

Advanced English Short Tutorial



高级英语

精编教程

黄欣 周晖◎主编

Education
Career Choices & Employment
Entertainment
Internet & Modern Life
Social Problems
Environmental Protection
Culture
Love and Marriage
Ways to Success
Science and Technology



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

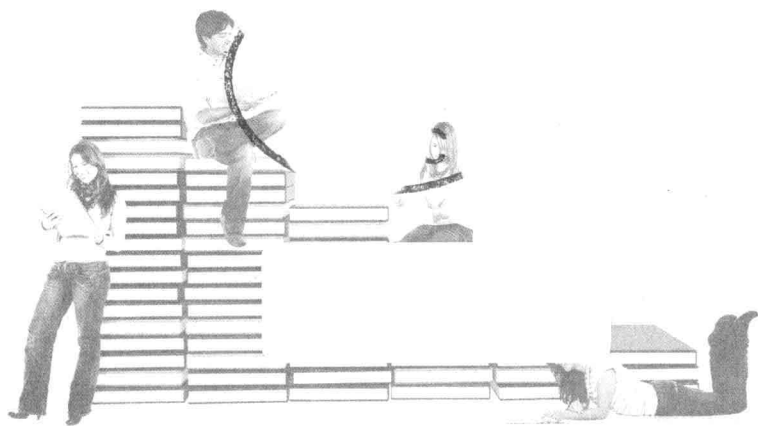


高级英语

精编教程

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本教材共分 10 个单元，每个单元涉及一个大话题，如教育、环保、科技等，每个大话题下属的一些小话题则分散到本单元的会话、角色扮演、阅读、口头报告、写作练习等各部分中。每个单元有 4 个板块：说、读、译、写。本书最大的特色是强调“词块”输入，精练、仿写 40 种以上典型英语句式，使学习者将知识内化，从而达到用地道英语句式进行口头和书面交流的目的。此外，各单元都有专门的板块对英汉翻译技巧和不同文体写作技巧进行讲解。本教材是非英语专业高年级选修课程以及研究生学位课程（64 ~ 72 课时）的首选教材。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

高级英语精编教程 / 黄欣，周晖主编. —北京：机械工业出版社，2013. 7
ISBN 978-7-111-43743-7

I. ①高… II. ①黄… ②周… III. ①英语—高等学
校—教材 IV. ①H31.

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2013）第 191008 号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037）

责任编辑：唐绮峰

保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2013 年 9 月第 1 版 · 第 1 次印刷

184mm × 260mm · 16.25 印张 · 432 千字

标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-43743-7

定价：32.80 元

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前言

针对完成大学基础英语 1-4 级学习的学生，特别是全日制学术型研究生，我们一直在教学内容、教学方法以及与之配套的教材编写方面殚精竭虑，希望他们能立足于较高的阅读水平，使说、写、译等语言产出能力得到明显提高。

根据教育部有关大学英语课程教学的要求，大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导，以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容，并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系。教育部还明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”

教育部的文件为我们的教学性质和教学目标做出了规定——培养用英语进行交流的能力；交流能力就是“口说手写”的能力，而这正是《高级英语精编教程》的编写宗旨。与其他类似教材相比，本书的亮点之一就是“精编”，具体特色如下：

1. 重视接受技能和产出技能的衔接

语言学家 Harmer 指出，如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言，那么在教材编写中针对接受技能和产出技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样被有机地结合在一起。本书每单元的“说”不仅为学生的自发讨论服务，而且为后续的阅读热身。阅读之后有对文章理解程度的练习，也有词汇、句子翻译和仿写的练习。最后一个任务是单元总结，要求学生用作文或口头报告的形式，就本单元囊括的重点话题发表意见，从而实现了“使用-学习-实践-再学习-再使用”的良性循环。

2. 现实话题使学生有话说、愿意说

本教材选择的 10 个话题都是热点话题，与学生的生活、学习、就业密切相关，选择的文章语言鲜活、体裁多样。通过积极学习，学生就能结合所学的语言文化和语言技能，更为准确地表达对一些问题的观点和看法。

