

全新版大学进阶英语

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NEW PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH  
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程

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学生用书

 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS  
[www.sflep.com](http://www.sflep.com)

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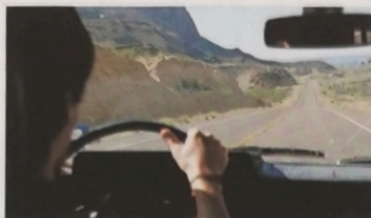
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## Freshman Year

For many of us, the freshman year will remain as one of the most memorable years in our lives: a time of growing independence, the starting of new friendships, and the broadening of horizons (扩大视野). Living away from home for the first time, we have to learn to stand on our own two feet, and that is not easy for us and our parents.

## Opener

**I. Pair work:** Read the words of a song in the box below. While listening attentively to it twice, put the lines marked A, B, C and D in their proper places in the song. Check with your partner and see if you two agree.



This is a song by an American rock band Family of the Year. It was used in the 2014 Oscar-nominated (提名) film *Boyhood*, which is about coming of age (长大成人). In the film, the song comes on when the boy Mason is driving far to go to college.

- A. I don't *wanna* (=want to) be a part of your parade (队列)
- B. But I'm a kid like everyone else
- C. Just wanna fight with everyone else
- D. And her a night out on the weekend

Let me go  
I don't wanna be your hero  
I don't wanna be a big man

---

Your masquerade (假面舞会)

---

Everyone deserves (应该获得)  
a chance to  
Walk with everyone else

While holding down  
A job to keep my girl around  
And maybe buy me some new  
strings (琴弦)

---

And we can whisper things  
Secrets from my American dreams  
Baby needs some protection

---

**II. Group work:** After watching the video the third time, discuss the song in groups of four:

- 1 What does "a big man" mean in the song? Why doesn't the boy want to be a big man?
- 2 What kind of person would he like to be?

Before the group discussion, you may want to write down a few notes in the space provided below.

### Notes

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## Reading & Interacting

### TEXT

Exciting, liberating and terrifying — do you think that sums up the experience of the first year at college? Sherri Beattie certainly does as she calls for parents to stand back and let their children manage their new life on their own.

# All Grown Up and Still in Tow<sup>1</sup>

Sherri Beattie<sup>2</sup>

**in tow** /təʊ/ following behind 跟随  
**one's heart/thoughts go(es) out to sb.** one feels a lot of sympathy towards sb. 对某人表示同情或慰问

registrar /ˌredʒɪ'strɑː(r)/ n. (大学)注册主任

**take charge** take control 照管

**(stand) in line** 排队

**reflect** /rɪ'flekt/ v. think seriously; give back an image of; show 思考; 映射; 显示

**reflect on** 思考, 深思; (对声誉等)带来影响

reflection /rɪ'fleksjən/ n.

**if not** 要不是...

**faculty** /fækəlti/ n. (AmE) all the teachers in a university 全体教员

**nonetheless** /ˌnɒnðə'les/ ad. (fml) however 尽管如此, 但是

undergraduate /ˌʌndə'grædʒuət/ n. 大学本科生

**combine** /kəm'baɪn/ vt. cause (things) to join or mix together to form a whole 使结合

**inevitable** /ɪn'evɪəbəl/ a. impossible to avoid or prevent 不可避免的

**embarrassed** /ɪm'bærəst/ a. 局促不安的, 不好意思的

**accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ vt. (fml) go with (sb.) to a place or event 陪同

**no doubt** 无疑地

**misguide** /ˌmɪs'gaɪd/ vt. 错误地引导

boyhood /'bɔɪhʊd/ n. 少年时代

**crush** /krʌʃ/ vt. make (sb.) lose all hope, confidence etc.; break into pieces 使失去信心; 摧毁

边注仅收入课文中主要生词和短语, 其他生词请查阅生词表 (glossary)。

1 My heart went out to him. In fact, I felt so uncomfortable that I looked away. How humiliating to be in a university registrar's office with your father taking charge.

