

I

An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

工程硕士研究生英语教程

学 生 用 书

(Students' Book)

罗立胜 何福胜 主编

罗承丽 郭茜 庞红梅 王宏利 周允程 编写

萧家琛 审阅



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

(Students' Book)



An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

工程硕士研究生英语教程

罗立胜 何福胜 主编

罗承丽 郭 茜 庞红梅 王宏利 周允程 编写

萧家琛 审阅



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

(京)新登字158号

内 容 提 要

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(学生用书)包括12个学习单元和2个复习单元。每个学习单元包括正课文、语法、翻译或写作及副课文。该教程突出语言运用能力的培养,强调语言基础的训练;其选材新颖、题材广泛、语言规范、练习形式多样,适用于工程硕士研究生、研究生课程班学员、在职申请硕士学位自学人员等。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

工程硕士研究生英语教程:学生用书/罗立胜,何福胜主编;罗承丽等编. —北京:清华大学出版社, 1999.5

ISBN 7-302-03439-7

I. 工… II. ①罗… ②何… ③罗… III. 英语-研究生-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 09208 号

出版者:清华大学出版社(北京清华大学校内,邮编 100084)

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

印刷者:国防工业出版社印刷厂

发行者:新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本:787×960 1/16 印张:13.5 字数:284 千字

版 次:1999 年 5 月第 1 版 1999 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-302-03439-7/H·260

印 数:0001~6000

定 价:15.00 元

本书得到湖北建行
尊师重教基金会的赞助

前 言

随着研究生教育规模的不断扩大, 工程硕士生的培养已成为高等院校一个重要的发展方向。为此, 国务院学位委员会和教育部特制定了培养工程硕士专业学位研究生的有关规定, 使其培养模式定位在国民经济主战场和国家重点工程的建设上; 并要求这类研究生应在工程领域具有较高的素质、较强的工程设计能力和较好的工程技术与管理方面的能力。由于工程硕士自身的特点, 其外语课程的要求在英语阅读、翻译和实际写作等技能上更趋于实用; 这就需要一本相应的教材。《工程硕士研究生英语教程》正是为了满足此类研究生英语教学的需求而编写的。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》分为学生用书和教师用书; 共需 64 学时, 一个学期结束。全书有 12 个单元, 每个单元包括 Part A 正课文, Part B 语法, Part C 翻译或写作和 Part D 副课文。每个单元可安排 4 至 6 学时。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》的编写是以《研究生英语教学大纲》和有关工程硕士外语教学要求为主要依据, 突出实用性, 强调语言运用能力的培养, 同时照顾到语言基础的训练及巩固。所选课文基本上来自近一、两年来国内外期刊和杂志上刊登的文章; 在练习的编排上, 力求形式多样实用; 考虑到这类研究生的特点, 每课安排了语法复习、写作、翻译及副课文。语法部分旨在帮助工程硕士生尽快地恢复在大学期间所学的语法知识, 以适应研究生阶段的外语学习。写作部分主要以实用型的应用文为主, 如: 信函、通知、报告、议论文等, 力求使工程硕士生在工作中基本上能够处理普通的英语书面事务。翻译部分要求学生进行一定量的语言翻译实践, 以便适应本专业科研工作的需要。我们在每一课中还安排了一篇副课文, 可作为课外或课内阅读, 帮助工程硕士生进一步扩大阅读量。

《工程硕士研究生英语教程》的主要特点如下:

1. 选材新颖, 内容丰富, 题材广泛; 有利于拓宽工程硕士生在英语方面的视野及知识面。
2. 语言规范, 难度适中, 针对性强; 适合于工程硕士生的实际水平, 符合此类研究生的外语教学要求。
3. 内容实用, 循序渐进, 重视基础; 有利于工程硕士生打下较好的语言基础, 并进行语言实践及提高。

