

最新版

A COURSE IN GRADUATE ENGLISH READING

研究生英语 阅读教程

主编 徐志英 骆洪

下册



重庆大学出版社
<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

最新版

A COURSE IN GRADUATE ENGLISH READING

研究生英语 阅读教程

下 册

主 编
副主编
编 者

徐志英
徐 斌
徐 莎
杨 卉
赵 镭
骆 洪

骆 洪
马 玲
张彩庆
杨 汨
徐 斌
马 玲

刘笑元
杨 燕
董丹萍
徐志英

云南大学出版社

内容提要

《研究生英语阅读教程(下册)》为学生提供题材多样、话题新颖、语言规范的英语文章,着重培养学生的阅读理解能力,同时扩充词汇量。每单元安排两篇主题接近的文章,一篇为课堂阅读,文后设置理解练习和词汇扩展练习;一篇为补充阅读,后又设置理解练习。本教材最大的特点是语言素材地道、有趣、信息含量高,练习编排合理、巧妙、有的放矢。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生英语阅读教程. 下册/徐志英, 骆洪主编. —重庆:
重庆大学出版社, 2013.12

研究生英语系列教材

ISBN 978-7-5624-7810-2

I. ①研… II. ①徐…②骆… III. ①英语—阅读教学—研究生—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 271827 号

研究生英语阅读教程(下册)

主 编 徐志英 骆 洪

责任编辑:牟 妮 版式设计:牟 妮

责任校对:邬小梅 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:邓晓益

社址:重庆市沙坪坝区大学城西路 21 号

邮编:401331

电话:(023) 88617190 88617185(中小学)

传真:(023) 88617186 88617166

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:9.5 字数:237 千

2014 年 2 月第 1 版 2014 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—2 000

ISBN 978-7-5624-7810-2 定价:27.00 元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有,请勿擅自翻印和用本书

制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| Unit 1 | Western Political System | 1 |
| Passage A | Political Climate Change | 1 |
| Passage B | The Very Angry Tea Party | 11 |
| Unit 2 | Environmental Protection | 18 |
| Passage A | Green Growth | 18 |
| Passage B | Climate Wars | 29 |
| Unit 3 | Technology | 36 |
| Passage A | Rethinking What Leads the Way: Science, or New Technology? | 36 |
| Passage B | The Bright, Hi-Tech Future of Food Preservation | 48 |
| Unit 4 | Language & Literature | 56 |
| Passage A | Literature as Experiment | 56 |
| Passage B | Esperanto, a Western Language? | 68 |
| Unit 5 | Place and People | 75 |
| Passage A | Anthropology: Year in Review 1994 | 75 |
| Passage B | The Egyptian People | 87 |
| Unit 6 | Tourism | 95 |
| Passage A | Responsible Tourism | 95 |
| Passage B | Tourism Carrying Capacity | 105 |
| Unit 7 | Biography | 111 |
| Passage A | Friedrich Engels: A Very Special Business Angel | 111 |
| Passage B | Stephen Hawking | 123 |
| Unit 8 | Medicine | 130 |
| Passage A | The Future of Medicine | 130 |
| Passage B | Physician-Assisted Suicide | 141 |

Unit 1 Western Political System

LEAD-IN

Parliaments and political parties are two of the most important elements in the formation of the western political system. British parliament, the example of so many democracies throughout the world, has experienced great changes and troubles in recent years. In passage A, the author considers that Britain's legislature needs a vigorous cleansing, yet, he doesn't agree with the idea that it is time to redesign government. Like the parliament, political parties also play a rather important role.

The Tea Party, an interest group and the so-called "third party" in America, is influencing and reshaping the political scene of the country. The legend of the Tea Party is the legend of politics, of wrath and of individual liberty in America. What is the Tea Party, from where it rises, and why is it angry? The author of Passage B tries to explore and answer these questions from a philosophical perspective.

PASSAGE A

Political Climate Change

1 Over the past century, the British have lost a lot—their empire, their military might, their economic leadership and even their sense of superiority. But they still reckoned that they had one of the best parliaments in the world. The constitution might be a mess, the executive insufficiently checked, but compared with America's Congress and most of the European systems, Westminster seemed to be relatively clean.

