

Grasp New Concept English with
Famous English & British Newspapers

跟英美名刊

学透

新概念英语

(第二册)

考天下名师团 编

格林 主编



中国石化出版社

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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前 言

在教学实践中,作者体会到阅读英语报刊文章是学生提高英语阅读能力和了解外界信息的重要手段。很多学生由于语言水平的局限,习惯于逐字逐句的阅读,注意力通常集中在词和句上,尤其是那些自己不认识的词上。这也就是为什么他们往往总觉得词汇量小,读不懂,不知作者所云。而有些英语学习者则是在掌握一定的词汇和基本语法之后,总是希望能够尽快独立阅读英语报刊,想验证自己的英语语言能力是否能够达到独立“放飞”的程度。

人类祖先发明的语言是人类交流和传递知识的工具,不是光用来考试的。换句话说,以考试为目的的英语学习很难学好英语。事实证明,一个善于使用英语的人,应付各种考试的能力也自然要强得多。在我们这样一个汉语占主导地位的语言环境里,要想学好英语,最简便易行而又经济实用的一个方法就是阅读。阅读可以提高多方面的素养,提高听、说、读、写、译等多方面的能力,可以学习多方面的知识,可以非常有效地复习、巩固所学语言知识。阅读在给人们带来快感的同时,从根本上提高了读者的语言感受力。

事实证明,“英语报刊”不但能使学生获得最新信息和增长知识,而且也是提高英语水平,尽快掌握英语最新词汇最见效的途径之一。《跟英美名刊学透新概念英语》与国内现有的英语报刊图书相比有以下特点。

1. 突破了同类书籍在题材和体裁方面的狭隘性。本书的编写重点以阅读和讨论为主要目的,旨在拓宽学生知识面,提高学生分析问题和判断是非的能力,扩大信息的交流。
2. 词汇注解详尽,阅读词汇双赢。本书对每一篇选文中的生词、重点词汇进行说明,让学生在阅读的过程中学习和记忆单词。
3. 背景材料简明扼要,尽量反映各专题的历史、文化背景。
4. 附有长难句注释,便于学生理解文章。
5. 选材新颖广泛,尽显时文本色。本书所选文段均来自英美名刊的最新刊载,使读者在洞悉世界最新动态的同时,体验学习英语的价值所在。

《跟英美名刊学透新概念英语》适合社会上不同层次英语学习者选择阅读。我们真心地希望读者朋友通过本套书的学习,逐步进入英语语境的阅读,提高英语实力。

由于时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

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Lesson 1 - 2

Yearning for the sounds of silence in workplace

对工作场所寂静之声的渴望

这一篇是关于噪音对人的影响的研究

In today's technology-filled, workplaces where computers, **photocopiers**①, fax machines and desk phones co-exist with cellphones, pagers and BlackBettys, it's not unusual for workers to be subjected to a daily **orchestra**② of annoying sounds.

There's the **nanosecond**③-long musical bar that heralds the arrival of e-mail, the **bleeps**④ and whizzes of photocopiers, loud squawks from speakerphones, not to mention the various ring tones piping up from everyone's cellphones.

Then there are the human-generated noises, such as whistling in the **hallway**⑤, **boisterous**⑥ laughter or the Monday-morning gossip in the next cubicle.

In a recent survey of more than 2,300 U.S. workers by Randstad USA, a staffing firm in Atlanta, 32 percent said loud talkers were their biggest pet peeve in the office, followed by cellphone ring tones (30 percent) and speakerphones (22 percent).

Workplace experts say all these sounds can add up to a lot of stress and tension in the office. And neither employers nor employees

现如今在计算机、影印机、传真机、台式电话和手机、携带式传呼机、“黑莓”移动电话电子邮件系统终端这些科技产品同时存在的工作场所里,员工每天听到像管弦乐队发出的恼人的声音已不是什么稀奇事了。

办公室里提示电子邮件到达的毫微秒长的音乐小节声,有影印机发出的哔哔声和嗖嗖声,有扬声器喧闹的刺耳声音,更不用说每个人手机发出的各种各样的铃声了。

还有人类发出的噪声,比如走廊里的口哨声,隔壁办公室里吵闹的笑声或是星期一早晨的闲聊声。

在亚特兰大职业中介机构美国任仕达公司最近对2,300多名员工所做的一项调查中,32%的人说他们在办公室里最大的烦恼是听到大声谈话的声音,30%的人说是手机铃声,22%说是扬声器。

