现代英文报刊阅读导航教程

（生命科学类）

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前摇摇言

FOREWORD

在《英文报刊阅读》这套书中，我们将文章的题材分为一般科技类、生命科学类和人文社科类三部分，旨在为读者提供一个有针对性的选择阅读、欣赏英文报刊原文的机会，从而扩大知识面，提高鉴赏能力。

㈠生命科学类文章的内容特点

本书的文章主要涉及动物学、植物学、现代医学、生物学、生态及遗传学等领域。文章主要是向读者介绍这些领域中的最新研究成果和发现，发展趋势和方向等，提供翔实的信息。读者在语言学习的同时，也能掌握一些知识，从而将二者有机地结合起来。我们认为，丰富的背景知识有助于阅读理解。如果读者能通过此书的阅读和学习，扩大自己的背景知识，那么对以后的阅读理解则有一定的促进作用。正是出于这样的目的，本书中的短文都选自于国外的各和报刊杂志，便于读者了解世界其它国家在医学、生物、动植物、遗传工程以及一些交叉学科等方面的研究情况，尤其是对一些动植物种类和海洋生物种类的介绍，都会在一定程度上扩大学生的视野。另外，本书所选文章保证了语言的真实性，而真实语料的使用也是语言学习的关健之一，学生可以通过大量的阅读，体会到该种文体在实际中的使用情况，如词汇、句法、篇章结构及语言的特点等。这同单一地从所编的教科书中学习有所不同。本书选材广泛、内容丰富，既可激发学生的兴趣，又可促进语言学习的动力。最后，书中每篇文章中都附有生词、短语解释及难句分析，便于读者自己进行学习，而一些专业背景知识注释，如介绍文章中所出现的学科或领域奠基人、开拓者及做出重要贡献的研究者和科学家 对一些疾病和生理现象等的注释，这些都有助于学生对文章内容的理解。

㈡ 生命科学类文章的体裁特点

同一般科技类文章相同，生命科学类文章也采用说明文这一文体。从内容的组织方式来看，说明文同记叙文、描写文和议论文都存在着差别。记叙文一般按时间顺序组织内容，描写文一般按空间分布组织内容，而说明文则要按照某种逻辑结构关系组织内容，例如由近及远或由远及近，由次要到主要，由一般到个别或由个别到一般等等。说明文和议论文虽都可以用于阐述某种意见、想法或理论，但说明文的目的在于解释，使之明白，而议论文则是为了让读者接受或采纳自己的观点、主张。

说明文对客观事物的介绍必须符合客观事物自身所固有的客观规律或条理性。事实上，人们在长期的认知实践中已形成了符合客观规律的认知模式，例如由近及远，由一般到特殊等。那么，反映客观事物本质特征的说明文的内容安排应符合人们的认知模式，具有严密的条理性，否则就难以为读者所接受。说明文中作者常用以下几种方法组织文章：

㈠ 利用具体的例子进行说明。文中所采用的例子大都新鲜，富于时代气息，这样不仅可以增强文章的信息性，而且可以引起读者的兴趣。

㈡ 利用比较和对照进行解释。

猿 利用因果关系组织内容。

源 利用定义进行说明，作者对某个概念或事物进行解释。

缘 利用逻辑分析进行说明。

作者有时会把两种或三种方式结合起来用于说明。总之，无论文章如何展开，搞清或抓住结构特点，有利于掌握中心大意。

猿 生命科学类文章练习的特点

本书练习采取多项选择的形式，这样可以满足学生需要进行大量练习的目的。这与国内外一些主要考试的阅读理解形式一致，使本书可适合于考前的集中准备和练习，读者可以从答案及注释中快速评估出自己的阅读理解水平，发现阅读理解中的不足，因为选择题可分为主题大意、细节、推理暗含、词汇、文章结构和文体及作者的态度等类型，从选错的题项中，读者可以发现自己做题的特点、速度等。这些既有助于准备考试，又使学生在不知不觉中提高了阅读速度，掌握了解题技巧，对这类阅读理解形式有更充分的认识。阅读理解题的最终目的是为了让读者在独立的语言学习中对自己的理解进行检查，因此，同扩大背景知识一样，也是围绕着提高阅读理解这一中心而设计的。

