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英语专业四级 晨读72篇

——12周突破专四难美

郑家顺◎主编



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英语专业四级

晨读 72 篇

—— 12 周突破专四阅读难关

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英语专业四级

晨读 72 篇

前言 —— 12 周突破专四阅读难关

一本好书如同一座随行的漂亮花园 (A good book is like a beautiful garden carried in the pocket.)。

古人云：“读书破万卷，下笔如有神”，可见读书的重要性；“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟”，因此读好书尤为重要。

《英语专业四级晨读 72 篇——12 周突破专四阅读难关》内容涵盖生活、学习的多个层面，均是编者根据考试大纲精心挑选的。为了便于安排时间晨读，将 72 篇优秀的英语文章分成 12 个单元，每个单元 6 篇；即周一到周六每日一篇，周日复习巩固，12 周轻松提高英语阅读水平。

花点时间细细品味，不但可以突破传统英语学习窘境，洞察英语国家生活动态，快速提高英语阅读水平，轻松提高英语四八级写作水平，更可以感悟人生，从中体会“读晨读 72 篇——轻松学习英语的乐趣”。

晨读文章中一些较难的词汇，文中均给出了中文注释，全书采用英汉对照排版，这样就给您省去了“查字典、问老师”等

的不必要的麻烦。

★欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”与“中国英语考试网(www.zhengjiashun.com)”!

这里既有作者在英语学习、教学中的一些心得体会,也有“英语专业四八级、大学英语四六级、大学英语 AB 级、考研英语、MBA 英语、同等学力英语、上海中高级口译、雅思”等考前做题技巧以及最新试卷及答案,考前将不断更新信息,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;同时也希望能借此收到更多的反馈与意见,让我们一起进步,感谢您的参与!

郑家顺

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晨读 72篇

目录 — 12周突破专四阅读难关

第1周

Monday(论读书)	1
Tuesday(情窦初开)	4
Wednesday(好莱坞)	5
Thursday(剑桥大学和牛津大学) ...	9
Friday(风流画家毕加索)	13
Saturday(卡尔·马克思致燕妮·马克思)	19

第2周

Monday(机灵的想法)	23
Tuesday(美国家庭的价值观) ...	25
Wednesday(卡萨布兰卡)	28
Thursday(大英博物馆)	30
Friday(音乐大师贝多芬)	34
Saturday(欧内斯特·海明威致母亲)	37

第3周

Monday(以书为友)	42
Tuesday(芳踪难觅)	45
Wednesday(幸福的含义)	51

Thursday(世界上最大的图书馆)

..... 54

Friday(征服孤寂——贝尔)

60

Saturday(致我最敬爱的老师) ...

64

第4周

Monday(论音乐)

68

Tuesday(无声的爱)

69

Wednesday(文化差异)

72

Thursday(佛罗伦萨)

75

Friday(阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔) ...

79

Saturday(大学生活,价格不菲)

82

第5周

Monday(人生的岔路口)

85

Tuesday(爱)

87

Wednesday(坚忍不拔 梦想成真)

89

Thursday(英国议会大厦)

93

Friday(具有诗人气质的音乐大师——

肖邦)

99

Saturday(感悟态度) 102

第6周

Monday(如何保持快乐) 106

Tuesday(如意郎君) 107

Wednesday(友谊的价值) 111

Thursday(伦敦塔) 114

Friday(萧伯纳的美国式生活) ... 117

Saturday(黄玫瑰) 124

第7周

Monday(信念的力量) 127

Tuesday(距离产生美) 129

Wednesday(各异的婚礼习俗) ... 131

Thursday(自由女神像) 134

Friday(发明大师爱迪生) 139

Saturday(自己的战役) 146

第8周

Monday(积极地面对生活) 149

Tuesday(信任) 151

Wednesday(精彩的生活方式) ... 153

Thursday(旧金山) 155

Friday(巨匠达·芬奇) 159

Saturday(自己挣钱上大学) 164

第9周

Monday(珍惜所有) 169

Tuesday(母亲节) 171

Wednesday(每个人都是一面镜子)

..... 173

Thursday(尼亚加拉大瀑布) ... 175

Friday(后印象主义画家梵高) ... 178

Saturday(实现梦想,永远不会太远)

