

0202

COLLEGE CORE ENGLISH

READING AND WRITING

大学核心英语

读写教程

第二册 (下)

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Unit Nine

Reading Skills

段内关系 (3)

Inside the Paragraph (3)

I. 转折句

一般地说, 文章中的每一个段落都是围绕同一主题思想展开的。然而, 这并不意味着段落中的内容总是直线式发展, 有时也有转折, 即作者的思路由一个方向转到另一个方向。表示话题转折的句子即是转折句。

转折有两种情况, 一是并列转折, 比如从主题的一方面转到另一个方面, 从一种情况转到另一种情况等。并列转折常常由一些表示平行关系的词语标示出来, 其中有: second(ly), next, then, also/too, another, third(ly), the other, moreover, further, in addition 等等。以第一册第十四单元 Passage C 的第五段为例:

If you think that you have all the necessary qualities, you may feel that you would like to be a teacher. One way to decide, ..., is by joining a club for future teachers. ... Clubs like this give you advice about your career, ... You could also talk about the question with the careers advisor at your school or university. Finally, you could try teaching a younger student ... Any activity in which you are dealing with children will help you

decide whether you have a vocation for teaching.

划线词引出的便是转折句。

但是在下面一段文字中，第二至五句都是对第一句话中的 four general functions 进行的细节描述，因此它们同为第一句话的发展句；虽然彼此之间有转折关系，对全段来说，不算转折句。

¹The sentences in most well written paragraphs may be divided into four general functions. ²First, there are paragraph introducers, or topic (主题的) sentences, which are sentences that establish the topic focus of the paragraph as a whole. ³Second, there are paragraph developers, which present examples or details of various kinds that support the ideas set forth by the paragraph introducers. ⁴Third, there are viewpoint or context (上下文) transitional sentences (转折句), which are sentences that provide a smooth transition between different sets of ideas. ⁵Fourth, there are paragraph terminators (结束句), which logically conclude the ideas discussed in the paragraph...

试判断下列段落中哪些句子是转折句，并指出有无表示转折的词语：

1) A good way to get started on your hobby is to work with a friend who shares your interest. Often you can pick up a lot of information and valuable advice from a fellow hobbyist. Hobby clubs, too, are an excellent idea. There may be a good club in your college, or you can ask in a hobby shop about clubs in your area.

A hobby magazine is another good source of ideas and information, and if you feel you need more information on a certain subject, you can go to your college or community library.

2) For many people the most exciting development in recent years is Picturephone service. Picturephone services, which will become available commercially in the 1970s, will at first probably be used by large business companies. Moreover, as Picturephone service becomes available, it will no doubt spread from the office to the home. It is already clear that "the next best thing to being there" is going to be a picturephone call.

另一种转折是表示相反、对比、对照等的转折。这种转折关系常常由一些词语标示出来,其中有: but, however, instead, by contrast (相反地), on the other hand 等, 有时也可能由表示对应关系的副词(如: Formerly..., Today...) 或短语(如: In a camera..., In the human eye) 来表示转折。以本册第二单元 Passage A 的第三段为例:

One interesting fact about REM sleep is that in some respects it seems similar to being awake. This is indicated by the brain wave pattern recorded that looks very much like that of someone who is awake. On the other hand, during REM sleep, people are very difficult to awaken and do not respond to touch or sound rapidly. For this reason REM sleep is sometimes called "paradoxical sleep"; people seem to be awake and yet deeply asleep at the same time.

试判断下列各段中的转折句，並指出标示这类句子的词语：

1) With foreign visitors, Americans may not always be the first ones to begin friendships. It is possible that some Americans, ..., are hesitant about interacting (交往) with foreigners. However, it is important to know that Americans are receptive to developing friendships with international visitors. In general, it is advisable to approach Americans first in order to start friendships. ...

2) Even today, Chinese physicians are trying to learn more about acupuncture (针灸). In the past, a particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. Today this operation requires only three or four needles. Thus, the Chinese are learning to be more efficient and skilled in their use of acupuncture, but more research should be done before the Chinese can explain more convincingly how it works. ...

3) Human culture is heavily based on the earth's natural resources — oil, coal and metals; soil, water and forests. Industrialized society is using increasing amounts of these resources each year. Governments and industrialists are making an effort for economic growth—for factories and mines to produce more each year than they did in the previous year. But fuels and metals and, to a lesser extent, the soil are non-renewable resources. Once used they are gone for ever. In many cases the lifetime of these resources is coming to an end.

