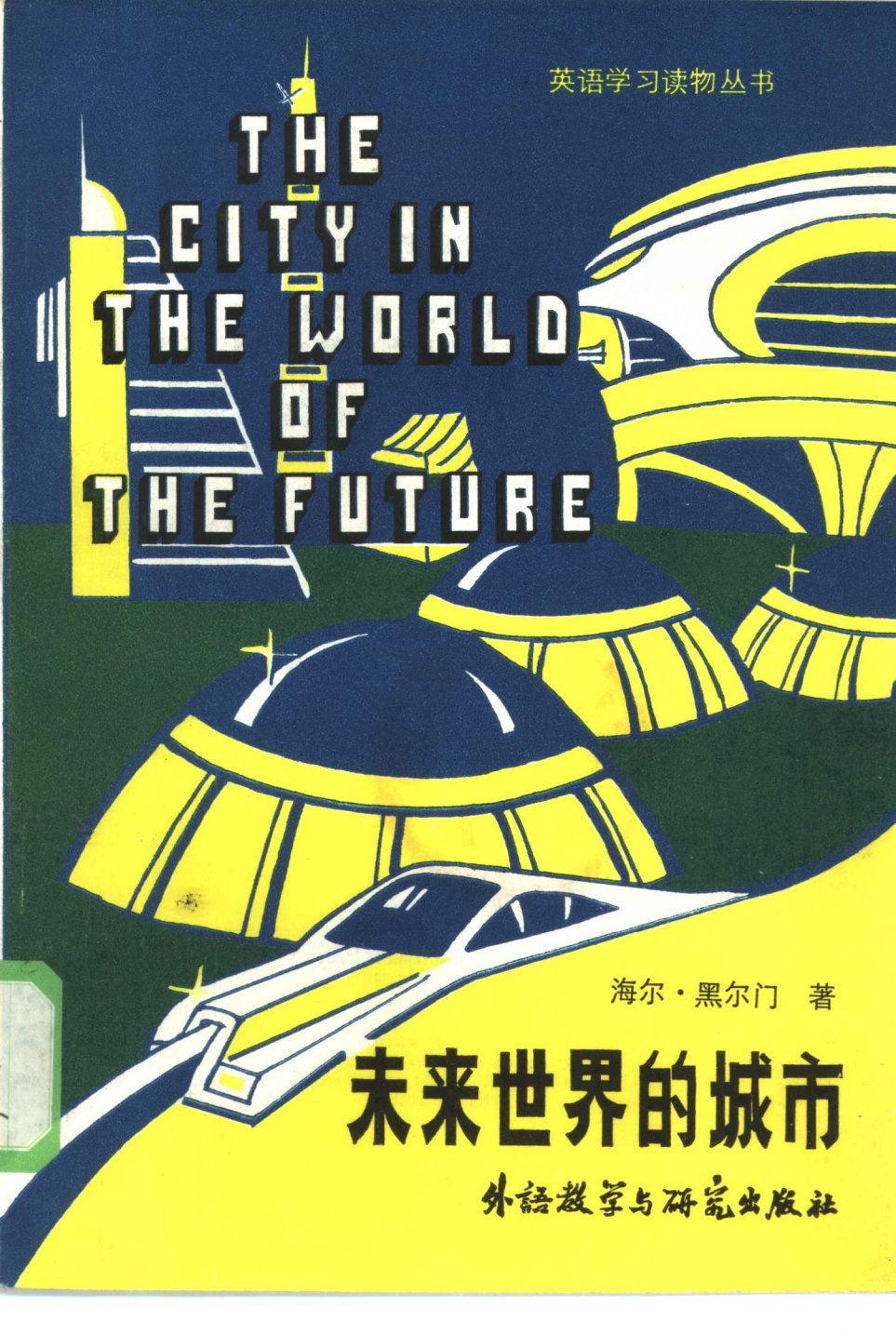


英语学习读物丛书

THE CITY IN THE WORLD OF THE FUTURE



海尔·黑尔门 著

未来世界的城市

外语教学与研究出版社



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英語學習讀物叢書

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Hal Hellman

未來世界的城市

叶 余 注释

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内 容 提 要

随着人口不断增长,城市中的问题日趋复杂、尖锐,城市建设规划就更为重要。在改造旧城市或兴建新城市时,住房、交通、工作安置等各方面的问題,都要统筹安排,以求妥善解决。本书介绍某些新型城市的概貌,对城市建设中的许多问题提出一些新颖的设想,也阐述了不同的观点。

