

Culture and Exploration

英汉双语时文阅读

**Current English Chinese Reader For Students** 

◆主编:王惠

双色版

### 英汉双语时文阅读 Current English Chinese Reader For Students

文化探谜
Culture and Exploration

江苏工业学院图书馆
The classifieds do the walking so you don't have to.

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英汉双语时文阅读.文化探谜/王惠主编.—北京:中央民族大学出版社,2005.2 (青春读书架丛书) ISBN 7-81056-929-5

I. 英··· II. 王··· III. 英语 - 对照读物 - 英、汉IV. H319. 4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 142166 号

书 名 英汉双语时文阅读・文化探谜

主 编 王 惠

出 版 中央民族大学出版社

发 行 新华书店

印 刷 北京威远印刷厂

开 本 880×1230(毫米) 1/32

印 张 80.5

字 数 890 千字

版 次 2005年5月第1版 2005年5月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-81056-929-5/H・95

定 价 98.00元(全10册) 本册:9.80元



# for gains to reading. Yeahulay, grammar, and worting. TXLsben. 1993, 2002 富士, 明 安里由说, 华书是全元规

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书根据最新的教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》设计。增加阅读量已经成为新课程标准的硬性指标,市面上针对高考英语的阅读类图书文章内容陈旧,不但不能引起学生读的兴趣,反而损害了学生正常的阅读动机。

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书的文章来源完全取材于网络上迅捷的纯正英文媒体,语言鲜活,信息量大,可读性强,权威性高,迎合了近年来高考英语科命题的重要的取材渠道(近年来每年高考英语科全国卷的5篇短文中有2篇来自网络媒体)。

世界英语教育界权威,著名语言学家 Stephen Krashen教授经过多年的实验研究提出了建立在"可理解输入"(comprehensible input)基础上的 recreational reading(休闲性阅读)的重要性,他认为:"自由性的自愿阅读是可理解输入的一种强有力的方式,它是在低焦虑心态下进行的,那些在学校里参加自由性阅读实验项目的学生在阅读、词汇、语法和写作等方面得到了更大的收获。"(Free voluntary reading is an extremely powerful form of comprehensible input, and it is delivered in a low—anxiety environment. Those who participate in free reading programs in school make supe—



rior gains in reading, vocabulary, grammar, and writing.——Krashen, 1993, 2002)因此,完全有理由说,本书是全面提高中学生英语水平的高效途径。

教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》对高中各年级规定了"除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 19/25/33 万词以上"的硬性指标,对高中毕业时应该达到的英文阅读能力要求如下:

- 1.能阅读一般的英文报刊杂志,获取主要信息: 1.能阅读一般的英文报刊杂志,获取主要信息: 1.11
- 2.阅读一般英文原著,抓住主要情节,了解主要人物;
- 3. 能读懂各种商品的说明书等非专业技术性的资料:
- 4.能根据情景及上下文猜测不熟悉的语言现象:
- 5.能使用多种参考资料和工具书解决较复杂的语言疑难;
  - 6.有广泛的阅读兴趣及良好的阅读习惯:
- 7.能有效地利用网络等媒体获取和处理信息。

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书根据阅读学和阅读心理学理论精心设计,按照教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》要求的话题,结合中学生的心理需求,选取最容易引发学生阅读欲望,最适合学生阅读的题材的原版资料,并由多年从事英语文翻译的优秀作者提供流畅的中文译文,双语对照,在这种克拉申教授所称的 free voluntary reading 中不但可以悄然实现读者英语阅读能力的提高,实现读者的英语文和汉语文词汇能力、语法能力、写作能力和翻译能力的同步增长,而且也实现了教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》提出的



高中英语课程的任务:使学生在义务教育阶段英语学习的基础上,进一步明确英语学习的目的,发展自主学习和合作学习的能力;在进一步发展综合语言运用能力的同时,着重提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力,特别注重提高学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。高中英语课程还应根据学生的个性特证和发展需求,为他们提供丰富的选择机会和充分的表现空间。高中英语课程应有利于学生进一步拓宽国际视野和增强爱国主义精神和民族使命感,为他们未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。

