

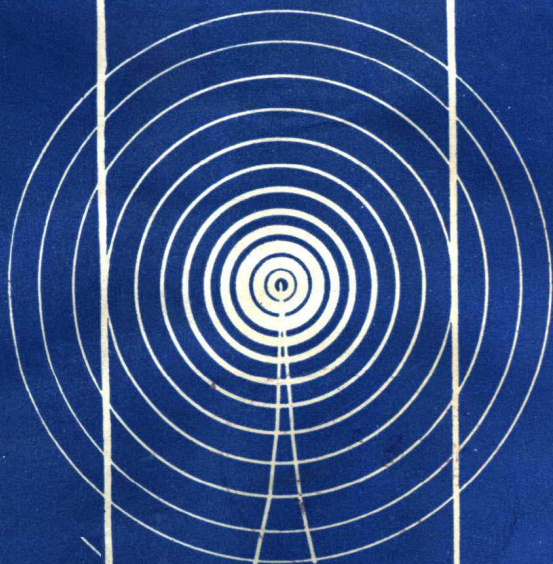
上海市业余外语广播讲座

科技

# 英语

ENGLISH

进修班



上海外语教育出版社

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上海师范大学外语系编

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## 前 言

本书系上海市业余外语广播讲座第八期科技英语进修班教材。课文及部分练习取自《今日英语》第四册，内容较为新颖，题材广泛，反映了美国现代社会的机械、运输、通讯、航天、医学及城市建设等领域的动态。本书目的是帮助学员培养阅读和理解科技英语原文的能力。每课课文后面有词汇表、注解及练习，并附有和课文内容相近的阅读材料。书末有课文参考译文及总词汇表。

我系多位教师参加了翻译课文，编排词汇表及注释课文的工作：第一、二课朱乃长，第三课王蕴仪，第四、五课顾大僖，第六、七课杨思钦，第八、九课胡文华，第十、十一课杨瑞如，第十二、十三课何尚宜，第十四、十五课王永富，第十六、十七课卢伟雄。本书所有编辑校审工作由编审小组杨瑞如、罗勤生、胡世标负责。由于编者水平有限，经验不足，错误或不当之处在所难免，希望广大读者不吝指正。

上海师范大学外语系

1984年3月

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## Lesson One

### Machines in the City

1. Dick Mallory is a book publisher<sup>1</sup>. His office on the fortieth floor of a skyscraper in the center of New York City is the world he works in. The world he lives in is a white house on a quiet street in a suburb 30 miles from the big city. Whether he is at work in the heart of the big city or at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines<sup>2</sup>. In many ways he represents modern man in the big city—modern man in the machine age.

2. In a typical working day<sup>3</sup>, Dick and his wife are awakened by the buzzing of an electric alarm clock. As he pushes a button to silence the alarm, he turns on the radio beside his bed to hear the morning news. Then he goes to the bathroom for a quick shave with his electric shaver.

3. After dressing, Dick goes to the kitchen, where his wife has begun to prepare breakfast. Eggs are cooking on the electric stove, bread is being toasted in an electric toaster, and coffee is being made in an electric coffee maker. From the electric refrigerator Dick takes a carton of cream, another of fresh milk, and a can of frozen orange

juice. He opens the can with an electric can opener and mixes the contents with several cans of cold water. Then the orange juice is ready, and Dick and his wife can begin breakfast. During breakfast, they sometimes watch the morning news program on television.

4. After breakfast Dick gets the car out of the garage, and his wife drives him to the railroad station. The station is crowded with other commuters like himself, people who must travel 30 or even 50 miles to the city and back every day. Some are reading the morning paper; others are talking with one another, waiting nervously for the train. If the train is late, their routine, timed to the minute<sup>4</sup>, could easily be upset. But exactly on schedule, the train arrives at the station. Forty-five minutes later it arrives in the city, still on schedule.

5. With the other commuters, Dick hurries from the train into the station. As he nears the door, it is whipped open by an electric eye, and he passes through into the waiting room. A moment later he steps onto a moving stairway that takes him rapidly up to the street level<sup>5</sup>. Buses and taxis are everywhere, but because Dick's office is only four blocks away, he always walks.