2 As I stood in line, waiting for my own question to be answered, I reflected on how times have changed.

3 I am as old as, if not older than, most faculty members.<sup>3</sup>

4 Nonetheless, I do remember what it was like to be an 18-year-old undergraduate. The first-year experience is exciting, liberating and terrifying, all combined to help us grow into adulthood. That is, if our parents don't come with us.

5 The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father.

6 Dad did the talking while his son struggled to lift his eyes and look at the woman trying to help them. I thought about those small bits of self-confidence that were so painstakingly built in boyhood, and how they were being crushed at the counter. What I saw was a student who looked perfectly able to ask a few questions and get the information he needed.

1 The text is adapted from an article in *The Globe and Mail* (September 8, 2004).

2 **Sherri Beattie** /'ʃeri 'bi:ti/ 谢丽·比蒂

3 **I am as old as, if not older than, most faculty members.**: I am as old as, and perhaps even older than, most faculty members.

7 I grew very angry. "Oh, grow up<sup>1</sup>, go home," I wanted to shout at Dad from my place in the line.

8 I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.

9 Baby-boomer parents seem to struggle with two things: saying no and letting go. The teaching assistants massed together in the theatre were advised to send unhappy parents directly to professors. I sat in disbelief, but yes, it happens.

10 Mom and Dad, your children are no longer children. Rather<sup>2</sup>, they are eagerly trying to be adults. So whatever are you doing in line with them at the registrar's office?

11 Twenty years ago, when I first entered university, parents did not follow their children all the way there. My parents dropped me at the front door of St. Hilda's College<sup>3</sup> at the University of Toronto<sup>4</sup> and drove five hours back home.

12 I was not ready, prepared or clearly aware about what would happen over the course of the next four years, but I muddled through. From professors and teaching assistants to registrars and student-loan officers, I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then<sup>5</sup> I still do.

13 Were my parents not caring or uninterested? Not at all. What they were not was university-educated baby-boomers who believe all events must be designed and controlled and that everything I did was a direct reflection on them<sup>6</sup>.

14 My parents came from another generation. They never set foot in a university. They were pleased, and supportive, when I decided to attend but they considered me an adult at 18.

15 The incident I saw in the registrar's office was not an unusual sight. I wish it were. Rather, about six people behind me in line, I discovered another parent-child grouping. This time

**seminar** /'seminɑ:(r)/ *n.* 研讨会 (课)  
**complain** /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.* say that you are not satisfied with sth. 抱怨, 发牢骚  
**assignment** /ə'saɪnmənt/ *n.* 功课, 作业  
**issue** /'ɪʃju:/ *n.* 问题  
**let go** 放开  
**in disbelief** not being able to believe sth. 不相信  
**adult** /'ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt/ *n.* 成人  
**aware** /ə'weə/ *a.* knowing about a situation or a fact 知道的, 注意到的  
**muddle** /'mʌdl/ **through** 胡乱应付过去  
**loan** /ləʊn/ *n.* 贷款  
**find one's way** discover the right way (to a place) 发现 (到某处的) 途径  
**peril** /'perɪl/ *n.* 危险  
**caring** /'keərɪŋ/ *a.* 关心他人的; 有爱心的  
**set foot in** 进入; 踏进  
**supportive** /sə'pɔ:tɪv/ *a.* 支持的  
**incident** /'ɪnsɪdənt/ *n.* 事件

1 **grow up:** This is a common reproach (责备语) aimed at anyone felt to be behaving foolishly and not in a mature way.

2 **Rather:** Here the word "rather" is used to suggest that the opposite of a previous statement is the case, meaning "on the contrary (相反)", or "instead". e.g. "Reason does not determine what we think; rather, what we already think determines how we reason."

