

MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK VI

最新高級英文選

主編 梁實秋

編著 鄧樂然 繪圖 梁中銘

MODERN ENGLISH READERS
BOOK VI

最新高級英文選

主編 梁實秋

編著 鄧樂然 繪圖 梁中銘

黃帝圖書公司印行

本書另編有自學手冊以供學生自修之用

民國七十六年二月版

有著作權 ● 翻印必究

最新高級英文選 (全六冊)

第六冊

基本定價貳元伍角

(外埠酌加運費)

主編者	梁	實	秋
編著者	鄧	樂	然
繪圖者	梁	中	銘
發行人	浦	徐	麗
印刷者	黃	帝	國
發行所	黃	帝	國

書 公 司

臺北市重慶南路一段六十六之一號十樓

E 006-0176100 輔/世

CA8803/14

最新高級英文選

第六冊

(英·中 6-2/1203)

A 00360

本書配磁帶

編號: CA8803/21-C7-C8

編輯大意

- 一、本書分爲六冊，每冊十四課，供高中、高職、專科學生及社會青年課外自修英語之用。
- 二、本書課文以現代英文爲主，在內容方面包括具有生活意義、文學意味、科學色彩或其他激勵性和趣味性文章。
- 三、本書每課課文後之字彙 (Vocabulary) 及習語和片語 (Idioms and Phrases) 係根據其在課文中使用之意義，予以中英文雙解，並酌附例句。釋義 (Paraphrases) 則幫助讀者瞭解課文內容。衍生字 (Derivatives) 則幫助讀者熟悉詞類變化。
- 四、本書自第三冊起口頭練習 (Oral Practice) 分爲 A、B 兩個單元。A 單元爲代換練習或句型變化；B 單元爲單句、複合句、集合句等互相變換，或實用會話。
- 五、本書註音採用美國 Kenyon 與 Knott 二氏所制定之 K.K. 音標。
- 六、本書編者竭誠歡迎提出指正或改進意見。

2007/06

CONTENTS

Lessons	Page
1. Computers.....	1
2. Four Choices for Young People	16
3. Fuels of the Future	38
4. Turning Failure into Success	55
5. The Cost of Education.....	76
6. Turning off T.V. : a Quiet Hour.....	90
7. Benjamin Franklin	103
8. Reflections on the Apollo Eight Mission	123
9. The Earth's Hidden Power Comes to the Surface.....	135
10. Using the Mind Against Disease	151
11. Urban Renewal or Suburban Sprawl	166
12. How to Eat Right and Live Longer	181
13. Going Home	197
14. A Chance in a Million.....	216
Index to Vocabulary.....	228

LESSON ONE

COMPUTERS

Imagine that it is a few years in the future. You are studying English in a small college in a *Midwestern* state. The newspaper rarely has news about your country. In fact, it has very little foreign news, but this does not *bother* you at all. You sit comfortably in your *apartment*, turn on your *computer*, and ask for the foreign news. The *screen* is immediately filled with news from all over the world.

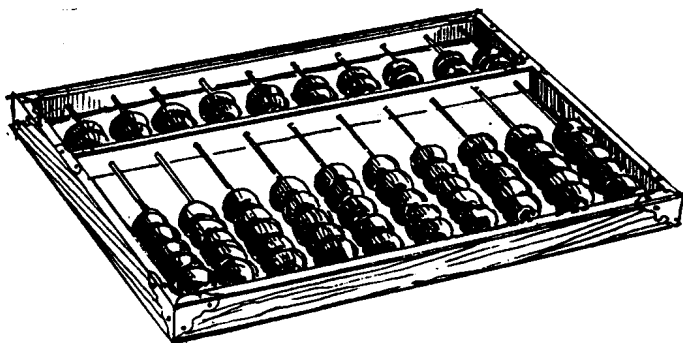
The computer is a wonderful machine. It is the most important invention since the type of engine used in cars. Today it has the greatest effect on science, industry, and business, but it is being used more and more in education and medicine. By the end of this century it will touch the life of everyone, even the lives of the people in distant villages. It is a *revolutionary* invention.

The oldest kind of computer is the *abacus*, used in China since the sixth century. In the seventeenth

Midwestern [mɪd'westən]	bother ['bɒðə]	apartment
[ə'pɑːtmənt]	computer [kəm'pjutə]	screen [skrin]
revolutionary [ˌrevə'lʊʃən,eri]		abacus ['æbəkəs]



He turns on his computer and asks for the foreign news.



Abacus

century an adding machine was invented, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1937. A few years later a computer could do 5,000 additions per second. Now the *computations* are so fast that they are measured in *nanoseconds*.