本书是同名原著改写本,适于具有一般英语基础语法知识及二至三千词汇的读者学习使用。为帮助读者理解书中内容,对书中人名、地名、背景知识、语言难点等,酌加注释。

《英语学习》读物丛书

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《英语学习》读物丛书

出版说明

英语是世界上广泛使用的语言，在联合国和其他重要国际场合它是主要工作语言之一。我们在社会主义新长征中，需要学习外国的先进经验，以便加速实现四个现代化。在这方面，英语能起相当大的作用。目前，随着我国对外关系、科技交流、旅行游览活动的蓬勃开展，对英语的需要越来越紧迫。通过广播英语和电视英语的教学，英语学习已经普及到了祖国各地，学习人数空前增多。这种形势要求我们出版更多更好的英语读物。

学习外语，在有了一定的语音、语法和词汇知识的基础上，尽可能多读一些书会大有助于迅速提高外语水平。对于自学者来说，阅读尤为重要。坚持阅读可以逐渐学会通过外语这个工具来学知识、学专业，为四化建设多作贡献。

为了帮助广大读者学习和提高英语水平，同时也为了弥补《英语学习》杂志目前篇幅之不足，我们特编辑出版《英语学习》读物丛书。这套丛书以初级和中级水平的读者为对象，可供自学或课堂教学使用。读物体裁多样，包括小说（中篇和短篇）、传记、历史、地理、戏剧、童话、回忆录、电影脚本、民间故事、科普作品、幽默小品和描写英美等国风土人情的作品。

为了便利读者，丛书各册均配有汉语注释，解释语言难点，提供背景知识；对作家和作品本身也作了简要介绍。对于人名、地名和较难读的词语，一律用国际音标注明读音。

由于我们水平有限，又缺少经验，错误不当之处，欢迎读者批评指正，使这套丛书能更好地为读者服务。

编者

一九八〇年元月

INTRODUCTION

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Andrew Mann and his family had spent the day in **Recreation Zone 14**,¹ outside **City Dome 2**.² It had been a lovely day. The sun felt good,³ and although the air inside the city's domes was always fresh and clear, it somehow never had the pleasant coolness of a fresh autumn day on the outside.

They had walked in the woods, eaten their meal outside and fished in the stream, but now it was time to go. Andrew had called by radio for a “**heli-bus**,”⁴ and they were waiting for it at one of the stations. It was expected in ten minutes. But a swift wind had started to blow, and the sky was rapidly filling with dark, threatening clouds.⁵ Andrew looked anxiously about him;⁶ he had again forgotten about such changes in the weather outside.

Just then, a warning bell sounded and a “**quick-shelter**”⁷ built itself around them. And just in time too, because the first drops of rain were starting to fall. Moments later, the storm burst in all of its fury.⁸ Nevertheless, the unpiloted **heli-bus**⁹ arrived on time. It flew down and landed on the grass next to the shelter. Janis, Andrew's teenage daughter,¹⁰ and