3 **St. Hilda's** /sənt 'hɪldəz/ **College:** 圣希尔达学院

4 **University of Toronto** /tə'rɒntəʊ/: 多伦多大学(加拿大)

5 **but then:** on the other hand; nevertheless

6 **everything I did was a direct reflection on them:** whatever I did affected their reputation because they were thought responsible for my conduct. "...be a reflection on sb./sth." roughly (大致上) means "show how good or bad sb. or sth. is."



**plead** /pli:d/ v. ask sb. for sth. in a very strong and serious way 恳求

**stay put** 留在原处不动

**negotiate** /ni'gəʊʃieɪt/ v. try to reach agreement by discussion 协商; 谈判

**be concerned** /kən'saɪnd/ with be interested in 关心, 感兴趣

**scholarship** /'skɒləʃɪp/ n. 奖学金

**undertake** /ˌʌndə'teɪk/ (undertook /ˌʌndə'tu:k/, undertaken /ˌʌndə'teɪkən/) vt. make oneself responsible for (sth.) 承担 (某事物)

a son was pleading with his mother to stay put while he went to the counter and dealt with the problem himself. They were still negotiating when I left.

16 Too many baby-boomer parents are overly concerned with success. They just don't want to let go.

17 When I tell my mother that I have won a scholarship and will undertake graduate research in Europe this fall she says, "That's nice, dear."

18 My mother would argue that my success is my own. I would argue that my success is a result of being allowed the freedom to make mistakes and find my own way.

19 To parents whose children are attending first-year university, just remember they have all grown up now. It is time for you to do the same.

686 words



## Culture Notes

**baby-boomers:** people born right after World War II, between 1946 and 1964 (U.S. Census Bureau). By 1964, there were 76.4 million baby-boomers in the U.S. They made up almost 40 percent of the nation's population. (尤指英国和美国) 二次世界大战后在生育高峰期(1946-1964)出生的人

# True Stories of Nazi Germany

During the period of Nazi rule, first in Germany and then in the lands it took in Europe, the treatment of the Jews (犹太人) became increasingly horrific (恐怖的). Jews of all ages, children included, were killed outright or rounded up (抓捕) and sent to concentration camps (集中营). As a result, seventy percent of the Jews living in German-controlled areas were murdered; in Germany itself, ninety percent. There were a few lucky ones who managed to escape through concealing their identity (隐瞒身份) or fleeing (出逃) abroad. Their stories of survival make heart-moving reading.

## Opener

**Pair work:** The Nazis claimed they were Aryans (雅利安人) and viewed themselves as the “master race.” They wanted to wipe out all the Jews. Read the Culture Notes that follow the Text on page 58 and watch a short video clip about this background information. Then, listen to it attentively twice and complete the following paragraph according to what you have heard. Compare notes with your partner.

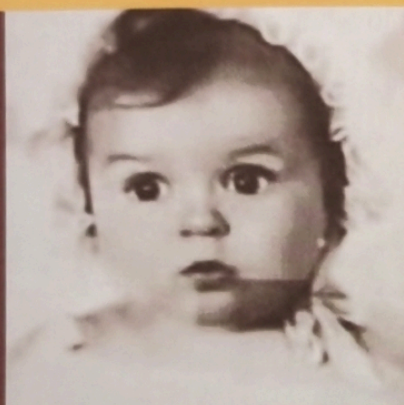


“Marriages between Jews and German citizens or those of similar blood are forbidden.” The Marriage Law, one of the Nuremberg Decrees (法令) of 1935, was aimed at protecting the purity (纯粹) of German \_\_\_\_\_. The Nazis \_\_\_\_\_ people into racial types. They said Germans were descended from (为…的后裔) the Aryan race. This propaganda (宣传) film shows Aryans of old, the Teutonic Knights (日耳曼骑士), supposedly the root of all \_\_\_\_\_ culture and nobility. Pure Aryan Germans could be recognized from their blonde (金黄色的) hair and \_\_\_\_\_ eyes. It was all a fantasy (虚假的东西) but the fantasy was dressed up (被装扮成) as \_\_\_\_\_. Germans were being taught to think of other races as somehow \_\_\_\_\_ than perfect, and the German people bought the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading & Interacting

### TEXT

Are Aryans superior to other races? Read the story, and you will find how idiotic (愚蠢的) the Nazi racial theory was. They were even unable to tell who did and did not belong to their “master race.”