..... 183

第10周

Monday(孝心) 187

Tuesday(学会与室友相处) 189

Wednesday(理想中的妻子) ... 192

Thursday(巴黎圣母院) 196

Friday(居里夫人前传) 199

Saturday(最难忘的人) 207

第11周

Monday(曾经的兴奋) 211

Tuesday(神秘仰慕者) 213

Wednesday(婚姻的最佳境界) ... 216

Thursday(埃菲尔铁塔) 222

Friday(《简·爱》) 224

Saturday(永远的朋友) 232

第12周

Monday(用心去爱长相) 237

Tuesday(民间与大众文化) 240

Wednesday(时装——表达自我的方式) 242

Thursday(需求有限,贪欲无限)

..... 246

Friday(如何撰写简历) 249

Saturday(时光飞逝) 253

第 1 周

Monday

Of Studies

By Francis Bacon

论读书

弗朗西斯·培根

Studies serve for delight, for ornament [*n.* 装饰(物):增添光彩的人(物,行为)], and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring (*vi.* 退却,撤退;退隐;退休,退职); for ornament, is in discourse [*n.* 演说;说教;讲稿;论说;(古)会话,谈话]; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute [*vt.* 执行;实行;履行;奏(乐曲);演(剧)], and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels [*n.* 商议;劝导,忠告;(古)审慎,深思熟虑], and the plots and marshalling (*vt.* 使排列;安排;整顿,整理;带领,引导) of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation (*n.* 假装;做作,矫揉造作,装模作样); to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for

读书足以怡情,足以博彩,足以长才。其怡情也,最见于独处幽居之时;其博彩也,最见于高谈阔论之中;其长才也,最见于处世判事之际。练达之士虽能分别处理细事或一一判别枝节,然综观统筹、全局策划,则舍好学深思者莫属。读书费时过多易惰,文采藻饰太盛则矫,全凭条文断事乃学究故态。读书补天然之不足,经验又补读书之不足,盖天生才干犹如自然花草,读书然后知如何修剪移接;而书中所示,如不以经验范之,则又大而无当。有一技

natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning [vt. 修剪(树枝), 剪除; 省去(费用等); 删除], by study; and studies themselves, do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that there is wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute (vt. 驳倒, 驳斥); nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, *flashy things* [俗丽(气)的东西, 华而不实的东西]. Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man writes little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning (adj. 狡猾的; 灵巧的, 老练的 n. 狡猾, 奸诈), to seem to know that he doth not.

Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle (adj. 微妙的, 难以捉摸的; 细微的; 敏锐的); natural philosophy deep;

之长者鄙读书, 无知者羡读书, 唯明智之士用读书, 然书并不以用处告人, 用书之智不在书中, 而在书外, 全凭观察得之。读书时不可存心诘难作者, 不可尽信书上所言, 亦不可只为寻章摘句, 而应推敲细思。书有可浅尝者, 有可吞食者, 少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之, 有只需读其部分者, 有只需大体涉猎者, 少数则须全读, 读时需全神贯注, 孜孜不倦。书亦可请人代读, 取其所作摘要, 但只限题材较次或价值不高者, 否则书经提炼犹如水经蒸馏, 淡而无味矣。读书使人充实, 讨论使人机智, 笔记使人准确。因此不常做笔记者须记忆特强, 不常讨论者须天生聪颖, 不常读书者须欺世有术, 始能无知而显有知。读史使人明智, 读诗使人灵秀, 数学使人周密, 科学使人深刻, 伦理学使人庄重, 逻辑修辞之学使人善辩: 凡有所学, 皆成性格。人之才智若有滞碍, 无不可读适当之书使之顺畅, 一如身体百病, 皆可借



moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend (vi. 争论, 争辩; 争夺, 竞争; 斗争, 战斗). Abeunt studia in mores (拉丁语, 意为 Studies pass into the character. 凡有所学, 皆成性格。). Nay there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but maybe wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the *stone and reins* [鞞肾 (stone 意为鞞丸, reins 意为肾)]; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away ever so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the Schoolmen; for they are *cyminis ectores* (拉丁语, 意为 hair-splitters 过分讲究细节的人). If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So *every defect of the mind* (大脑的每一缺陷) may have a *special receipt* [特效药方, 特别配方 (receipt 在这里指配方, 此义是其古义)].

