

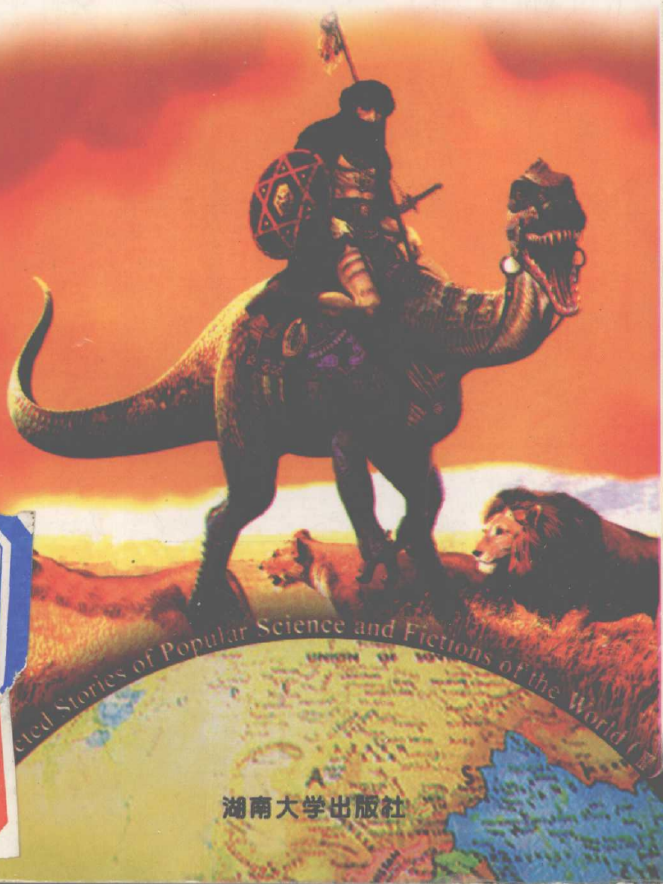
世界经典故事系列

主编 肖云南 章晋新

世界科普与科幻故事精选

3

英 语 有 声 读 物



Selected Stories of Popular Science and Fictions of the World

湖南大学出版社

世界经典故事系列

—英语有声读物—

世界科普与科幻故事精选(三)

*Selected Stories of Popular Science
and Fictions of the World(Ⅲ)*

主、编	肖云南	章晋新
副主编	李正华	谭琼琳
主 审	Susan Holland	

湖南大学出版社

2000·长沙

Shijie Kepu Yu Kehuan Gushi Jingxuan

世界科普与科幻故事精选(三)

肖云南 章晋新 主编

☐ 选题策划 韩 虹 肖云南

☐ 责任编辑 王桂贞 卢付林

☐ 出版发行 湖南大学出版社

社址 长沙市岳麓山 邮码 410082

电话 0731-8821691 0731-8821315

☐ 经 销 湖南省新华书店

☐ 印 装 国防科学技术大学印刷厂

☐ 开本 850×1168 32开 ☐ 印张 4.25 ☐ 字数 83千

☐ 版次 2000年4月第1版 ☐ 2000年4月第1次印刷

☐ 印数 1-5 000册

☐ 书号 ISBN 7-81053-268-5/H·50

☐ 定价 5.00元

(湖南大学版图书凡有印装差错,请向承印厂调换)

前 言

近年来,随着我国对外交往日益增多,越来越多的英语爱好者已不满足于仅仅学会英语语音、语法、词汇和一些基本句型。不少人经过与英美人的交往,逐步认识到语言既是文化的载体,又是文化的一部分,两者水乳交融,密不可分。要真正学好一门语言,不仅要学会掌握和运用该语言,而且还要大量地接触、认识并了解该语言的文化,才能不断增强对该语言文化差异的敏感性,逐步提高对不同文化的比较能力,最终达到提高自身文化素质,得体地进行语言交际的目的。

我国的英语爱好者,要达到语言交际的目的,光靠小学、中学和大学所学的课本知识是远远不够的,一定要大量地感受英语、学习英语、实践英语,逐步提高英语水平。为此,我们特为大中专学生编写了这套世界经典故事系列。我们坚信广大英语爱好者通过对这些故事的学习,能扩大知识面,开阔视野,并能欣赏到世界文化宝库中的真、善、美,陶冶情操,提高自身文化素养。