3. 练习量大，强调互动，强调知识的内化

本教材各部分的设计都是以练习和互动为主的，例如：讨论和角色扮演，仿

写句子和翻译，都有很多即学即练的空间，防止学生对某些知识点认识过于肤浅，或者时间一长就遗忘以及学用脱节的现象。

4. 学以致用，重在产出

教材有大量的仿写、造句练习，旨在“先仿后创”，使学生写出属于自己的漂亮句型，从而大大提高文章的可读性，实现其写作水平的飞跃。当课程结束时，整本书就是一个成果展现，能给学生带来莫大的成就感。

5. 此书体现了编者的慧眼独具和匠心独运

本教材编者都是多年奋斗于外语教学一线的工作者，他们尝试过多种教学方法，使用过多种教材，熟知教学对象，对各级教学目标都烂熟于胸，因此他们也是最具实力和权威的教材编写者。我们深信师生们今天的辛勤耕耘，一定会得到明天丰收的喜悦——使用此部教材后，同学们一定能在说、读、写、译等应用方面得到显著的提高。

在此，我们特别感谢北京化工大学教务处和研究生院在教材编写方面给予的各项支持，我们还感谢在此书试用期间诚恳提出修改意见的同事们和学生们，尤其感谢研究生杨正和博士生路露给予的技术上的帮助和语言上的帮助。由于编者水平有限，恳请同行、专家和读者指出书中不足之处，为本书的修订提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2013年6月

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	so that 表“结果”和“目的”	
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1 Unit One

Education

Section I Speaking

College Life and Future Plan

Section II Reading

Chinese Higher Education Fails the Test

Sentence Pattern Drills

while 引导的时间状语从句、让步状语从句和对比状语从句
so that 表“结果”和“目的”

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带动词不定式的汉译英

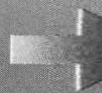
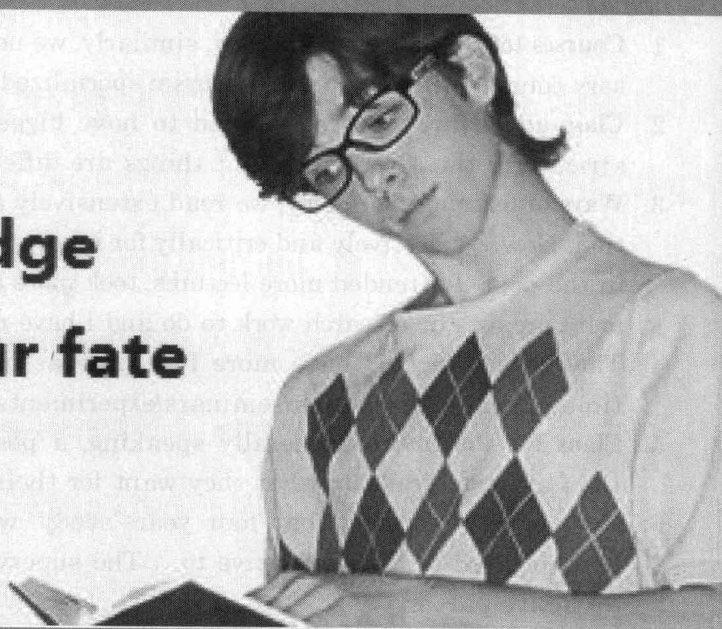
Section III Translation

翻译的标准和英汉两种语言的区别

Section IV Writing

怎样提高英语写作能力?

**Knowledge
changes our fate**



Section I Speaking

College Life and Future Plan

Task 1

Talk with your partner about the fondest memories (or any regrets if you have) about your undergraduate lives. The following model might be helpful

Stanford was the only school I applied to that didn't provide me with ample financial aid. Nevertheless, the opportunity to pursue an exceptional, well-rounded education outweighed the costs. **I have an unforgettable set of memories from Stanford: I remember pulling** all-nighters with friends, interacting with great professors in electrical engineering and, of course, I remember cheering on my Stanford Cardinal. Those years just flew by; **looking back, I wish** I'd spent more time enjoying the campus, friends and the resources available to me **I really should have worked** harder on my golf game! When I chose to pursue a graduate degree, I met David Filo in the Phd program, and together we founded Yahoo ... The rest is history.

