

S CIENTIFIC

ENGLISH FOR

LISTENING DRILLS

科技英语

听力训练

编著者

吴建强 林为芬

上海外语教育出版社

Scientific English
for Listening Drills

科技英语听力训练

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前 言

本书主要供具有一定英语基础水平的高中学生、大专院校的理工科学生、科研工作者以及英语自学者训练听力使用。共收入 32 篇文章，选自英美国家近年来出版的科普书刊、中专和大学教科书及杂志。每篇文章附有单词表，注解和惯用法。文章的词汇和语法均经过精选。全书包括了 3,000 左右个词汇和常用语法。每篇文章配有练习，形式灵活多样，有填空题、选择题、问答题或是非题等。从第十六课起，每种文章的练习后面还增加讨论题。文章顺序排列由浅入深，文字简练易懂，内容新颖活泼，饶有趣味，便于循序渐进地学习。

在编写中得到黄任同志的帮助，特致以诚挚的谢意。

配套录音带 1 盒，由上海外语音像出版社编制出版，Vicki Ledet 和 Craig Withers 朗读。

由于编者水平有限，加上时间仓促，错漏在所难免，恳切希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

1985 年 8 月

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UNIT ONE

Exercises

I. Listen to the recording, and fill in the blanks.

1. It always ___ around and around ___ else that is bigger.
2. The ___ a satellite follows is ___ its orbit.
3. The moon travels ___ an orbit around the ___.
4. The earth ___ in an orbit around the ___. It is ___ of the sun's satellites.
5. ___ orbits are oval-shaped, not perfect ___.
6. When an object ___ out in space begins to ___ around the sun, the ___, or the ___ itself, we say that ___ have "put a ___ into orbit."

II. Choose the best answer according to the recording.

1. The moon travels around the _____.
 - a. earth
 - b. Pluto
 - c. sun
 - d. Jupiter
2. The earth moves around the _____.
 - a. orbit
 - b. sun
 - c. moon
 - d. space
3. Men can now _____ new satellites.
 - a. have
 - b. use

- c. create d. perform
4. A satellite is an object that travels ____.
- a. in the moon b. through an orbit
- c. in the air d. through space
5. The path a satellite follows is called ____.
- a. the road b. its orbit
- c. the way d. its passage

III. Answer these questions:

1. What is a satellite?
2. What is the path a satellite follows called?
3. Does the moon travel in an orbit around the sun?
4. Does the earth move in an orbit around the moon?
5. What are the shapes of most orbits?
6. What does an object happen when it is shot out into space?

1. WHAT IS SATELLITE?

A satellite is an object that travels through space, and it always moves around and around something else that is bigger. The path a satellite follows is called its orbit. The moon travels in an orbit around the earth. It is a satellite of the earth. The earth moves in an orbit around the sun. It is one of the sun's satellites. Most orbits are oval-shaped, not perfect circles.

Men can now create new satellites. When an object shot out into space begins to circle around the sun, the moon, or the earth itself, we say that scientists have "put a satellite into orbit."

New Words

satellite ['sætəlait] n.	卫星
object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] n.	物, 物体; 天体
travel ['trævl] v.	旅行, 运行
space [speɪs] n.	空间; 太空
path [pɑ:θ] n.	轨道; 路线; 道路
orbit ['ɔ:bit] n.	(天体等的) 运行轨道
oval ['əʊvəl] a.	椭圆的
perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] a.	完全的; 完美的
circle ['sɜ:kɪl] n.	圆, 圈
shoot [ʃu:t] (shot [ʃɒt], shot) v.	发射

Notes and Usage

1. and it always moves around and around something else that is bigger.

句中 around 为介词, 亦可用作副词, 常见于美国英语, 相当于英国英语里的 round. 如: The earth moves around/round the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。It turns around/round once in 24 hours, 它 24 小时转一圈。这两个词也可与 about 通用, 表示“这里或那里”, “到处”一类含义。如: The musician was wandering around /round/ about. 那音乐家到处流浪。Things

were scattered around /round/ about the room. 室内物品散乱一片。

2. The moon travels in an orbit around the sun.

Travel 这词可以表示“旅行”、“游历”，尤指长途旅行；可用于借喻，表示“移动”、“行走”。如：He travelled the world. 他旅行全世界。Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音速度快。

3. The path a satellite follows is called its orbit,

这是定语从句，修饰它前面的 path。在这个从句中，作定语的关系代词 that (which) 省略了。当关系代词作定语从句中的宾语时，往往省去不用。

4. …… shot out into space begins to circle around the sun, …

这是过去分词短语，作定语，修饰前面的 object.

UNIT TWO

Exercises

I. Listen to the recording, and fill in the blanks.

1. Around it there are the ___ coasts of ___ and Australasia and the ___ coast of the American ____.
2. There are ___ to the north and south of the ____.
3. To the ___ there is the Antarctic Ocean, also ____
* ___ the Southern Ocean.
4. The ___ breadth of the ___ is about 10,000 miles, and its greatest ___ is 7,000 miles.
5. It has an ___ of about 63,600,000 square ___, and its greatest ___ depth is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

II. Choose the best answer according to the recording.

1. The Pacific is the ___ and ___ ocean in the world.
a. deepest largest b. largest deepest
c. strongest deepest d. widest largest
2. Around it there are the ___ coast of Asia and Australasia.
a. north b. west
c. east d. south
3. There are oceans to the ___ and ___ of the Pacific.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. north, south | b. south, west |
| c. north, east | d. north, west |
4. ___ there is the Arctic Ocean.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. To the north | b. To the east |
| c. To the west | d. To the south |
5. ___ there is the Antarctic Ocean.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. To the east | b. To the north |
| c. To the south | d. To the west |

III. Answer these questions:

1. What is the Pacific?
2. Which ocean is the largest and deepest one in the world?
3. What is the greatest breadth of the Pacific?
4. What is its area?
5. What coasts are there to the west of the Pacific?
6. What coast is there to the east of it?
7. Is the Arctic Ocean to the north or the south of the Pacific?
8. What is the Antarctic Ocean sometimes known as?
9. What is the greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean?
10. How many continents are there around it?