《普通高中英语课程标准》的话题项目表包括以下 24 个方面: 个人情况 (Personal information)、家庭、朋友与周围的人 (Family, friends and people around)、周围的环境(Personal environments)、日常活动(Daily routines)、学校生活(School life)、兴趣与爱好 (Interests and hobbies)、个人感情 (Emotions)、人际关系 (Interpersonal relationships)、计划与愿望(Plans and intentions)、节假日活动 (Festivals, holidays and celebrations)、购物(Shopping)、饮食(Food and drink)健康(Health)、天气(Weather)、文娱与体育 (Entertainment and sports) 旅游和交通 (Travel and transport)、语言学习(Language learning)、自然 (Nature)、世界和环境 (The world and the environment)、科普知识与现代技术 (Popular science and modern technology)、热点话题 (Topical issues)、历史和地理(History and geography)、社会 (Society)、文学与艺术 (Literature and art),这些话题所涉及的题材是高中英语教育所



兴须的,也是中学生关注的。该丛书根据教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》的话题项目表首批设计了校园漫步、热点聚焦、人物先锋、社会万象、时尚美文、文化探谜、网络在线、环保新知、健康氧吧、科普天地等 10 个专题分册,每分册从网络时文中选择相关题材最新进展的情形,双语对照,文章不仅在内容上适合中学生阅读,在语言水平上也尽量同中学生应该达到的水平相当,译文也尽量做到信、达、雅。

双语教育已经在我国被提到意识日程上来,随着改革开放进程的加快、出国留学的热潮、2008年北京奥运会的临近,国人对英语学习的需求越来越强大,但市面上用于双语学习的资料匮乏,特别是针对上千万高中在校学生的英语双语读物更是寥寥无几。因此,《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书定位在教育部新英语课程标准要求的高中英语水平,全面提高中学生的英语能力,迎接高考和未来生活的挑战。并为在校大学生、公务文员在休闲阅读中提供了很好的素材。

本丛书的编写在国内知名英语教育专家的指导下,由长期从事英语教育的研究人员、一线高级英语教师完成,保证了编写质量。

本书为《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书的《文化探谜》分册。

sqi**客**a **說**d modern technology)、标点话题 (liquical issues), 研 奥和地理( History and geography)、社会 (Society)、文章与艺术

Literature and art),这些语规所涉及的题料是高中英语教育所

基周的图皮节 ......



亚历山大大都死于西尼罗河北市的廖荣……

### 

### Part 1 生命溯源

所以图象
nirerbiëraph (1)
(多点)的音
(3)
asiakasa maakifat Jo
(8)
ction
(10)
(14)
I. Olympic Spill
(17)
.2.0.2.
(20)
21. Language Tre
(22)
22. Making Mona
東海市作在祖

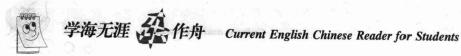
10. 5,000 Years of Egypt



# 学海无涯 作舟 Current English Chinese Reader for Students

	*	
	五千年的埃及	(25)
11	. West Nile Virus may Have Felled Alexander the Great	
	亚历山大大帝死于西尼罗河病毒的感染	(30)
12.	. The Day of English	,
	英国的国庆节	(33)
13.	. Palestine—The Wailing Wall	(,
	巴勒斯坦——哭墙	(37)
14.	巴勒斯坦——哭墙	(0,)
	erfect. Pterosaur. Found.in: Fossil. Egg 此各圖美	(44)
15.	How Old Is the Universe? ************************************	( ,
	宇宙到底有多长的历史?ViolaiH wadaa	(50)
16.	Britain International	. ,
	国际化的英国DOG TSGIEFIE bhoW energenT golds	(52)
17.	Australia in Brief	
	inosaurs-Got Cancer	(56)
(8)	acity aity T. Part 2 to by 大阪	(50)
	noisonite Part 3 使海钩沉口 of lind statusio	S. S
18.	The History of the Olympic Games	-75
761	奥运史话····································	(62)
19.	Olympic Spirit	
(7)	Olympic Spirit	(66)
20.	S.O.S. Pack Ancient Rings Sender Page Pack Pack Pack Pack Pack Pack Pack Pack	n 9
20.)		
21.	Language Tree Hooted in Turkey	à o
22)	语言起源于土耳其	(71)
22.	Making Mona Liea Frown	
	蒙娜丽莎在皱眉头·	(73)
23.	Digging for Darwin's Ship question of Egypt 1000, 2	.01

