



“九五”国家重点科技攻关项目

——计算机辅助教学软件研制开发与应用

通用大学英语 (第二级)

赵 雯 金启军 主编

All
Purpose
College
English

高等教育出版社

“九五”国家重点科技攻关项目

1012193

——计算机辅助教学软件研制开发与应用

All Purpose College English

通用大学英语

第二级

顾问	Nancy V. Lee
主编	赵 雯 金启军
编者	卢 燕 王大青
	黄卫祖 李树和

高等教育出版社

(京) 112 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

通用大学英语 第2级 / 赵雯, 金启军主编. — 北京: 高等教育出版社, 1999

ISBN 7-04-007530-X

I. 通… II. ①赵… ②金… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教材
IV H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 17091 号

通用大学英语 (第二级)

赵雯 金启军 主编

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号

电 话 010-64054588

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

邮政编码 100009

传 真 010-64014048

经 销 新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 化学工业出版社印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16

印 张 17.75

字 数 420 000

版 次 1999 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次 1999 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 50.00 元

凡购买高等教育出版社图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页等
质量问题, 请在所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

《通用大学英语》包括一套多媒体学习光盘和配套的文字教材，是国家“九五”重点科技攻关项目的研究、开发与应用成果。《通用大学英语》的内容是依据《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》，由富于教学经验的中美教学专家按分级教学要求而编写的。这套教材包括光盘 4 张和课本 4 册，将从 1998 年起陆续推出。

在教材的设计和编写中，我们以面向 21 世纪信息时代的大学英语教学内容、课程体系和教学方法的改革为出发点，考虑到充分发挥逐渐普及的多媒体计算机在教学中的作用，力图建立一套能适应以学生主动、交互学习为主的教学思想的新型大学英语教材，从而为推动我国大学英语教学上一个新台阶作出贡献。

《通用大学英语》光盘将英语课文学习、补充材料泛读、听力训练、在线英汉词典、在线语法、多媒体画廊、联机测试、联机笔记、谚语警句等融为一体，能够满足不同学生的多种学习风格、学习层次与学习方式的要求，从而为学生高效率地学习奠定基础。

《通用大学英语》文字教材对应于光盘中的课文学习部分，相当于其它英语系列教材的精读课本，可直接用于课堂教学。在选材方面既有经典的，又有现代特征的课文；既注重知识性和信息性，又不失趣味性与实用性。体系编排方面考虑了学生自学和用计算机学习（CALL）的需求。4 册课本基本对应于大学英语的四个级别，第二级（册）文字教材包括 19 篇风格及题材各异的课文，并以此为基础编排成学习单元。每个单元结构如下：

1. Introduction（导学）：概要介绍文章的内容、重点词法及语法现象，起着教师指导的作用。

2. Outline（课文纲要）：详细而标准的大纲模式，以满足不同风格、不同类型学生的需要。

3. Pre-reading Questions（导读）：三个与文章内容相关的简洁问句，使学生已有的相关知识与文章内容有机地建构在一起。

4. Text Proper（正文）：精选自经典或现代英文原版材料，作了少量修改。

5. Paragraph Questions（段落问题）：针对课文的段落信息提出一些精炼的问句及一个全文主旨问句，以帮助学生加深对课文的理解，引发学生的思考。

6. Language Points（语言点）：从篇章的衔接、指代关系及语篇角度，对语法现

象、语言现象、文化现象较多的句子及较长的句子进行英文注释。在重点词语的解释时,对所举例句也进行了翻译,有些常见的近义词及构词法还通过 Further Information 的形式作进一步注释,以使学生更好地掌握它们的用法。

7. Comprehension Questions (理解问题): 采用多种类型的问题,以便多角度地加深对文章的理解。包括:(1) Factual Questions (事实问句),采用 Sequential Statements、True or False Statements 或 Multiple Choice 等形式使学生在理解课文的基础上,寻找出文中的重要事例与事实;(2) Inferential Questions (推论问句),通过显性与隐性的推论题,使学生能够理解作者的意犹未尽或言外之意、写作目的及观点等,从更高一级的角度来把握课文。

8. Vocabulary Exercise (词汇练习): 通过与课文相关的文化语境使学生学习并掌握词语的正确用法。

9. Writing (作文): 通过一、两个与课文内容相关的问题,引导学生自己发挥,组织和扩展课文以外的信息。

10. Translation (汉译英): 为满足不同水平及层次学生的需求,所有的课文都附有中文翻译。

需要特别说明的是,因文字教材与光盘配套使用,光盘上已有联机英汉词典,所以没有给出每课的生词表。另外,上述单元结构与光盘上的超文本组织也有些不同。光盘中录音部分由美籍专家 Josh Singer、Michelle Singer 完成。

