

THE WILD SIDE



自然康复、时空穿梭、超自然实验让人们震惊、排斥或迷惑，但仍然有着令人心驰神往的魅力。在见识过这些惊人的事件和理论之后，相信没有读者会继续认为科学是专家们的专利……

英语大千世界

—— 科学奥妙

英 / 汉 / 对 / 照 第①辑



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
—— 外语教育出版社 ——

Mc
Graw
Hill

Education

英语大千世界

——科学奥妙

1

主 编 Henry Billings Melissa Billings

副主编 张玉双 李铁葵

编 委 毛秀平 方 芳 叶向东

江长河 石东海 朱笑菲

陈 强 冯 镔 单 昱



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

外语教育出版社

一本带一个世界

捷进可

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语大千世界. 1: 英汉对照 / 捷进可—编委会编

长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2008.1

ISBN 978-7-80762-349-6

I. 英... II. 捷... III. 英语—汉语—对照读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 198261 号

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the publisher.

This authorized adapted edition is jointly published by McGraw-Hill Education (Asia) Co. and Jilin Publishing Group. This edition is authorized for sale in the People's Republic of China only, excluding Hong Kong, Macao SAR and Taiwan.

本书由吉林出版集团和美国麦格劳—希尔教育(亚洲)出版公司合作出版。未经出版者预先书面许可,不得用任何方式复制或抄袭本书的任何内容。此版本仅限在中华人民共和国境内(不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾)销售。

Copyright © 2008 by McGraw-Hill Education and Jilin Publishing Group.

吉·版权合同登记图字 07-2005-1519

网 址: www.expresskey.com.cn
电子信箱: expresskey@hotmail.com
发行电话: 0431-85618714

英语大千世界

第 1 辑——科学奥妙

责任编辑: 于 鑫

封面设计: 十二月工作室

出 版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司

发 行: 吉林出版集团捷进可—图书经营有限公司

地 址: 长春市人民大街 4646 号, 130021

地 址: 长春市同志街 1660 号, 130021

承 印: 长春市新颖印业有限公司

开 本: 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张: 14.25

字 数: 284 千字

版 次: 2008 年 3 月第 1 版

定 价: 18.50 元

2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: 978-7-80762-349-6

如有印刷、装订质量问题捷进可—公司负责调换。

捷进可一编委会

主任:杨 枫 刘庆双

编 委:(以下按姓氏笔划排序)

孔庆炎:大连理工大学教授,原大学外语教学指导委员会委员、大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员、高职高专英语教学指导委员会主任委员

王立非:对外经济贸易大学英语学院院长、博士、教授、博士生导师

王晓群:全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,上海财经大学外语系主任、教授

邓联健:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,中南林业科技大学大学外语教学部主任,教授

白永权:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,西安交通大学外国语学院院长,教授

刘龙根:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会副主任,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,上海交通大学外国语学院院长、教授、博士、博士生导师

刘涪波:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,华南理工大学外国语学院院长、教授、博士

刘庆双:吉林出版集团外语教育出版公司副总编辑、博士、英语教授

安晓灿:广东韶关学院外语学院大学英语教学部主任。教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会副主任、教育部高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会委员

严 明:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,黑龙江大学大学外语教研部主任,教授

张 森:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,河北科技大学外国语学院院长、教授

杨 枫:吉林出版集团外语教育出版公司总经理、总编辑、博士、英语教授

陈仲利:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会副主任,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,北京化工大学外语系主任,首席教授

战 菊:吉林大学公共外语教育学院院长、教授、博士

徐 珺:大连外国语学院教授、博士、《外语与外语教学》主编

郭海云:教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员,北京交通大学人文社会科学学院院长、教授

曹 军:东北师范大学外国语学院大学外语系主任、教授、博士

龚亚夫:中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长,教授,国家《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员

程晓堂:北京师范大学外国语学院院长、教授、博士、博士生导师,国家《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员

Contents

Unit 1

Lesson 1	Should We Blow Up the Moon?	2
Lesson 2	The Mysterious Life of Twins	12
Lesson 3	Is the Earth Alive?	22
Lesson 4	Great Balls of Fire	32
Lesson 5	Firestorms	42
Lesson 6	Dowsing: Fact or Fiction?	53
Unit Summarizing 1		62

