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研究生综合英语

Multiple English For Postgraduates

吴德本 张万义/编著



吉林人民出版社
Ji Lin People's Press

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

吉林人民出版社

JILIN PEOPLE'S PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生综合英语 / 吴德本, 张万义编著.

—长春: 吉林人民出版社, 2004. 10

ISBN 7-206-04450-6

I. 研… II. ①吴… ②张… III. 英语—研究生—教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 085934 号

研究生综合英语

编 著: 吴德本 张万义

责任编辑: 谷艳秋 封面设计: 翁立涛

吉林人民出版社出版 发行(长春市人民大街 4646 号 邮政编码: 130021)

全国新华书店经销

印 刷: 长春市华艺印刷有限公司

开 本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/16

印 张: 19.375 字 数: 550 千字

标准书号: ISBN 7-206-04450-6/G · 1475

版 次: 2004 年 10 月第 1 版 印 次: 2004 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1-2 000 册 定 价: 35.00 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换。

前言

《研究生综合英语》以《中华人民共和国学位条例》,《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》,《非英语专业研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》和《研究生英语词汇表》中规定的外语要求为理论基础,借鉴了国内研究生英语的优秀特点,编著了这套《研究生综合英语》。本书取材广泛,知识密集,多学科交叉渗透融合,思想内涵富于哲理,选词、组句紧扣课文篇章结构,育人于知识传授与知识获取之中,集语篇语境背景知识,文体、写作与文学修辞于一体,语言表达新颖生动,易于上口吟咏,综合练习训练板块集目的性,实用性和可操作性于一体。本书在强调学生综合应用能力的同时,突出理解能力,口语交流能力和笔头运用能力的人才培养模式,以满足 21 世纪知识经济时代人才的需要。

《研究生综合英语》共 20 个单元,每单元由课文;生词及注释;综合练习;文体写作;修辞鉴赏等六大板块构成,每单元都设置了口语交流会话板块,突出口语交流能力的提高。本书突出边缘学科前沿,服务于现代化经济建设。训练板块配套设计从教学、学情的实际出发,删繁就简,文体齐全,刻求完美,突出了时代气息和掌握运用外语知识结构的规律、方法。其特点如下:

1. 延伸通识教育的特点

本书旨在培养研究生在读写听说译的综合能力上为切入点,以培养复合型人才为目的,使学生具备民族精神、国际视野,将研究生英语教学实践与教学规律研讨有机结合,将研究生掌握英语综合能力与应用测试技巧有机结合,使学生具备为国家经济建设忠实服务的奉献精神。由此形成了具有公民意识为特色的思想体系,这一体系是教学运动的主体,构成了一主两翼三个侧面的立体架构:其中复合型人才是主侧面,科学的方法与民族精神分别为两翼,从而形成了一个鼎足格局。

2. 文理工管、商贸、经法兼顾,多学科交叉

本书集自然科学、人文、社会科学、政治经济学、计算机科学、生命科学于一体,多位多学科立体交叉,用优秀的历史文化和当代先进文化武装人,把教育的先导性引入教育理念,在文化品位上,格调上,价值观方面对社会产生积极影响,发挥高级人才对社会的引领作用,使他们成为先进文化的研究者,传播者和建设者。融道德情操,知识结构,社会效益于一体,增强经济建设与管理工作中的可持续性发展,科学地解答了经济学原理,现代化建设,借鉴发达国家的先进经验等诸多方面的问题。

3. 本书运用了 SQ3R 体系,实现教学双边师生双方“互动性”教学原则

“互动性”教学原则是国内外名校培养学生具有复合型人才科学前沿。此原则也是 SQ3R 体系的内核,探索在“学”的基础上研究“教”的问题。教学过程突出了学习者的参与性;教学内容的实用性;教师的指导性和教学方法的实践性,其核心是学习者的主体性,把学习获得知识的过程变为在教师的指导下由学习者自己去探索知识的正确途径,本书体系

正是突出了这一特色。

在教学活动中,教师是开启学生知识列车的发动者与组织者,集“预制构件”、“教学板块”、“操作指令”于一体,教会学生自己构筑“语言之厦”。SQ3R:强调教学双边互动性多维思维,针对语境强化训练,使知识由量的积累达到质的飞跃。在 SQ3R:体系原则下编制设计的综合训练板块突出目的性,实用性和指导性,处理好语言产出技能,口语交流能力,学以致用性的实践性和教师指导作用的关系。