寻找达尔文乘坐过的轮船
24. Newton Brings Winston back to Earth
牛顿使温斯顿重返人间
25. Martin Luther King Jr. 's Civil Rights Dream at 40
马丁・路徳・金――民权运动梦想 40 周年(81)
26. From Jim Crow to Civil Rights — the Power of Love
从种族隔离到民权运动——爱的伟大力量 (88)
20 That Sala" of the Colosseum
part 4 宇宙的起源
27. Late Rain on Mars Condiginal Condiginal Tor Sale: Sputnik 1, Original Condiginal No. 12.
(851) 火星后来下过雨? (92)
28. Apollo Anniversary: Moon Landing "Inspired World"
"振奋世界"的人类首次登月(94)
29. Has an Impact Done It Again?
(281) 碰撞会再次发生吗? (99)
30. Did Comets Make Life on Earth Possible?
Habit Agas Assault
地球生命是否产生于彗星?
宇宙形状可能像是球
32. Moonlighting Satellite Vindicates Finatein (106)
32. Moonlighting Satellite Vindicates Einstein
印证爱因斯坦理论的月光卫星(109)
33. Holes in Space are Not Empty
to noil黑洞不全可 pas Senon Mesis sin to sesipor sin (111)
34. Lice Genes Date First Human Clothes
35 Maan Daving 写 写 (113)
35. Moon Derives From Earth, Space Object, Study Says
研究表明,月球起源于地球和太空物质 (115)



### part 5

	ewton Brings Winston eack to Earth	24. DJ
36.	Three Centuries before Christ's Birth, People Celeb	
	25 Decembraged ships livio at the prior returning the	
018	耶稣诞生前3个世纪人们已开始庆祝12月25日	(120)
37.	Venice of the Crow to Civil Rights the Power or the	
	威尼斯 ····	(122)
38.	The "Sale" of the Colosseum	()
	拍卖古罗马剧场	(126)
39.	For Sale: Sputnik 1, Original Condition M no nis Plants	1.50
(20	前苏联第一颗卫星即将拍卖	(128)
40.	British Museum celebrates 250th birthday	A 35
94)	大英博物館举行了 250 周年庆典	(131)
41.	One Man Talking String A plant I Again?	H DC
	自说自话 ····	(135)
	part 6 摩天大楼的故事 SM alemod bio	
(10.	· "是人人任的权事"。	a . 00
42.	Any Colour as Long as It's Black	
(20)		(139)
43.	Dream or Nightmare	5 AY
Lan-		(142)
44.	The Guitar	
e a r	toles in Space are Not Empty	
45.	The Progress of the Steam Engine and the Invention	on of
	Trains Date First Human Clothes	
113)	然心机的及使历程和火牛的发明	(150)
	Scientists Stalk Mammoth Clone	
	科学家探究猛犸克隆	(155)
	and the second s	

### Culture and Exploration 文化探谜



47.	Moon Power For Mankind	
	可以为人类使用的月球能量	(157)
48.	The Story of a Skyscraper	
	摩天大楼的故事	(158)
49.	The Machine that Changed the World	
	改变世界的机器	(163)
50.	Competition in Orbit	
	太空中的竞争	(172)
51.	Science Notes Rare Comet	
	科学见证罕见的彗星	(174)

includes imprints of wing and skin tissue as well

as bones and shell, confirms the long-standing



# caused the egg to be delicately preserved. 生命测源 The hapless pterosaur **就統命主** is **Part 1** 是命滅死人员带来好区。

researchers good luck. The specimes, which



Focus on passage 导语集粹

China is the homeland of dragon. But do you know the only one pterosaur embryo in the world was just coming out of the earth in Liaoning Province of China?



Modern essays 英语时文



Possible translation 精彩汉译

#### Perfect Pterosaur Found in Fossil Egg

By MICHAEL HOPKIN

The preserved bones of ancient creatures allow fossil—hunters to glimpse lives lived millions of years ago. But researchers in China have uncovered the remains of a life that was snatched away before it had even begun.

The unfortunate creature was a pterosaur, report its discoverers Xiaolin Wang and Zhonghe Zhou of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. This group of flying reptiles were contemporaries of the dinosaurs and abounded in the Early Cretaceous period when the fossil was created, around 121 million years ago.

The embryo is very well formed, which suggests that it was probably enjoying its last few days of solitude before emerging into the **prehistoric** world. But it never got the chance. Wang and Zhou believe that a natural disaster such as a volcanic eruption dealt it a swift death and

### 化石中的完美翼龙

保存完好的古代动物可以 使搜寻化石的人看到数百万年 前动物的生活特征。但是中国 研究人员发现了一个活体遗 存,它是在破壳前死亡的。

这只不幸的动物是翼龙, 负责这项研究的北京中科院 研究员汪笑林和周忠和如是 说。这种能够飞行的动物与 恐龙生活在同时代,在白垩纪 早期世界上到处都是这种动 物,这块化石大约形成于1.21 亿年前。

胚胎发育良好,这表明它或许在尽情享受着进入史前世界的幽静生活。但是它永远没有机会了。汪笑林和周忠和都认为,类似于火山喷发这样的自然灾害导致了它的迅速死亡并使这只翼龙胚胎如此完美的保存下来。



## 学海无涯 作舟 Current English Chinese Reader for Students

caused the egg to be delicately preserved.