# The “Perfect Aryan” Child<sup>1</sup>

Terrence McCoy<sup>2</sup>

**make it big** (*informal*) be very successful 成功, 出名

**take control of** have the power to make decisions about (sth.) 控制

pregnant /'pregnənt/ *a.* 怀孕的

**splash** /splæʃ/ *v.* display (a news story, photograph, etc.) noticeably 将...置于显眼位置

**claim** /kleɪm/ *vt.* state that (sth.) is true, even though it has not been proved 声称

**remarkable** /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ *a.* extraordinary or worthy of attention 不同寻常的; 引人注目的

revelation /,revə'leɪʃən/ *n.* 被揭示的真相

**present** /pri'zent/ *vt.* give (sth.) to sb. formally 赠送

**local** /ləʊkəl/ *a.* 当地的; 本地的

**surge** /sɜ:dʒ/ *vi.* rise suddenly and greatly 急剧上升, 飞涨

anti-Semitism /,ænti'semɪtɪzəm/ *n.* 反犹太主义

**find out** get information through study or inquiry 查明

**origin** /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n.* 出身, 血统; 起源

**cancel** /'kænsəl/ *v.* end (an agreement or arrangement that you have with sb.) 取消, 废除

**contract** /'kɒntrækt/ *n.* 合同; 契约

1 The newlyweds came to Berlin as students, a pair of Latvian Jews who wanted to make it big in singing. In 1934, just after Adolf Hitler took control of Germany, the wife became pregnant with a child who would soon become known as the “perfect Aryan.”

2 The photo was everywhere. It first appeared in a Nazi magazine and then was splashed across postcards and storefronts.

3 Less well-known, however, was the fact that the “Aryan” girl it claimed to show was actually Jewish.

4 As remarkable as that revelation is, more remarkable is the story that accompanies it. The girl, now 80 and named Hessa Levinsons Taft<sup>3</sup>, recently presented the magazine cover, on which there is her baby photo, to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Israel and offered her tale to the German newspaper *Bild*.

5 It begins in 1928 when her parents came to Berlin. Both were singers. The father, Jacob, had accepted a position at a local opera house. It was the time of surging anti-Semitism in Berlin, and when the company found out his Jewish origin, it canceled his contract.

边注仅收入课文中主要生词和短语, 其他生词请查阅书末词表 (glossary)。

1 This text is selected from *The Washington Post* (July 7, 2014).

2 **Terrence McCoy** /'terəns mə'kɔɪ/ 特伦斯·麦科伊

3 **Hessa Levinsons Taft** /'hesɪ 'levɪnsənz tæft/ 赫塞·莱文森斯·塔夫脱

6 Living in a very crowded one-room apartment, the young couple gave birth to Hessa Levinsons on May 17, 1934. She was beautiful. So when she was 6 months old, the parents decided to have her picture taken. They took her to one of the best photographers in Berlin, and he came out with a very beautiful picture.

7 Her parents liked it so much that they framed it and put it up on the piano. They had thought the picture was a private family photo. But soon after, a woman who helped clean the apartment arrived to deliver some surprising news.

8 "You know," the woman said, "I saw Hessa on a magazine cover in town."

9 Hessa's mother found that impossible to believe. A lot of babies look the same, the mother explained, and surely the helper was mistaken. But she wasn't.

10 "No, no," the helper explained to Taft's mother. "It's definitely Hessa. Just give me some money, and I'll get you the magazine."