2 That is why the revelations of the past two weeks—that MPs have been picking taxpayers' pockets, pushing the rules to break point on second-home mortgage relief, massage chairs, moat-clearing and the like—have been such a shock. The public is apoplectic. The speaker of the House of Commons was obliged to resign on May 19th, the first time since 1695 that a holder of that office had been ejected.

3 Such profound shifts in the political climate are rare. What to do about this one? A vast array of solutions are being rushed forward. Broadly, they fit into three categories. There is an electoral solution: the opposition Tories wants a general election to let the people sweep

the cursed crooks from office (and themselves into it). There is a range of constitutional reforms, from fewer MPs to proportional representation. And there is institutional spring cleaning—changing the allowances system, improving MPs' usefulness and getting rid of the most grievous offenders. This newspaper is not afraid of calling for elections or constitutional change, but in this particular situation the emphasis, especially now, should be on the last set of proposals. That is because this crisis—no matter how shameful the offences involved—is institutional, not constitutional.

4 Begin with the idea of an election. The prospect of a fresh start is certainly alluring. These are unsettled times, in Britain as elsewhere. Having been forced, teeth gritted, to support failed bankers in lavish retirement, taxpayers are rightly outraged by the discovery that MPs too have their noses in the trough. Although Britons usually take a dyspeptic view of their representatives, there is a different, bloodier mood now. Giving the people a say would in theory cleanse the system.

5 There may indeed soon be good reasons for forcing an election—especially if it becomes obvious, as it well might, that Gordon Brown's spindly government has lost the authority to govern the country. But the expenses crisis, if anything, weakens the argument for a contest now. If an election were called next week, Britain might well end up with a Parliament for the next five years that is defined entirely by its views on claiming for bath plugs, rather than on how to get the country out of the worst recession in 70 years.

6 The same yes-but-not-now logic applies to the calls for constitutional reform. Some elements in this crisis can indeed be traced back eventually to defects in Britain's system, notably the drift of power away from Parliament to the executive. But the heart of the matter was much smaller: a shoddy way of dealing with expenses. You could re-engineer great swathes of Westminster—bring in an elected House of Lords, introduce a Bill of Rights, design open primaries for MPs, scrap the first-past-the-post electoral system—and it would not make a shred of difference if the people elected were left in charge of claiming their own expenses amid a "course-you-can-chum" culture. A pile of swimming-pool-cleaning receipts is not a good starting place for constitutional reform.

7 So focus on making a misused organization work. Finding a new speaker is the first task. Michael Martin, the incumbent until June 21st, was inept, but it was his refusal to tackle—or even to air publicly—the laxness of the allowances system that did for him. His successor cannot be found among what Lord Rosebery, a prime minister in Queen Victoria's time, called "the mediocrities of the House". He or she will need heft to lead reform and to persuade the public to place its trust in a cleaned-up Commons. It is a mark of how bad the graft is now that some otherwise good candidates have been rendered ineligible by their own incontinence on expenses.

8 The second task is to deal with the most egregious envelope-pushers. Erring MPs cannot escape punishment by offering groveling apologies and repaying the unjustified expenses

they were caught claiming; that would be like letting off a shoplifter who volunteered to return the dress she swiped from Harrods. A few have been punished. Once the evidence is clear, all the rule-breakers should be chucked out of the parties, all the rule-benders dispatched from the front benches.

9 The third job is changing the way MPs' finances are regulated. An independent commission is beavering away to come up with ideas for this. All parties have agreed to interim reforms meanwhile, clamping down on what MPs can claim for. Mr Brown's main thrust is to replace Parliament's ancient system of self-governance with an external body that would set and police MPs' allowances. He is probably right in this; self-regulation is on the run in most walks of life, and recent experience of it in Parliament is dispiriting. But transparency will make much more difference than yet another quango. The reason MPs are likely to stay on the straight and narrow is the fact that their claims will henceforward be published online.

10 Do these three things quickly and much of the sting will be drawn. That still leaves room to begin a broad review of the workings of Parliament and to tackle the constitutional issues.

11 One reason for Westminster's longer-run woes is that the job of an MP has become less appealing to capable independent minds. Ever more laws are in effect drafted in Brussels these days. A leaching of authority to the executive has left MPs too dependent for advancement on the goodwill of party higher-ups to hold the government to account. That could be corrected by giving more, not less, power to MPs—for instance by setting up permanent committees with long-serving members, more expert staff and power to compel evidence.

12 As for an election, one is due within a year. Better to save that great accounting for a time when voters care about something bigger than the dodgy expenses of some errant MPs.

(1,051 words)

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

reckon /'rekən/ *v.*

informal be of the opinion 认为;估计

revelation /,revi'leiʃən/ *n.*

a surprising and previously unknown fact that has been disclosed to others 揭露

mortgage /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/ *n.*

a legal agreement by which a bank, building society, etc. lends money at interest in exchange for taking title of the debtor's property, with the condition that the conveyance of title becomes void upon the payment of the debt 抵押贷款;按揭

mortgage relief

a reduction of tax on income being used to pay off a mortgage 减低贷款

moat /məʊt/ *n.*

a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defence against attack 壕沟;护城河

apoplectic /ˌæpəʊ'plektik/ *adj.*

informal overcome with anger; furious 易怒的

eject /i'dʒekt/ *v.*

compel (someone) to leave a place 驱逐;逐出

profound /prə'faʊnd/ *adj.*

(of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense 深刻的;深奥的

array /ə'rei/ *n.*

an ordered arrangement 排列;部署

crook /kruːk/ *n.*

informal person who is dishonest or a criminal 骗子;坏蛋

proportional /prə'pɔːʃənl/ *adj.*

corresponding in size or amount to something else 成比例的

grievous /'gri:vəs/ *adj.*

(of something bad) very severe or serious 严重的;剧烈的

alluring /ə'ljʊərɪŋ/ *adj.*

powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating; seductive 诱人的;迷人的

unsettled /ʌn'setld/ *adj.*

lacking order or stability 易变的;不稳定的

grit one's teeth

clench one's teeth, especially when faced with something unpleasant 咬紧牙关

lavish /'lævɪʃ/ *adj.*

sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious 浪费的;慷慨的

rightly /'raɪtli/ *adv.*

correctly 正确地;恰当地

outrage /'aʊtreɪdʒ/ *v.*

arouse fierce anger, shock, or indignation in (someone) 愤怒

trough /'trɔːf/ *n.*

a long, narrow open container for animals to eat or drink out of 饲料槽;水槽

spindly /'spɪndli/ *adj.*

weak or insubstantial in construction 柔弱的;脆弱的

dyspeptic /dis'peptik/ *adj.*

having indigestion or a consequent air of irritable bad temper 消化不良的;不高兴的;坏脾气的

defect /di'fekt/ *n.*

a shortcoming, imperfection, or lack 缺陷;缺点

shoddy /shoddy/ *adj.*

badly made or done 劣质的;赝品的

swathe /sweið/ *n.*

a broad strip or area of something 一片

shred /'ʃred/ *n.*

a strip of material, such as paper, cloth, or food, that has been torn, cut, or scraped from something larger 碎片;少量剩余

incumbent /in'kʌmbənt/ *adj.*

(of an official or regime) currently holding office 现任的;在职的

inept /i'nept/ *adj.*

having or showing no skill; clumsy 笨拙的;不适当的

tackle /'tækl/ *v.*

make determined efforts to deal with (a problem or difficult task) 处理;解决

laxness /'la:ksnes/ *n.*

the state of not being sufficiently strict, severe, or careful 疲软;松懈

mediocrity /,mi:di'ɔkriti/ *n.*

the quality or state of being mediocre 平庸之才;平常

heft /heft/ *n.*

the weight of someone or something 重量

graft /gra:ft/ *n.*

bribery and other corrupt practices used to secure illicit advantages or gains in politics or business 渎职;贪污

ineligible /in'elidʒəbl/ *adj.*

legally or officially unable to be considered for a position or benefit 不合格的;无被选资格的

