

A

C

B

E

★ 黑龙江省教育厅06年
人文社会科学研究项目

★ 高等学校多媒体教学
系列教材

网络英语阅读教程

主编 史明 赵传敏 马卉
主审 张琪

[下册]

哈尔滨地图出版社

☆黑龙江省教育厅 06 年度人文社会科学研究项目

☆高等学校多媒体教学课系列教材

网络英语阅读教程

WANGLUO YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

(下 册)

主编 史妍 赵传敏 马卉

主审

张素

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

哈尔滨地图出版社

• 哈尔滨 •

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

网络英语阅读教程·下册/史妍, 赵传敏, 马卉主编.
哈尔滨: 哈尔滨地图出版社, 2006.8

ISBN 7 - 80717 - 444 - 7

I. 网… II. ①史…②赵…③马… III. 计算机
网络—英语—阅读教学—教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 102256 号

哈尔滨地图出版社出版发行

(地址: 哈尔滨市南岗区测绘路 2 号 邮编: 150086)

哈尔滨博浩外贸彩印有限责任公司印刷

开本: 850 mm×1 168 mm 1/32 总印张: 15 总字数: 500 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~500 总定价: 40.00 元

前 言

本教材为《网络英语阅读教程》，供高等学校本科多媒体英语课程教学使用。

本册书共有 10 个单元，30 篇文章，供高校英语多媒体教学课一个学期使用。

一、《网络英语阅读教程》的选材

《网络英语阅读教程》针对高校英语专业本科学生。在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、可思性、时代性和前瞻性，题材广泛，内容丰富，主要涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学、社会焦点，等等。

每一个单元侧重于讨论一个话题，但三篇课文的体裁却不尽相同，体现文体的多样性。课文完全选自互联网上的各大著名媒体。为配合教学需要，《网络英语阅读教程》每篇课文控制在 400~500, 600~700, 1000~1500 英文词汇左右，重点培养不同水平学生的阅读能力。

二、《网络英语阅读教程》(下册)的主要内容

《网络英语阅读教程》(下册)每单元由 Section A, Section B, Section C 构成并附有相关的练习。Section A 和 Section B 主要是为了在课堂上训练学生的阅读能力和理解能力，老师可参照不同的学生阅读水平，选取不同的阅读内容进行教学。Section C 课文较长，词汇量较大，教师应在上课时进行必要的检查和详细的讲解。

三、鸣谢

本册教程在编写的过程中得到了哈尔滨工程大学、黑龙江大学、黑龙江工程学院等老师的大力支持。其中哈尔滨工程大学史妍老师编写了 14 万字，黑龙江大学赵传敏老师编写了 13 万字、马卉老师编写了 13 万字。黑龙江工程学院的张琪老师担当本书的主审工作。对以上老师的辛勤工作一并表示感谢。

四、《网络英语阅读教程》系黑龙江省教育厅 2006 年度人文社会科学研究项目子课题。

目 录

Unit One

Section A	Let Priests Marry	1
Section B	Should You Spy On Your Teen	5
Section C	He Pulled the Earth	10

Unit Two

Section A	Lies in Newspaper Floods Everywhere	30
Section B	The Terrorist Behind the Hot Memo	32
Section C	Many Ideas for the Teens	37

Unit Three

Section A	Pay toilets and napkins for a nickel?	49
Section B	The Perfect Woman	53
Section C	Monetary World	56

Unit Four

Section A	Brave Enough for Flying ?	69
Section B	From Old Bush to Young Bush	72
Section C	Endless Travel	76

Unit Five

Section A	Never Too Old to Live Your Dream	87
Section B	Best Center in NBA History	91
Section C	Can Human Help Themselves	94

Unit Six

Section A	Where Are the tendencies for the Universities?	108
Section B	Defusing the Holy Bomb	111
Section C	Double is Trouble	115

Unit Seven

Section A	A Trusted Secretary or Thief?	130
Section B	WorldCom Fell in Great Troubles	134
Section C	Exploring in the Space	139

Unit Eight

Section A	Bush Signs \$900 Million Cyber-security Act	149
Section B	Bank Failed to Question Huge Deposits	152
Section C	The Mythical Nature	156

Unit Nine

Section A	Alternative Places for Children are Impossible	166
Section B	Inspectors Find Ruins at an Old Iraqi Weapons Site	170
Section C	How can Crazy World Create Civilized Kids	174

Unit Ten

Section A	Holes in System Hid Links in Sniper Attacks	186
Section B	Youth Movement on Anti-abortion	190
Section C	The Medium of Human Being	194
Vocabulary	205

