

英语专项强势培训系列丛书 总主编 陈 德



英语阅读教程

本册主编 艾格平 陈 蓉 王晓燕

English Reading

英语专项培训用书

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西安交通大学出版社
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英语阅读教程

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内 容 提 要

《新思维英语速效阅读教程》(高级)大学三、四年级学生及非英语专业研究生或准备参加托福、雅思考试的出国留学人员。本册由8个单元组成,每个单元包括3个阅读部分:细读、速读和开心一读。文章内容涉及当今热点话题,作业练习贴近考试内容,8套完整的考试阅读仿真试题、8篇供欣赏的精彩文章发挥出各自的功能,别具一格的学习路线图、开胃小品文、点睛之笔、自我评估等栏目巧妙地安排在各个单元的学习环节中,恰到好处地营造了轻松愉快的学习氛围。

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致读者

当今,图书市场英语阅读教材种类不胜枚举,令英语学习者在选购教材上大伤脑筋,因此选择到适合自己学习使用的教材必定在学习上会助您一臂之力。

由此看来,教材的重要性不言而喻,编著者自然责任重大。新的教材要想占有一席之地,得到读者的喜爱,必须有“新意”。所谓的“新意”就是要学会换位思考,设身处地的为教学者或自学者着想,体会他们在阅读过程中的心情、难点及困惑,了解他们都需要哪些方面的帮助,解决哪些方面的问题,用已故文学大师巴金先生的话说“把心交给读者”。

编著思路

《新思维英语阅读教程》系列教材就是在这样的思考下,孕育而生。细看它的风格,不难发现它是《新思维英语听说教程》(2003年由西安交通大学出版社出版)理念的推进,是“人性化”的教学中的进一步张扬,它力求把“枯燥”的教材注入生命的活力。确切地说,就是要让书中的每一个单元、每一个语言学习环节都赋予“亲和力”,使学生融入其中,充分享受学习中的乐趣,忘记因学习英语所留下的痛苦记忆,做到切实、有效地领引着学习者在苦与乐的平衡点上,扎扎实实、有滋有味地提高英语阅读水平。

如何使用

基于上述信念,《新思维英语阅读教程》为老师和同学们提供了一套既有扎实全面的阅读训练、又有实际考试应战和汲取各类信息的轻松活泼、令人耳目一新的英语阅读辅助性系列教材。《新思维英语阅读教程》由3册组成,即:初级、中级和高级。每册的课文内容涵盖生活中的主要方面,反映当前的热点话题,突出实效性和可读性。每册书既是系列丛书的一个部分,也可以独立使用,学生可根据自己的实际情况系统地学习或

以其中一册为起点自主学习。初、中级均由 10 个单元组成,高级由 8 个单元组成,每个单元分为 3 个部分,分别承载着不同的作用,细致有序地引导学习者同过阅读综合训练、阅读应试训练和阅读兴趣培养 3 部分,学习程度由浅入深,层层展开。为了方便教学或自学,每册均为教师和学习者提供了骨干课文译文和练习答案

第 1 部分为“仔细阅读”,它是每一个单元的核心部分,是提高英语阅读水平的关键,该部分突出语言技能的综合性和基础性训练。为了使学习者便于掌握所学的内容,我们设计的大部分习题均取自课文中的自然段落,从而在结构上形成了课文与练习的有机结合,浑然一体的学习风格,通过做围绕课文的练习题,达到对课文的理解、词汇的贯通和语法要点的领悟。各种练习环节将语言基本功如“细雨润物”般地渗透到学习者实际英语能力中。逐渐,学习者也在潜意识中领悟英语提高的真谛。

同时,我们设计了阅读理解练习题、词汇列表、高声朗读、词汇练习和语法温习等学习板块,学生可以通过多角度、多层次、举一反三地进行语言训练,巩固和积累已学得的知识,在不知不觉中熟谙课文,并通过模仿、熟读、记忆这些语言学习的必要过程,有效提高阅读水平。为了达到这一目标,该部分的课文、词汇表和朗读训练均配有优美纯正的美籍教师录音材料,学习者通过反复模仿录音材料,可加深对语言的驾驭能力,根治“聋哑”英语这一中国学习者的通病。

