

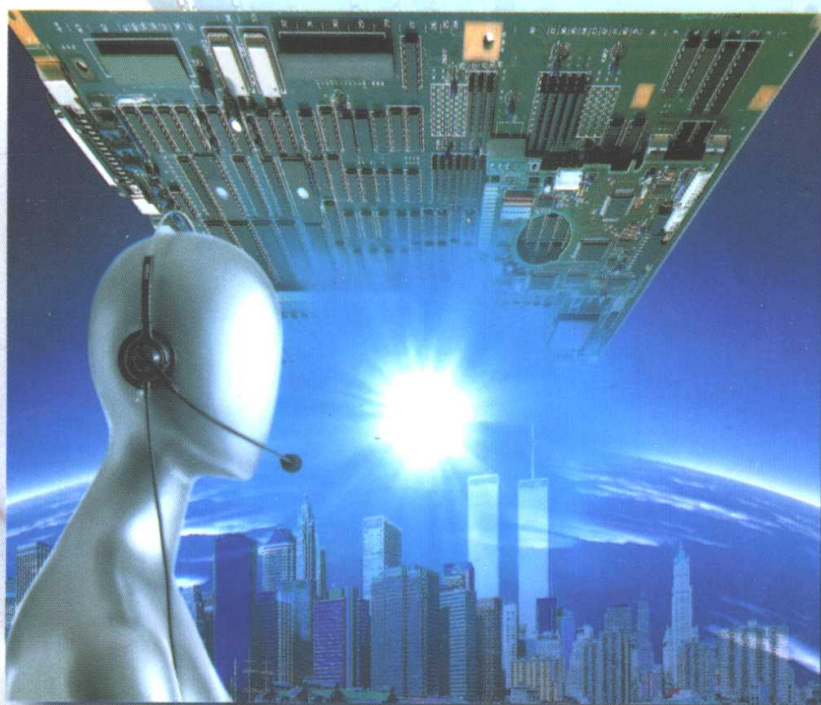
浙江大学编著《新编大学英语》 配套课外读物（全六册）

# 新编大学英语

**New College English Reading Series (4)**

应惠兰 主编

**课外系列读物(四)**



浙江大學出版社

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。《新编大学英语课外系列读物》(共六册)为《新编大学英语》的配套课外读物,旨在帮助学生扩大阅读量、增强阅读能力,从而促进其综合语言能力的提高。

阅读能力的培养是英语学习中非常重要的一个环节。修订版的《大学英语教学大纲》指出:阅读是掌握语文知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作所需的主要语言技能。在大学英语教学中要始终重视阅读能力的培养。本读物系列以《大学英语教学大纲》为指导,遵循《新编大学英语》选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强的特点,从近十年来的英、美书报刊中选取了具有时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性的材料,让学生在学教材的同时能进一步通过课外自主阅读拓宽视野,增进英语阅读的流利度,促进阅读能力的提高。

读物中材料的内容涉及英语国家文化、教育、历史、科技等多个领域,有小说、散文等文体,语言优美、流畅。为了帮助读者理解内容,文章对生词、难点作了详尽的注解,并配有自测阅读选择题

以检验理解的准确度,提高解题技巧。此外,每篇文章后还配有词汇用法详解,使读者能掌握文中的一些重要词汇,便于记忆、运用。本读物适宜于大学生课外阅读,也适宜于有志提高英语水平的各类读者使用。

《新编大学英语课外系列读物》由浙江大学外语学院应惠兰教授主编,许力生、张建理教授主审。参加第四册的编写人员有(按姓氏笔画为序):安文英、汪洁、杨清、徐明、顾晔。

由于时间仓促,不足之处敬请同行指正。

编 者  
2001 年元月

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## Smelling Good but Feeling Bad

*The Anonymous*

香水一直为人们所推崇,因为它幽香的芬芳,浪漫的气息,给人带来无限的遐想和憧憬。然而,你相信这美丽的芳香中却含有有害的成分,会损坏你的健康吗?请读下文。

1 Have you ever wondered which personal fragrance or perfume will make you the most attractive? If the person you're trying to attract happens to be a member of the Sierra Club, then the answer is probably none. In California last year, the club's San Francisco and Loma Prieta chapters resolved to "take action to discourage the use of fragrance products in all public places," and advocate that this position become a regional and national policy.

