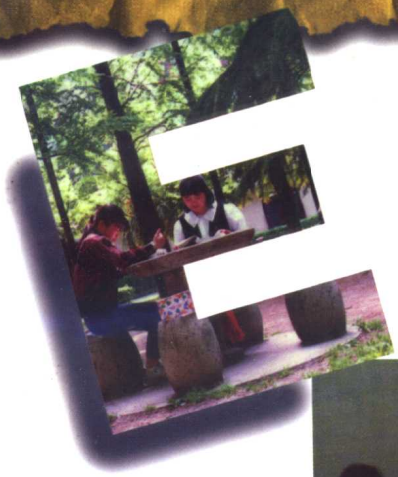
NEW CAMPUS READER

大学英语新读物·1·



蒋晓芹 张彦梅 主编

研究生泛读教材

NEW

华东理工大学出版社

New Campus Reader

大学英语新读物 ·1·

蒋晓芹　张彦梅　主编

华东理工大学出版社

（沪）新登字 208 号

New Campus Reader

大学英语新读物

蒋晓芹　张彦梅　主编

华东理工大学出版社出版发行

（上海市梅陇路 130 号）

邮政编码 200237　电话 64250306

新华书店上海发行所发行经销

上海新文印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168　1/32　印张 7.125 字数 190 千字

1997 年 10 月第 1 版　1997 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000 册

ISBN 7-5628-0796-5/H·109　定价 10.50 元

本教材编委

熊惠珍　俞理明
钱　杨　蒋晓芹
张彦梅　孙　琦

前　言

经常有研究生问："有没有适合我们的泛读教材？""我们课外英语读什么？"我们这套《大学英语新读物》泛读教材便回答了学生的这些问题。本教材不仅给研究生的课内外英语阅读带来乐趣、充实他们的校园生活、培养他们的英语语感，而且还体现了国家教委颁发的研究生英语教学大纲精神。本教材在每一课后设计了主观题项，如翻译、简短问答以及完形填空等，以检查阅读效果，目的是为了扎实地提高学生的英语实际运用能力。

在多年的授课过程中，我们发现许多研究生，包括在职研究生在学习英语十多年后，仍不得要领，缺乏语感，无法达到进行大量阅读英文资料的实际要求，更没有自如使用英语的能力。有的学生盲目地背词典，孤立地背单词，结果使英语学习变成了枯燥乏味、令人头痛的事情。久而久之便对英语学习失去了兴趣。那么如何才能提高对英语的兴趣和英语水平呢？记得许多年前，一位英语造诣颇深、事业成功的外交官、翻译家曾经说过这样的话："对于英语学习，我的体会是两个字：阅读。除此之外还是阅读。"可见阅读对于英语学习来说是至关重要的。提高英语水平决非一朝一夕之功，不能光靠孤立地背单词，而应当循序渐进地大量阅读英语文选，包括各种体裁的文章，如小说、故事、散文等等。通过对上下文的理解来扩充和巩固词汇，既有助于记忆单词，又熟悉了词的实际用法和搭配，同时还增强了对语言的感受力、吸收力。更重要的是，这样不仅有助于提高学生的英语阅读水平，而且有助于养成学生良好的英语学习习惯。在阅读中，您还可以接触到许多新知识，拓展您的知识面，丰富您的阅读经历。如果您不是把英语阅读当作一件苦差事，而是把它当作一件赏心悦目的趣事，一种爱好，使它成为一种自觉的行动，英语水平就会在潜移默化中得到提高。

本套泛读教材分1、2、3册，难易程度由浅入深，词汇量覆盖面大。使用本教材所需要的课时可灵活掌握。在职生以1、2册为主，

第3册可为继续提高的学生使用。非在职生以第3册为主，1、2册为辅。第3册的词汇量也适合大学六级以上水平的学生阅读。本套教材的许多篇目来源于原版读物，编辑时兼顾了文章的广泛性、知识性、实用性、思想性、趣味性。本教材的信息量大。阅读本套教材时，您会感觉到时代的脉搏，当今科技发展的步伐。本教材的编写者均为具有多年英语教学经验的教师。加拿大学成回国的俞理明博士的努力为本书增添了光彩。本教材由熊惠珍副教授组织编写。在编写本教材的过程中，我们得到了同济大学研究生院培养处的鼓励和支持，在此表示感谢。

亲爱的读者，如果您能认真地学完本套教材，并会做书中的练习，可以说您已经达到甚至超过研究生英语水平了。如果本教材能带给您愉悦，我们的愿望就实现了。

限于编者水平，文中的疏漏之处恳请读者指正。

编　者

Contents

Lesson One

Reading Text

Read the following passages carefully and then do the exercises that follow. You can refer to the Notes if you have difficulty in understanding the meanings of the numbered words or expressions.

1. Albert Schweitzer

LESLIE W. LEAVITT

After some time, things were going well and the work went on. But what sorrow and suffering among the crowds that came from miles around! The sick had no knowledge of medicine except as a kind of magic. Schweitzer soon found that up and down the river the people thought of him as a powerful magician[1]. The name Oganda, by which he was known, meant that he was able to do magic. "Indeed, he is great," said an old woman with trouble with her heart. "He knows I can hardly breathe at night and that I often have swollen[2] feet, yet I didn't tell him and he never looked at my feet."

They were surprised by the way he put them to sleep when he operated on them. "Since Oganda has been here, we have seen wonderful things," said a little girl; "First he kills the sick people, then he heals them, and then he wakes them up again."

After nine months Schweitzer was able to write to his friends in Europe that he had cared for more than two thousand people. The need was great. One day a man was brought in a log boat by his friends and carried up the hill to the hospital. His pain was terrible, yet he was only one of many who had to suffer until they died, unless the only doctor for hundreds of miles around could save them.

