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世界图书出版公司

莱登英语书屋

LADDER

# 英语时文精选

(第1册)

总主编 贺广贤

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# 序 言

有人预言,二十一世纪是中国的世纪。虽然验证这一预言尚须时日,但该世纪的第一年——2001年发生的两件大事对中国人来说无疑是吉祥之兆。首先,中国赢得了2008年奥运会的举办权;其次,中国取得了加入WTO的决定性胜利。这两件事极大地激发了中国人民的爱国热情,加强了民族团结,为进一步促进我国的社会主义建设和改革开放增添了新的动力。

中国是东方文明的发祥地,她和西方文明有着天渊之别。几千年来,东西方文明沿着各自的历史道路前进。现在人们普遍认识到应让世界了解中国,让中国走向世界,这反映了亿万中国人的愿望。要两个文明互相融合,首先要解决的就是语言文字障碍。中华要腾飞,中国要发展,学外语的潮流席卷神州。英语的广泛学习虽然在一定程度上满足了改革开放的需要,但和目前形势发展的总需求以及突飞猛进发展的信息时代的迫切需要还相差甚远。若要将外语水平作为评判一个国家综合实力的一项标准,那么我们仍需要做出很大的努力。

“莱登英语书屋”正是在这种形势下应运而生的。“莱登”是英文ladder的谐音。读者一望便知,这套书是要为国家腾飞搭桥铺路,尽一点儿绵薄之力。也

是要为有志之士事业上的成功架设一座云梯。俗话说：“手攀云梯折桂花。”如果您要摘取事业上的桂冠，“莱登”就是您得心应手的工具。

《英语时文精选》辑录了英语国家各种报刊杂志的最新文章，经作者注释、翻译而成。她是大学生或英语爱好者观察世界最新变化的窗口。透过她，读者可以看到光怪陆离的人生百态，寻常百姓的感情纠葛；可以体验迥然不同的处世之道，可以领悟异域文化的他乡韵味。透过她，您还可以了解天下的风云聚散，社会变迁，也可以了解日新月异的科技发展。她可以扩大您的视野，壮阔您的胸怀，丰富您的情感，升华您的志趣。在某种意义上，她也可以说是一叶扁舟，乘上她您就可以和全人类风雨与共、同甘共苦。当然，通过她，您可以学到最新最地道的词汇，丰富您脑海里的语库。这就是我们最真挚的愿望。

《英语时文精选》的作者都是西安交通大学外语部的老师。他们以自己丰富的教学经验和深厚的学术造诣为读者释疑解惑，并从实际出发为读者提高英语水平编写了实用多样的练习，并附有参考译文、练习答案。读者只要循此“莱登”拾级而上，英语水平一定会有长足的进步。在书成之际，我们衷心地预祝各位读者事业有成。

贺广贤

于西安交通大学

2001年8月13日

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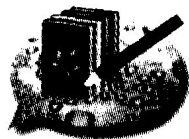
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# UNIT 1

## Genetically-modified<sup>1</sup> Monkey

### 转基因猴

现代科技日新月异，新名词也因而层出不穷。2001年初，各种媒体竞相报道的“转基因猴”便是一例。那么，它究竟为何物，它又能为我们带来些什么呢？

#### Words to Watch

mutant *a.* 变异的

primate *n.* 灵长类动物

fluorescent *a.* 荧光的

clone *v.* 克隆

embryo *n.* 胚胎

rhesus *n.* 恒河猴

diabetes *n.* 糖尿病

vaccine *n.* 疫苗

virus *n.* 病原体

gestation *n.* 怀孕期

\*\*\*\*\*  
Scientists have created the world's first mutant monkey, a baby rhesus with an extra gene that glows





green when seen under a microscope, says a report on Thursday.

The monkey named ANDi, for "inverted DNA" spelled backward, most likely will become the first in a long line of primates genetically engineered for the study of human diseases, among them diabetes, AIDS and cancer. The achievement bridges the gap between studying human diseases in mice and studying them in a close relative of humans.

Gerald Schatten and his colleagues at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center say they inserted a gene that produces a fluorescent protein to measure success.

"We could just as easily introduce, for example, an Alzheimer's gene to accelerate the development of a vaccine for that disease." Schatten says who last year reported the first cloned monkey.

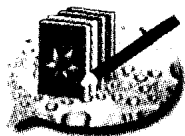
Researchers used a non-infectious non-replicating virus to carry DNA into an egg<sup>2</sup> from ANDi's mother. Inside, the virus is shed, leaving the gene for "green fluorescent protein".

In this experiment, insertion was no sure thing. Schatten's team genetically altered and fertilized 224 eggs, which yielded 40 embryos.

The embryos were implanted in 20 surrogate mothers, five of whom got pregnant. Of those pregnancies, three resulted in the birth of healthy males-only one of which showed successful integration of the marker gene. Two infants were still born.

Not everyone hailed the research. John McArdle, director of the ARDF, called the insertion technique a





"new toy" that is likely to disrupt the way the monkey's genes function<sup>3</sup> and may not even mimic human diseases.

But John Gordon, of Mt. Sinai Medical Center, N. Y., who in 1980 created the first genetically engineered mouse, countered that the advance has "special significance" for human disease.

"Primates could model certain diseases for which no other model is suitable," Gordon says, adding that a monkey model of Alzheimer's would make it possible to study the animal's cognitive problems, something that can't be done with a mouse. Gordon, however, says the gestation period for these monkeys is so long that it will take time before researchers can create enough monkeys for meaningful research.

### Notes

1. Genetically-modified: 转基因的, modify 在生物学里指诱发变异。
2. egg: 卵子。
3. ...the monkey's genes function: 省略了引导词 that 的定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 the way。

### Exercises

#### 1. Reading Comprehension.

1) Which of the following is nearest in meaning with the word "modified" in the title?

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. created  | B. inverted |
| C. inserted | D. yielded  |





2) Why did researchers insert a gene that glows green?

A. It will accelerate the development of a vaccine.

B. It can produce protein for the new-born monkey.

C. It can be easily seen if the insertion is successful.

D. It will help the monkey to develop a kind of human disease.

3) Which of the following is NOT true according to paragraph two?

A. Scientists have studied human diseases in mice before.

B. Scientists will probably create many other genetically-modified primates.

C. ANDi has been created for the study of diabetes.

D. Human diseases have not yet be studied in primates.

4) According to John Gordon, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a monkey is more suitable than a mouse as far as the study of human diseases is concerned

B. a monkey can be genetically engineered for the study of human cognitive diseases

C. a mouse can be genetically engineered for the study of human cognitive problems

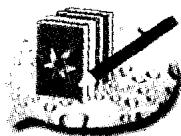
D. a monkey as well as a mouse can be genetically engineered to study cognitive problems

5) Schatten's team altered and fertilized more than two hundred eggs because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. They wanted to create as many genetically-modified monkeys as possible

B. The gestation period of monkeys is very long





C. Only one of these embryos would show successful integration

D. They were afraid that the insertion might be a failure

**2. Decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

1) Scientists have created many mutant primates, among which ANDi is the first.

2) Schatten says they inserted an extra gene to measure success.

3) Some people do not approve of the research.

4) John Gordon criticized the research on mutant monkeys.

5) So far scientists have not made meaningful discoveries of human disease by studying the genetically-modified monkeys.

**3. Choose which of the following is closest in meaning with the underlined words.**

1) Scientists have created the world's first mutant monkey, a baby rhesus with an extra gene...

A. virus

B. protein

C. monkey

D. integration

2) Schatten's team genetically altered and fertilized 224 eggs.

A. yielded

B. implanted

C. hailed

D. modified

3) Not everyone hailed the research.

A. supported

B. opposed

C. helped

D. stopped

4) John McArdle, ...called the technique is likely to disrupt the way the monkey's genes function...

A. corrupt

B. damage

C. disagree

D. interrupt

5) But John Gordon, ..., countered that the advance





has “special significance” for human disease.

A. signature

B. function

C. importance

D. signal



## Reading for Fun

Tommy's mother was pregnant and she asked Tommy, “Do you like a younger brother or sister, Tommy?”

“A puppy!” Tommy replied with expectation.