综上所述，同其他两本书的编排一样，本书也是围绕着文章结构形式、题材类型及问题的类型这三方面来编排的。多样的体裁、丰富的题材及全面的理解练习体现出本书的独特性及价值。

编者

圆缘猿年 远月

圆

C韵犇栽凿栽杂

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1援 Human Guinea Pigs员

供进行医学实验的人

If you are considering volunteering for a clinical trial圆, you can help ensure your safety by understanding some of the basic tenets of medical research, the first of which is that medical research is far different form medical care.

Medical care is based on the assumption that a doctor sees a patient as an individual and tailors猿one-on-one treatment. In medical research, doctors and scientists design a study, called a protocol源, to which all volunteers must rigidly adhere, regardless of the characteristics of any single patient. "It's not the doctor's best judgment of what's best for you," says George Aannas, chairman of the health law department at Boston University School of Public Health. Rather, a trial serves the ends of science.

Most of the money for clinical trials, both public and private, goes to research on cancer and AIDS. But human experiments also test potential treatments for hundreds of other diseases, from psoriasis缘 to glaucoma远, from osteoporosis苑to clogged arteries.

Whatever the trial, you should find out what questions researchers hope to answer in their study. The issue could be, for example, whether lung reduction愿 surgery has a better outcome for people with emphysema怨 than, say, treatment with bronchodilator drugs. You must be prepared to accept either surgery or drugs, based not on your preference but on the luck of the draw. 园

You should ask researchers how many others in

员 供进行医学(或其它科学)实验的人或物

圆 临床试验

猿 专门制定和进行

源 草约、议定书

缘 (医)牛皮癣、干癣

远 (医)青光眼

苑 (医)骨质疏松

愿 肺切除

怨 (医)肺气肿

园 抽签的运气

the trial have been tested, how many people the trial needs, and what has happened to participants. For example, Phase II trials, which test whether a treatment that has been deemed safe actually works, are designed around probabilities: Researchers decide they need a certain number of patients, say 圆园 to prove that a treatment is ineffective. If 员怨 patients have been treated, and you are patient No. 圆园 clearly you should ask whether the treatment worked on your predecessors. If it was not effective for all 员怨 researchers still need a 圆园th patient to complete the trial. Researchers would not be obliged to tell patients that the trial didn't work for the first 员怨 people, since they would only suspect the treatment was ineffective. Still, you should expect an honest answer if you ask directly how others have fared.

摇摇Your most important right as a tester of unproven drugs and treatments is that you can drop out of a clinical trial at any time, for any reason—or for no reason at all.

Comprehension:

[illegible]
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圆

噪忭黯

葬爰澡黯邋墀卑赋藻赋藻酬憎鼍鼍輔援　　遭爰憎桑輿藻赋藻赋藻酬擇睪睪藻援

糟爰藻鼍鼍忭撼葬藻藻酬援　　凿援桑鼍澡睪赋藻酬擇鼍鼍藻援

还援韩深藻憎鼍黯‘ 枣輿黯凿　怎藻黯鼍址孕輿撼爰鼍糟鼍鼍酬址皂蒸鼍卑赋澡

葬爰枣黯援　　遭爰枣輿黯援

糟爰赋藻澡憎藻援　　凿援藻憎藻援

猿

2援 After the Tumor

肿瘤手术之后

Doctors have learned a lot over the past decade about how to treat colon cancer. But given that it strikes 员缘园 团园园园 Americans each year, there's surprisingly little research there on the best way to monitor a patient's condition after his or her tumor has been removed. The goal, of course, is to catch any metastasis[员], or to spread of the original cancer, while it is still small and treatable. To do that, physicians rely on everything from blood tests to computerized X rays, or C. T. scans to detect new tumors in the liver and lungs, among other places. Unfortunately, no one knows which combination of tests over what time frame offers the best results.