本系列中的故事,题材多样,均选自中外原版图书。一般是世界上流传甚广,深受人民群众喜爱的民间、幽默、寓言、成语、侦探、科普和科幻故事。用常用英语 5000 词汇进行改写、翻译,并编辑成文字流畅,通俗易懂,集思想性、知识性和趣味性于一体的有声读物。

为便于读者阅读理解、消化吸收、增进听说能力、培养翻译技能,我们在每个故事后编写了三种练习。练习一:理解题,旨在训练阅读与听力,帮助读者理解故事大意和细节;练习二:翻译,从故事原文中选出几个较难的句子,要求读者译成中文;练习三:讨论题,旨在训练读者理解故事中较深层的意义,如作者的态度、观点,并训练读者的英语口语表达能力。

《世界科普与科幻故事精选》(三)由肖云南、章晋新担任主编,李正华、谭琼琳为副主编。参加第三分册编写工作的还有(以姓氏笔画为序)刘晋红、全英、宋喜群、周幸、贺银花、胡凌、胡珍英、粮建中。由秦婉婉绘制插图;特聘美籍专家 Susan Holland 审阅;Christy Borthick 和 George Nytes 灌制录音带。特在此表示感谢。

因编者水平有限,疏漏之处,敬请指正。

编 者

2000年2月于湖南大学

Contents

Preface

前 言

1. **A Coat of Many Colors**
变色衣 1
2. **What Might Atomic War Be Like**
原子弹战争是什么样 4
3. **What Makes a Desert**
沙漠的形成 8
4. **Money of the Future**
未来的钱 13
5. **Gravity Waves**
引力波 17
6. **Voyager and Uranus**
旅行者与天王星 21
7. **Oxygen from Stars**
外星上的氧 25
8. **Antarctic Research**

南极研究	29
9. A Killer Is Born	
杀手的诞生	33
10. Nightfall (I)	
黄昏(一)	36
11. Nightfall (II)	
黄昏(二)	41
12. There Could Be Life on Mars	
火星上可能有生命	45
13. Why Is Every Living Thing Different from Every Other One	
生物为什么各不相同	49
14. Why Don't Girls Think Like Boys	
女孩子为什么和男孩子思维不一样	53
15. What Happens When You Sleep	
睡眠时会发生什么	58
16. The Calender	
日历	62
17. Ocean Floor	
洋底	67

18. Volcanoes
火山 72
19. So You're Going to Mars
那么,你打算去火星了 76
20. The First American in Orbit
绕地球飞行的第一个美国人 84
21. The Strange Birth of Television
电视机诞生轶事 91
22. Peace Pigeon
和平鸽 99
23. A New Guard in the Rice Fields
稻田里的新卫士 103
24. After the Sixty-Year-Old Boy
Woke up
六十岁的孩子醒来以后 109
25. Bill the Mindwriter
比尔——脑波作家 114
26. The Future Gets Under Your Skin
未来就在皮肤之下 122

1 A Coat of Many Colors

You've heard of people who turn blue from being out in the cold. But what about a jacket that turns purple? *David Peyser Sportswear* (1. phr. 戴维佩泽运动服公司) of New York City has a *line* (2. n. 货色) of children's winter jackets, called "Freezy Freakies," that turn different colors when the temperature drops below 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The jackets feature specially treated white panels (3. n. 布块) that turn purple and orange in the cold. One style even has hidden logos (4. n. 广告等用的标识) that mysteriously appear on the sleeves. "The jackets were created for fun," says Eliot Peyser, president of the company. "We think of them as interactive *outerwear* (5. n. 外衣)."

The trick is in the dye (6. n. 染料, 染色) on the jackets; it contains a proprietary (7. a. 专卖的, 专利的), nontoxic ink that suddenly appears in cool weather, and then disappears when the temperature rises. The ink was discovered by accident by researchers at Pilot Pens, Peyser's *parent company* (8. phr. 母公司) in Japan. The jackets, which cost about \$75, are made of *polyester fiberfill* (9. phr. 聚酯纤维填充物) and are

machine washable (10. a. 可机洗的), says Peyser. The colors supposedly will keep changing for the lifetime of the jacket. In the future the company hopes to introduce a line of changeable color T-shirts.

Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the amazing thing about "Freezy Freakies"?
2. Why does the company produce such kind of jackets?
3. What is the trick in the dye on the jackets?
4. How long will the colors keep changing?

II. Translation from English into Chinese:

1. The jackets feature specially treated white panels that turn purple and orange in the cold. One style even has hidden logos that mysteriously appear on the sleeves.
2. The trick is in the dye on the jackets; it contains a proprietary, nontoxic ink that suddenly appears in cool weather, and then disappears when the temperature rises.