### Keys

1. 1)B 2)C 3)C 4)A 5)D

2. 1)F 2)T 3)T 4)F 5)T

3. 1)C 2)D 3)A 4)B 5)C

## 参考译文

据周四的一则报道称，科学家们业已培育出了世界上第一只基因变异的猴子。这只小恒河猴有一条特别的染色体。从显微镜下看去，它泛着绿光。

在这只名叫“安迪”(在英文中，将“转 DNA”倒着拼写即得之)的小猴之后，很可能会有大批转基因的灵长类动物培育出来，用于研究人类的一些疾病，如糖尿病、艾滋病和癌症。这项成果填补了通过鼠类研究人类疾病和通过人类近亲来进行此类研究之间的差异。

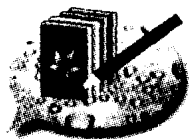
俄勒冈地区灵长类动物研究中心的杰拉尔德·夏顿和他的同事们说，他们添加的是一条能产生萤光蛋白的基因，这样就可以观察到实验是否成功。

“我们也同样能引入一条别的基因，比如说是阿尔海莫氏病基因，这样它就会加速产生这种疾病的疫苗。”夏顿在去年报道这只克隆猴时曾如是说。

研究者们利用一种无传染、无复制功能的病原体将 DNA 植入



安迪的妈妈卵子中。这只病原体在母猴体内被杀死，只留下了能发出绿光的含有荧光蛋白的基因。



考虑到在实验中基因的植入并不稳定，夏顿等人共在 224 个卵子中加入 DNA 将它们全部受精，产生了 40 个胚胎。

这 40 个胚胎被植入 20 个代理母亲的子宫中，其中 5 只成功受孕。受孕的母猴中有三只产下了健康的小公猴——只有一只显示出了这条有标志的基因。其他两只仍在孕期。

并非所有的人都赞成这项研究。ARDF 的理事约翰·麦克阿德尔将这项植入技术称为一个“新式玩具”，说它很有可能会扰乱猴子的基因功能，而且可能压根不会产生类似人类的疾病。

但是曾在 1980 年培育出第一只转基因鼠的科学家——纽约州西奈山岛医学中心的约翰·高尔登则反驳说，这项技术的发展对研究人类的疾病有着“特别重大的意义”。

“将灵长类动物作为模拟人类某些疾病的模型再恰当不过了。”高尔登还说，在猴子体内植入阿尔海莫氏病基因有助于研究动物的认知问题，这点在老鼠身上可没法做到。不过，他也承认猴子的妊娠期太长，研究者们得花相当长的时间才能繁殖出足够多的猴子来进行有意义的研究。





# UNIT 2

## Microsoft Judge

### 微软垄断案

常言道：“树大招风”。身为软件业第一巨头的微软公司果然成了众矢之的。微软有了垄断嫌疑，并因此被告上了法庭，但它舍就此善罢甘休吗？

#### Words to Watch

biased *a.* 有偏见的

unalloyed *a.* 纯粹的；完全的

judicial *a.* 司法的

controversy *n.* 论争；辩驳

allege *v.* 宣称；提出

reverse *n.* 失败；挫折；逆境

demeanor *n.* 态度；品行；举止

ruling *n.* 裁定

antitrust *a.* 反托拉斯的；反对

资本垄断的

executive *n.* 行政人员

appellate *a.* 上诉的

contend *v.* 辩论

amend *v.* 修正；改正

arrogance *n.* 傲慢；自大

compromise *v.* 损害；危害

embark *v.* 从事

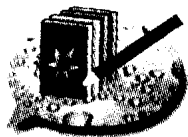
accede *v.* 允诺；依从

\*\*\*\*\*



The Justice Department told a federal appeals court Friday that the judge who ordered the breakup of Microsoft was not biased as the giant computer software company has alleged.





Reviewing several remarks by U. S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson that the company has cited, the department's antitrust division said the comments "demonstrate neither bias nor the appearance of bias".

"The remarks cited by Microsoft provide no reason to doubt Judge Jackson's impartiality." the government said in a 150-page brief.

In an interview with *The New Yorker* magazine, published Jan. 8, Jackson had compared Microsoft founder Bill Gates to<sup>1</sup> Napoleon<sup>2</sup> and said Microsoft executives behave like children.

"I think he has a Napoleonic concept of himself and his company, an arrogance that derives from<sup>3</sup> power and unalloyed success, with no leavening hard experience, no reverses." Jackson said.

That was months after Microsoft's lawyers went to the federal appellate court here and argued that Jackson had compromised "the appearance of impartiality" in his handling of the case.

The federal judge ordered Microsoft broken into two parts last June 7. Microsoft is appealing Jackson's decision.

Apart from the arguments about Jackson's judicial demeanor, Microsoft also contended the judge incorrectly assessed the facts of the case, and that the company did not engage in anticompetitive behavior. The government disagreed with this, saying the software giant used its overwhelming market share to shut out rivals.

"(Microsoft) deliberately embarked on a multifaceted campaign of anti-competitive conduct to pro-