incontinence /in'kɒntinəns/ *n.*

the quality or state of being uncontrolled 无节制;不能自制

egregious /i'gri:dʒəs/ *adj.*

outstandingly bad; shocking 恶名昭彰的

shoplifter /'ʃɒpliftə/ *n.*

one who steal goods from a shop/store by deliberately leaving without paying for them 商店扒手

regulate /'regjuleit/ *v.*

control or maintain the rate or speed of (a machine or process) so that it operates properly 控制;管理

beaver away

work hard 努力工作

interim /'intərim/ *adj.*

in or for the intervening period; provisional 临时的;暂时的

clamp down on

suppress or prevent something in an oppressive or harsh manner 强行压制;施加压力

police /pə'li:s/ *v.*

have the duty of maintaining law and order in or at (an area or event) 监督;管辖

quango /'kwæŋgəu/ *n.*

a semi-public administrative body outside the civil service but receiving financial support from the government, which makes senior appointments to it 半官方机构

henceforward /hens'fɔ:wəd/ *adv.*

from this or that time on 从今以后

woe /wəu/ *n.*

formal or humorous great sorrow or distress (often used hyperbolically) 悲哀

appealing / ə'pi:lɪŋ/ *adj.*

attractive or interesting 有吸引力的

compel /kəm'pel/ *v.*

force or oblige (someone) to do something 强迫;迫使

dodgy /'dɒdʒi/ *adj.*

dishonest or unreliable 狡猾的;善于欺骗的

errant /'erənt/ *adj.*

not in the right place; having moved from the correct position or course 偏离正路的;错误的

PROPER NAMES

1. Westminster 威斯敏斯特,伦敦的一个行政区,英国议会所在地。
2. Harrods 哈罗兹,英国著名百货公司。

EXERCISES

I. Reading comprehension

Read the text and choose the best answer to each question or unfinished statement.

1. What was the British's attitude toward Westminster before the revelations of the past two weeks?
A. Proud. B. Outraged. C. Pessimistic. D. Indifferent.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Gordon Brown's successor can be found among "the mediocrities of the House".
B. Good candidates with incontinence on expenses will be rendered as ineligible.
C. Transparency of the parliament is much better than MPs'self-regulation.
D. The constitutional re-engineering of the parliament would not make a shred of difference.
3. Which of the following words can best explain the word "apoplectic" in the 1st paragraph?
A. Furious. B. Sad. C. Apologetic. D. Nervous.
4. The institutional spring cleaning includes the following actions EXCEPT _____.
A. changing the allowance system
B. improving MP's usefulness
C. getting rid of the most grievous offenders
D. reducing the numbers of MPs
5. According to the author, the completion of the three things will _____.
A. result in a huge constitutional disaster
B. tackle the constitutional issues
C. make no difference
D. lead to another expenses crisis
6. Which of the following statement is not the solution to make a misused organization work?
A. Find a new speaker.
B. Have an election.
C. Change the way MPs'finances are regulated.
D. Deal with the most egregious envelop-pushers.
7. What will "the mediocrities of the House" do?
A. Lead reforms.
B. Persuade the public to place its trust in a cleaned-up Commons.
C. Have incontinence on expenses.
D. Tackle the laxness of the allowances system that did for him.
8. What is the rhetoric device used in paragraph 8?
A. Metaphor. B. Alliteration. C. Personification. D. Analogy.
9. The best way to change the way that MP's finances are regulated is _____.
A. to set an independent commission
B. to have self-regulation
C. to be transparent
D. to replace the ancient system with a quango
10. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. address the importance of parliament

- B. define parliament
- C. introduce the current situation of the British parliament
- D. give solutions to re-engineer the British parliament

II. Vocabulary

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences, making it logical and grammatical.

