

读时尚美文

学当代英语

健康 是金

毛荣贵 张韧弦 编著

Learn English
Through Reading

吉林大学出版社

读时尚美文
学当代英语



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学习英语有捷径否?学生常常如此问我。

有！我如此作答，一点也不犹豫。

余学习研究英语数十年，遍尝甘苦，柳暗花明。蓦然回首，但见绵延曲折的英语学习征程上闪出一条快速通道，上面写着两个大字：阅读！

阅读，是致用。

当你能够使用英语去探求新知，去拓展视野时，这不是在实践“学以致用”的伟大真理吗？

阅读，是享受。

当你一边汲取最新信息，一边品尝佳句美词时，这不是“把酒临风”，沉醉于“江山留胜迹，我辈复登临”的境界吗？

阅读，是启蒙。

当你穿梭于字里行间，频繁感受内心的震撼、思路的豁然、心灵的共鸣时，这不是“润物细无声”般的知商和情商升格吗？

阅读，是佳境。

当你能够使用非母语“纵览云飞”，感受“一览众山小”时，这不是英语学习渐入佳境？这不是崭新人生渐入佳境吗？

本套丛书，就为你提供了致用、享受、启蒙和渐入佳境的“硬件”！

按文章内容，本套丛书共分为六册：

1/天有不测 2/人间万象 3/七彩生活 4/健康是金 5/人与自然 6/科技星光

每册三十篇左右短文，篇篇精彩，信息丰富！她们大部分来自因特网，有些是美国友人提供的，有些是《科技英语学习》的读者推

荐的(注:本套丛书的主编之一系《科技英语学习》〈月刊〉主编)。

她们如同一扇扇窗口,透现一道道西方世界迷人的人文风景。她们如同一个个挚友,指点江山、吐露心迹、纵论横述、传播信息。

每册三十篇左右短文,篇篇精当,可品可咀!她们简洁、明朗、地道、高效,折射了现代英语的发展趋势并洋溢着时代气息。

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。编写时既考虑到与标准化英语考试题型接轨,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:

词汇撷萃: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。

本书不仅是上海、湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江、吉林等地一群学者通过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”。

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：姚蔷珍、毛竹晨、陈衡、郝萌、郭海涛、赵亮、刘亚丽、陈志云、陈志宏、潘君默、白松、何巍、骆晓荣、朱江、黄峻峰、张一宁、谭清香、任丽华等同志，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

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1

First Wave of Secondhand-Smoke Suits Due in Florida

By Michael Connor

“吸烟有害健康”，连三岁小孩也懂此理。又有报道说吸“二手烟”的危害大于直接吸烟。我们可能还未很清醒地认识到这一点。比如说，在公共场合有人吸烟，旁观者至多怒目而视，上前规劝者也许寥寥。可有谁会因为吸了二手烟而拍案而起，对簿公堂呢？瞧瞧人家，中国的老百姓在这方面的意识恐怕也得加强。

Anti-tobacco lawyers prepared to *file* on Thursday a first wave of 300 individual secondhand-smoke lawsuits flowing from a landmark \$350 million settlement of a class action brought by sick flight attendants.

5 At least hundreds, and probably thousands, of other individual lawsuits against cigarette makers will be filed in Miami courts by October, the deadline for such follow-up suits, Miami *plaintiffs* lawyer Steven Hunter said.

10 The secondhand-smoke lawsuits are just the latest blows against the U.S. tobacco industry, which is fighting sick smok-

ers in courtrooms and paying out billions of dollars each year in a legal settlement struck with state governments.

15

Brought on behalf of Cindy Williams, a flight attendant at USAir for 25 years, and other non-smokers who blame *emphysema* and other ailments on fumes from passengers' cigarettes, the secondhand-smoke suits should come to trial within a year, Hunter said.

20

No specific cash damages will be claimed in the suits, which seek compensation for lost wages, medical expenses and *intangibles* such as pain and suffering. The cigarette makers are sheltered from possibly crippling *punitive* damages under the 1997 settlement of the class-action lawsuit.

25

Philip Morris and other cigarette makers gave up some legal defenses as part of that settlement, which also called for creation of a \$300 million research foundation on secondhand smoke, as well as \$50 million in lawyers' fees and costs.

Individual plaintiffs received no money from the settlement, but each can sue separately for damages.

30

In one key benefit for the plaintiffs, the agreement requires the cigarette makers to prove lung cancer, emphysema and three other ailments were caused by something other than cigarette smoke aboard airliners.

35

Normally plaintiffs in U.S. courts carry the burden of proof and must prove a link between an injury and a defendant's products or actions.

The tobacco companies are also *pledged* to provide to the plaintiffs videotaped testimony by medical experts, health-care officials and their own executives potentially harmful to their defense.

40

"It's like starting halfway ahead on the race track," Hunter said.

