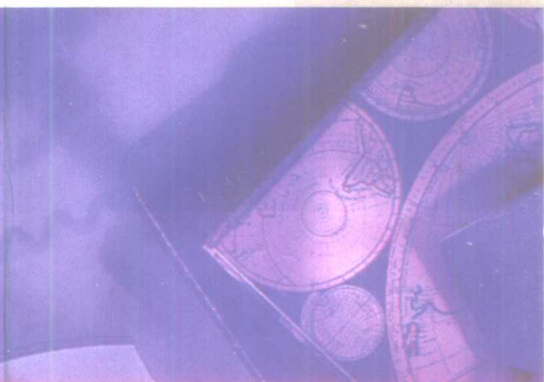


美国英语广播教学系列



# 科技新闻讲坛

## SCIENCE IN THE NEWS



中国对外翻译出版公司

• 美国英语广播教学系列 •

美国之音慢速英语节目

# 科技新闻讲坛

SCIENCE IN

THE NEWS

(英汉对照)

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译

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## 美国英语广播教学系列 丛书简介

由于我国改革开放的力度不断加大,同时美国英语在国际交往中的应用也日益增多,我国广大群众直接向美国人学习地道、纯正、实用的美国英语的愿望越来越强烈。为适应这种形势,中国对外翻译出版公司经“美国之音”授权,推出了这套“美国英语广播教学系列”丛书及录音带。

这套系列教材全部采用地道的美国英语,用纯正的美国语音播出,例句也多为美国人实际生活中常用的。这套节目在美国之音的四个频道上反复播出。其中包括:

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《中级美国英语》是美国之音继播出《英语九百句》之后,着力推出的又一部普及美国英语的力作。内容由浅入深,浅中见

深,适用于高中生、大学生和部分研究生,及具有相当程度的自学者。

《美国成语俗语》和《美国词语掌故》以及最新播出的《时事英语成语》则适用于大学生和具有大学以上文化程度的自学者。读者在阅读美国报刊书籍时,若将其作为常备工具书,有时可以意外地发现许多字典中查不到的东西。

学习《空间与人》、《科技新闻讲坛》,对于许多只擅长读写科技英文的科技工作者和科技爱好者来说,是迅速提高听说能力,实现与外国同行当面交流经验的捷径。

《美国风情录》、《一个国家的成长》,不仅锻炼你的听力,进一步提高你的英语水平,还能使你了解美国的历史和民情。

《美国历史漫谈》则将你带到美国历史上的各个转折点,让你亲耳聆听大发明家爱迪生以及尼克松、福特、基辛格等人的原声讲演。

这套“美国英语广播教学系列”丛书和录音带,由浅及深,完全可以靠自学完成。读者既可全套学用,也可根据自己的程度和需要单本选用。学完这套丛书,相信你就可以自由地与美国人进行文化交流了。

这套“美国英语广播教学系列”丛书在美国之音广播和中国对外翻译出版公司配制录音带的辅助下,使你能够跟美国人学习地道的、纯正的、实用的美国英语。

美国英语广播教学系列丛书

助君早日进入美国英语的自由王国。

中国对外翻译出版公司

1997 年

# 出 版 前 言

《科技新闻讲坛》系由美国之音广播的慢速英语“科技新闻”节目的30篇广播稿和“每日科学新闻”节目的16篇广播稿两部分组成。所选文章具有实用性和知识性,时代感也很强,反映了当今世界科学技术的新发现、新进展和新成果。每篇文章篇幅不长,但可使读者了解目前世界科技的最新信息,展望未来科技的发展方向;它还可以是一个有用的阶梯,引导读者去从事科学研究,享受探索自然界和追求真理的乐趣。本书语言简单易懂且富有时代感。我们希望通过阅读本书,科技工作者可提高理解和听、说科技英语的能力,一般读者则可以了解目前世界各国科技发展的情况。为了满足广大读者的需要,我们还提供了参考译文,并配制了美国之音的原声磁带。

本书可供广大具有中等文化水平和一般英语水平的读者阅读。录音带可以帮助读者在理解科技英语的基础上,迅速提高听说能力,以便直接与外国人进行交流。

中国对外翻译出版公司

1997年

Science In The News  
Daily Science Reports

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# 科技新闻讲坛

## **AIDS -- ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME**

AIDS is in the news almost every day. Some reports tell about the deadly sickness. Others describe attempts to develop treatments. And others report the continuing increase in death and tragedy caused by the spreading virus. Here, we will discuss this worldwide problem and the efforts of researchers to treat it.

AIDS is a life-threatening sickness that attacks the body's natural defense system against disease. It can destroy the body's ability to protect itself.

AIDS itself does not kill. But because the body's defense system is damaged, the patient has little ability to fight off many other diseases -- including pneumonia, cancer, blindness and mental disorders.

The World Health Organization says as many as 10-million persons worldwide may have the virus that causes AIDS. Experts believe about 350-thousand persons have the disease. And one-million more may get it in the next five years. In the United States, about 50,000 persons have died with AIDS. The country's top medical official says more than 90 percent of all Americans who had the AIDS virus five years ago are dead.

There is no cure for AIDS and no vaccine medicine to prevent it. However, researchers know much more about AIDS than they did just a few years ago. We now know that AIDS is caused by a virus. The virus invades healthy cells, including white blood cells that are part of our defense system against disease. It takes control of the healthy cell's genetic material and forces the cell to make a copy of the virus. The cell then dies. And the viral particles move on to invade and kill more healthy cells.

The AIDS virus is carried in a person's body fluids. The virus can be passed sexually or by sharing instruments used to take intravenous drugs. It also can be passed in blood products or from a pregnant woman with AIDS to her developing baby.

# 艾 滋 病

## (获得性免疫缺陷综合症)

艾滋病几乎成了每日新闻：一些报道谈论这种不治之症；另一些报道描述在艾滋病治疗方面所作的尝试；而其他则报道因艾滋病毒的传播造成的死亡和悲剧不断发生。本文将讨论这个全球性问题以及研究人员为治疗艾滋病所作出的努力。

艾滋病是一种威胁生命的疾病，它侵袭人体内的自然免疫系统，它能破坏人体的自卫能力。

艾滋病本身并不致命，但是，由于人体的免疫系统遭到破坏，病人几乎没有什么能力来抵抗许许多多其他疾病的侵袭——它们包括肺炎、癌症、眼睛失明和精神错乱。

世界卫生组织称，全世界可能有 1000 万人带有引起艾滋病的病毒。专家们认为，大约 35 万人已经得了艾滋病，并且在今后的 5 年里可能有 100 万以上的人患艾滋病，在美国，大约已有 5 万人死于艾滋病，美国医疗卫生部门的最高官员说，5 年前带有艾滋病毒的美国人中 90% 以上已死亡。

艾滋病无法治疗，也没有预防艾滋病的疫苗。但是，研究人员现在比几年前对艾滋病有了更多的了解。我们现在知道，艾滋病是由一种病毒引起的，这种病毒侵入健康细胞，其中包括我们的免疫系统的组成部分白血球细胞。它控制健康细胞的遗传物质，并迫使健康细胞繁殖病毒，然后死亡，而这种病毒却继续侵入和杀死更多的健康细胞。

艾滋病毒存在于人的体液里。这种病毒可以通过性生活或共用静脉注射器得以传播，它还可以通过血制品传播，

Many stories about the spread of AIDS are false. You cannot get AIDS by working or attending school with someone who has the disease. You cannot get it by touching drinking glasses or other objects used by such persons. Experts say no one has gotten AIDS by living with, caring for or touching an AIDS patient.

There are several warning signs of an AIDS infection. They include always feeling tired, unexplained weight loss and the uncontrolled expulsion of body wastes. Other warning signs are the appearance of white areas on the mouth, dark red areas of skin that do not disappear and a higher than normal body temperature.

However, just because you have one or more of these conditions does not mean you have AIDS. Always go to a doctor or health center for a complete examination. The doctor may give you an AIDS blood test.

When a virus enters the body, the body's defenses against disease produce antibodies to fight the virus. The test shows if the body has produced antibodies to the AIDS virus. Results of the test are known after a few hours. The test tells only if your body has produced AIDS antibodies. It cannot tell if you have AIDS or if you will ever get the disease. In December (1988), the United States government approved a simpler and faster AIDS blood test. The newer test can confirm the presence of the AIDS antibodies in about five minutes.

Only a few drugs have been approved for use in the United States as AIDS treatments. In 1984, health officials approved the drug pentamidine for use by persons with AIDS-related pneumonia. AIDS-related pneumonia is the most common cause of death in AIDS patients. Three years later, the drug AZT became the first drug approved for general use in the United States against the AIDS virus itself. Tests have shown that AZT can extend the life of persons with AIDS or sicknesses linked to AIDS. The tests show that a patient's chance of living longer is greatest when treatment is started early.

A third drug was approved in December (1988). The drug, alpha interferon, is a protein found naturally in

也可以从一位患艾滋病的孕妇身上传染到她的妊娠婴儿身上。

有关艾滋病传播的许多报道是错误的。与艾滋病患者一起工作或上学不会传染上艾滋病，触摸他们用过的饮水杯或其他东西也不会传染上艾滋病。专家们说：与艾滋病患者一起生活、照料艾滋病患者或触摸艾滋病人，都不会得艾滋病。

艾滋病的传染有几种警告性迹象，其中包括总觉得累、查不出原因的消瘦和大小便失禁。其他警告性迹象是：嘴上出现一块块白斑，皮肤上出现一块块紫斑，体温高于正常人。

然而，如果你只有以上的一种或一种以上的症状还不能说是得了艾滋病。到医生那儿或到健康中心去作一次全面检查，医生可能会给你作艾滋病验血检查。

在艾滋病毒进入人体时，人体的免疫系统产生抗体与病毒作斗争。血液检查将表明人体是否已产生艾滋病毒的抗体。检查结果几个小时后就能知道。验血只能表明人体是否已产生艾滋病抗体，但不能表明是否已得艾滋病或者将会得艾滋病。1988年12月，美国政府批准了一种较简便、较快的艾滋病验血检查方法。这种较新的验血方法可以在5分钟内证实艾滋病抗体的存在。

在美国只有少数药品被准予用于艾滋病治疗。1984年，卫生部门的官员批准药品戊烷脒用于治疗与艾滋病有关的肺炎病人，这种病是艾滋病人死亡的最普遍的原因。3年以后，药品AZT成为美国最早被批准用于治疗艾滋病毒的药物。试验表明：AZT能够延长艾滋病人或与艾滋病有关的其他病人的生命。试验还表明：治疗越及时，延长病人生命的可能性就越大。

1988年12月，第三种用于治疗艾滋病的药物得到批



the human body in small amounts. Large amounts can be made in the laboratory. Health officials say alpha interferon can be used to treat Kaposi's sarcoma, a cancer common in AIDS patients.

American officials announced in February (1989) that they will permit the use of a treatment before all tests of its effectiveness were completed. The treatment uses aerosol pentamidine, a gaseous form of pentamidine. Early tests showed that the use of aerosol pentamidine lowers a patient's chance of developing AIDS-related pneumonia. Some researchers say the treatment may have harmful side effects. Others dispute the finding.

There recently was some bad news for patients who depend on the small number of approved AIDS treatments. Doctors in the United States found evidence that some patients are developing viruses that oppose, or resist, the treatments. In the most serious example, drug-resistant forms of the AIDS virus were found in persons receiving AZT. Many researchers said they are not surprised by the finding.

Viruses and bacteria usually become resistant to drugs through changes in genetic information. These genetic changes permit the viruses and bacteria to survive in the presence of a drug that normally would kill them.

Scientists are working on a number of possible new AIDS drugs. Experts say one of the most promising is called CD-4. It is a man-made copy of a protein that appears naturally on some of our major disease-fighting cells.

Doctors say the AIDS virus usually begins its attack by linking to the protein cover of disease-fighting cells. They hope the CD-4 drug will block this link. They hope the AIDS virus will link instead to the CD-4. The virus then would not be able to attack real cells.

In one study, CD-4 was given to six Rhesus monkeys. Four of the animals had the simian immunodeficiency virus, or SIV. SIV is similar to the AIDS virus, and attacks CD-4 molecules.. Two weeks later, researchers