

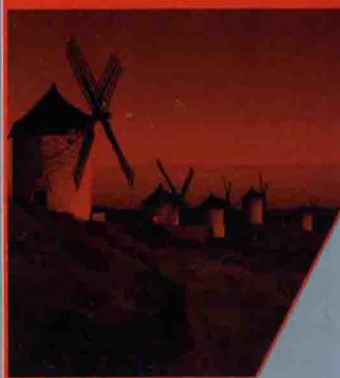
高等学校学术英语 (EAP) 系列教材

学术英语

ACADEMIC
ENGLISH
AN INTEGRATED COURSE

主 编 / 季佩英 范 焯

综合 /



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前言

高等学校学术英语（EAP）系列教材遵循新时期大学英语教学的发展方向，围绕新形势下我国人才培养目标对高等教育的要求，结合专家、学者、教师对 EAP 教学的理论和实践研究成果而开发。本系列教材以“用中学”的教育学理念为编写思路，以《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的更高要求为目标，以提高学术英语能力和应用能力为核心，为学生顺利过渡到专业双语课程和全英语课程的学习打下坚实基础。

本系列教材以大学科概念为划分基础，包含《学术英语 综合》、《学术英语 人文》、《学术英语 社科》、《学术英语 理工》、《学术英语 管理》、《学术英语 医学》等分册。各分册通过读学科主题文章、听学术讲座、练学术口语、做学科相关调研、写学科学期论文及学术论文等环节，培养学生的学术英语能力，包括学术阅读、学术听力、学术口语、和学术写作能力，训练学生对信息的获取、分析、整合、判断、利用能力，帮助学生有效、得体地使用英语进行学业学习与学术交流。

该系列教材的编写着眼于培养学生的批判性阅读和思维能力，鼓励学生积极参与讨论、思辨创新及合作探究。因此，建议教师在使用过程中注重培养学生的独立思考能力和交流能力，鼓励团队合作，引导学生认真完成各类预习及调查研究任务。同时，由于该系列教材的编写将学科知识的学习与语言学习结合起来，建议教师引导学生有意识地将语言技能学习与专业知识学习相结合，兼顾语言技能与专业知识的学习，从而有效提高学生的学术综合能力。

本系列教材同时提供学习和教学资源，为高等院校师生课堂教学提供有力支持。

编写说明

本书使用说明

本教材为《学术英语 综合》，属高等学校学术英语（EAP）系列教材中的分册之一，涉及经济学、心理学、数学和医学等学科，适合修完大学英语基础课程，达到一般要求水平的学生。虽然本教材以专业内容而不是以语言训练为主线，但是基于培养学术交流能力为目的的听、说、读、写、译的训练贯穿每个单元，并且各个单元的语言训练内容相互衔接、前后呼应。学生学完本书后，其有效、得体地使用英语进行学业学习与学术交流的能力将得到较全面的提高。

本书结构框架

本教材分为十个单元。每单元设一个主题，内容包括围绕同一主题的三篇课文，与专业相关的学术听力、学术口语、学术写作训练以及相关的重点术语。每单元结构如下：

- 正课文（Text A）
- 副课文（Text B）
- 副课文（Text C）
- 学术听力（Listening: Lecture/Interview）
- 学术口语（Speaking: Seminar and Presentation）
- 论文写作（Writing: Research Paper Project）
- 重点术语（Reference: Key Terms for Further Study）

本书内容简介

现将本书各单元的内容简介如下：

Text A 由Lead-in、Text A、词表、注释和练习五部分组成。课文前的导入部分通过思考题、问答题等让学生先对相关话题作独立思考或者搜集背景知识，以便更好地理解课文。课文注释采用脚注，主要介绍作者、重要人物、概念、事件等。练习部分主要包括以下两个方面：

- 批判性阅读和思考（Critical reading and thinking）：不仅考查学生对文章意思的理解，也培养批判、质疑精神和独立思考能力。其中的讨论题可以结合Speaking中的学术口语策略使用。
- 语言训练（Language building-up）：帮助学生学习学术英语的表达规范、了解专业领域的术语并加强正式文体的语感。

