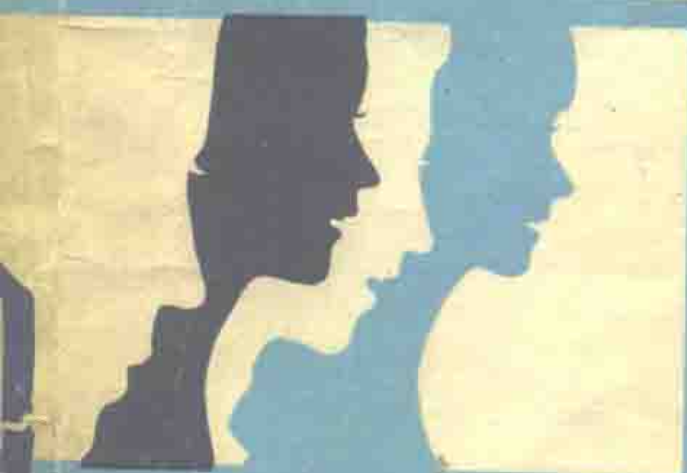


科技英语系列读物 EST Reading Series
第一级 第一分册
GRADE I BOOK 1

Curiosity and Science

(求知与科学)



上海外语教育出版社

科技英语系列读物

第 1 级 第 1 分册

Curiosity and Science

求知与科学

选注 马名权 侯继云

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编写说明

为了开创公共外语教学的新局面,使理工科学生更快更好地掌握外语,机械工业部部属各院校,在机械工业部教育局的直接领导下,根据近年来教学的初步经验总结,经过调查研究,决定编写一套供全日制理工科大学及业余高等学校基础英语阶段使用的课外阅读教材。全书按照词汇量、语言结构和文体的难易分为四级,每级三个分册,共十二分册,分级编排,循序渐进。

本读物每册包括课文、注释、练习三部分:课文选自国外科普读物,选材原则强调思想性、科学性、知识性和趣味性;注释旨在帮助读者理解课文,掌握新的语言现象;练习力求多样化,以巩固所学的语言材料,提高英语实践能力。此外,每册之后附有词汇表,便于读者自学查阅。

本读物以培养学生阅读能力为主要目标。各分册根据选材内容,各有其书名;级与级之间,分册与分册之间,相互连贯呼应,成为一个系列,所以定名为《科技英语系列读物》。

本读物由机械工业部部属院校英语学科协作组统筹安排,组织部属院校分工负责选注,由马泰来、卢思源、李国瑞、柯秉衡、谢卓杰、戴炜华、戴鸣钟等同志(以姓氏笔划为序)组成的审编小组负责审订,陈开明同志担任审编小组秘书。总审为戴鸣钟教授。由于编写时间匆促并受选材来源和

编写水平的限制，全书未尽完善，希广大外语教学工作者和读者予以指正。

编 者

1983年7月

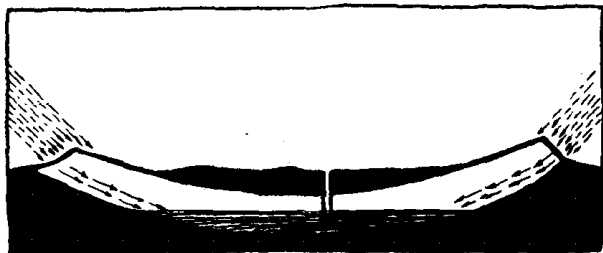
本分册在编写过程中，承加拿大籍英语专家 William E. Bell 提供宝贵意见，谨此致谢。

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1. The Water in Our Cities



A lot of towns and cities do not have^① enough water now. They have used it up^② too quickly. Factories and houses want more and more water each year. How can we give it to them? Can we build more reservoirs, or dig new wells? Can we use the water in the sea? Can we take more water from our rivers?

Many cities get water from under the ground, in deep wells. Deep wells do not get^③ dry if there is no rain for a long time. But some wells have gone^④ dry because the water has been taken out of them too fast. The government has said to the factories, "Don't take water from under^⑤ the ground too fast!"

