



英语高阶教程

AN *ENGLISH COURSE*
FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS

◎ 主编 余 莉

下册

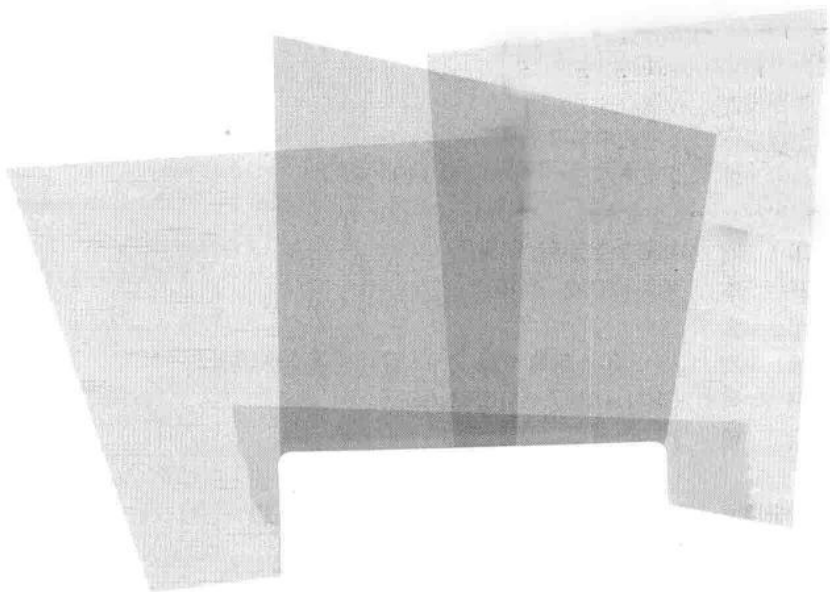
外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

本教材是以教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据，根据我国研究生教学的实际情况，尤其是理工类研究生的教学实际情况和我国对 21 世纪高层次人才的要求进行编写的。在我国现有的教学环境下，研究生英语水平参差不齐，故本教材的编写原则是：从当前研究生尤其是理工类研究生的实际出发，力求满足 21 世纪对高层次人才的要求，注重培养学生扎实的语言基础，同时全面提高学生的英语综合能力。因此，本教材的编写遵循循序渐进的规律，以大学英语四级水平为起点，涵盖了研究生英语教学的基础阶段。

本教材具有以下特点：

1、本教材的编写吸收了当代语言学和教学理论研究的最新成果，以及我国研究生英语教学和教材编写过程中积累的丰富经验，同时结合了我国研究生英语教学的实际情况。本教材将学术性和交际性相结合，注重实用，力求有所创新。

2、本教材选材广泛，语言材料新颖。所选材料涉及到文学、历史、地理、政治、经济、教育、科技等领域；体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和散文等。语言材料既具有学术性和实用性，也具有可读性和思辨性，能够激发和调动学生学习的兴趣和积极性。所选文章适合进行讨论式教学，以提高学生的英语交际能力和教学效果；每册书的难度循序渐进，上册相当于大学英语五级水平，下册相当于大学英语六级水平。

3、本教材注重实践性，以课文为核心，通过英语语言知识和技能的各种综合练习，提高学生理解和应用英语的能力，从而达到熟练掌握和运用英语的目的。本教材练习题的设计紧扣课文，形式多样，包括课文理解、词汇（多项选择和运用派生词填空）、选词填空、英汉互译、口语讨论、写作等。

本教材包括上、下两册，每册各 10 单元，每单元两篇文章。第一篇为主课文，用作课堂精讲，课文后附有词汇表；第二篇文章可不作讲解，供学生作快速阅读练习或自学使用。

本教材可供非英语专业研究生，尤其是理工类研究生使用，也可供研究生课程班和 MBA 班学生使用，还可供具有相当于或接近于大学本科英语四级水平的英语自学者使用。

在教材编写过程中，我们得到了外语教学与研究出版社的鼎力支持，我们全体编写人员在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编者经验不足，水平有限，缺点在所难免。敬请广大读者提出批评和建议，以使本教材在今后修订中不断改进和完善。

编者

2012年10月12日于兰州

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Unit 1

Text 1

Why We Love Who We Love

By Dr. Joyce Brothers

1 Have you ever known a married couple that just didn't seem as though they should fit together — yet they are both happy in the marriage, and you can't figure out why?