4. 综合板块训练

所设置的语言板块训练按认知-结构-功能之语篇语境原则和接受科学知识边缘心理学科学体系设计,旨在拓宽口语交际能力,阅读能力,英文写作能力,文学修辞鉴赏等综合素质为目标,培养学生多维思考,独立推理,分析,解决问题的主动性和创造性,双语释译板块在于改进语言构思与悟性的升华,培养语感;英汉互译板块运用翻译理论以提高口头和笔译技巧;文学修辞和英文写作板块旨在积累高层次知识,陶冶道德情操,净化灵魂,培养欣赏语言美感,发展文学鉴赏能力并应用到英文写作中,写出具有感染力的上乘之作。

本书共设 20 个单元,两个学期使用。建议每个单元用 10 个学时,其中 3 个学时用于“互动性”教学环节,重点进行口语交流与笔头作业,教师可根据学生不同情况进行调整。

本书在编著过程中得到有关领导和同仁的支持和鼓励,辽宁大学外语学院高雁魁教授和左志成教授对初稿进行了审阅和修改,并提出了中肯宝贵的意见,在此我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

参加本书编著的有吴德本,张万义,韩飞、张晓晖。

由于时间紧迫,书中错误在所难免,敬请读者雅正。

编著者

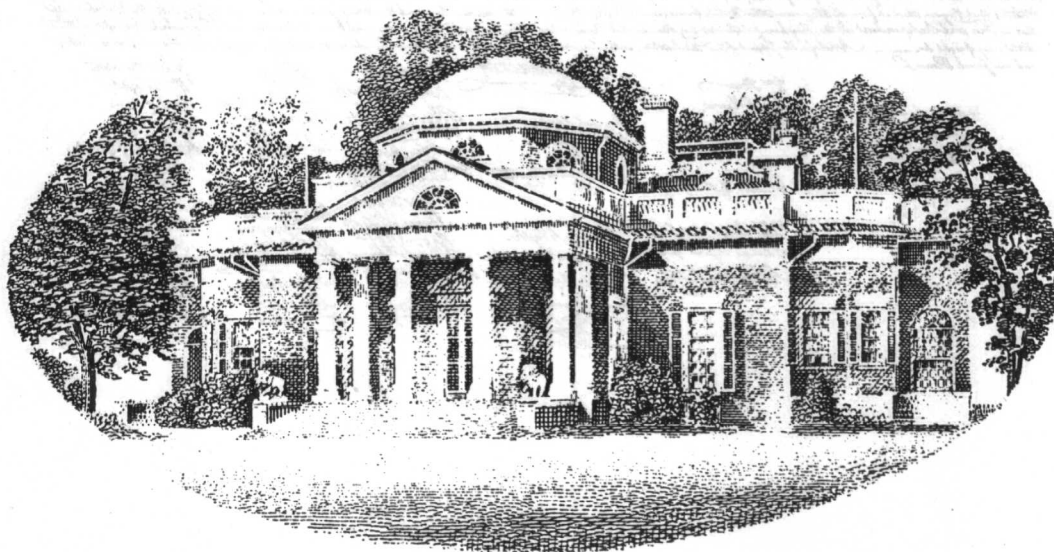
2004 年 10 月

An early draft of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's handwriting shows his editing and revision.
这份由杰佛逊手书的独立宣言初稿可以见到他自己的修改。

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for ^{one} people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the ^{superior and equal} station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to ~~that~~ ^{the} separation.