Text B 由Text B、词表、注释和练习组成。其中的练习分为两部分：第一部分是批判性阅读与思考（Critical reading and thinking）；第二部分是拓展性的研究（Researching），该板块要求学生结合本单元所学的专业知识完成一项小型的调查研究或自学任务。

Text C 由Text C、词表、注释和练习组成。课文以百科文章为主，补充介绍与专业相关的常识。

Listening 为学术听力。介绍听讲座的一些策略，并布置实践任务。主要培养学生听专业学术发言、记笔记、整理笔记的能力。

Speaking 为学术口语。主要培养学生在参加学术讨论和进行学术发言时恰当、得体地使用英语的能力。内容包括参与学术讨论时何时发言、如何邀请别人发言、如何提出质疑、如何做大会发言等。

Writing 以一个研究论文项目为纲，培养学生在完成项目的过程中学会如何规范地撰写学术论文，包括学术论文各部分写作技巧、文献综述、恰当引用、避免抄袭等。

Reference 汇总了本单元课文中出现的重点专业术语，供学生拓展学习。

本书的编写从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试，加之编者水平有限，不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者
2013年8月

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UNIT

1

Economics

Economics is a social science concerned chiefly with description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It may seem to be a theoretical subject, but it permeates into everyone's daily life. In this unit, you will see a few examples of its practical applications and familiarize yourself with some important economic terms.

Lead-in

Task / How do you celebrate Spring Festival? Write down your activities in the following table and analyze whose skill and labor are required to make these activities possible. After completing the table, share it with your partner and discuss the following two questions.

- 1 What's the power that leads people to work and cooperate?
- 2 What do you understand about economic life from the table?

What I will do to celebrate Spring Festival	Whose skill and labor are required
Go back to my hometown by train	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ticket agent • driver • conductor • manufacturers of the train • track maintenance workers ...

Giving Thanks for the “Invisible Hand”¹

Jeff Jacoby



¹ This text is taken from *The Boston Globe*, November 27, 2003.

- ¹ Gratitude to the Almighty is the theme of Thanksgiving, and has been ever since the Pilgrims of Plymouth² brought in their first good harvest ... Today, in millions of homes across the nation, God will be thanked for many gifts — for the feast on the table and the company of loved ones, for health and good fortune in the year gone by, for peace at home in a time of war, for the incalculable privilege of having been born — or having become — American.
- ² But it probably won't occur to too many of us to give thanks for the fact that the local supermarket had plenty of turkey for sale this week. Even the devout aren't likely to thank God for airline schedules that made it possible for some of those loved ones to fly home for Thanksgiving. Or for the arrival of *Master and Commander*³ at the local movie theater in time for the holiday weekend. Or for that great cranberry-apple pie recipe in the food section of the newspaper.
- ³ Those things we take more or less for granted. It hardly takes a miracle to explain why grocery stores stock up on turkey before Thanksgiving, or why Hollywood releases big movies in time for big holidays. That's what they do. Where is God in that?
- ⁴ And yet, isn't there something wondrous — something almost inexplicable — in the way your Thanksgiving weekend is made possible by the skill and labor of vast numbers of total strangers?
- ⁵ To bring that turkey to the dining room table, for example, required the efforts of thousands of people — the poultry farmers who raised the birds, of course, but also the feed distributors who supplied their nourishment and the truckers who brought it to the farm, not to mention the architect who designed the hatchery, the workmen who built it, and the technicians who kept it running. The bird had to be slaughtered and defeathered and inspected and transported and unloaded and wrapped and priced and displayed. The people who accomplished those tasks were supported in turn by armies of other people accomplishing other tasks — from refining the gasoline that fueled the trucks to manufacturing the plastic in which the meat was packaged.
- ⁶ The activities of countless far-flung men and women over the course of many months had to be intricately choreographed and precisely timed, so that when you showed up to buy a fresh Thanksgiving turkey, there would be one — or more likely, a few dozen — waiting. The level of coordination that was required to pull it off is mind-boggling. But what is even more mind-boggling is this: No one coordinated it.