That uncertainty may be cleared up. Recently a panel of experts from the American Society of Clinical Oncology[圆] published the first scientifically based guidelines for monitoring the return of colon cancer. The report, which is based on a review of 圆园园园 years of data, is bound to stir up controversy, however, because it suggests a minimalist[猿] approach for patients with no new symptoms. Doctors must always ask themselves whether a given test will do their patients any good, says Dr. Al Benson, the panel's co-chair and a medical oncologist at Northwestern University in Chicago. After all, he notes, "some of these tests are not entirely benign."

First, a note of caution. The new guidelines are a work in progress and should not supersede your

员 (医) 转移

圆 美国临床肿瘤学会 ;oncology (医) 肿瘤学

猿 最简方案者

源

doctor's best judgment. Nor do they apply if you are participating in a clinical trial or have been diagnosed with hereditary colon cancer.

And now some background. Colon cancer is highly curable when caught in the earliest stages. However, most relapses[源], when they occur, show up within five years of the initial treatment and are usually fatal. Perhaps 缘% of metastasizing tumors are small enough to give patients a reasonable chance for complete cure. So there's a premium[缘] on finding and treating them early.

According to the new guidelines, the most effective follow-up procedures are colonoscopy[远] (in which a physician uses a flexible tube to look the inside of your bowel[苑]) and regular visits with a physician (who can coordinate your postsurgical treatment, answer questions and investigate new symptoms). Benson and his colleagues concluded that patients should undergo a colonoscopy three years after the one that was done at the time of surgery, provided that all cancers and polyps were removed. Why not sooner? Repeat colonoscopies are most useful for finding a new tumor unrelated to the old one. Most recurring colon cancers form elsewhere in the body, and most new cancers take time to grow.

Two other tests received qualified endorsements. The CEA[愿] test, which detects as many as 愿冠% of colon-cancer recurrences, measures the amount of carcinoembryonic antigen, a protein found in the blood that is often produced by tumor cells. Regular proctosigmoidoscopy[怨], which looks directly at the rectum[冠园], is recommended for patients with rectal cancer who have not undergone standard treatment with radiation.

摇摇C. T. scans and chest X rays did not catch enough metastases early enough to justify their routine use—at least for now. But that could change as doctors develop new techniques for monitoring their patients.

源 病的复发

缘 鼓励、重视

远 结肠镜

苑 (医) 肠

愿 Carcinoembryonic antigen 癌胚胎抗原

怨 直肠乙状结肠镜

冠园 (解) 直肠

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Comprehension：

悦

员

圆

猿

缘

远

3援 *hy the Young Kill*

青少年为什么杀人

It should be said right off that attempts to trace violence to biology have long been tainted by racism, eugenics[员] and plain old poor science. The turbulence of the 员猿圆园 led some physicians to advocate psychosurgery[圆] to "treat those people with low violence thresholds[猿源]", as one 员怨愿怨 letter to a medical journal put it. In other words, lobotomize[源] the civil-rights and antiwar protesters. And if crimes are disproportionately committed by some ethnic groups, then finding genes or other traits common to that group risks tarring[缘] millions of innocent people. At the other end of the political spectrum[远], many conservatives view biological theories of violence as the mother of all insanity defenses[苑], with biology not merely an explanation but an excuse. The conclusions emerging from interdisciplinary research in neuroscience and psychology, however, are not so simple-minded as to argue that violence is in the genes, or murder in the folds of the brain's frontal lobes[愿]. Instead, the picture is more nuanced[怨], based as it is on the discovery that experience rewires the brain. The dawning[园] realization of the constant back-and-forth[远] between nature and nurture[园] has resurrected the search of the biological roots of violence.