2 I know of one couple: He is a burly ex-athlete who, in addition to being a successful salesman, coaches Little League, is active in his Rotary Club and plays golf every Saturday with friends.

3 Meanwhile, his wife is petite, quiet and a complete homebody. She doesn't even like to go out to dinner. What mysterious force drives us into the arms of one person, while pushing us away from another who might appear equally desirable to any unbiased observer?

4 Of the many factors influencing our idea of the perfect mate, one of the most telling, according to John Money, professor emeritus of medical psychology and pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University, is what he calls our "love map" — a group of messages encoded in our brains that describes our likes and dislikes. It shows our preferences in hair and eye color, in voice, smell, and body build. It also records the kind of personality that appeals to us, whether it's the warm and friendly type or the strong, silent type.

5 In short, we fall for and pursue those people who most clearly fit our love map. And this love map is largely determined in childhood. By age eight, the pattern for our ideal mates has already begun to float around in our brains.

6 When I lecture, I often ask couples in the audience what drew them to their

dates or mates. Answers range from “She’s strong and independent” and “I go for redheads” to “I love his sense of humor” and “That crooked smile, that’s what did it.”

7 I believe what they say. But I also know that if I were to ask those same men and women to describe their mothers, there would be many similarities between their ideal mates and their moms. Yes, our mothers — the first real love of our lives — write a significant portion of our love maps.

8 When we’re little, our mothers are the center of our attention, and we are the center of hers. So our mothers’ characteristics leave an indelible impression, and we are forever after attracted to people with her facial features, body type, personality, even sense of humor. If our mothers were warm and giving, as adults we tend to be attracted to people who are warm and giving. If our mothers were strong and even-tempered, we are going to be attracted to a fair-minded strength in our mates.

9 The mother has an additional influence on her sons: she not only gives them clues to what they will find attractive in a mate, but also affects how they feel about women in general. So if she is warm and nice, her sons are going to think that’s the way women are. They will likely grow up warm and responsive lovers and also be cooperative around the house.

10 Conversely, a mother who has a depressive personality, and is sometimes friendly but then suddenly turns cold and rejecting, may raise a man who becomes a “dance-away lover.” Because he’s been so scared about love from his mother, he is afraid of commitment and may pull away from a girlfriend for this reason.

11 While the mother determines in large part what qualities attract us in a mate, it’s the father — the first male in our lives — who influences how we relate to the opposite sex. Fathers have an enormous effect on their children’s personalities and chances of marital happiness.

12 Just as mothers influence their sons’ general feelings toward women, fathers influence their daughter’s general feelings about men. If a father lavishes praise on his daughter and demonstrates that she is a worthwhile person, she’ll feel very good about herself in relation to men. But if the father is cold, critical or absent, the daughter will tend to feel she’s not very lovable or attractive.

Complementary Needs

13 What about opposites? Are they really attracted to each other? Yes and no. In

many ways we want a mirror image of ourselves. Physically attractive people, for example, are usually drawn to a partner who's equally attractive.

14 In addition, most of us grow up with people of similar social circumstances. We hang around with people in the same town; our friends have about the same educational backgrounds and career goals. We tend to be most comfortable with these people, therefore we tend to link up with others whose families are often much like our own.

15 Robert Winch, a longtime sociology professor at Northwestern University, stated in his research that our choice of a marriage partner involves a number of social similarities. But he also maintained that we look for someone with complementary needs. A talker is attracted to someone who likes to listen, or an aggressive personality may seek out a more passive partner.

16 It's rather like the old, but perceptive, saying on the subject of marriage that advises future partners to make sure that the holes in one's head fit the bumps in the other's. Or, as Winch observed, it's the balancing out of sociological likenesses and psychological differences that seems to point the way for the most solid lifelong romance.

17 However, there are instances where people of different social backgrounds end up getting married and being extremely happy. I know of one man, a factory worker from a traditional Irish family in Chicago, who fell in love with an African American Baptist. When they got married, their friends and relatives predicted a quick failure. But 25 years later, the marriage is still strong.