6. Soon he is inside the sixty-story skyscraper where his company has offices. At a long bank of elevators he waits until a green light flashes for an up car, then steps inside. He pushes the button for the fortieth floor, the door closes, and the car rises smoothly and noiselessly.



7. When the elevator reaches the fortieth floor, the door again slides open, and Dick steps into the familiar hall with its early-morning quiet, and hurries to his office. He turns on the lights and is soon at work. There is much to be done before the clerks and secretaries begin to arrive.

8. An hour later the day's routine begins with the arrival of the mail. As he reads it, he usually takes notes<sup>6</sup>, and on the more urgent points picks up the telephone and calls other departments in the building and other businesses in New York. It is a matter of routine<sup>7</sup> for Dick to call the company's offices in Chicago and San Francisco, and sometimes even to call its representatives in London and Paris. Once he has the information he needs, he dictates letters into a recording machine for his secretary to type and return to him later for his signature.

9. At times Dick is aware of the workers in the outer office answering telephones, typing letters, and filing papers. From a room next door he hears the even clicking of a machine that is duplicating copies of schedules and instruction sheets. Other machines are taking pictures of important letters and documents and producing many copies in a few minutes. From a special office nearby comes the hum of an electronic computer, which is recording orders, billing customers, and making out<sup>8</sup> the company payroll.

10. Often Dick is also aware of other sounds, the more

or less muffled traffic noises that come from the street down below — the honking of horns, the blowing of whistles, the screeching of brakes. These are curiously mixed with the clang of hammers and riveting machines and with the shouts of the workmen putting up a new skyscraper next door. But Dick is used to noise<sup>9</sup>—for the big city, a city of machines, must be a city of noise.

11. Although he is used to the noise, Dick usually looks forward to<sup>10</sup> the end of the day, when he can return to his house in the quiet suburb. For relaxation he may mow the lawn with his power mower; or sometimes he repairs a piece of furniture with his electric tools. He may help his young children build a pen for their pet rabbit. Or he may just sit in a comfortable chair watching television or listening to his favorite music on the record player.

12. In the office or at home, machines are a part of the Mallorys' life<sup>11</sup>. Like many other city people, they would find it hard to live without machines.

### **New Words and Expressions**

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. skyscraper /'skai,skreipə/ n. | 摩天楼                |
| 2. buzzing /'bʌzɪŋ/ n.           | 嗡嗡声(如蜜蜂、蜂鸣器等发出的声音) |
| 3. alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ n.             | (闹钟上的)铃或蜂鸣器        |

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| alarm clock /ə'la:m klɒk/                   | 闹钟                             |
| 4. refrigerator /ri'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ n.         | 冰箱                             |
| 5. carton /'kɑ:tən/ n.                      | (用来装液体食物等的涂过蜡的)硬纸盒             |
| 6. mix /mɪks/ v.                            | 使搀和; 使混合                       |
| 7. contents /'kɒntents/ n.                  | 容纳(在罐头等里面)的东西                  |
| 8. garage /'gærɑ:dʒ/ n.                     | 汽车间(或库)                        |
| 9. commuter /kə'mju:tə/ n.                  | 长期车票使用者; 经常往返两地(如郊外住所与市内办公处)的人 |
| 10. routine /ru:'ti:n/ n.                   | 日常工作; 常规; 程序                   |
| 11. upset /ʌp'set/ v.                       | 打乱(计划等)                        |
| 12. schedule /'ʃedʒu:l 英;<br>'skɛdʒʊl 美/ n. | 时间表                            |
| on schedule                                 | [美]按照预定时间; 准时                  |
| 13. whip /hwɪp/ v.                          | (使)突然移动                        |
| 14. block /blɒk/ n.                         | [美]街段(两条平行的街道之间的街的距离)          |
| 15. elevator /'elɪveɪtə/ n.                 | [美]电梯(=[英]lift)                |
| 16. flash /flæʃ/ v.                         | 闪亮                             |
| 17. slide /slaɪd/ v.                        | 滑动                             |
| 18. urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ a.                    | 急迫的; 急待办理的                     |