我们非常珍惜在《通用大学英语》的策划、设计和编写过程中与高等教育出版社外语二室、东北大学高教多媒体开发中心之间亲密而真诚的合作;在本教材编写、制作和试用过程中,东北大学教务长段曰瑚教授、教务处、计算中心、CAI 中心及外语系的领导给予了大力支持与帮助,一些师生也积极参与了本项目的试用、研制与开发,在此一并表示感谢。

尽管编写时我们在体现和探索新型教学思想方面尽了最大努力,但由于水平和经验有限,这套教材中难免有一些不尽人意之处,我们热诚欢迎广大师生在使用本教材中提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1999 年 2 月 28 日于东北大学

CONTENTS

1	WHAT WILL THEY COPY NEXT?	1
2	HONG KONG (I)	15
3	HONG KONG (II)	28
4	THE LOST ROSE	40
5	THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	55
6	ACHILLES' HEEL	69
7	THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FERDINAND TRIGGERS WORLD WAR I	84
8	THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF CONFUCIUS	98
9	THE DEAD SEA	111
10	KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES	126
11	AGRICULTURE IMPROVES PEOPLE'S FOOD SUPPLY AND LIVING CONDITIONS	141
12	THE ART OF MICHELANGELO CAPTURES THE RENAISSANCE SPIRIT	155
13	A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER	170
14	THE VATICAN CITY	187
15	PARTIES	202
16	EXPRESSIONISM	216
17	THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHEEL INSPIRES GROWTH OF MECHANIZED CIVILIZATION	232
18	THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION	247
19	THE CANOE	260

1

WHAT WILL THEY COPY NEXT?

Introduction

The cloning of animals, made public recently, aroused international attention. Some people expressed fear while others applauded. This article explains the significance of the latest cloning and reasons for ethical concerns. Please note the following words and expressions.

godlike
biomedical ethics
according to
related (to)
apply (to)
sit
primate

genetics
read between the lines
similar to
in the/a case of
chop off
be different from



Outline

- I. The significance of the cloning of monkey cells (Paras 1 — 4)
- II. The techniques used in cloning (Paras 5 — 7)
 - A. The cloning of the monkeys (Para 5)
 - B. The difference between the cloning of the sheep and the cloning of the monkeys (Paras 6 — 7)



Pre-reading Questions

- 1. Do you remember how the sheep Dolly was created in Scotland?
- 2. How many other kinds of animals have been cloned, do you think, from eight-celled embryos?
- 3. Why are people afraid of cloning?



Text

WHAT WILL THEY COPY NEXT?

Para 1

First a sheep, then a monkey. Where will it end? Nobody knows, but there is little doubt among experts that the cloning of embryonic monkey cells in Oregon brings science one step closer to the godlike power of the mass production of human beings. Although the Oregon scientists' achievement pales next to the previous announcement by Scottish scientists that they carbon-copied a six-year-old ewe, it carries cloning (asexual reproduction of cells or organisms) across both a scientific and an ethical threshold.

Para 2

"It shows that the techniques work in an animal that's a bit closer to humans," said Thomas Murray, director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at a university in Cleveland.

Para 3

According to the Washington Post, when scientists in Oregon produced monkeys from cloned embryos, it was the first time a species closely related to humans had been cloned. Suddenly, futuristic reproductive technologies were being applied to something much closer to human bodies than dull-witted farm animals bred for slaughter. Now scientists were working with the chromosomes of a species that sits on the blurred boundary of humanity. Along with the news of the Scottish cloning of a sheep, the success in Oregon clearly added to a growing body of evidence that there are no insurmountable biological barriers to creating a human clone.

Para 4

"It is a new species, and I think the fact that it was done with a primate is significant," said Caird Rexroad, an expert in animal genetics at the Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville, Maryland. Rexroad, however, declined to discuss the implications of the news for human medical science, noting that his employer, the federal government, would rather he not talk about cloning people. Still, he said, "I think it's easy enough to read between the lines."

Para 5

The Oregon scientists used a technique similar to the one the Scottish researchers used to clone a sheep (the first adult animal to be successfully cloned). The scientists cloned the monkeys from eight-celled embryos (which had barely begun life themselves) in a feat that had already been accomplished not only in sheep but also in cattle, pigs and rabbits. However, because monkeys are so closely related to human beings, the cloning of monkeys is a whole new area.

Para 6

The cloning of the monkeys is less impressive technically than the sheep shocker, mostly because of the type of cell that was cloned. In the case of the sheep, a mammary cell was taken from an adult ewe, and its genetic material used to direct the creation of a new sheep. It is literally as if researchers had chopped off a piece of a sheep and created a lamb. In the monkey cloning, the scientists cloned cells from an eight-cell embryo. No adult animal was copied; no living breathing thing reproduced with perfect genetic accuracy.