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1. **Recreation Zone 14**: 第十四文化娱乐区。(注: 全书中所有黑体字为原书中提供注释的单词, 没有特殊含义。)
 2. **City Dome 2**: 第二穹形圆顶区。
 3. **The sun felt good**: 阳光和煦温暖。feel 此处意为“让人感到, 产生…的感觉”。
 4. **Andrew ... for a “heli-bus”**: 安德鲁通过无线电要了一辆空中公共汽车。heli-bus 指可载乘客的直升飞机。
 5. **the sky was ... threatening clouds**. 天空中很快密布着预示大雨即将来临的乌云。
 6. **looked anxiously about him**: 忧心忡忡地看看四周。
 7. “**quick-shelter**”: 快速盖成的, 用作避风雨的地方。
 8. **in all of its fury**: 狂风呼啸, 暴雨瓢泼。
 9. **unpiloted heli-bus**: 无人驾驶的空中公共汽车。
 10. **teenage daughter**: 十几岁的女儿。teenage 意是十几岁的男女少年。

her younger brother Jimmy climbed into the two front seats, while Andrew and Mrs. Mann sat in the rear.¹¹ Andrew snapped the door shut¹² and the heli-bus rose straight up into the air.

As they sped back toward Dome 4, which enclosed their section of the city, Jimmy asked, “Dad, how does the heli-bus know where to go?”

“Well, when I called on the radio to Transportation Center,¹³ I told them where we were and where we wanted to go. They simply directed the **automatic** flight control system to connect with the station where we were waiting, and then to take us to Domeport 4.”¹⁴

“Oh,” said Jimmy. “It’s as simple as that.”¹⁵

Andrew noticed that the weather was already beginning to clear. He was glad, because a view from the air was the only way to see the unbelievably large size of Eastern Region 1,¹⁶ which stretched along the eastern part of the United States from the old city of Boston, Massachusetts,¹⁷ in the north to Richmond, Virginia,¹⁸ in the south. It would be impressive to anyone, but it was especially so to him because he had been raised in a **rural** area, where a region of 75 million people was thought to be big. Eastern Region 2, which started just below “1,” extended to the lower tip of the southern state of Florida.

What he liked about New Boston, their home, was the city’s well planned organization and structure. Consisting of two linear cities that crossed each other, each composed of

11. in the rear: 后排。

12. snapped the door shut: 砰地一声把车门关上。

13. Transportation Center: 交通运输中心。

14. Domeport 4: 第四穹形圆顶区空中公共汽车站。

15. as simple as that: 就这么简单。

16. Eastern Region 1: 东城一区。

17. Boston [ˈbɒstən], Massachusetts [ˌmæsoʊˈtʃu:sɪts]: 麻萨诸塞州波士顿市。
波士顿系该州首府。

18. Richmond [ˈrɪtʃmənd], Virginia [vəˈdʒɪnjə]: 弗吉尼亚州里奇蒙市。里奇蒙系该州首府。

six domes lying in a line,¹⁹ the city's organization and X-shaped²⁰ structure were quite clear from high up in the air.

He wondered how long the open space and recreation areas between the arms of the city²¹ would remain open, because the country's population was still increasing rapidly. Even now the city's computers were determining whether to add domes to the ends of the arms,²² or to begin new arms. He wondered, too, who had first thought of crossing two cities. All the domes were now inter-connected by rapid trains running through tubes;²³ this had reduced some of the heavy traffic in the air, which had become dangerous. The whole idea had been very successful and was being copied elsewhere.

They were passing over Dome 1. This was the first part of New Boston to be covered by a dome and so it was still covered in "glastic"²⁴—a combination of glass and plastic no longer used but still serviceable. The glastic domes were the first ones that had been able to capture the sun's heat²⁵ in the summer and change it into power. Like each of the city's domes, Dome 1 had a landing place for heli-busses—called a domeport—on its top.

As the heli-bus dropped softly onto Domeport 4, Andrew noticed the spidery pattern of roads leading out from the domeport²⁶ to the twenty or so buildings that were tall enough

-
19. Consisting of two linear cities... lying in a line: 新波士顿市由两个相交叉的长条形的城市构成, 每一城市包括排成一条线的六个穹形圆顶区。
each composed... in a line 是一个分词独立结构。
20. X-shaped structure: X型结构(即两城相交所成的形状)。
21. open space and recreation areas... of the city: 两个长条形城相交之间的那些空地和文化娱乐区。
22. add domes to the ends of the arms: 在X型结构四侧的末端增添穹形圆顶建筑。
23. inter-connected by rapid trains... tubes: 由高速火车通过地下铁道连接在一起。
24. "glastic": 塑料玻璃。
25. capture the sun's heat: 摄取太阳的热量。
26. spidery pattern of roads... domeport: 象蛛网似的道路从圆顶区空中公共汽车站延伸出去。

to rise above the dome. A transportation system almost a mile high and therefore not visible from the ground had been built within the dome to reduce the amount of traffic on the ground and provide a new route for travel within Dome 4.

The family entered a special passenger carrier marked "District 14" that transported them swiftly along the gently curving, see-through route²⁷ to Tower North. The carrier stopped briefly in the sky entrance for a waiting passenger, and then took them down to their apartment on the 152nd floor. While Mrs. Mann ordered dinner from the building's Central Service Department,²⁸ Andrew checked the communication machine for messages. There was one reminding Andrew and Jimmy that they had orchestra practice in the school meeting room (5th floor) at 20:30 and another reminding Janis that she had a sports lesson in Recreation Area 1 (207th floor, north) at 20:00. Mrs. Mann thought she might go swimming (208th floor) while Janis had her lesson.

Although the apartment was not the best one they had ever lived in—for example, it did not have the latest machines²⁹ that did all the housework—it was close to Andrew's business office which was on the 33rd floor of the tower. From their dining porch, they looked out over the city and even beyond, to the bay. There they could see being constructed in the shipyard the first of the seven neighborhoods³⁰ that would some day constitute the Floating City.³¹ After this first neighborhood was completed it would be floated to its anchoring place alongside Dome 4 where it would provide badly needed housing and office space. Because of the monolithic (single-structure)

27. gently curving, see-through route: 一条弧度不大, 视野清晰的路。

28. Central Service Department: 中心服务部。

29. latest machines: 最新式的机器。

30. There they could see...the seven neighborhoods: 他们在那儿看到了正在船坞中建造的七个居住区中的第一个居住区。句中的宾语是 the first of the seven neighborhoods...Floating City; being constructed...shipyard是宾语补足语。

31. Floating City: 海上浮动城市。

design³² of the neighborhood, a weather-control dome was not necessary. As the other neighborhoods were built, they would be added to the first, until the whole had become a complete floating city. At that time, a "city center" platform,³³ containing theaters, specialty shops, a medical center, and other buildings would be added.

Now that³⁴ considerable experience had been gained in the building of floating cities, it had been suggested that the idea of a seagoing city³⁵ should be considered. Clearly, the big, tall design of the neighborhood was not a good one for ocean travel; but building a lower, powered city of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants³⁶ was no problem. The question was, were enough people interested in living on such a "ship city"³⁷ to make the idea useful? Andrew, who had been working at his present job for five years and was entitled to a year's absence with pay,³⁸ thought he might be interested. Others, like artists and writers, might be able to take their work with them. And, with the availability of advanced communications,³⁹ even executives and others might be able to work quite successfully from a floating city.

A market study was being made⁴⁰ by the shipbuilding company to test the idea. "Perhaps," thought Andrew, "a slow, restful ocean trip around the world⁴¹ would be fun."

32. monolithic (single-structure) design: 整体结构设计。

33. "city center" platform: "市中心"区。

34. now that: 由于。是一个连接词,引出状语从句。

35. seagoing city: 远洋航运城市。

36. building a lower, powered city...inhabitants: 建造一座一两万人的、比较低矮一些的由动力驱动的城市。

37. "ship city": 可航运的水上城市。

38. was entitled to a year's absence with pay: 可带薪休假一年。

39. With the availability of advanced communication: 由于配置了先进的通讯设备。

40. a market study was being made: 在进行市场行情的研究。

41. a slow, restful ocean trip around the world: 缓慢、悠闲自在的环球航海旅行。

Andrew explained the idea to the family. They were very much interested. Mrs. Mann said, "It sounds like a lovely idea, but what about the children's education?"⁴²

"No problem," said Andrew. "There would be full educational opportunities through secondary school on board the floating city."⁴³ Remember, this would be a city, not a ship."