第 2 部分为“速读”,它是完成第 1 部分学习后的最直接、最真实的练习阶段。通过真题或模拟题的训练,学习者可以将第 1 部分学习到的语言综合知识及时地得到巩固和提高,同时也可以充分熟知考试题型、培养快速阅读习惯,提高应试能力,树立考试信心。

第 3 部分为“开心一读”,学习者可以在这个部分放下各种思想负担,轻松、自由、随心所欲地阅读,如同在家中看新闻,在街上看小报那样,阅读是因为兴趣,是为了放松自己,也可以说犒劳自己在前两部分所付出的辛勤劳动。为了轻松推进阅读过程,对文中的一些难词后面直接加以中文注释,读者可以一路顺畅地阅读,体会真正阅读所带来的快感。

闪亮之处

为了使学习者顺利完成每个单元的学习任务,我们创造性地开辟了有利于提高学习兴趣、加深阅读理解和增强记忆的特色栏目:

1. 学习路线图:每个单元的开篇之处,您会发现指引您学习方向的路线图,它清晰地指明本单元所要学习的主要内容和阶段,起到提纲挈领的作用。

2. 开胃导读:顾名思义,它的用意就是帮助读者在阅读正文前,激起阅读下文的渴望,缓解因为阅读英语文章带来的紧张情绪。通过优美、激扬、夸张和诙谐的中英文叙述,为您在阅读前搭建起想象的空间。

3. 文化注脚:为学习者提供与文章有关的文化背景知识,扫除文章中因地名、人名和机构组织而影响阅读理解的障碍,减轻读者自己查阅资料的负担。

4. 难点评述:将文章的疑难句挑选出来,从语法角度对其进行分析,找出句中难以理解的关键词,并以此触类旁通,提高语言敏感度,学会遇到长句、难句从何下手。

5. 点睛之笔:中文与英文在表达方式上存在很大差异,有些词语不能对等翻译和理解,只能“只可意会,不可言传”,但是它们又同时承载着一种无法替代的语言神韵。本栏目有选择地将阅读文章中的经典词句进行简述,以馈赠读者。

6. 教学提示:为了配合实际教学,我们根据本书的特点和通常的语言教学规律,给出了教学建议,以供使用本书的教师参考,并提供相关的网站资源,便于进一步扩展知识面。

7. 自我评估:学生通过自我评估栏目的测试结果,了解自我掌握情况,及时发现问题,调整学习进度,做到学习上的放矢。

读者对象

《新思维英语阅读教程》初级是为具有初级以上英语水平的学习者编写,具体地说尤其适用于将要考大学的高3学生或大中专在校生。本册文章的词汇量为2000左右的常见单词。通过学习,学生可以掌握日常生活中的基本词汇、短语、基本语法概念,养成良好的阅读习惯,从而顺利通

过英语高考、职称英语考试或专升本英语考试。

《新思维英语阅读教程》中级是为具有中级英语水平和在校的大一或大二英语学习者编写,文章内容多为实用文或说明文,具有较强的实用性,词汇量在3000至4000之间。通过学习本册,学习者可以较为顺利地通过英语四级阅读考试,并为今后英语水平的进一步提高打下基础。

《新思维英语阅读教程》高级是为具有中高级英语水平的学习者编写,文章内容源自美国报刊、杂志。题材以论说文为主,词汇量5000至6000。本册所选文章内容都具有相当深度。通过学习,学习者在可以扩大知识视野的同时,也会发现平时令人头疼的六级英语中的阅读文章或非英语专业研究生英语入学考试中得阅读文章不再那么可怕,因为本册中的文章主题和内容尽量接近实际应试中的文章。

编著人员

《新思维英语阅读教程》的编著人员均是从事大学英语教学数年的英语老师,有丰富的教学经验和教学特长,熟知当今英语学习的关键点,了解学生在阅读中存在的主要问题。特别要说明的是:第1册(初级)1至5单元由张萍负责编著,6至10单元由马晓宇编著;第2册(中级)1至5单元由张云凤编著,6至10单元由侯静编著;第3册(高级)1至4单元由艾格平编著,5至8单元由陈蓉编著;第1册1至10单元至第2册1至5单元由马友翻译、编排习题答案;第2册6至10单元至第3册1至8单元由王晓燕翻译编排习题答案,特此说明。

另外,我们在编写过程中,参考了一些国内外的图书、报刊、杂志和网站文章,在此表示感谢。

最后,我们还要感谢西安交通大学出版社一直以来给予的大力支持,还要感谢西安交通大学出版社英语策划编辑王晓芬为此书的出版给予的策划思想和在出版过程中的辛勤工作和指导。

主编 陈德

2006年6月于古城西安

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UNIT 1

Life Science

生命足迹 声声不息

Learning Roadmap
学习路线图

- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary Building
- Reading Practice
- Eye-catching
- Reading Strategy
- Self-evaluation

I. Pre-reading Questions 先导提问

1. Have you ever noticed your nose's response to millions of different smells?
2. Do you know what the nose exactly works?
3. If you are asked to describe the function of the human being's five senses, what facts will you give us?

II. Appetizer for Reading 开胃导读

“Hi, come here, it is very beautiful! The grass is luxuriously green; the birds are sweetly singing; the flowers are fragrant.” From this brief passage we can know it is at least partly because the senses of our human beings' make us act like this. Have you ever noticed the nose on your face? Do you know how your small nose can recognize the vast world, especially all kinds of smells around it? Now listen to what our scientists in the field of life study have said! Understanding how a few hundred receptors in the nose can decode millions of different odors is leading to better protection for the body all round.

翻开历史的一页,生命科学的发展足迹跃入眼帘:基因遗传工程、生命克隆……一个个感人的故事,一段段动情的文字,无不激励着生命天空的绚丽多彩;无不承载着生命科学的辉煌与灿烂!鼻子,作为生命有机体的一个组成部分,它犹如一架巨大神秘的雷达探测器,时时刻刻输送着生命的燃料——氧气;每时每刻监控、分辨和滤析着萦绕在您四周数以万计的各种气味。对于鼻子,您了解多少?让我们以“闻”便知!

Section A Careful Reading 细读

(Suggested time: 8 minutes each time)

The Nose Has It

Para. 1 *Understanding how a few hundred **receptors** in the nose can decode millions of different odors is leading to better protection for the body all round.*

Para. 2 That the nose knows is hardly news. But for discovering just how the nose knows, Richard Axel¹ and Linda Buck², molecular biologists respectively at Columbia University³ in New York and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine. *Until they found one-to-one links between genes and odor receptors, and mapped the code that lets a few hundred receptors **discern** a vast array of chemical odors, the sense of smell **eluded** explanation.*

Para. 3 Of the five senses, smell performs a particularly **rigorous** job. Sight and sound operate along **well-defined** spectra; touch perceives an object's texture and temperature; and taste, except chiefly for sourness or sweetness, turns out to be mostly a matter of smell.

Para. 4 The nose, however, must distinguish random differences among innumerable **airborne** odors and transmit them faithfully to the brain. No **continuum** organizes the chemicals that produce odors, and differences can be **subtle**. **Tweak** a molecule that smells like pear, for instance, and it becomes banana.

Para. 5 When a chemical molecule enters the nose, it finds its way to specialized receptors **embedded** in the **mucous membrane**. Rats, the first creatures to surrender their **olfactory** blueprint, rely on more than 1,200 receptors. In humans, 350 active receptors, each product of a single gene, stand guard. Another 600 olfactory **"pseudo-genes"** no longer sponsor

receptors, an evolutionary consequence of less reliance on smell. All told, olfactory genes comprise about 3% of the human **genome**, a much larger population than other senses require. Sight makes do with three genes and taste with 29-evidence of smell's complex challenge.

Para. 6 To understand how receptors distinguish **lilac** or apple pie from soured milk or cleaning **solvent**, imagine receptors as an alphabet with 350 letters. Every chemical triggers multiple receptors; resulting combinations spell distinct odors. Do the arithmetic, says Dr Buck, and you'll find ample capacity to detect far more than 100,000 chemical odors **a-drift** in the environment. *Odor receptors trip neural impulses that notify the olfactory bulb that, in turn, notifies regions of the brain where smell taps **primal** dimensions.* As the novelist Italo Calvino observed, "Food, non-food; our cave, the enemy's cave; danger-everything is first perceived by the nose, everything is within the nose, the world is the nose."