18 It turns out that the woman was like her mother-in-law — a loving and caring person, the type who rolls up her sleeves and volunteers to work at church or help out people in need. This is the quality that her husband fell for, and it made color and religion and any other social factors irrelevant to him.

19 Or as George Burns, who was Jewish and married the Irish Catholic Gracie Allen, used to say: his marriage was his favorite gig, even though it was Gracie who got all the laughs. The two of them did share certain social similarities — both grew up in the city, in large but poor families. Yet what really drew them together was evident from the first time they went onstage together. They complemented each other perfectly: he was the straight man, and she delivered the punch lines.

20 There are certainly such “odd couples” who could scarcely be happier. We all know some drop-dead beautiful person married to an unusually plain wallflower. This is a trade-off some call the equity theory.

21 When men and women possess a particular asset, such as high intelligence, unusual beauty, a personality that makes others swoon, or a hefty bankroll that has the same effect, some decide to trade their assets for someone else's strong points. The raging beauty may trade her luster for the power and security that come with big bucks. The not-so-talented fellow from a good family may swap his pedigree for a poor but brilliantly talented mate.

22 Indeed, almost any combination can survive and thrive. Once, some neighbors of mine stopped by for a friendly social engagement. During the evening Robert, a man in his 50s, suddenly blurted out, "What would you say if your daughter planned to marry someone who has a ponytail and insisted on doing the cooking?"

23 "Unless your daughter loves cooking," I responded, "I'd say she was darn lucky."

24 "Exactly," his wife agreed. "It's really your problem, Robert — that old macho thing rearing its head again. The point is, they're in love."

25 I tried to reassure Robert, pointing out that the young man their daughter had picked out seemed to be a relaxed, nonjudgmental sort of person — a trait he shared with her own mother.

26 Is there such a thing as love at first sight? Why not? When people become love-struck, what happens in that instant is the couple probably discover something unique they have in common. It could be something as mundane as they both were reading the same book or were born in the same town. At the same time they recognize some trait in the other that complements their own personality.

27 I happen to be one of those who were struck by the magic wand. On that fateful weekend, while I was a sophomore at Cornell University, I had a terrible cold and hesitated to join my family on vacation in the Catskill Mountains. Finally I decided anything would be better than sitting alone in my dormitory room.

28 That night as I was preparing to go to dinner, my sister rushed up the stairs and said, "When you walk into that dining room, you're going to meet the man you'll marry."

29 I think I said something like "Buzz off!" But my sister couldn't have been more right. I knew it from the moment I saw him, and the memory still gives me goose flesh. He was a premed student, also at Cornell, who incidentally also had a bad cold. I fell in love with Milton the instant I met him.

30 Milt and I were married for 39 years, until his death in 1989. And all that time we experienced a love that Erich Fromm called a “feeling of fusion, of oneness,” even while we both continued to change, grow and fulfill our lives.

Total words: 1,580

New Words

- burly** *adj.* muscular and heavily built 结实的
- petite** *adj.* very small (女子) 娇小的, 小个子的
- unbiased** *adj.* characterized by a lack of partiality; without bias 公正的; 无偏见的
- telling** *adj.* producing a strong effect 有效的
- emeritus** *adj.* holding after retirement an honorary title corresponding to that held last during active service 名誉退休的
- pediatrics** *n.* the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of infants and children 小儿科
- indelible** *adj.* cannot be removed, washed away or erased 难忘的; 擦不掉的
- ***cooperative** *adj.* willing to adjust to differences in order to obtain agreement 合作的
- depressive** *adj.* causing or suggestive of sorrow or gloom 抑郁的, 压抑的
- marital** *adj.* of or relating to the state of marriage 婚姻的
- lavish** *v.* to expend profusely 慷慨给予
- perceptive** *adj.* having the ability to perceive or understand; keen in discernment 感知的; 有洞察力的
- ***bump** *n.* a lump on the body caused by a blow 肿块, 隆起物
- ***romance** *n.* a story dealing with love 传奇, 浪漫史
- irrelevant** *adj.* having no bearing on or connection with the subject at issue 不相干的
- ***Catholic** *n.* a member of a Catholic church 天主教徒
- gig** *n.* a live performance by someone such as a musician or a comedian 现场演出
- ***complement** *v.* to make complete or perfect 补足, 补充