IV **前言**

4. 本教材不但适用于工程类硕士研究生，还适用于各类研究生课程班学员，在职人员申请硕士学位的自学人员等。

本书在编写过程中得到湖北建行、清华大学研究生院、清华大学出版社、清华大学外语系等单位的热情支持与帮助。萧家琛教授和外籍教师 Mary Tarrant 对初稿进行了审阅和修改。在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，时间紧迫，错误和疏漏之处一定不少，热忱欢迎批评指正。

编 者
1999 年 1 月

CONTENTS 目录

UNIT 1	1
Part A Text (My First Job).....	1
Part B Grammar (时态)	7
Part C Translation (选词)	11
Part D Supplementary Reading (Four Words That Changed a Life)	13
UNIT 2	16
Part A Text (A Simple Truth about Happiness)	16
Part B Grammar (语态)	22
Part C Translation (转换)	24
Part D Supplementary Reading (To Win at Marriage, Learn to Lose).....	28
UNIT 3	32
Part A Text (Preserving Our Planet)	32
Part B Grammar (比较级)	39
Part C Translation (增词)	41
Part D Supplementary Reading (Art for Sale).....	43
UNIT 4	48
Part A Text (A Time for Apologies)	48
Part B Grammar (不定式)	55
Part C Translation (减词)	57
Part D Supplementary Reading (Life and Times of Bill Clinton).....	59
UNIT 5	63
Part A Text (Getting China Cracked).....	63
Part B Grammar (分词)	71

Part C Translation (重复)	74
Part D Supplementary Reading (My Trip to China)	77
UNIT 6	83
Part A Text (One Step Backward)	83
Part B Grammar (动名词)	90
Part C Translation (分译)	92
Part D Supplementary Reading (Bill Gates' Speech to Tsinghua University)	94
REVIEW 1	98
UNIT 7	104
Part A Text (When Forgiveness Is a Sin)	104
Part B Grammar (定语从句)	111
Part C Writing (说明文)	112
Part D Supplementary Reading (Beyond the <i>Right</i> to Die, Will It Become a <i>Duty</i> to Die?)	114
UNIT 8	119
Part A Text (The Asian Economic Crisis)	119
Part B Grammar (状语从句)	127
Part C Writing (议论文)	129
Part D Supplementary Reading (Big Blue's Shareholders: Seeing Red)	133
UNIT 9	137
Part A Text (Amphibians at Risk)	137
Part B Grammar (名词性从句)	143
Part C Writing (图表作文)	144
Part D Supplementary Reading (When to Say No to Your Kids)	147
UNIT 10	152
Part A Text (How the Rich Got Rich – and You Could Too)	152
Part B Grammar (强调句)	159

Part C	Writing (英文报告)	160
Part D	Supplementary Reading (The Irresponsibility That Spreads AIDS)	162
UNIT 11	166
Part A	Text (The Land of the Lock).....	166
Part B	Grammar (倒装句及反意问句).....	173
Part C	Writing (英文摘要)	176
Part D	Supplementary Reading (An Impression of Zhu Diwen — A Nobel Physics Prize Winner of Chinese Descent)	178
UNIT 12	184
Part A	Text (One World One Economy)	184
Part B	Grammar (虚拟语气)	191
Part C	Writing (应用文)	193
Part D	Supplementary Reading (Dividing a Kingdom).....	196
REVIEW 2	200



Part A Text (My First Job)

Part B Grammar (时态)

Part C Translation (选词)

Part D Supplementary Reading

(Four Words That Changed A Life)

Text _____



Warm-up Questions:

1. *What was your first job?*
2. *Is your first job the same one as you have now?*
3. *Did you like your first job? Why (not)?*
4. *Has your first job benefited you in any way? Please make a brief explanation.*

My First Job

**Two noted Americans explain why
it's not what you earn – it's what you learn**

Compiled By Daniel Levine

The Auto Prepper (Jay Leno)

5 I acquired a very strong work ethic from my parents, both of whom lived through the Great Depression. They couldn't understand people who didn't work regularly. I once told my mom that Sylvester Stallone was getting \$12 million for ten weeks of work. "What's he going to do the rest of the year?" she asked.