工作场所环境研究的专家说,所有的这些声音会给办公室增加很大压力和不安。而且老板和员工都不可能对办公室噪音的

- ① **photocopier** / 'fəʊtəʊkəpiə(r)/ *n.* 影印机
② **orchestra** / 'ɔ:kistrə/ *n.* 管弦乐队
③ **nanosecond** / 'nænəʊ,sekənd/ *n.* 十亿分之一秒
④ **bleep** / bli:p/ *n.* 哔哔声
⑤ **hallway** / 'hɔ:lwei/ *n.* 走廊
⑥ **boisterous** / 'bɔ:stərəs/ *adj.* 喧闹的,狂暴的

can afford to turn a deaf ear to the negative effects of office noise.

“Any noise that interrupts your thought process, any noise that is annoying contributes to the stress of trying to do your job.” says Carol Loveridge, executive director of Winnipeg-based MFL Occupational Health Centre Inc., which specializes in work-related health care.

“And when you’re stressed and distracted, you just can’t be as productive as you’d normally be under quieter conditions.”

While most office noise may not be loud enough to damage workers’ hearing, research suggests it could have other ill effects on their health and job performance.

A 2001 study by a Cornell University environmental psychologist found that people who worked in noisy offices had higher levels of **epinephrine**⑦, a stress hormone, than those who worked in quiet offices.

The employees in noisy offices also made 40-percent fewer attempts to solve a puzzle given to them as part of the Cornell study.

Experts say that annoying office noises can also strain relationships in the workplace. A Toronto office employee, who asked not to be identified, says the irritating sounds coming out of a co-worker’s adjacent cubicle has created tension between them.

“Apart from being annoying, this practice makes it hard for him to focus on his work, which includes a great deal of data entry.” the employee says. But when he asked his co-worker to stop broadcasting her **voicemail**⑧, she “**sloughed**⑨ off” his request and so did the department supervisor.

消极影响置若罔闻。

卡诺·洛夫里奇说道：“任何噪音都会打断你的思路，任何恼人的噪音都会为你的工作增加压力。”她是温尼伯 MFL 职业健康中心有限公司的执行董事，这个公司专业从事与工作相关的健康保健。

“而且，当你感到有压力和注意力不集中时，你不可能像在安静一些的环境里做事那样有效率。”

虽然大多数办公室噪音并不足以大到损害员工们的听觉，但研究表明，它会损害他们的健康，影响他们的工作业绩。

康奈尔大学的环境心理学家们于 2001 年所做的一项研究发现，在嘈杂办公室里工作的人的肾上腺素——一种应激激素——都比那些在安静办公室里工作的人要高。

嘈杂办公室里的员工在解决一个给他们的难题时，也少做出了 40% 的尝试。这也是康奈尔研究内容的一部分。

专家说，恼人的办公室噪音也可以令工作场所里的人们的关系变得紧张。一位匿名的多伦多办公室员工说，从同事毗邻的小室(大房间中隔出的)发出的使人烦躁的声音造成了他们之间关系的紧张。

这位员工说，除了使人烦躁，这种噪音还让他难以集中注意力去做包括大量数据输入的工作。但是，当他叫同事关上他的话匣子时，她“回绝”了他的请求，部门主管也不答应他的请求。

⑦ **epinephrine** /ˌɛpiˈnefrɪn/ *n.* 肾上腺素

⑧ **voicemail** /ˈvɔɪsmel/ *n.* 语音信箱

⑨ **slough** /slau/ *vi.* 蜕皮，脱落

“That’s one of the problems with office noise-not everyone thinks it’s an issue.” Ms. Ptolemy, the management consultant, says. “What one person finds annoying may not even register with someone else.”

Some people simply don’t realize they’re making noise, she adds, while others think it’s all right for them to be noisy if they’re doing productive work.

Some employers are starting to pay attention to this need, Ms. Ptolemy says. Faced with a labour **crunch**^⑩, many are looking to **entice**^⑪ and retain employees by creating more welcoming workplaces. And one of the ways they’re doing this is by reducing or at least muffling office noise.

Leslie Frank, president of HFP Acoustical Consultants Corp., says that employers are more aware these days of how office noise can affect their employers’ health and productivity. And they are taking steps to muffle it.

