

“十一五” 国家规划教材申报项目

新版

COLLEGE PRACTICAL ENGLISH

大学实用英语 综合教程

INTEGRATED COURSE

第四级

总主编 于洪颖
主 编 曹久平 文莉秋

江西科学技术出版社

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藏书章

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总主编
主编
副主编
编委

于洪颖
曹久平
吴超
胡兰红
吴超

文莉秋
陈淑兰
毛忠英
文莉秋

陈淑兰
曹久平

江西科学技术出版社

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曹久平主编

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前 言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。它共分五级,每级包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》和《教师参考书》三个分册。它是江西省大学英语教学的一个重要科研项目。

预备级含有 16 个单元,主要针对五年制高职(或小中专)一年级学生。文章趣味性强,篇幅简短,注重对基础知识与基本技能的培养。

《综合教程》一~四级,每册各有 10 个单元,每单元由三篇课文组成:课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等多种练习;课文 B 突出英语应用能力的训练,按《基本要求》编写,由浅入深,有日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练,涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、合同以及常用的应用文等。它是本书的主要特色之一;课文 C 为泛读材料,配有阅读理解练习题,供学生课外阅读。

《听说教程》围绕《综合教程》的主题展开,力求使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。每单元都设有三个 Section,既包含有单词、句子等基础训练,又囊括了情景会话、短文等能力提升训练。与其配套的音带内容均经过仔细筛选,并聘请经验丰富的英美专家朗读制作。

《教师参考书》为教师提供每单元的相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中的听力原文及练习答案。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批省内外知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师参与编写。英籍专家 Andrew Meek 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

Unit One

Text A

SARS

Pre - reading questions

1. what does SARS stand for?
2. Do you know how to prevent the spread of SARS?
3. Can you describe the symptoms of SARS?

Nowadays there is one thing on just about everybody's mind - SARS. Here is what it's all about.

It is a flu - like condition that progresses rapidly to pneumonia and does not respond effectively to any known treatment₁. It is not exactly the flu. It is not bacterial pneumonia. It is not even tuberculosis. So what is it?

As anyone with a TV set now knows, it is the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome₂, known as atypical pneumonia₃ - a disease that did not officially exist one year ago but is now scaring the entire world.

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficult breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x - rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat.

In most cases, the disease is not fatal. With early detection and treatment there is a good chance of recovery. Severe cases usually occur in people with pre - existing health problems or who seek treatment at a late stage.

Is the worst over or is it yet to come? Health officials and scientists are racing to contain the illness, and have had some success.

They have tentatively linked it to a novel coronavirus₄— a type of virus that normally causes only colds in humans.

When viewed under a microscope, the coronavirus has a crown - like (corona) appearance. Coronaviruses circulate constantly in chickens, pigs, mice and cows, causing everything from encephalitis to liver disease, but they have never been linked to a serious human illness before.

Experts have shown that masks, gowns and the isolation of victims can slow the spread of the disease. But there is still plenty to worry about because it is highly contagious and scientists are not completely certain about how it is transmitted.

Close contact with a person who has SARS can cause infection. This includes living in the same household, providing health care to someone with SARS, or having direct contact with respiratory secretions and body fluids of a person with SARS.

The incubation period_s can be two days to two weeks.

Practising good personal hygiene is a key to stopping the spread of this disease. Thorough hand-washing — using hot, soapy water and lathering for at least 20 seconds—is the single most important procedure for preventing infections.

The good news is that China has introduced a safe and inexpensive testing method that can detect the presence of SARS within one hour, according to the Xinhua News Agency.

But still, the road to controlling it is a long one. Scientists need to find effective ways to treat it and, ideally, design a preventive vaccine.

One Hong Kong expert has said that developing an effective vaccine for the killer disease will be extremely difficult because the virus keeps mutating into new forms.

Even if researchers were to find a vaccine in the next six months it is unlikely that it would be 100 per cent effective since the virus would probably have mutated in the meantime.

The greatest challenge right now is in containing the disease and improving ways to bring the epidemic under control and find a cure at an early stage.