We hold these truths to be ^{self-evident}, that all men are created equal, ~~that they are endowed by their creator with certain rights~~ ^{that they are endowed by their creator with certain rights}; that among ~~these~~ ^{these} are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ^{rights}, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government



Of five copies of Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's handwriting, this is the fifth and is now in Lincoln Room of the White House.
 在林肯手写的五个盖茨堡演讲词稿本中，这是第五个稿本，现存白宫的林肯室。

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

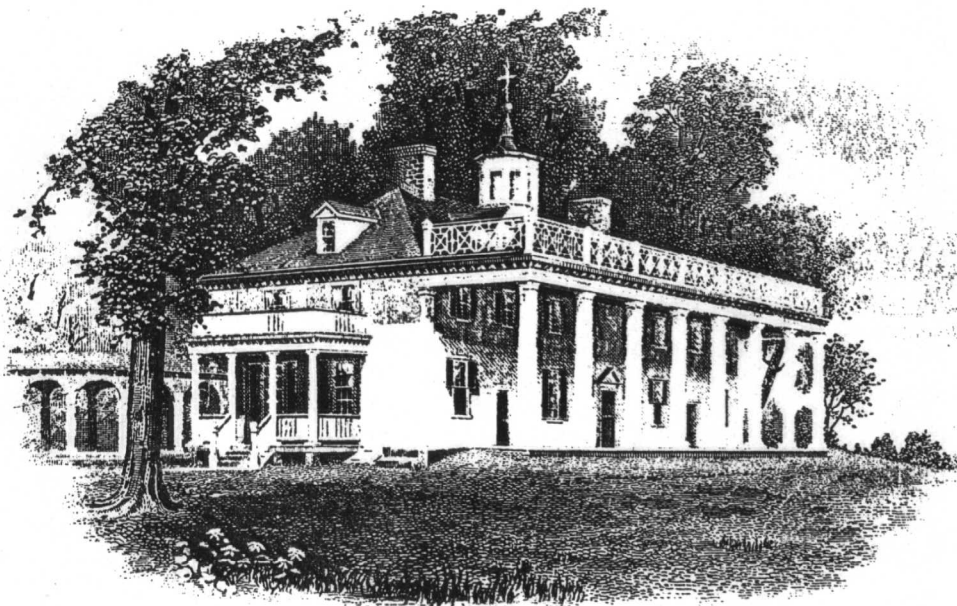
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have con-

secrated it; far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fell here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19, 1863.



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Unit 1

Advice to Youth

Mark Twain

Being told I would be expected to talk here, I inquired what sort of a talk I ought to make. They said it should be something suitable to youth — something didactic, instructive, or something in the nature of good advice. Very well. I have a few things in my mind which I have often longed to say for the instruction of the young; for it is in one's tender early years that such things will best take root and be most enduring and most valuable. First, then, I will say to you, my young friends — and I say it beseechingly, urgingly —

Always obey your parents, when they are present. This is the best policy in the long run, because if you don't they will make you. Most parents think they know better than you do, and you can generally make more by humoring that superstition than you can by acting on your own better judgment.

Be respectful to your superiors, if you have any, also to strangers, and sometimes to others. If a person offend you, and you are in doubt as to whether it was intentional or not, do not resort to extreme measures; simply watch your chance and hit him with a brick. That will be sufficient. If you shall find that he had not intended any offense, come out frankly and confess yourself in the wrong when you struck him; acknowledge it like a man and say you didn't mean to. Yes, always avoid violence; in this age of charity and kindliness, the time has gone by for such things. Leave dynamited to the low and unrefined.

Go to bed early, get up early — this is wise. Some authorities say get up with the sun; some others say get up with one thing, some with another. But a lark is really the best thing to get up with. It gives you a splendid reputation with everybody to know that you get up with the lark; and if you get the right kind of a lark, and work at him right, you can easily train him to get up at half past nine, every time — it is no trick at all.

Now as to the matter of lying. You want to be very careful about lying; otherwise you are nearly sure to get caught. Once caught, you can never again be, in the eyes of the good and the pure, what you were before. Many a young person has injured himself permanently through a single clumsy and illfinished lie, the result of carelessness born