Unit 2

Lesson 7	Traveling Through Time	68
Lesson 8	A Silent Killer	79
Lesson 9	The Healing Power of Maggots	90
Lesson 10	Psychics Who Solve Crimes	100
Lesson 11	Mummies	110
Unit Summarizing 2		122

Unit 3

Lesson 12	Near-Death Experiences	128
Lesson 13	Is Anyone Out There?	138
Lesson 14	It's All in Your Head	148
Lesson 15	Cryonics: Death on Ice	158
Lesson 16	Needles That Cure	168
Unit Summarizing 3		179

Appendix

Answer Key	184
-------------------	-----

Lesson 7	Traveling Through Time	68
Lesson 8	A Silent Killer	79
Lesson 9	The Healing Power of Maggots	90
Lesson 10	Psychics Who Solve Crimes	100
Lesson 11	Mummies	110
Unit Summarizing 2		122

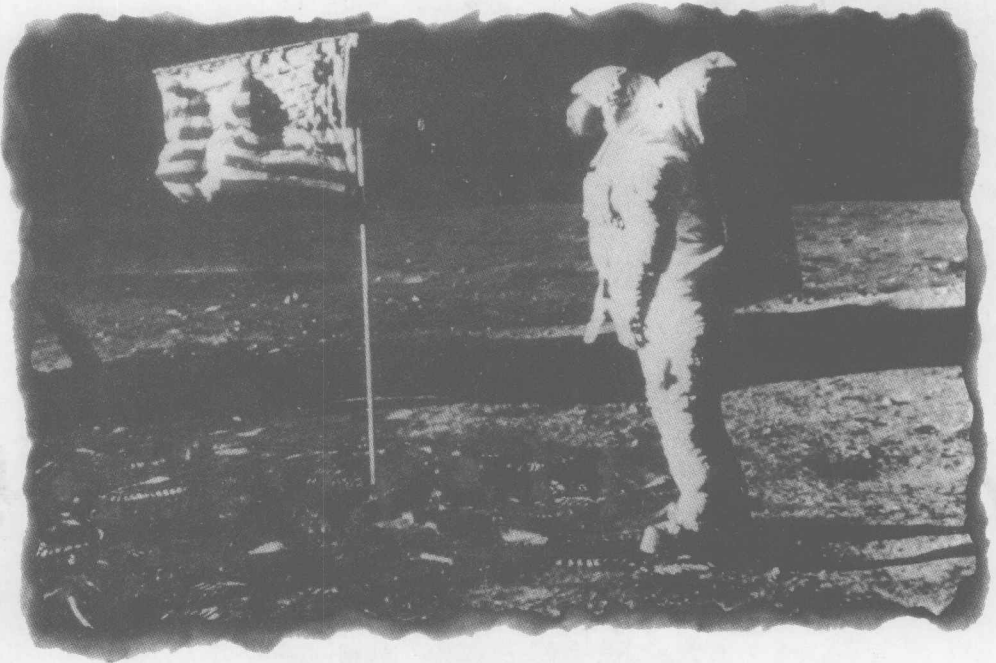
UNIT 1



But astronauts next to the American flag that the Apollo 11 landing crew placed on the moon in July 1969. If you're set on visiting the moon, perhaps you'd better hurry. If Professor Alexander Adam has his way, the moon won't be around much longer.

LESSON 1

Should We Blow Up the Moon?



Buzz Aldrin stands next to the American flag that the Apollo 11 landing crew placed on the moon in July 1969. If you're set on visiting the moon, perhaps you'd better hurry. If Professor Alexander Abian has his way, the moon won't be around much longer.

Most people like the moon just the way it is. They write poems about it. They sing love songs to it. They hold hands under it. But Alexander Abian has a scheme that would change all that. He wants to blow up the moon!

Abian is a mathematics professor at Iowa State University. He has a bold plan. First he wants to send some astronauts to the moon. They would drill a huge hole in the moon's surface. Into this hole they would tuck some nuclear bombs. After the astronauts are safely out of the way, someone back on Earth would push a remote control button. One second later, the moon would be blown to bits.

