



Nucleus 新核儿(大学英语

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Nucleus Preface 总 序

一、教材编写依据

21世纪以来,我国相继出版了一批优秀的大学英语教材。如果说这些教材都是以趣味性、可思性、文学性和人文性为课文选材原则,提倡人文素质教育,那么《新核心大学英语》教材将在这方面有一个新的突破。本教材是21世纪以来第一次在大学英语教学中提出科学素质教育,第一次鲜明地打出content-based的原则,第一次在课文选材上偏向提高学术能力的科普性文章。

英国文化委员会在上世纪末的一项全球大型英语教学调查中得出结论:"将来的英语学习不再是单纯的英语学习,而是越来越多地与某一个方面的专业知识或某一个学科结合起来。"也就是说在21世纪,外语学习不是单纯地为学语言而学语言,或为打基础而打基础。大学英语要走出传统外语教学的困境,就必须和学生所学的专业内容结合起来。

如何结合?许国璋教授在30年前就为我们指明了方向。他认为,中学学普通英语,大学学分科英语,研究生学专业英语,这样"中学6年,大学和研究生6年,12年培养出能与麻省理工学院同行专家交流(听、说、读、写)学术信息的专家"。

何谓分科英语? 广义地说,就是大文大理。大文即文科英语,大理即理科英语。也就是说,学生要通过和自己专业相关的大学科内容来学习英语,来提高用英语交流和汲取信息的能力。如果说这个理念在十几年前由于受各种因素的制约还勉为其难,但随着大学新生英语水平的逐渐提高,大学英语四、六级考试逐渐淡化,学生对结合专业内容学习英语的呼声渐高,本教材编写理念实行的条件已经成熟。

《新核心大学英语》就是在新的形势下为探索大学英语再上新台阶的一种 尝试,是为大学生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求、较高要求和 更高要求而编写的一套具有鲜明时代特色的大学英语教材。

二、教材编写理念

1. 培养大学生科学素质

2010年《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》对我国大学生提出了"提高科学素质和人文素质"的要求。科学素质(scientific literacy)是指一个公民应该具备的科学技术知识,应该掌握的基本科学方法和参与公共事务过程中所表现出来的科学态度与科学精神。根据我国第八次公民科学素质调查,2010年我国公民科学素质只有3.27%,而美国公民的科学素质在2000年就达到17%。因此,大学英语不仅肩负着培养我国大学生人文素质的责任,也同样肩负着提高我国大学生科学素质的责任。《新核心大学英语》通过24个主题,全方位反映当代科学技术在各个领域的新发展,尤其介绍科技发展背后的人文性,即科学概念、科学方法和科学态度。由此可知,本教材是通过科学题材来介绍语言的共性,尤其是学术语言特征,从而帮助学生习得外语。

2. 采用折衷主义教学法

《新核心大学英语》在编写理念方面继承了我国大学英语教材的优秀传统,吸取了大学英语教师在课堂教学中长期积累起来的经验和方法,尤其是在计算机和网络多媒体教学中积累起来的经验和做法,同时借鉴国外外语教学的各种理论。经过消化和改造,决定采用糅合中外多种教学法之长的折衷主义教学法,即集基于主题(theme-based)、内容依托(content-based)、突出技能(skill-based)、基于研究(research-based)和强调自主(autonomous learning)等多种教学和教材编写理念为一体。

3. 突出任务型教学理念

《新核心大学英语》批判性地吸收了Ellis的"输入与互动假设"(input and interaction hypothesis),运用Willis的A Framework for Task-based Learning的理论为本书的练习框架。与传统的任务型教学不同,本教材运用超文本化和协作化理论,以课文话题为主线,设计多个微型的、带有研究性的项目。因此,本教材任务型教学实际上是项目型或研究型教学法(project-based,or research-based),要求学生以小组形式通过学习《读写教程》和《泛读教程》所提供的相关文章,观看《听说教程》中的视频讲座录像,并在网络上搜索相关主题的资料在课下开展研究。研究方法是通过对相关主题的文献综述,报告该领域的国际研究情况。形式主要让学生在课上向全班汇报他们的发现,然后学生相互提问,最后写出报告作为写作任务。

4. 培养自主学习能力

授人以鱼不如授人以渔。培养学生自主学习的能力是贯穿于本教材的一条主 线。《新核心大学英语》培养学生自主学习能力的特点体现在以下几个方面:

- (1)在《读写教程》、《泛读教程》和《听说教程》中,每单元都增设听说策略、阅读策略、写作策略讲解与练习,旨在帮助学生掌握英语学习技能。
- (2)改变在课文注释部分提供背景知识和术语的传统做法,精心挑选若干背景知识和术语让学生在课前上网查找,旨在培养学生通过不同资源搜索信息和组织信息的能力。
- (3)改变在主干教材每篇课文后提供生词注释表的传统做法,只列生词不给词义解释,旨在培养学生通过从已掌握的构词法和上下文猜测词义的能力。
- (4)新设了单元自我评估表,旨在培养学生对所学单元的词汇、句型、搭配和学习技能进行自我评估与反思的好习惯。

5. 偏向学术能力训练

如果把语言看做交际工具,学习英语的主要目的之一是为了使用,那么大 学英语教学在逐渐和四、六级考试脱钩的情况下,就应该着力培养学生专业学 习和今后相关工作的英语语言能力,这就是学术口头表达能力和学术书面表达 能力。因此在训练一般听、说、读、写的综合应用能力的同时,在听说方面, 偏向训练学生听英语学术讲座、参加学术讨论和宣读学术论文的能力;在读写 方面,通过介绍带有学科特点的词根和词缀来扩大学生的学术词汇,同时训练 学生查找和阅读文献的能力以及撰写学术论文摘要的能力。

6. 强调词汇能力

Diller认为,外语学习者如想比较顺利地阅读中等难度的文章,1万个词汇是最低的要求。而其中如有1000个词汇是某一专业的词汇,那么外语学习者在阅读有关专业的文章时,阅读效率就会大为提高。日本规定大学毕业生应掌握累计词汇13200个。我国《大学英语教学课程要求》对大学毕业生一般要求的累计词汇仅为4700个。我们认为,正是词汇要求过低,学生不仅通过四、六级考试困难,而且也严重地影响了用英语交流信息和汲取信息的能力。《新核心大学英语》在满足学生对四、六级词汇需求的同时,尽可能提供机会扩大他们的词汇量,尤其扩大他们在阅读科普文献中所需要的学术词汇量。《新核心大学英语》为此编写了一本独立的词汇手册,把教材中的词汇按课文学科主题归类,突出570个学术家族词汇,并配以一定的词汇练习,使词汇手册起到查和学的双向功能,以帮助学生积累更多的词汇。

7. 注重语块学习

现代外语教学理论证明,外语学习不应是单个生词和语法规则的记忆,而是更要注重语块的学习和记忆。《新核心大学英语》的词汇和句法练习设计就是根据这个理念展开的。因此,传统的浩瀚的多项选择题和填空题在教材中基本消迹,代之以词汇搭配和句型操练,目的就是通过这两个练习来培养学生得体和熟练的交际能力。教材提供BNC英语口笔语语料库(http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/)网址,学生在WORD(S)后面的方框中输入搜索词,就可以看到各类搭配。例如要查找可以与某词搭配的动词、名词、形容词、副词或介词,则分别输入以下表达式: WORD [v*]、WORD [n*]、WORD [aj*]、WORD [av*]或WORD [prp*]; 如动词、名词、形容词、副词或介词出现在某词前面时,则分别输入以下表达式: [v*] WORD、[n*] WORD、[aj*] WORD、[av*] WORD或[prp*] WORD。

三、教材结构框架

1. 针对性

考虑到大学英语学分的普遍压缩(大多数学校的大学英语综合课程只开三个学期)和大学新生水平的不断提高,《新核心大学英语》只编3个级别,供三个学期使用,起始级相当于目前大学英语教材的一级和二级之间。学完三册相当于《大学英语教学课程要求》中的较高要求。每一级分别有《读写教程》、《泛读教程》、《听说教程》和《词汇手册》。对于一开始学习第一册不适应其内容和难度的学生,我们组织编写了基础级,提供一个过渡和衔接。对仍然开设四个学期大学英语的学校,我们另行编撰选修课教材供选用。

2. 结合性

每级三本教程和一本手册在同一主题下紧密结合在一起。《读写教程》通过相同的主题,在内容补充和练习安排方面统辖其他两本教程和一本手册,换言之,其他教程和《词汇手册》都是为《读写教程》制定的单元教学总目标服务,提供听说读写和词汇方面的材料和练习,可以说它们是《读写教程》的练习册。三本教程和手册真正做到浑然一体。因此,建议教师在使用《读写教程》的时候,要充分利用其他两本教材和《词汇手册》。