of incomplete training. Some authorities hold that the young ought not to lie at all. That, of course, is putting it rather stronger than necessary; still, while I cannot go quite so far as that, I do maintain, and I believe I am right, that the young ought to be temperate in the use of this great art until practice and experience shall give them that confidence, elegance, and precision which alone can make the accomplishment graceful and profitable. Patience, diligence, painstaking attention to detail — these are the requirements; these, in time, will make the student perfect; upon these, and upon these only, may he rely as the sure foundation for future eminence. Think what tedious years of study, thought, practice, experience, went to the equipment of that peerless old master who was able to impose upon the whole world the lofty and sounding maxim that “truth is mighty and will prevail” — the most majestic compound fracture of fact which any of woman born has yet achieved. For the history of our race, and each individual’s experience, are sown thick with evidence that a truth is not hard to kill and that a lie told well is immortal. There is in Boston a monument of the man who discovered anaesthesia; many people are aware, in these latter days, that that man didn’t discover it at all, but stole the discovery from another man. Is this truth mighty, and will it prevail? Ah no, my hearers, the monument is made of hardy material, but the lie it tells will outlast it a million years. An awkward, feeble, leaky lie is a thing which you ought to make it your unceasing study to avoid; such a lie as that has no more real permanence than an average truth. Why, you might as well tell the truth at once and be done with it. A feeble, stupid preposterous lie will not live two years — except it be a slander upon somebody. It is indestructible, then, of course, but that is no merit of yours. A final word; begin your practice of this gracious and beautiful art early — begin now. If I had begun earlier, I could have learned how.

Never handle firearms carelessly. The sorrow and suffering that have been caused through the innocent but heedless handling of firearms by the young! Only four days ago, right in the next farmhouse to the one where I am spending the summer, a grandmother, old and gray and sweet, one of the loveliest spirits in the land, was sitting at her work, when her young grandson crept in and got down an old, battered, rusty gun which had not been touched for many years and was supposed not to be loaded, and pointed it at her, laughing and threatening to shoot. In her fright she ran screaming and pleading toward the door on the other side of the room; but as she passed him he placed the gun almost against her very breast and pulled the trigger! He had supposed it was not loaded. And he was right — it wasn’t. So there wasn’t any harm done. It is the only case of that kind I ever heard of. Therefore, just the same, don’t you meddle with old unloaded firearms; they are the most deadly and unerring things that have ever been created by man. You don’t have to take any pains at all with them; you don’t have to have a rest, you don’t have to have any sights on the gun, you don’t have to take aim, even. No, you just pick out a relative and bang away, and you are sure to get him. A youth who can’t hit a cathedral at thirty yards with a Gatling gun in three-quarters of an hour, can take up an old empty musket and bag his grandmother every time, at a

hundred. Think what Waterloo would have been if one of the armies had been boys armed with old muskets supposed not to be loaded, and the other army had been composed of their female relations. The very thought of it makes one shudder.

There are many sorts of books; but good ones are the sort for the young to read. Remember that. They are a great, an inestimable, an unspeakable means of improvement. Therefore be careful in your selection, my young friends; be very careful; confine yourselves exclusively to Robertson's Sermons, Baxter's *Saint's Rest*, *The Innocents Abroad*, and works of that kind.

But I have said enough. I hope you will treasure up the instructions which I have given you, and make them a guide to your feet and a light to your understanding. Build your character thoughtfully and painstakingly upon these precepts, and by and by, when you have got it built, you will be surprised and gratified to see how nicely and sharply it resembles everybody else's.

New Words

1. didactic /di'dæktik/ adj. intending to teach 教诲性的
2. beseech /bi'si:tʃ/ vt. request earnestly, beg for 恳求
3. superstition /sju:pə'stiʃən/ n. belief or beliefs justified neither by reason nor evidence nor by any religious canon 迷信
4. charity /'tʃærɪti/ n. spiritual love for others 仁慈
5. dynamite /'daɪnəmaɪt/ n. a powerful explosive invented by Noble in 1866, it consists essentially of nitroglycerine made stable by mixing with some absorbent such as kieselguhr. 炸药
6. lark /lɑ:k/ n. small light brown singing bird with long pointed wings, esp. the skylark 云雀
7. permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ adj. continuing and enduring without change 永久的
8. clumsy /'klʌmzi/ adj. poorly made, without refinement or elegance 笨拙的
9. temperate /'tempərɪt/ adj. not extreme; moderate 适度的, 有节制的
10. eminence /'emɪnəns/ n. distinction in society or in a profession etc. 出类拔萃
11. majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/ adj. having majesty 崇高的
12. immortal /'ɪmɔ:tl/ adj. not subject to death, everlasting 历久不衰的
13. anaesthesia /æ'næsθi:zjə/ n. loss of the normal perception of pain anesthetic 麻醉 (法)
14. outlast /aʊt'lɑ:st/ vt. to last longer than, outlive 持久
15. feeble /'fi:bl/ adj. lacking in energy or strength, weak 脆的
16. preposterous /pri'pɒstərəs/ adj. grotesquely or comically ridiculous absurd 荒谬的
17. slander /'slɑ:ndə/ vt. to utter damaging reports about or to write or say a slander against 诽谤
18. indestructible /,ɪndɪ'strʌktəbl/ adj. incapable of being destroyed 牢不可破的