10 I took my parents' work ethic into my first job at Wilmington Ford near my hometown of Andover, Mass., when I was 16. I worked until five or six o'clock on school days and put in 12-hour days during the summer as a prepper. This meant washing and polishing the new cars, and making sure the paper floor mats were in place. Another responsibility was taking off the hubcaps at night,

so they wouldn't get stolen, and replacing them the next day. This was hard work because we had about seven acres of cars.

15 One day, carrying an armful of hubcaps around a corner, I almost bumped into our new general manager. Startled, I dropped them all. He fired me on the spot.

I was too ashamed to tell my parents. Every day for about two weeks, I stayed busy until evening. Then I would go home and say I had a great day at work.

20 Desperate, I wrote a letter to Henry Ford II and told him what happened. I said that we were a loyal Ford family and that when I was old enough, I was going to buy a Mustang. Eventually the owner of the dealership called. "I don't know who you know in Detroit," he said, "but if you want your job back, you got it."

25 Later, during college, I wanted to work at a Rolls-Royce dealership, but the owner said there were no openings. So I started washing cars there anyway. When the owner noticed me, I said I was working until he hired me. He did.

30 It takes persistence to succeed. Attitude also matters. I have never thought I was better than anyone else, but I have always believed I couldn't be outworked.

The Cashier (Jill E. Barad)

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the register in her Manhattan pharmacy. Before long, she let me sit there by myself. I quickly learned the importance of treating
35 customers politely and saying "thank you."

At first I was paid in candy. Later I received 50 cents an hour. I worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. My father helped me set up a bank account. Watching my money grow was more
40 rewarding than anything I could have bought.

Grandma, a tough taskmaster, never gave me favorable treatment. She watched me like a hawk yet allowed me to handle high-pressure situations such as working during the lunch rush. Her trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

45 By the time I was 12, she thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to selling cosmetics. I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a kid, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" I took a genuine interest in their questions and was
50 able to translate what they wanted into makeup ideas. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

The job taught me a valuable lesson: that to be a successful

55

salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist—you needed to be a great listener. Today I still carry that lesson with me: I *listen* to customers. Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

NEW WORDS

prepper /'pri:pə/
acquire /ə'kwaiə/
ethic /'eθik/

polish /'pɒlɪʃ/

mat /mæt/
hubcap /'hʌbkæp/
replace /ri(:)'pleis/

acre /'eikə/
armful /'ɑ:mful/
bump /bʌmp/
startle /'stɑ:tl/
desperate /'despərit/

dealership /'di:ləʃɪp/
anyway /'eniwei/
persist /pə(:)'sɪst/
outwork /aʊt'wɜ:k/
cashier /kæ'ʃiə/
register /'redʒɪstə/

pharmacy /'fɑ:məsi/
rewarding /ri'wɔ:dɪŋ/
taskmaster /'tɑ:sk.mɑ:stə/
hawk /hɔ:k/
handle /'hændl/
promote /prə'maʊt/

n. 给新车清洗和擦亮的小工
vt. obtain, gain 获得, 得到
n. system of moral principles; rules of conduct 道德观, 道德标准
vt. cause sth. to become smooth and shining by rubbing 磨光, 擦亮; improve (sth.) by correcting, making small changes or adding new material 修正, 修改, 修饰, 加以润色
n. 席, 垫
n. (车轮的)毂盖
vt. put (sth.) back in its place 将(某物)放回原处; take the place of 代替, 取代
n. 英亩
n. 一抱
v. 碰撞或敲击某物, 与某物相撞
vt. frighten, scare 使……受惊吓/吓一跳
a. feeling and showing great despair and ready to do anything regardless of danger 铤而走险的, 不顾一切的
n. 经营店
ad. nevertheless, anyhow 无论如何, 即便如此
v. not give up, be determined 坚持 *n.* persistence
vt. 工作比……做得更好/快/勤
n. 出纳员
n. 记录器; 登记 *v.* 登记, 注册; (仪表等)自动记下; 挂号邮寄
n. 药房; 药剂学
ad. worth doing, satisfying 值得做的, 令人满意的
n. 工头, 监工
n. 鹰
v. deal with, manage 处理, 对付 *n.* 柄, 把手
vt. raise to a higher position or rank 提升, 提拔; encourage

