

# 英语高阶教程

**AN** *ENGLISH COURSE*  
*FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS*

© 主编 陈 静

上册

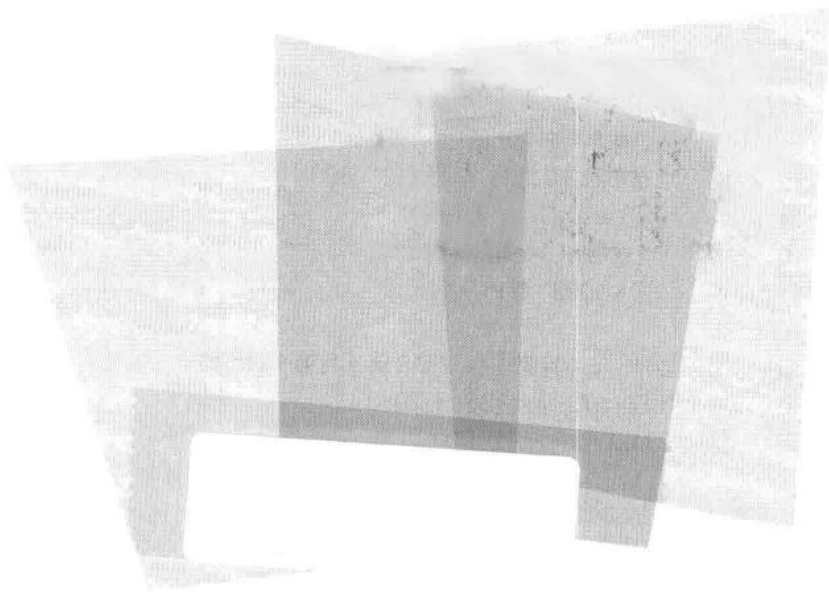
外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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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 I

### Expressing One's Individuality

By Arnold Bennet

1 A most curious and useful thing to realize is that one never knows the impression one is creating on other people. One may often guess pretty accurately whether it is good, bad, or indifferent — some people render it unnecessary for one to guess, they practically inform one — but that is not what I mean. I mean much more than that. I mean that one has one's self no mental picture corresponding to the mental picture which one's personality leaves in the minds of one's friends. Has it ever struck you that there is a mysterious individual going around, walking the streets, calling at houses for tea, chatting, laughing, grumbling, arguing, and that all your friends know him and have long since added him up and come to a definite conclusion about him — without saying more than a chance, cautious word to you; and that that person is you? Supposing that you came into a drawing-room where you were having tea, do you think you would recognize yourself as an individuality? I think not.

2 You would be apt to say to yourself, as guests do when disturbed in drawing-rooms by other guests: "Who's this chap? Seems rather queer. I hope he won't be a bore." And your first telling would be slightly hostile. Why, even when you meet yourself in an unsuspected mirror in the very clothes that you have put on that very day and that you know by heart, you are almost always shocked by the realization that you are you. And now and then, when you have gone to the glass to arrange your hair in the full sobriety of early morning, have you not looked on an absolute stranger, and has not that stranger piqued your curiosity? And if it is thus with precise external



details of form, color, and movement, what may it not be with the vague complex effect of the mental and moral individuality?

3 A man honestly tries to make a good impression. What is the result? The result merely is that his friends, in the privacy of their minds, set him down as a man who tries to make a good impression. If much depends on the result of a single interview, or a couple of interviews, a man may conceivably force another to accept an impression of himself which he would like to convey. But if the receiver of the impression is to have time at his disposal, then the giver of the impression may just as well sit down and put his hands in his pockets, for nothing that he can do will modify or influence in any way the impression that he will ultimately give. The real impression is, in the end, given unconsciously, not consciously; and further, it is received unconsciously, not consciously. It depends partly on both persons. And it is immutably fixed before-hand. There can be no final deception. Take the extreme case, that of the mother and her son. One hears that the son hoodwinks his mother. Not he! If he is cruel, neglectful, overbearing, she is perfectly aware of it. He does not deceive her, and she does not deceive herself. I have often thought: If a son could look into a mother's heart, what an eye-opener he would have! "What!" he would cry. "This cold, impartial judgment, this keen vision for my faults, this implacable memory of little slights, and injustices, and callousness's committed long ago, in the breast of my mother!" Yes, my friend, in the breast of your mother. The only difference between your mother and another person is that she takes you as you are, and loves you for what you are. She isn't blind: do not imagine it.