11 Money changed hands<sup>1</sup>, and the maid soon returned with a magazine. The cover photo was exactly the same picture that was there, resting on the piano. The magazine was a Nazi magazine with pages full of images of men wearing swastikas and even one of Hitler himself reviewing the troops.

12 The parents were terrified. Why was their Jewish infant on the cover of a Nazi magazine?

13 They contacted the photographer and tried to find out what had really happened.

14 The photographer told them that he had been asked to submit his 10 best pictures for a beauty contest run by the Nazis. So were 10 other outstanding photographers in Germany. And he sent in Hessa's picture.

15 "But you knew my Hessa is a Jewish child," the mother exclaimed.

16 "Yes," the photographer said, explaining there had been a competition to find the perfect example of the Aryan race to further Nazi philosophy. "I wanted to allow myself the pleasure of this joke. And you see, I was right. Of all the babies, they picked this baby as the perfect Aryan."

17 Family stories are always prone to exaggeration — but this appears to be true. Taft has a large collection of photographs that show her in numerous publications and cards. "I can laugh about it now," said Taft, now a chemistry professor at St. John's

**give birth to** produce a baby or young animal  
生孩子; 产仔

**come out with** offer (sth.) for public inspection, sale, etc.; publish 拿出; 推出; 发表

**frame** /freɪm/ vt. put (a picture) in a structure that will hold it firmly 给(图片等)镶框

**private** /'praɪvət/ a. of, belonging to a particular person; personal 私有的; 私人的

**deliver** /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/ v. express in words; send forth 陈述, 讲; 传递

**definitely** /'defɪnɪtli/ ad. without question and beyond doubt 明确地; 确定无疑地

**image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ n. a picture of a person or thing 影像; 图像

swastika /'swɒstɪkə/ n. 纳粹党所用的卐字记号

**contact** /'kɒntækt/ v. get in touch with 联系; 联络

**submit** /səb'mɪt/ vt. present (sth.) for consideration or judgment 提交; 呈递

**contest** /'kɒntest/ n. 比赛; 竞赛

**outstanding** /,aʊt'stændɪŋ/ a. extremely good; excellent 杰出的; 优秀的

**exclaim** /ɪk'skleɪm/ v. cry out suddenly and loudly from pain, anger, etc. 惊叫; 大声说

**competition** /,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ n. contest 竞争; 比赛

**be prone to** /praʊn/ to have a tendency to do or to be affected by 有...的倾向; 易于...的  
exaggeration /ɪg,zædʒə'reɪʃən/ n. 夸张; 夸大之词

**collection** /kə'leɪʃən/ n. (一批)收藏品; 收集(物)

**numerous** /'nju:mərəs/ a. great in number; many 为数众多的; 无数的  
publication /,pʌblɪ'keɪʃən/ n. 出版(物)

1 **Money changed hands:** It means that one person passed or paid money to another person, so the money changed from one person's hands to another's.

**amaze** /ə'meɪz/ vt. surprise (sb.) greatly 使惊奇; 使吃惊

**throughout** /θru:'aʊt/ prep. in or during the entire time; through the whole of 在...整个期间; 贯穿...始终

**flee** /fli:/ (fled /fled/) v. run away (from) 逃离  
**find/take refuge** /'refju:dʒ/ in 在...避难

University in New York, "But if the Nazis had known who I really was, I wouldn't be alive."

18 The parents were equally shocked and "amazed at the irony of it all." In the weeks afterward, the picture was everywhere. One time, Taft said, her aunt went to the store to buy a birthday card for her first birthday in May of 1935, only to find a card with Taft's baby picture on it. "Without saying a single word, my aunt bought the postcard, which my parents brought with them throughout the years."

19 Eventually, the family fled Europe and found refuge in Cuba for years before immigrating to the United States. In the late 1940s, the Levinsons family settled in New York City, and Hessa got married and became Hessa Levinsons Taft.

