



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

College English 4

新通用大学英语

阅读教程

Reading Course

《新通用大学英语》项目组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

College English 4

新通用大学英语

阅读教程

Reading Course

《新通用大学英语》项目组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

《新通用大学英语》立体化系列教材

顾问：孔宪辉 David Coniam Arthur McNeill 马冠芳

编委（以姓氏笔画为序）：王桂芝 孙力 刘孟兰 乔梦铎 严明 欧阳铨 金启军
姚丽 赵雯 姜毓锋 黄卫祖

网络课程设计：黄卫祖 赵雯

《新通用大学英语——阅读教程4》

总主编：赵雯 王桂芝 乔梦铎

主编：姜怡 刘文宇

副主编：姜欣 吴卓娅

编者：刘卉 孙晓朝 杜娟 吴爱丹 王国鹏
潘琪 夏晓梅 韩蕴

策划：徐艳梅

责任编辑：马文敏

封面设计：周末

版式设计：王东岗

责任校对：马文敏

责任印制：朱学忠

前言

《通用大学英语》最早出版于1998年8月，是国内开发较早的一套面向学习者需求的系列电子教材。《新通用大学英语》是在“九五”国家重点科技攻关项目——《通用大学英语》的研究、开发与应用的基礎上，依据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》重新研发的供大学基础阶段英语教学使用的立体化系列教材。

本系列教材共分为6级，供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。每级由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》以及配套的电子教案、网络课程等组成。

本系列教材以面向信息时代的大学英语教学内容、课程体系和教学方法的改革为出发点，充分考虑现代教育技术在大学英语教学中的应用，力图建立一套能适应以学生主动、交互和自主学习为主的，集先进的语言学习理论、教学理论和教学手段与媒介于一体的，具有时代特色的本土化与国际化相结合的新型大学英语立体化教材。在设计及编写上充分吸纳了国内外教材先进的编写理念与特色，引进了获得美国教育出版大奖的Top Notch，为教材提供了真实、自然与鲜活的语料。在教材的引进、改编与自主研发等方面，我们进行了积极有益的探索，主要体现在以下几个方面：

※ 系统化的语言教学思想

本系列教程采用了多技能交际大纲的编写原则，融语言知识与听、说、读、写四项技能于一体，同时扩展了语音和词汇部分内容，并辅以先进的多媒体与网络教学手段；以全面提高学习者的英语交际能力为目标，以交际主题为线，意义构建为本，以活动为导向，任务为驱动，通过多样化的交际活动与探究式学习来进行知识建构，并以形成性评价作为教学重要的评价方法，来培养学生的综合分析能力和跨文化交际的能力。

※ 模块化的内容架构

《综合教程》每一册书共有10个单元，每单元2课。这10个单元的主题均贴近学生的生活现实，其情景的设置与学生在学校、社会以及未来的生活密切相关。每个课程单元又分为单元导入、听、说、读、写等几大模块，每个模块的内容均与主题相关，并重点操练2~3种语言功能。

※ 知识性、趣味性与文化性并重

在语料的选择方面，注重语言素材与中西方文化的结合，融知识性、趣味性与文化性于一体，题材广泛、体裁多样、语料真实、语言地道、版式活泼、图文并茂。在内容的设计上，力求语言知识学习、文化意识与批判性思维能力的培养并重。

※ 一体化的教学解决方案

由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》、电子教案、网络课程和基于教学内容的语料库等构成了完备的一体化的教学解决方案。

《阅读教程》是基于本系列教材的设计理念编写的，以全新的视角诠释了信息时代大学英语的教学内容、教学方法和教学规律，以先进的语言学习理论和教学理论为指导，独树一帜，充分突出了本教程与众不同的特色。在语料的选用上，内容丰富，极具时代感和先进性；在版式设计上，图文并茂、生动活泼；在编写模式上，不拘一格、富有创意；在操练形式上，体现了多样化和活泼性，寓学于乐。