Unit One

Section A

Let Priests Marry

This is a time for radical change . The little dog Toto takes the curtain in his teeth, tugs it aside and gives the world a glimpse of the Wizard of Oz. The wizard in this case turns out to be a pretty seedy character. To claim supernatural powers and then be caught in sordid acts---sexually abusing children or, even worse, shielding the abusers---is not only a moral problem. It is a near fatal professional error. I wonder if the hierarchy knows how gravely the Roman Catholic Church, especially the American church, has been wounded. There's massive internal bleeding, a hemorrhage of credibility---yet, in the face of all that , a squirming official attitude mixing anguish and evasion. At least evangelist jimmy Swaggart had the good grace to bawl on television and beat his breast and otherwise oblige the audience with the theatrics of repentance. Last week the *Pilot*, the newspaper of the archdiocese of Boston, did ask several questions that it admitted are "out there in the minds of Catholics" ---an interesting phrase, by the way, that suggests some of the problem: a hierarchy that sees "the Catholic mind" as something "out there" and the embattled clergy as being "in here." Among the questions: 1) Should celibacy continue to be "a normative condition for the diocesan priesthood"? 2) If celibacy were optional, would there be fewer scandals of this nature in the priesthood? My answers would be: (1) No. (2) Yes.

There's no panacea, as the *Pilot* said. Catholics have to think through strong arguments for and against celibacy---and for and against the ordination of women as priests. But the current debacle will be compounded if the debate becomes a merely technical discussion of fixes and ignores the overall danger to the church. A Catholic Church that is losing so much ground around the world (to evangelical Protestants in Latin America, Africa and Asia, for example) and has such difficulty in recruiting new priests cannot afford the

caviling, obdurate smugness of centuries past. Allowing priests to marry, and ordaining women, would do an important thing: begin to change the culture of the priesthood---culture that needs very considerable changing. It would help cleanse the sometimes fetid atmosphere of the rectory.

Sexual crimes against the most innocent lambs in the flock are a catastrophe for the authority and moral geometry of the church. Faith ascends on a vertical axis to God. The vertical is supported by a horizontal axis---trust, which is the everyday, stabilizing dynamic of a living church. If trust dissolves into doubt and disgust, if God's representatives on earth turn out to be, many of them, child molesters and protectors of child molesters, then who will ever see such men at their priestly work---consecrating the body and blood of Christ, or whispering through the grill in the dusk of the confessional---without suspicion and unbidden loathing?

In 1431 a church tribunal demanded that Joan of Arc submit to the authority of the church. She shrewdly answered that she submitted to the authority of God, since "our Lord and the church are the same." The church ought to have learned, after all these years, not to push Catholics toward the place where, in their disillusioned hearts, they will, like too many squalors and secrets, is untrustworthy and perhaps an irrelevance.

Notes:

wizard n. 神汉, 男巫, 术士

repentance n. 后悔; 悔恨

sordid adj. 肮脏

archdiocese n. 大主教之管区

hierarchy n. 层次, 层级

obdurate adj. 执拗的; 顽固的

hemorrhage n. 出血

fetid adj. 有恶臭的

anguish n. 痛苦, 苦恼

unbidden adj. 未受邀请的

Questions:

1. According to the text, what happened in the Roman Catholic Church of America?
 - A. sexually abusing women
 - B. sexually abusing children
 - C. sexually abusing priests
 - D. sexually abusing prostitutes
2. According to the text, what about the Catholic Church in recent years?
 - A. It is losing so much ground around the world and cannot afford the caviling, obdurate smugness of centuries past.
 - B. It is easy for the Catholic Church to recruit new priests.
 - C. It has cleaned the fetid atmosphere of the rectory.
 - D. Allowing priests to marry, and ordaining women, would not help cleanse the sometimes fetid atmosphere of the rectory.
3. What result is it that sexual crimes against the most innocent lambs for the authority and moral geometry of the church?
 - A. It is catastrophe
 - B. It hasn't any influences
 - C. It is durable thing.
 - D. It is cliché .
4. Should celibacy continue to be "a normative condition for the diocesan priesthood according to the author?
 - A. Yes
 - B. Not mentioned
 - C. No
 - D. Not mind
5. What does the sexual crimes against the most innocent lambs mean to the authority and God?
 - A. They mean catastrophe and disaster to the authority and God.

B. They mean catastrophe to the authority and unfaith to God.

C. They mean that the priests should be women

D. They mean that authority should strengthen to manage the priest and priest should be more piety to God.

KEYS: BAACB

Section B Should You Spy On Your Teen

Ruth Ann and Robert Lipic knew their children could make mistakes that would last lifetime——maybe even shorten a lifetime.