Notes:

1. It is a flu-like condition that progresses rapidly to pneumonia and does not respond effectively to any known treatment. 它的症状就像是流感,并且很快发展为肺炎,任何已知的治疗方法对此都无所济事。这里 that 引导的是定语从句,修饰 condition.
2. severe acute respiratory syndrome: 严重急性呼吸综合征
3. atypical pneumonia: 非典型性肺炎
4. coronavirus: [微]日冕形病毒,冠状
5. incubation period: 孵化期,潜伏期

New Words

pneumonia [nju(:)'məunjə]	n. 肺炎
bacterial [bæk'tiəriə]	adj. 细菌的
tuberculosis [tju,bækju'ləusis]	n. 肺结核
severe [si'viə]	adj. (指天气,疾病之发作)严重的;剧烈的
acute [ə'kjut]	adj. (指疾病)急性的
respiratory [ris'paiəətəri]	adj. 呼吸的
syndrome ['sindrəm]	n. 综合征
atypical [ei'tipikəl]	adj. 非典型的,不同寻常的
scare [skeə]	v. 恐吓,惊讶
Celsius ['selsjəs]	adj. 摄氏的

victim[ˈvɪktɪm]	<i>n.</i> 牺牲者, 受害者, 受灾者
ventilation[ˌventɪˈleɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 通风
symptom[ˈsɪmptəm]	<i>n.</i> 症状, 征兆
detection[ˌdɪˈtekʃən]	<i>n.</i> 发现, 发觉, 察觉
tentatively[ˈtentətɪvli]	<i>adv.</i> 不确定地, 试验性地, 暂定地
novel[ˈnəvəl]	<i>adj.</i> 新奇的, 新颖的
coronavirus[ˌkɒrənəˈvaɪrəs]	<i>n.</i> 日冕形病毒, 冠状病毒
circulate[ˈsɜːkjuleɪt]	<i>vt.</i> 流传, 传播, 散步
encephalitis[enˌsefəˈlaɪtɪs]	<i>n.</i> 脑炎
mask[mæsk]	<i>n.</i> 口罩, 面具, 面罩
gown[gaʊn]	<i>n.</i> 手术服在手术室里和医院的其他地方为防止感染或传染而穿的长袍或罩衫
isolation[ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 隔离, 孤立
contagious[kənˈteɪdʒəs]	<i>adj.</i> (疾病) 传染的, 会感染的
secretion[sɪˈkriːʃən]	<i>n.</i> 分泌, 分泌物
fluid[ˈflu(:)ɪd]	<i>n.</i> 液体, 液态物
incubation[ˌɪnkjuˈbeɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> (疾病的) 潜伏期
hygiene[ˈhaɪdʒiːn]	<i>n.</i> 卫生(学), 保健学
preventive[prɪˈventɪv]	<i>adj.</i> 预防的, 防止的
vaccine[ˈvæksɪn]	<i>n.</i> 疫苗
mutate[ˈmjuːteɪt]	<i>vt.</i> 变异
epidemic[ˌepɪˈdemɪk]	<i>n.</i> 流行性传染病, 流行病

Phrases and Expressions

respond to	响应; 有反应
at a... stage	处于……阶段
be linked to	与……有关
contact with	与……接触
bring... under control	使……得到控制
in the meantime	同时

Proper Names

Xinhua News Agency	新华通讯社
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Exercises

I . Reading Aloud

1. *Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say them from your memory.*

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficult breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x-rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat.

II . Reading Comprehension

1. *Answer the following questions.*

- (1) what's the symptoms of SARS?
- (2) what can SARS also be called?
- (3) When did SARS first appear in the world?
- (4) Is SARS fatal?
- (5) When viewed under a microscope, what does the coronavirus look like?
- (6) Are scientists certain about how SARS is transmitted?
- (7) What can slow the spread of SARS?
- (8) How long is the incubation of SARS?
- (9) Why did one Hong Kong expert say that developing an effective vaccine for SARS would be difficult?
- (10) What's the greatest challenge right now?