Many companies, particularly large corporations moving into several floors of a new building, are asking acoustical consultants to help them design quieter offices.

And Mr. Frank says that about a third of the companies that ask for his help end up installing ceiling tiles that absorb noise. Some also choose to pipe in “white noise” that **neutralizes**^⑫ other sounds.

“这是办公室噪音的问题之一,但并不是每个人都认为它是一个问题,”管理咨询师托勒密女士说:“对于有人认为烦人的东西,其他人可能甚至都没有注意到。”

她补充说,有些人完全没有意识到他们正在制造噪音,而其他认为如果他们工作效率很高的时候,吵一点是没有关系的。

托勒密女士说,有些老板开始注意这个需求了。面对劳动力危机,许多老板通过创造更令人满意的工作场所来吸引和保留员工。他们采取的措施之一至少是减少办公室噪音。

HFP 声学咨询公司的董事长雷斯利·弗兰克说,目前老板们更加意识到办公室噪音会影响他们员工的健康和工作效率。而且他们正在采取措施隔离它。

许多公司,特别是那些搬进一栋新建筑并占用几层楼的大公司,正在要求咨询师们帮助他们设计更安静的办公室。

弗兰克先生说,大约三分之一向他寻求帮助的公司最终都安装了消音的天花板瓦片。有一些还选择了用电讯设备传送“白色噪音”来抵消其他声音。(白色噪音是声学中的名词,它一般是用来进行某些声学测试而人为产生的一种标准“噪音”,其实就是指相同响度的、在人耳可听见的声音频率范围内的各种频率的声音的“集合”。也就是说,它是由仪器同时发出的响度相同的、音调由低到高的所有声音。这是一种形象的叫法,是从“强度相同的所有色光合成到一起而给

⑩ **crunch** / krʌntʃ/ *n.* 咯吱声,咬碎声

⑪ **entice** / in'taɪs/ *vt.* 诱骗,引惑

⑫ **neutralize** / 'nju:trəlaɪz/ *v.* 压制

Companies with open-concept offices are providing “quiet rooms” for workers who need some noise-free hours to work on a project or who just want to take a mental break from the workplace din, Ms. Ptolemy says.

But not all companies can afford to **soundproof**^⑬ their offices or provide quiet rooms. So what about just silencing the noise makers?

That’s easy enough to do when the source of noise is a piece of office equipment, the experts say. The solution can be as simple as putting up sound-absorbing panels around it or moving the machine to another area.

The latter was what the company with the noisy fax machine opted for, and that restored peace to the workplace, Ms. Ptolemy says.

But silencing human **noisemakers**^⑭ isn’t that simple. The person who likes to whistle while he works may be offended at the suggestion that he pipe down, she says. The co-worker who keeps a CD player in her cubicle may not get that her daily dose of Mozart isn’t music to everyone’s ears.

As more companies strive to create pleasant workplaces, telling employees to put a lid on sounds they happen to enjoy isn’t something a manager may feel comfortable doing, she observes.

Still, employers should not ignore a worker who complains about annoying office noise. Ms. Loveridge says.

人的感觉是‘白色光’这一很常见的现象”引申开来的。)

托勒密女士说道：“有的公司不但配有宽敞明亮的开放式办公室，还会提供一些“安静的房间”给那些需要无噪音时段去着手于工程的员工，或是只想从工作场所的喧闹中得到精神放松的员工。”

但并不是所有公司都承担得起给办公室隔音或提供安静的房间。那么，不如使噪音制造者安静下来？

专家说，当噪音来源是办公室里的一台设备时，这就很容易了。只需安上消声板或机器移到别的地方就可以简单地解决这个问题。

带有嘈杂的传真机的公司选择了后一种方法，这让工作场所恢复了平静，托勒密女士说道。

但是，要令制造噪音的人安静下来就没那么容易了。她说，工作时喜欢吹口哨的人会被叫他安静下来的建议惹得不高兴。在办公室放 CD 机的同事不会意识到她每天放的莫扎特的音乐不是对每个人来说都那么入耳。

她观察到，尽管越来越多的公司努力创造更加令人愉悦的工作环境，但告诉员工要停止他们碰巧喜欢的声音还是令经理难以启齿。

虽然如此，老板们仍然不应该忽视任何一位员工对恼人的办公室噪音的抱怨，洛夫里奇女士说道。

⑬ **soundproof** /'saundpru:f/ *adj.* 隔音的

⑭ **noisemaker** /'nɔiz, meikə(r)/ *n.* 发出大声音的人，会高声喧闹的人

Many companies today have health and safety committees that can be called upon to find ways to fix the problem, she says. Or managers can just sit down with their staff and ask them to help find a solution that everyone can live with.

