大学英语系列阅读教程

人物分册

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前言

《大学英语教学大纲》明确指出：大学英语教学的目的在于培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译的能力，使他们能用英语进行交流。因此，大学英语教学改革的重点就是培养学生的语言实际运用能力。学生学习外语不仅要打下扎实的语言基础，更应注重学以致用，通过学习和实践，顺利地完成从学习英语到使用英语的转变。

《大纲》同时规定：大学英语教学分为基础阶段和应用提高阶段两部分。学生在完成基础阶段的学习任务、达到英语四级或六级后，都必须修读专业英语。专业英语的学习是大学英语教学必不可少的一个组成部分，是培养学生正确使用英语的一个重要过程。专业英语阅读课程的设置可以巩固学生在基础阶段所学到的英语知识，使他们的英语学习"不断线"。

本套英语系列阅读教程是以《大学英语教学大纲》为指导，以提高学生学习英语的兴趣、培养学生语言运用能力为宗旨而设计和编写的专业英语教程，适用对象主要为已通过大学英语四级考试的学生，准备大学英语六级考试和研究生入学考试的考生，出国进修者和欲继续深造的英语爱好者。全套教程分为科技、经贸、人物、报刊、文化、文学等六本分册，可以满足不同专业和不同层次读者的需要。教程中的课文选材注重科学性、知识性、趣味性和可读性。每篇课文前配有导读语，课文后编有阅读理解题、思考讨论题和英汉翻译题，并对课文中的有关生词、习惯用法与词组、专用名词及背景知识作了注释。另外，每册书后附有阅读理解题和英汉翻译题的参考答案。所以本教程既适用于专业英语的课堂教学，也不失为一套很好的英语自学课本。它对于扩大学生的知识面，提高他们的文化素质，培养其语言综合运用能力将起到积极的促进作用。

本分册所介绍的人物涉及面广，从第一位登上月球的宇航员到可口可乐公司的总裁，从奥运会金牌得主到[illegible]界巨子，从提出爆炸黑洞理论的科学家到世界文坛巨匠，从立体主义画派的代表到获得诺贝尔和平奖的黑人领袖。书中向

读者详细介绍了这些人物的生平,同时又展示了有关他们的一些鲜为人知的内容。文章的选材内容新颖,篇幅适中,语言规范。

本套大学英语系列阅读教程由华东师范大学大学外语部负责编写,王勇教授担任主编,吴稚倩教授担任主审,初丽岩、汪珍珠、王珏参加了本册书的编写。在编写和出版过程中,我们得到了学校、外语学院和上海科技教育出版社的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平和经验所限,教程中存在的不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编　者

□□□□年初秋

于上海华东师范大学

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Unit One



Neil Alden Armstrong

[illegible]

员 Neil Armstrong was born on August 缘 [illegible] near [illegible]

[illegible] the eldest of three children of Stephen and Viola Engel Armstrong. Airplanes drew his interest from the age of six, when he took his first flight, and on his [illegible]th birthday he was issued a pilot's license. A serious pilot even at this age, Armstrong built a small wind tunnel in the basement of his home and performed experiments on the model planes he had made.

[illegible] Armstrong entered [illegible] in [illegible] with a U.S. Navy scholarship. After two years of study he was called to active duty with the Navy and won his [illegible] at [illegible] in [illegible] At [illegible] he was the youngest pilot in his squadron[1]. He flew [illegible] combat missions during the Korean War and won three Air Medals.

[illegible] Armstrong returned to Purdue and completed a degree in aeronautical[2] engineering in [illegible] He immediately accepted a job with the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory of [illegible] in [illegible] Ohio. A year later he married Janet Shearon.

[illegible] Shortly afterward, Armstrong transferred to the NACA High Speed Flight Station at [illegible] Here he became a skilled test pilot and flew the early models of such jet aircraft as the F-[illegible], F-[illegible], F-[illegible], F-[illegible], and B-[illegible] He also flew a B-[illegible] "[illegible]" from which various types of rocket-propelled[3] planes were launched. More important for his later role, he became a pilot of the X-[illegible] rocket plane, an earlier version of which had been the first plane to break the sound barrier.

[illegible] Armstrong was selected as one of the first three pilots of NACA for the X-[illegible] rocket plane, and he made seven flights in this prototype[4] spacecraft. Once he set a record altitude of [illegible] feet and a speed of [illegible] miles per hour. Armstrong received an invitation from the American space-flight program, but he demonstrated little en-

thusiasm for becoming an astronaut. His real love was piloting. Largely because of his experience with the X-[illegible] he was selected as a pilot of the Dynasoar, an experimental craft that could leave the atmosphere, orbit earth, reenter the atmosphere, and land like a conventional airplane.