2. The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific is the largest and deepest ocean in the world. Around it there are the east coasts of Asia and

Australasia and the west coast of the American continent. There are oceans to the north and south of the Pacific. To the north there is the Arctic Ocean. To the south there is the Antarctic Ocean, also known as the Southern Ocean.

At its greatest breadth, the Pacific Ocean is about 10,000 miles, and at its greatest length it is 7,000 miles. It has an area of about 63,600,000 square miles, and its greatest known depth is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

New Words

the Pacific [pə'sifik] n.	太平洋
coast [koust] n.	海岸
arctic ['a:ktik] a.	北极的; 北极区的
antarctic [æn'ta:ktik] a.	南极的; 南极区的
breadth [bredθ] n.	宽度; 广度
length [leŋθ] n.	长, 长度
depth [depθ] n.	深; 深度, 厚度
square [skwɛə] a.	平方的; 二乘的

Notes and Usage

1. Around it there are the east coasts of Asia and Australasia...

Australasia 的意思是“澳大利西亚”，(一个不明确的地理名词, 有时指马来群岛和大洋洲, 有时专指马来群岛和澳大利亚, 一般仅指马来群岛)

2. There are oceans to the north and south of the

Pacific.

这里 to the north and south of…意思是“在……之北和南(不包括在该地区之内)”。如: Shanghai lies to the east of Nanjing. 上海在南京之东。In the east of…意思是“在……的东部(包括在该地区之内)”。如: Shanghai is in the east of China. 上海在中国的东部。On the east (of) 意思是“在……的东面(表示在旁或靠近)”。如: China faces the Pacific on the east. 中国东临太平洋。

3. To the south there is the Antarctic Ocean, also known as the Southern Ocean.

also known as…是过去分词短语作定语,修饰前面的 the Antarctic Ocean. known as 解释为“被认为是……”,如: He was known as a great poet. 他被认为是一位伟大的诗人。known for 可解释为“因……而众所周知”,如: Hangzhou is known for the West Lake. 杭州因西湖而闻名。known to 可解释为“为……所知”,如: What compounds are is known to all us. 化合物是什么,我们大家是都知道的。

4. its greatest known depth 已知的最大深度。此短语中“形容词最高级+过去分词”修饰后边的名词。类似结构颇常见,如: the highest known submarine mountain 已知的最高海底山岳; the oldest recorded living thing 有记载的最古老的生物;等。

UNIT THREE

Exercises

I. Listen to the recording, and fill in the blanks.

1. _____ its name it is not really a worm
_____ a member of the beetle family.
2. It is _____ dark brown on the _____ and pink
underneath.
3. There are two _____ of bright red on each _____ of
its body.
4. At _____ there is a _____ light in its tail.
5. The glow-worm _____ a very small kind of _____
for food.
6. The glow-worm's _____ of attack is _____.
7. It can drink _____ changing the _____ food into a
thin _____.

II. Choose the best answer according to the recording.

1. The glow-worm is _____.
a. an insect b. a snail
c. an animal d. a beetle
2. But the glow-worm cannot really _____.
a. drink b. eat
c. sleep d. swallow

3. It can only ____.

- a. sip b. swallow
c. drink d. eat

4. It can make the snail unconscious and then ____ it.

- a. live on b. feed on
c. supply with d. feed into

5. It has to change its ____.

- a. drink into food b. food into a drink
c. liquid food into a solid d. food into the solid

III. Read the following statements, write True if it is
and False if not.

1. The glow-worm is a beetle. ()
2. In the tail of the glow-worm there is a red
light. ()
3. All insects have red spots on their bodies. ()
4. The glow-worm feeds on a kind of small
snail. ()
5. Glow-worms live on solid substances that they
turn into liquids. ()
6. The back of the glow-worm is coloured light
green. ()
7. The glow-worm has divisions in its body. ()
8. When water freezes it becomes liquid. ()

3. The Glow-worm

The glow-worm is an insect. In spite of its name

it is not really a worm but a member of the beetle family. It is coloured dark brown on the back and pink underneath. There are two spots of bright red on each division of its body. At night it's tail gives off a green light.

The glow-worm hunts a very small kind of snail for food. The glow-worm's method of attack is interesting. It can make the snail unconscious and then feed on it. But the glow-worm cannot really eat. It can only drink. It has to change its food into a drink. It can drink by changing the solid food into a thin liquid.

New Words

glow-worm ['glou wɜ:m] n.	萤火虫
insect ['insekt] n.	昆虫, 虫
beetle ['bi:tl] n.	甲虫
brown [braun] a.	棕色的
pink [pink] a.	粉红的
underneath [,ʌndə'ni:θ] ad.	在底下
snail [sneil] n.	蜗牛
unconscious [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] a.	未发觉的, 无知觉的
solid ['sɒlɪd] a; n.	固体的; 固体
liquid ['likwɪd] a; n.	液体的; 液体

Notes and Usage

1. In spite of its name it is not really a worm but a member of the beetle family.

“in spite of + 宾语”, 这个短语作让步状语用, 表示