相宜之运动除之。滚球利鞞肾, 射箭利胸肺, 慢步利肠胃, 骑术利头脑, 诸如此类。如智力不集中, 可令读数学, 盖演题需全神贯注, 稍有分散即须重演; 如不能辨异, 可令读经院哲学, 盖是辈皆吹毛求疵之人; 如不善求同, 不善以一物阐证另一物, 可令读律师之案卷。如此头脑中凡有缺陷, 皆有特药可医。


Tuesday

Dawning of Love

情窦初开

I seized the opportunity when she was looking down and fell to watching her, at first stealthily, then more and more boldly. Her face struck me as even charming than on the previous evening: everything in it was so delicate, clever, and sweet.

She was sitting with her back to a window covered with a white blind, the sun-shine, streaming in through the blind, shed a soft light over her fluffy golden curls, her innocent neck, her sloping shoulders, and tender untroubled bosom. I gazed at her, and how dear and near she was already to me! It seemed to me I had known her a long while and had never known anything nor lived at all till I met her.

She was wearing a white dress; I would gladly, I felt, have kissed every fold of that dress. The tips of her little shoes peeped out from under her skirt.

“And here I am sitting before her,” I thought, “I have made acquaintance with her.

我抓住了机会,就在她低下头的时候,我看了她一眼。起初是偷偷地看,后来就越来越大胆。她的面孔是如此精致,散发着聪慧和甜美,看起来比昨晚更加迷人,深深地触动了我的心。

她背对着窗子坐在那里,窗子上挂着白色的窗帘,阳光透过窗帘射进了屋子里。她蓬松的金色卷发、洁白无瑕的脖颈、瘦削的肩膀和微微隆起的胸脯都沐浴着柔和的阳光。我目不转睛地看着她,现在,我与她如此亲近!我感觉自己在很久以前就认识她,并且在遇到她之前,好像什么也不知道,根本意识不到自己的存在。

她身穿一条白色连衣裙,裙子下面隐约可见她那小巧的鞋尖。我感到自己非常乐意去亲吻那条裙子的每个褶皱。

“我就坐在她的面前,”我的脑中萦绕着这样的想法,



What happiness, my God!"

I could hardly keep from jumping up from my chair in ecstasy, but I only swung my legs a little like a small child who has been given sweetmeats.

I was happy as a fish in water, and I could have stayed in that room for ever, have never left that place.

Her eyes were slowly lifted, and once more her clear eyes shone tenderly upon me, and again she smiled.

"How you look at me!" she said shyly, holding up a finger.

I blushed. "She understands it all and sees it all," flashed through my mind. "And how could she fail to understand and see it all?"

"我与她已经相识了,上帝,我感到非常幸福!"

我几乎无法压抑内心的喜悦,差一点就从椅子上跳了起来。然而,我只是像一个得到糖果的小孩子一样,双腿微微地摆动着。

我感到很快乐,就像水中游来游去的小鱼。我真想永远也不要离开那个地方,永远待在那个房间里。

她慢慢地抬起头,清澈的目光再次温柔地落在我的身上,她再一次冲着我嫣然一笑。

她竖起一根手指,害羞地说:"你为什么一直看着我?"

我的脸一下子涨红了,脑海中闪现出这样的想法:"她明白了一切,也看到了一切。她怎么会不明白,怎么会看不到呢?"



Wednesday

Hollywood 好莱坞

Hollywood suggests glamor (n. 魅力, 诱惑力), a place where the young star-struck teenagers

好莱坞意味着神奇的魅力。一心想当电影明星的青少年

could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail (*n.* 鸡尾酒;餐前开胃小吃;混合物) bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. And the big movie stars were millionaires. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamor quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal debts.

Movies were first made in Hollywood before World War I. The constant sunshine and mild climate (*n.* 气候,气候区;风气,气氛) of southern California made it an ideal site for shooting motion pictures. Hollywood's fame and fortune reached its peak [*n.* 山(顶),达到高峰 *a.* 最大值的] in the 1930s and 1940s, the golden days of the black and white movies. Most of the famous motion pictures corporations of those days, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia and Warner Brothers are still very much in business and great stars like Greta Garbo, Marlen Dietrich, Charles Chaplin, Gary Cooper, and many other besides, have become immortal (*a.* 不死的;不朽的 *n.* 神仙;不朽人物).