① do not have: 没有。美国人用 do not have, 英国人用 have not. ② have used it up: 已把它用尽。up 在这里表示“完毕”、“完全”的涵义。 ③ get: 变得, 成为。是系动词。 ④ go: 变得, 成为。也是系动词。 ⑤ from under: 从...下面。

Exercises

I. Find the main idea of the passage.

The main idea of this passage is:

- a. how to get more water for houses.
- b. the importance of factories.
- c. the problem of getting enough water for towns and cities.
- d. the city government's job.

II. Give short answers to the questions.

1. Is there enough water in every city?

2. Do factories use the same amount of water every year?

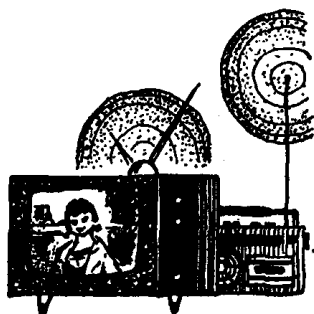
3. Do many factories get water from deep wells?

4. Have some deep wells gone dry because of the dry weather?

5. Has the government told the factories not to take water from under the ground too fast?

2. Invisible Waves

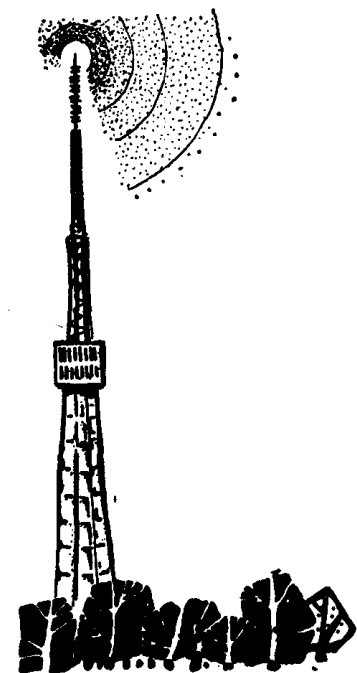
There are many kinds of invisible waves. They come from places near and far: from the student in the seat next to you, and from the



North Star!①

One kind of invisible wave is the light wave. You are reading this book by light waves that came from a lamp or from the sun. They were reflected from this page into your eyes.

There are radio waves. Radio stations send out radio waves carrying the words to listeners.② Some of the waves are passing



① North Star: 北极星。 ② carrying...to listeners: 将说话声音传播给听众。现在分词短语作定语, 修饰 radio waves.

through you.

There are television waves. Waves from television stations are carrying sights and sounds to TV receivers. Some of these waves are passing through you, too.

These are only three examples of many kinds of invisible waves.

Exercises

I. Find the main idea of the passage.

The main idea of this passage is:

- a. There are many kinds of invisible waves.
- b. Radios and televisions send out invisible waves.
- c. Invisible waves are dangerous because they pass through us.
- d. The stars give out invisible waves.

II. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence, according to the passage.

- 1. Invisible waves come from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. near places.} \\ \text{b. far places.} \\ \text{c. both a and b.} \end{array} \right.$
- 2. We read books by light $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. a lamp.} \\ \text{b. the sun.} \\ \text{c. either a or b.} \end{array} \right.$
waves from
- 3 Waves from radio $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. sounds} \\ \text{b. sight} \\ \text{c. both a and b} \end{array} \right.$ to radio
stations carry listeners.

4. Waves from TV stations carry $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. sounds} \\ \text{b. sights} \\ \text{c. both a and b} \end{array} \right\}$ to TV receivers.

5. There are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. three kinds} \\ \text{b. more than three kinds} \\ \text{c. less than three kinds} \end{array} \right\}$ of invisible waves.

3. From Steam Engines to Diesel Engines

Our world depends upon^① machines, and machines depend upon engines. Engines change energy into power^② or movement. In the last hundred years, we have created several different kinds of engines: steam engines, diesel engines, and atomic engines. They use energy from hot water, hot oil, and atoms respectively.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, we depended upon steam engines, but then we changed to diesel engines. As the number of steam engines decreased,^③ the number of diesel engines was on the increase.^④

During the past several decades, we have changed from a dependence upon steam engines to a dependence upon diesel engines. Now, at the end of the twentieth century, we are changing again, from diesel engines to atomic engines.