本《阅读教程》共10个单元。每一单元由4篇文章组成：2篇短文章或简单文章，2篇长文章或较难文章。包括记叙文、议论文和说明文等。Unit Goals 和 Lead-in 均设在每个单元的开始。Unit Goals 配上与文章主题相关的图片，使学习者对本单元的学习要点一目了然；Lead-in 提出与本单元4篇文章相关的启发性问题，供学习者思考、讨论或就文章涉及的主题与教师展开互动；Pre-reading Questions 设在2篇长文章或较难文章的开始，就文章主题和内容提出相关问题，引发学生对文章的阅读兴趣，启发学生对文章的理解；Notes 设在文章的结尾，主要对文章的文化背景及专有名词进行解释，使学习者对相关国家的文化有更全面的了解，以便更好地理解文章；Comprehension Questions 形式新颖独特，丰富多彩，包括 Matching, True or False Statements, Answer Questions, Chart Completion, Translation, Multiple Choice 等。Extended Activities 帮助学生巩固所学内容，培养其实际应用语言的能力；Language Differences Between English and Chinese 既讲又练，使学生逐步积累和掌握英汉两种语言各个层面的差异，达到提高互译能力的目的；Fun Zone 设在每单元的最后，包括笑话、幽默故事、漫画、游戏、智力测试、脑筋急转弯等，使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中结束一个单元的学习。

《阅读教程》在设计、编写过程中得到了高等教育出版社编辑的帮助。香港中文大学的孔宪辉教授、David Coniam 教授、Arthur McNeill 博士、马冠芳博士以及沈阳理工大学的外籍语言专家 Chill Christine Margaret、Scherbakoff Alexy 和 Current Landon Alan 担任了本教程的审定与顾问工作，沈阳理工大学的领导及教务处领导为教材的试用提供了鼎力支持，在此一并表示感谢。尽管编写时作者在探索和体现新型教学思想方面尽了最大努力，但由于水平、经验有限，本教程中难免有一些不尽如人意之处，我们热诚欢迎广大师生在使用时提出宝贵意见。

《阅读教程》编写项目组

2008年6月

Contents

Unit 1	New Perspectives	6
Unit 2	Musical Moods	21
Unit 3	Money Matters	39
Unit 4	Looking Good	54
Unit 5	Community	69
Unit 6	Animals	84
Unit 7	Advertising and Consumers	101
Unit 8	Family Trends	116
Unit 9	History's Mysteries	132
Unit 10	Your Free Time	147
Keys	164
Vocabulary	190

UNIT 1

New Perspectives



UNIT GOALS

Learners will be able to

- understand how people look at the same issue from different perspectives;
- express themselves better regarding their own attitudes toward different things;
- use proper words and expressions to describe various points of views;
- tell the difference between hypotaxis in English and parataxis in Chinese.

Lead-in

1. What does "new perspective" mean to you? Try to understand it by exchanging ideas with your partners.
2. Work in groups, and make a list of ideas on age, education, marriage, employment, entertainment and money from traditional Chinese perspectives. Compare the latter with your own modern ideas to work out the differences between them.
3. Do you think it is necessary to have some new perspectives on life? If so, why?

Matching

Read the words and expressions in the left-hand column as used in Readings 1 & 2. Match each of them with an appropriate explanation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. push | a. a periodically repeated sequence of events |
| 2. prophesy | b. predict the future with certainty |
| 3. motivate | c. a person having a marked innate ability or gift |
| 4. perch | d. of or relating to language |
| 5. cycle | e. provide with material or spiritual incentive in order to encourage |
| 6. talent | f. first in excellence, quality, or value |
| 7. prime | g. pursue as a profession or a hobby |
| 8. linguistic | h. an elevated place for sitting or spectating |
| 9. waver | i. apply pressure for the purpose of urging forward |
| 10. go into | j. become unsteady or unsure, exhibit indecision |