Another one of Ms. Ptolemy's clients had a problem with a four-person team. Three of them liked to work to music while the fourth preferred to work in silence. Not wanting to break up the team, the employer found a solution by purchasing headphones for the three employees who liked listening to music at work.

As for cellphones, the experts were unanimous in their advice: "Tell your employees to turn them off or put the phones on **vibrate**^⑮."

"That's what the brass at Telus Mobility, where almost everyone has a company-issued cellphone and PDA, have asked their employees to do," says human resources director Shannon Taylor. "We encourage team members to check their cellphones at the door and switch them to vibrate or silent. It can be cate to hear a ring tone in an **elevator**^⑯, but not in a meeting."

Employees who work in the company's open-concept areas are also "encouraged" to take their cellphone conversations away from their desks to an area where they won't disturb other workers, such as a hallway, Ms. Taylor says.

Ms. Ptolemy says the issue of **annoying**^⑰ office noises really boils down to a question of respect.

她说,现在许多公司都有健康和安全委员会,可以调用它们来寻找解决问题的方法。或者经理可以与员工们坐下一起谈一谈,让他们帮助去寻找一种大家都能接受的解决办法。

托勒密女士的另一个客户遇到了一个关于四人团队的问题。他们中的三人喜欢边听音乐边工作,而另一个喜欢在安静的环境下工作。老板不想解散这个团队,最终找到了一个解决办法,给那三个工作时喜欢听音乐的员工购买了头戴式耳机。

对于手机,专家们意见一致:让员工们把手机关掉或是调成振动。

人力资源主管夏依·泰勒说:"在研科传动公司(Telus Mobility),几乎每个人都有公司生产的手机和个人数字助理(PDA),他们的高级人员已经让员工们照专家所说的那样做了。我们鼓励小组成员们在门口检查他们的手机,把它们调成振动或静音。在电梯里听到铃声可能很惬意,但要在会议上听见则不会。"

泰勒女士说,在公司的开放区域里工作的员工们同样被"鼓励"到一个远离办公桌的地方去打电话,比如走廊,这样他们就不会打搅到其他人。

托勒密女士说,恼人的办公室噪音问题归结起来实际上是尊重问题。

⑮ **vibrate** / 'vaibreit/ vi. 震动

⑯ **elevator** / 'eliveitə/ n. 电梯

⑰ **annoying** / ə'noiiŋ/ a. 恼人的,讨厌的

Employers who allow their workers to toil under a constant assault of irritating sounds are basically showing a lack of respect for their employees' right to work in a pleasant and healthy environment.

让员工在持续受到恼人噪音侵扰的环境下辛苦工作的老板们基本上就是对员工在愉快和健康的环境里工作的权利缺乏尊重。

长难句

Some employers are starting to pay attention to this need, Ms. Ptolemy says. Faced with a labour, many are looking to entice and retain employees by creating more welcoming workplaces.

解析:第一句用到了间接引语,将说话的人放在后面,翻译的时候要提前。第二句首先用动词过去分词引导的句子作状语,句子的主干是 many are looking to entice and retain...用动词-ing 形式表示将来时态。

译文:托勒密女士说,有些老板开始注意这个需求了。面对劳动力危机,许多老板通过创造更令人满意的工作场所来吸引和保留员工。

Lesson 3 - 4

Ecological tourism

生态旅游

所谓“生态游”是一种欣赏、探索和认知大自然的高层次旅游活动。它最早由世界自然保护联盟于1983年提出。20多年来,其内涵不断扩充,但有两个要点始终不变:生态旅游的对象是自然景物;生态旅游的对象不应受到损害。生态旅游在一定的自然区域中进行的一种负责任的旅游行为,为了享受和欣赏历史的和现存的自然文化景观,而且这种行为应该在干扰自然区域、保护生态环境、降低旅游负面影响和为当地人提供有益的社会和经济活动的情况下进行。生态旅游并不完全拘泥于何种程度的“自然”,而是更侧重于在“自然区域”内我们在干什么。

You need the right eyes to see in the rain forests of Madagascar's National Park, where my guide pointed out a panda-like indri swinging shyly from the top of a tree. Later she took our group on a night walk through the fringes of the forest. She showed us golden Mantella frogs and then, **barely**^① **visible**^② amid the trees, a pair of lemur eyes shining in the darkness, watching us. It was ecotourism at its best, travel that celebrates nature and contributes to its protection.