cosmetic /kɒz'metik/
 genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/
 makeup /'meɪkʌp/
 rocket /'rɒkɪt/
 purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/

or support 增进, 鼓励

n. 化妆品 *a.* 化妆用的; 装饰性的, 装门面的

a. real, authentic 真的, 非伪造的; sincere 真诚的

n. 化妆品

n. 火箭

vt. buy 购买 *n.* buying 购买; thing bought 购买之物

PHRASES

put in:

in place:

on the spot:

set up:

end up:

to give (time or effort) to sth. 花费(一段时间或精力)做某事
 在平常的或应在的地方

当场, 立即

to establish, build or raise 建立, 开创; 竖起(纪念碑、雕像等)

to finish (in a particular way) 结束, 结果

NOTES

Jay Leno:

Jill E. Barad:

the Great Depression:

Sylvester Stallone:

Wilmington Ford:

Andover, Mass.:

Henry Ford II:

Mustang:

Detroit:

Rolls-Royce:

Manhattan:

The former auto prepper, is host of NBC's "The Tonight Show."

The former cashier, is chairman and CEO of Mattel, Inc., the world's largest toy maker.

大萧条(1929—1939 年间北美、欧洲及其他工业化国家发生的经济衰退)

西尔维斯特·史泰龙, 美国电影明星。

福特汽车公司在威尔明顿(马萨诸塞州的一个镇)的专营店。福特汽车公司由亨利·福特创建于 1903 年, 为世界最大的汽车公司之一。

美国马萨诸塞州安多佛镇

亨利·福特二世, 1940 年起任福特汽车公司的高级管理人员, 其中 1960—1980 年期间为该公司的总裁。

野马, 福特汽车公司出品的跑车和敞篷跑车名。

底特律, 美国密执安州最大的城市, 被称为“世界汽车之都”。

英国的罗尔斯—罗伊斯(或译作劳斯莱斯)汽车有限公司。由查尔斯·斯图尔特·罗尔斯与亨利·罗伊斯共同创建于 1906 年。

曼哈顿, 美国纽约市的五个行政区之一。虽然位于纽约市最小的岛上, 却是该市真正的中心。

EXERCISES

I. Reading Comprehension:

The Auto Prepper

1. The author first started working as a pepper when he was _____.
A. 20 years old
B. at school
C. in the Great Depression
D. a college graduate
2. From this passage, we may infer that the author's parents used to _____.
A. live a rich life
B. suffer from hardship
C. live very happily
D. hate working
3. The author's first job was to _____.
A. drive and sell cars
B. clean and brighten cars
C. wash and paint cars
D. polish and paint cars

The Cashier

4. The author worked as a cashier for _____.
A. ten years
B. 50 cents an hour
C. two years
D. candy
5. All the following can be used to describe the author's grandmother EXCEPT _____.
A. strict
B. trustful
C. rewarding
D. knowing her employees' abilities

II. Getting Information:

Answer the following questions in English.

The Auto Prepper

1. Why did the author's parents not understand people who didn't work regularly?

2. How did the author manage to gain his job?

The Cashier

3. Did the author prefer to save money or spend money? How do you know?
-
4. What's the important lesson the author learns from her first job?