The hapless pterosaur's misfortune is the researchers' good luck. The specimen, which includes imprints of wing and skin tissue as well as bones and shell, confirms the long-standing theory that the creatures laid eggs rather than giving birth to live young.

Uncovered at Jingangshan in the Liaoning province of northeastern China, the fossil is the first pterosaur embryo ever found. There is no doubt as to its identity: its well-developed shoulder and chest bones, and elongated fourth finger, mark it out as a pterosaur, the authors report in this week's Nature.

The tiny creature also gives us new insight into pterosaur life, says Wang. At just 53 millimetres long and 41 millimetres wide, it is slightly smaller than a typical hen's egg. But the embryo boasts a 27—centimetre wingspan that would have more than quadrupled by adulthood.

What's more, says Wang, the baby beast would have been an early developer, like many modern bird chicks. "The well-developed wings suggest that it would have been able to fly and feed independently of its parents soon after it hatched," he says.

这只不幸翼龙的悲惨命 运却为研究人员带来好运。 这个标本——包括翅膀和皮 肤组织以及骨骼和蛋壳—— 证实了长期以来存在的动物 是卵生而不是胎生的理论。

这个化石发现于中国东 北辽宁省金刚山,它是人类迄 今为止发现的第一块翼龙胚 胎化石。它的身份十分明确: 非常发达的肩膀和胸部骨骼, 还有延长的第四个指头,从而 让人们很容易识别出它的翼 龙特征,在本周《自然》杂志上 作者这样阐述到。

汪还说,这种小生物同时 也使我们能够去洞察翼龙的生 活。它大约只有51毫米长,41 毫米宽,比普通母鸡下的蛋稍 微小一些。但是胚胎中的翼展 却有27公分宽,而成年翼龙的 翼展还要宽出四倍多。

汪说,更重要的是,这只 幼崽将是一个先驱,就像众多 现代即将孵化出的小鸟一样。 "发育良好的翅膀暗示着它将 能够在孵化后不久就可以飞 翔并独立进食。"



### Word notes 生词注释

pterosaur n. 翼龙 reptile n. 爬虫动物 abound vi. 多,大量存在,富于,充满  $i=1,2,\dots,n$ 



### Culture and Exploration 文化探说



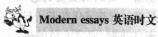
prehistoric adj. 史前的, 陈旧的 assusation and past sales in the least sale quadruple vt. 使成四倍 vi. 成为四倍 wood occ mon A/41 lacthood on the

> constries in Europe, Africe, and Asia sequenced about 500 bases from each animal.



Focus on passage 导语集粹

As we all know, heehaw was described as the sympol of being industrous. But do you know its history?



### Heehaw History

By ELIZABETH PENNISI

he beast of burden probably best known for its bray can now trace its ancestry well beyond the first days of its partnership with humans. By studying DNA from hundreds of Old World donkeys, molecular biologists have established that domesticated donkeys have their roots in Africa and that Africans domesticated these animals only twice.

For decades, archaeologists and anthropologists have debated the origins of the first donkeys, as well as where domestication occurred. The Bible, Koran, and Talmud all mention donkeys and until Napoleon's day they helped transport wartime supplies. They are still used by some traders and farmers for heavy lifting. Given this rich history, Albano Beja-Pereira of the University of Joseph Fourier in Grenoble, France, decided to bring genetics to bear on the debate. 同识,而然。随着源于



### Possible translation 精彩汉译

### 驴子的饲养历史

或许以嘶叫声而闻名的 驴子在最初与人类一起工作 许多年后,现在可以找到其 祖先的踪影了。通过研究来 自东半球数百只驴子的 DNA,分子生物学家已经确 定被驯养驴子的祖先源干非 洲,非洲人只对这些动物讲 行过两次驯养。

几十年来,考古学家和人 类学家已经开始对驴子起源问 题以及驴子驯化到底发生在什 么地方进行过多次辩论。《圣 经》、《可兰经》和犹太法典都 曾经提到过驴子,并且到拿破 仑时代它们帮助运送了大量战 备物资。目前有些商人和农民 仍然在使用驴子运送沉重的物 质。法国格勒诺布尔城约 瑟夫・傅立叶大学的阿尔巴 诺・贝贾・佩雷拉决定利用遗 传学来结束这场争论。



Beja—Pereira and his colleagues collected mitochondrial DNA from 256 donkeys from 52 countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia. They sequenced about 500 bases from each animal, studied the differences, and firmly established that the donkey family tree has two branches; one in Asia and the other in Africa. Although it's not yet certain which branch is older, the first domesticated donkeys clearly came from Africa, the researchers report in the 18 June issue of *Science*.