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 19. information /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>  | 消息, 信息, 情报                  |
| 20. dictate /dɪk'teɪt/ <i>v.</i>         | 口授 (信件的内容<br>等供别人笔录或<br>打字) |
| 21. signature /'sɪɡnɪtʃə/ <i>n.</i>      | 签名                          |
| 22. file /faɪl/ <i>v.</i>                | 把……归档                       |
| 23. clicking /'kɪlɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>          | 卡嗒声                         |
| 24. duplicate /'dʒuːplɪkɪt/ <i>v.</i>    | 复制, 复印                      |
| 25. document /'dɒkjumənt/ <i>n.</i>      | 文件                          |
| 26. hum /hʌm/ <i>n.</i>                  | 嗡嗡声, 哼哼声,<br>嘈杂声            |
| 27. electronic /ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ <i>a.</i>   | 电子的                         |
| 28. computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ <i>n.</i>      | 计算机                         |
| 29. customer /'kʌstəmə/ <i>n.</i>        | 顾客, 客户                      |
| 30. payroll /'peɪrəl/ <i>n.</i>          | 工资单                         |
| 31. muffle /'mʌfl/ <i>v.</i>             | 压抑或捂住(声音)                   |
| 32. honk /hɒŋk/ <i>v.</i>                | 汽车喇叭响                       |
| 33. horn /hɔ:n/ <i>n.</i>                | 喇叭                          |
| 34. blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i>                | (喇叭、口哨)吹响                   |
| 35. whistle /'hwɪsl/ <i>n.</i>           | 口哨, 哨子, 汽笛                  |
| 36. screech /skri:tʃ/ <i>v.</i>          | 发出尖锐刺耳的声<br>音               |
| 37. brake /breɪk/ <i>n.</i>              | 刹车                          |
| 38. curiously /'kjʊəriəsli/ <i>ad.</i>   | 稀奇古怪地                       |
| 39. clang /klæŋ/ <i>n.</i>               | 铿锵声                         |
| 40. rivet /'rɪvɪt/ <i>v.</i>             | 铆, 铆接, 敲打                   |
| 41. relaxation /rɪ'læks'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 休息, 放松                      |

42. mow /məʊ 英; mau 美/ *v.* 刈(草), 割(草)  
 43. lawn /lɔ:n/ *n.* 草坪, 草地  
 44. pet /pet/ *a.* 作为玩赏动物豢养的

## Notes

1. book publisher 书籍出版商 (区别于 newspaper publisher “报纸发行人”及 magazine publisher “杂志发行人”。)
2. (be) tied to machines 离不开机械; 依赖机械  
 tie (/tai/) 在这里用作及物动词, 解作“(用绳、带等)系住, 栓住; 束缚, 限制”等。be tied to somebody or something 意为“依靠, 依赖(某人或某物)”, 例如:  
 He is tied to his bed. 他卧病不起。  
 He was tied to the job by the contract. 他受合同的束缚, 不能不做这件工作。
3. working day 工作日 (也可拼写作 workday, 区别于 Sunday “星期日”及 holiday “节假日”。)
4. timed to the minute (时间表、日程等) 时间安排得极为紧凑, 连每一分钟应做的事都算准了的  
 time 在这里用作及物动词, 意为“安排……的时间”。
5. level /'levl/ 水平面, the street level 为“街面”, 此处指狄克从地下火车站的候车室里乘自动楼梯上升到地面上来。
6. note /nəʊt/ 笔记, 记录  
 take notes 为“记笔记, 作摘录”。
7. a matter of routine /ru:'ti:n/ 一件例行事务
8. make out 意为“开出, 算出, 写出(单据, 帐单等)”。

例如:

make out a book list 开出一张书单

make out a check 开支票

9. (be) used to something 意为“惯于某事”; (be) used to doing something 意为“惯于做某事”。例如:

He is used to hard work. 他惯于艰苦的工作。

He is used to getting up early. 他惯于早起。

10. look forward to something 意为“盼望某事(的到来或发生)”; look forward to doing something 意为“盼望做某事”。例如:

He looked forward to the summer vacation.