2. *Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.*

- (1) SARS is a flu-like condition that doesn't respond effectively to any known treatment, and it is just bacterial pneumonia. ()
- (2) SARS has existed in the world for many years, but scientists still can't cure it. ()
- (3) A person with SARS develops a fever but without respiratory problems. ()
- (4) The symptoms of SARS include muscle aches, headaches and sore throat. ()
- (5) SARS has nothing to do with coronavirus. ()
- (6) Anyone with SARS will die, because it is a kind of fatal disease. ()
- (7) Experts have shown that masks, gowns and the isolation of victims can slow the spread of SARS. ()
- (8) Although SARS is highly contagious, scientists are completely certain about how it is transmitted. ()
- (9) Close contact with a person who has SARS can easily cause infection. ()
- (10) Developing an effective vaccine for SARS will be extremely easy because scientists have known the cause of SARS. ()

III . Vocabulary and Structure

1. *Fill in the blanks with the given words or phrases. Change the form if necessary.*

acute	preventive	victim	ventilation	symptom
novel	vaccine	gown	severe	isolation infection
detection	contagious	epidemic	circulate	

- (1) As we all know pneumonia is a _____ disease, it is to be treated as early as possible.
- (2) Four people were killed in the accident, but police have not yet named the _____.
- (3) There has been an _____ of cholera in the country, which cause more than 1000 people to die.
- (4) The workers complained about the factory's lack of _____, so they decide to go on strike.
- (5) Measles is highly _____, so we should isolate measles patients from other people as quick as possible.
- (6) The _____ don't appear until a few days after you're infected.
- (7) His crime escaped _____ for many years.
- (8) Spending my holiday on a boat is a _____ idea.
- (9) The news of the enemy's defeat quickly _____ round the city.
- (10) The _____ a surgeon wears during an operation is usually green.
- (11) The old man is living in complete _____.
- (12) The government is taking _____ measures to safeguard law and order.
- (13) It is not easy to develop a _____ for SARS, for scientists know little about it.
- (14) She received _____ head injuries in the accident, so she had to stayed in bed.
- (15) You should wash your hands after handling raw meat to avoid _____.

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay attention to the preposition "in" in each sentence.

- (1) The children were so **absorbed in** their game that they did not notice the passage of time.
- (2) The girl **soaks herself in** the romantic novels.
- (3) The makers have **called in** some cars with dangerous faults.
- (4) I have no time to **engage in** gossip, so please don't come to me with your rumors.
- (5) He has been **gambling in** oil shares.
- (6) Education is the best way for a nation to **invest in** the future.
- (7) She had no wish to **meddle in** his business.
- (8) What he said was **in season on** the occasion.
- (9) The institute is **in session** from 8:20 a.m. to 3:40 p.m.
- (10) The business seems to be **in smooth waters** these days.

IV. Cloze.

1. Fill in the blank with proper words according to the text.

SARS known as _____ (1) pneumonia is a flu-like condition and doesn't respond effectively _____ (2) any known treatment. A person with SARS _____ (3) a fever, followed by possible _____ (4) problems, other symptoms might _____ (5) muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat. In most cases, the disease is not _____ (6) With early _____ (7) and treatment there is a good

chance of _____ (8) The _____ (9) period can be two days or two weeks. Practising good personal hygiene is a key _____ (10) stopping the spread of this disease.

2. *There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits into the passage.*

When he got the call that his son was ill in California and not expected to live for long. Bill didn't know _____ (1) he was going to get the money for his wife and himself to make the trip. Bill had worked as a truck driver his entire life, _____ (2) he never managed to have any savings.

So with _____ (3) Bill walked the mile to the filling station (加油站) and told the owner, "My son is really sick and I've got no cash. Can you trust me for the phone call _____ (4) California?"

"Pick up the phone and talk as _____ (5) as you need to," was the _____ (6). As he started to dial, he was interrupted by a stranger, jumping down _____ (7) the cab (驾驶室) of a truck and _____ (8), "Aren't you Bill Beasley? Your son was one of my best friends _____ (9) we were growing up together. When I went off to college, I lost _____ (10) with him. Heard you say he's sick?"