42. what about the children's education: 那么儿童的教育怎么办呢?

43. There would be... floating city: 海上浮动式城市里儿童有充分的机会受小学到中学的教育。

CHAPTER ONE

WHAT IS A CITY?

By the time the 21st century arrives, it is estimated that the population of the United States will have increased from today's 200 million to as much as 300 million.¹ This means that it will be necessary to build 400 more cities of a quarter of a million inhabitants each!² And this does not include rebuilding existing housing that will continue to need repairs as the years pass.³

Obviously, the problem could be solved by building twenty cities of 5 million each, or 4,000 cities of 25,000 inhabitants. Either solution would require a great amount of building. Another possibility would be to try to crowd all these additional people into existing cities.⁴ But the important fact is that most of them *will* live in and around cities.

Even today, despite the traditional American way of settling in the wilderness⁵ or living on farms, almost 75 percent of all Americans live in urban areas. And if present tendencies of population movement continue, the percentage will increase, as it has increased in the past quarter century. It has been said that by the end of the present century, 90 to 95 percent of all Americans will live in urban areas. The consequences of this population shift⁶ are enormous. According to one estimate, between now and the year 2000 there will be as much urban

1. as much as 300 million: 达三亿之多。

2. build 400 more cities... each: 再兴建四百座各有二十五万人口的城市。

3. as the years pass: 随着岁月的消逝。

4. to crowd... into existing cities: 把所有增加的人口都塞在现有的城市中。

5. despite the traditional American way...wilderness: 尽管美国具有在荒无人烟的地区安家落户的传统。

6. population shift: 人口迁移。此处指人口由乡村地区移往城市。

building as has occurred in all man's history up to the present time.⁷

Information gathered between the years 1947-1967 shows that central cities have not increased at all in population, and that even the number of persons visiting big city centers has tended to remain the same.

The increase of population has been, and probably will continue to be, in the **suburbs** of these big cities. But this kind of growth creates serious problems, which are expressed in such terms as "suburban spread,"⁸ and "Spread City, U.S.A." Another term that is sometimes used is "slurb." Although actually a combination of "**slum**" and "suburb,"⁹ a "slurb" has also been described as a **suburban** spread linked to urban disorder by many confusing roads.

Suburbs, with smaller populations, cannot effectively provide the public transportation, schools, and services that cities can. People may move to the suburbs but they want city conveniences.¹⁰ For example, in the suburbs the only way to move around easily is by car. But the poor people cannot afford cars, and so cannot conveniently travel to jobs and **recreation**. Furthermore, cars produce poisonous gases and, equally troublesome, they need many roads. On the west coast, in Los Angeles, California, approximately two-thirds of the land has been given to roads, highway crossings, and parking areas.

Those who have moved to the suburbs for some peace and quiet, and to escape the high costs of city living, begin to find that life there is not quite as ideal as they were led to believe it would be. Open land disappears under houses, industry, and

-
7. there will be... the present time: 城市建筑要达到迄今为止人类历史上全部建筑的总和。
 8. which are expressed... "suburban spread": 这些严重的问题就叫作“郊区扩展膨胀”。
 9. Although... "suburb": slurb 实际上虽然就是“贫民窟”和“郊区”的结合体。
 10. city conveniences: 城市各项设施。

shopping centers, and taxes are increased to support schools and other services¹¹ needed in new areas.