4 The marvel is, not that people are such bad judges of character, but that they are such good judges, especially of what I may call fundamental character. The wiliest person cannot for ever conceal his fundamental character from the simplest. And people are very stern judges, too. Think of your best friends — are you oblivious of their defects? On the contrary, you are perhaps too conscious of them. When you summon them before your mind's eye, it is no ideal creation that you see. When you meet them and talk to them you are constantly making reservations in their disfavor — unless, of course, you happen to be a schoolgirl gushing over like a fountain with enthusiasm. It is well, when one is judging a friend, to remember that he is judging you with the same godlike and superior impartiality. It is well to grasp the fact that you are going through life under the scrutiny of a band of acquaintances who

are subject to very few illusions about you, whose views of you are, indeed, apt to be harsh and even cruel.

5 Above all it is advisable to comprehend thoroughly that the things in your individuality which annoy your friends most are the things of which you are completely unconscious. It is not until years have passed that one begins to be able to form a dim idea of what one has looked like to one's friends. At forty one goes back ten years, and one says sadly, but with a certain amusement: "I must have been pretty blatant then. I can see how I must have exasperated them. And yet I hadn't the faintest notion of it at the time. My intentions were of the best. Only I didn't know enough." And one recollects some particularly crude action, and kicks one's self... Yes, that is all very well; and the enlightenment which has come with increasing age is exceedingly satisfactory. But you are forty now. What shall you be saying of yourself at fifty? Such reflections foster humility, and they foster also a reluctance, which it is impossible to praise too highly, to tread on other people's toes.

6 A moment ago I used the phrase "fundamental character." It is a reminiscence of Stevenson's phrase "fundamental decency." And it is the final test by which one judges one's friends. "After all, he's a decent fellow." We must be able to use that formula concerning our friends. Kindliness of heart is not the greatest of human qualities — and its general effect on the progress of the world is not entirely beneficent — but it is the greatest of human qualities in friendship. It is the least dispensable quality. We come back to it with relief from more brilliant qualities. And it has the great advantage of always going with a broad mind. Narrow-minded people are never kind-hearted. You may be inclined to dispute this statement: please think it over; I am inclined to uphold it.

7 We can forgive the absence of any quality except kindness of heart. And when a man lacks that, we blame him, we will not forgive him. This is, of course, scandalous. A man is born as he is born. And he can as easily add a cubit to his stature as add kindness to his heart. The feat never has been done, and never will be done. And yet we blame those who have not kindness. We have the incredible, insufferable, and odious audacity to blame them. We think of them as though they had nothing to do but go into a shop and buy kindness. I hear you say that kindness of heart can be "cultivated." Well, I hate to have even the appearance of contradicting you, but it can only be cultivated in the botanical sense. You can't cultivate violets on a nettle. A

philosopher has enjoined us to suffer fools gladly. He had more usefully enjoined us to suffer ill-natured persons gladly. ... I see that in a fit of absentmindedness I have strayed into the pulpit. I descend.

