

中国科学技术大学



教材



English

主编 / 徐守平

原生态
英语阅读

Original English Reading



中国科学技术大学出版社



中国科学技术大学精品教材

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原生态英语阅读

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内 容 简 介

本书以弘扬人文精神、培养学生的英语应用能力为宗旨,书中的文章均选自国外的图书和报刊,以论述文、说明文为主,未做改写、简化,以期培养学生直接阅读原生态英语的能力。本书共14个单元,每个单元后附有与该单元内容相关的作文题,希望读者通过阅读、思辨、模仿提高论述文、说明文的写作能力。

本书适合希望提高英语读、写能力的大学生阅读,也可作为四六级英语考试、研究生英语入学考试、托福、GRE备考的辅助教材。

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Preface

总 序

2008年,为庆祝中国科学技术大学建校五十周年,反映建校以来的办学理念和特色,集中展示教材建设的成果,学校决定组织编写出版代表中国科学技术大学教学水平的精品教材系列。在各方的共同努力下,共组织选题281种,经过多轮、严格的评审,最后确定50种入选精品教材系列。

五十周年校庆精品教材系列于2008年9月纪念建校五十周年之际陆续出版,共出书50种,在学生、教师、校友以及高校同行中引起了很好的反响,并整体进入国家新闻出版总署的“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划。为继续鼓励教师积极开展教学研究与教学建设,结合自己的教学与科研积累编写高水平的教材,学校决定,将精品教材出版作为常规工作,以《中国科学技术大学精品教材》系列的形式长期出版,并设立专项基金给予支持。国家新闻出版总署也将该精品教材系列继续列入“十二五”国家重点图书出版规划。

1958年学校成立之时,教员大部分来自中国科学院的各个研究所。作为各个研究所的科研人员,他们到学校后保持了教学的同时又作研究的传统。同时,根据“全院办校,所系结合”的原则,科学院各个研究所在科研第一线工作的杰出科学家也参与学校的教学,为本科生授课,将最新的科研成果融入到教学中。虽然现在外界环境和内在条件都发生了很大变化,但学校以教学为主、教学与科研相结合的方针没有变。正因为坚持了科学与技术相结合、理论与实践相结合、教学与科研相结合的方针,并形成了优良的传统,才培养出了一批又一批高质量的人才。

学校非常重视基础课和专业基础课教学的传统,也是她特别成功的原因之一。当今社会,科技发展突飞猛进、科技成果日新月异,没有扎实的基础知识,很难在科学技术研究中作出重大贡献。建校之初,华罗庚、吴有训、严济慈等老一辈科学家、教育家就身体力行,亲自为本科生讲授基础课。他们以渊博的学识、精湛的讲课艺术、高尚的师德,带出一批又一批杰出的年轻教员,培养

Foreword

前 言

本书是为了满足中国科学技术大学(简称“中国科大”)本科英语读写课程的教学需求而编写的。大学英语教学应该充分考虑学生的特点,因材施教。中国科大本科生的英语起点较高,对英语学习的要求和目的也有所不同。在实际教学过程中,我们发现,中国科大本科生以往接触的英语阅读材料多为记叙文,而且文章在难度和词汇量方面都有人为的控制,这种控制在一定的阶段是必要的,但对于中国一流大学的本科生来说,这种控制不利于学生日后的学习和工作。中国科大本科生毕业后主要有三个去向:出国留学、国内深造和就业创业。基于这三个去向,我们认为学生需要阅读更多的论述文和说明文,需要了解在讨论某些学术性较强的话题时如何组织思想、选择恰当的语言,需要有能力直接阅读原生态的英语,习惯于阅读难度相当于一线英语杂志上的文章,并需要借助于阅读提高自己论述文和说明文的写作能力。

每一种语言都有自己独特的表达定式,深受语言文化背景的影响。读写课程教学不仅应该着眼于语言技能,而且应该重视文化背景对语言学习的作用。本书共分14个单元,从不同的角度反映英语文化的特点,让学生浸入含有不同文化信息的语言环境,帮助学生获得较强的语言运用能力,以满足日常的文化交际需求。

同时,我们意识到自主学习对提高学生的英语应用能力至关重要。在实际教学中,我们鼓励学生多读课外书,但由于课外书种类繁多,在课堂上无法检查、督促,因此我们在编写本书时,每个单元都刻意留下一两篇文章,要求学生自学,然后教师在课堂上检查,并在期中、期末考试中以适当的题型考查学生课外阅读的内容,以有效地增加学生的阅读量。

本书为中国科大教改后的英语读写教学量身定做,与教改配套。书中的文章均选自国外的图书和报刊,未做改写、简化,风格多样,文字优美,视角独特,语言表述恣意纵横,具有较强的文化冲击力。通过接触原生态英语,学生

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Unit One New Trends

1. “Mystery Meat^[1]” Takes on a Whole New Meaning

By Christie Wilcox^[2]

1 In case you didn't hear, the big news in the food industry this week is the fact that — gasp — horsemeat has been detected in Burger King burgers and Ikea's Swedish meatballs. Noses worldwide are turning up in disgust at the use of such crude ingredients in ground beef products.

2 There's no doubt that a good part of the fuss is that, for some of the Western world, horsemeat is taboo. Many people have an immediate, visceral reaction to the notion of eating horse, just like Americans generally react strongly to the idea of eating dogs. While our preferences are culturally rooted, the recent labeling exposures don't just offend our palates. ① As consumers, we rely on retailers and restaurants to give us accurate information about which foods we are buying — whether it be to avoid allergies, follow religious preferences, choose more sustainable options, or count calories. Now, DNA barcoding is exposing just how often we are duped.