① depend upon (= depend on): 依靠, 取决。 ② power: 动力。 ③ decrease: 减少, 减小, 用作动词时, 读音是 [di:'kri:s]; 用作名词时, 读音是 ['di:kri:s]。increase 也是这样, 动词的重音在第二个音节上, 名词的重音在第一个音节上。 ④ on the increase: 不断增长, 在增加。

Exercises

I. Find the main idea of the passage.

The main idea of this passage is:

- a. Steam engines are better than diesel engines.
- b. Atomic energy will soon make all our engines work.
- c. Machines are useful to humans.
- d. During the past several decades, our use of engines has changed.

II. Fill in the blanks, using the words listed below.

atomic atoms decreased diesel energy
increased oil steam this water

Engines change ₁ into power. Steam engines

use energy from hot ₂; diesel engines use energy from

hot ₃; and atomic engines use energy from ₄.

Early in ₅ century, we depended on ₆

engines. But then ₇ engines took the place of steam

engines. The number of steam engines ₈ and the

number of diesel engines ₉. Now we are changing

from diesel engines to ₁₀ engines.

4. Choosing a Place for a New Town

When people want to build a new town,^① they choose a place very carefully. Sometimes they choose an old town and make it into a new one.^② Sometimes they build a new town right^③ out in the country.

Why do they choose one place and not another? Well,^④ towns need a great deal of^⑤ water for houses and factories, so people do not choose places without enough water.

In some places, the earth is very good for farms, so people do not choose those places for building towns.^⑥

In some places, building houses^⑦ is dangerous, because the earth under them is not strong enough. In other places, there is lots of good coal or iron under the ground, so a mine is more useful than a town there.

A new town also needs to be near good

① to build...town: 动词不定式短语作宾语。 ② one: 代词, 代替前面刚提到过的 town, 避免重复。 ③ right: 完全, 彻底。副词, 用于加强语气。 ④ well: 噢, 喔。感叹词, 用于继续或重新开始说话的场合。 ⑤ a great deal of: 大量的。 ⑥ building towns: 动名词短语作介词宾语。 ⑦ building houses: 动名词短语作主语。

roads.

Choosing a place for a new town needs careful thought.

Exercises

I. Find the main idea of the passage.

The main idea of this passage is:

- a. New cities cost a lot to build.
- b. People must think of many things when choosing a place to build a new town.
- c. Roads are important to towns.
- d. Sometimes people choose a place in the country for a new town.

II. Fill in each of the blanks, choosing the correct word from the words listed below each sentence.

1. People are very _____ in choosing a place for a new town.
a. careful b. useful c. important d. dangerous
2. A new town mustn't be built in a place _____ enough water.
a. with b. has c. without d. has not
3. The earth under towns must be _____.
a. useful b. enough c. new d. strong
4. To build a new town, people do not choose a place _____ good coal or iron under the ground.
a. with b. has c. without d. has not
5. Good _____ are very important to a town.
a. mines b. roads c. coal and iron d. earth and water

5. Languages Are Similar and Different

It is said that^① there are more than three thousand languages in the world. People who study the science of language say that these languages are similar and different. They say that the languages of the world are similar because all people can talk about the same things; they also say that the languages of the world are different because people talk about these things in different ways.

For example, all languages have words for people, for things, for feelings, and for actions.^② So, all people can say: *The woman ate her lunch*; all people can say: *The sun is in the sky*; all people can say: *I am busy*. But in different languages, people say these things differently. They use different words: *sun* (English), 太阳 (Chinese). They put words together in different ways:

There are more than three thousand languages

① It is said that: 据说。it 是形式主语，真正主语是 that 引导的从句。 ② for ... actions: 四个 for 引导的介词短语作定语，修饰 words。for 可译作“表示”。