3. 多模态性

《新核心大学英语》充分利用现代化技术,推出多模态性理念,即通过课本、光盘、教学平台把教材分成纸质教材和电子教材。电子教材不仅包括纸质

教材中的内容,而且还包括与其配套的练习材料、任务项目、参考网站、语料库和练习答案等。电子教材主要放在学校的教学平台上,今后可以储存到阅读器上。本套书还配有演示课件即电子教案,具有开放性特点,主要供教师上课使用。

四、教材编写队伍

《新核心大学英语》总主编:蔡基刚

《读写教程》主编:蔡基刚、蒋学清;基础级主编:王慧敏、张德玉;第一册主编:邹枚;第二册主编:黄川、杨勇;第三册主编:刘文字、王慧莉。

《泛读教程》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:张德玉、杨红;第一册主编:李建利、李蓂;第二册主编:欧阳铨、郑玉荣;第三册主编:宋梅。

《听说教程》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:罗炜东、赵群;第一册主编:徐欣;第二册主编:程寅;第三册主编:刘爱军。

《词汇手册》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:张德玉、徐中川、李修江; 一至三册主编:廖雷朝。

《新核心大学英语》是由复旦大学、上海交通大学、北京交通大学、合肥工业大学、大连理工大学、西北大学、哈尔滨工程大学、北京邮电大学、云南大学、中国海洋大学等学校的教师联合编写的。编写中我们得到了在编写理科英语教材方面具有丰富经验的孔庆炎和陈永捷等教授的指导,在此特别鸣谢。

蔡基刚 2010年12月

Nucleus Instructions 编写说明

《新核心大学英语读写教程》第三册为"新核心大学英语"系列教材中的主干教材之一。本教材全面贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在强调语言基本能力训练的同时,又注重训练学生运用英语语言汲取信息和处理信息的能力。在整套教材结构的安排、语言材料的选择、任务练习的设计等方面均具有独树一帜的鲜明特色。

《读写教程》第三册面向非英语专业本科学生。全书共八个单元,供一个学期使用。每个单元包括Main Reading 和Related Reading 两篇课文,每篇课文的长度为1100~1500词。生词量(包括由熟词构成的合成词和派生词)占课文总词量的7%~8%。要求学生本学期新增一般要求和较高要求词汇约1000个。每个单元后设计了学生自我评价表(self-assessment log),供学生对自己的学习情况进行自我检测。

本教材对各单元中Approaching the Topic、Understanding the Text、 Doing Tasks和Integrated Exercises四个部分分别设计了不同的练习,对所学的新语言材料在不同层次上进行有针对性的训练。教师可根据学生的能力和教学的实际进展情况将这些练习分别安排在课前、课堂和课后进行,对不同任务练习的目的和教学方法请参考与本教材配套的《教师用书》中Teaching Tip部分的说明。

《新核心大学英语读写教程》第三册主编为大连理工大学刘文宇、王慧莉。参加编写的教师有曹硕、马莉、王玉翠、曹井香、徐明莺、潘琪、张菅、高桂珍、王慧莉、陈红锐、赵巍、王冬梅、陶源、刘文宇、胡文华、郭梅、陈丽辉、钱进、戴臣军、周纯岳、李强、鲍倩、张静、王国鹏等老师。蔡基刚教授对全书进行了审定,提出修改意见。外籍教师Jennifer G. Sparling(美)对全书进行了文字审定。更多信息请访问上海交通大学出版社网站"新核心大学英语"专栏: http://nucleus.jiaodapress.com.cn。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中难免存在诸多纰漏与瑕疵。恳请 广大专家学者批评指正。

《新核心大学英语》系列教材

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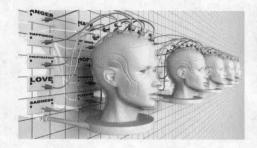


The Age of Robots

Learning Objectives

In this unit, you will:

- 1. learn about developments and challenges in robot technology;
- 2. familiarize yourself with the words, expressions, and sentence patterns related to the theme of the unit;
- 3. apply these words, expressions, and sentence patterns correctly;
- 4. research robotics:
- 5. give an oral presentation to the class about robot technology;
- 6. learn to write an argumentative essay.







Approaching the Topic

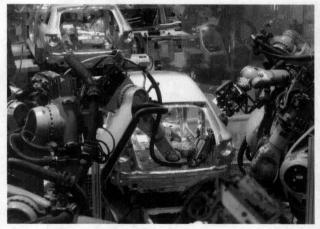
Task 1 Brainstorming

- 1. Discuss the pictures above with your partner and make a list of no less than 10 words to use to discuss robots.
- 2. How much do you know about robot technology?
- 3. What abilities do you predict future robots will have?