Total words: 1,286

## New Words

- \***grumble** *v.* to keep complaining in an unhappy way 不断地发牢骚, 抱怨
- \***cautious** *adj.* showing careful forethought 谨慎的, 十分小心的
- \***apt** *adj.* naturally disposed toward 易于……的
- queer** *adj.* beyond or deviating from the usual or expected 古怪的, 奇怪的; 可疑的
- sobriety** *n.* behavior that shows a serious attitude to life 严肃, 庄重
- pique** *v.* to make someone feel annoyed or upset, especially by ignoring them or making them look stupid 使(某人)生气, 激怒
- privacy** *n.* the quality of being secluded from the presence or view of others 隐居; 隐私; 私生活
- \***conceivably** *adv.* within the realm of possibility 可想象地
- \***ultimately** *adv.* as the end result of a succession or process 最后, 最终; 根本上
- immutably** *adv.* in an unalterable and unchangeable manner 不变地; 永恒地
- hoodwink** *v.* to trick someone in a clever way so that you can get an advantage for yourself 欺骗; 蒙蔽
- neglectful** *adj.* not showing due care or attention 疏忽的; 不小心的
- overbearing** *adj.* always trying to control other people without considering their wishes or feelings 专横的; 好指使人的; 飞扬跋扈的
- \***impartial** *adj.* free from undue bias or preconceived opinions 公平的, 公正的; 不偏不倚的
- implacable** *adj.* very determined to continue opposing someone or something 决意(与……)作对的, (对……)毫不宽容的

1 标 \* 号的单词为大学英语六级考试词汇。全书同。

- callousness** *n.* devoid of passion or feeling; hardheartedness 麻木, 无情
- \***marvel** *n.* something that causes feelings of wonder 奇异的事物, 奇迹
- wily** *adj.* clever at getting what you want, especially by tricking people 诡计多端的; 狡诈的
- \***stern** *adj.* strict in a very serious and often unpleasant way 严格的, 苛刻的
- oblivious** *adj.* lacking conscious awareness of 不注意的; 不知道的
- disfavor** *n.* a feeling of dislike and disapproval 不喜欢; 不赞成; 冷淡, 疏远
- gush** *v.* to emit or flow in a sudden stream or jet 涌出, 迸出
- scrutiny** *n.* the act of examining something closely (as for mistakes) 监视; 细看; 周密的调查
- \***subject** *adj.* being under the power or sovereignty of another or others 服从的
- blatant** *adj.* something bad that is blatant is very clear and easy to see, but the person responsible for it does not seem embarrassed or ashamed 公然的; 露骨的
- exasperate** *v.* to make someone very annoyed by continuing to do something that upsets them 使……恼怒; 激怒; 使恶化
- \***enlightenment** *n.* education that results in understanding and the spread of knowledge 启迪; 教化
- \***foster** *v.* to help develop, help grow 培养; 养育, 抚育
- reminiscence** *n.* a mental impression retained and recalled from the past 回想, 回忆, 记忆力
- beneficent** *adj.* doing or producing good 行善的, 慈善的, 仁慈的
- dispensable** *adj.* easy to get rid of because not really needed (因并不真正需要而) 可省去的, 可丢弃的, 可有可无的
- \***uphold** *v.* to keep or maintain in unaltered condition; cause to remain or last 支持, 维护; 维持
- \***scandalous** *adj.* completely unfair 极不公正的, 令人反感的
- cubit** *n.* an ancient unit of length based on the length of the forearm 腕尺 (古时的长度单位)
- stature** *n.* (of a standing person) the distance from head to foot 身高, 身材
- \***incredible** *adj.* beyond belief or understanding 难以置信的, 惊人的
- odious** *adj.* extremely unpleasant 可憎的, 十分讨厌的, 可恶的

**audacity** *n.* the quality of having enough courage to take risks or say impolite things

鲁莽, 大胆无礼, 放肆

\***contradict** *v.* to be resistant to 反驳, 与……矛盾

**botanical** *adj.* connected with plants or the scientific study of plants 植物(学)的

**nettle** *n.* a plant with rough leaves that sting you 荨麻

**enjoin** *v.* to give instructions to or direct somebody to do something with authority

命令, 吩咐, 禁止

\***absentmindedness** *n.* preoccupation so great that the ordinary demands on attention are ignored 精神不集中; 心不在焉