696 words

## Culture Notes

**Aryan** /'eəriən/: The term refers to the Indo-European speaking tribes in ancient times. It was used in Nazi racial theory to describe persons corresponding to the "Nordic" physical ideal of Nazi Germany. Hitler claimed the Aryans were the people who founded the German Tribes and were the forefathers of all German culture. He held that these Aryans were superior beings than other human races, especially the Jews. 雅利安人一词指古代操印欧语系的民族。纳粹分子用这个字眼指德国、北欧等地“金发碧眼”的日耳曼人。希特勒声称雅利安人是日耳曼部落的祖先，也是全部德国文化的祖先。他认为雅利安人比其他种族，尤其是犹太人，优越。



**Yad Vashem** /jɑ:d və'ʃem/ **Holocaust Memorial**: Israel's official memorial to the victims of the Holocaust, established in 1953 through the Yad Vashem Law passed by the Knesset, Israel's parliament. Yad Vashem is located in Jerusalem. During World War II, about 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazi Germans by order of Adolf Hitler. This mass killing of the Jews came to be known as "The Holocaust." Hitler tried to wipe out all the Jews in Europe. In areas under German control the Jews were killed, mainly in mass open air shootings, and gassed in extermination camps. Others were worked to death in concentration camps. 犹太大屠杀纪念馆，位于以色列耶路撒冷，1953年根据以色列国会通过的纪念法令而建。纳粹德国在第二次世界大战中的种族清洗活动中屠杀了近600万犹太人。纳粹德国对犹太人的大屠杀被称为“The Holocaust”。希特勒欲消灭欧洲所有犹太人，为此在其控制地区大批犹太人在灭绝营遭集体屠杀，还有许多人在集中营被折磨致死。



**Bild** /bɪlt/: a German newspaper published by Axel Springer AG in 1952. *Bild* sold more than five million copies every day in the 1980s, making it the most read newspaper in the country. 《图片报》，德国大众报纸，1952年由阿克塞尔·施普林格有限公司创办。20世纪80年代该报最高发行量超过500万份，成为德国发行量最大的日报。

# 4

## Meeting Statesmen

A true statesman is by no means a crowd pleaser (哗众取宠之人) but rather one who takes responsibility for doing what is right and safeguards (保卫) the interests of future generations. He has the wisdom to recognize evil when he sees it and the courage to face it head on. He listens to advice but is not afraid, when necessary, to stand alone. With their vision and courage, statesmen shape the character of their nations for the betterment (改善) of the world. We meet some who have done just that in this unit.



## Opener

**Pair work:** Look at the two photos below. Then work with your partner and answer the questions that follow. You may want to find information by using your cell phone to scan the QR codes beside/below the photos. Don't worry if there are words and expressions that you don't know. Just get the main idea.



Winston Churchill  
/'wɪnstən 'tʃɜːtʃəl/  
(温斯顿·丘吉尔  
1874-1965); two-time  
British Prime Minister  
(首相) and winner  
of Nobel Prize (诺贝尔奖)  
for Literature  
1953



Nelson Mandela /'nelson 'mændelə/  
(纳尔逊·曼德拉 1918-2013); first  
black President of South Africa and  
winner of Nobel Prize for Peace  
1993

- 1 In your mind, what are their biggest achievements respectively (分别地)?
- 2 How did the two men spend their youth before entering politics?
- 3 There were ups and downs in both men's political careers. How did they react to setbacks (挫折)?

### Helpful Words & Expressions

政治信念 political conviction

领导 lead/head/be in charge of/be at the forefront of

鼓舞(人心) inspire/motivate/encourage

应对(困难、挑战、敌人等) confront/withstand/cope with/address/tackle/stand up to

### Notes

Picture 1

Picture 2

## Reading & Interacting

### TEXT

Marcia McNutt recalls how delighted she was by being unexpectedly invited to meet Premier Li Keqiang and the wide-ranging discussion that took place between them.