As suburban growth continues, another effect is seen. The suburbs of neighboring cities and towns begin to combine with each other, making a solid mass of houses, roads, factories, and gas stations.¹² For instance, New York City grew from 2.5 million people in 1891 to 7.9 million in 1950. Actually, it began to combine with such nearby cities as Jersey City¹³ and Newark,¹⁴ New Jersey,¹⁵ and Stamford, Connecticut.¹⁶ The result has been a **metropolitan** area that now includes some 20 million inhabitants.

This, then is the **metropolis**¹⁷ (from the Greek *mētēr*, meaning mother, and *polis*, meaning city) that is so often discussed—a large collection of cities, towns, and suburbs with a central city that provides much of the employment and entertainment for the others. With the help of modern transportation, the metropolis can be reached regularly from fifty or more miles from the center, permitting it to grow more than a hundred times larger than the largest cities of the past.¹⁸ It is in these areas outside the cities that the major population growth is occurring.¹⁹

*The City—For and Against*²⁰

Scarcity of land is not the cause of metropolitan growth. The United States has more than three million square miles of

11. other services: 其他种种公用事业。

12. making a solid mass... gas stations: 把房屋、马路、工厂和煤气站等构成一个整体。

13. Jersey ['dʒæ:zi] City: 泽西城。系美国新泽西州东北部一海港。

14. Newark ['njuək]: 纽瓦克。位于新泽西州东北部。

15. New Jersey: 新泽西州。位于东部大西洋沿岸。

16. Stamford ['stæmfəd], Connecticut [kə'nektikət]: 康涅狄格州斯坦福德市。

17. metropolis: 大都市。

18. permitting it to grow... of the past: 使大都市继续扩展, 其规模超过过去最大城市的一百多倍。

19. It is in these areas... is occurring: 人口就在城外的这些地区大幅度地增长着。这是一个强调句型。

20. The city—For and Against: 城市建设的拥护派与反对派。

land area.²¹ If the current population were uniformly distributed over this area, there would be an average of 66 persons per square mile. Obviously the United States is far from being overcrowded,²² even if unlivable areas like mountain tops and deep valley bottoms are not considered for use. However, with modern heating, transportation, and building methods, there are not many places that cannot be made suitable for living.²³ Difficult and distant areas can encourage the most challenging and startling kinds of building.²⁴ Snow-filled places like Vail²⁵ and Snowmass-at-Aspen,²⁶ both in the western state of Colorado,²⁷ are examples of attractive, planned vacation communities²⁸ that are being built in unlikely places.²⁹

Fully 70 percent³⁰ of all Americans live on only about 2 percent of the land! So, if they are crowded, we know whose fault it is. And again, it seems likely that they will continue to follow the pattern of living in cities.³¹ What will happen, you may ask, when metropolises begin to grow together? This too is already happening, and has been given a name: *megapolis*.³² The word comes from two Greek words, *megalo*, meaning large or great, and *polis*, meaning city. It is expected that someday the majority of Americans will be living in only three such areas; one stretching from the area of Boston, Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C.; a second in the Great

21. land area: 平原地。

22. far from being overcrowded: 远远算不上过分拥挤。

23. There are not many places...for living: 不能使之适于人们居住的地方不多了。句中前后两个否定起加强语气的作用。

24. Difficult and distant areas...kinds of building: 条件困难的边远地区能促使人们兴建引人注目、令人惊叹的建筑。

25. Vail [veil]: 维尔。系科罗拉多州西部一小城镇。

26. Snowmass-at-Aspen ['æspən]: 阿斯彭县斯诺马斯镇。位于科罗拉多州。

27. Colorado [kələ'reɪdəu]: 科罗拉多州。位于美国西部。

28. vacation communities: 假日休憩场所。

29. in unlikely places: 在人们不大会选择的地方。

30. Fully 70 percent: 足有百分之七十。

31. pattern of living in cities: 城市生活方式。

32. megalopolis ['mega'lɒpəlɪs]: 超级城市，以超级城市为中心的人口稠密区。

Lakes region³³ of the Midwest; and a third along the Pacific Coast, from San Francisco,³⁴ California, to San Diego,³⁵ California. A fourth, a little smaller, may develop in the southern part of Florida.³⁶ Clearly, the megalopolis extends over large areas; in the United States it includes many states.