Today most computers are stored-program computers; that is, they have a memory. They are getting smaller and smaller, and *computing* faster and faster. Even in a large computer, the part that does the actual computing is about the size of the end of a finger.

Computers can do all kinds of work. When someone buys something in a department store, information about the sale goes into a computer. During the night the computer works on the information from all the sales that day. In the morning the manager has a report on everything that was sold and also on everything that must be *reordered*.

All the information about the moon rocks is *computerized*. A scientist can talk to the computer about the rocks, and the computer answers the ques-

computations [ˌkʌmpjəˈteɪʃənz]	nanoseconds [ˈnænəˌsekəndz]
computing [kəmˈpjutɪŋ]	reordered [riˈɔːdəd]
computerized [kəmˈpjutəˌraɪzd]	

tions. It is just like talking to another scientist.

Another computer *program* has information about several kinds of diseases. A doctor can talk to the computer and explain what is wrong with a patient. The computer explains what to do. If the ~~doctor~~ asks why, the computer goes through its stored information and explains exactly why. Again, it is just like talking to another human being.

Police stations have *terminals* connected to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C. A police officer who stops a car can radio the station and learn from the computer if the driver is a criminal or if the car is stolen.

Telephone companies and banks use computers. In some factories computerized *robots* do the work that people used to do. For example, in an automobile factory, when a different type of car comes along the line, the robot changes the work that it does, just as a human would do. *Airline* offices use computers. A person types information about *reservations* on a terminal and gets an immediate reply.

program ['progræm]	terminals ['tɜːmənɪz]	robots ['rɒbɒts]
airline ['ɛr,laɪn]	reservations [ˌrezə'veɪʃənz]	

When early humans began farming, it was a revolutionary change in human life. It was hundreds of thousands of years later that people developed a writing system. In less than fifty years people have developed computers that can do most of the things humans can do. This could be a frightening development. Will we use computers to control people and to make wars even more terrible than they are now? Or will we use them to improve the quality of life for all *humanity*? The students of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

From *Insights and Ideas*, 1982

I. VOCABULARY:

1. **Midwestern** [mɪd'westən]

adj. of the Middle West (region of the north-central United States, the major agricultural area of the country) (美國) 中西部的。

2. **bother** ['bɒðə]

v.t. to annoy; to cause trouble to 打擾；麻煩。

Don't *bother* me with such trifles.

3. **apartment** [ə'partmənt]

n. (c) a room or group of rooms for a single household.
公寓。

humanity [hju'mænəti]

There are several *apartments* for rent in that building.

4. **computer** [kəm'pjutə]

n. (c) an electric calculating machine that can store and recall information and make calculations at very high speeds 電子計算機；電腦。

5. **screen** [skrin]

n. (c) the front surface of an electrical instrument showing information, especially the surface of a television on which the picture appears 螢幕；螢光幕。

6. **revolutionary** [ˌrevə'lʊʃən,ɛrɪ]

adj. bringing or causing great change 改革性的；革命性的。

7. **abacus** ['æbəkəs]

n. (c) a calculating instrument with beads sliding on rods 算盤。

8. **computation** [ˌkəmpjə'teʃən]

n. (c,u) (the result of) the act of calculating 計算（的結果）。

According to my computation(s), the bank should pay me \$1,000 interest this year.

9. **nanosecond** ['nenə,sækənd]

n. (c) a billionth of a second 一秒的十億分之一；十億分之一秒。

10. **memory** ['mɛməri]

n. (c) a component in a computer in which information may be inserted and stored and from which

it may be extracted when wanted (電子計算機) 記憶裝置。

11. **compute** [kəm'pjut]

v.t. to count the number, amount, etc. of 計算。

v.i. to make a calculation 計算。

12. **reorder** [ri'ɔrdə]

v.t. to give a second or repeated order for (goods); to order again 重行訂(貨)。

Remember to *reorder* those books before they're completely sold out.

13. **computerize** [kəm'pjutə,raɪz]

v.t. to use, perform, operate, etc., by means of a computer or computers 使電腦化；以電腦處理。

14. **program** ['prɒgræm]

n. (c) a set of instructions for the solution of a problem by an electronic computer (電腦)程式。

15. **terminal** ['tɜːmənəl]

n. (c) an instrument through which data or information can enter or leave a computer (電腦)終端機。

16. **robot** ['rɒbət]

n. (c) a machine made to look and act somewhat like a human being 機器人。

17. **airline** ['ɛr,lain]

n. (c) a business that runs a regular service for carrying passengers and goods by air 航空公司。

18. **reservation** [ˌrɛzə'veɪʃən]

n. (c) an arrangement to keep a thing for a person
預訂 (票、房間、座位等)。

We made *reservations* for rooms at the hotel.