Para 7

"This is profoundly different from the donor tissues that we used," said Ian Wilmut, the Scottish scientist who stunned the world with the announcement that he had completely short-circuited the sheep reproductive process. "So it's an interesting, encouraging and necessary step forward."



Paragraph Questions

- Para 1** Why is the cloning of the embryonic monkey cells in Oregon so important?
- Para 2** Why is Thomas Murray respected for his opinions about cloning?
- Para 3** What point do the sentences in this paragraph repeat?
- Para 4** Why is Caird Rexroad's opinion important?
- Para 5** What technique did scientists use in cloning the monkeys?
- Para 6** In what different way was the sheep cloned?
- Para 7** Why is Ian Wilmut's opinion important?
- The whole text** Why did the news about the cloning of the monkey cells by the Oregon scientists make some people afraid?

Answers: The success of the Oregon scientists made it clear that an animal much like a human being could be cloned, and it is scary to think about the fact that human beings could be cloned.



Language Points



... closer to the godlike power of human mass production. :

... closer to the power that is possessed by God to produce human beings.

godlike adj. : having a quality similar to one possessed by God 神似的, 上帝般的

e.g. A godlike young man saved the drowning child from the terrifying

waves.

一个神一般的年轻人从惊涛骇浪中救出了那个溺水儿童。

In a famous movie a priest in a prison camp stole a piece of bread to help a starving man who was also in the prison camp. Was the priest's action godlike?

在一部著名的影片中，一个牧师在监狱里偷了一块面包去帮助同狱中一个要饿死的人。牧师的行为是不是象上帝一样？

Further Information

Noun + like --> adj. meaning "similar to or resembling" 象…的；有…特征

childlike adj. like or befitting a child, as in innocence, trustfulness, or candor 孩子似的，天真烂漫的

shell-like adj. something like a shell 似壳的

lifelike adj. accurately representing real life 逼真的

homelike adj. pleasant, comfortable, like something in one's home 亲切的



... director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at a University in Cleveland.:

biomedical ethics: the moral principles involved in the field combining biology, medicine, and physical science 生物医学道德

e.g. The field of biomedical ethics is concerned about issues such as the cloning of human beings.

生物医学道德领域涉及诸如克隆人类这样的问题。

Is euthanasia a biomedical ethics issue or a social ethics issue?

安乐死是生物医学道德问题，还是社会道德问题？

Further Information

bio-: prefix, meaning "life, living" 生命，生物

biotechnology n. use of microorganisms, such as bacteria, or biological

substances to perform specific industrial or manufacturing processes 生物
科技

biology n. science of life and of living organisms, including their structure,
function, growth, origin, evolution, and distribution 生物学

bio-ecology n. science of study of the relations of people, animals,
plants and their surroundings 生物生态学

bioethics n. study of the ethical and moral implications of new biological
discoveries and biomedical advances 生态道德学



According to the Washington Post, ... :

As stated in the Washington Post, ...

according to: as stated by someone or in some publication 根据...所
说, 依据

e.g. According to Tom, you are in Beijing.

据汤姆说, 你目前在北京。

The work was done **according to** his instructions.

这项工作依照他的指示做的。



... a species closely related to humans had been cloned. :

... a species closely connected to human beings had been reproduced.

related (to): connected (to, with) something or someone else 与...有
关

e.g. French cuisine and Chinese cuisine are related only in that both types
of cooking produce the most delicious food in the world.

法式烹调与中国烹饪的相关之处只在于它们都能做出世界上最美味的食品。

The increase in cancer cases is related to the increase in cigarette smoking.

癌症病例的增加与吸烟数量的增加相关。



... futuristic reproductive technologies were being applied to something
much closer to human bodies ... :

... futuristic reproductive technologies were used on something much
closer to people's bodies...

apply (to): use (on, in) 使用, 应用于

e.g. Textbook teaching techniques, when applied in the classroom, do not always work the way teachers and students hope they will.

教材上的教学法在用于课堂教学时并不总是能象老师和学生们所希望的那样奏效。

The knowledge of bacteria applied to food processing results in safer food for consumers.

用于食品加工方面的细菌知识给消费者提供了更安全的食品。



... that sits on the blurred boundary of humanity. :

... a species lies on the unclear boundary of humanity.

sit vi. : be in a certain place; lie 位于, 处于某位置

e.g. My grandparent's farm sits on the top of a hill.

我祖父的农场在山顶上。

In the painting some obviously very old books sit in a bookcase.

在画中, 一些显然很古老的书放在书橱里。



... I think the fact that it was done with a primate is significant, ... :

... in my opinion, the fact that it was done with an animal in the human, ape, and monkey group is important.

primate n. : member of the most highly developed order of mammals such as human beings, monkeys, apes, etc. 灵长类动物

e.g. Among the primate, human beings are the most intelligent.