1 标 * 号的单词为大学英语六级考试词汇。全书同。

- punch line** *n.* the point of a joke or humorous story 妙语, 警句
- drop-dead** *adv.* extremely (尤指人的外貌) 惊人地, 极其, 非常
- wallflower** *n.* sb. that is shy and do not get involved in dancing or talking to people at social events 墙花; 在社交场合上很害羞、不参与跳舞并不与人交谈的人
- asset** *n.* a useful or valuable quality 优点; 有利条件
- swoon** *v.* to pass out from weakness, physical or emotional distress due to a loss of blood supply to the brain 昏厥; 着迷
- hefty** *adj.* large in amount or extent or degree 相当多的, 丰盛的
- raging** *adj.* extraordinary, tremendous 极其的, 异常的
- luster** *n.* a quality that outshines the usual 光泽, 光彩
- swap** *v.* to exchange or give (sth.) in exchange for 与……交换; 以……作交换
- pedigree** *n.* the descendants of one individual 血统; 家谱
- *engagement** *n.* a meeting arranged in advance 约会
- blurt** *v.* to utter impulsively 未加思索地冲口说出; 突然说出
- darn** *adv.* extremely 非常地
- macho** *adj.* describing men who are very conscious and proud of their masculinity 大男子气的
- nonjudgmental** *adj.* refraining from making judgments esp. ones based on personal opinions or standards 非主观的, 无偏见的
- mundane** *adj.* found in the ordinary course of events 世俗的, 平凡的
- goose flesh** *n.* reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation 鸡皮疙瘩
- premed** *adj.* a premed student is a student who is taking courses that are required in order for the student to study at medical school 医科大学预科班的
- *incidentally** *adv.* accidentally, not intentionally 偶然地
- fusion** *n.* the state of being combined into one body 融合, 熔化

Exercises

Comprehension

1. According to Professor John Money, what's the "love map"?
2. What factors influence the so called "love map"?

3. Why does the author say “our mothers — the first real love of our lives — write a significant portion of our love map”? (para. 7)
4. According to the author, what kind of man will a mother probably raise if the mother has a depressive personality? Do you agree?
5. Why does the author say “it’s the father — the first male in our lives — who influences how we relate to the opposite sex”? (para. 11)
6. How does the author analyze the complementary needs?
7. In the sentence “What about opposites? Are they really attracted to each other? Yes and no”, what does “yes and no” mean? (para. 13)
8. How do you understand “the holes in one’s head fit the bumps in the other’s”? (para. 16)
9. This article mainly analyzes the reasons why we choose our certain mates. According to the article, why we choose that special one?
10. Does the author agree on “love at first sight”? How do you know?

Vocabulary

I. There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The group should work under the supervision of that _____ international commission.
A. subjective B. unbiased C. fair D. judgmental
2. The most _____ thing about the recent calls for a second stimulus package in the U.S. is that the bond market has looked the other way.
A. ensured B. identified C. telling D. fundamental
3. Perhaps I can introduce Mr. Lake Kirby, an _____ professor from Washington University.
A. famous B. emeritus C. retired D. introduced
4. They met, _____ each other and got married six weeks later.
A. fell for B. called for C. ask for D. look for
5. She _____ her little finger as she drank her tea.
A. knocked B. harmed C. took D. crooked