Para. 7 The molecular code that governs smell has not yet revealed which receptor responds to vintage red wine, exotic perfume or Godiva chocolate.

Para. 8 Cracking the molecular code that governs smell has not yet revealed which receptor responds to **vintage** red wine, exotic perfume or Godiva chocolate. So far, scientists have identified only a handful of such links. So, **touchy**-feely **aromatherapy** still awaits a thorough molecular **rundown**.

Para. 9 But much more is **at stake**. Olfactory sensory neurons put "G-protein coupled receptors" (GPCRs⁴) to work, and so do all other cells in the body. "The same family of molecules is responsible for chemical communication in the brain and other organ systems," says Columbia's Dr Axel. If you want someone to move, you have to wave or shout. To make receptor cells in the nose or elsewhere behave, you have to adjust their scent for neuro-transmitters such as **serotonin** or **dopamine**.

Para. 10 *With this in mind, Compellis Pharmaceuticals, a small drug-maker in Boston, Massachusetts, hopes to woo dieters with a nose spray that blocks the aromas that make food irresistible.* The spray still faces clinical trials, however, before it can land on drug-store shelves.

Para. 11 As nature's preferred way to detect environmental chemicals, GPCRs

may yield a key to accelerating drug development. A small fraction of known GPCRs now furnish drugs that fetch more than \$30 billion in annual sales. In New York, Sentigen Biosciences is zeroing in on **uncharted** "orphan receptors" that appear to promise rich therapeutic and financial returns for the **fledgling** company. Dr Axel, who is Sentigen's chief scientific consultant, calls "de-orphanisation" the most exciting commercial application of olfactory research.

Para. 12 Predicting chemical interaction is crucial to the success of new and improved drugs. According to Sentigen's boss, Joseph Pagano, the company has devised a method with potential for testing simultaneously the cross-reactivity of all drugs that target known GPCRs—a much more efficient process than testing them one at a time.

Para. 13 If they pass these tests, drugs derived from de-orphanised GPCRs would offer the most promise for patients with conditions that respond poorly or unpredictably to existing drugs, such as strokes, **neuroinflammation** and anxiety.

Para. 14 With a license to **harness** findings from Dr Axel's laboratory at Columbia University, Sentigen is pursuing applications in pest control and homeland security. In particular, the war on terrorism has enlisted Sentigen to figure out how dogs find explosives—and perhaps one day **endows** a computer chip with the same ability.

Para. 15 Picture a **synthetic** police dog that always operates at peak efficiency, says Sentigen's vice-president of research, Kevin Lee. Even with \$1.6m over two years from a number of government agencies, creating a chip with the sensitivity, **versatility** and chemical range of a **canine** nose poses a **formidable** challenge.

Para. 16 Odor receptors do not yet work outside of a living cell. But that will change if Dr Axel's philosophy prevails. "As scientists," he says, recalling the poet William Blake, "we are defining areas that have not been understood before. That which is proven was once only imagined." If so, then nosing around might just pay off.

(938 words)



Vocabulary Building 词汇列表

1. receptor /ri'septə/ *n.*

a nerve ending which receives information about changes in light, heat etc. and causes the body to react in particular ways
感受器

2. discern /di'sə:n/ *v.*

to see, notice, or understand, esp. with difficulty; perceive 看出, 分辨出; 了解

3. elude /il'ju:d, i'lud/ *v.*

(1) to escape from, esp. by means of a trick 逃避, 躲避

(2) to be difficult for (someone) to find or remember 使记不起来, 把……难倒

4. rigorous /rigərəs/ *adj.*

often apprec. careful, thorough, and exact 严密的, 缜密的, 严格的, 精确的

5. well-defined /wel-difain/ *adj.*

clear in form or nature; easily recognizable 清晰可辨的; 容易可辨的

6. airborne /'æbə:n/ *adj.*

(esp. of seeds) carried about by the air 空气传播的

7. continuum /kən'tinjuəm/ *n.*

something which is without parts and the same from the beginning to end 统一体; 连续体

8. subtle /'sʌtl/ *adj.*

clever in arrangement, esp. so as to deceive people 狡猾的, 狡诈的

9. tweak /twi:k/ *v.*

to take hold of, pull, and twist with a sudden movement 拧, 扭, 捏

10. embed /im'bed/ *v.*

to fix (something) firmly and deeply in a mass of surrounding matter 把……嵌入

11. mucous membrane

/mju:kəs-'membrein/ *n.*

the surface on certain inner parts of the body which is kept wet and smooth by producing mucus [身体内某些腔道内的] 黏膜