2 Why does the Sierra Club care about how you **scent**<sup>①</sup> your body or which fabric softener you use? Well, quite literally, these products are making people sick.

3 For many, the use of fragrances like perfume, **cologne**<sup>②</sup>, after-shave or scented lotion is a personal choice affecting only the user. But

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① scent: *v.* 使充满气味

② cologne: *n.* 古龙香水



the phrase “personal fragrance” can be seen as a contradiction in terms. Fragrances are, by definition, **volatile**<sup>③</sup> that is, they quickly become airborne. Once they’re aloft, they’re easily **inhaled**<sup>④</sup> by others, and this can create a health problem **akin to**<sup>⑤</sup> second-hand cigarette smoke.

4 Exposure to fragrance chemicals may result in dangerous and painful asthma attacks in which muscle **spasms**<sup>⑥</sup>, fluid and excess **mucous**<sup>⑦</sup> obstruct the airways. Such attacks **afflict**<sup>⑧</sup> about 14.6 million Americans and kill an estimated 5,000 each year, according to the American Lung Association. The Louisiana State Medical Center found that one out of every five of these asthmatics experiences an attack as a result of exposure to perfume.

5 Even those with no asthmatic history may begin to have attacks after becoming “sensitized” to the chemicals in fragranced products. Betty Bridges, a registered nurse and founder of the Fragranced Products Information Network, was a healthy working mother who had never had an asthma attack before 1988, when her employer switched to a cleaning product with added fragrance. “Almost as soon as I sprayed the **solution**<sup>⑨</sup> I couldn’t breathe,” she says. “After I ran outside to get some fresh air I could breathe again, but I was **wheezing**<sup>⑩</sup> badly.” Shortly after the initial attack, Betty began to have reactions to perfumes and other scented products.

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③ volatile: *a.* 挥发性的

④ inhale: *v.* 吸入

⑤ akin to: 与……类似

⑥ spasms: *n.* 痉挛

⑦ mucous: *n.* 黏液

⑧ afflict: *v.* 折磨

⑨ solution: *n.* 溶液

⑩ wheeze: *v.* 喘息, 呼吸困难

## Smelling Good but Feeling Bad

6 People afflicted with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) suffer a host of **crippling**<sup>①</sup> symptoms upon exposure to low-level chemicals that most people can tolerate. Like Betty Bridges' asthma, MCS can begin at any point in an otherwise healthy person's life. The air freshener that smells great today can make you **nauseous**<sup>②</sup> tomorrow. And the perfume that makes you feel sexy may be giving the person next to you a **migraine**<sup>③</sup> headache. Sound unlikely? The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) doesn't think so. In 1991, it **sponsored**<sup>④</sup> a study to identify the compounds found in many fragrance products, in part because "chemical sensitivity may be widespread enough to have significant effects on the country's productivity and health care costs."



7 Asthmatics and MCS sufferers aren't the only ones feeling bad about the chemicals in fragrance products. In 1986, the French journal *Ann Dermatol Venereol* reported that "perfumes are the most common cause of skin **allergy**<sup>⑤</sup> to **cosmetic products**<sup>⑥</sup> ." The same year, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) listed fragrances as a category of chemicals that should be given high priority for **neurotoxic**<sup>⑦</sup> testing<sup>[1]</sup>.

8 Although the FDA<sup>[2]</sup> has not yet taken NAS' suggestion, Anderson Laboratories has. Anderson is an independent testing lab that specializes in biological effects of polluted indoor air. The lab's president, Dr. Rosalind Anderson, reported in the Archives of Environmental Health that

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① crippling: *a.* 削弱的

② nauseous: *a.* 恶心的

③ migraine: *n.* 偏头痛

④ sponsor: *v.* 赞助

⑤ allergy: *n.* 过敏症

⑥ cosmetic products: 化妆品

⑦ neurotoxic: *a.* 损害神经的

mice experience neurotoxic effects—as well as sensory and **pulmonary**<sup>⑮</sup> **irritation**<sup>⑯</sup> and airflow limitation<sup>[3]</sup>—in response to fragrance exposure. Anderson says that her findings, in addition to human reports of **adverse**<sup>⑰</sup> effects, are significant enough for her to advocate that people stop using fragrances. “We think that, even if you don’t find yourself to be sensitive to fragrances now, you may be later on,” says Anderson. “We also don’t know if there is such a thing as silent lung damage.”

## Notes

- [1] should be given high priority for neurotoxic testing: 应该优先考虑进行对神经有损害的化学成分的测定。  
 [2] FDA: 美国食品药品监督管理局。  
 [3] as well as sensory and pulmonary irritation and airflow limitation: 同时造成感觉器官和肺部的炎症, 引起呼吸障碍。

## 新编大学英语

## Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for the following questions. You will find the answer either stated directly or indirectly in the reading passage.

1. What does the author say about the members of Sierra Club?  
 A) They are hard to be attracted because you can hardly find any perfume to their taste.

- ⑮ pulmonary: *a.* 肺部的  
 ⑯ irritation: *n.* 发炎  
 ⑰ adverse: *a.* 不利的

## Smelling Good but Feeling Bad

- B) They strongly object to the use of fragrance products and advocate for the prohibition of these products in public places.
  - C) They are quite sensitive to how your body smells and discourage the use of perfume when you are sick.
  - D) They are caring about those perfume products which are harmful to certain people.
2. According to the author, the phrase "personal fragrance" is a contradiction in terms because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fragrance is defined to be volatile.
  - B) for many people, the use of fragrance only affects the users themselves
  - C) fragrance like cigarette smoke is harmful to those who passively inhale them
  - D) fragrance might cause health problems similar to those caused by smoking
3. What is the harm resulted from the exposure to fragrance according to the passage?
- A) It can result in asthma attacks only to those who have reactions to perfumes and other fragrance products.
  - B) It can block the airways and make you lose your breath.
  - C) It can cause asthma attacks to those with or without asthmatic history.
  - D) It can make you become very sensitive to the fragrance products.
4. Why did the Environmental Protection Agency sponsor a research to identify the compounds in many fragrance products?
- A) Because they think more and more people may get asthma attacks.
  - B) Because they think chemical sensitivity might become a big health problem of the country.

- C) Because they think they have the responsibility to share the country's costs on health care.
- D) Because they think the study will be helpful to reducing the effects of chemical sensitivity on the country's productivity.
5. What has the author stated about Anderson Laboratories in the passage?
- A) It objects to listing fragrances as chemicals that must have neurotoxic testing.
- B) It specializes in testing the polluted indoor air for its biological effects on people.
- C) It gives priority to testing fragrance for neurotoxic effects.
- D) It issues a report on its study of mice's neurotoxic effects in response to fragrance exposure.
6. What is the main idea expressed by the author in this passage?
- A) Perfume is a kind of air pollution and is harmful to our health.
- B) Fragrance products may have neurotoxic effects on some people.
- C) Asthmatic patients should be extremely careful about the use of fragranced products.
- D) We should let people know about the harmful effects of fragranced products.

## Usage

### ☞ identify

- v. 1. to recognize, establish or demonstrate the identity of 识别, 鉴定  
e.g. She identified him as her attacker.
2. to consider as being the same or as being necessarily associated  
使等同于

## Smelling Good but Feeling Bad

e.g. He identifies her happiness with his own.

3. to think of oneself as being one with another person 认为一致

e.g. He identifies himself with his father.

### **specialize**

v. 1. to pursue some special line of study 专门研究

e.g. He specializes in modern languages.

2. to restrict to special limits 限定范围,使专门化

e.g. to specialize one's studies

3. to specify, particularize 指明,列举

e.g. to specialize each item

## Key to Exercise

1. D    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. C    6. B



# Forget Psychiatrists: Analyse Yourself with the Help of Doodles

*Patricia Marne*

当你信手一挥,随笔一写时,你是否意识到这些潦草的创作已无意间流露出你内心的秘密?如果你想知道这些涂鸦是怎样反映你内心世界的,请读下文。

1 Most doodles are done unconsciously when you are holding a pen in your hand and just happen to start **scribbling**<sup>①</sup>. However, there is more to these “diagrams of the unconscious” than meets the eye.<sup>[1]</sup> Free from the restriction of the conscious mind, they can be a useful insight into your character and personality, revealing many important aspects of your secret hopes, ambitions, fears and dreams.

2 Faces are a sign of sociability or lack of it. If you doodle happy, smiling faces, you have a friendly, **out-going**<sup>②</sup> **disposition**<sup>③</sup> which people respond to, and you enjoy an active social life. You also have a tendency to be sentimental. If your faces are **grumpy**<sup>④</sup>, this may

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① scribble: *v.* 潦草书写

② out-going: *a.* 率直的

③ disposition: *n.* 性格

④ grumpy: *a.* 含怒的

## Forget Psychiatrists: Analyse Yourself with the Help of Doodles

indicate anti-social tendencies. Faces looking to the right, are a sign of **gregariousness**<sup>⑤</sup> and anticipation about the future; to the left, a sign of shyness and reserve.

3 Bare or narrow trees show a lack of warmth, while landscapes demonstrate coldness and spiritual weariness. You've probably been disappointed in love or could even be suffering from a minor **ailment**<sup>⑥</sup> that needs attention.

4 Confused lines and **squiggles**<sup>⑦</sup> show that you're a bit of a **muddlehead**<sup>⑧</sup>, lacking the organizational ability to cope with everyday living. This makes for chaos and a lack of self-control.

5 Houses are wish-fulfilment doodles indicating a desire for a home, family, children and happiness. How you doodle your house is important. If you have curtains at the window, smoke coming out of the chimney, little trees, flowers, figures, a path or a fence, you are seeking emotional security and a happy, fulfilled marriage away from the outside world. Beware of becoming too **complacent**<sup>⑨</sup>. If your house is stark and bare with no **embellishments**<sup>⑩</sup> or signs of life, no door or garden, you're lacking love and warmth in your life.

6 If you build a house in layers, each layer separate—you could be too houseproud, too eager to make your loved ones **do your bidding**<sup>⑪</sup> and jump to attention. A little untidiness in a house makes the occupants feel comfortable, secure and happy. Are you repressing your emotions and

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⑤ gregariousness: *n.* 合群

⑥ ailment: *n.* 病痛

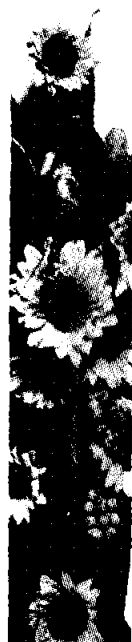
⑦ squiggle: *n.* 波形曲线

⑧ muddlehead: *n.* 糊涂虫

⑨ complacent: *a.* 自满的

⑩ embellishment: *n.* 装饰

⑪ do one's bidding: 照……的话办





neglecting to let yourself go now and then?

7 Filled in or shaded doodles with heavy pressure are often a sign of aggression or anger. The heavier the pressure, the more angry you feel; the lighter the pressure, the more likely you will be to use sarcasm and a highly-developed critical faculty as a defensive measure<sup>[2]</sup>.

8 If your doodle resembles a web, you are making a cry for help in solving a problem. You feel trapped, and are seeking a way out, perhaps you even want to travel, try out new ideas and spread your wings. But you lack confidence to step out into the world on your own because of the web you've created around you.

9 Knives, daggers, guns, or thin and angular strokes show aggressive behaviour patterns and sometimes even **sadistic**<sup>⑫</sup> tendencies. Such things as whips and instruments of torture can reveal inherent **masochistic**<sup>⑬</sup> tendencies.

10 Heavy lined shapes are often a sign that you've built a barrier between yourself and the external world. You keep your emotions in tight check because you feel that you can't cope with them and yet underneath that carefully erected barrier you know that once you meet the right person all will be well.

11 Hearts, flowers, animals with furry coats, **entwined**<sup>⑭</sup> letters and groups of faces indicate that you're in love. You enjoy day-dreaming, and building castles in the air. Sentimental, kind, affectionate and spontaneous in your emotions, you long to belong to someone special.

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⑫ sadistic; a. 施虐狂的  
⑬ masochistic; a. 受虐狂的  
⑭ entwine; v. 使交错