A spokeswoman for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, the maker of Camel cigarettes and a defendant in the secondhand-smoke lawsuits, was not immediately available to comment.

45

In Miami, Susan and Stanley Rosenblatt, the same lawyers who secured the secondhand-smoke settlement, this week resumed the presentation of evidence in another *high-profile* case against the tobacco industry.

50

The Rosenblatts in July won a sweeping verdict against the tobacco industry and are now asking jurors to assess cigarette makers of possibly massive damages for an estimated 500,000 to 1 million sick smokers throughout Florida. ■

词汇撷萃

No specific cash **damages** will be claimed in the suits, which seek compensation for lost wages, medical expenses and *intangibles* such as pain and suffering. (L18-20)

damage 为常用名词，意为“损失；损害；损坏”。如：

The storm did a lot of damage to the crops. 暴风雨给庄稼造成很大损失。

No specific cash **damages** will be claimed in the suits.

但是，英语词汇有一种现象，容易被初学者忽视：当名词作复数使用时，其含义也随之发生变化。上句中的 **damages** 就是一例子。

damage 作复数使用时，其含义已不再是“损失；损害”，而是“赔偿费”。这时它与其它词构成固定搭配。如：to claim damages 索赔。原句就是这样的搭配。再如：

The court awarded £ 500 in **damages** to the injured. 法庭判给受伤者500英镑的赔偿费。

当然，名词用作复数使用时其含义也随之发生变化的现象并不局限于 damage，另如：

单词	单数词义	复数词义
compass	指南针	圆规
article	论文、文章	物品、物件、商品
water	水	水域，矿泉水
remark	注意	备考，附注
import	输入	进口商品

high-profile: 态度明确的

HINT BA

spirit
minute

精神
分钟

酒精
会议记录

翻译指津

“It's like starting halfway ahead on the race track,” Hunter said. (L40-41)

试译：“这就像在跑道的半路上偷跑一样。” Hunter 说。

原句生动形象，译文也保持了原句的形象，但是其中“偷跑”二字，值得商榷。“偷跑”的英语说法是：beat the gun / best the pistol。这一说法告诉我们：“偷跑”和别人处在同一起跑线上，只不过是犯规抢先而已，而原句中的 starting halfway ahead 却是另一码事。这其实是一个生动的比喻，翻译时，尽可保持原句的内涵，而勿使之走样。

改译：“这就像在跑道的半程起跑一样，”亨特说。

写作揽胜

The Rosenblatts in July won a sweeping verdict against the tobacco industry and are now asking jurors to assess cigarette makers of possibly massive damages for an estimated 500,000 to 1 million sick smokers throughout Florida. (L49-52)

上句虽然较长，但从语法上分析，它仅有一个主语（The Rosenblatts）和两个谓语（won / are now asking），而且，句子各个成分都只是由单词或短语表示。因此，此句仍然属“简单句”的范畴。

上句值得学习之处在于其时态的正确运用。第一个谓语用的是过去式（won），而第二个谓语则使用了现在进行时（are now asking）。

所以，在同一段落中，时态仍然可以根据实际情况而有所不同。再看一例：

It has been rather disquieting these days. Tonight, when I was sitting in the yard enjoying the cool, it occurred to me that the Lotus Pond, which I pass by every day, must assume quite a different look in such moonlit night.



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.

- How many individual secondhand-smoke lawsuits will be filed in Miami by October?
A) 300 B) 350 C) thousands D) millions
- According to the article, the cigarette companies _____.
A) will make no individual compensations
B) are protected from damages for intangibles
C) have to provide evidences that are useful to the plaintiffs
D) start halfway ahead of plaintiffs
- What can be inferred from the article?
A) The U. S. tobacco company has long been involved in lawsuits.
B) Secondhand-smoke plaintiffs normally have to provide evidences between an ailment and smoking.
C) Class-action lawsuits are more easily won than individual lawsuits.
D) There is nothing available for a tobacco company to comment on.

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

- In what was considered to be a _____ victory, Chinese Women Soccer Team defeated Norwegian Team by a difference of 5:0.
A) landlord B) landmark C) landscape D) landfill
- " _____ all the faculty members, I highly appreciate your generous donation to the project."
A) As representation of B) As behalf of
C) On behalf of D) On representative of
- It is held illegal to give false _____ on court.
A) proof B) accusation C) testimony D) verdict

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. file A) compensation for
8. seek B) available to
9. be C) from harm
10. on D) behalf of
11. shelter... E) a suit against