Schweitzer went over to speak to the suffering man. "Don't be afraid," he said, laying his hand gently on the black head. "In less than an hour's time you will go to sleep, and when you wake up you won't feel any pain."

The man was made ready, and the doctor, helped by his wife and the faithful[3] Joseph, performed the operation. Later, Schweitzer sat by his bed waiting for him to wake. Slowly he moved a little, breathed deeply, rolled his head on the bed and came back to life. Suddenly his eyes opened. "I've no more pain," hs said.

He looked about him, fixed his eyes on the doctor, and repeated as if he could not believe it, "No more pain! No more pain!" His hand searched for Schweitzer's hand, held it and would not let go. "I've no more pain!"

He was like those men who, in the years that followed, were to feel the healing power of Oganda's hands and loving heart.

2. Jenner Studies Smallpox

M. I. POTTS

Jenner was very troubled because there were so many diseases for which no cure had been found, and of which many people died. The worst of them all was smallpox[4], and every year hundreds of people caught the disease. Of those who caught it, many died; and those who recovered had their faces and bodies covered with scars[5]. Jenner longed[6] to find a way of saving people from this terrible disease and he thought about it a great deal and tried to find out all he could about it.

After a time he noticed something very interesting. He found that the girls who were employed to milk cows hardly ever caught

smallpox, and he began to wonder why. Many of them caught a disease from the cows called cowpox[7], which was not serious and from which they recovered quickly. He found that people who had had cowpox seemed to be safe from catching smallpox.

One day a girl came to see him who had a cowpox sore[8] on her hand. Jenner took some of the germs[9] of the cowpox from her hand. He then found a little boy of eight called Jimmy Phipps. He made a small scratch on his arm. Into the scratch he put some of the germs of the cowpox. Jimmy caught cowpox and soon got better, but later when he came near people who had smallpox he did not catch it, though other people did.

Jenner was very excited at what he had found. He wrote a paper about it and had it printed for other doctors to read. That was how vaccination[10] was discovered. At first people would not believe that what he had written was true. Many of them thought it was nonsense; and when Jenner offered to vaccinate people they were too much afraid to come forward.

Gradually the news spread all over the world and Jenner became a great hero. The Government ordered that all sailors must be vaccinated before they went to sea, and the doctors of the Royal Navy were so pleased that there was no more smallpox in the ships that they gave Jenner a gold medal[11].

The Empress of Russia sent Jenner a gold ring. The doctors in England collected money and gave him a dinner service[12] of silver plate, and the English parliament gave him a gift of £20,000. In Germany the people kept Jenner's birthday as a national holiday, and another holiday was the day on which he had vaccinated Jimmy Phipps.

But Jenner was not spoilt by all his fame, and he continued to work as a humble village doctor. He refused to make money out of

his discovery, and throughout his life he always vaccinated anybody who came to him without making any charge. He visited London fairly frequently, but he always went back to his village home as soon as he could. After his wife's death, when he was sixty-six years old, he never left home again, but he continued to work hard as a doctor till he died quite suddenly at the age of seventy-four.

3. Anaesthetics

EVE BLANTYRE SIMPSON

Of nitrous oxide[13], Sir Humphry Davy wrote, "It appears able to destroy physical pain. It may be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great amounts of blood are lost."

"The first experiment," said Sir James Simpson, "of breathing enough vapour to destroy all feeling was made neither in America nor in our own days. Let me remind you that Sir Humphry Davy boldly made the experiment many times upon himself, although he had seen occasional[14] deaths in animals from it. He did this in the last century, with nitrous oxide, and, further, found that headache and other pains disappeared under its influence."

The uses of this gas lay partly forgotten for nearly forty years, till a Mr. Colton, lecturing on laughing-gas[15] in Hartford, Connecticut, had among his audience Mr. Horace Wells, dentist. Mr. Wells was surprised by seeing a person who breathed it fall and knock himself badly, without being conscious of the fact.

Next day Mr. Colton gave the gas to Mr. Wells, and a Dr. Rigg extracted his tooth. "A new age in tooth-pulling[16]!" he exclaimed. "It did not hurt me more than a pin." This was the first anaesthetic[17] operation in America, 1844. He was unsuccessful in an attempt

at painless dentistry[18] in public at Boston. He left very disappointed, not knowing that his failure was owing to not giving enough gas.

In 1818, in a journal[19] published by the Royal Institution, London, the case of a man is mentioned. This man unwisely breathed ether[20], and became unconscious for thirty hours.

Faraday in this country, and Godman in America, showed, as a result of their observation and experience, that the effects of breathing ether were quite similar on the nervous system to those produced by breathing nitrous oxide gas. This vapour of ether was used across the Atlantic in Georgia in 1842.

While he waited to test ether's powers, Morton, a clever young dentist, wanted some nitrous oxide gas to imitate Wells. He asked Mr. Jackson, who was more of a scientist than Morton; and Jackson suggested ether. In 1846 Morton boldly breathed it, and saw, when he recovered consciousness, that he had been insensible[21] for about eight minutes. He quickly understood that longer operations than tooth-pulling could be performed with it. He begged for a public trial[22] of it at Massachusetts General Hospital, 30th September, 1846; and as it was said, "By this priceless[23] gift to humanity, the fierceness of suffering has been covered in the waters of forgetfulness[24]". In a letter to Morton, November 19, 1847, Professor Simpson said, "Of course, the great thing is the producing of insensibility, and for that the world is, I think, indebted[25] to you."

From Easier Scientific English Practice By G. C. THORNLEY

Notes

Albert Schweitzer

1. magician: person skilled in magic 魔术师
2. swollen: having got bigger, often because of water or air inside