

Reader Autonomy Series  
for Postgraduates

研 究 生 英 语 系 列

# 研究生 英语自主阅读 2

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HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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# 研究生 英语自主阅读 ②

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# 致读者

亲爱的读者朋友：

你们好！经过多位在研究生英语教学和研究第一线的老师和研究者的共同努力，《研究生英语自主阅读2》终于面世了。为了最大限度地发挥本书的作用，让你们充分理解和用好本书，真正达到提高英语阅读能力和科学研究水平的目的，现就本书的编写依据、编写理念、编写原则、板块构成、使用方法、使用进度和使用对象作简要介绍。

**编写依据** 心理语言学的研究表明，依靠视觉获得的语言信息占总量的83%，教育技术专家研究证实，69%的学习者习惯于视觉型的学习模式，而阅读则是主要依靠视觉进行语言流体输入的活动，其重要性不言而喻，这也是本书编写的主要依据。

**编写理念** 本书秉承建构主义的理论宗旨，坚持以读者为中心的语言习得理念，并遵循维果茨基的“最邻近发展区”理论，围绕英语阅读这一主题进行语言训练预设，先让读者选择相对简单的主题进行一般性的阅读训练，再通过专门领域的语料输入和专门用途的语言测试，将自身的阅读能力提升到一个更高水平，最终实现对所学英语知识的意义建构。

**编写原则** 研究生英语学习是英语学习的一个重要阶段,其遵循英语习得的一般规律,同时又有自身的特点,本书的编写原则如下:

- ▶ **纯正性:** 本书所有文章均选自英美原文,语言地道,表达纯正。
- ▶ **时效性:** 本书大多数文章选自最新出版的英语读物,具有鲜明的时效性。
- ▶ **多样性:** 本书对语言信息源进行了综合考量,针对研究生英语学习的不同层次需要,涵盖普通阅读、学术英语阅读及训练、学位英语考试演练、英语美文和幽默欣赏等不同范畴,各部分既相对独立,又互为补充,相得益彰。

**板块构成** 本书由 1、2 两册构成,每册有 10 个单元。按照不同的阅读功能,每个单元分为 General Reading、Special Purpose Reading、Test-based Reading 和 Pleasure Reading 四大板块。

- ▶ **General Reading:** 本板块分为 Pre-reading Questions、Text、Notes、Glossary、Text Understanding 和 Vocabulary Extending 六个部分,旨在提高阅读能力。
- ▶ **Special Purpose Reading:** 第 1 册的本板块旨在通过阅读使读者对学术论文的格式、撰写方法和流程等方面有所了解并得到专项训练,为学术研究打下坚实基础;第 2 册的本板块旨在对邀请信、自荐书、演讲稿等应用英语进行介绍与训练。该板块是本书的特色和重要组成部分。
- ▶ **Test-based Reading:** 本板块针对研究生学位英语考试的阅读部分,设计大量的练习,让读者熟悉考试的相关题型和难度,解除对学位考试的担忧。
- ▶ **Pleasure Reading:** 本板块分为美文欣赏和幽默阅读两部分,旨在激发读者的英语学习兴趣和热情,享受英语带来的美感和乐趣。

**使用方法** 自主学习是本书倡导的学习方法。虽然大多数的作者



都希望读者珍惜他们的劳动成果,并系统完整地使用整个文本,我们也不例外,但我们还是建议读者按照自己的时间、兴趣和水平,选择性地使用本书的相关章节。需要说明的是,兼顾专业、突出实用是本书的特色,但功利主义是我们坚决反对的,所以静心学习、享受英语的乐趣也许是最好的学习方法。

**使用进度** 虽然很难有整齐划一的进度,但我们理想中的进度是:每册共 10 个单元,每学期共 20 周,所以建议每两周应完成一个单元,一学年应完成本书 1、2 册的学习。

### 使用对象

- 非英语专业研究生和本科生
- 英语专业硕士生和本科生
- 社会群体中有志报考研究生的读者
- 其他有志于提高英语阅读和学术论文写作水平的人士

最后,作为编者,我们衷心希望你们能从本书中学有所得,学有所悟,同时提出更好的意见和建议,以进一步完善本书。

编 者

2010 年 7 月

# 6 目录 contents

Unit One .....	001
General Reading: Inaugural Address .....	001
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Welcome Letter .....	012
Test-based Reading .....	014
Pleasure Reading: The Happy Door .....	018
Unit Two .....	020
General Reading: A Shot at Cancer .....	020
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write an Invitation Letter .....	031
Test-based Reading .....	034
Pleasure Reading: Perseverance .....	037
Unit Three .....	039
General Reading: Hype or Beautiful Science? .....	040

Special Purpose Reading: How to Write an Application Letter .....	050
Test-based Reading .....	053
Pleasure Reading: Three Passions I Have Lived for .....	056
 <b>Unit Four</b> .....	 058
General Reading: Agriculture's Two-edged Sword .....	058
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Recommending Letter .....	068
Test-based Reading .....	070
Pleasure Reading: The Love of Beauty .....	074
 <b>Unit Five</b> .....	 076
General Reading: Radiation and Human Health .....	076
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Replying Letter .....	084
Test-based Reading .....	085
Pleasure Reading: Happiness Is a Journey .....	090
 <b>Unit Six</b> .....	 092
General Reading: What Animals Shall We Imitate? .....	092
Special Purpose Reading: How to Make an Opening Speech .....	100
Test-based Reading .....	104
Pleasure Reading: Home .....	108
 <b>Unit Seven</b> .....	 110
General Reading: Girl Brain, Boy Brain? .....	111
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write an Introduction Letter .....	119



Test-based Reading .....	121
Pleasure Reading: The Four Freedoms .....	126
<b>Unit Eight</b> .....	128
General Reading: The Hidden Benefits of Exercise .....	128
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Report .....	138
Test-based Reading .....	139
Pleasure Reading: Every Mountain Has a Peak .....	144
<b>Unit Nine</b> .....	146
General Reading: Holding Colleges Accountable: Is Success Measurable? .....	146
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Contract .....	155
Test-based Reading .....	158
Pleasure Reading: “Packaging” a Person .....	162
<b>Unit Ten</b> .....	164
General Reading: The Essence of Science and Technology .....	164
Special Purpose Reading: How to Write a Résumé .....	173
Test-based Reading .....	176
Pleasure Reading: True Nobility .....	180
<b>Answer Keys &amp; Translation</b> .....	182
Unit One .....	182
Unit Two .....	187

Unit Three .....	191
Unit Four .....	195
Unit Five .....	200
Unit Six .....	204
Unit Seven .....	208
Unit Eight .....	212
Unit Nine .....	217
Unit Ten .....	220

# Unit One



## General Reading



## Pre-reading Questions

1. Making inaugural address is one of the important procedures in American Presidential Inauguration. What are the other procedures?
2. How much do you know about President John F. Kennedy?
3. In your opinion, what linguistic features are important to make an inaugural address powerful and impressive?



## Text

### Inaugural Address

January 20, 1961

By John F. Kennedy<sup>1</sup>

- [1] We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom, symbolizing an end as well as a beginning, signifying

renewal as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three-quarters ago<sup>2</sup>.

[ 2 ] The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary belief for which our forebears fought is still at issue around the globe, the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God.

[ 3 ] We dare not forget that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of these human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

[ 4 ] Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

[ 5 ] This much we pledge — and more.

[ 6 ] To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do, for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

- [ 7 ] To those new states<sup>3</sup> whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.
- [ 8 ] To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves<sup>4</sup>, for whatever period is required, not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.
- [ 9 ] To our sister republics<sup>5</sup> south of our border, we offer a special pledge: to convert our good words into good deeds, in a new alliance for progress, to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.
- [10] To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support: to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective, to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak, and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.



- [11] Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.
- [12] We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.
- [13] But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course — both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.
- [14] So let us begin anew, remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.
- [15] Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.
- [16] Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms, and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.
- [17] Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce.



- [18] Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah<sup>6</sup> to “undo the heavy burdens . . . (and) let the oppressed go free” <sup>7</sup>.
- [19] And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion<sup>8</sup>, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.
- [20] All **this** will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.
- [21] In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surrounded the globe.
- [22] Now the trumpet summons us again — not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are; but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle<sup>9</sup>, year in and year out, “rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation,” a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.
- [23] Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in the historic effort?
- [24] In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been

granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility; I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it, and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

[25] And so, my fellow Americans ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

[26] My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

[27] Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

(1,376 words)



## Notes

1. **John F. Kennedy**: John Fitzgerald Kennedy (May 29, 1917 — November 22, 1963), often referred to by his initials **JFK**, was the 35th president of the United States, serving from 1961 until his assassination on November 22, 1963 in Dallas.
2. **nearly a century and three-quarters ago**: the years from the establishment of American Constitution in 1787.
3. **those new states**: those newly established countries breaking away from the control of colonial countries.
4. **help them help themselves**: This expression imitates "God helps those who

help themselves”.

5. **sister republics**: Here Kennedy refers to the countries south of America, and that is Latin America.
6. **Isaiah**: a character in the Bible who lived approximately 2,700 years ago and was a prophet in the 8th century BC Kingdom of Judah. Part of his message was: “The land will be completely laid waste and totally plundered. The Lord has spoken this word.” (Isaiah 24: 3). Isaiah therefore warns the people of Israel to turn back to Yahweh. Isaiah was sensitive to the common people’s problems and was very outspoken regarding their treatment by the aristocracy.
7. **“undo the heavy burdens . . . (and) let the oppressed go free”**: It is from the *Old Testament Isaiah 58: 6*.
8. **And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion**: The word “beachhead” means a first achievement that opens the way for further developments; “a jungle” means a place or milieu characterized by intense, often ruthless competition or struggle for survival.
9. **twilight struggle**: a battle before daybreak.



## Glossary

**asunder** /ə'sʌndə(r)/ *adv.*

apart, divided 分离, 分散

**beachhead** /'bi:tʃhed/ *n.*

a position on an enemy shoreline captured by troops in advance of an invading force  
滩头堡; 立足点

**belabor** /br'leɪbə/ *v.*

to talk about sth. at unnecessary length  
唠叨地反复讲

**civility** /sɪ'vɪlɪti/ *n.*

politeness, esp. in a merely formal way  
客气, 礼貌

**engulf** /ɪn'gʌlf/ *v.*

to swallow up, overwhelm  
吞没, 狼吞虎咽

**forge** /fɔ:dʒ/ *v.*

to form, produce, move forward steadily as if against difficulties 形成; (迎着困难) 稳步前进