摇摇 Early experiences seem to be especially powerful: a child's brain is more malleable[猿] than that of an adult. The dark side of the zero-to-three movement, which emphasizes the huge potential for

员 (用作单或复) 优生学

圆 (医) 精神 (病) 外科学

猿 阈限,界限

源 施行脑叶切除手术

缘 涂焦油于 在此指玷污

远 政治派别

苑 所有疯狂防御的根由

愿 (解) 大脑前叶

怨 有细微差异的

员园 渐被理解,认识

员员 (前后) 来回,在此指对二者的反复争论

员圆 先天的本性和后天的养育,也就是遗传因素和环境因素

员猿 易适应的,可训练的

learning during this period, is that the young brain is also extra vulnerable to be hurt in the first years of life. A child who suffers repeated "hits" of stress—abuse, neglect, terror and experiences physical changes in his brain, finds Dr. Bruece Perry of Baylor College of Medicine. The incessant flood of stress chemicals tends to reset the brain's system of fight-or-flight hormones, putting them into a hair-trigger alert[源]. The result is the kid who show impulsive aggression, the kid who pops the classmate who disses him[缘]. For the outcast, hostile confrontations—not necessarily an elbow to the stomach at recess[远], but merely kids vacating en masse[苑] when he sits down in the cafeteria—can increase the level of stress hormones in his brain. And that can have dangerous consequences. "The early environment programs the nervous system to make an individual more or less reactive to stress," says biologist Michael Meaney of McGill University. "If parental care is inadequate or unsupportive, the brain may decide that the world stinks[恶]—and it is better to be ready to meet the challenge." This, then, is how having an abusive parent[怒] raises the risk of youth violence: it can change a child's brain. Forever after, influences like the mean-spiritedness[圈] that schools condone[宽] or the humiliation that's standard fare in adolescence pummel[圈] the mind of the child whose brain has been mad excruciatingly vulnerable to them.

In other children, constant exposure to pain and violence can make their brain's system of stress hormones unresponsive, like a keypad[键] that has been pushed so often it just stops working. These are the kids with antisocial personalities. They typically have low heart rates and impaired emotional sensitivity. Their signature is lack of empathy, and their sensitivity to the world around them is practically nonexistent. These are also the adolescents who do not respond to punishment: nothing hurts. Their ability to feel, to react, has died, and so has their c[愿]science. Hostile, impulsive aggressors usually feel sorry afterward. Antisocial aggressors don't feel at

[源] 处于一触即发的戒备状态或保持高度警惕

[缘] 打回避他的同学；diss：v. (俚语) 回避，捉弄

[远] 胳膊肘对深处的胃，在此意指打架斗呕

[苑] 一齐 (全部地) 撤离，离开

[恶] 令人讨厌，令人厌恶

[怒] 虐待或辱骂孩子的父母

[圈] 卑鄙、心胸狭窄

[宽] 宽恕、原谅

[圈] 用拳头连续打

[键] 键盘

themselves.

Comprehension：



怨

4援ature's Blueprints

大自然的蓝图

One of the grand blueprints of nature is that most living creatures burn energy according to their sizes. But the mathematical principle explains that relationship has puzzled scientists since it was first proposed in the 员猿园, because it seemed to produce a higher metabolic rate than it should. Now researchers have calculated that adding a fourth dimension[员], through fractal geometry[圆], helps explain why the equation[猿] (metabolic rate equals body mass to the 猿源power) is right.

The key lies in recognizing that elephants and trees differ from cubes: They also have surfaces, such as lungs and veins with landscapes of their own. The true measure of their surface is much like a furry cube. This explains the higher-than-predicted metabolism. The extra dimension follows fractal geometry, in which complex shapes have the same pattern at different scales[源]. Moreover, these surfaces are connected with the fractal patterns found in everything from tree branches to the human circulatory system, which transports energy and materials in the most efficient way possible.

"It's a universal property of life," says Geoffrey West, a physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, of the fractal fourth dimension. West and his colleagues, who reported their findings in last week's *Science*, believe biological scaling may even help large corporations allocate their resources more efficiently.

员 第四维度,相对于三维立体几何

圆 分形几何

猿 等式

源 级,比例

Comprehension：

[illegible]

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