Nevertheless, 16 million Americans live in small towns. Another 54 million Americans live in rural areas, both farm and non-farm.³⁷

Obviously life away from the city also has something to offer.³⁸ Those who think about this kind of thing—town and city planners, architects, politicians, scientists—seem to be divided in their feelings;³⁹ they are either city lovers or city haters.

The city haters blame all the ills of society⁴⁰ on the big city. They think of cities as causing violence, drug habits,⁴¹ mental illness, crime, nervousness, divorce, and whatever else is bad. The great American architect Frank Lloyd Wright said that people who live in cities were like herds of dull cattle, or like ants crawling along to a hole somewhere.

Somewhat less violent was the 19th-century American philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson,⁴² who said that cities force growth and make men ~~talkative~~ and entertaining, but

33. Great Lakes region: 五大湖区 (指美国和加拿大交界处的五个大淡水湖: 苏必略湖、密执安或密歇根湖、休伦湖、伊利湖以及安大略湖)。

34. San Francisco ['sæn frən'skəʊ]: 旧金山。

35. San Diego ['sæn di'eigəʊ]: 圣地亚哥。

36. Florida ['flɒrɪdə]: 佛罗里达。系美国南部一州。

37. live in rural areas, both farm and non-farm: 居住在农场与非农场的乡村地区。

38. Obviously life... something to offer: 显然, 脱离城市的生活也有可取之处。

39. seem to be divided in their feelings: 似以他们对城市的态度而分成两派。

40. ills of society: 社会的种种弊端。

41. drug habits: 吸毒的恶习。

42. somewhat less violent... Emerson: 十九世纪美国哲学家拉尔夫·沃尔多·埃默森对城市持稍温和的批评态度。

they also make men false.⁴³ Genghis Khan,⁴⁴ the 13th-century Mongol leader, felt so threatened by cities that he completely destroyed a large number of them when he conquered Asia. Mr. Wright divided ancient man into two groups: those who lived in caves, like modern city people, and those who wandered from place to place. He said he hoped that men would return to the ways of the wandering tribe—the adventurers. But, as we mentioned earlier, they are not. They are moving to the cities in ever-increasing numbers.

The city lovers would state that no one is forcing them into these “prisons with glass fronts”⁴⁵ and that the great majority of the inhabitants have come willingly—often joyously—to escape the dullness, boredom, and lack of opportunity of many rural areas. The city lovers would add that taking in great numbers of different kinds of people may give the big cities problems occasionally, but these new people, with their strange habits and ways, are what make the cities interesting, different and exciting. The 20th-century philosopher Paul Tillich⁴⁶ wrote: “By its nature,⁴⁷ the metropolis provides what otherwise could be given only by travel; namely, the strange.” In some large cities, practically every nationality in the world is represented: And where else except in a city the size of New York can you find dozens of different kinds of schools for special study?

It is not the purpose of this book to decide who is right, the city lovers or the city haters. Rather it is to emphasize that not only does man build cities but that cities also build man.⁴⁸ The Finnish-American⁴⁹ architect Eliel Saarinen said that man's

43. make men false: 使人变得虚伪。

44. Genghis Khan [ˈdʒɛŋɡəˈskaːn] 成吉思汗(即元太祖)。

45. “prisons with glass fronts”: “正面镶大玻璃窗的牢房”。

46. Paul Tillich [ˈpɔːl ˈtɪlɪç]: 保罗·蒂利希(1886—1965, 德国神学家、哲学家)。

47. By its nature: 就其性质而言。

48. not only does man... also build man: 不仅人类建起城市, 城市也培育人类。man在句中表示“人类”, 相当于mankind。

49. Finnish-American: 美籍芬兰人。这类结构中前者表示原有民族, 后者表示国籍。如 Chinese-American 即美籍华人。