II. 结论句

对段落的主要内容作出总结的句子是结论句。有时结论句还包括了作者的观点。结论句一般都在段落的最后。有时结论句带有 therefore, after all, in a word, in short, in conclusion, in the last analysis 等表示结论的标志性词语。

例如:

How did the people of ancient days build the pyramids? How did they carry and lift the huge stones? Each stone fitted so well and they didn't have our modern machines! The ancient artwork of Egypt and Mexico gives us some ideas. Scientists have studied the pyramids, but nobody can say just how they did it. (划线句是结论句)

必须注意,并非所有的段落都包含结论句,也并非段落的最后一个句子才是结论句。

试判断下列段落中是否有结论句,哪些是结论句?是否带有表示结论的标识语?

1) About ten men in every hundred suffer from colour blindness in some way. Women are luckier—only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner! Perhaps, after all, it is safer to be driven by a woman!

2) Plants are very important living things. Life could not go on if there were no plants. This is because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals and man cannot make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals get their food by eating plants and

other animals. Man gets his food by eating plants and animals too. Therefore, animals and man need plants in order to live.

3) You may notice that Americans are in constant motion. People in the flat central part of the United States, the Middle West, may choose to drive their automobiles 120 to 160 kilometers just to have dinner with a friend in a neighboring city. They may go to another town for an evening of theater or music. Many young people attend universities that are located at great distances from their friends and families, just so they can "see another part of the country." In short, Americans love to travel in their own land as well as in other parts of the world. They are always curious to know what lies beyond the next hill or the next town.

Reading Passages

(A) The Freezing of Human Bodies (Part 1)

Since the beginning of history, man has been fascinated by the idea of living for ever, of winning the fight against death and disease. So far, this has only remained a dream, though a very powerful one. Many people have wondered whether it would be possible to find a way to preserve human bodies. One scientist, an English doctor named John Hunter, thought of a plan for preserving humans for long periods of time, allowing them to live again for a year each century and thus giving them a

lifetime of many thousands of years. Another, the famous American scientist Benjamin Franklin, expected that science would give man power to live more than a thousand years. He wrote to a French scientist that he would like to be awakened a century later to see what life would be like in the nation of America.

The question remains: What would be the best way to preserve human bodies? It has long been known that meat or fruit can be kept fresh for long periods by freezing; in ancient China, for example, food was stored with ice to keep it fresh. This method could also be useful for preserving humans, and in fact many people have explored this possibility. The French writer, Edmond About, wrote a story called "The Man with the Broken Ear" in 1861. This fanciful story concerns one of Napoleon's soldiers who was frozen during the army's retreat from Russia. The body was given to a scientist who succeeded in drying it for storage. Years later, another scientist was able to warm the body to normal temperatures and cause the soldier to live again unharmed, except for one ear. This had been broken off by accident while the soldier was frozen stiff! About mentioned the possible results of the discovery of his scientist. He wrote that sick people who were declared incurable by the scientists of the nineteenth century need no longer worry about it! After their bodies were frozen and dried, all they had to do was to wait peacefully in the bottom of a

box until the doctors discovered cures for their ills. One hears also of fanciful stories about the natural freezing of animals and plants. One story tells how giant elephants, frozen in the Siberia of ancient times, can be made to live again when they are warmed.

If such happenings were possible, we would have been able a long time ago to freeze humans and then at some future time warm them so as to make them live again. However, the process of freezing has, until recently, been a one-way trip, since living things will die at temperatures far below the freezing point of water. The living cell, building block of all creatures, cannot endure the strain of freezing; or, rather, it could not until quite recently. It is true that some living things are naturally able to endure temperatures many degrees below freezing. Plants and insects in warmer climates endure a great drop in temperature every season. However, most living beings that exist under warm conditions die when frozen. This is because of the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals, which are not only larger than the volume of the water originally in the cells, but also form sharp cutting shapes that harm the cells.

Some slight successes occurred centuries ago. A doctor in England named Henry Power was able to freeze fish and make them live again. But in general experiments in freezing living things did not give scientists much useful information—until 1948. In that year, what

was fanciful in 1861 came closer to being a real event. Three scientists in England were experimenting with freezing living cell and, quite by accident, they discovered how to freeze cells to an extremely low temperature and how to unfreeze them without harm. About's idea was about to become reality.