III. Discussion Topics:

1. What are other changeable color things that

- people can make besides the jackets and T-shirts?
2. Do you think it is worth spending much time doing this kind of research? Why?

Key to the Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions:

1. They can change different colors when the temperature drops below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. It is for fun.
3. It contains a proprietary nontoxic ink that suddenly appears in cool weather, and then disappears when the temperature rises.
4. The colors supposedly will keep changing for the lifetime of the jacket.

II. Translation from English into Chinese:

1. 这种夹克衫的特点是由经过特殊处理的白色布料制成,遇冷则变紫色或桔黄色。其中的一种款式隐藏有其广告标识,能神秘地显现在袖子上。
2. 其奥妙就在于夹克衫上的染料:内含有已获专利的无毒墨水,遇冷便迅速显现颜色,遇热则颜色消褪。

III. Discussion Topics:

略

2 What Might Atomic War Be Like

What would happen if there were an atomic war? The whole war might take about 30 to 60 minutes from beginning to end. Fifty thousand *atomic* (1. a. 原子的) bombs are ready to go to most cities in the United States, Russia, Europe and China.

Every city with 25 000 people or more in those countries would get a bomb. Where a bomb hit, nothing would be left for many miles around. All of the people there would be killed. There would be many large fires from the *bombs* (2. n. 炸弹). Fires would burn most of the plants and animals. Fires would melt the ice at the North and South Poles.

Radiation (3. n. 辐射) from the bombs would fall on the earth. Radiation is the part of the bomb left after the bomb *explodes* (4. v. 爆炸). The wind would blow it around the world. It would get into the food, air and water. Some people may not die from the bombs, but they would die later from the radiation. Radiation would also kill people after they eat food or

drink water with radiation in it.

There would be many more diseases after the war. They would kill many people. If any people were still alive after that, they might get *cancer* (5. n. 癌) very easily. Any children people would have after the war would not live long after it. Everyone would die if there were an atomic war. No one would win an atomic war.

Exercises

I . Comprehension Questions :

1. What would happen if there was an atomic war?
2. What would people in an atomic war die from?
3. What part of the bomb is left after the bomb explodes?
4. Can children born after the atomic war be normal and healthy?

II . Translation from English into Chinese :

1. Where a bomb hit, nothing would be left for many miles around.
2. Everyone would die if there were an atomic war. No one would win an atomic war.

III . Discussion Topics :

1. How much do you know about atomic wars?
2. What do you think people should do to prevent an atomic war from breaking out?

Key to the Exercises

I . Comprehension Questions :

1. The earth would be destroyed; many people would be killed; the ice at the North and South Poles would be melted.
2. People in an atomic war would die from fires, or radiation or falling bombs.
3. Radiation is the part of the bomb left after the bomb explodes.
4. No, they would not because their parents would have been hurt by the radiation of the bombs.

II . Translation from English into Chinese :

1. 遭原子弹袭击的地方,其周围数英里之内都会被夷为平地,所剩无几。
2. 只要有原子弹战争,任何人也不能免于一死。原子弹战争无赢家。

III . Discussion Topics :

略

3 What Makes a Desert

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. Even so, more and more of the earth is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the deserts in time.

Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing harmful things to the earth.

Some places on the earth do not get very much rain. Yet, they still do not become deserts. This is because there are some green plants growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants help keep water in the earth. Plants do not let the wind blow the dirt away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants *hold* (1. v. 保持, 持有) the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

Let's suppose a man decides to make a farm in a very dry place. He cuts down the trees. He digs in the earth and takes away the grass and plants that are al-

ready growing on the dry land.

He makes a farm. He puts plants in rows. The sun is very hot. It makes the land even drier. When the rain comes, it runs between the *rows* (2. n. 排, 行) of plants. It washes the good dirt away. When the wind comes, it blows between the rows of plants. It blows the good dirt away.

Soon the land is not good enough for a farm any more. The man lets his animals eat all the plants on it. Now the land does not have any plants on it. The sun and wind dry the land and blow all of the good dirt away. Now the land is a desert.

Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions:

1. Why is more and more land becoming a desert?
2. Why are small green plants and grass very important to dry places?
3. What does a man take from the land, according to the passage?
4. What does a man see that means there is water when he is in the desert?

I. Translation from English into Chinese:

1. Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to