As former chairwoman of the Illinois chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Ruth Ann is well aware of the dangerous combination of teens, alcohol and cars. All three boys are now in their 20s, and “we’re proud of them”, says Ruth Ann.

The Lipics are not alone. In recent years many parents have thought they had to engage in espionage to keep tabs on their kids. The reason for parental anxiety is clear. A 1999 report by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan showed that about 62 percent of high school seniors reported having gotten drunk. The report also indicated that about 42 percent had used drugs in the last year.

Another survey shows that roughly 50 percent of high school girls and boys have engaged in the sexual intercourse. Add to this the trouble found via Internet sex merchants and chatroom stalkers.

One camp believe that protection of a teen outweighs the right to privacy. Yvonne Webster, a mother of four boys aged 11 to 24, worried when she heard rumors that gangs were infiltrating the local high school. “I got very nervous”, she said. Fearing her two older sons were not telling her all she needed to know, she talked with their friends to find out what was going on at the school. “They were getting into shouting matches with students”, she said of her sons. “But that was it”.

She also searched the boy’s rooms and went through their pockets, but she never found any evidence of a problem.

She has plenty of company. The owner of The Spy Shop Inc. , on Chicago’s Near North Side estimates that 20 percent of his business in video-monitoring equipment is for families, including parents spying on their latchkey children. Home drug-testing is another market that’s growing steadily.

Bill Minot, marketing director for drug-testing manufacturer Psychemedics Corp, said his several years ago at the behest of parents. The kits require a snippet of hair to be sent to the company for analysis; results are available in about a week.

But espionage can be dangerous to parent-child relationship, cautions Fran Stott, dean of academic programs at a graduate school in child development. "Spying is adversarial", she explained, and might undermine and foundation of mutual trust a parent needs to build with a teenager.

"As parents, we are very anxious not to let children make mistakes, and our anxiety only causes more problems, and our anxiety only causes more problems than it solves", Scott said. "That is not to say there aren't times when teenagers show signs we need to take very seriously—evidence of drug use, an eating disorder or a drinking problem. It is our job as parents to sort it out. I personally would try to do it in a more straight-forward way".

Severe distress will manifest itself in ways that don't require spying, she said, such as drastic changes in moods and grades or associations with new friends. Loving but firm confrontation is a better approach than spying, said Stott. And if parents see evidence of severe trouble, she added, "seek professional help. Your goal is not to vent your own anger; your goal is to help your child."

Teens tend to agree with Scott. "There are things teenagers need to experience on their own," said Brittany Cable, 17. "It helps you mature faster." She added of her parents, "If they need to find something out, they should just ask me and I'll let them know."

Even Minot suggests avoiding the espionage approach when using the home drug tests. "We recommend that you talk with your child and show him the collection device so it becomes a deterrent", he said. "Get one and leave it on the shelf".

As the mother of five, aged 14 to 20, Carolyn Sehmer has engaged more in

soft spying, such as straining to listen to phone calls, until she is sure all is well. But her best method, she says, is volunteering at her children's school, where she picks up good information on the entire teen culture.

Barbara Cavanagh, whose seven children range from five to 24, agrees that many kids do not talk openly, but she is uncomfortable with the idea of spying. Instead, her approach is to limit the opportunities for wrong-doing. "Loving them to death, but don't trust them", she said. "It doesn't mean I don't respect their privacy. But things like sleepovers in high school——no way! I just say no."

That sentiment echoes the views of Laura Schlessinger, a radio adviser. "Parents are to respect their children's nest and 'stuff'", she says. "However, when a parent has reason to believe that there might be a problem——sex, drugs, criminality, for example——it is their obligation to use whatever means necessary to help and protect their child. Children who are 'off track' don't generally talk openly to their parents——out of guilt, shame, emotional problems, foolishness, etc."

As the Lipics see it, children aren't born deserving trust; they earn it. They spied on their sons "so they could develop some credibility with us", Robert Lipic explains. "Then we felt very comfortable." Once the boys proved worthy of trust, they received it.

But many of those sensitive to the subject of family espionage, even those who resorted to spying, urged this bottom-line caution: be careful, these are your children.