Notes to the Text

fanciful /'fænsiful/ a. full of imaginations instead of reason and experience

fascinate /'fæsineit/ v. to attract greatly

Russia /'rʌʃiə/ n. 俄罗斯, 俄国

Siberia /sai'biria/ n. 西伯利亚

Exercises:

I. Analysis of Ideas and Relationships: Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1) The idea of freezing human bodies to preserve them

- a) comes from that of keeping meat and fruit fresh by freezing
- b) was first invented in ancient China
- c) has already been made applicable
- d) is widely accepted by the scientific world

2) John Hunter _____ the idea of preserving human bodies.

- a) was in favour of

- b) was against
 - c) succeeded with
 - d) knew nothing about
- 3) The famous American scientist Benjamin Franklin
- a) thought of a plan to live for one year each century
 - b) wished to live again a century after he died
 - c) wanted to see before he died what life would be like in the United States
 - d) found the best way to preserve human bodies
- 4) "The Man with the Broken Ear" was
- a) written by a French writer
 - b) written in the nineteenth century
 - c) a story about one of Napoleon's soldiers
 - d) all of the above
- 5) Napoleon's soldier lost one ear when
- a) his body was dried for storage
 - b) his body was frozen during the retreat from Russia
 - c) he was made to come to life again by being warmed to normal temperatures
 - d) his body was given to a scientist
- 6) About's fanciful idea was about to come true
- a) a little over a century later
 - b) in 1861
 - c) when he wrote his story

d) nearly a century later

7) A breakthrough was made in the study of freezing living cells when _____.

- a) a British doctor, Henry Power, succeeded in freezing fish and making them live again
- b) About's idea was thought to be realistic
- c) three British scientists discovered by accident the way of freezing cells and unfreezing them without harm
- d) the harmful effects of freezing ice crystals were discovered

8) The author takes the freezing of human bodies as _____.

- a) a fanciful idea worth scientific study
- b) a way of realizing the ever-fascinating idea of living for ever
- c) a powerful dream not yet realized so far
- d) all of the above

II. Supply the missing information.

1) There would be great problems in freezing human bodies to preserve them. Supply the information to complete the two points of difficulty.

- a) the endurance of the strain of freezing by the living beings is _____.
- b) the effects of freezing the water originally in the cells are _____.

2) The author provides a few examples to favour the

idea of the freezing of human bodies. The following box gives the names of those who suggested some ideas or made some experiments in this respect. Describe what their ideas are or what experiments they made.

Name	Idea or experiment
John Hunter	He was the first to suggest that a human body could be frozen and then thawed out without harm.
Benjamin Franklin	He suggested that a human body could be frozen in a mixture of salt and ice.
Edmond About	He suggested that a human body could be frozen in a mixture of salt and ice, and then thawed out without harm.
Henry Power	He suggested that a human body could be frozen in a mixture of salt and ice, and then thawed out without harm.

III. Topics for discussion:

- 1) The fanciful idea of the freezing of human bodies has so far remained in the realm of science fiction. Do you think it is entirely absurd, or there are some scientific grounds to it?
- 2) As a child you probably heard one story or another about the ancient people who tried every means to find the way to live for ever. Would you like to

use your knowledge of English and tell one such story?

IV. Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Circle the letter next to the best answer.

- 1) Man has been *fascinated* by the idea of living for ever.
 - a) absorbed in
 - b) very much interested in
 - c) taken in by
 - d) tied to
- 2) So *far*, this has only remained a dream.
 - a) At such a distance
 - b) Up to the present
 - c) So far away
 - d) By far
- 3) The plan for preserving humans for long periods of time allowed them to live again *for a year each century*.
 - a) every one hundred years
 - b) the first year of each century
 - c) one in every one hundred years
 - d) each year in a century
- 4) In fact many people have *explored* this possibility.
 - a) employed
 - b) overlooked
 - c) paid attention to
 - d) examined carefully

5) Years later, another scientist caused the soldier to live again unharmed, *except for one ear*.

- a) with one ear harmed
- b) with no ear unharmed
- c) apart from one ear
- d) one ear in addition

6) Some sick people were *declared incurable*.

- a) made known as
- b) told to be
- c) given up as
- d) said to be

7) However, the process of freezing has, until recently, been a *one-way trip*, since living things will die at temperatures far below the freezing point of water!

- a) a freezing process only, without warming to bring back to life
- b) a journey to somewhere without returning
- c) a road allowing one car to pass
- d) a process of freezing followed by living again when warmed

8) Some living things are naturally able to *endure* temperatures many degrees below freezing.

- a) stand
- b) be exposed to
- c) show
- d) record

V. Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence.