



COWIN

英语百科阅读

Cowin英语教育丛书编写组 编写
北京出版社

克隆 会控制世界吗





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Real English

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KELONG HUI KONGZHI SHIJIE MA?

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主 编：何兆熊

副 主 编：张彦斌 戴炜华 柴万里

主 审：胡壮麟

本册编写：戴炜华 刘 芹

序

学习外语要掌握听说读写四项技能,听和读是接受性技能,说和写是产出性技能。从交际教学法来说,学外语就是为了交际,通过掌握实际应用的能力,能说会写。要做到这一点,便要多听多读,因此听说读写是互补的,缺一不可的。其次,当代语言教学理论的实践,强调学习与习得兼顾。前者在宏观上通过老师在教室内进行,配有固定的教材;在微观上指导老师改进课堂教学方法,以学生为中心,多让学生参与,可取得更好的教学效果。惟独在习得方面,尽管在理论上谁都明白让学生在自然真实条件下,无意识地、轻轻松松地接触英语,但很少有人为学生创造习得的环境和物质条件,形成自流。

从目前国内的出版市场上看,所提供的一些听力和阅读材料,多半是供成人用的,或是直接从国外引进的教材,不能引起国内广大青少年的兴趣,不能满足他们的要求。其次,某些编书者把听和读分开,听力教材和阅读教材分流,这不利于接受性技能的综合培养。现北京出版社出版了《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》将听和读两者通盘考虑,可谓英明之举。如文库的一个品种《美国之音特别节目听读》以听为主,同时提供文字材料,而另一品种《Ladybird 英语听读》以读为主,同时配有磁带。

《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》的第二个优点是,这些课外学习材料针对性明确,面向中学生的需要。它非常注意趣味性和可读性。如《中学英语轻松阅读》有学生们

所喜欢的寓言、诗歌、故事、幻想、传说等内容,也把学生引入蜘蛛、黑猩猩、狮子、小狗、小猫等动物世界。

《文库》注意将英语学习和文化知识的传授结合起来,使学生在学习英语过程中同时增长文化知识,或者在接受文化知识的不知不觉过程中习得了英语。如《美国之音特别节目听读》介绍了西方国家的“愚人节”、“劳动节”等文化习俗,以及美国拳王阿里在体育运动上的成就和政治上的正义感等。《Ladybird 英语听读》让学生接触到英美国家的优秀儿童文学,如《格列佛游记》、《金银岛》、《艾丽丝漫游奇境》等名著。《Cowin 英语百科阅读》的内容有对英语学习的指导、英国的衰落、英国剑桥和牛津两所名大学的掌故、美国的穷富差距、体育音乐等。《中学英语轻松阅读》和《Cowin 英语百科阅读》还收入计算机千年虫、克隆技术、航天、健康长寿等现代科技知识。

由于中学生涵盖从初一到高三的不同年龄段,《文库》的优势是提供难易度不同的品种,供读者酌情选用。有的是初中生的理想材料,如《美国之音特别节目听读》;有的适合高中生,如《Cowin 英语百科阅读》;而《中学英语轻松阅读》共6册,分别与初中和高中相对应。

教育部英语课程标准研制组起草的《国家英语课程标准(义务教育阶段)》的讨论稿曾规定,在阅读方面除正规教材外,应引导学生进行课外阅读,如英语标准第3级应达到10万字的阅读量。《蓝鹦鹉中学英语听读文库》将与广大中学生读者携手,共同向这个目标迈进。

胡壮麟

2000年7月13日于

北京大学畅春园

蓝鸚鵡中學 英語聽讀文庫

《Ladybird 英語聽讀》是從世界著名的企鵝出版集團下屬的 Ladybird 圖書有限公司引進的。該叢書為世界古典文學名著簡寫本系列,首批精選的 10 本包括《霧都孤兒》、《海蒂》、《金銀島》、《艾麗絲漫遊奇境》、《格列佛遊記》、《鐵道少年》、《三劍客》、《黑駿馬》、《秘密花園》和《小飛俠》。這批文學名著簡寫本通俗易懂,文字優美流暢,插圖精美生動,適合作為我國中學生的英語課外閱讀讀物。一批有多年豐富教學經驗的中學英語高級教師根據我國中學生的英語學習情況,對該套叢書中的生詞難句作了注釋,並在每一本書的每一章後設計了一些閱讀練習題。這些練習題數量適中,針對性強,適合一般中學生的英語水平。解答這些練習題,讀者可以有效地提高對作品的理解和閱讀能力,同時也會增強讀者的閱讀興趣。為了使讀者能夠更好地理解原文,滿足不同英語程度的讀者需求,我們在每一本書都附上了參考譯文和參考答案。

《美國之音特別節目聽讀》是從“美國之音”的 Special English 中精選出來的,適合中學生閱讀的學習材料。它的特点是,英語原汁原味、語言活潑生動、內容涉獵很廣,包括國外的風俗習慣、文化傳統、節日假日、動物生態、名人趣事、環境保護、社會問題等。

叢書共分 10 冊,其中初中、高中各 5 冊,並附有練

习、译文和答案。练习与中考、高考的阅读题型相符。

本套书选材角度新颖,可读性极强,选出的文章让人感受到知识的强烈冲击,既能掌握最新的知识信息,又能体验到英语语言的魅力。

《Cowin 英语百科阅读》,顾名思义,这是一套将百科知识融入语言学习的英语阅读物。所编入的语篇均取材于原版的英语文章,以提高广大读者的英语阅读能力为第一目的,在潜移默化中,将丰富的文化、知识信息与地道的语言一起传输给读者,使读者在掌握一种语言技能的同时,提高自己的综合知识水平,达到知识与能力双获益的最终目的。本次共推出 10 本,每本编入既反映时代发展,又贴近时代气息的短文 20 余篇,由北京、上海的英语教学专家联手合作,专门为广大中学生和初级英语水平者编写。

《中学英语轻松阅读》包括《三条腿的鸡》、《神秘的小屋》、《巨龙传说》、《幸运的小灯塔》、《未来的城市》及《苹果中的星星》6 册,供初高中学生阅读。全套书依据新教材、新大纲,围绕中学生的兴趣爱好、认知发展因素及阅读理解要求达到的水平而选编,收入文学、动物世界、生活常识及自然现象等约 200 篇生动有趣的小故事,按由易到难、由浅入深的顺序编排。多数故事源自国际互联网及异国中小学生之笔。为便于阅读理解,每篇文章后设计了适应中高考命题的读前思考题、读后练习题、习惯用法、注释及答案。该丛书题材广泛、内容新颖,读后既可提高英语阅读理解能力、应试能力、又能增长知识、开阔眼界,是中学生理想的英语阅读物。

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ACU13/08

Lincoln's Autobiography¹

林肯自传

I was born on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families — second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was from a family named Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams County, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated, about 1781 or 1782, from Virginia to Kentucky, where he was killed by the Indians a year or two later, not in a battle, but when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest.

My father, at the death of his father, was six years old and he grew up literally without education.² He moved from Kentucky to Indiana when I was seven. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union.³ It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. I grew up there. There were some so-called schools, but no other qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond “reading, writing, and adding.”⁴ If a stranger supposed to understand Latin happened to reside for a time in the neighborhood, he was looked on as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for educa-



tion.⁵ Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and add, but that was all. The little advance I have now made upon this store of education, I have picked up under the pressure of necessity.⁶

I was raised to farm work, which I continued until I was twenty-two. At twenty-one, I came to Illinois. I remained in New Salem, Illinois for a year as a clerk in a store. Then the Black Hawk War⁷ came; I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went into the campaign, ran for the legislature the same year (1832). And was defeated — the only time I have ever been rejected by the people. In the next and the three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During that legislative period, I studied law, and moved to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the lower house of Congress⁸. I was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854 I practiced law more assiduously than ever before. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise⁹ aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said that I am nearly six feet, four inches in height; lean in flesh, weighing one hundred and eighty



pounds on the average; I have a dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. I have no other marks or brands.