—Jerry Yang, Cofounder of Yahoo

Task 2

Compare and contrast your four year college life and your postgraduate life and try to find out all the similarities and differences. The following prompts might be helpful

1. **Courses taken:** As for the courses, similarly, we need to take, ... (required/compulsory course; elective/ optional course; specialized course; basic course)
2. **Class attendance :** Since we used to have bigger class, the teachers were not strict with the attendance. But things are different now...
3. **Ways of learning:** Formerly, we read extensively and receptively to lay a foundation. Now... selectively and critically for innovation and creation. While/Whereas in the past, I attended more lectures, took more qualifying tests, nowadays I have more projects or research work to do and I have more papers to read and write...
4. **Time management:** I have more free time at my disposal now. As far as the time allocated to classes/seminars/experiments are concerned, ...
5. **Plans for the future:** Generally speaking, a postgraduate knows more clearly than an **undergraduate** what they want for their future careers. For me...
6. **Responsibility:** During that four years' study, we had less responsibility. But now we need to take initiative to... The supervisors/ bosses expect us to take an active part in...
7. **Living:** As for the living conditions...(size of the dorm; the number of roommates;

relationship with classmates; degree of privacy)

8. **Financial Status:** with financially more independent...(able to lighten parents' financial burden; regular allowances from "Three Assistantships" ; by doing part-time jobs or joining the supervisor's project, etc.

Task 3

Make a conversation with your partner(s) to find out as much as possible his/ her plans for the future. You may have to enlist several aspects, such as whether he will continue to pursue PhD, whether he will get married and have kids before 30, and so on. The useful patterns in the grip below may make it easier for you.

Are you thinking of...?

Have you decided to...?

Are you planning to...?

Do you have the intention of...?

Do you intend to...?

I'm determined to...

I have made up my mind to...

I have set my mind on...

I've decided to...

Nothing's settled yet, but for the time being, I will...

Section II Reading

Chinese Higher Education Fails the Test

By Robert Hartmann

(Adapted)

- 1 Opinion polls in China in the past year have generally listed the country's higher education as one of the three major targets of growing public **discontent**, with the other two being health care and housing.
- 5 In China, where learning used to be highly **esteemed** because of the Confucian tradition, university graduates were once regarded as "heaven's favored ones" who would never worry about employment. But this year seeing a record high unemployment rate, quite a number of university graduates have taken jobs as housemaids, security guards or unpaid trainees. Even so, half of the more than 4 million graduates remained jobless months after leaving school.
- 10 **In light of** this, Ministry of Education officials in charge of student affairs have made a public appeal that university graduates should be prepared to compete with "ordinary laborers" in the job market, which raises the question: If a university graduate is like an "ordinary laborer", what is China's higher education for?

- 15 Critics have concluded that the whole of China's higher-education system is problematic, from students' admission, to their education, to their graduation.
- 20 **The entrance-exam problem.** The strict unified exam has been severely blamed by many in education circles for being only good at enrolling bookworms and creating inequality and injustice.
- 25 To be successful in passing the entrance exam, youngsters have to bury themselves in book **stacks**, completely divorced from social reality, and strive with all their **might** to score more points by coming closer to the "standard answers". More often than not, the best performers in such exams cannot stand up to an oral test, or an admission interview.
- 30 **The employment problem.** While higher-education enrollment still follows the mode of "planned economy", the employment end has been linked to a free-market economy. The two are obviously **incompatible**. The blame for this employment crisis seems to **rest on** the explosive over-enrollment of students, with many in majors that are not demanded in the market.
- 35 **The quality problem.** If universities can be regarded as "factories", then graduates are their "products". Generally speaking, the target of university education is to produce either specialists or all-around persons with a wider background of knowledge and possessing deeper intelligence **reserves** as required by the society. The former task used to be taken up by the specialist institutes, and the latter by the so-called comprehensive universities.
- 40 In China currently, however, the specialist institutes produce students without adequate and updated specialist knowledge, while the "all-arounds" lack a wide enough outlook. Moreover, what the students learn in universities often cannot meet the needs of the developing industries. An example of this is the technical people needed in developing online-game industries, which have to get their human resources from non-official schools.
- 45 **The financial problem.** Under the trend of education "industrialization", annual university tuition fees have skyrocketed to between 5, 200 and 8, 000 yuan per student, about 20 times what they were 10 years ago. How can low or even medium-wage families afford such high fees? Where is the equality of the right of education?
- 50 China is known to possess **ample** foreign-currency reserves, but statistics show that government investment in education **amounts to** only 3.3% of gross domestic product, considerably lower than the global average of 4.2%. It was reported that in 2003 the fees collected by the universities **added up to** 40 billion yuan and yet the total government investment was only 70 billion yuan.
- 55 **The only way out-restructuring of the system.** All these problems **consist in** an overall crisis facing the higher-education system due to its irrational structure.

- 60 The government still decides the number of students to be admitted, **imposes** a unified entrance exam, and determines what subjects a university may teach. This planned education can not meet the demands of the job market.
- 65 To **facilitate** genuine progress, the government needs to launch a thorough restructuring of the system to relax its unnecessary controls on the universities, to increase its financial input, and to give schools full **autonomy** to pilot their own reforms. (670 words)

New Words

discontent /diskən'tent/ *n.* a longing for something better 不满 *vt.* make dissatisfied 使人不满

- e. g. 1) The audience buzzed with discontent. 观众七嘴八舌地表示不满。
2) The public are discontented with the unprecedentedly high inflation rate. 通货膨胀率空前高涨, 老百姓怨声载道。

esteem /is'ti:m/ *n.* regard, respect 尊敬 *vt.* regard highly, think much of 尊敬; 把……视为

- e. g. 1) I did not esteem him to be worthy of trust. 我认为他不值得信赖。
2) I esteem it an honor to attend this meeting. 我能参加这次大会, 感到十分荣幸。
3) Making their own decisions increase children's sense of control and boost their self-esteem. 让孩子自己拿主意能提高他们的自制力, 增强他们的自尊心。

stack /stæk/ *n.* heap, pile 堆 *vt.* pile up 堆积

- e. g. 1) The whole garden was stacked with bricks. 这园子里堆满了砖块。
2) There's a whole stack of bills waiting to be paid. 有一大堆账单要付呢。

might /maɪt/ *n.* force, physical strength; power 力量, 威力; 强权, 势力

- e. g. 1) They battled the drought with all their might. 他们全力以赴地与干旱进行斗争。
2) Might is right—that is the logic of imperialism. 强权即公理——这是帝国主义的逻辑。

incompatible /ɪnkən'pætəbl/ *adj.* unmatched, not agreeable 不相匹配的

- e. g. 1) They ended up getting divorced for their incompatible personalities. 他们因性格不合最终离婚。
2) The economic growth rate is incompatible with the population increase in this region. 该地区经济增长速度赶不上人口增长的速度。

reserve /rɪ'zə:v/ *vt.* keep, retain, hold back 保留, 预约 *n.* sth. saved for future use 储备

e. g. 1) Federal Reserve(美国)联邦储备系统

2) The table is reserved. 此桌已被预订。

3) This area was once a wildlife reserve. 这个地区曾是野生动物保护区。

ample /'æmpl/ *adj.* enough, sufficient 大量的

e. g. 1) Thirty dollars will be ample for the purpose. 有 30 美元足够用了。

2) Tony will bring his ample experience in the IT sector to our Administrative Team.

托尼将会把他在 IT 领域的丰富经验带给我们这个管理团队。

impose /im'pəuz/ *vt.* (+on) 施加

e. g. 1) impose one's influence/ tax/pressure on sb. 向某人施加影响/征税/施压

2) Protective tariff is a duty or tax imposed on imported products.

保护性关税是对进口产品征收的税款。

facilitate /fə'silitet/ *vt.* help, make it easier, be of use 使便利; 促使

e. g. 1) Computers facilitate office procedures. 电脑为办公提供了便利。

2) All the rooms in this hotel are facilitated with minibars, IPTV system and LCD computers.

这家饭店每个房间都配备了迷你吧台、网络电视和液晶电脑。

autonomy /ɔ:'tɒnəmi/ *n.* self-governing 自主, 自治权

e. g. Autonomy is strictly implemented where there is a high concentration of minority.

在少数民族集聚地严格实施自治制度。

Phrases and Expressions

in (the) light of 鉴于, 考虑到; 按照

e. g. 1) He reviews his policy in the light of recent developments.

他根据最近的事态发展重新考虑自己的方针。

2) You will sell more this year in light of market condition at your end.

根据你方市场情况, 今年你们将销售更多。

rest on base on, be located in/ on/ at 基于; 落在……上

e. g. 1) All our eyes rested on him. 我们的目光都落在了他的身上。

2) Your success rests on your efforts. 你的成功基于你的努力。

amount to 总数有; 等于

e. g. 1) My savings amount to \$2,000. 我的储蓄共达 2 000 美元。

2) Your words amount to refusal. 你说的那些话等于是拒绝。

add up to amount to 加起来, 总和为

e. g. The three accounts add up to 60,000 yuan. 这 3 笔账总和有 6 万元。

consist in lie in 存在于(用于抽象)

e. g. True wealth does not consist in what we have, but in what we are.

真正的财富不是我们拥有的财产,而是我们自身的价值。

Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. Multiple choices.

- _____ are the biggest sources for Chinese people's growing dissatisfaction?
 - Higher learning, housing and poverty
 - Higher learning, medical care, social insurance
 - Higher learning, health care and housing
 - Higher learning, population explosion and limited resources
- What can we infer from the second paragraph?
 - Learned scholars were highly regarded in China.
 - Only a scholar with profound knowledge could take leadership.
 - No one need to worry about the college grads.
 - College grads can become housekeepers if need be.
- What is the author's attitude toward the entrance-exam?
 - Critical.
 - Supportive
 - Indifferent
 - Arbitrary
- All of the following are blamed for the problems in China's higher education EXCEPT _____.
 - enrolling mechanism
 - government's reluctance to invest more
 - autonomy of the universities and admission interview
 - incompatibility between planned and market economy
- For China's higher learning to get out of trouble, what should be done?
 - Reducing the number of students enrolled.
 - Removing the strict unified entrance exam for higher learning.
 - Allowing each university to exercise autonomous admission.
 - Initiating an overall restructuring of the higher education system.

Vocabulary in Use

II. Complete the sentences with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

[content, contented, discontent, discontented]

- Happy is he who is _____.
- Students take to the Internet to express their _____ with the administrative cuts.

[satisfy, satisfaction, dissatisfy, dissatisfied, unsatisfied, dissatisfaction]

- Desire fulfillment always yields _____.

4. _____ (不满意的) applies only to people who are unhappy, frustrated or disappointed with a thing, person or situation, while _____ (未得到满足的) may mean needing more.

[harmony, disharmony, harmonious, harmonize]

5. The government attaches great importance to the political stability and social _____.

6. The style of this cottage _____ well with its surroundings.

[consider, considerate, considerably, consideration, considerateness]

7. It is so _____ of you to turn down the volume of the speaker while I am talking into the phone.

8. You must take all these factors into _____ when you make a plan to tour abroad.

[industry, industrial, industrious, industrialized, industrialization]

9. Chinese nation is a brave and _____ people.

10. The _____ Revolution marks a major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way.

III. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

1. Should *feng shui* be listed _____ the World Intangible Heritage?

2. We must revise our plan _____ light of these recent policy changes.

3. Whoever _____ charge of the security must be blamed _____ the fire accident.

4. Can this construction material stand _____ the test of severe pressure and extreme weather?

5. Your success rests _____ your efforts, rather than your connection with those authorities.

6. The beauty of Chinese painting consists primarily _____ its simplicity.

7. China's regional development is _____ balance. If it is to get _____ balance, this gap must close.

8. Your expenditures must be _____ line with your disposable income.

9. Crowded classes, poor facilities and out-of-date subjects taught-all add _____ the failure of higher learning.

10. Wow, you get up early. Did the sun rise in the west? —Don't be such a wet blanket. I just like to do something _____ a change.

IV. Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

The local government of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) has actively carried out policies to improve the employment rate for college graduates.

Firstly, college grads are 1 to work at small and medium-sized enterprises. Those working at the grassroots for two, three and five 2 years will re-