

CKING'S 一书打天下 轻松过四级

毛荣贵 范武邱 张韧弦 编著

金版

大学英语四级考试

综合阅读成功教程

(科技篇)

全

方位 应知应会
应有尽有

新

思维 独具一格
一举数得

精

益求精 纵横捭阖
融会贯通

品

质如金 字字珠玑
篇篇精彩



Proficiency-Oriented
Reading Course
for CET 4
(Science)

吉林大学出版社

金版

大学英语四级考试

综合阅读成功教程

(科技篇)

毛荣贵 范武邱 张韧弦 编著



吉林大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

金版大学英语四级考试综合阅读成功教程·科技篇 / 毛荣贵主编. ——
长春: 吉林大学出版社, 2001.3
ISBN 7-5601-2493-3

I. 金... II. 毛... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自
学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第14075号

项目策划 杨 枫

责任编辑 齐洪英

封面设计 郭海涛

版式设计 石 坤

金版大学英语四级考试 综合阅读成功教程 科技篇

毛荣贵 范武邱 张韧弦 编著

吉林大学出版社出版发行
130021 长春市解放大路125号)
长春新华印刷厂印刷

开本 880×1230 1/32 9.875印张 364千字
2001年7月第1版 2001年7月第1次印刷
ISBN 7-5601-2493-3/H·257

定价: 15.00元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向承印厂调换

前 言

君不见，步入书店，徜徉书城，只见半壁江山被《模拟试题》和《应试指南》一类的英语应试书籍所占。

题海横流，涛声可闻；学子击水，浪遏飞舟。

常有学生问：四、六级考试在即，只有两个月的时间了，应该选择哪些参考书？

这不是一两句话能够回答的问题。

在对英语应试书籍作了一番市场调研和学生问卷调查后，我们发现，此类书籍一般可分两类：

一类仅能供考生“临时抱佛脚”之用，是“短平快”的角色。考试结束，铃声一响，此类书籍也就完成历史使命而“寿终正寝”。它们给考生头脑所留下的，充其量是若干乏味的语法条文和一些所谓应试“谋略”而已。

另一类书籍，着眼应试，更着眼长远。它们如同循循善诱的学者，在作紧张的应试训练的同时，仍不忘引导学子步入英语大观园，指点英语江山，激发学习兴趣，洞悉英汉之别，解析词汇奥妙，传授写作技巧，介绍翻译心得。

就数量而言，前者车载斗量，后者，则寥若晨星，这是不是中国书市一憾？

后者，考前是“宝”，它们教学子从容应试，考后也不是“草”，它们仍将在学子心中播洒英语学习的种子；仍将启发学子去品味隐形于字里行间的英语馨香；仍将带领学子去领略英语世界的万种风情，而走向“一览众山小”的求学境界。

从学习英语的根本目的出发，**test-oriented**或**certificate-oriented**的书籍只能治英语学习之标，而只有**proficiency-oriented**或**English-learning-oriented**的书籍才能治英语学习之本。

编写一套这样的兼顾应试和学习的丛书，我们存此心久矣！然

而，这样一套书籍的问世，谈何容易！

它，需要几个方面的结合。

首先，就编者而言，这套丛书不是哪一个教授可以“闭门造车”而成。这需要对英语教学和研究有高屋建瓴认识的学者和在大学英语四、六级应试战役中“摸爬滚打”多年的实战型教师的结合。

其次，还须有编者和编辑的结合，这位编辑应该对大学英语四、六级考试洞若观火，对出版工作孜孜敬业，对浩如烟海的书市心有灵犀。

再次，就书籍的编撰而言，还应该科学选材和精彩栏目的有机结合。所谓科学选材，指所选文章，不应该是“陈年谷子烂芝麻”，而应在内容和语言两个方面标举一个“新”字；所谓精彩栏目，指文章前后设立的专栏，应该是一个出色的导游，一名循循善诱的老师，让学子双目一亮，领读者寻幽探胜。这样的书，不仅英语知识的“含金量”高，而且能够点到英语学习的要害，满足莘莘学子的求学渴念并能成功诱发强烈共鸣。用俗话说，那就是“挠痒挠到痒处”。

2000年10月19日，对本套丛书而言，是一个不应忘记的日子。吉林大学出版社的杨枫先生千里迢迢，来到上海交通大学毛荣贵教授家里。清茶一杯，两人相对而坐，一个多小时的谈话，令双方慨叹“相见恨晚”！当即决定携手为学子编写出版一套形为 test-oriented 或 certificate-oriented，而实为 proficiency-oriented 或 English-learning-oriented 的书籍！

于是，就有了今天这套摆在读者面前的《金版大学英语四、六级考试综合阅读成功教程》。

……

本套丛书按大学英语四、六级考试大纲的要求和文章内容分为四册。每册五十篇短文，篇篇精彩！这些文章有些来自因特网，有些是美国友人推荐的。它们如同一扇扇窗口，映着一道道风景。

入选文章总体可分两类：琳琅满目的社会新闻和日新月异的

科技信息。文章遣词造句简洁、明朗、地道、高效，洋溢着时代气息，折射了现代英语的发展趋势。

每篇短文前配有中文导读，寥寥数语，或发人深省，或博你一笑，或提纲挈领，或指点迷津。我们称之为 **warming-up reading**。

为了训练和检测读者的阅读情况，每篇文章后配有“**名题精编**”栏目。编写时既考虑到与大学英语四、六级考试题型接轨，又有针对文章有关语言点训练应试者词汇和语法技能的题目，共分词项选择（区别同义词、学习新词）、搭配连线（考察词汇搭配能力）和辨别改错（主要训练语法）三大类。同时打破按内容先后设题的传统做法，而是从易到难编排，文后不仅附有答案，还有答题思路点拨，使读者知其然并知其所以然。

本套丛书的编写原则是：以英语阅读为出发点和根本点，培养读者的英语综合运用能力。因此，每篇文章后另设三个新意拂面的专栏。它们是：

词汇撮萃：针对文章出现的若干重要词汇进行梳理归纳，甄别比较，除了可以初步学到英语词汇学的基础知识之外，还可以学到一些记忆词汇的方法；

写作揽胜：萃选文章中的佳句，紧扣文章对其在遣词造句、篇章布局上的独到之处详细加分析，结合学生英语写作的弱点及难点，纵横论述；

翻译指津：以文章中的难句为范例，提供译文，并演绎形形色色的翻译技巧，或亮出译者间的商榷和讨论，或简述翻译的理论，帮助学子在比较中作出鉴别、在品味中体验技巧。

除两位主编（上海交通大学外国语学院英语系毛荣贵教授和复旦大学外文系张韧弦先生）之外，中南大学外国语学院英语系的范武邱副教授、苏州大学外国语学院英语系的吴静副教授、毕业于上海交通大学英语系，在江南大学执教10年后又考入母校攻读硕士学位的张荔老师、浙江台州师范专科学校的黎昌抱副教授、华中师范大学英语系的教师苏艳硕士、上海交大外国语学院英语系的蒙晓虹和王红硕士等，应邀参加了本套丛书的编写工作。他们大多具有丰

富的大学英语四、六级考试的教学经验，并在编写的过程中敬业务实、刻苦钻研、克服困难，为丛书的实用性、权威性和趣味性增色不少。

本书不仅是上海、湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江等地一群学者通过email精诚合作的成功作品，而且其中也渗入了美国教授的心血。费城的Dorine Huston教授，西雅图的Rosemary Adang和Bill Hofmann教授也在大洋彼岸伸出了援助之手，他们跨越虚拟空间，不仅提供了许多精彩短文，而且为我们扫除了许多俚语、社会背景或文化背景等方面的“拦路虎”。

值得一提的是，吉林大学出版社的杨枫先生在本书的编写过程中多次和我们用电话和电子邮件联系，甚至在家人出车祸时仍坚持和我们商讨定稿的最后事宜。他的热情、真诚和敬业精神令我们深受感动，给我们注入了“越编越好，编出精彩”的信心。可以毫不夸张地说，没有我们之间真诚的合作，本套丛书就不可能有今天的成功！