In those days, Hollywood was like a magnet, drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend (*vt.* 推荐;劝

年,如果走运的话,在那里可以实现他们梦寐以求的夙愿。好莱坞意味着拥有可供百万富翁享受的豪华别墅,内有棕榈树环抱着的大型游泳池、鸡尾酒酒吧以及家具陈设。大明星们过去都是百万富翁。他们中许多人将钱财挥霍于购买游艇、劳斯莱斯豪华汽车和钻石。有一些人顷刻之间黯然失色,落得一贫如洗,债台高筑。

第一次世界大战前,好莱坞就开始摄制影片。加利福尼亚南部阳光充足、气候宜人,所以那里是拍摄影片的理想场所。20世纪30年代和40年代,是黑白电影的黄金时代,好莱坞的名气和财富也达到了顶峰。大多数当时著名的电影公司,如米高梅公司、哥伦比亚公司、华纳兄弟公司,现在仍然生意兴隆;当年的大影星如格雷塔·嘉宝、马琳·黛德丽、查理·卓别林、加里·库珀……已成为流芳百世的明星。

当年的好莱坞像一块磁石,吸引着世界各地志气不凡的青年男女。他们大多数只有引人瞩目的漂亮容貌,而缺乏



告;使受欢迎) them and had no acting experience (*n.* 经历, 阅历; 经验, 感受, 体验) —or ability— whatsoever. Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who was noticed. He started as a stunt rider, and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerns. Many of girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, hoping to attract the attentions of some important persons connected with the movies. Most of them hoped in vain.

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all but stars with really big appeal. The stars were “persuaded” (*vt.* 说服, 劝服; 使相信) to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studio built up their images. Under their contracts the stars did not have the right to choose their parts. Their studios decided everything.

No country in the world has developed so expertly the skill of advertising as the Americans. They advertise everything, from ice cream to candidate (*n.* 申请求职者; 投考者; 候选人) for the Presidency. The Hollywood studios, by means of advertising, turned starlets into superstars. Many studios chiefs were tyrants, determined to get their own way at all costs, no matter how unscrupulous

任何表演的经验或技能。如果他们非常走运而受到青睐, 他们偶尔也会找到工作。加里·库珀就是为数不多的几个受人注意的人之一。他起初是一个特技骑手演员, 此后发迹成为早期西部片的大明星之一。许多姑娘在咖啡馆或加油站找到了工作。当她们招待顾客时, 她们不时地猛然仰起头来, 扭动她们的臀部, 希望引起一些与电影有关的重要人物的注意。但她们之中的大多数人的希望都落空了。

就明星们本身来说, 除了真正颇有号召力的明星之外, 他们都被电影制片厂的头头牢牢地控制着, 因为那些头头们能够提拔和解雇任何人。明星们被“劝说”签订为期七年的合同, 在此期间电影制片厂塑造他们的演员形象。根据合同, 明星们无权选择他们扮演的角色。他们的制片厂决定一切。

世界上没有一个国家像美国那样能如此专门地发展了广告术。从冰淇淋到总统候选人, 什么都做广告。好莱坞的电影制片厂利用广告, 使一些小明星变成了超级明星。许多电影制片厂的头头凶狠专横, 他们抱定主意不惜任何代价和不择手段地力图达到

(*adj.* 肆无忌惮的, 无天理的) the means.

Stars were often typecast and if he or she appealed to the public as a lover, then he or she always played the part of a lover. A star who was a hit as a cowboy or a bad guy, got the same kind of role again and again. There was little arguing. "You are the perfect dumb blond, baby, and that's how you are going to stay," they would say. They even tried to interfere [*vi.* (with, in) 干涉, 介入; 妨碍, 干扰] in their stars' private lives: "No, sugar! You just can't marry Mel Billigan. He is too intellectual. He'd destroy your image." Only when they ceased to be stars did some of them discover that they were good actors! Movie stars like Betty Davis, Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy and James Mason gave distinguished performances in character parts as well as leading roles.

Hollywood is no longer the heart of the world's motion picture industry. Most movies today are filmed on location, that is to say, in the cities, in the countryside, and in any part of the world that the script demands. The Hollywood studios are still standing, but most of them have been leased to television networks. About 80% of all American TV entertainment comes from Hollywood.