2 Pilgrims of Plymouth: the group of English people who arrived to settle at Plymouth, Massachusetts in North America in 1620 创立普利茅斯殖民地的英国清教徒

3 *Master and Commander*: (*Master and Commander: The Far Side of the World*) an American epic historical drama film nominated for 10 Oscars in 2004 电影《怒海争锋：极地远征》

- 7 No turkey czar sat in a command post somewhere, consulting a master plan and issuing orders. No one rode herd on all those people, forcing them to cooperate for your benefit. And yet they did cooperate. When you arrived at the supermarket, your turkey was there. You didn't have to do anything but show up to buy it. If that isn't a miracle, what should we call it?
- 8 Adam Smith⁴ called it “the invisible hand⁵” — the mysterious power that leads innumerable people, each working for his own gain, to promote ends that benefit many. Out of the seeming chaos of millions of uncoordinated private transactions emerges the spontaneous order of the market. Free human beings freely interact, and the result is an array of goods and services more immense than the human mind can comprehend. No dictator, no bureaucracy, no supercomputer plans it in advance. Indeed, the more an economy is planned, the more it is plagued by shortages, dislocation, and failure ...
- 9 The social order of freedom, like the wealth and the progress it makes possible, is an extraordinary gift from above. On this Thanksgiving Day and every day, may we be grateful. (636 words)

New words and expressions

the Almighty /ɔ:l'maɪti/ expression used to talk about God that emphasize His Power 全能者、全能的上帝

Pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/ n. one of the people who left England and went to live in what is now the U.S. in the early 17th century (17世纪早期离开英国到了如今美国的) 清教徒移民

feast /fi:st/ n. a large meal 盛宴

devout /dr'vaut/ a. very religious 虔诚的

cranberry /'krænbəri/ n. 越橘

recipe /'resɪpi/ n. a set of instructions for cooking or preparing a particular food 食谱; 烹饪法

stock up (~ on/with) to fill a place with things that you will need 充分储备

wondrous /'wʌndrəs/ a. good or impressive in a surprising way 奇妙的; 令人惊叹的

inexplicable /,ɪnɪk'splɪkəbəl/ a. impossible to explain 无法解释的

poultry /'pəʊltri/ n. birds such as chickens that are used for meat or eggs 家禽

distributor /dr'strɪbjʊtə/ n. a company or person that supplies goods to shops 批发商

nourishment /'nʌrɪʃmənt/ n. food or the substances in food that are necessary for life, growth, and health 食物; 营养物质; 养料

hatchery /'hætʃəri/ n. a place for hatching eggs, especially fish eggs (尤指鱼的) 孵化场

slaughter /'slɔ:tə/ vt. to kill animals, usually for their meat 屠宰 (动物)

defeather /dr'feðə/ vt. to remove the feathers of chickens or other poultry (家禽) 去毛

far-flung /,fɑ: 'flʌŋ/ a. existing in many different places within a very large area 分布广泛的

intricately /'ɪntrɪkətli/ ad. in a very detailed and complicated way 精细地; 复杂地

choreograph /'kɔəriəgrɑ:f/ vt. to carefully plan or organize a complicated

4 **Adam Smith:** (1723-1790) a Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economics. He is the author of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. The latter, usually abbreviated as *The Wealth of Nations* (《国富论》), is considered the first modern work of economics. Adam Smith is widely cited as the father of modern economics. 亚当·斯密 (英国经济学家)