Few places on earth can match Madagascar as an ecotourism **destination**^③. Some 70% of Madagascar's animals are found only in this island nation, which is **roughly**^④ the size of Texas. But Madagascar hasn't always been great at showcasing its biological richness—driving anywhere in this remote country will test your shocks and your **spine**^⑤—and its tourism industry remains small. That's beginning to change, though,

要想欣赏马达加斯加国家公司中热带雨林里的美景,需要敏锐的眼睛。我的导游帮我做到了这一点,我看到了外形像熊猫的马达加斯加大狐猴腼腆地挂在大树上。后来导游夜间带领我们走过森林的边缘,我们看到了金色的曼德拉青蛙。后来,我们看到一双狐猴眼睛在黑暗中注视着我们,它藏在树林当中,几乎不会被人发现。

地球上很少有什么地方比马达加斯加更适合进行生态游了。在这个面积跟德克萨斯州差不多大的岛国中有70%的动物是当地独有的。但是马达加斯加并不善于展示它丰富的物种,因为开车在偏远的地区行驶对人的承受能力是一个很大考验,而且当地的旅游业还不发达。不过政府正在努力改变这一切,要把国家公园系统再扩大三倍,当地的导游行业也在全国范围内迅速发展起来。这些措施开始得正是时候,因为当

- ① **barely** / 'beəli/ *ad.* 仅仅,几乎不能
- ② **visible** / 'vɪzɪbl/ *a.* 看得见的,明显的
- ③ **destination** / ɪ'destɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* 目的地,目的文件
- ④ **roughly** / 'rʌfli/ *ad.* 概略地,粗糙地
- ⑤ **spine** / 'spain/ *n.* 脊骨,书脊

as the government is in the middle of tripling the size of its national-park system, and local-guide networks are springing up around the country. These moves are coming at the right time, with green travel worldwide growing three times as fast as the entire industry.

Andasibe-Mantadia National Park, 100 sq. mi. of protected forest in a nation that is now more than 90% deforested, is one of Madagascar's main draws. Local guides lead walking tours through the old-growth forest, where energetic lemurs can be seen in the mornings dancing through the trees. This is one of the main reason to go all the way to Madagascar—to see **endangered**^⑥ species that exist nowhere else. The other reason is that your presence—or, more **specifically**^⑦, your wallet's presence—can help save the last remaining habitats of these animals by fighting local poverty.

Before I traveled to Madagascar, I was doubtful about the value of ecotourism. But the right kind of travel in which **sensitive**^⑧ areas are minimally affected and local people earn a fair wage—benefits the environment and the economy.

That's my experience in Madagascar, where the government gives 50% of the **revenue**^⑨ from parks—including entrance fees—to neighboring communities. Most important, the industry invites a respect for nature among visitors and locals alike. As Russell Mittermeier, president of the global green group Conservation International, says, "You have to see it to save it."

前全世界对绿色生态游的需求增长很快,是整个行业发展速度的三倍。

安达斯巴曼塔迪亚国家公园占地 100 平方英里,它是这个 90% 的森林都被砍伐的国家里唯一得到保护的森林,正因为如此,它也是马达加斯加最吸引人的景点之一。当地的导游带领旅游者徒步穿越原始森林,清晨人们可以见到充满活力的狐猴在树梢上飞跃。人们千里迢迢来到马达加斯加旅游的一个重要原因就是要看一下这里独有的濒危物种。还有另外一个原因,那就是你的到来,或者更具体地说,就是你的钱包的到来,帮助拯救这些动物们在这个地球上最后的家园战胜当地的贫困。

在我去马达加斯加旅游之前,我曾经怀疑生态旅游是否有价值。然而这种旅游形式非常有利于当地的环境和经济,因为在旅游的过程中,人们努力把对敏感地区的影响降到最低,而且当地人也可以从中挣得不错的报酬。