[illegible] however, sensing that the days of the projected Dynasoar were numbered[5] [illegible] was canceled in [illegible], Armstrong decided to become an astronaut and applied for selection and training. In September [illegible] he became America's first civilian astronaut and moved to [illegible] to begin training. Armstrong's attitude toward his job, at least prior to his first space mission, was summed up in a statement to a reporter in [illegible]: "I [illegible] the possibility of agreeing to go up if I thought I might not come back, unless it were technically indispensable. Dying in space or on the moon is not technically indispensable and consequently if I had to choose between death while testing a jet and death on the moon, I'd choose death while testing a jet."

[illegible] Armstrong's first flight assignment as an astronaut was as backup, or alternate, command pilot for Gordon Cooper of the [illegible] mission. Armstrong continued his specialized training on the Gemini spacecraft and was selected as the command pilot for the Gemini [illegible] mission. With copilot David Scott he was launched from Cape Kennedy (now Cape Canaveral), Florida, on March [illegible]. The Gemini [illegible] achieved orbit and docked[6] as planned with the [illegible] but shortly afterward the vehicle went out of control. Armstrong detached his craft from the Agena, corrected the malfunction, and brought the Gemini down in the Pacific Ocean only [illegible] from the planned landing point. His cool and professional conduct made a strong impression on the officials of the [illegible] in Houston. Armstrong continued his intensive training on the Gemini

spacecraft and was selected as the backup command pilot for the Gemini 员员mission, which was flown, however, by astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr., and Richard Gordon.

愿As the training for the Apollo program got under way, it was obvious that Armstrong rated high among those being considered for the important role of being the first American on the moon. He undertook his training program with the same cool, analytical, and almost detached approach that had always marked his attitude to flying.

怨During a routine training flight on the lunar landing research vehicle, a training device that permits astronauts to maneuver a craft in a flight environment similar to that in landing on the moon, Armstrong's craft went out of control. He ejected[7] himself and landed by parachute only yards away from the training vehicle, which had crashed in flames. With his usual imperturbability[8] he walked away and calmly made his report. Again, his behavior and attitude were noted by those who were evaluating candidates for the first crew to the moon.

园In January 员怨怨Armstrong was selected as commander for Apollo 员员 the first lunar landing mission. On July 员远at 怨颐圆A.M. 耘萃翱翔灶阅萃轴蹭躁赫耀藻（耘祝栽），Armstrong, together with astronauts Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin, lifted off from 赚藻运藻灶藻增杂萃轴藻悦藻蝶则 Florida, aboard the 杂萃轴灶缘泽萃轴藻蹭躁翱则

员员Apollo 员员passed into the gravitational influence of the moon on July 员愿and circled the moon twice. Armstrong and Aldrin entered the lunar module[9], named the Eagle, which then disconnected from the command and service module. As they descended toward the lunar surface, their computer became overloaded, but under continuous instructions from the mission control center at Houston, Armstrong continued the gradual touchdown[10]. Suddenly a boulder[11] field loomed[12] in front of him. He quickly switched to manual control and guided the

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Eagle over it to a smooth landing with only [illegible] seconds of fuel left. At [illegible] P.M. EDT on July [illegible] a major portion of the earth population was listening to Armstrong's transmission, "Houston, [illegible] here. The Eagle has landed." At [illegible] P.M. he set foot on the moon, saying, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." (Later, he stated that he had intended to say, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.")

[illegible] Armstrong and Aldrin spent nearly two and a half hours walking on the moon. Armstrong reported: "The surface is fine and powdery. I can pick it up loosely with my toe. It does adhere in fine layers like powdered charcoal to the soles and sides of my boots. I only go in a fraction of an inch, maybe an eighth of an inch, but I can see the footprints of my boots." The astronauts deployed[13] various scientific instruments on the moon's surface, including a seismograph[14] and solar-wind particle collector, and collected rock and soil samples. They also left a mission patch and medals commemorating American and Russian space explorers who had died in the line of duty, along with a plaque[15] reading, "Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon. We came in peace for all mankind."

[illegible] Armstrong and Aldrin returned to the Eagle and launched themselves to rendezvous[16] with Collins, who had been orbiting in the Columbia spacecraft. On July [illegible] Columbia returned to earth. It splashed down at [illegible] P.M. EDT some [illegible] miles southwest of [illegible] and only [illegible] miles from its aiming point. After [illegible] days of quarantine[17] to control any lunar microorganisms, Armstrong and the others traveled around the world for parades and speeches. The mission brought honors including [illegible] and accolades[18] from many nations. Armstrong

became a fellow of [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Apollo [illegible] was Armstrong's final space mission. He joined [illegible]s Office of Advanced Research and Technology, where he served as deputy associate administrator for aeronautics. One of his main priorities in this position was to further research into controlling high-performance aircraft by computer. In [illegible] he earned a master's degree in aerospace engineering from [illegible]

[illegible] A private man, Armstrong rejected most opportunities to profit from his fame. He left NASA in [illegible] and moved his family back to Ohio to accept a position at [illegible] There he spent seven years engaged in teaching and research as a professor of aerospace engineering. He took special interest in the application of space technology to such challenges as improving medical devices and providing data on the environment. In [illegible] Armstrong was one of the first six recipients of [illegible] congressional [illegible] created to recognize astronauts whose "exceptionally meritorious[19] efforts" had contributed to "the welfare of the Nation and mankind."

