

新英语  
教程

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ENGLISH  
COURSE

GUIDED READING

英语阅读

编 李相崇

主编 杨庆午

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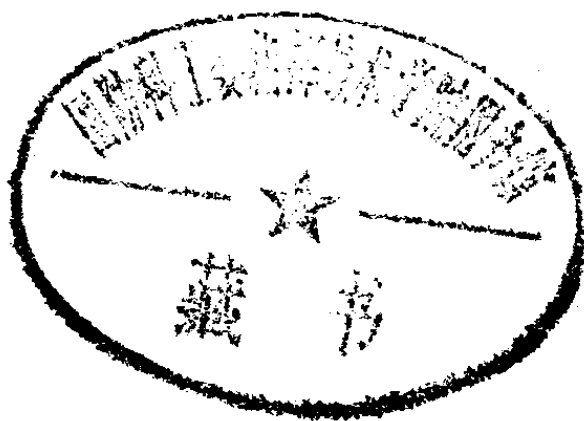
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# 新 英 语 教 程

## 英 语 阅 读

第五册

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## 前 言

本书为清华大学外语系主持编写的《新英语教程》(New English Course) 的《英语阅读》第五册 (Guided Reading, Book 5)。供大学英语五级的阅读及写作教学使用。

大学英语五、六级教学为英语教学基础阶段的较高要求。它的主要任务是打好较扎实的语言基础, 同时注意逐步向专业英语过渡的需要。因此, 本册的任务是训练学生正确理解语言难度较高、题材比较广泛的文章, 掌握较高的阅读技能和阅读速度, 以及书写书信、电报电传、说明书、合同等的能力。

本册课文内容包括生活科技、科学幻想、一般生活、英美文化、文化修养等。课文基本上未作改动, 保持原有风格。

全书共分 10 个单元。每个单元需用约 4 个课内学时, 总授课时数约 40 学时。每个单元分成三个部分: PART A 为精读, 包括课文、注释和练习; PART B 为泛读; PART C 为写作。全书生词量约 750 个, 生词表中用 \* 号标明的生词为前 4 册未学过的 1—4 级纲内词 (指大纲规定在教学中优先安排的词汇); 用 △ 号标明的生词为 5—6 级纲内词, 其中包括前 4 册已出现的 5—6 级纲内词。因此, 未学过本教程前四册的也可以使用本书。

为了打好较扎实的语言基础, 适应向专业英语过渡的需要, 本书课文以议论文、叙述文为主, 选材力求广泛, 有的课文涉及背景为学生不太熟悉的题材和较抽象的概念。为了

进一步培养判断固定词组的能力，要求学生找出精读课文中的固定词组并确定其词义。

本书经国家教委大学外语教材编审委员会审定。参加审阅的有：吴银庚（上海交通大学）、郭杰克（华南理工大学）、耿宪章（哈尔滨工业大学）、孔庆炎（大连理工大学）、潘能（西安交通大学）、王学铭（昆明工学院）等六位同志。谨此表示衷心感谢。

编 者

1989 年 7 月

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# UNIT 1

## PART A

### The Other You

*Isaac Asimov*

(1) What if our society uses new-found technologies of “genetic engineering” to interfere with the biological nature of human beings? Might that not be disastrous?

(2) What about cloning, for instance?

(3) Cloning is a term originally used in connection with non-sexual reproduction of plants and very simple animals. Now it is coming into use in connection with higher animals, since biologists are finding ways of starting with an individual cell of a grown animal and inducing it to multiply into another grown animal.

(4) Each cell in your body, you see, has a full complement of all the genes that control your inherited characteristics. It has everything of this sort that there was in the original fertilized egg-cell out of which you developed. The cells in your body now de-

vote themselves to specialized activities and no longer grow and differentiate—but what if such a cell, from skin or liver, could be restored to the environment of the egg-cell? Would it not begin to grow and differentiate once more, and finally form a second individual with your genes? Another you, so to speak? It has been done in frogs and can undoubtedly be done in human beings.

(5) But is cloning a safe thing to unleash on society? Might it not be used for destructive purposes? For instance, might not some ruling group decide to clone their submissive, downtrodden peasantry, and thus produce endless hordes of semi-robots who will slave to keep a few in luxury and who may even serve as endless ranks of soldiers designed to conquer the rest of the world?

(6) A dreadful thought, but an unnecessary fear. For one thing, *there is no need to clone for the purpose.* The ordinary method of reproduction produces all the human beings that are needed and as rapidly as is needed. Right now, the ordinary method is producing so many people as to put civilization in danger of imminent destruction. What more can cloning do?