1. "I regard this as a serious matter," he went on, in an _____ whisper.
A. apologetic B. apoplectic C. apolitical D. apocalyptic
2. This regime will have the legitimacy to isolate the extremists and _____ the foreign militants.
A. eject B. remove C. emit D. escape
3. It put a fear in me, a fear of something _____ like the fear of swimming in a fathomless lake.
A. keen B. thorough C. profound D. absolute
4. Carbon dioxide absorbs one particular infrared wavelength well, with the absorption _____ to its density.
A. equivalent B. comparable
C. balanced D. proportional
5. He was later arrested and charged with attempted murder but the charges were dropped to _____ bodily harm with intent and kidnapping.
A. shameful B. monstrous C. dreadful D. grievous
6. Lincoln is such an icon that he has been an _____ figurehead for interest groups of all kinds.
A. alluring B. seductive C. bewitching D. hot
7. The world may have seen the last of Moriarty, but Arthur Conan Doyle was compelled by public _____ to revive his hero.
A. shock B. crime C. outrage D. indignity
8. What is not so clear is how a visual _____ can go completely unnoticed except when reading or writing.
A. defect B. revolt C. absence D. rebel
9. I reckon being a naturist is just a _____ excuse for indecent exposure.
A. poor B. shoddy C. superior D. inferior
10. He lost the March 20 vote by a slim margin to _____ President, who won by 0.2 percent.
A. incumbent B. mandatory C. holder D. essential
11. She intends to continue boxing, even though she looked befuddled and _____ throughout most of the eight minutes with Browning.

- A. absurd B. improper C. inept D. infelicitous
12. The report details many instances where justice was skewed by _____.
A. labor B. struggle C. industry D. graft
13. Any entry with the incorrect answer to the skill-testing question is _____ to win.
A. ineligible B. inelegant C. inelabrate D. inelastic
14. Now we understand that there is a series of genetic mutations that lead to disorders in the way cells _____ themselves.
A. copy B. regulate C. run D. moderate
15. Don Quixote is not an ordinary knight _____, nor a simple parody of one.
A. deviant B. errant C. rambling D. erring
16. He's never been the luckiest fighter, with a couple of _____ decisions going against him.
A. dodgy B. shoddy C. nasty D. risky
17. Only by looking at the pictures can you suddenly feel again the _____ of that little body that you used to balance so lightly on one hip.
A. theft B. heft C. cleft D. lift
18. It is hoped the scheme would _____ all aspects of such behaviour.
A. challenge B. accost C. confront D. tackle
19. At this present time there isn't _____ evidence against him.
A. a shred of B. a lot of C. a variety of D. a bit of
20. The largest modern arthropods are marine spider crabs, which have _____ legs up to 1.5 metres long.
A. skinny B. skittery C. spindly D. twiggy

III. Word bank

Please select one word for each blank from the word bank, making proper changes where necessary.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------|-------------|------------------|
| beaver away | appeal | grovel | settled | grit one's teeth |
| chuck out of | proportion | lax | incontinent | clamp down on |

- They had a team of architects _____ at a scheme for the rehabilitation of District 6.
- Baths can help the _____ of the bowels.
- The waiter threatened to _____ the restaurant if we got drunk.
- When the President's position was threatened, he issued an order to _____ all anti-government activities.
- Britain's _____ political scene worries some investors.
- The value of a fraction is inversely _____ to that of the denominator.
- It snorted and pranced and pawed at the floor in salivating lust and _____ need.

8. There was an _____ gravity to everything she said.
9. The young policeman _____ and walked slowly towards the armed criminal.
10. There is, at last, a drug to help stress _____ —leakage during physical exercise.

IV. Cloze

Aristotle's achievements in the history and development of western thought are both 1 _____ and unrivalled. More than just a philosopher, Aristotle was a scientist, astronomer, political theorist and the inventor of what is now called symbolic or formal logic. He wrote 2 _____ on biology, psychology, ethics, physics, metaphysics and politics and set the 3 _____ of debate in all these areas right up to 4 _____ times. Indeed, his writings on justice are still 5 _____ reading for undergraduates reading Law.

After his death his works were lost for some 200 years or so, but 6 _____ were rediscovered in Crete. Later translated into Latin by Boethius around 500 AD, Aristotle's influence spread throughout Syria and Islam whilst Christian Europe 7 _____ him in favor of Plato. Not until Thomas Aquinas reconciled Aristotle's work with Christian doctrine in the 13th century did he become 8 _____ in Western Europe.