After the call Bill was told that that truck driver had paid _____ (11) it and left him an envelope. He opened it and pulled out two _____ (12) of paper. One read, "You were the first truck driver my dad trusted enough to let me _____ (13) along with." The second one was a signed _____ (14) with an attached message: "Fill _____ (15) the amount needed for you and your wife to make the trip Merry Christmas!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| (1) A. what | B. which | C. why | D. that |
| (2) A. that | B. so | C. but | D. which |
| (3) A. happiness | B. laugh | C. embarrassment | D. kindness |
| (4) A. to | B. with | C. through | D. at |
| (5) A. quick | B. long | C. sad | D. happy |
| (6) A. reply | B. owner | C. cash | D. question |
| (7) A. at | B. to | C. with | D. from |
| (8) A. asked | B. asking | C. ask | D. being asked |
| (9) A. when | B. that | C. if | D. after |
| (10) A. letter | B. news | C. touch | D. information |
| (11) A. off | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| (12) A. kinds | B. bunches | C. pages | D. pieces |
| (13) A. go | B. went | C. to go | D. going |
| (14) A. cash | B. money | C. fund | D. check |
| (15) A. with | B. out | C. at | D. up |

V. Translation

1. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

- (1) 自从我上次给他写了信, 他至今都没有给我回信。
- (2) 许多癌症并不是致命的, 只要在早期发现, 都是有希望治愈的。
- (3) 在竞争激烈的社会里, 保持乐观的生活态度是拥有健康的关键。

(4)由于世界卫生组织和中国政府的高度重视,非典得到了有效的控制。

(5)控制非典的路是漫长的,科学家们必须找到有效的办法来治愈它并研究出预防疫苗。

2. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficulty breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x-rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat.

VI. Writing

1. Write a short passage according to the following information, using the words and phrases given below.

symptom	in most cases	disease	fatal	detection
treatment	at a late stage	recovery	severe	occur

非典患者通常出现以下一些症状:高热(38℃以上),干咳,呼吸急促或呼吸困难,肌肉疼痛,头疼和喉咙痛。大多数情况下,这种病是不会致命的。早期的发现与治疗是有望康复的。严重的病例一般都发生在那些原来就有健康问题或晚期治疗的病人身上。

2. Write a composition on the topic "Profits of Criticism". The composition can be based on the outline given below.

praise	criticism	to make mistakes	to accept criticism
calmly	modestly	to make progress	

(1)很多人认为表扬比批评好,但笔者却不以为然。

(2)论述批评的重要性。

(3)论述如何正确对待批评。

Text B

Practical Course:

RESUME(个人简历)

Wang Xingye

759 E. Dongfeng Road, Apt. 908

Chigang, Guangzhou 510320

Tel: 020 - 7776363

pateldan@tempnet.com

Job Objective

A position offering challenge and responsibility in the realm of consumer affairs or marketing.

Education

1991 - 1995: Graduating in July with a B.S. degree in Marketing, Guangdong College of Commerce

Fields of study include: economics, marketing, business law, statistics, accounting, psychology, sociology, retailing, consumer behavior, sales force management, product policy, marketing research and forecast, marketing strategies.

1985 - 1991: The Affiliated Middle School of South China Normal University

Social Activities

1991 - 1995: Secretary of the Class League Branch. Headed fundraising for disasters relief.

1989 - 1991: Class monitor

Rewards

Honor Student in 1986, 1988 and 1993.

Excellent Student Leader in 1990, 1994

University Scholarship (level III) for Academic Excellence

Experience

1994: Marketing Representative, Heguyuan Ltd., Beijing

Conducted marketing planning with other team members. Analyzed current consumers and competitors. Predicted future target consumers and developed marketing strategies. Several major survey results and suggestions were adopted by the company.

1993: Administrative assistant in Sales Department of Guangdong Xinfu Aluminum Material Factory. Responsible for public relations, correspondence, expense reports, record keeping, inventory catalog.

1992: Provisional employee of Sales Department of Guangdong Weida Medical Instruments & Equipment Company. Responsible for sorting orders, shipping arrangements, deliveries.

Special Skills

English Proficiency, excellent written and spoken English skills College English Test - Band Four

Computer skills

Proficient in office applications: Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Outlook Knowledge of and experience with Photoshop, FreeHand.