Reading 1

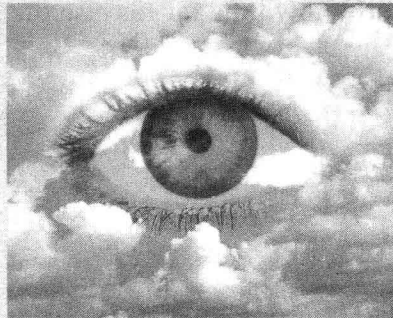
Required Time: 6 mins

Start Time:

Finish Time:

The Mother of Success — An Innovative Approach

Do you often picture great successes for your kids, or even 20 years from now? These places are the great expectations you have for them. And although you might know that setting such a long-distance destination is like building castles in the air, you cannot help tempting them, pushing them, or even ordering them to go. This may prove to be unfulfillable prophesy because of two things. Firstly, the goal is not specifically defined enough, and secondly, it remains a remote dream waiting for actions, which are too challenging to be realistic.



Have you ever wondered how the whale trainers at the Sea World get Ivy, a beautiful 19 000-pound female whale, to jump 22 feet out of the water and perform tricks? They get that whale to go over a rope farther out of the water than most of us can imagine. This is a great challenge — as great as the ones you and I face as parents, coaches or managers.

It is not hard for you, and me, to imagine the conventional managerial approach to this situation. The first thing we would do is get that rope right up there at 22 feet. We call that goal-setting, or strategic planning. Then, we have to figure out some way to motivate the whale. So we take a bucket of fish and put it right above that 22-foot rope — do not pay the whale unless it performs. Then we have to give directions. We lean over from our nice high and dry perch and say, "Jump, Ivy!" "Come on, old girl!"

And the whale stays right where it is.

So how do the trainers at Sea World do it? Their number one priority is to reinforce the behavior that they want repeated — in this case, to get the whale to go over the rope. They influence the environment in every way they can so that the whale cannot fail. They start with the rope below the surface of the water, in a position where the whale cannot help but do what is expected of it. Every time the whale goes over the rope, it gets positive reinforcement. It gets fed fish, patted, played with, and most important, it gets that reinforcement.

But what happens when the whale goes under the rope? Nothing — no electric shock, no constructive criticism, no developmental feedback and no warnings in the personnel file. Whales are

taught that their negative behavior will not be acknowledged.

Positive reinforcement is the cornerstone of that simple principle that produces such spectacular results. And as the whale begins to go over the rope more often than under it, the trainers begin to raise the rope. It must be raised slowly enough so that the whale does not starve, either physically or emotionally.

The simple lesson to be learned from Ivy's success is to over-celebrate. Make a big deal out of the good and little stuff that we want consistently. Secondly, under-criticize. People know when they have gone wrong. What they need is help. If we under-criticize, punish and discipline less than is expected, people will not forget the event and usually will not repeat it.

In my opinion, most successful businesses today are doing things right more than 95 percent of the time. Yet what do we spend the majority of our time giving feedback on? That is right — the 2, 3, 4, maybe 5 percent of things that we do not want repeated and did not want to happen in the first place.

So, failure is not necessarily a good mother of success, at least not as good as success itself. What we need to do is set up the circumstances so that people can step into a positive cycle: Success leads to higher motivation, which in turn, results in more successes. The approach? Yes, over-celebrate, under-criticize, and know how far to raise the rope.

(2987 words)

Comprehension Questions



True or False Statements

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Write T for true and F for false.

- () 1. The author holds a positive attitude towards the conventional managerial approach to success.
- () 2. Ivy is best motivated to jump higher by the fish hanging on the rope.
- () 3. The whale trainers raise the rope a bit higher immediately when Ivy, the whale, succeeds in jumping over the rope.
- () 4. Being patted, fed and allowed to play with its trainers are delightful encouragements to the whale.
- () 5. Not to acknowledge negative behavior is the sole principle that produces spectacular results.
- () 6. Proper punishment would befall the whale if it failed to jump over the rope.
- () 7. In most cases people tend to praise too little and criticize too much.
- () 8. When we say a parent knows how far to raise the rope, we mean that he sets an appropriate goal for his children.
- () 9. Setting an ultimate goal is the starting point of a positive cycle.
- () 10. The whale story is used to illustrate the author's viewpoint that success can motivate more successes.



Answer Questions

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the number one priority in training a whale?

2. Why do the trainers need to hold the rope below the surface of the water at the beginning stage of the training?

3. What is the best time for the trainers to feed the whale?

4. What do whale trainers do when a whale fails to jump over the rope?

5. Why do the trainers ignore the whale's unsuccessful jumps?

6. Why must the rope be raised slowly?

7. How do you interpret the term *under-criticize*?

8. What is the author's advice to parents, coaches and managers?

Reading 2

Required Time: 4 mins

Start Time:

Finish Time:

Follow Your Heart to Your Future Fulfillment

When the well-known American singer, bass Kevin Maynor visited Beijing, a reporter from BTV's "Music Makers" program interviewed him. When asked about the origins of his musical talent, Kevin Maynor recalled that his grandmother used to sing from morning till night, whenever the mood seized her. His parents also liked to sing; but no one before his generation had ever actually gone into music professionally. Maynor studied at three US universities and the Moscow Conservatory, earning two master's degrees and a doctorate. Now 42 years old, Maynor has been a professional singer for 21 years, and many now consider him in his vocal prime.

Besides being able to sing in Italian, German and French, Kevin Maynor can handle Spanish, Russian and Czech, plus of course English. He is not one of those performers who cope mechanically with languages, just studying the pronunciation for musical purposes. Any language he



can sing in he can likewise converse in. He attributes his knack for languages to his good ear. Ears so sensitive to music, he says, must also be sensitive to language. However, this is just modesty, because virtually any musician worth his salt has good ears, but not every musician masters so many languages. A good ear for music is far from guaranteeing an ear for language, and vice versa.

Yet Maynor pointed out something else that may go farther to explain his linguistic facility: He likes to communicate with audiences from all over the world, noting "The key to communicating is language, so I want in particular to learn it." He told the journalists that he would also like to learn Chinese and he hopes one day his son will study this beautiful language.

Maynor's son is six months old. When asked whether he thinks his son will go into music too, Maynor said, "That's up to him. If he likes, he can be a singer, a lawyer, an architect or a street sweeper." His advice to young people is to "follow your heart". When a person realizes what he enjoys doing, then he should just do it, without hesitation or wavering. When a person follows his heart to his future fulfillment, work will no longer be a means to make a living, but the primary desire of life. Maynor's own career has been a perfect combination of personal interest and professional commitment. "The most exciting thing for me is making music. In that sense, I'm really a lucky man."

Maynor takes his art seriously as a tool in improving unity and mutual understanding among diverse peoples. When somebody once pronounced him a musical "star", he replied, "No, a star in the sky is lonely. But I like being together with people."



(2209 words)

Notes

1. Kevin Maynor: 凯文·迈诺尔，美国著名男低音歌唱家。
2. BTV: 北京电视台。
3. Music Makers: 北京电视台国际部的一个音乐栏目“音乐星空”。

Comprehension Questions



True or False Statements

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write T for true and F for false.

- () 1. Kevin Maynor's talent in music has been developed with his family's influence.
- () 2. Kevin Maynor's grandmother used to sing whenever she felt moody.
- () 3. Maynor completed three of his academic degrees before becoming a professional singer.
- () 4. Now Maynor is thought by many to have passed the peak of his musical career.
- () 5. Maynor can talk in seven languages, including his mother tongue.
- () 6. Quite a number of singers learn foreign languages just to sing in them.
- () 7. Maynor firmly believes that his good ear for music ensures his being good at language.

- () 8. Being fond of communicating also helps Maynor to build on his linguistic talent.
- () 9. Maynor does not care much about his son's future.
- () 10. Maynor considers himself a lucky man because his career well combines with his interest.



Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. When a person follows his heart to his future fulfillment, work will no longer be a means to make a living, but the primary desire of life.
2. Maynor has been a professional singer for 21 years, and many now consider him in his vocal prime.
3. Although ears sensitive to music could also be sensitive to language, a good ear for music is far from guaranteeing an ear for language, and vice versa.
4. Virtually any musician worth his salt has good ears, but not every musician masters so many languages.
5. When a person realizes what he enjoys doing, then he should just do it, without hesitation or wavering.
6. Maynor's own career has been a perfect combination of personal interest and professional commitment.
7. Maynor takes his art seriously as a tool in improving unity and mutual understanding among diverse peoples.

Reading 3

Pre-reading Questions

1. Have you ever seen a mixed couple in your community? Do you think there will be more and more marriages across nations?
2. Many people question the stability of international marriages. What do you know about marriage across nations and cultures? Do you think such marriage has to face more problems or enjoy a lot more advantages?

A Marital Bond Across Nations

I am an American and my wife is a Malaysian. Our marriage often draws attention here, even though such international marriages are no longer rare in modern society.

Many people question the stability of international marriages. This has always puzzled me, because if you stop to think about divorce in the US for a moment, you will recall that most of the marriages that break up are between native-born Americans. Certainly I am not aware of any statistics showing a higher propensity to divorce in binational marriages than in the more conventional sort. I seriously doubt that there is any meaningful relation between marital instability and differences in nationality inside marriages.

I am the father of two children, a nine-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy. I have been asked whether my love for my wife is



as romantic as it was back when we were first getting to know each other. In answer I can only ask another question.



What is love? On one level it is a biochemical reaction, and that cannot endure. The stability of a marriage cannot depend on romantic love but on the sense of responsibility felt by the partners. When you decide to marry a woman, you should shoulder the responsibility of being a good husband and father. It is this commitment that constitutes the strength of a marital bond.

When East Asians and Westerners marry, there are bound to be wide differences in customs, lifestyle, religion, attitudes, etc. This is a complicated problem. For example, since my wife is Muslim, I have accommodated myself to the Muslim dietary laws forbidding pork. I do it not only at home, but in public among my friends. I cannot abide double-faced behavior, doing one thing here and its opposite there. Another example: Among many Far Easterners, the husband is supposed to hand over his salary to his wife. In America each spouse more often handles his or her own money. The contrast does not bother me at all. I just give my salary to my wife every month, and if I need money, I ask her to give me some of it back. Does that seem a bit like the behavior of a hen-pecked husband? I could not care less how it seems to other people. The fact is that my wife manages our monthly budget very well, saving me worry and keeping our expenses down.

Marrying a person of a different nationality sometimes means you have to make certain "sacrifices", but you can get a lot in return. For example, I have had valuable lessons in patience and courtesy from my wife, while she says she has learned American independence from me. This kind of learning from each other makes life richer and fuller.

There is one point that I wish to explain to readers. No matter whether a marriage is between people of the same or different nationalities, communication between husband and wife requires a good match of educational backgrounds. With this kind of basis, conflicts can be settled more easily. My wife has a degree from a university in the US, and I find that this makes it easier for us to come to agreement on social and family problems. If she had not received such an education and as a result did not understand me when I speak of the Internet, for instance, how could we communicate? Communication requires a shared language, of course. My wife speaks fluent English, while I can speak Malay, which was mastered during my years as a diplomat in Kuala Lumpur. At home we sometimes speak English, sometimes Malay. Our daughter can handle both languages, too.

As the world economy continues to develop, there will be an ever greater volume of contact among nations. Thus the number of binational marriages will no doubt rise as well. After all, love is no respecter of national boundaries. Perhaps one day we will even see marriages between earthlings and the inhabitants of remote worlds in outer space.

(3168 words)

Notes

1. Muslim: Moslem(穆斯林)的变体,指伊斯兰教的信徒或追随者。Moslem 这种形式主要用于新闻报道和一般用法。Muslim 主要用于学者们和讲英语的伊斯兰教信徒中。
2. a hen-pecked husband: “妻管严”, 怕老婆的丈夫。
3. Kuala Lumpur: 吉隆坡, 马来西亚的首都和最大城市, 位于马来半岛的西南部。

Comprehension Questions



Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer from the four choices given below according to the text.

1. According to the author, international marriages _____.
 - A. are more stable and reliable
 - B. prove to be problematic
 - C. often cause misunderstanding
 - D. have become more popular
2. The author doubts that _____.
 - A. there is a causal relation between nationality and marital instability
 - B. differences in cultural backgrounds will make life more meaningful
 - C. native-born American couples are less romantic in marriage
 - D. binational marriages are more stable than conventional ones
3. Which of the following is probably not true of the author?
 - A. There are four members in his family.
 - B. All of his family members are bilingual.
 - C. He does not eat pork either at home or outside.
 - D. He is willing to give his salary to his wife.
4. The author and his wife share all of the following in common except in _____.
 - A. cultural backgrounds
 - B. languages to communicate in
 - C. educational levels
 - D. social and cultural interests
5. According to the passage, the international marriage _____.
 - A. has caused a lot of inconveniences in life
 - B. has brought the couple mutual benefits
 - C. has turned the author into a hen-pecked husband
 - D. has made the wife more independent
6. To the author, the most important thing in marriage is _____.
 - A. devotion to each other
 - B. love between the couple
 - C. shared likes and dislikes
 - D. similar family backgrounds
7. The author intends to tell us in the passage that _____.
 - A. there will be ever closer contact among nations
 - B. with more international marriages, the world economy will grow
 - C. ever closer international contact will lead to more binational marriages
 - D. love is no respecter of national boundaries



Answer Questions

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why does the author's marriage often attract attention?

2. Why is the author puzzled by people's attitudes toward international marriage?

3. What does the author think of romantic love?

4. What contributes to the stability of a marriage in the author's opinion?

5. What special aspects does an international marriage involve?

6. Why does the author not eat pork even outside his home?

7. Does the author feel unhappy about giving his salary to his wife?

8. What do the author and his wife learn from each other?



Proper Word Form Filling

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with the proper word form.

1. Could you please _____ the meaning of this idiom? I can't find its _____ in the dictionary. (explain)
2. "What is her _____ to these accusations?" "To my great surprise, she _____ quietly to them." (react)
3. The camel is _____ to survive for a few days without eating or drinking anything. Such an _____ enables it to survive in the desert. (able)
4. How _____ will it take us to complete the project? I'd like to know the precise _____ of time. (long)
5. The policemen are seeking to establish a _____ between the two persons. But I do not think there is any existing between them. (relate)
6. With the _____ of tourism in this area, the small company has gradually _____ into a big multinational company. (develop)
7. The teacher _____ us to read all the books on the list. He claims that this is the basic _____ for a postgraduate. (require)

Extended Activities

Here are some useful sentence patterns taken from the passage. Now read another example in English and translate the Chinese sentences accordingly.

1. Our marriage often draws attention here, even though such international marriages are no longer rare in modern society.

— Fashionable dress often draws attention there, even though fashion shows are no longer rare in that city.

— 这种数码相机往往引起人们的兴趣，尽管相机在现代社会已不再是什么新鲜东西。

2. I seriously doubt that there is any meaningful relation between marital instability and differences in nationality inside marriages.

— I seriously doubt that there is any meaningful relation between money and happiness.

— 我决不相信人的聪明才智与其家庭出身有实质的联系。

3. It is this commitment that constitutes the strength of a marital bond.

— It is this devotion that contributes to his success.

— 就是这种彼此间的信任使他度过了最艰苦的日子。

4. I cannot abide double-faced behavior, doing one thing here and its opposite there.

— I cannot abide dishonest behavior, saying one thing here and doing its opposite there.