他盼望着暑假的到来。

I look forward to seeing you. 我盼望着见到你。

11. the Mallorys' life 马罗礼夫妇(或马罗礼一家人)的生活(注意 Mallory 的前面有定冠词 the, 而且 Mallory 的后面加上了“s”变成复数形式, 后面还有一个表示所有格的撇号“'”。)

## COMPREHENSION

### Yes-No Questions

1. Is Dick a book publisher? Yes, he is. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is his office in a skyscraper? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the skyscraper in Chicago? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does Dick live in a suburb? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is the suburb 10 miles from the city? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is Dick's life tied to machines? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Is Dick awakened by the paperboy ? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Does he listen to the morning news ? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is the radio beside his bed ? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Does he use an electric shaver ? \_\_\_\_\_

### Or Questions

1. Is Dick a salesman or a book publisher ? He's a \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is his office on the thirtieth floor or the fortieth floor ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Dick live in a white house or a red house ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is the suburb quiet or noisy ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does Dick go to the railroad station by bus or by car ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is the station deserted or crowded with commuters ? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Does the train arrive late or on schedule ? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Does Dick take a taxi to his office or does he walk ? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is his office building forty or sixty stories high ? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Does Dick hurry to his office or does he take his time ? \_\_\_\_\_

### Wh Questions

1. How is Dick awakened ? He's awakened by \_\_\_\_\_
2. How does he silence the alarm ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does he turn on after he wakes up ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why does he turn on the radio ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What device opens the station door for Dick ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What machine carries him up to street level ? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What must Dick do to get to the fortieth floor ? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What does he use the telephone for ? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What machine helps him to write letters ? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What machine records orders, bills customers, and makes out the company payroll ? \_\_\_\_\_

### Contradiction and Comment

First contradict the statement. Then supply a comment that

explains why the statement is incorrect. Refer to the reading whenever you need to.

MODEL Dick walks to the station.

No, he doesn't. His wife drives him there.

1. Dick Mallory is an engineer. No, he isn't. He's a
2. His office is in Chicago. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dick lives in New York City. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dick works in the suburbs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dick prepares breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dick drinks fresh orange juice. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Commuters walk to work. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The train arrived late. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Dick could walk to work if he wanted to. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Dick should walk upstairs to his office. \_\_\_\_\_

MODEL Dick's wife doesn't drive a car.

Yes, she does. She drives him to the railroad station.

11. Dick doesn't walk from the station to his office. Yes, he  
does. His office
  12. Dick doesn't depend on elevators. \_\_\_\_\_
  13. Dick doesn't make long distance calls. \_\_\_\_\_
  14. Dick doesn't dictate letters. \_\_\_\_\_
  15. The copying machines aren't fast. \_\_\_\_\_
  16. The big city isn't noisy. \_\_\_\_\_
  17. Dick can't mow the lawn. \_\_\_\_\_
  18. Dick can't repair furniture. \_\_\_\_\_
  19. Dick's children don't have any pets. \_\_\_\_\_
  20. Machines aren't a necessary part of the Mallorys' life. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## GRAMMAR

### Clauses with *when* and *while*

**1.1** Combine the paired sentences by using *when* or *while*. Remember that *when* means something like “at that moment,” and *while* means something like “during that time.” Follow the appropriate model below.

**SITUATION** One day Dick drove his car to work.

**MODELS** He got in the car.

He put the key in the ignition.

When he got in the car, he put the key in the ignition.

The motor was warming up.

He checked the gas gauge.

While the motor was warming up, he checked the gas gauge.

1. He turned the corner.

He saw a traffic light ahead.

When he turned the corner, he saw

2. He got to the traffic light.

It turned red.

3. He saw the red light.

He stopped the car.

4. He was waiting for the light to change.

He turned on the car radio.