More than any other philosopher before him, Aristotle made much of observation and strict classification of data in his studies. For this reason he is often considered as the father of empirical science and scientific method. 9 _____ his predecessor Plato, Aristotle always undertook his investigations by considering the regarded opinions of both experts and 10 _____ people, before detailing his own arguments, assuming that some grain of truth is likely to be found in commonly held ideas. Aristotle's method was nothing if not rigorous and lacked the proselytizing tone of many of his 11 _____.

In contradistinction to both Plato and the Presocratics, Aristotle 12 _____ the idea that the many diverse branches of human inquiry could, in principle, be subsumed under one 13 _____ based on some universal philosophic principle. Different sciences require different axioms and admit of varying degrees of precision according to their subject. 14 _____ Aristotle denied there could be exact laws of human nature, whilst 15 _____ that certain metaphysical categories—such as quantity, quality, substance and relation—were applicable to the description of all phenomena.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. stunning | B. terrifying | C. unappealing | D. interesting |
| 2. A. intensively | B. narrow | C. extensively | D. wide |
| 3. A. volume | B. tone | C. terms | D. content |
| 4. A. future | B. modern | C. previous | D. ancient |
| 5. A. forbidden | B. required | C. recommend | D. obtained |
| 6. A. unfortunately | B. mistakably | C. fortunately | D. afterward |
| 7. A. ignored | B. focused | C. hated | D. noticed |
| 8. A. anonymous | B. incognito | C. infamous | D. influential |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 9. A. Like | B. Contrary | C. Unlike | D. As |
| 10. A. common | B. ordinary | C. usual | D. lay |
| 11. A. predecessors | B. antecedes | C. predators | D. peers |
| 12. A. accepted | B. rejected | C. confirmed | D. reassured |
| 13. A. subject | B. course | C. discipline | D. branch |
| 14. A. Thus | B. However | C. But | D. And |
| 15. A. rejecting | B. maintaining | C. holding | D. believing |

V. Translation

1. 那人的手臂与他的身高不成比例。(proportional to)
2. 由于身体太差,他没有资格成为这些社团的成员。(ineligible)
3. 他们无力继续偿还按揭贷款,房子被收了回去。(mortgage)
4. 这些年轻人在学校里用功苦读。(beaver away)
5. 雪打在她的脸上,但是她咬紧牙关,继续前进。(grit one's teeth)
6. 过去的几个世纪中,英国人失去了很多——大英帝国,强大的军事力量,经济的领先地位,甚至是他们高人一等的优越感。不过英国人仍认为,他们还拥有世界上最好的议会之一。议会的构成可能一团糟,官员们受到的核查不足,但与美国国会和大多数欧洲国家的体制相比,坐落于伦敦的威斯敏斯特是相对廉洁的。

VI. Discussion

1. What was the political climate change that happened in Britain?
2. What are the solutions the author suggested to cleanse the parliament?

PASSAGE B

The Very Angry Tea Party

1 Sometimes it is hard to know where politics ends and metaphysics begins: when, that is, the stakes of a political dispute concern not simply a clash of competing ideas and values but a clash about what is real and what is not, what can be said to exist on its own and what owes its existence to another.

2 The seething anger that seems to be an indigenous aspect of the Tea Party movement arises, I think, at the very place where politics and metaphysics meet, where metaphysical sentiment becomes political belief. More than their political ideas, it is the anger of Tea Party members that is already reshaping our political landscape.

3 It would be comforting if a clear political diagnosis of the Tea Party movement were available—if we knew precisely what political events had inspired the fierce anger that

pervades its meetings and rallies, what policy proposals its backers advocate, and, most obviously, what political ideals and values are orienting its members.

4 When it comes to the Tea Party's concrete policy proposals, things get fuzzier and more contradictory: keep the government out of health care, but leave Medicare alone; balance the budget, but don't raise taxes; let individuals take care of themselves, but leave Social Security alone; and, of course, the paradoxical demand not to support Wall Street, to let the hard-working producers of wealth get on with it without regulation and government stimulus, but also to make sure the banks can lend to small businesses and responsible homeowners in a stable but growing economy.