[illegible] A member of the board of directors of Gates Learjet Corporation, in [illegible] he piloted that company's new business jet to five world-altitude and time-to-climb records for that class of aircraft. Other boards Armstrong served on included those of USCX Corporation and [illegible] In between his business ventures and such hobbies as fishing and sail-planing, he also chaired the board of trustees[20] of [illegible]

[illegible] Armstrong did accept two further government appointments. In [illegible] he was named to [illegible] which

two years later completed a report outlining an ambitious future for American space programs. Also in 灵恩远 Armstrong was named deputy chair of 赋藻砸燥薄翱悦燥皂笔鲜鲜灶 to investigate the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. The commission's work resulted in major changes in NASA's management structure and safety practices.

贰惠 From 灵恩园 to 灵恩圆 Armstrong was chair of the board of 悦薄翻鲜藻造阶赋藻灶薄翱灶藻造 He accepted a similar post with Computing Technologies for Aviation (CTA) in 灵恩圆 CTA, which was based in 悦燥薄灶燥赋藻鲜鲜藻 灾鲜鲜鲜藻 provided software for flight scheduling and support activities, allowing corporate jet operators to maximize the efficient use of their aircraft. Armstrong 泽赋藻灵藻鲜鲜燥鲜灶 as head of CTA in 灵恩猿 He later presided over the board of AIL Systems, Inc., an electronic systems company headquartered in 阅藻则孖薄则 New York.

贰惠 In May 灵恩苑 Armstrong was named a director at 韵燥藻晕晕鄞赋藻灶藻造云鲜藻灶燥藻造薄则鲜鲜藻阶赋槽, a Cincinnati-based provider of diversified financial services. At that time, he also served on the boards of Cinergy Corp. and Cincinnati Milacron Inc. He maintained his residence at a farm near 蕴藻鲜灶燥灶, Ohio, and made occasional public appearances in nearby Wapakoneta, his boyhood home and the site of 赋藻晕晕藻造粤则鲜藻则燥灶早粤鲜则 奈赋藻藻酝怎藻皂.



Vocabulary

① 泽怨藻翻燥灶灶援 葬皂藻鲜皂翻鲜藻鲜藻则燥则燥怎灶鲜
② 葬则燥藻则燥藻造葬翻灶援 航空的

③ [illegible] 火箭推进的
④ [illegible] 原型,样品
⑤ [illegible] 数目)受到限制
⑥ [illegible] 与另一宇宙飞行器在外层空间对接
⑦ [illegible]
⑧ [illegible]
⑨ [illegible] 宇宙飞船上各个独立的)舱
⑩ [illegible]
⑪ [illegible]
⑫ [illegible]
⑬ [illegible]
⑭ [illegible] 地震仪
⑮ [illegible] 匾,饰板
⑯ [illegible]
⑰ [illegible] 检疫期
⑱ [illegible]
⑲ [illegible]
⑳ [illegible] 理事,评议员

Notes

[illegible] 阿姆斯特朗 [illegible]),第一个登上月球的美国宇航员。

[illegible] 沃帕科内塔,俄亥俄州一地名

[illegible] 俄亥俄州

[illegible] 普度大学,美国印地安那州一所公立大学

[illegible] 空军徽章

[illegible] 彭萨科拉,佛罗里达州一城市名

[illegible] 彭萨科拉海空站

愿爱云醒醒佛罗里达州

怒猴藻鼻鼻醒醒醒

家航空航天局

[illegible]私立南加利福尼亚大学,位于洛杉矶市

[illegible]辛辛那提大学,美国俄亥俄州一所公立大学

[illegible]航天荣誉奖章

[illegible]美国)联合航空公司

[illegible]辛辛那提自然历史博物馆

[illegible]美国)国家航天委员会

[illegible]罗杰斯委员会

[illegible]卡德威尔国际公司

[illegible]夏洛茨维尔,弗吉尼亚州一城市名

[illegible]弗吉尼亚州

[illegible]辞职,让位

[illegible]迪尔帕克,美国地区名,在纽约东南部长岛上

[illegible]美国)俄亥俄州国家金融服务公司

[illegible]莱巴嫩,俄亥俄州一地名

[illegible]阿姆斯特朗航空航天博物馆

Exercises

Ⅰ.*Choose the best answer for each of the followin* :

[illegible]援

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]援

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