\***stray** *v.* to lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking 迷路, 偏离

## Exercises

### Comprehension

1. Is the mental picture a man has corresponding to the mental picture which one's personality leaves in the minds of one's friends?
2. Can a man really make a good impression?
3. Is the real impress given and received consciously or unconsciously?
4. In the mother-and-son story, is the mother conscious of her son's being cruel, neglectful and overbearing? (para. 2)
5. Can a man conceal for ever his fundamental character?
6. What is the implication of the schoolgirl gushing over like a fountain with enthusiasm? How does the image of the schoolgirl relate to a man when he is meeting a friend?
7. How does a man judge a friend?
8. When will a man have an idea of what one has looked like to one's friends?
9. What is the implication of "enlightenment"? (para. 4)
10. What, by the author, is the greatest of human qualities in friendship?

## 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.

- The rise in interest rates was not reflected in a \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the dollar.  
A. good                      B. same                      C. corresponding                      D. controversial
- Losses make us more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cautious                      B. careful                      C. kind                      D. concerned
- We might have a free press, but that doesn't mean all reporting is true and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alert                      B. complete                      C. accurate                      D. important
- His manner was cold and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intact                      B. different                      C. indifferent                      D. normal
- His remark \_\_\_\_\_ me speechless.  
A. rendered                      B. provided                      C. gave                      D. helped
- How did the movie \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. feel                      B. enter                      C. hit                      D. strike
- Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ to rust.  
A. easy                      B. apt                      C. tend                      D. appropriate
- I don't like her manner — she's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hostile                      B. thoughtful                      C. considerate                      D. patient
- Everyone has his own \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conceal                      B. field                      C. private                      D. privacy
- I was not \_\_\_\_\_ of having offended him.  
A. thought                      B. conscious                      C. considered                      D. capable
- In fact the truth is quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. true                      B. inevitable                      C. contrary                      D. opposition
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ my greetings to your family.  
A. convey                      B. transport                      C. transmit                      D. serve
- This method is \_\_\_\_\_ to that one.  
A. good                      B. better                      C. superior                      D. higher
- The country \_\_\_\_\_ the international agreement.  
A. violated                      B. adhere                      C. keep                      D. challenge

15. Chew the food \_\_\_\_\_ before you swallow them.  
A. thorough      B. thoroughly      C. absolutely      D. seriously
16. We should \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
A. maintain      B. prevent      C. raise      D. uphold
17. That's the most \_\_\_\_\_ coincidence I've ever heard of!  
A. incredible      B. credible      C. creditable      D. credit
18. The teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ look reduced him to silence.  
A. harsh      B. stern      C. severe      D. firm
19. The revelation of his \_\_\_\_\_ past led to his resignation.  
A. immediate      B. remote      C. scandalous      D. glorious
20. The mother tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her son's interest in music.  
A. foster      B. nourish      C. bring      D. culture

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

1. The arrow \_\_\_\_\_ direction. (denote)
2. We placed everything at his \_\_\_\_\_. (dispose)
3. His anger did not make him \_\_\_\_\_ of his promise. (neglect)
4. Before she grew old, Aunt Harriet used to entertain \_\_\_\_\_. (lavish)
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ hatred between the two nations. (placable)
6. The shock of losing my purse cured me of all my former \_\_\_\_\_.  
(absentminded)
7. I made his \_\_\_\_\_ at a party. (acquaint)
8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to take an open-minded approach to new ideas. (advice)
9. In production psychology, they can all enter into a free and fetterless state of relaxing and self-\_\_\_\_\_ (oblivious)
10. I can't make out what's the \_\_\_\_\_. (intend)
11. The flood-stricken country received help from \_\_\_\_\_ powers. (alien)
12. She has no patience with people who are always \_\_\_\_\_. (grumble)
13. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that there will be a new economic crisis throughout the world, but we hope it won't happen. (conceive)
14. Do you really want to go or are you \_\_\_\_\_ being amiable? (mere)
15. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to tiredness in winter. (incline)