Why does Abian want to do this? He thinks it would improve the earth's weather. With the moon out of the way, he says, there would be no more blizzards in the Rocky Mountains. There would be no killer typhoons in Asia. Summer heat waves in New York City would end. So, too, would droughts in Africa. Not only would bad things end, but good things would start. According to Abian, the deserts and arctic regions would bloom. After we blow up the moon, says the professor, we would have pleasant weather all year long.

What does the moon have to do with snowstorms in Denver or floods in Bangladesh? Plenty, says Abian. The moon's gravity pulls on the earth. That tug keeps the earth tilted at a $23\frac{1}{2}$ -degree angle. And that's the problem. It is this tilt that gives us our seasons. The side of the earth tilted toward the sun has summer and sweltering weather. The side tilted away from the sun has winter and chilling cold.

Now suppose we blow up the moon. According to Abian, the earth would then lose its $23\frac{1}{2}$ -degree tilt. The amount of sunlight would no longer change with the seasons. It would be the same all year long. "Perpetual spring!" promises Abian.

So why haven't we blown up the moon? Most people like having it around. More than a dozen countries like it so much they have put it on their national flags. Abian understands that. So he has come up with a second plan. He says we could try having two moons. We could "bring a moon from Mars." It could be put on the other side of Earth from the first moon. That way, its pull would balance off the pull of the original moon. Now the Earth would have two moons but no tilt!

There is another serious problem with blowing up the moon. True, it might get rid of the earth's tilt. But such a change might cause massive earthquakes. David Taylor of Northwestern University observes, " [Abian] would destroy civilization. But we'd have

The Wild Side

great weather." Thomas Stix of Princeton adds that most scientists wouldn't touch Abian's idea "with a 10-foot pole."

Such talk doesn't bother Abian. He wants to shake things up. Why, he asks, do we have to accept the solar system the way it is? Why can't we move things around? Abian has some other ideas as well. He would like to change the orbit of Venus. It's too close to the sun, he says. Temperatures on Venus are a toasty 900°F. Abian thinks we should move Venus away from the sun. That would cool the planet and perhaps make it fit for human life. How does Abian recommend we move Venus? "We can shoot it with rockets," he suggests.

No one is holding his or her breath waiting for these things to happen. Even Abian knows that other scientists think his ideas are a bit strange. "I don't think [anything will happen] in my lifetime or in my children's lifetime," he says. "But I want to plant the seed."

Reading Time: Lesson 1

Minutes

Seconds

Comprehension Check 阅读理解

(总分=100分 每题=25分)



主旨题

M= 符合中心思想 15分 B= 涉及范围过广 10分 N= 表达不全面 10分

M=Main Idea

B=Too Broad

N=Too Narrow

1. Professors at Northwestern University and at Princeton disagree with the ideas of Alexander Abian. [This statement is true, but it is too narrow. It doesn't suggest what Abian's ideas are about.]
2. Mathematics professor Alexander Abian has proposed blowing up the moon as a way of improving weather on Earth. [This is the main idea. It tells whom the article is about and what he did.]
3. It's hard to tell whether some theories about the universe should be taken seriously. [This statement is too broad. It doesn't tell which theory the article is about.]



细节题(每小题=5分)

本文中的细节你记住了多少? 选出正确的答案。

1. Abian's theory is that destroying the moon will _____.
 - a. cause Earth to tilt at a $23\frac{1}{2}$ -degree angle.
 - b. cause massive earthquakes.
 - c. improve weather on Earth.
2. The side of Earth tilted toward the sun has _____.
 - a. summer.
 - b. winter.
 - c. perpetual spring.
3. Abian also suggests moving _____.
 - a. the moon to a new orbit.
 - b. Earth closer to Venus.
 - c. a moon from Mars to orbit Earth.
4. One way to move Venus, Abian says, is to _____.
 - a. shoot it with rockets.
 - b. set off nuclear bombs on it.
 - c. use a 10-foot pole as a lever.

The Wild Side

5. Abian expects his ideas to get serious attention

a. next year.

b. during his lifetime.

c. in the distant future.



推理题(总分 = 25 分 每小题 = 5 分)

将个人意见与文中所提供的信息结合起来,判断下列句子是否正确。

(C= 正确推理

F= 错误推理)

C-Correct Inference

F-Faulty Inference

1. Most mathematics professors are more creative than scientists. [This is a faulty inference. It makes a value judgment without supporting evidence.]

2. Other professors criticize Professor Abian's ideas because they are jealous of him. [This is a faulty inference. Other reasons are given.]

3. As we humans gain power over nature, we must guard against unwise use of this power. [This is a correct Inference. Abian suggests using present technology to make vast changes.]

4. Humans cannot live on or even explore Venus. [This is a correct inference. The temperature of Venus is 900°F.]

5. Professor Abian's main goal in proposing "corrections" to the universe is to get people to take a fresh look at things they take for granted. [This is a correct inference. Abian says, "I want to plant the seed."]



语义题(总分 = 25 分, 正确表明 C=3 分, 正确表明 O=2 分)

选出与文中单词或短语意思相近或相反的一项。

(C= 意思相近 O= 意思相反或接近相反)

C-Closest

O-Opposite or Nearly Opposite

1. After the astronauts are safely out of the way, someone back on Earth would push a remote control button.

_____ a. distant

_____ b. close

_____ c. powerful

2. Summer heat waves in New York City would end. So, too, would droughts in Africa.

_____ a. floods

_____ b. sicknesses

_____ c. unusually dry spells

3. The side of Earth tilted toward the sun has summer and sweltering weather.

_____ a. extremely hot and humid

_____ b. very cold

_____ c. cloudy

4. "Perpetual spring!" promises Abian.

- _____ a. dangerous _____ b. temporary _____ c. everlasting

5. How does Abian recommend we move Venus?

- a. advise that _____ b. recall that _____ c. discredit the idea that



态度题(答对的问题数 _____)

根据作者态度, 选出正确答案。

1. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to _____

- a. contrast Alexander Abian's plan for the moon with most people's ideas about the moon.

- b. explain how and why Alexander Abian wants to blow up the moon.

- c. stress how much most people like the moon.

2. From the statements below, choose those that you believe the authors would agree with.

- a. Most people think that Professor Abian's plan is ridiculous.

- b. Professor Abian is an original thinker.

- c. Professor Abian's plan will probably be carried out someday.

3. What do the authors imply by saying "David Taylor of Northwestern University observes, '[Abian] would destroy civilization. But we'd have great weather'"?

- a. David Taylor thinks that good weather is more important than civilization.

- b. David Taylor is opposed to Abian's plan.

- c. David Taylor agrees with Abian's plan.

4. The authors probably wrote this article to _____

- a. persuade readers to support Abian's plans.

- b. encourage readers to respect those who think differently from them.

- c. inform readers of an extreme suggestion for the moon.



诠释题(答对的问题数 _____)

选出下列对文章内容解释最合理的一项。

1. Below are summaries of the article. Choose the summary that says all the most important things about the article but in the fewest words.

- a. Alexander Abian thinks we should blow up the moon. [This summary leaves out

The Wild Side

almost all of the important details, such as who Abian is and why he believes we should destroy the moon.]

- b. Alexander Abian believes that we should blow up the moon. If the moon were destroyed, this mathematics professor at Iowa State University says, the earth would no longer be tilted at a $23\frac{1}{2}$ -degree angle. If Earth weren't tilted, the amount of sunlight striking every part of the planet would stay the same all year. Weather would improve all over the world. [This summary presents many important ideas from the article but includes too many unnecessary details.]
- c. Mathematics professor Alexander Abian believes that if the moon were destroyed, Earth would no longer experience seasons, and weather would improve. He also has other ideas about how to change the solar system. Abian's ideas are not widely accepted by other scientists. [This summary says all the most important things about the article in the fewest words.]
2. Read the statement from the article below. Then read the paraphrase of that statement. Choose the reason that best tells why the paraphrase does not say the same thing as the statement.

Statement: Since Abian's goal is to straighten out the earth, he has suggested that we bring in a moon from Mars to balance out the pull from our own moon.

Paraphrase: Because Abian wants to get rid of the earth's tilt, he has made another interesting suggestion involving Mars and its moon.

- a. Paraphrase says too much.
- b. Paraphrase doesn't say enough. [This statement fails to explain Abian's plan for Mars and its moon.]
- c. Paraphrase doesn't agree with the statement.



逻辑题(答对的问题数_____)

对于问题 1, 2, 3 请按照提示作答。其它问题选出正确答案。

1. For each statement below, write *O* if it expresses an opinion or write *F* if it expresses a fact.

_____ a. Professor Abian is one of the finest thinkers of our time.

_____ b. The earth's tilt causes the seasons.

_____ c. The temperature on Venus can reach 900°F .

2. Choose from the letters below to correctly complete the following statement.
Write the letters on the lines.

On the positive side, _____, but on the negative side _____.

- a. destroying the moon could cause earthquakes
 - b. people on Earth would have less extreme weather if the moon were destroyed
 - c. blowing up the moon is an unusual idea
3. Choose from the letters below to correctly complete the following statement.
Write the letters on the lines.

According to Abian, _____ would cause Earth to _____, and the effect would be _____.

- a. lose its tilt
 - b. no more seasons
 - c. destroying the moon
4. Of the following theme categories, which would this story fit into?
- a. Don't be afraid to think original thoughts.
 - b. Don't rock the boat.
 - c. Everyone knows that the natural world is perfect as it is.
5. What did you have to do to answer question 3?
- a. find a cause (why something happened)
 - b. find an opinion (what someone thinks about something)
 - c. find a contrast (how things are different)

Self Assessment 自我评估

How do you think you would feel if the moon were destroyed?

[Think about how the destruction of the moon would change your life and what your reaction to those changes might be. Write your answer on the lines.]

I was confused on question _____ in the _____ section because _____

[Choose one question that you found particularly hard to answer. Tell why it confused or puzzled you.]

引爆月球

桑普勒·巴兹·阿德里安站在1969年7月由阿波罗11号飞船宇航员插在月球上的美国国旗旁边。如果你打算也登上月球的话，那你可得快点了，如果亚历山大·比安教授计划成功实现的话。

大多数人都喜欢我们现在的月亮。人们写诗歌赞美月亮，对着月亮吟唱情歌，在月光下牵手谈情说爱。但是亚历山大·亚比安却有着一个足以颠覆那一切的计划。他想炸掉月球。

亚比安是美国衣阿华州立大学的数学教授。他有一个大胆的计划，首先派送一些宇航员到月球上去，在月球表面上钻一个巨大的洞，再将一些原子弹放进去。在这些宇航员安全离开之后，回到地球的某个人会按下一个远程控制按钮。一秒钟过后，月球便被炸成碎片。

为什么想这么做呢？他认为这样可以改善地球的气候。他说，如果是除去了月球，洛基山就不会再有暴风雪，亚洲也不会再有害人的台风，纽约市的夏季热流会终止，非洲的旱灾也会消失。据亚比安所言，沙漠和极地都会有鲜花绽放。这位教授说，在炸掉月球之后，我们就会享有全年的好天气。

那么，月亮与丹佛的暴风雪或是孟加拉国的洪涝水灾又有什么关系呢？据亚比安说，这其中关系甚大。月球的重力吸引着地球，吸引力使地球保持 $23\frac{1}{2}$ 度角的侧倾。这就是问题所在。正是这个倾斜角让我们有了现在的一年四季。地球倾向太阳的一面是夏季，有着酷热的天气；另一面是冬季，有的则是刺骨的寒冷。

假设我们现在已经炸掉了月球。根据亚比安的设想，地球即会失去那 23 度半的倾斜。太阳光的热量也就不会因季节而变，而会全年如一。如亚比安所言，人们将拥有“永恒的春天！”

但是我们为什么至今还没炸掉月球呢？是因为大多数人都喜欢它的存在和陪伴。十几个国家甚至把它画在了国旗上。对这点，亚比安很清楚。所以他又提出了第二个方案——我们可以尝试拥有两个月亮。我们可以“从火星带来另一个月亮。”它可以被置于地球的另一侧，它的牵引力会平衡抵消掉来自原来月亮的吸引力。这样，地球就会有两个月亮，却不会倾斜。

炸掉月球还会引发另外一个严重的问题。炸掉月亮确实可能会让地球摆脱掉倾斜，但这样的变化也可能导致强烈的地震。西北大学的大卫·泰勒说：“亚比安的方案会毁掉人类文明，虽然我们会拥有极好的天气。”普林斯顿大学的托马斯·斯提克斯补充说，大多数科学家并不会拿亚比安的想法当真。