— 我不能容忍欺骗的行为，在这儿撒谎，在那儿吹牛。

5. If she had not received such an education and did not understand me, how could we communicate?

— If we had not read all the books, how could we appreciate the lecturer?

— 如果上中学时没努力学习，那你们现在又怎能得到在这所重点大学读书的机会呢？

6. As the world economy continues to develop, there will be ever a greater volume of contact among nations.

— As the tourist industry continues to develop here, there will be ever more foreigners coming to visit this city.

— 随着现代技术的持续发展，人们之间交流的障碍将越来越少。

Reading 4

Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you think there are big changes in people's attitude towards human relationships nowadays? If so, what are they?
2. What are some of the traditional ideas concerning organ transplants?
3. What do you think is the most decisive matter in strengthening the close relationships between family members and friends?

The Gift of Life: A Reciprocal Bond

After receiving a degree in economics from the University of California in 1995, Kevin met Anna. In 1999 they decided to get married. But soon after that Kevin developed a violent cough. His left foot hurt so badly that he could barely walk. Then he lost 25 lbs. All these were caused by a rare genetic illness, which would finally destroy all the victim's nerves and organs. Adopted as a 4-year-old orphan, Kevin had not had any idea about this.

Fortunately the disease could be cured with a new liver. But Kevin's heart was in such bad shape that doctors said that it could give out within six months. Yet because his liver was functioning



well, aside from its one defect, he would be a lower priority than many candidates for a liver transplant. Just when Anna felt desperate, a young pastor, Doug Andrews, stepped forward.

In so doing he gave 43-year-old Lily a new chance of life as well. In July 1996, after her divorce, she decided to get a routine physical check-up. Although she still had no symptoms, specialists in UCLA delivered a cruel prognosis: She would probably be dead within a year or two with liver cancer.

Even harder than hearing that news was breaking it to her only child. Then she received the call from UCLA, telling her she was a perfect candidate for Kevin's liver, since it was similar in size to hers and their blood types matched. And because Kevin's genetic disease was slow-acting in his liver, she would be in her late 70s before symptoms set in.

The surgeons would not be sure until they saw that Andrews' liver was healthy enough to be transplanted. Even if it was, Kevin had a 40 percent chance of dying on the operating table because his heart had grown so weak. But it was Lily who carried the most risk. Her cancer might have already spread beyond her liver. In spite of all the dangers, the three of them traded jokes and encouragement with each other in Kevin's room.

At 5 a.m. on Oct. 2, Kevin and Andrews were wheeled into separate operating rooms. First doctors opened up Andrews. After seeing that his liver was in fine shape, they sliced off a little more than half of the organ's right side. In the next room, another team of experts began to remove Kevin's liver. At 11:30 a.m. the partial liver from Andrews was carefully connected to Kevin's now empty liver cavity. An hour later, after receiving word that Lily's cancer was limited to her liver, the doctors moved to the third operating room to help implant Kevin's liver into Lily. By 5:30 p.m.



all three patients were in recovery. "There are often hitches in surgery. But with this particular one, it was like clockwork." This is exactly what Kevin's fiancée told him as soon as he woke up. Kevin, on a respirator, responded the only way he could — with tears.

Lily now has a 70 percent chance of surviving five years cancer-free. And though she, like Kevin, will take drugs for the rest of her life to prevent rejection of the new liver, she is thrilled and grateful to have been given more time with her son. Kevin, too, is counting his blessings. He was planning a Christmas wedding. And now Kevin is undergoing physical therapy three times a week to rebuild the strength in his nerve-damaged feet. That should allow him to fulfill another dream of Anna's: "All I've ever wanted," she says, "is for him to be able to dance all night at our wedding, with me, Andrews, Lily, and all the doctors."

(2821 words)

Notes

1. lb: 磅, pound 的缩写形式。
2. UCLA: 加州大学洛杉矶分校, The University of California, Los Angeles 的缩写形式。