5 **the invisible hand:** a metaphor used by Adam Smith to describe competitive forces that guide and regulate the free market 无形之手

event or activity (精心) 计划, 设计, 组织

coordination /kəʊ,ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* the process of organizing people or things in order to make them work together effectively 调节; 协调

pull (sth.) off to succeed in doing sth. that is difficult 成功完成 (某件困难的事情)

mind-boggling /'mʌnd,bɒɡlɪŋ/ *a.* very large, unusual, or complicated and not easy to imagine 令人难以想象的; 非常惊人的

czar /zɑ:/ *n.* one having great power or authority 独揽大权者; 专制独裁者

ride herd on to keep a check on sth. 监

督; 管理

mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/ *a.* not explained or understood 难以解释的; 不可思议的; 神秘的

innumerable /ɪ'nju:mərəbəl/ *a.* very many, or too many to be counted 不可胜数的

uncoordinated /,ʌŋkəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪtɪd/ *a.* badly planned or organized 未计划好的; 未组织好的

array /ə'reɪ/ *n.* (~ of) a large group of people or things that are related in some way 一大批; 一系列; 大量

comprehend /,kəmprɪ'hend/ *vt.* to understand sth. 理解; 领会

dictator /dɪk'teɪtə/ *n.* sb. who uses force to take and keep power in a country 独裁者; 专政者

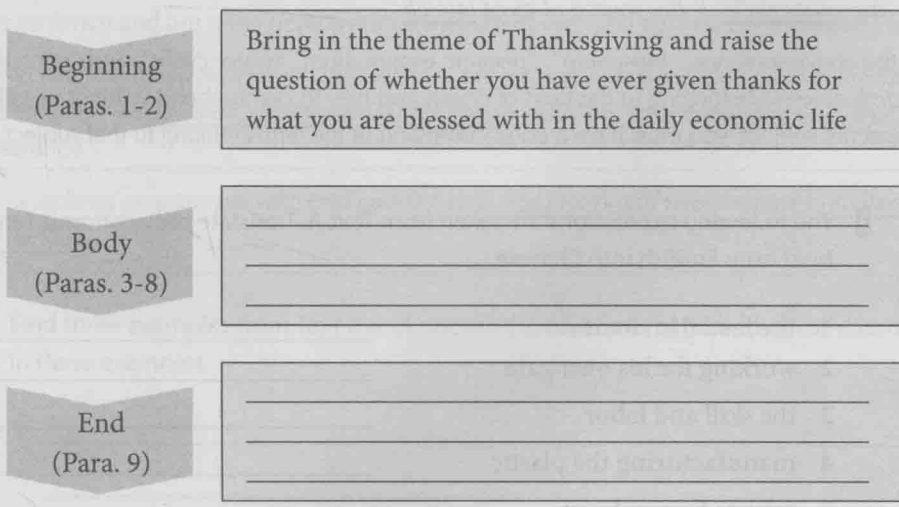
bureaucracy /bjʊə'rɒkrəsi/ *n.* a complicated and annoying system of rules and processes 官僚体制; 官僚

supercomputer /'sju:pə,kəmputə/ *n.* a very powerful computer that can deal with large amounts of information very quickly 超级计算机

dislocation /,dɪslə'keɪʃən/ *n.* disruption of an established order 紊乱; 混乱

Critical reading and thinking

Task 1 / Text A aims to introduce one of the most essential concepts in economics — the invisible hand. To explain this abstract term, the author uses a very familiar theme, celebration of Thanksgiving. Complete the following diagram, which analyzes the functions of “Thanksgiving” in the text.



Task 2 / Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

- 1 It hardly takes a miracle to explain why grocery stores stock up on turkey before Thanksgiving ... (Para. 3)
What does this sentence mean?
- 2 The bird had to be slaughtered and defeathered and inspected and transported and unloaded and wrapped and priced and displayed. (Para. 5)

Why does the author use so many “and’s” in the sentence rather than merely use one “and” before the last item?

- 3 The social order of freedom, like the wealth and the progress it makes possible, is an extraordinary gift from above. (Para. 9)

What does “from above” refer to?

Task 3 / Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

According to Adam Smith, “the invisible hand” leads innumerable people, each working for his own gain, to promote ends that benefit many. However, some people think that the free market only promotes selfishness and greed, where businesses try every means to work for their own gain. What do you think? Can “the invisible hand” do anything to deter business malpractices?

Language building-up

Task 1 / Specialized vocabulary

Specialized vocabulary consists of the words and phrases used regularly in a given subject area. For example, you might read the following sentences in an article about ocean and life.

The ocean has a significant effect on the biosphere. Oceanic evaporation, as a phase of the water cycle, is the source of most rainfall.

In the above sentence, “biosphere”, “oceanic evaporation”, “water cycle”, and “rainfall” are all technical terms belonging to the field of ocean and life. To comprehend writings or talks about a specific subject, you must have a good command of the terms relating to that subject.

- 1** The following expressions are taken from Text A. Translate the economic terms in bold from English into Chinese.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 the feed distributor | _____ |
| 2 working for his own gain | _____ |
| 3 the skill and labor | _____ |
| 4 manufacturing the plastic | _____ |
| 5 private transactions | _____ |
| 6 wrapped and priced | _____ |
| 7 the invisible hand | _____ |

- 2** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.

distributor gain labor manufacture transaction price invisible hand

- 1 The software is _____ at \$700.
- 2 The cost of repairing the car includes parts and _____.
- 3 We managed to get a record of his recent banking _____.
- 4 No companies should be allowed to harvest our personal information for their own _____.
- 5 Population growth not only increases the supply of _____, in favorable conditions it increases the demand for both food and _____ goods.
- 6 In *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith showed that even though each individual pursued his own self-interest, through the _____ he was led to promote an end which was no part in his intentions.
- 7 Although the _____ actually purchases goods from the manufacturer to resell on his own account, he is much more than just another customer.

Task 2 / Signpost language

In streets, you can see many signposts which show directions. In English writing, some expressions function as signposts to prepare the reader for what is coming up. In each of the ten units, we will focus on one particular type of signpost language.

Parenthetical statements

Parenthetical statements allow a writer to insert additional information without creating a separate sentence and are often demonstrated by parentheses and dashes. For example:

Researchers examined how much the wages of the respondents depended on the standard determinants — education, experience, and so on — and how they depended on physical appearance.

He considered an example with two goods (wine and cloth) and two countries (England and Portugal).

Find three examples from Text A and discuss the functions of parenthetical statements in these examples.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

Task 3 / Formal English

Academic writing follows certain rules of formality. The expressions we use when we are writing to friends are different from those we use when writing a research paper. For the latter, formal words and expressions are preferred and colloquial ones are avoided. For example:

- *She got the Nobel Prize in 2007.* (colloquial, informal)
She was awarded the Nobel Prize in 2007. (formal)
- *The results of the study were important.* (colloquial, informal)
The results of the study were of great importance. (formal)

The following paragraph is excerpted from Text A. Replace the underlined words with less formal ones.

Adam Smith called it “the invisible hand” — the mysterious power that leads innumerable people, each working for his own gain, to promote ends that benefit many. Out of the seeming chaos of millions of uncoordinated private transactions emerges the spontaneous order of the market. Free human beings freely interact, and the result is an array of goods and services more immense than the human mind can comprehend. No dictator, no bureaucracy, no supercomputer plans it in advance. Indeed, the more an economy is planned, the more it is plagued by shortages, dislocation, and failure ...

- 1 innumerable: _____
- 2 transactions: _____
- 3 an array of: _____
- 4 more immense: _____
- 5 comprehend: _____
- 6 plagued: _____

A case study refers to an intensive study of a person, group, phenomenon, etc., and is often used as an instructive example to derive underlying concepts and foster analytical development. Read the two case studies in Text B¹ and see what you can learn from them.

Case 1

Gifts as Signals



- 1 A man is debating what to give his girlfriend for her birthday. “I know,” he says to himself, “I’ll give her cash. After all, I don’t know her tastes as well as she does, and with cash, she can buy anything she wants.” But when he hands her the money, she is offended. Convinced he doesn’t really love her, she breaks off the relationship.
- 2 What is the economics behind this story?

¹ This text is taken from the book *Principles of Economics* (5th Edition) by N. G. Mankiw et al. in 2012.