Hobbies Jogging, tennis, travel.

Personal Data

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: May 17th, 1972

Marital Status: single

Health: excellent

References will be furnished upon request.

Notes:

个人简历通常按年月顺序书写,时间从现在往过去推移。其语言特点是简明扼要,常省略句子的主语“我(I)”,直接用动词、动名词等作为句子的开头。简历一般包括以下几部分:

1. 信头 (letterhead): 姓名、地址、联系方式及求职目标
2. 工作经历 (work experience): 工作职务、公司名称、所取得的成绩等
3. 教育背景 (educational background): 就学的大学名称、所取得的学位、获得的专业成果,加入的组织、公益工作、职位等
4. 其他情况 (other information): 特殊技能、业余爱好等
5. 个人资料 (personal information): 性别、年龄、婚姻状况等
6. 证明人 (references): 可略去不写

New Words

real[reɪl]	n. 领域
calculus['kælkjʊləs]	n. 微积分学
psychology[saɪ'kɒlədʒi]	n. 心理学, 心理状态
sociology[ˌsəʊsi'ɒlədʒi]	n. 社会学
managerial[ˌmænədʒiəriəl]	adj. 管理的
affiliated[ə'fɪlieɪtɪd]	adj. 附属的, 有关联的
relief[rɪ'li:f]	n. 救济
aluminum[ə'ljʊmɪnəm]	n. [化] 铝
inventory['ɪnvəntri]	n. 详细目录, 存货, 财产清册
provisional[prə'vɪʒənəl]	adj. 临时的

Phrases and Expressions

Guangdong College of Commerce	广东商学院
South China Normal University	华南师范学院
Administrative assistant	行政助理

Exercises

1. Complete the passage according to the resume you've learned.

Wang Xingye is a student in _____ majored in _____. He has a good command of _____ in _____ and _____ in _____. He was awarded as an _____ and an _____. Serving as the secretary of the class League Branch, he _____. In part-time, he participates actively in the social practice and served as _____, _____ and _____. He will graduate with _____ degree in _____, 1995.

2. Translate the following words or expressions into Chinese or English.

(1) marital status

_____ 已婚

_____ 离异

_____ 未婚

(2) curriculum

_____ 主修

_____ 副修

educational highlights

(3) occupational history

part-time jobs

_____ 社会实践

_____ 假期工作

(4) social activities

commissary in charge of studies

_____ 体育委员

commissary in charge of organization

_____ 宣传委员

League branch secretary

(5) 优秀学生

优秀班干

优秀团员

3. Learn the following useful expressions for Education / Experience / Employment record:

(1) Graduated from (Nanjing University)

毕业于...

(2) B.S. in (Computer Science), (Nanchang) University, (1990)

...年在...大学获...专业理学学士学位

(3) B.A. in (Economic Administration), (July 2000), (Jiangxi Normal) University

...年...月在...大学获...专业文学学士学位

(4) M.B.A. in (Zhongshan) University, (1998)

...年...大学获工商管理硕士学位

- (5) Trained in (Computer Assisted Design), (1999), (Qinghua) University
...年...月在...大学接受...方面的培训
- (6) Acquired (the intermediate - level accountant) certificate
获得过...证书
- (7) Participated in (the designing of tractor parts)
曾参加过...
- (8) Served as (assistant manager)
曾任...
- (9) Rich in (actual working experience at many state - owned commercial bank posts)
在...方面经验丰富
- (10) Familiar with (ISO 9001:2000 quality management system)
通晓...
- (11) Assisted (duty electrician) in (electrical maintenance)
曾协助...
- (12) Responsible for (selecting, training and supervising a field sales staff of 16)
曾负责...