5 There is a fierce logic to these views, as I will explain. But first, a word about political ideals.

6 In a bracing and astringent essay in *The New York Review of Books*, pointedly titled "The Tea Party Jacobins," Mark Lilla argued that the hodgepodge list of animosities Tea party supporters mention fail to cohere into a body of political grievances in the conventional sense: they lack the connecting thread of achieving political power. It is not for the sake of acquiring political power that Tea Party activists demonstrate, rally and organize; rather, Lilla argues, the appeal is to "individual opinion, individual autonomy, and individual choice, all in the service of neutralizing, not using, political power." He calls Tea Party activists a "libertarian mob" since they proclaim the belief "that they can do everything themselves if they are only left alone."

7 What Lilla cannot account for, and what no other commentator I have read can explain, is the passionate anger of the Tea Party movement, or, the flip-side of that anger, the ease with which it succumbs to the most egregious of fear-mongering falsehoods. What has gripped everyone's attention is the exorbitant character of the anger Tea Party members express. Where do such anger and such passionate attachment to wildly fantastic beliefs come from?

8 My hypothesis is that what all the events precipitating the Tea Party movement share is that they demonstrated, emphatically and unconditionally, the depths of the absolute dependence of us all on government action, and in so doing they undermined the deeply held fiction of individual autonomy and self-sufficiency that are intrinsic parts of Americans' collective self-understanding.

9 The implicit bargain that many Americans struck with the state institutions supporting modern life is that *they* would be politically acceptable only to the degree to which they remained invisible, and that for all intents and purposes each citizen could continue to believe that she was sovereign over her life; she would, of course, pay taxes, use the roads and schools, receive Medicare and Social Security, but only so long as these could be perceived not as radical dependencies, but simply as the conditions for leading an autonomous and self-sufficient life.

10 But even this way of expressing the issue of dependence is too weak, too merely political; after all, although recent events have revealed the breadth and depths of our dependencies on institutions and practices over which we have little or no control, not all of us have responded with such galvanizing anger and rage. Tea Party anger is, at bottom, metaphysical, not political; what has been undone by the economic crisis is the belief that each individual is metaphysically self-sufficient, that one's very standing and being as a rational agent owes nothing to other individuals or institutions. The opposing metaphysical claim, the one I take to be true, is that the very idea of the autonomous subject is an institution, an artifact created by the practices of modern life; the intimate family, the market economy, the liberal state. Each of these social arrangements articulate and express the value and the authority of the individual; they give to the individual a standing she would not have without them.

11 The issue here is a central one in modern philosophy; is individual autonomy an irreducible metaphysical given or a social creation? Descartes famously argued that self or subject, the "I think", was metaphysically basic, while Hegel argued that we only become self-determining agents through being recognized as such by others who we recognize in turn. It is by recognizing one another as autonomous subjects through the institutions of family, civil society and the state that we become such subjects; those practices are how we recognize and so bestow on one another the title and powers of being free individuals.

12 All the heavy lifting in Hegel's account turns on revealing how human subjectivity only emerges through intersubjective relations, and hence how practices of independence, of freedom and autonomy, are held in place and made possible by complementary structures of dependence. At one point in his "Philosophy of Right", Hegel suggests love or friendship as models of freedom through recognition. In love I regard you as of such value and importance that I spontaneously set aside my egoistic desires and interests and align them with yours; your ends are my desires, I desire that you flourish, and when you flourish I do, too. In love, I experience you not as a limit or restriction on my freedom, but as what makes it possible; I can only be truly free and so truly independent in being harmoniously joined with you; we each recognize the other as endowing our life with meaning and value, with living freedom.

13 Hegel's thesis is that all social life is structurally akin to the conditions of love and friendship; we are all bound to one another as firmly as lovers are, with the terrible reminder that the ways of love are harsh, unpredictable and changeable. And here is the source of the great anger; because you are the source of my being, when our love goes bad I am suddenly, absolutely dependent on someone for whom I no longer count and who I no longer know how to count; I am exposed, vulnerable, needy, unanchored and without resource. In rage I claim that I can manage without you, that I can be a full person, free and self-moving, without you.