Further DNA comparisons revealed that the African branch of the donkey family tree is itself split in two. One sub—branch, the Nubian wild donkeys, live in Sudan and southern Egypt. The other, the Somali asses, hail from what are today Ethiopia, Somalia, and Eritrea. These two populations began evolving independently as early as 800,000 years ago and were already distinct subspecies by the time humans harnessed them amere 6000 years ago. When Beja—Pereira and his colleagues looked at the data closely, they discovered that the two subspecies of African donkeys were domesticated independently.

The study "brings an important new part to our knowledge about the origin of domestic animals," says Jean—Denis Vigne of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. The finding stands out because most animals were domesticated in the Middle East, says Carles Vilà of Uppsala University in Sweden. Yet, as with other

贝贾·佩雷拉和他的同事 从欧洲、非洲和亚洲 52 个国家 256 只驴子身上采集它们的线 粒体 DNA。他们把每种动物 的 500 个盐基进行排序,研究 其差别,继而明确了驴子家族 的两大分支:一支在亚洲,另一 支在非洲。虽然到现在还无法 确认哪一支的历史更为悠久, 但是第一批被驯化的驴子显然 是来自非洲,研究人员的报告 发表在 6 月 18 日的《科学》杂志上。

进一步的 DNA 比较显示非洲驴子家族的分支分化成另外两支。一个亚支是努比亚野驴,它们生活在今天的苏丹和埃及南部。另外一支是索出亚、索马里和厄立特里亚。这两班驴子早在 80 万年前就单独上套具时已经成为两种进化,到大约6000 年前人类两种进化,到大约6000 年前人类两种进化,到大约6000 年前人类两种进位,他们大型非洲驴子的两个亚种是单独进行驯化的。

巴黎国家自然历史博物馆的琼-丹尼斯·维根说,研究成果"进一步丰富了我们对驯养动物起源知识的认识"。瑞典乌普萨拉大学的卡里斯·维拉说,研究成果非常可信是因为绝大多数动物都是在中东地区被驯养的,然而,如同其它家畜

approval, this could begin next week, he says.

sought to protect the wolves by vaccinating

domestic dogs within ten miles of the park. It





livestock, donkey domestication occurred rela- 一样,驴子的驯化经历了相关 tively few times.



#### Word notes 生词注释

heehaw n. 驴叫 the animals could die, as happened during an ancestry n. 祖先(集合称) oatbreak in 1991, when the popul 统血,系系。 harness vt. 上马具, 披上甲胄 livestock n. 家畜, 牲畜

dood and sick animals. Since 1996 are



#### Focus on passage 导语集粹

It is reported that the rabies outbreak has hit the world's rarest dog—the wolf in Ethiopia. It seems that a kind of rare animals would be extinct quickly, if not being protected. Farmers and their does enter well territory



Modern essays 英语时文



Possible translation 精彩汉译

### Rabies Threatens World's Rarest Dog

By JOHN WHITFIELD

abies rabies outbreak has hit the world's rarest dog, the Ethiopian wolf. Twenty animals have died in the past few weeks; more are expected to succumb.

The crisis is centred on the Mountains national park in southeast Ethiopia, home to 300 of the 500 remaining wolves. From samples of dead animals, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta confirmed the infection as rabies.

"We should be moving to vaccinate wolves," says Stuart Williams, coordinator of well found in Europe, Asia and Americ a, lives

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.erton

### 狂犬病威胁稀有犬类的生存

狂犬病的爆发使世界稀有 犬类——埃塞俄比亚野狼遭受 灭顶之灾。在过去几周内已经 有20条死亡;还有更多面临死 亡威胁。offeng bad grivesffol

危机集中在埃塞俄比亚东 南的贝尔山国家公园,这里生 活着 300-500 只狼。通过死去 动物标本分析,亚特兰大国家 疾病控制和预防中心证实死亡 是由于狂犬病引起的。

"我们应该为这些野狼接 种疫苗,"亚的斯亚贝巴市埃 塞俄比亚野狼保护计划协调管