

图书基本信息

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作者简介

崔守军，博士，毕业于外交学院，现为中国人民大学“当代中国研究”（Program of Contemporary China Studies）全英文硕士项目主任，中国人民大学国际关系学院硕士研究生导师，美国东西方研究中心（Eastand West Center）、英国伦敦国王学院（King's College of London）芬兰赫尔辛基大学（University of Helsinki）等院校和研究机构访问学者。
崔博士对英文教学和应试颇有研究，经验丰富，能够帮助考生最大限度提高应试技巧和能力，从竞争中脱颖而出。

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章节摘录

Holding on to hope may not make patients happier as they deal with chronic illness or diseases , according to a new study by University of Michigan Health System researchers. " Hope is an important part of happiness , " said Peter A. Ubel M. D. , director of the U-M Cen-ter for Behavioral and Decision Sciences in Medicine and one of the authors of the happily hopeless study , "but there's a dark side of hope. Sometimes , if hope makes people put off getting on with their life , it can get in the way of happiness. " The results showed that people do not adapt well to situations if they are believed to be short-term. Ubel and his co-authors-both from U-M and Carnegie Mellon University-studied patients who had new colostomies : their colons were removed and they had to have bowel movements in a pouch that lies outside their body. At the time they received their colostomy , some patients were told that the colostomy was re- versible-that they would undergo a second operation to reconnect their bowels after several months. Others were told that the colostomy was permanent and that they would never have normal bowel function again. The second group-the one without hope-reported being happier over the next six months than those with reversible colostomies. " We think they were happier because they got on with their lives. They realized the cards they were dealt , and recognized that they had no choice but to play with those cards , " says Ubel , who is also a professor in the Department of Internal Medicine. "The other group was waiting for their colostomy to be reversed , " he added. "They contrasted their current life with the life they hoped to lead , and didn't make the best of their current situa-tion. " "Hopeful messages may not be in the best interests of the patient and may interfere with the patient's emotional adaptation , " Ubel says. "I don't think we should take hope away. But I think we ordinary people and 53.4 percent of intellectuals surveyed shared the view that there was no improve- ment in bilateral ties this year. Historical issues and territorial disputes remain two major obstacles to improving bilateral rela-tions , the survey found. What concerns the Chinese most are historical issues , visits by Japanese of-ficials to Yasukuni Shrine (靖国神社) , and the Nanjing Massacre (大屠杀) . Perceptions on economic and trade relations have improved , though. About 47 percent of ordi-nary Japanese said China had been "helpful" this year in fighting the global economic crisis , com-pared with just 30 percent last year. The percent of Japanese intellectuals who said Chinese econom-ic growth was good for Japan increased from 65.8 percent to 81.4 percent this year. Cooperation in East Asian issues , trade and investment , energy , and the environment and cli-mate change top the list of common concerns that people in China and Japan want their leaders to talk about in bilateral (双边的) meetings , the survey found. Civil exchanges were regarded by the most people from the both countries as an important way to improve relations. 90.7 percent of the students and 85.7 percent of the ordinary people in China and 95.8% of intellectuals and 74. 8o/o of the ordinary people in Japan viewed civil exchanges as "important" or "relatively important". Chinese and Japanese both learn about each other's countries mostly through television news and newspapers , the survey found.

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