16. He had fallen into \_\_\_\_\_ because of his militant attitude. (favor)
17. His teachings held that men should develop the virtues of \_\_\_\_\_, tolerance, and respect for older people and ancestors. (kindly)
18. What \_\_\_\_\_ determines who we become and where we go in life? (ultimate)
19. His refusal iced our \_\_\_\_\_. (enthusiastic)
20. He knew \_\_\_\_\_ no English. (practical)

### 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.**

An important element of careful observation is calm. Be 1. I know it's difficult sometimes, in the flush and excitement of 2 a new potential friend, but you 3 to practice. Look at the face. Study it. Are there any unusual features, 4 scars, moles, or warts? Any wrinkles, red hair, or 5 else that stands out? After the unusual things, 6 taking in the more common things, like hair color, weight, age, voice, stance, the 7 of walking or talking — the arrangement of 8 features, like eyes, ears, nose, mouth — anything like that.

Now, being observant is a useful if not an easy-to-acquire trait. If you are not a really observant person, you need to 9 yourself and to make being observant more-or-less a 10. Most police officers become 11 observant through training and motivation, 12 do the President's Secret Service men. You can practise 13 observant of people anywhere: walking down the street, riding a bus, just about anywhere. 14 at a face, then close your eyes — or, look away — and then try to 15 a picture of that face in your mind. Then check the face with another glance.

At a movie, try to learn as many names of the actors and actresses 16 possible, and not only their names, but the names of the characters they played also. This is excellent 17. And practice is what you need in 18 to develop the habit of observation. And 19 you have this habit of observation, you will be surprised 20 how many things you notice about people that you never noticed before.

1. A. silent            B. quiet            C. calm            D. careful
2. A. meeting            B. seeing            C. observing            D. making



- |                  |                |                 |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. A. get        | B. come        | C. have         | D. learn          |
| 4. A. with       | B. without     | C. above        | D. like           |
| 5. A. something  | B. anything    | C. nothing      | D. things         |
| 6. A. open       | B. turn        | C. tickle       | D. start          |
| 7. A. way        | B. method      | C. device       | D. model          |
| 8. A. outer      | B. front       | C. out-standing | D. facial         |
| 9. A. exercise   | B. train       | C. control      | D. manufacture    |
| 10. A. character | B. mark        | C. hobby        | D. habit          |
| 11. A. usually   | B. rarely      | C. scarcely     | D. unusually      |
| 12. A. as        | B. whereas     | C. when         | D. while          |
| 13. A. picking   | B. invading    | C. doing        | D. being          |
| 14. A. Gaze      | B. Stare       | C. Glance       | D. Glare          |
| 15. A. confirm   | B. reconstruct | C. integrate    | D. describe       |
| 16. A. if        | B. as          | C. when         | D. unless         |
| 17. A. practice  | B. experience  | C. achievement  | D. accomplishment |
| 18. A. owing     | B. as          | C. order        | D. enough         |
| 19. A. moreover  | B. furthermore | C. once         | D. twice          |
| 20. A. from      | B. for         | C. by           | D. at             |

## Translation

### I. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

A man honestly tries to make a good impression. What is the result? The result merely is that his friends, in the privacy of their minds, set him down as a man who tries to make a good impression. If much depends on the result of a single interview, or a couple of interviews, a man may conceivably force another to accept an impression of himself which he would like to convey. But if the receiver of the impression is to have time at his disposal, then the giver of the impression may just as well sit down and put his hands in his pockets, for nothing that he can do will modify or influence in any way the impression that he will ultimately give.

### II. Translate the following paragraph into English.

说某个人粗野的外表背后的那颗心——或者在这方面，他那全部的内里——真是纯金一般，只不过深锁其中，人的肉眼觉察不到罢了。这句话完全等于没说。你是如何，