3 Labeling isn't a European problem. In South Africa, game is a popular alternative to beef, with over 2.5 million hectares of land dedicated to farming a wide variety of wild meats. But a study published in Investigative Genetics



today found that more than 3/4 of the game samples they tested were not the animal they said they were. Cuts labeled as wild game species were identified as horse, kangaroo, pork, lamb, and a suite of African animals not on the labels. The most prevalent substitution occurred for products labeled kudu (92 percent were mislabeled). A different South African study tells a similar story. ② A study of beef products in South Africa published earlier this week found that 68% of samples contained species not declared in the product label, including donkey, buffalo, goat and pork, and almost a third of the products contained soy and gluten, even though the labels didn't tell the consumer that. But, they didn't find any horsemeat in their beef.

4 In the U.S., studies have found that more than 1/3 of all U.S. fish are mislabeled. A recent Oceana report found that 39 percent of fish sold in NY grocery stores, fish markets and sushi restaurants were not the fish they claimed to be, building on their earlier findings of in Boston (48 percent), Los Angeles (55 percent), and Miami (31 percent). Every single one of the 16 sushi restaurants tested sold mislabeled fish. Some species were substituted more often — 69 percent of the tuna sold wasn't tuna, and thirteen different species were sold falsely under the label "red snapper". But perhaps the worst part was that 94 percent of white tuna sold was actually escolar, a fish species known to cause poisoning. While the world is fretting about horses, I'd rather eat a little horsemeat than diarrhea-inducing escolar any day.

5 Why does it seem so hard for the world to correctly label the species in our stores? Part of the problem is that there is high economic incentive to lie. Species that are worth top dollar are particularly lucrative to forge. Until now, exposing such fraud has been difficult, as many species look the same once they're ground, cut or filleted. But now, we can test foods on the genetic level, allowing us to identify all species present. ③ Given these frauds have real financial, religious, ethical and public health ramifications, it seems past time that genetic testing become a constant part of the regulatory process.

6 Actually enacting such legislation, however, has proven difficult. In the

U.K., the Food Standards Authority was quick to commission genetic testing after the scandal hit, but beforehand, testing had been declining for years. In the U.S., the USDA only genetically tests meat when there is a reason to suspect horseplay, and despite our clear fish labeling problem, no action was taken when *the Safety And Fraud Enforcement for Seafood (SAFE Seafood) Act* was introduced last year. If we want to improve labeling, we need to push our governments and tell them that genetic testing is non-negotiable.

7 Perhaps, though, it is also time to look inward and reflect on our own cultural biases. What makes a cow so much better to eat than a horse, anyway? Why not make burgers out of insects? ④ In a world where fishery after fishery collapses under our demand and livestock threatens our land, air and water resources, perhaps we need to diversify our idea of what is fit for our plates, and ultimately seek to minimize our ecological footprint by any food necessary. ⑤ If there is anything that our labeling failures have exposed, it is the need to closely examine the animals we consume and the ways we catch or farm them to determine the best ones for us, both in terms of nutrition and by measures of sustainability.

(From *Discover*, February 28, 2013)

Notes

[1] **Mystery Meat:** A disparaging term for meat products, typically ground or otherwise processed, such as burger patties, chicken nuggets, steaks, sausages, or hot dogs, that have an unidentifiable source. Most often the term is used in reference to food served in institutional cafeterias, such as prison food or an American public school lunch. The term is also sometimes applied to meat products where the species from which the meat has come from is known (e.g., cow or pig), but the cuts of meat (i.e., the parts of the animal) used are unknown. This is often the case where the cuts of meat used include offal and

kudu /'kudu/ *n.*

a large greyish or brownish African antelope with white stripes on its sides

捻角羚

gluten /'glu:tɪn/ *n.*

a sticky substance that is a mixture of two proteins and is left when starch is removed from flour, especially wheat flour 面筋

sushi /'su:ʃɪ/ *n.*

a Japanese dish of small cakes of cold cooked rice, flavored with vinegar and served with raw fish, etc. on top 寿司

tuna /'tju:nə/ *n.*

a large sea fish that is used for food 金枪鱼

snapper /'snæpə/ *n.*

a fish that lives in warm seas and is used for food 鲷鱼

escolar /'eskə'lɑ:/ *n.*

a fish that lives in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean 玉梭鱼

diarrhea /'daɪə'rɪə/ *n.*

an illness in which waste matter is emptied from the bowels much more frequently than normal, and in liquid form 腹泻

induce /ɪn'dju:s/ *v.*

to cause sth. 引起; 导致

incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/ *n.*

something that encourages you to do sth. 激励; 刺激

lucrative /'lu:krətɪv/ *adj.*

producing a large amount of money 赚钱的

fillet /'fɪlɪt/ *v.*

to cut fish or meat into fillets 把(鱼、肉)切成条

ramification /'ræmɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.*

one of the large number of complicated and unexpected results that follow an action or a decision 结果; 后果

horseplay /'hɔ:spleɪ/ *n.*

- (A) Horsemeat has been detected in their beef.
- (B) Beef products contained species not declared in the product label.
- (C) Game is a popular alternative to beef.
- (D) Fish sold in sushi restaurants were not the fish they claimed to be.
4. What has made it possible for us to identify all species present? _____
- (A) Legislation. (B) High economic incentive.
- (C) Genetic testing. (D) Exposing frauds.
5. The last paragraph seems to support that _____.
- (A) we should choose not to eat meat to guarantee the sustainability of our ecological system
- (B) we should abandon our own culture to preserve our land, air and water resources
- (C) we should change our eating habit to seek to minimize our ecological footprint by any food necessary
- (D) we should closely examine the animals we consume to ensure they are safe and nutritious

(选文、注释:陈静)