(7) Secondly, unskilled semi-robots cannot be successfully pitted against the skilled users of machines, either on farms, in factories or in armies. Any nation depending on downtrodden masses will find itself an easy mark for exploitation by a less populous but more skilled and versatile society. This has happened in the past often enough.

(8) But even if we forget about slave-hordes, what about the cloning of a relatively few individuals? There are rich people who

could afford the expense, or politicians who could have the influence for it, or the gifted who could undergo it by popular demand. There can then be two of a particular banker or governor or scientist — or three — or a thousand. Might this not create a kind of privileged caste, who would reproduce themselves in greater and greater numbers, and who would gradually take over the world?

(9) Before we grow concerned about this, we must ask whether there will really be any great demand for cloning. Would you want to be cloned? The new individual formed from your cell will have your genes and therefore your appearance and, possibly, talents, but *he will not be you*. The clone will be, at best, merely your identical twin. Identical twins share the same genetic pattern, but they each have their own individuality and are separate persons.

(10) Cloning is *not* a pathway to immortality, then, because *your* consciousness does *not* survive in your clone, any more than it would in your identical twin if you had one.

(11) In fact, your clone would be far less than your identical twin. What shapes and forms a personality is not genes alone, but all the environment to which it is exposed. Identical twins grow up in identical surroundings, in the same family, and under each other's influence. A clone of yourself, perhaps thirty or forty years younger, would grow up in a different world altogether and would be shaped by influences that would be sure to make him less and less like you as he grows older.

(12) He may even earn your jealousy. After all, you are old

and he is young. You may once have been poor and struggled to become well-to-do, but he will be well-to-do from the start. The mere fact that you won't be able to view it as a child, but as another competing and better-advantaged *you*, may accentuate the jealousy.

(13) No! I imagine that, after some initial experiments, the demand for cloning will be virtually nonexistent.

(14) But suppose it isn't a matter of your desires, but of society's demands? I, for instance, have published 158 books so far, but I am growing old. If there were a desperate world demand for me to write 500 more books, I would have to be cloned. The other me, Or group of me's, could continue. Or could they?

(15) The clones will not grow up my way. They won't be driven to write, as I was, out of a need to escape from the slums — unless you provide each with slums to escape from. Unlike me, they will all have a mark to shoot at — the original me. I could do as I please, but they will be doomed to imitate me and they may very well refuse. How many of my clones will have to be supported and fed and kept out of trouble in order to find one who will be able to write like me, and will want to?

(16) It won't be worth society's trouble, I assure you.

## NEW WORDS

1. **genetic** /dʒə'netik/ adj. 遗传的
2. \* **biological** /baɪə'lɒdʒikəl/ adj. of biology 生物学的

3. **△disastrous** /di'zɑ:stɹəs/ adj. causing terrible accident 招致灾祸的;  
损害重大的
4. **clone** /kloun/ n. vt. all the descendants derived asexually from a single individual, as by cuttings, bulbs, fission, etc. ; an individual produced by cloning; to produce by cloning  
**cloning** / klouning/ n. the technique of producing a genetically identical duplicate of an organism
5. **nonsexual** /nɒn'sekʃjuəl/ adj. 无性的  
**nonsexual reproduction** 无性生殖
6. **△induce** /in'dju:s/ v. to lead (into an act) often by persuading; to cause
7. **△complement** /'kɒmplɪmənt/ n. the number or quantity needed to make something complete
8. **gene** /dʒi:n/ n. 遗传基因
9. **△inherit** /in'herit/ vt. to receive something left by someone who has died; to receive (qualities of mind or body) from one's parents, etc.
10. **△fertilize** /'fə:tilaiz/ vt. 受胎, 受精
11. **△differentiate** / ,difə'renʃieit/ vi. to become specialized 分化
12. **liver** /'livə/ n. a large organ in the body which produces bile and cleans the blood 肝脏
13. **unleash** /ʌn'li:ʃ/ vt. (on) to set free from control
14. **△destructive** /di'straktiv/ adj. causing destruction
15. \* **submissive** /səb'misɪv/ adj. gentle and willing to obey orders
16. **downtrodden** /'daʊn, trɒdn/ adj. treated badly by those in positions of power
17. **peasantry** /'pezəntɹi/ n. all the peasants of a particular country
18. **horde** /hɔ:d/ n. a large number or crowd
19. **dreadful** /'dredfəl/ adj. causing great fear or anxiety
20. **imminent** /'iminənt/ adj. likely to happen without delay

