗？我要出去搞点儿酒。喝上一小口对你会有好处。”

15 “好吧，如果你能使自己舒服，留下来我当然很高兴。”布朗疲倦地说。

16 “你最好请哪个认识的女人到我们家来吧，让她冒充你的姐姐。”布朗对他

的妻子说,“我把事情搞得一团糟。”

17 布朗夫人说:“我就知道会这样。”

18 斯蒂尔曼了解与他相处的这些人。

19 但最后布朗觉得自己已忍无可忍了。一想起这事他就狂躁得无法工作。他请了一天假来使自己彻底激愤起来,到了晚上他回到家时,心里充满愤恨,肚里装满了度丁啤酒,试图赶走斯蒂尔曼。而斯蒂尔曼却躲开了。

20 第二天早上,斯蒂尔曼坐在布朗的床边,手里拿着一碟醋、一些牛皮纸、一块生牛排和一瓶苏打水。

21 “好了,现在你對自己还有什么可说的,布朗?”他很严厉地说,“难道你真不为你昨天晚上回家时像畜生一样的行为感到羞耻吗?在自己家里侮辱一个客人,何况还是一个老朋友——而且如果你意识到的话,很可能是你有过的最好的朋友。就凭你的攻击行为,换了别人早把你交给警察,关你三个月了。即使你一点不考虑老朋友的感受,你也应当为你夫人和孩子想想,还有你自己的人品。来,把这个喝了,我给你收拾一下;你夫人已经把早餐做好了。”

## Key to Exercises

### I. Reading Comprehension

#### A.

1. He had a way about him which would often make it appear as if you had invited him to stay and you were glad to have him for company while he remained only out of pure goodwill to you.
2. The married couples generally had neither the courage nor the ability to turn him out.
3. He was cheerfully blind and deaf to all hints that he was not welcomed.
4. No. He would help you pack up everything including his own luggage, left the house with you and then told you where to hang the picture.
5. Brown said that his sister-in-law would come and live in Steelman's room, so he couldn't accommodate him any more.
6. Brown was made so wild that he couldn't work; he came home angrily that night and tried to kick out Steelman. But he failed to do so. Instead Steelman blamed Brown for insulting him and threatened to

send Brown to prison.

## II. Vocabulary

A.

- |              |            |                |             |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. roving    | 2. offend  | 3. superintend | 4. pathetic |
| 5. interrupt | 6. wearily | 7. jolly       | 8. insult   |

B.

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

C.

- |                |                   |            |           |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. precautions | 2. press          | 3. offend  | 4. a hint |
| 5. appealing   | 6. knocking about | 7. rescued | 8. mess   |

## III. Grammar & Structure

A.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. choice; served; requirement     | 2. arrival; known; starvation        |
| 3. consideration; awareness        | 4. orderly; maturity; growth         |
| 5. increasingly; without           | 6. denying; boring; varied           |
| 7. invention; unnecessary; equally | 8. prediction; resulting; alteration |

B.

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

## IV. Translation

1. The city municipal government had made precautions against typhoon before it approached the city.
2. The newly-built stadium can accommodate 10,000 audiences, so the great sports events can be held there in the future.
3. He was laid off about one year. Without a diploma or skills, he failed in the job market again and again, which made him desperate.
4. Many people reckoned that he would quit the election because of those negative reports, but he remained and defeated his opponents.
5. His behavior aroused the indignation of all upright people, who declared their stands and condemned his immorality in the newspaper.

## Text B

### Willie Stone

#### Main Idea

Willie Stone fell in love with the lovely, sweet and joyful teacher — Miss Miller. Willie was a gentle and cheery young man and he worked in a store, around which there always gathered some noisy boys. If a boy made some trouble, Willie could solve the problem without hurting the boy's feeling. Thus he was popular with those boys. But one night misfortune fell onto Willie. When he drove the horse back from Miller's home, he fell asleep and the horse hit the ridge of rock in the road. Then the horse took alarm, started to run and Willie was thrown forward under the wheel. After Willie's death, Miss Miller appeared quite calm. As usual, the next day she gave class and told the truth to the children. Anyone could imagine how sad she was at that time, but she kept her duty in mind — she was the teacher and teaching was her duty.

#### Language Points & Difficult Sentences

1. **pathos** — quality in speech and writing which arouses feelings of pity, sympathy or tenderness
  - ① It was a scene of real pathos.
  - ② They have eyes full of sadness and pathos.
2. **linger** — be slow in leaving, especially out of reluctance
3. **For some reason this larceny never worried me, the way the theft of Mr. Ainsworth's lead pipe did.** (para. 3) — For some reason I felt worried about stealing Mr. Ainsworth's lead pipe, but not the theft of chocolate from Willie's store.
4. **So she roomed and boarded with the Stones.** (para.4) — She lived in the Stone's home.



**board with sb.** — get meals from sb. for a fixed weekly /monthly / payment 搭伙

① Mrs. Jones makes a living by boarding students.

② Some overseas students board with the local families while studying abroad.

**5. hang around** — wait without purpose or activity

① Don't hang around; we have a train to catch.

② I hung around for an hour, but he didn't come.

③ Young people today seem to have no work to do; they are always hanging around the house.

**6. They wouldn't have wanted to, not even the young men who hung around the livery stable, ripe with derision and obscenities. (para. 5)** — Even those young men, who were contemptuous and would make offensive languages to other people, wouldn't make any jeering remarks about Willie and Miss Miller.

**7. at any rate** — in any case; whatever happens

At any rate, we must go there.

**8. marvel at** — find (something or somebody) surprising or wonderful

① Even the cleverest people marvel at a child's ability to learn his native language in such a way.

② We marveled at the fact that they walked away unhurt from the car accident. 我们感到惊异的是他们竟安然无恙地逃离了车祸。

## Key to Exercises

### Comprehension & Appreciation

A.

1. A      2. C      3. D      4. B      5. B      6. A

B.

1. 另一位女教师悲伤的形象仍然久久地留在了我的脑海里。我不知道该如何来解释,我们不敢爱她,无论这份爱有多么的纯洁,因为我们大家都知道她只属于威利一个人。
2. 如果威利看见了,我一直相信他一定看见了,他也没说什么。他只是慢慢回到小店那边,把装巧克力的玻璃罐盖好。