4. *Write a resume with the information given below.*

姓名: 陈晓玲
 联系地址: 广州多宝街 89 号 508 室 510150
 电话: 4867321
 工作目标: 深圳市大型外资公司行政助理
 1992 年至今 交通部广州海运管理局。局长秘书。负责接电话、写日常信函、记录口述、安排会议、作会议记录、保存档案、接待来访人员、等等。
 工作经历: 1990 年至 1992 年 广东神州燃气具联合实业公司。总经理助理。督导二十名办公室文员、速记员及机器操作员、负责 200 多家采购商缺货的每月分配。
 学历: 1990 年 7 月 北京商学院, 获工商管理学士学位。
 1984 年至 1990 年在北京一百二十六中学读书。
 特别技能: 计算机语言: BASIC
 外语: 日语中等水平、英语极好
 证明人: 要求即寄
 个人资料: 性别: 女 年龄: 26 身高: 160 公分 体重: 55 公斤 婚姻状况: 未婚

提示:

交通部 Ministry of Communications

广州海运管理局 Guangzhou Sea - Transport Administration Bureau

广东神州燃气具联合实业公司

Guangdong Shenzhou Gas Apparatus Combined Industrial Company

速记的 stenographic

5. Fill in the application form with the necessary information.

Mr./Ms. _____
Family Name First Name
Present Mailing Address _____
Postcode _____
Tel No. _____
Date of Birth _____
Place of Birth _____
Sex _____
Marriage _____
Health Condition _____
Educational Records (_____ 年 _____ 月毕业于 _____ 中学; _____ 年至年在 _____ 学校学习; 专业是 _____ ; 等)

Employment History (_____ 年至今在 _____ 外贸公司工作, 担任 _____ 职务; 现在希望有更多其他方面的经验, 因此想换一个工作。)

Merry Learning

"That's not my dog"

A man was lost and went up to a farmer's house to ask directions. He saw a mean-looking dog in the yard and stopped to ask, "Does your dog bite?" The farmer said, "No." So the man came into the yard, and the dog bit him on the leg, which upset him. "I thought you said your dog doesn't bite," the man said angrily. The farmer replied, "That's not my dog."

Unit Two

Text A

Revive the Dead Sea

Pre - reading questions

1. Is the Dead Sea really dead without any life?
2. What trouble is the Dead Sea in now? According to the passage, what can be done to revive the Dead Sea?

Although it may sound strange, scientists say the Dead Sea is in danger of dying. Situated more than 1,300 feet below sea level, the surface of the Dead Sea is dropping more than three feet a year. Its main supply, the Jordan River, is being heavily diverted for agriculture and other uses. In a rare example of cooperation across the Arab - Israeli divide, Jordan and Israel are trying to attract interest in a project to bring water more than a hundred miles from the Red Sea to replenish the Dead Sea₁.

Peter Kenyon reports: Despite its name, the Dead Sea is neither. It's actually a large lake formed millions of years ago after geological plate movements created the Jordan Rift Valley. As for being dead, while most marine life can't survive its intensely salt water, there are certain types of bacteria and algae to be found here. Decades of water diversion projects by Jordan and Israel have depleted the Jordan River, the main source of inflow to the Dead Sea. Jordanian Water and Irrigation Minister, Hazem Nasser, says the sea is in great need of a transfusion.

The proposed solution, as presented to the United Nations Earth Summit₂ in Johannesburg in September, is to build a pipeline from the Red Sea to bring water to the Dead Sea. This isn't exactly a new idea. Plans to bring water to the Dead Sea have been around since the mid - 19th century. The pioneering Zionist leader, Theodor Herzl, envisioned a canal running east to west, from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. But Israeli regional cooperation minister Roni Milo says the latest thinking is that a pipeline from the Red Sea makes the most sense.

Mr. Roni Milo: The canal is a very expensive project. It's about \$3 billion American, but on the other hand, the pipeline can be between 800 and billion, which means it's easier to raise the funds. The pipeline has another advantage. It doesn't affect the land and the aquifer under the land in that area.

If the money can be raised, supporters say the pipeline offers some staggering side benefits. Once the water is pumped up from the Red Sea, the natural drop in elevation is to generate a lot of electricity, enough to light cities, run industries and power desalination plants that could bring freshwater to parched farms and villages. But even as Israel and Jordan aggressively push the project, critics are raising their voices. So far, the Palestinians say they've been left out; although both Israeli and Jordanian officials say the Palestinian territories are entitled to some of the benefits of the pipeline. Dr. Abderahman Tami-