在灵长类动物中, 人类是最聪明的。

Further information

prim-: word root, meaning "main" 基本的

primary adj. first or highest in rank, quality, or importance; principal 主要的; 基本的

primal adj. being first in time; original 最初的, 原始的

prime adj. first in degree or rank; chief 主要的, 根本的

primitive adj. of or relating to an earliest or original stage or state;
primeval 原始的, 古老的



... an expert in animal genetics at the Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville, Maryland.

genetics n. : biological field concerned with heredity in living things 遗传学

e.g. Genetics involves the study of genes, which are found in the chromosomes of a cell nucleus.

遗传学致力于基因的研究。基因存在于细胞核的染色体中。

The science of genetics explains why some diseases are inherited.

遗传学解释为什么一些疾病会遗传。

Further Information

gene-: word root, meaning "start, begin" 起源, 基因

Genesis n. first book of the Old Testament in the Bible 《创世记》

Genesis n. coming into being of something; origin 发生, 起源

Genealogist n. person who do the study or investigation of ancestry and family history 谱系学家



... it is easy enough to read between the lines. :

... it is quite easy to understand the implied meaning.

read between the lines: discover a meaning that is not actually expressed 体会言外之意

e.g. One of my friends writes letters full of enthusiastic accounts of her experiences; but, reading between the lines, I sense that she is still grieving for her grandmother, who died three months ago.

我的一个朋友在信中充满激情地叙述了她的经历。但是在字里行间我感觉到她仍然在为三个月前去世的奶奶而悲伤。

It is difficult to read between the lines of modern poems.

现代诗歌很难读得懂。



... scientists used a technique similar to the one Scottish researchers used to clone sheep. :

... scientists used a technique resembling the one Scottish researchers used to clone sheep.

similar to: resemble; like 相似的, 类似的

e.g. Gold is similar in color to brass.

黄金的颜色与铜相似。

My problems are very similar to yours.

我的问题与你的非常类似。

Further Information

simi-: word root, meaning “like”, “same” 象, 一样

assimilation n. act or process of assimilating 同化, 消化

dissimilar adj. unlike; different 不同的, 相异的

similarity n. quality or condition of being similar; resemblance 相同, 相似, 类同



In the case of the sheep, ... :

In the instance of the sheep, ...

in the/a case of: in the particular instance of (在) ... 情况下, 假如

e.g. “In a case of this seriousness,” said the doctor, “it is important to follow my instructions carefully if you wish to recover without any remaining effects of the disease.”

医生说 “在这样严重的病例中, 如果你想要彻底恢复不留后患, 按我的医嘱去做是很重要的。”

In the case of the cloning of embryonic monkey cells, scientists used a technique that was not new.

在克隆猴子胚胎细胞时, 科学家们采用的技术并不新。



... as if researchers had chopped off a piece of a sheep ... :

... as though researchers had removed a piece from a sheep by cutting

it off ...

chop off: remove (from) by cutting with something sharp 砍, 割断

e.g. The father chopped off a big branch of the tree next to the house.

父亲从房子附近的树上砍下一个大树枝。

Charles I had his head chopped off.

查理一世被砍了头。



This is profoundly different from the donor tissues that we used, ...:

This is not at all the same as the donor tissues that we used, ...

be different from: be not the same as 区别于, 不同于

e.g. English is quite different from Chinese.

英语与汉语完全不同。

Fraternal twins are usually quite different from each other, whereas identical twins are very much alike in many ways.

异卵孪生子通常很不相像, 而同卵孪生子在许多方面都很相像。



Factual Questions

True or False Statements *Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.*

- () 1. Scientists now have the power to produce human beings on a mass scale.
- () 2. Scottish scientists carbon-copied a six-year-old ewe later than the Oregon scientists cloned a monkey.
- () 3. Scottish scientists have produced monkeys from cloned embryos.
- () 4. The bodies of monkeys are closely related to those of human beings.
- () 5. It is clearly biologically impossible to clone human beings.
- () 6. Rexroad refused to discuss the implications of the news for human medical science.

- () 7. Ian Wilmut, the Scottish scientist, shocked the world when he cloned a sheep successfully.

Key 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T



Inferential Questions

1. What is probably the source of this text?
 - A. A newspaper.
 - B. A personal letter.
 - C. A novel.
 - D. A detective story.
2. According to the article, what is probably true about the experts quoted in the article?
 - A. Rexroad does research in animal genetics.
 - B. Murray must be a priest since he is concerned about the rightness or wrongness of cloning human beings.
 - C. Wilmut cloned the sheep for publicity purposes.
 - D. The Oregon scientists wanted to outdo the Scottish scientists.
3. What is the author's tone?
 - A. Worried.
 - B. Optimistic.
 - C. Angry.
 - D. Matter-of- fact.

Key 1. A 2. A 3. D