# Li and Me<sup>1</sup>

Marcia McNutt<sup>2</sup>

**at first** at the beginning 起初; 一开始  
**concern** /kən'sɜːn/ *n.* 关心之事; 关系重大之事  
**attend** /ə'tend/ **to** give care and thought to  
关心; 注意  
**head** /hed/ **vt.** be in charge of; lead 负责,  
领导  
**significant** /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ *a.* having a special  
meaning; important 有特殊意义的; 重大的  
**vision** /vɪʒən/ *n.* 看法, 远见; 愿景  
**global** /ɡləʊbəl/ *a.* worldwide 全球的  
**signal** /sɪɡnəl/ *n.* 信号  
**as to** about; concerning 关于  
**critical** /krɪtɪkəl/ *a.* absolutely necessary 绝对  
必要的  
ground rule 基本规则  
**off limits** beyond what one is allowed to do;  
beyond areas that one is allowed to enter  
不在允许范围之内; 属于禁区  
appropriate /ə'prəʊpɪət/ *a.* suitable 恰当的;  
合适的  
**range** /reɪndʒ/ *vi.* include a variety of things  
or people 涉及, 包含  
**cooperation** /kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 合作  
**at one point** at one time 在某一时刻; 一度  
**urgent** /'ɜːdʒənt/ *a.* needing immediate ac-  
tion 迫切的; 紧急的  
**dismiss** /dɪs'mɪs/ **vt.** direct or allow to leave  
让...离开, 把...打发走  
**demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ **vt.** provide evi-  
dence for; show 证明; 展示  
**address** /ə'dres/ **vt.** deal with 处理; 应对  
woe /wəʊ/ *n.* 灾难; 悲痛

边注仅收入课文中主要生词和短语, 其他生词请查阅书末词表 (glossary)。

1 During a week-long trip to China in January this year, I was invited to meet with Premier Li Keqiang in Beijing to discuss science. At first, I was in disbelief. After all, China is a nation of 1.3 billion people. Li, as Premier and Party Secretary of the State Council<sup>3</sup>, has many pressing issues of national and international concern to attend to. In all my years as a scientist, including heading a billion-dollar U.S. research agency, this was the most significant invitation I had ever received to meet with a sitting national leader to hear his vision for science and discuss important global science matters. The fact that the Chinese Premier wanted to meet with me sent strong signals as to how China is seeing science as critical to its future well-being.

2 The meeting would have clear ground rules. Just me, no U.S. reporters, for 30 minutes. We would discuss science and the economy, not politics. Some topics were off limits for the Premier, suggested as more appropriate for conversations between President Bai Chunli of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)<sup>4</sup> and me. I arrived early for the meeting at a beautiful traditional Chinese reception hall. No x-ray machines or body scanners such as you find at the entrance to the U.S. Capitol and the White House<sup>5</sup>. The Premier and me, having tea. And we talked, and talked, for 70 minutes, on topics ranging from space exploration to international cooperation to climate change and environmental protection. At one point early in the conversation, Li's aide rushed in with an urgent note. And yet Premier Li dismissed him; whatever important matter demanded his attention elsewhere would have to wait.

3 The Premier was clearly well prepared to demonstrate that China's efforts to address its environmental woes have gone beyond

1 This text is adapted from an article in *Science* (Volume 344, April 11, 2014).

2 **Marcia McNutt** /'mɑːsjə mək'nʌt/ 玛西娅·麦克纳特 (美国地质物理学家, 2013年起担任《科学》杂志主编)

3 **the State Council**: 国务院

4 **the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)**: 中国科学院

5 **the White House**: 白宫 (美国总统官邸)

intent to yield results.<sup>1</sup> He quoted numbers on carbon stored through returning farmland to forest<sup>2</sup> since 2000 (160 million tons) and the value of China's energy-saving and environmental industries [4.5 trillion RMB yuan (approximately US\$0.72 trillion) by 2015]. He stated: "We need to declare war on environmental pollution, on unclean water and dirty air." As an example of how China is moving forward aggressively on this front, Li claimed that 60 million rural water users were supplied with clean drinking water in 2013, with another 60 million scheduled to benefit in 2014. Yet there is still much to do. The day after I left Beijing, the capital experienced dangerous smog, with concentrations of 2.5-micrometer particles that were 20 times the level considered safe by the World Health Organization<sup>3</sup>.