5. In which field is the author now working?
- _____

III. Vocabulary and Structure:

A. Choose the correct word / phrase to fill into each sentence, using the proper form.

handle	regular	replace	reward
end up	bump into	on the spot	put in

1. They made _____ visits to the park on the suburbs during the weekends.
2. Guess whom I _____ today?
3. We tried to walk to the park but _____ taking a taxi there.
4. His _____ of these important issues was highly praised.
5. Thomas bought a new hat to _____ the one he had lost.
6. Thank you for all the time and effort you _____.
7. Gardening is a _____ spare-time activity.
8. He was hit by a falling tree and killed _____.

B. Use words / phrases that appear in the text to replace the following underlined words / phrases.

1. We can obtain knowledge by reading books, newspapers, and by watching TV.
2. He accepted the blame for the mistake in the government report.
3. You frightened me—I thought you were in the garden.
4. The government has created a working party to look into the problem.
5. Teaching is not very worth doing financially.

IV. Translation:

A. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. She often puts in 12 hours' work a day.
2. She likes everything to be in place before she starts working.
3. Attitude also matters.
4. more rewarding than ...
5. translate what they wanted into makeup ideas

B. Translate the following into English.

1. 他是从报纸上得到这一信息的。(acquire)
2. 她在客人们到达之前把所有的家具都擦亮了。(polish)
3. 军官应知道如何统率士兵。(handle)

4. 开设银行帐户 (set up)
5. 创记录的数量 (record)

V. Writing Task:

Write about 120 words on the topic “**My Job**”. Your writing should include the following information.

1. My job is _____.
2. I like my job for _____.
3. There is something about my job which I don't like very much. _____.

VI. Oral Practice:

What was your first job? What did you get from it?

Grammar



□ 时态 (Tenses)

英语中最基本的语法现象是时态。常见的时态有：一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、一般过去时、一般将来时等。下面就常用时态的形式及用法作一简单的介绍。

I. 一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯性的动作、一般状态、客观规律和永恒的真理。在这一时态中需要用动词原形，第三人称后面的动词需加 -s 或 -es。另外，在时间状语和条件状语从句中，通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。请看下面各句中的一般现在时。

- He works in a factory.
- Does he study very hard?
- It seldom rains there.
- Light travels faster than sound.
- The train leaves at seven every Sunday.
- We'll go to see her as soon as she comes back from the hospital.

以上六句基本上反映了一般现在时的常用方法及基本形式。另外，动词 be 和 have 有特殊的人称形式，主要有以下几种：

- I am a graduate.

- She is an engineer.
- They are scientists.
- I have two books.
- She has a book.
- They have pens.

第三人称单数 be 需变成 is; 第一人称用 am; 其他情况则用 are. 在使用 have 时, 除了第三人称用 has, 其他情况都用 have。

II. 现在进行时

现在进行时主要表示正在或目前这一阶段正在进行的动作; 也可以用来表示将来的动作, 但主要指按计划、安排将要发生的事情等。这一时态是由助动词 be 的人称形式加现在分词构成。如:

- She is learning English now.
- Are they building a big bridge over there?
- He's leaving for London tomorrow.
- Who's speaking first at the meeting?

III. 现在完成时

现在完成时通常表示目前已经完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作, 也可表示到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况。其构成形式是 have 的人称变化形式+过去分词。以下各句表示了这一时态在不同情况下的使用。

- He has been sick for four days. (表示一段时间内的状态)
- We have always worked until eight o'clock in the evening. (习惯性动作)
- The train has left. (动作已完成)
- Up till now we have finished five lessons. (到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况)

IV. 一般过去时

一般过去时表示在过去某一特定的时间上发生的动作; 这一动作不强调对现在的影响。动词 be 有 was 和 were 两个形式, was 用于第一、三人称单数, were 用于其他情况。

在构成否定及疑问句时, 一般借助助动词 did。如:

- When did they start the research project?
- They often came to help us.
- He was a teacher in 1980.
- They did not come last night.

V. 一般将来时

一般将来时由助动词 shall 或 will 加动词原形构成, shall 用于第一人称, will