Notes:

keep tabs on sb. 密切注意动向

deterrent n. 威慑物

infiltrate vt. 渗透

sleepover 在外过夜

shouting match 大声吵吵闹闹

vent n.& vt. 发泄

snippet n. 切下的小片

latchkey child 脖子上挂钥匙的儿童

Questions:

1. What is Ruth Ann?
 - A. She is a mother of four children.
 - B. She is the former chairwoman of the Illinois chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving.
 - C. She is a manufacturer Psychomedics Corp.
 - D. She is an owner of The Spy Shop Inc.
2. What kind of disadvantages can espionage bring about?
 - A. It can be dangerous to parent-child relationship
 - B. It can promote the parent-child relationship.
 - C. It can be helpful for parents to control their children.
 - D. It can make their children more safe in high school.
3. How does Barbara Cavanagh know her seven children range from five 5 to 24?
 - A. Her method is to follow her children every day.
 - B. Her approach is telephone her children constantly.
 - C. Her approach is to limit the opportunities for wrong-doing.
 - D. He method is to have a chat with her children directly.
4. According to Laura Schlessinger, when should a parent intervene with the children?
 - A. When their children began to close themselves to their parents.
 - B. When their children began to be "off track."
 - C. After their children committed crime.
 - D. When their children began to go to school.

5. Why is Carolyn Sehmer who has five children volunteering at her children's school?
- A. Because she wants to earn some money.
 - B. Because she can pick up good information on her children's culture.
 - C. Because she can learn some knowledge , too.
 - D. Because she can do some experiments about the home drug test.

KEYS : BACBB

Section C

He Pulled the Earth

G. K. Chesterton, as usual, diagnosed the psychological flaw of scientific triumphalism: People who don't believe in God don't believe in nothing they will believe in anything. The dogmas of faith have been replaced by the dogmas of materialism. Modern belief-systems like Marxism and Darwinism boil down to a single unproved, and unprovable, proposition: that all phenomena, including *Homo sapiens*, can be explained entirely by natural science. This core dogma of post-Christianity allows the famous rhetorical question of physicist Stephen Hawking : What need, then, for a Creator? This sort of materialism is extremely old-fashioned. It ignores virtually everything we've learned about the universe since the nineteenth century. Why do so many scientists embrace it? The answer is simple: Scratch a physicist like Hawking who says that science has dispensed with a Creator, and you will find a person who won't do science without first putting on philosophical blinders. You'll also find a refusal to heed a simple ground rule: Science, being a description of nature, can have nothing to say about what, if anything, is outside of nature.

Far from being intimidated by science, Christians ought to rejoice in the fact that modern science points strongly in the direction of a Creator. They also ought to be aware of a simple historical fact that is seldom broached in textbooks: without Christianity there would be no science in the first place. As Stanley Jaki, the physicist and Benedictine priest, has brilliantly shown in books like *The Savior of Science*, science was "still-born" in every culture--Greek, Hindu, Chinese except the Christian West. Science is a precarious enterprise that cannot get off the ground unless first given permission by philosophers and theologians. And this permission has been granted but once in history: by the great Catholic thinkers of the Middle Ages.

What is it about Christianity, and medieval scholasticism in particular, that paved the way for Newton and Einstein ? First, the belief that the universe is rational. It was created, after all, through the Word, the divine Logos, which is

rationality itself. When we read pagan accounts of the origin of the world, we find nothing but chaos. In the ancient Babylonian account, the universe, instead of being the deliberate act of an all-wise Creator, is the accidental byproduct of a drunken orgy. The Greek gods are somewhat more decorous, but even they decide things mainly by argument and deception-not by a single, definitive fiat.

Second, the Catholic philosophers of the Middle Ages formulated a realist metaphysics, without which science is impossible. Catholics believe in the reality of matter; the physical world is not simply a veil of illusions, as the Eastern religions would have it, but an order of being that has its own dignity and built-in laws. Buddhist science for this reason is a nonstarter.

Third, Christians believe that history is linear and not, as Eastern religions hold, cyclical. Only a universe with a beginning, middle, and end is hospitable to irreversible physical processes like the second law of thermodynamics. The work of Newton and Einstein would have been impossible without this simple assumption.

Since Western science owes its existence to the realism of Catholic metaphysics, how did the situation arise where educated people assume that science and Catholic dogma are antagonistic? The answer is simple: Galileo. Galileo is one of those hot button words, like Inquisition, which are used to end any discussion about the compatibility of Catholicism and human progress. There are even educated Catholics who wish that the whole sorry episode surrounding that great scientist could be swept under a rug and forgotten.

This is not, however, the attitude of Pope John Paul II who has a keen interest in modern science. Shortly after becoming pope, he established a commission to look into the Galileo affair. The commission's report affirmed that Church authorities in the seventeenth century had indeed gravely violated Galileo's rights as a scientist; but it also interestingly supported the anti-Catholic Victorian biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, who examined the Galileo case and reluctantly concluded that "the Church had the best of it."