21. **△pit** /pit/ vt. (against) to match or set against, in a fight, competition, struggle, etc.
22. **populous** /'pɒpjuləs/ adj. having a large population
23. **△versatile** /'vɜ:sətəɪl/ adj. competent in many things; many-sided
24. **△privilege** /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ n. a special right or advantage limited to one person or a few people of a particular kind  
**△privileged** adj. having a privilege or privileges
25. **caste** /kəst/ n. 阶级, 等级
26. \* **individuality** /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuˈæləti/ n. the character and qualities which make someone or something different from all others
27. \* **pathway** /'pɑ:θwei/ n. a track or way made by people walking over the ground
28. **immortality** /ˌɪmɔ:ˈtælɪti/ n. never-ending life; endless fame
29. **△consciousness** /'kɒnʃəsnɪs/ n. the state of being conscious; the totality of one's thoughts, feelings, and impressions
30. \* **altogether** /ˌɔ:ltəˈgeðə/ adv. completely; thoroughly
31. \* **jealousy** /'dʒeləsi/ n. jealous feeling
32. **well-to-do** /ˌweltoˈdu:/ adj. rich
33. **accentuate** /ək'sentʃueɪt/ vt. to emphasize; heighten the effect of
34. **△virtually** /'vɜ:tfuəli/ adv. almost; very nearly
35. \* **nonexistent** /ˌnɒn-ɪg'zɪstənt/ adj. not existing now
36. **△desperate** /'despəɪt/ adj. wild or dangerous
37. **slum** /slʌm/ n. (often pl. with sing. meaning) a city area of poor living conditions and dirty unrepaired buildings
38. **doom** /dum/ vt. to cause to suffer something unavoidable and unpleasant 注定要, 命定

## PHRASES

List and explain the new phrase in paragraph 4.

## NOTE

1. **Isaac Asimov**; U. S. biochemist and author, a highly successful writer of science fiction and of science books for laymen. Brought to the U. S. at the age of three, he grew up in Brooklyn, N. Y., graduating from Columbia University in 1939 and taking Ph. D. there in 1947.

## EXERCISES

A. Comprehension: Choose the best answer.

1. The central theme of "The Other You" is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. genetic engineers are experimenting with cloning
  - b. the cloning of humans could produce a privileged class
  - c. worries about the dangers of human cloning are ill-founded
  - d. personality traits cannot be passed on through cloning
2. The author assumes that the reader is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. afraid of a nation of dictators
  - b. worried about the abuses of cloning
  - c. eager to put cloning to practical use
  - d. ready to be cloned
3. The author assumes that the reader thinks "immortality" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. frightening
  - b. unavoidable
  - c. profitable

- d. desirable
4. To hold the reader's interest, the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. uses quotations from famous people  
b. asks frequent questions  
c. presents many research statistics  
d. tells many amusing stories
5. The word "cloning" was originally used in connection with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. reproducing a plant from one of its egg-cells  
b. creating an animal from one of its cells  
c. sexual reproduction of simple animals  
d. asexual reproduction of simple animals
6. The word "cloning" is now used with regard to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. both nonsexual and sexual reproduction  
b. both simple and higher animals  
c. both simple and higher plants  
d. both plants and simple animals
7. Some people think that one danger of cloning humans is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. there would be greater and greater demands for cloning  
b. slave-hordes might gradually take over the world  
c. a few people might be able to dominate the masses  
d. powerful rulers might decide to create a horde of skilled semi-robots
8. The clone of a person will have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 •



- a. the same individuality as his
  - b. the same looks and genius as his
  - c. the same consciousness as his
  - d. the same interest as his
9. It is unnecessary to clone endless hordes of semi-robots because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. civilization is likely to be destroyed
  - b. the population is growing more rapidly than is needed
  - c. there are enough skilled users of machines
  - d. it is beneficial to clone a relatively few gifted individuals
10. There will not be any great demand for cloning because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. it will not give people what they desire
  - b. cloning is not a pathway to immortality
  - c. the clone is no more than an identical twin
  - d. the clone will grow up in a different world

**B. Choose the best answer.**

1. The word *cloning* refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. science of raising healthy plants and animals
  - b. latest medical techniques for controlling birth defects
  - c. reproduction of genetically identical organisms
  - d. conservation of endangered species of wildlife
2. The word *exploitation* as used in the text refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. helping those less fortunate than yourself
  - b. taking advantage of others for profit