19. **humanity** [hju'mænəti]

n. (u) human beings generally 人類。

II. PARAPHRASES:

1. It is the most important invention since the type of engine used in cars.

The computer has been the most important invention since the automobile was invented.

2. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, used in China since the sixth century.

The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, which has been used in China since the sixth century.

3. Today most computers are stored-program computers
Today most computers are those which can store programs

III. DERIVATIVES:

1. compute (*v.*), computerize (*v.*), computation (*n.*),
computer (*n.*)

(*v.*) Mother *computed* the cost of our trip.

(*v.*) Our industrial management should be *computerized*.

(*n.*) According to my mother's *computation*, the cost of our trip is one thousand dollars.

(*n.*) He used a *computer* to solve the problem.

2. comfort (*v.*), comfort (*n.*), comfortable (*adj.*),

comfortably (*adv.*)

(*v.*) He *comforts* those who are in sorrow.

(*n.*) They live in *comfort*.

(*adj.*) He lives a *comfortable* life.

(*adv.*) They live plainly but *comfortably*.

3. write (*v.*), writing (*n.*), writer (*n.*)

(*v.*) He *wrote* a book.

(*v.*) He *writes* for a living.

(*n.*) His *writings* include poetry and prose.

(*n.*) He is a short story *writer*.

4. sell (*v.*), sale (*n.*), seller (*n.*)

(*v.*) I *sold* my house to him for fifty thousand dollars.

(*n.*) He arranged the *sale* of his house.

(*n.*) *Sales* of tobacco have gone down.

(*n.*) This book is a best *seller*.

5. crime (*n.*), criminal (*n.*), criminal (*adj.*)

(*n.*) He was sent to prison for his *crimes*.

(*n.*) The *criminal* was sentenced to life imprisonment.

(*adj.*) He studied *criminal* law.

IV. ORAL PRACTICE:

(A. Pattern Drill:

1. The newspaper rarely has news about your country.

The magazine seldom has information about our community.

2. In fact, it has very little foreign news, but this does not bother you at all.

In fact, it has very little local information, but this does not bother us at all.

3. Computers are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster.

Airplanes are getting larger and larger, and flying faster and faster.

4. When someone buys something in a department store, information about the sale goes into a computer.

When a customer deposits some money in a bank, information about the deposit goes into a computer.

5. A scientist can talk to the computer about the rocks, and the computer answers the questions.

A doctor can talk to the computer about the patients, and the computer answers the questions.

6. In less than fifty years people have developed computers that can do most of the things humans can do.

In less than thirty years people have developed robots that can do most of the things humans can do.

B. Conversation:

Looking at a House

1. tell [tel] *v.t.* 斷定；知道。
2. cramped [kræmpt] *adj.* 狹窄的。

3. plumbing ['plʌmɪŋ] *n.* (建築物之) 水管裝置。

4. electric wiring (房屋之) 電線系統。

5. heating system 暖氣系統。

6. off-street parking 不在街道上之停車場。

Mary: It's a nice house.

Real Estate Agent: But I can tell from your voice that you're not enthusiastic about it.

Mary: Well, no, it's not quite what we had in mind.

Real Estate Agent: What don't you like about it?

Mary: It seems small to me. The rooms really aren't very large. They give me a cramped feeling.

Real Estate Agent: They'll look larger when you put your furniture in them. Empty rooms always seem smaller.

Mary: And then there's a lot of work that has to be done. The bathrooms need to be modernized.

Real Estate Agent: If you'd like to look out in the suburbs, you could find a new house with a big combination kitchen and family room and everything else completely up-to-date.

Mary: But you see, my husband and I like the city—especially this part of it. It's

so much more convenient for us.

Real Estate Agent: You both work near here, don't you?

Mary: Yes, we do.

Real Estate Agent: You could make this house into a very pleasant place.

Mary: But it would still give me that cramped feeling, no matter what we did to it.

Real Estate Agent: Well, I do have a larger house, but it's in much worse condition than this.

Mary: What needs to be done to it?

Real Estate Agent: Just about everything. New plumbing, new electric wiring, a new heating system.

Mary: How many bedrooms does it have?

Real Estate Agent: Four—all of them good-sized too.

Mary: And how many bathrooms?

Real Estate Agent: Two, I think.

Mary: And what about the kitchen?

Real Estate Agent: Oh, it's big enough so you could easily get a table in it.

Mary: And does it have off-street parking?

Real Estate Agent: Yes, for two cars. And there's a small garden in back too.

Mary: I think I'd like to see it.

Real Estate Agent: OK. Shall we go now?

EXERCISES