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

12. In the information age, one can receive the last news via the Internet.

D

13. It was due to luck other than judgment that the driver succeeded in avoiding an
A B C D
accident.

1.C 2.C提示:原文中有The tobacco companies are also pledged to provide...一句,表明将由烟草公司提供对自己不利(harmful to their defense)的证据,故选C。原文只提到在一次诉讼中,个别原告未获赔偿,但不足以推出A; Hunter的那句话应理解为Plaintiffs are starting halfway... 3.A提示:选出A并不难,但排除干扰项C、D的难度较大。虽然文中提到打赢官司多为class-action lawsuits,但和C仍缺乏联系。D考察对sb. was not available to comment的理解: not available的不是comment的内容,而是作comment的人。4.B 5.C 6.C 7.E 8.A 9.B 10.D 11.C 12.B latest 13.B rather than

2

Norwegian Returns to Life After Severe Hypothermia

By Patricia Reaney

这是一个人间奇迹：一名挪威女子倒在冰天雪地中长达40多分钟，血液停止了循环，心脏也停止了跳动，但高超的医疗技术竟然把这个“冰人”抢救了过来。我们不知道这是不是创下了人体耐低温的世界纪录，但Gilbert大夫的一席话颇耐人寻味：We should never give up in cases where people are cooled down. They should be warmed up before we declare them dead.

A Norwegian woman whose body temperature dropped to 56.7 degrees in a skiing accident was brought back to life after she was thawed, doctors said Friday.

5 The *unidentified* 29-year-old skier, who was clinically dead, is the only known person to have survived after such severe *hypothermia*.

10 “As far as we know it is the lowest body temperature of anybody who has survived from being dead and cold —13.7 degrees. There are no other reports as low as that,” Dr Mads Gilbert, of Tromso University Hospital in Norway, told Reuters.

unidentified: 身份不明的 hypothermia: 低体温

HINT BANK

The previous lowest body temperature that anyone survived was 57.9 degrees recorded in a child. Less than a third of adults whose body temperature drops below 82.5 degrees recover.

15 “I would describe the case as a new confirmation that we should never give up in cases where people are cooled down. They should be warmed up before you declare them dead,” Gilbert said.

20 The woman was initially *paralyzed* and spent 35 days on a *ventilator* and 60 days in intensive care but Gilbert said she was now completely well and had resumed work and skiing.

Doctors in Tromsø credited her extreme physical fitness, determination to survive and the quick thinking of two friends at the time of the accident for her miraculous recovery.

25 “She was clinically dead for a couple of hours,” said Gilbert, one of dozens of doctors who has treated her since the accident last May.

Writing in the *Lancet* medical journal, Gilbert and his colleagues described how the woman fell while skiing down a waterfall *gully*. She was wedged between rock and overhanging ice for 40 minutes in a space continually flooded with icy water.

30 Her friends called the emergency medical services on a mobile phone but it was more than an hour before she was airlifted to hospital.

35 Although she was not breathing and had no circulation by the time she reached the hospital, doctors used a *cardiopulmonary bypass* to remove her blood, warm it outside the body, and then return it to the body.

40 Gilbert said the icy water cooled her body to the point where her heart had stopped. It also cooled her brain enough so it could sustain a long period without oxygen supply.

“The sequence of cooling in this particular case probably is one of the key factors for this extremely good result,” he said.

The woman has no recollection of the accident.

- 45 “Nature has shown her mercy. Who would remember being wedged under ice for 40 minutes? That’s the complete nightmare I think,” Gilbert said. ■

词汇撷萃



The unidentified 29-years-old skier, who was clinically dead, is the only known person to have survived after such severe hypothermia. (L4-6)

注意区分 **hypo-** 和 **hyper-** 这两个不同的前缀。这是两个广泛运用（尤其是在科技文章中）的前缀，由于拼写相近，很容易混淆。其实含义各不相同。hypo- 的含义为：次、低、亚，相当于 inferior 或 infra。如例句中的 hypothermia（低温）。其它构词如：hypoboric（低比重的，低压的），hypochromatic（含染色体少的），hypodermic（皮下注射），hypofunction（机能减退），hypodynamic（乏力的），hypopsia（视力减退）等；hyper- 的含义为：超，过。相当于 superior 或 ultra。由其做前缀构成的词如：hypertension（高血压），hyperthermia（体温过高），hypertoxicity（剧毒性），hypervelocity（剧毒性），hypersphere（超球面），hypermarket（巨型超级市场），hypermatagalaxy（超总星系），hypergravity（超重），hyperfrequency（超高频），hyperemia（充血），hyperfine（超精细的），hypergeometry（多维几何）。

翻译指津



Doctors in Tromso credited her extreme physical fitness, determination to survive and the quick thinking of two friends at the time of the accident for her miraculous recovery. (L22-24)

试译：她有着超凡的身体素质，极强的生存意念，而她的两位朋友在她出事时也能随机应变，使她奇迹般地生还。托姆索的医生们对这一切赞叹不已。

译者在提供了以上译文后写道：英语中有名词化倾向，因而许多英语的名词词组在汉译时应以汉语单句来表达。如例句中的“her extreme ... recovery”都