Task 2 Surfing and Reporting

- 1. Work in groups and find information on the Internet about the following terms. Present your research to the class, optionally using PowerPoint.
 - A) Deep Blue
 - B) Garry Kasparov
 - C) EHW
 - D) genetic algorithm
 - E) Facebook
 - F) Wall Street
 - G) the Great Recession
 - H) Silicon Valley

Web resources http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robot http://robots.net/



2. A robot is a mechanical intelligent agent which can perform tasks on its own, or with guidance. Many robots have been invented over the past century. Find detailed information about the following robots, then present your research to the class, optionally using PowerPoint.

Name	Date of Creation	Nationality	Features		
Elektro					
Verstran					

Beast					
Shakey		Land Harde	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	dentify c. ()	
Asimo		contracts at the		P. William	
Т3	Like Min Milyu	Elizaber 1	Unit maliful		
PUMA				The Control of the Co	received with
Helpmate		F18 = T4			
Mind-storms		Link all many	The state of the s	THE MINISTER	
Aibo	Santal and the			a manager	
Roomba		all family may 24			
Microsoft Rob	otics Studio		The Sales of the S	ligotelligina v	
seagull /ˈsiːgʌl/ 海鸥			torsion /ˈtɔːʃn/ 扭曲		
. Watch the th	e video clip "Is It a	Robot or a Re	al Bird?" Use the	glossary below to	or reference.
herring gull /ˈherɪŋgʌl/ 银鸥		carbon fiber 碳纤维			
aerodynamic / 'eərədaɪ'næmɪk/ 空气动力学		己气列刀子	articulate /aːˈtɪkjuleɪt/ 使相互连接		
agility /ə'dʒɪləti / 灵敏 unveil /ˌʌn'veɪl/ 揭露		propulsion /prəˈpʌlʃn/ 推进力			
W-4-b 4b1		0			
 Is it a robo To be as fr Birds are v 	ip again and fill in a t or a real bird? Only ee as a bird is ery energy e device was as.	y German in man's mo so Smartbird i	st dreams. s really a lightweig	ht	
 Is it a robo To be as fr Birds are v Though the application Watch the vi 	t or a real bird? Only ee as a bird is very energy e device was	y German in man's mo , so Smartbird i designed for discuss the ma	st dreams. s really a lightweighthe firm's internal re	ht esearch, it should	
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□ burden

□ instrument

□ discrepancy

□ wiring

□ filter

□ architecture

□ flexibility

□ component

□ converter

□ factor

□ circuitry

□ humidity

□ instinct

□ resistor

Verbs					
□ describe	□ crunch	□ predict	□ refine	□ defy	□ identify
□ transform	□ pry	□ adapt	□ customize	□ determine	□ adjust
□ morph	□ crack	□ conceive	□ tend	□ assume	□ vary
□ circumvent	□ gobble				
Adjectives					
□ capable	□ brute	□ top-notch	□ artificial	□ faster	□ evolvable
□ logical	□ conventional	□ reconfigurable	□ crude	□ evolutionary	□ prohibitive
□ digital	□ analogue	□ ubiquitous	□ continuous	□ discrete	□ vital
□ purple	\Box complicated	□ predictable			
Adverbs					
□ stubbornly	□ generally	□ intellectually	□ autonomously	/ □ hitherto	
Phrases					
□ perform feat	□ up to	□ try different po	ossibilities	□ on/of one's ov	vn accord
□ turn out to be	□ come up with	□ in the case of	□ in short supply	□ a large propor	tion of
□ tune oneself t	o				
		Glossary for Rel	ated Reading		医性皮肤性质质
Nouns					
□ automation	□ robot	□ middle class	□ polarization	□ rate	□ percent
□ economist	□ congress	□ labor	□ bracket	□ erosion	□ phenomenon
□ recession	□ lapse	□ output	□ Fanuc	□ customer-service	
□ agent	□ checkout	□ grocery-store	□ X-rays	□ checkpoint	□ content
□ fiction	□ silicon	□ willow	□ hobbyist	□ co-director	□ attendant
□ mid-range	□ spectrum	□ liberal-arts	□ security	□ response	□ employment
□ cohort	□ assessment	□ reform	□ talent	$\ \square$ circumstance	□ obligation
□ privilege					
Verbs					
□ pervade	□ execute	□ head	□ evaluate	□ screen	□ contribute
□ assist	□ automate	□ elbow	□ specialize	□ attain	□ tweak
□ provide	□ acquire	□ demand	□ recast	□ deserve	
Adjectives					
□ scary	□ high-skill	□ middle-range	□ scarce	□ stagnant	□ off-shoring
□ moderate	□ middle-skilled	□ obsolete	□ steely	□ creative	□ plentiful
□ decent	□ profound	□ stable	□ sober	□ meaningful	
Adverbs	e Windle 1				
□ formerly	□ alternatively	□ somewhat	□ solely	□ entirely	□ recently
□ otherwise			100		
Phrases				, guck is	
□ with the exce	ption of make se	ense 🗆 on the rise	□ contribute to	□ a whole cohor	t of