4 Ensuring that China has the best and brightest scientists to solve these problems is not just good policy for the Premier, but something personal<sup>4</sup>. Over 30 years ago, Li was a peasant from a poor rural part of China. Thanks to his excellent performance on the college entrance examination, he was admitted to the elite Peking University<sup>5</sup>, which helped launch his own illustrious career. When Li became Premier, he noted that the proportion of poor students at the elite Chinese universities was declining. Therefore, last year the Chinese government asked those universities to enroll more rural students from underdeveloped central and western areas of China and provided 5 billion RMB (approximately US\$0.8 billion) in scholarships to offset the cost of their college attendance. Their representation increased by 10% over the previous year, Li noted.

5 Our meeting made the 7 p.m. national news<sup>6</sup> and was over the morning papers. Even cab drivers know about the meeting and were impressed. Scientific research had attained rock-star status in China. I suspect that this was the hoped-for intent when Dr. Bai of the CAS made the request for my meeting with the Premier. If the long-term result is that China's most talented youth become researchers to find environmental solutions, then we all win.

635 words

1 **The Premier was clearly well prepared to demonstrate that China's efforts to address its environmental woes have gone beyond intent to yield results.**: Obviously, the Premier was ready to show me that China meant business in its efforts to cope with environmental problems.

2 **returning farmland to forest**: 退耕还林

3 **the World Health Organization (WHO)**: 世界卫生组织

4 **something personal**: something related to his personal background or concerns

5 **Peking /pi:'kiŋ/ University**: 北京大学

6 **made the 7 p.m. national news**: was reported by the national news on TV at 7 p.m.

**yield** /ji:ld/ vt. produce, bear 产生; 出产  
**declare war on** state officially that one is at war with 对...宣战  
**schedule** /'ʃedju:l, 'skedʒul/ vt. plan 计划  
**benefit** /'benɪfɪt/ vi. get help or improvement (from) 获益  
**concentration** /,kɒnsən'treɪʃən/ n. 浓度  
**ensure** /ɪn'sʊə(r)/ vt. make sure or certain 确保  
**thanks to** owing to; as the result of 由于; 因为  
**performance** /pə'fɔ:məns/ n. 表现; 成绩  
**launch** /lɔ:ntʃ/ vt. start, get going 开启  
**career** /kə'riə(r)/ n. 职业生涯  
**proportion** /prə'pɔ:ʃən/ n. 比例  
**decline** /di'klaɪn/ vi. go down; grow worse 下降; 恶化  
**enroll** /ɪn'rəʊl/ vt. register formally as a participant or member 录取  
**offset** /'ɒfset/ vt. 补偿  
**previous** /pri:vjəs/ a. existing or happening before sth. else in time or order 之前的  
**impress** /ɪm'pres/ vt. affect strongly, often favorably 给人深刻印象  
**attain** /ə'teɪn/ vt. achieve 获得; 达到  
**solution** /sə'lju:ʃən/ n. 解决方案

## Culture Notes

**Science**: Also widely referred to as *Science Magazine*, it is one of the world's top scientific journals. First published in 1880, this magazine is currently circulated (发行) weekly in print and electronically. The journal publishes important original (有独创性的) scientific research, research reviews (研究述评), science-related news and opinions. 美国《科学》杂志

**The U.S. Capitol** /'kæpətəl/: It is the seat of the United States Congress, the legislative branch (立法机构) of the U.S. federal government. 美国国会大厦

In response to security threats, especially the September 11, 2001 attacks, all Capitol visitors are screened by a magnetometer (磁力仪), and all items that visitors may bring inside the building are screened by an x-ray device.