Phrases and Expressions

1. in the long run	after everything has been considered
2. to watch (for) one's chance	to keep high vigilance or haunt for sth.
3. in the eyes of	in the opinion of or according to
4. to be suppose 'o do sth.	required by custom, law, duty or personal obligation
to be not supposed to do	not allowed to do
5. to prevail over/against	to fight successfully against sb./sth.
	or to be victorious over
to prevail on (upon, with)	to persuade sb. to do sth.
6. to be composed of	to made up of
to be composed by	to set into music

Notes

1. Mark Twain

Mark Twain The name was the pseudonym of the American humorist and writer — Samuel Langhorne Clemens born in Missouri, Florida on Nov. 30, 1835. The phrase, meaning “two fathoms deep”, was employed in making soundings on the Mississippi river boats. In Virginia City on February 3, 1863 “Mark Twain” was born when Clemens, then 27 years old. After that he signed a lot of humorous travel accounts with that pseudonym. The new name was appropriate, for it was a pilot's term for water that was just barely safe for navigation. He died in 1910.

He was regarded as “A Mirror of America” as an America's most famous humorist and the author of popular and outstanding autobiographical works, travel books and novels, among his well-known works, they are *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* (1865), *Sacramento Union* (1866), *The Innocents Abroad* (1869), *The Gilded Age* (1873), *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *The prince and the Pauper* (1882), *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), *One Million-Pound Note* (1893), so and so on, so and so forth.

2. beseechingly	it means earnestly 肯切地
3. make more by humoring	Here means sons and daughters made a concession to their parents when they found their faults. 迁就双亲之过失做出某种让步
4. leave dynamite to	Dynamite means a powerful explosive composed of nitroglycerin or ammonium nitrate. The expression used as a figurative way. The author exhorted youth who should show filial obedience to parents, elders and superiors, cultivate your own multiple qualities

such as a mild tone, a graceful manners even if you don't accept their suggestions or teachings you'd better not answer them back on the spot.

5. spirits in the land was sitting at her work

Spirits original meaning is any supernatural being, such as a ghost. There is a local person was working at sitting.

6. a Gatling gun

in 19th century an American inventor—Richard J. Gatling invented a multiple-pipe rifle.

7. Waterloo

a town in Brabant, central Belgium, near the site of a decisive defeat of Napoleon by Wellington and Blucher in 1815, population 15,000.

Exercises

I. Reading comprehension

A. Give brief answers to the following questions with your own words as possible as you can:

1. What kinds of advice did the author show youth?
2. How to deal with superiors and others when they offend you?
3. What's the author's attitude towards the matter of lying?
4. What suggestions on reading did the author give youth?
5. Why was Mark Twain given the titles of "humorist writer", "mirror of America"...?

B. Answer the following questions or statements by choosing the best alternative a, b, c or d under each:

1. According to the passage, which of the following suggestions is not true?
 - a. To be very careful about lying.
 - b. Even if your boss did something wrong, you should also keep your mouth shut.
 - c. To be respectful to parents and to obey them.
 - d. Read books in good taste and purify yourself.
2. When your superior hurt you, according to the author's advice, you should act on the following principles except that _____.
 - a. after analyzing his motivations you should give him a good beating
 - b. you should speak out frankly that it was not your faults
 - c. hit him with a brick and admitted that you didn't mean to
 - d. you should be neither haughty nor humble, and treat him with kindness and charity
3. What are significant benefits on reading?
 - a. These good books are treasures of good words, the golden thoughts.
 - b. These good books are unspeakable means of improvement.