Understanding the Text

Main Reading

Machines with Minds of Their Own

Left to evolve on their own, certain machines can learn to be smarter—surpassing even humans in some of the most **intellectually** demanding of tasks.

Can people build machines **capable** of evolving into something better—able, perhaps, to invent solutions beyond human imagination? Using **brute**-force methods of **calculation**, computers can nowadays play a passable game of chess. In 1997, an **IBM**¹ **supercomputer** called Deep Blue defeated Garry Kasparov. The world champion **described** the experience as being every bit as grueling as playing a **top-notch** human **challenger**. In so doing, Deep Blue satisfied at least one of the **criteria** for **artificial intelligence** set in the 1950s by Alan Turing², the mathematical **genius** behind the **Enigma code**-breaking effort in wartime Britain.

Yet Deep Blue's victory left the world's artificial-intelligence community unimpressed. That was because the machine **performed its feat** merely by **crunching** numbers **faster** than any other computer had managed before. Its enormous processing power enabled it to **predict** a game's possible course **up to** 30 moves ahead, while its clever programming allowed it to work out which of the millions of possible moves

would strengthen its position best. On its own, all that Deep Blue could do—and do brilliantly—was the mathematics. What it could not do was devise its own strategies for playing a game of chess.

What if Deep Blue could have been given the ability to evolve and learn to improve itself using its trial-and-error experiences? A new technology called "evolvable hardware" (EHW) attempts to do just that. Like Deep Blue, EHW seeks solutions through trying billions of different possibilities. The difference is that, unlike Deep Blue, EHW continually crops and refines its search algorithm—the sequence of logical steps it takes to find a solution. It selects the best each time and tries that. Moreover, it does all this on its own accord, not according to some programmed set of instructions.

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Conventional wisdom has long held that a machine's abilities are limited by the imagination of its creators. However, over the past few years, the pioneers of EHW have succeeded in building devices that can tune themselves autonomously to perform better. In some cases, the mechanical progeny appear to outstrip even their creators' abilities. In the field of circuit design, for instance, EHW is coming up with creative solutions to problems that have defied human beings for decades.

The first thing EHW needs is for the hardware in question to be **reconfigurable**. There is no way that a device can evolve if it cannot change its shape or way of doing things. Take a Swiss Army knife³. Given the task of, say, opening a bottle, the user **identifies** the correct tool in the knife, opens it, and thereby **transforms** the device into an implement that can **pry** off a bottle cap.

In this case, the actual **customization** is crude: no matter what the size and shape of the bottle cap, the shape of the **bottle-opener** does not alter. For a Swiss Army knife, the "program" (the decision about which implement to use) can be 45 **adapted**, but the "hardware" (the bottle-opener) cannot. What EHW engineers are trying to do is invent a knife that can **customize** its shape to any bottle cap—and perform this **adaptation** on its own recognizance.

The trick with evolvable hardware lies in creating a device that knows how to make the correct structural adaptation at the correct time. To search out the 50 best-suited design, engineers make use of a programming tool called a "genetic algorithm"—a software technique that deploys trial-and-error learning to mimic the process of natural selection that powers **evolution** in the living world.

The **target** could be **determined** right at the beginning of the device's operation or it could be **adjusted** continually. Either way, the device alters its structure to perform the task at hand in the best way possible. **In the case of** the Swiss Army knife, it would work out what shape to **morph** into on its own and leave its "processor" (the user's brain) free to address other matters.

Today, it is possible to contain the entire genetic algorithm—blueprint creation, fitness evaluation and reconfiguration—within a single microchip, and to run 60 thousands of evolutionary trials in a fraction of a second. Although they were invented some 30 years ago, genetic algorithms have hitherto been run generally in software, where they placed a large and often prohibitive burden on the processor's time. EHW avoids this problem by running its genetic algorithms in hardware.

That is the crucial difference. In any **digital** device, **wiring** instructions into 65 the actual hardware, rather than running them as part of the software, invariably boosts the speed of operation. In EHW, the speed advantage is so significant that the