这是我在马达加斯加的亲身经历。当地政府拿出包括门票收入在内的公园总收入的 50% 用于发展社区。更重要的是,当地的旅游业让游客和当地人一样开始尊重自然。正如全球绿色组织——保护国际的会长拉赛尔·米特米娅所说:“亲身体会后,人们才会愿意去拯救自然。”

⑥ **endangered** / in'deɪndʒəd/ *a.* 有灭绝危险的

⑦ **specifically** /spi'sɪfɪkəli/ *ad.* 特定地,明确地

⑧ **sensitive** /'sensɪv/ *a.* 敏感的,灵敏的

⑨ **revenue** /'revɪnju:/ *n.* 收入

长难句

1. She showed us golden Mantella frogs and then, barely visible amid the trees, a pair of lemur eyes shining in the darkness, watching us.

解析:本句主干为 She showed us golden Mantella frogs and . . . a pair of lemur eyes. Barely visible amid the trees 是形容词短语作定语修饰 eyes, watching us 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

译文:后来导游夜间带领我们走过森林的边缘,我们看到了金色的曼德拉青蛙。后来,我们看到一双狐猴眼睛在黑暗中注视着我们,它藏在树林当中,几乎不会被人发现。

2. These moves are coming at the right time, with green travel worldwide growing three times as fast as the entire industry.

解析:本句主干为 These moves are coming at the right time. With green travel worldwide growing 是典型的独立主格结构作伴随状语,此独立主格的结构为 with + 名词 + ing 分词,表示分词的动作与前面的名词 green travel 是主谓关系。

译文:这些措施开始得正是时候,因为当前全世界对绿色生态游的需求增长很快,是整个行业发展速度的三倍。

Lesson 5 - 6

Buy a good cordless phone

无绳电话的购买

本文是一篇说明文,详细介绍了新一代无绳电话的性能以及购买时应注意的事项。第一段指出无绳电话比手机的实用性强;第二段指出新一代无绳电话的清晰度以及抗静电干扰性比上一代产品要优越,接着对两款新一代无绳电话产品进行了比较;第三段指出新一代产品值得购买;第四段至第六段指出如何进行产品挑选。

Bragging^① about your fancy new **cell phone**^② is a **fleeting**^③ pleasure; after all, today's coolest models tend to be next month's **paperweights**^④. By contrast, the **half-life**^⑤ of a **cordless**^⑥ phone for the home is measured in years. So if you really want to be ahead of the tech **curve**^⑦, forget the cell-phone wars and **check out**^⑧ the new 5.8-GHz^⑨ cordless phones.

Named after the frequency of the radio wave (measured in billions of cycles per second) that carries the signal between the **handset**^⑩ and the **base station**^⑪, 5.8-GHz phones promise more clarity because there are fewer devices that operate on the same frequency and thus fewer to cause interference. If you have a cordless phone that is a couple of years old or even a new one that costs less

炫耀你的新款手机的快感转瞬即逝,因为今天算起来最酷的机型到下个月就只能当纸镇用了。相反,家用无绳电话的使用期却是有些年头的。所以如果你真想走在科技发展的前沿,那么就请你退出手机大战的是非之地,去试试新款的 5,800 兆赫的无绳电话吧。

这款 5,800 兆赫电话是以电话听筒和基地台之间信号传递使用的无线电波频率(每秒几十亿赫)来命名的。这款电话音质更为清晰,原因在于几乎不存在其他同频率运转的设备,因此很少受到干扰。如果你家的无绳电话是你两三年前购买的,或是你花了不超过 50 美元新买的,那么你这部电话很可能是 900 兆赫的。这款电话极易受静电的干扰,婴儿监控器、无线扬声器系统以

① **brag** / bræg/ *v.* 吹牛

② **cell phone** 手机

③ **fleeting** / 'fli:tɪŋ/ *adj.* 飞逝的;短暂的

④ **paperweight** / 'peɪpəweɪt/ *n.* 纸镇,书镇

⑤ **half-life** *n.* 半衰期,(事物衰落前的)使用(或流行)期

⑥ **cordless** / 'kɔ:dlɪs/ *adj.* 不用电线的

⑦ **curve** / kɜ:v/ *n.* 曲线,弯曲,(棒球)曲线球,【统】曲线图表

⑧ **check out** 检验;付账后离开

⑨ **GHz** *abbr.* = gigahertz 千兆赫兹

⑩ **handset** / 'hændset/ *n.* 电话听筒,手机,手持机

⑪ **base station** 基地台