6. The management would like to thank the staff for being so _____.
A. cooperative B. collaborate C. fascinated D. coincidence
7. Act promptly to remove spots from these fabrics. The longer you delay, the more _____ will the mark become.
A. faded B. dark C. indelible D. erasable
8. But Phil Graham was a manic-_____, and his flights of greatness were accompanied by terrible lows.
A. impressive B. depressive C. massive D. depressing
9. The President affirmed America's _____ to its transatlantic (i.e. European) allies.
A. favor B. help C. commitment D. commission
10. The companies of the two countries have _____ advantages.
A. complementary B. complete C. completion D. complicate
11. In order to achieve success in financial field, you need to have a(n) _____ insight.
A. acceptive B. deep C. responsive D. perceptive
12. The firm has an important _____ in the person of the director of research.
A. access B. asset C. property D. belongings
13. These are merely pointless attempts to rescue the victims of the _____ fire.
A. raging B. flaming C. boring D. shining
14. I'll _____ my Michael Jackson tape for your Bruce Springsteen album.
A. give B. swap C. take D. change
15. Owing to a previous _____, I shan't be able to come.
A. reason B. occasion C. account D. engagement
16. The two armies finally agreed to _____ their prisoners.
A. save B. help C. trade off D. consult
17. His heart sank as he listen to the judge utter the _____ word.
A. fateful B. accretive C. touching D. judging
18. _____, if you want that book, I'll bring it next time.
A. Finally B. Incidentally C. Occasionally D. On the way
19. A third party is formed by the _____ of independent republicans and democrats.
A. connection B. contact C. fusion D. get-together
20. Our professor is a person who is sympathetic and _____.
A. invidious B. nonjudgmental C. perfect D. lovely

II. Use the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets to fill in the corresponding blank.

1. Mr. Robinson felt very confused after hearing his doctor's _____ of his illness. (explain)
2. The _____ tool will convert your HTML/XHTML code into a form that can be displayed on your blog without it being treated as HTML by browsers. (code)
3. It's _____ to sit on the plane with nothing to read. (bore)
4. The _____ for overseas students had been cut by 60% since 1999. (scholar)
5. The man is the only _____ of the car accident. (survive)
6. Well because I always expect _____, I always think the worst about everything. (reject)
7. Its most important communicative principles include principle of _____, principle of politeness, principle of embellishment. (evasive)
8. And so the _____ surgeon went along through the gorgeous autumn landscape of White-Hart Vale. (infatuate)
9. Initially I had new _____ every day and I was kind of lost. (assign)
10. The teacher told her students the after-class _____ are playing basketball and swimming. (active)
11. Mary is _____ that she will win the game. (confidence)
12. The jawbone was our most _____ discovery. (value)
13. If you are right next to, or in a subway station, you will have the _____ of getting around. (convenient)
14. He looked at me with an air of surprised _____ as a colonel might look at a private whose bootlaces were undone. (disapprove)
15. She has a good sense of _____ and never gets lost. (direct)
16. Ask the sales _____ to take your measurements. (assist)
17. Our visits to the theatre made the holiday more _____. (amuse)
18. The new players are a mix of experienced Italian Serie A players and emerging South American talents (all in _____ of EU passports). (possess)
19. When _____, I went to drive a pedicab. (unemploy)

20. I am alive only when I am with you. When I am alone, the most dazzling sun seems to have lost the _____. (brilliant)

Cloze

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

The horse and carriage is thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us, and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, particularly first marriages ____ 1 ____ young couples, are the result of ____ 2 ____ attraction and affection ____ 3 ____ than practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not arrange for their children. Teenagers begin ____ 4 ____ in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social ____ 5 ____.

Though young people feel ____ 6 ____ to choose their friends from ____ 7 ____ groups, most choose a mate of similar background.

This is ____ 8 ____ in part to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually ____ 9 ____ choices by ____ 10 ____ disapproval of someone they consider unsuitable.

____ 11 ____, marriages between members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater ____ 12 ____ of today's young and the fact that they are restricted by ____ 13 ____ prejudices than their parents. Many young people leave their home towns to attend college, ____ 14 ____ in the armed forces, ____ 15 ____ pursue a career in a bigger city.

Once away from home and family, they are more ____ 16 ____ to date and marry outside their own social group.

In mobile American society, interclass marriages are neither ____ 17 ____ nor shocking. Interfaith marriages are ____ 18 ____ the rise particularly between Protestants and Catholics. On the other hand, interracial marriages are still very uncommon. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, maintain friendships and ____ 19 ____ a family. Marriages between different national ____ 20 ____ (but the same race and religion) have been commonplace here since colonial times.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. linking | B. involving | C. connecting | D. correlating |
| 2. A. personal | B. emotional | C. mutual | D. magnetic |
| 3. A. more | B. less | C. rather | D. other |