最后，本丛书的两位主要编者想借一点篇幅对他们的师友、家人和同事表示诚挚的感谢。如果没有他们的支持、协助、鼓励、安慰、耐心和分担寂寞，两百篇未经加工的原文可能至今仍静躺在硬盘的某一角落。

协助本书编写工作的有：姚蕾珍、毛竹晨、陈衡、陆小鹿等同志，在此向他们表示最衷心的感谢！

当然，对本套丛书最有权威的评判者不是编者，也不是出版者，而是使用此书的广大读者。我们真诚地期待着读者的批评和指教，以期把我们今后的工作做得更出色。

毛荣贵 张韧弦

2001年2月于上海

Contents

生物科学

- 1 Male Sex Genes Evolve More Quickly, Scientists Say 1
- 2 Brain Compensates for Sleepless Nights — Study 7
- 3 Scientists Say Pregnant Women Attract Mosquitoes 14
- 4 Scientists Warn on 'Fountain of Youth' Enzyme 20
- 5 Working Map of Human Genome Complete 26
- 6 China, India Lead Asia Race on GM Crops 33
- 7 Activists Say Rich Nations Promoting GM Foods 39

饮食新知

- 1 Study Finds 'Green' Product Labeling Misleading 45
- 2 US to Study Why Americans Eat the Way They Do 51
- 3 Scientists Uncover Clues to That Full Feeling 57
- 4 Experts: Men Have Worse Health Habits than Women 63
- 5 Variety is the Spice of Life, and Key to a Healthy Diet 68
- 6 Candy Cigarettes Not So Sweet for Children 73

7 Study: Vegetarian Mothers Have More Girls 79

养生指要

1 Bradley Says Soda May Have Caused Heart Beat 85

2 Americans Suffer Less in Twilight Years—Study 91

27 { 3 Studies Confirm Smoking and Drinking Go Together 97

4 Scientists Uncover New Clues about Aging 103

28 { 5 Smoking Linked to Impaired Intellect in Elderly 110

6 More Evidence That Drinking Is Good for You 115

7 Exercise Boosts Self-Esteem in the Elderly 121

求医问药

29 { 1 Obesity Raises Depression Risk in Women 127

30 { 2 Study Discounts Value of Diabetic Eye Exams 133

3 Oxygenation Machine Reportedly Saves Lives 139

4 'Morning After' Drugs May Save People from HIV 145

5 Stroke Drug Helps Most, Deadly to Some—US Studies 152

2 { 6 Smoking During Pregnancy Cuts Child Lung Capacity 158

7 Blacks, Women Less Likely to Receive Aspirin 164

走近自然

3 { 1 NASA's Compton Orbiter Makes Fiery Pacific Splash 170

2 EL Nino Hits Birds North And South, Study Finds 176

3 San Francisco Swelters through Unusual Heatwave 182

- 4
 4 New Study Finds Butterflies Unharmred by GMO Corn 188
 5 Rescued South African Penguins Start Long Journey Home 195
 5
 6 Greenland's Thinning Ice Signals Global Warming 201
 7 Deep Ocean Current Linked to Global Climate Change 207

科技前沿

- 6
 1 Physicists Create New Form of Matter 213
 2 Oldest Stone Axes in China Found 220
 3 GM Introduces New Fuel Cell Concept Vehicle 227
 4 Space Traveler Galileo to Get Science 'Oscar' 233
 5 Study Shows 'Babytalk' Sets Agenda for Language 239
 6 NASA Says Hacker Never Endangered Astronauts 245
 7 International Team of Astronomers Finds New Planet 250
 8 Virtual Reality Helps Overcome Common Fears 256

生活科学

- 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 1 Anti-Smoking Ads Affect Youth Behavior—US Study 263
 2 Sleepless in America Seen Drowsy And Dangerous 270
 3 Memories Cheat, US Study Finds 276
 4 No Relief from That Crinkly Candy Wrapper—Report 282
 5 Study Urges Caution on Childhood Sports 288
 6 Olympics—Sydney Ready to Take
 Swift Action on EPO Test 294
 7 Earpieces Cut Mobile Phone Radiation Risk 300

more
more
more

生物科学 1

Male Sex Genes Evolve More Quickly, Scientists Say

i'vɒlv|v 进化

达尔文的进化论又得到了来自生物基因研究的支持。这回反映的是“物竞天择、强者交配”的规律。人体中的SEX GENES是不是和生殖能力有关的基因？它有何特殊之处？值得注意的是标题中的MALE 不仅仅指男人，欲知究竟，请看下文。

Scientists in the United States have uncovered new evidence which they say supports Charles Darwin's theory that the desire to mate is the strongest driving force behind evolution.