Yet Hollywood has not lost all its glamor. Movie stars still live there, or in neighboring Beverley Hills, and so do many of the famous

他们自己的目的。

明星们往往扮演按类型分配的角色。如果他或她因演情人而博得公众赞赏,那么,他或她就总是扮演这种角色。一位明星只要有一次在扮演牛仔或坏蛋时获得成功,他(她)就会一次又一次地扮演同样的角色。没有争辩的余地。头头们总是说:“姑娘,你是无声电影理想的金发演员,所以你会留下来。”他们甚至企图干涉手下明星们的私生活:“不行,亲爱的!你根本不能嫁给梅尔·比利甘。他太书生气了。他会毁掉你的形象的。”只有当他们不再是明星时,一些导演才发现他们是优秀的演员!许多影星如贝蒂·戴维斯、凯瑟琳·赫本、斯潘塞·特雷塞和詹姆斯·梅森,不仅主角演得异常出色,还能扮演具有性格的人物。

好莱坞现在不再是世界电影业的中心了。今天多数影片是在实地,即在剧本所要求的城市、乡村以及世界任何地方拍摄的。好莱坞至今仍有许多电影制片厂,但其中多数已出租给电视联播公司。美国电视的文娱节目大约有百分之八十是来自好莱坞的。

但是,好莱坞还没有完全失去它的魅力。许多电影明星仍然居住在好莱坞和附近

and wealthy people who have made their homes in southern California. There is also the attractive Hollywood Bowl, the huge outdoor amphitheater where every summer since 1922 “Symphonies under the Stars” are played by America’s best orchestras before packed audiences.

Hollywood, above all, has the glamor (*n.* 魅力, 诱惑力) of the past. It is a name which will always be associated with motion picture-making, and for many years to come the old Hollywood movies will be shown again and again in movies houses and on television screens (*n.* 屏幕; 屏风, 帘, 纱窗 *vt.* 掩蔽; 放映) all over the world.

的贝弗利山,许多知名人士和富翁也在加利福尼亚南部定居。那里还有诱人的好莱坞圆形剧场——一座大型的圆形露天剧场。自1922年以来,每年夏天美国最好的管弦乐队都要在此举行“星夜交响乐晚会”,场上座无虚席。

总之,好莱坞过去有迷人之处。它的名字将永远与电影制片工作联系在一起。在今后的许多年里,好莱坞的旧影片将在世界各国的电影院和电视屏幕上一次又一次地与观众见面。



Thursday

Cambridge Universities and Oxford Universities 剑桥大学和牛津大学

There are more than forty universities in Britain. They are all private institutions. Each has its own governing council, including some local businessmen and local politicians as well as a

英国四十多所大学,均为私立学校。每个学校有一个自己的管理委员会。它由当地的商人、政治家和一些学者组成。学生们需要付学费

few academics. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and food.

Each university has its own syllabuses, and there are some quite important differences between one and another. In general the Bachelor's degree is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study. Bachelors' degrees are at two levels, Honours and Pass. In some cases the Honours (n. 勋位, 优等成绩) degree is given for intensive study and examination in one, two or three related subjects while the Pass degree may be somewhat broader.

The first post-graduate degree is normally that of Master, conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's fulltime work; the time actually taken is usually more than a year. Oxford and Cambridge are peculiar in that they give the Master of Arts degree automatically to any Bachelor who pays the necessary fees at any time after the seventh year from his first admission to the university.

Oxford and Cambridge resemble each other quite closely. They have a special preeminence, but they two no longer belong to the upper and upper middle classes as the public schools do. They are both based on colleges. These colleges are parallel and equal institutions (n. 社会公共机

和生活费,但每位学生都能从他所生活地区的当局,得到一份能付清食宿等所有费用的个人补助金。

每个学校都有自己的教学大纲,而且有时会很不相同。一般来说,学生经过三到四年的学习并通过考试之后,就可以拿到学士学位。而学士学位又分两种:优秀及格,前者一般授予在一门或二、三门课程中进行特殊研究和通过考试的学生,而及格学位的涉及范围则更广泛些。

学士学位之后的第一个学位是硕士学位。学生要经过至少一年的学习,写出一篇论文以后,方可拿到此学位,而实际上,它一般都会超过一年的时间。在此方面,牛津和剑桥显得与众不同,任何学士生进入大学七年以后,只要交清所需费用都可以拿到硕士学位。

牛津大学和剑桥大学有很多相似之处。它们都特别出众,不过它们如今已不像公立学校那样只属于上流和中上流社会。这两所大学都是建立在学院的基础之上,而这些学院是互相平行和平等的