12. olfactory /ɒ'l'fæktəri/ *adj.*

of or about the sense of smell 嗅觉的



13. pseudo-gene /ˌsjuːdəu-ˈdʒiːn/ *n.* not real or false gene 假基因
14. genome /ˈdʒiːnəʊm/ *n.* tech. all the genes in one cell of living thing 生物细胞基因; *the human genome* 人体细胞基因
15. lilac /ˈlaɪlək/ *n.* a tree with pinkish purple or white flowers giving a sweet smell 丁香(花)
16. solvent /ˈsɒlvənt/ *n.* liquid able to turn a solid substance into liquid 溶剂
17. trip /trip/ *v.* to cause (a switch, spring, etc.) to operate 触发
18. adrift /əˈdrɪft/ *adj. & adv.* (esp. of boats) not fastened, and driven about by the sea or wind; loose 漂浮的(地); 漂流的(地)
19. neural /ˈnjuərəl/ *adj.* relating to a nerve or the nervous system 神经的, 神经系统的
20. primal /ˈpraɪm(ə)l/ *adj.* belonging to the earliest time in the world; original 原始的, 最初的
21. vintage /ˈvɪntɪdʒ/ *adj.* (1) 佳酿的
(2) of high quality and lasting value 最好的, 上乘的
22. touchy /ˈtʌtʃi/ *adj.* needing skillful or delicate handling 需要小心对待[处理]的; 棘手的, 难办的
23. aroma /əˈrəʊmə/ *n.* a strong usu. pleasant smell 芳香, 香气, 香味
24. aromatherapy /əˈrəʊməθerəpi/ *n.* 香味治疗法
25. rundown *n.* (1) the process of running something down 裁减, 减缩
(2) *infml.* a detailed report of a set of events 详细报告
26. at stake at risk; dependent on what happens 利害攸关
27. serotonin /ˌsɪərəˈtəʊnɪn/ *n.* a chemical in the body that helps carry messages from the brain and is believed to make you feel happy 人体内兴奋, 多巴胺



28. dopamine /'dəʊpəmi:n/ *n.*

29. woo /wu:/ *v.*

30. uncharted /ʌn'tʃɑ:tɪd/ *adj.*

31. fledgling /'fledʒlɪŋ/ *n.*

32. inflammation /ˌɪnflə'meɪʃən/ *n.*

33. euro-inflammation

/ˌnjuərə-ˌɪnflə'meɪʃən/ *n.*

34. harness /'hɑ:nɪs/ *v.*

35. endow /ɪn'dau/ *v.*

36. versatility /ˌvɜ:sə'tiləti/ *n.*

37. synthetic /sɪn'tetɪk/ *adj.*

38. canine /'keɪnɪn/ *n. & adj.*

39. pose /pəʊz/ *v.*

40. formidable /'fɔ:mɪdəbl/ *adj.*

serotonin 人体内兴奋液, [生化]多巴胺

(esp. in newspapers) to make efforts to gain (the support of) 争取得到……的支持
not known well enough for records, esp. maps, to be made 地图上未标明的; 无记录的

a young bird that has developed wing feathers and is learning to fly 刚刚长好羽毛学飞的小鸟 (fig. 比喻): new or young 新诞生 [年轻]

(a) swelling and soreness on or in the body, which is often red and hot to the touch 炎症, 发炎

(a) swelling and soreness on the nerves, which is often red and hot to the touch 神经炎症, 神经发炎

to use (a natural force) to produce useful power 利用

to provide (a hospital, college, etc.) with a usu. large amount of money that gives a continuing income 捐赠, 资助

having many different skills 有多种技能

produced by synthesizing not naturally produced; artificial 综合的, 合成的, 人造的

a dog or related animal 犬 (的)

to be cause of (something difficult to deal with); present 造成, 形成

difficult to defeat or deal with; needing much effort to succeed against 难对付的