(491 words)

New Words and Phrases:

1. autobiography [ˌɔ:təbaɪ'ɒgrəfi] *n.* 自传
2. undistinguished [ˌʌndɪs'tɪŋgwɪʃt] *adj.* 不著名的; 平凡的
3. reside [rɪ'zaɪd] *v.* 居住
4. paternal [pə'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 父亲的
5. emigrate ['emɪɡreɪt] *v.* 移居
6. labor ['leɪbə] *n.* 劳动
7. so-called ['səʊ'kɔ:ld] *adj.* 所谓的
8. neighborhood ['neɪbə'hʊd] *n.* 附近; 街坊
9. wizard ['wɪzəd] *n.* 奇才
10. come of age 到达法定年龄
11. volunteer [ˌvɒlən'tɪə] *n.* 志愿者
12. legislature ['ledʒɪsleɪtʃə] *n.* 立法机关; (美国) 议会
13. reject [rɪ'dʒekt] *v.* 拒绝; 否决
14. succeed [sək'si:d] *v.* 继……之后; 接着
15. biennial [baɪ'enɪəl] *adj.* 两年一次的
16. candidate ['kændɪdɪt] *n.* 候选人
17. assiduously [ə'sɪdjʊəsli] *adv.* 刻苦地; 勤奋地



18. lean in flesh 很瘦
 19. complexion [kəm'plekʃn] *n.* 肤色
 20. coarse [kɔ:s] *adj.* 粗糙的

Notes:

1. Lincoln's Autobiography 林肯的自传 Abraham Lincoln (1809—1865) 亚布拉罕·林肯, 美国第 16 任总统。本文是林肯 1858 年竞选伊利诺斯州参议员时写的一份自传。
2. ...literally without education. ……确实没受过教育。
3. ...the state came into the Union. ……印第安那州加入联邦。Union 即 United States of America。
4. ...no other qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "reading, writing, and adding." ……除了能“读、写和算”之外对教师没有任何其他资格要求。
5. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. 确实没有任何东西可以激发对教育的渴求。
6. The little advance I have now made upon this store of education, I have picked up under the pressure of necessity. 我在知识方面取得的这点进步, 是适于需要而得到的。
7. Black Hawk War 布莱克·霍克战争, 发生在 1830 年的一场白人与印第安人之间的战争。布莱克·霍克 (1767—1838) 为一印第安人首领。
8. the lower house of Congress 国会的众议院
9. the Missouri Compromise 密苏里妥协案 1820 年美国国会通过的一项法案的附文。它禁止北纬 36 度 30 分



以北的州拥有奴隶，但把密苏里州排除在外。

Exercises:

I . Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was Lincoln born?
2. What did Lincoln do as a young man?
3. How was Indiana when Lincoln's family reached there?
4. What was the only time Lincoln was rejected by people?
5. Can you give the personal description of Lincoln?

II. Decide which of the following is the best answer:

1. When his mother died, Lincoln was _____ year(s) old.
A. one
B. six
C. ten
D. twenty
2. Lincoln was named after _____.
A. his father
B. his father's father
C. his mother's father
D. his father's mother
3. Lincoln grew up in _____.
A. Kentucky
B. Virginia
C. Illinois
D. Indiana
4. Lincoln was elected to the legislature _____ time(s).
A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four



5. Lincoln was elected to the lower house of Congress in

_____.

A. 1846

B. 1832

C. 1849

D. 1854

III. Put the sentences in the correct order according to what is said in the text:

1. Lincoln's family moved from Kentucky to Indiana.
2. Abraham Lincoln was elected to the lower house of Congress.
3. Abraham Lincoln was born.
4. The Black Hawk War burst out.
5. Abraham Lincoln went to Illinois.



British Pubs

英国酒吧

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather, outdoor cafes are not a feature of English life. Their place is partly filled by what are colloquially known as “pubs”, public houses. Here you can get any form of alcoholic drink, from beer to whisky, or soft drinks¹. Many pubs also run some kind of snack bar that provides cold food such as sausages, ham, salad, rolls and butter and sometimes hot pies or toasted sandwiches.²

Traditional pubs are divided into two parts — a public bar and a saloon bar. In the first there is often a dart board³, and groups of friends will gather in the pub for a friendly match. The loser may have to pay for a round.⁴ In the saloon bar your drinks cost a little more, but the atmosphere is quieter and there are perhaps fewer people. In many pubs there is also a restaurant, and the food here is of good quality. In fact, in order to taste good, traditional English food, you'd better visit a reputable pub. Many business men habitually have lunch in a pub near their office. In the country, the pub is often part of an inn where you can put up for the night.⁵

The Englishman's favourite drink is beer. It has a vari-