5

In a report in the science journal Nature Wednesday, researchers from the University of Chicago said genes linked to mating in male monkeys and humans have evolved much faster than other genes because of competition and pressures to find a mate.

10

"The pressure on a male to find a mate and fertilize her

evolution: 进化 fertilize: 使受精

HINT BANK

eggs is constant, and the stakes of success or failure are enormous," Professor Chung-I Wu said in a statement.

"Presumably, genes governing male reproduction are under continuous pressure to evolve ways to outcompete other males when it comes to fathering offspring," he added.

Wu and his colleagues discovered the accelerated evolution of the male sex genes by studying three sets of genes linked to sperm production in chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans and humans.

The genes from different humans were virtually the same but when they compared the human genes with the chimpanzees' the researchers were surprised to find they were very different.

The scientists had expected the genes to be similar in accordance with a theory of evolution that says even after millions of years of evolution genes of closely related species should be barely distinguishable from one another.

"The genes in humans and chimps are evolving at the same rapid rate," said Wu, who believes the evolution of male genes are indicative of sexual behavior.

When the researchers compared the human genes with those of gorillas, which are more distantly related and have different mating patterns, they found the gorilla genes had evolved at a slower rate.

Gorillas use a harem system to mate, unlike chimpanzees which face much more competition to find a mate, they explained, so the chimps' genes evolve much faster to cope. ■



词汇撷萃

Gorillas use a harem system to **mate**, unlike chimpanzees which face much more competition to find a **mate**. (L35-36)

HINT BANK

presumably: 据推测 fathering offspring: 生育后代 sperm: 精子 orangutan: 猩猩 harem: 一雄配多雌


上句出现了两个 **mate**, 第一个是不及物动词, 含义是: 交配。第二个是名词, 含义是: (动物的) 配偶; 伴侣。

mate 既可作不及物动词, 又可作及物动词。如:
Birds mate in the spring. 鸟儿在春天交尾。

They mated a horse with a donkey. 他们把一匹马同一头驴交配。

mate 也用作名词, 且常与另一名词构成合成词。其含义是: 伙伴; 同伴。如:

The people we work with are called workmates and our friends at school are called classmates. 和我们一起工作的人叫同事; 在学校里的朋友叫同学。




翻译指津

Gorillas use a **harem system** to mate, unlike chimpanzees which face much more competition to find a mate, they explained, so the chimps' genes evolve much faster. (L35-37)

译文: 大猩猩是以“一雄配多雌”的方式进行交配的, 这一点与黑猩猩不一样, 因为据他们称, 黑猩猩在寻求配偶方面面临着更多的竞争对手, 因此, 黑猩猩的基因进化更快。

原句较长, 译文忠实而又通顺。译文成功之处在于: 将 **unlike chimpanzees which face much more competition to find a mate** 拆译, 先单独译出 **unlike chimpanzees**, 而后再译 **which** 引导的定语从句。译者语感细腻, 能够辨别出此定语从句具有一定的状语从句的功能, 从而大胆地把定语从句译成“因为……”。



写作揽胜

Presumably, genes governing male reproduction are under continuous pressure to evolve ways to outcompete other males when it

comes to fathering offspring. (L13-15)

上句句首的副词 **presumably**, 用来表示说话者对所述问题的态度或看法, 也常表示说话者的心理状态。作为句子独立成分的插入语, 它必须用逗号与句子主要部分隔开。

这种句首副词, 或称插入语的运用可以使表达趋于练达、成熟, 同时句子的信息量也会有所增加。

常用的此类句首副词有:

generally 通常地:

Generally, young women like Ms. better than older women do. 一般说来, 青年妇女比年长的妇女更喜欢用 Ms.。

obviously 明显地, 显然:

Obviously, television has both advantages and disadvantages. 显然, 电视有优点也有缺点。

probably 很可能; 大概; 或许:

Probably, it will rain. 天很可能要下雨了。

hopefully (注意: 这个目前使用较多的句首副词有两个常用的意思)

a/. 抱着希望地:

Hopefully, we'll have finished the project by the end of this month. 我们有望于本月底完成这项工程。

b/. 如果顺利的话; 如果运气好的话:

Hopefully, we will get to the show on time. 如果运气好的话, 我们能在开演前赶到。

名题精编

I. READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: There are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) in the following questions or unfinished statements. You should decide on the best choice based on the text.

1. According to Charles Darwin, the most important factor that leads to evolution is

- A) competition for territory B) desire to rule

- C) competition for a mate D) desire to find food
2. Which of the following is true?
- A) Researchers didn't expect that the genes from humans and chimpanzees should evolve at different rates.
- B) Genes from gorillas and chimpanzees evolve at the same rate.
- C) Both A and B. *gorilla, chimpanzee*
- D) Neither A nor B.
3. In his statement, Professor Wu meant that _____
- A) a male is constantly forced by a mate to fertilize her eggs
- B) it is not easy for a male to mate
- C) it is always risky for a male to mate
- D) a male is constantly forced to put in high stakes for a mate

大猩猩之
在原始
的男性
竞争很

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Choose A), B), C) or D) from the following items so that the sentences are appropriate.

4. Only by diligence and flexibility can one _____ one's colleagues.
- A) overcompete B) outcompete
- C) compete to D) compete in
5. _____ the principle of mutual benefits, the two parties hereby agree to those terms.
- A) In agreement on B) In following of
- C) In place of D) In accordance with
6. The plain-looking expert is hardly _____ the others in the picture.
- A) distinct from B) distanced from
- C) distinguished from D) distinguishable from

B. MATCHING

Directions: Draw a line between an item in the left column and one in the right column so that the collocation is natural and acceptable.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 7. compete | A) eggs |
| 8. accelerate | B) from |
| 9. uncover | C) truth |
| 10. distinguish ... | D) change |
| 11. fertilize | E) with |

C.ERROR CORRECTION

Directions: In either of the following sentences, there is one underlined part that is not appropriate. Please identify and correct it.

12. My parents haven't arrived yet. The bad weather has presumable delayed the

flight.
D

13. The rescue crew has found the "black box", which experts say record

important information about the plane's crash.

NOTES

- 1.C 2.D 提示: A 的错误主要在于后半句: 两种基因的进化速度应是相似的。B 的错误较明显: 大猩猩的性基因进化速度应慢于黑猩猩。
3.B 提示: **pressure** 来自于雄性灵长类动物或周围环境, 归因于 **mate** (A) 不妥; "the stakes ... are enormous" 是形象的说法, **take** 也不能理解为 **risk** (C、D 都不对)。4.B 5.D 6.D 7.E 8.D 9.C 10.B 11.A
12.C presumably 13.D records

22

Side Note

补偿 赔偿

Brain Compensates /kəm'pensət/ for Sleepless Nights — Study

By Patricia Reaney

如何理解上面这个标题？是不是说大脑会补充不足的睡眠？莫非人脑还有这种神奇的功能可以开发？莫非今后不睡觉也行？……打住！事实恰好相反。晚上没睡好，白天没精神是我们的生活常识。例如在欧洲杯鏖战期间，身为球迷的笔者也连连“夜战”，白天整日都昏昏沉沉的。读过本文对这种现象的原因分析和研究情况的介绍，读者朋友们能理解标题的真正含义了吧。

Scientists have now proved what college students, shift workers and parents know so well — the brain does not work properly after a sleepless night.

In what could be the first step toward devising ways to **alleviate** the effects of sleep deprivation and **jet lag**, researchers in California have monitored brain activity to see how it **compensates** for lack of sleep.

They found that the effects of sleep deprivation differed depending on what the brain was asked to do — the **sleepy** brain **increases** activity in certain regions if it has to deal with

alleviate:减轻 jet lag:时差综合症

HINT BANK