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目 录

News Report 新闻追踪

Unit 1	Genetically-modified Monkey 转基因猴	■ 1
Unit 2	Microsoft Judge 微软垄断案	■ 8
Unit 3	Earthquake in India 印度大地震	■ 17
Unit 4	Gunshots at White House 白宫枪声	■ 24

Famous People 人物纵横

Unit 5	Dell Boy Made Good 戴尔自幼走上成功之路	■ 32
Unit 6	Sincerely, John Kennedy 小肯尼迪	■ 40
Unit 7	Almost Famous 几乎成名	■ 47
Unit 8	Clinton Repay for Gifts 克林顿为礼品所累	■ 54
Unit 9	The Buckleys 巴克利父子	■ 61
Unit 10	Voice Mail 语音邮件	■ 69
Unit 11	Powerpuff Girls 动力女孩	■ 76

Kaleidoscope 社会万象

Unit 12	Temptation Island 诱惑岛	■ 84
Unit 13	Hollywood Has Disquiet on the Set 没落好莱坞	■ 91
Unit 14	Why I Write Wrong —Even My Computer Can't Stop Me 为什么会写错 ——就连我的电脑也无能为力	■ 98
Unit 15	It Never Fails 生活“真”言	■ 106
Unit 16	The American Way: Freedom 美国人的自由观	■ 115
Unit 17	A Day in the Stream 钓鱼的收获	■ 122
Unit 18	Who Gets to be a Millionaire 谁能成为百万富翁	■ 131
Unit 19	The American Way: Marriage 美国人的婚姻	■ 138
Unit 20	Kids Say the Darndest Things 童言无忌	■ 146
Unit 21	The English Character 英国人的性格	■ 154
Unit 22	Our Crazy Language 我们这不可思议的语言	■ 162

目 录

Science & Technology 科技博览

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| Unit 23 | Mad Cow Fears
谈“牛”色变 | ■ 168 |
| Unit 24 | Heart Failure Test
心脏病预测:又快又准 | ■ 175 |
| Unit 25 | Buried Ice
冰层里的秘密 | ■ 182 |
| Unit 26 | Heartbeat That Is Virtually Human
虚拟心跳 | ■ 190 |



UNIT 1

Genetically-modified¹ Monkey 转基因猴

现代科技日新月异，新名词也因而层出不穷。
2001年初，各种媒体竞相报道的“转基因猴”便是一例。那么，它究竟为何物，它又能为我们带来些什么呢？

Words to Watch

mutant a. 变异的

primate n. 灵长类动物

fluorescent a. 萤光的

clone v. 克隆

embryo n. 胚胎

rhesus n. 恒河猴

diabetes n. 糖尿病

vaccine n. 疫苗

virus n. 病原体

gestation n. 怀孕期

Scientists have created the world's first mutant monkey, a baby rhesus with an extra gene that glows





green when seen under a microscope, says a report on Thursday.

The monkey named ANDi, for “inverted DNA” spelled backward, most likely will become the first in a long line of primates genetically engineered for the study of human diseases, among them diabetes, AIDS and cancer. The achievement bridges the gap between studying human diseases in mice and studying them in a close relative of humans.

Gerald Schatten and his colleagues at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center say they inserted a gene that produces a fluorescent protein to measure success.

“We could just as easily introduce, for example, an Alzheimer’s gene to accelerate the development of a vaccine for that disease.” Schatten says who last year reported the first cloned monkey.

Researchers used a non-infectious non-replicating virus to carry DNA into an egg² from ANDi’s mother. Inside, the virus is shed, leaving the gene for “green fluorescent protein”.

In this experiment, insertion was no sure thing. Schatten’s team genetically altered and fertilized 224 eggs, which yielded 40 embryos.

The embryos were implanted in 20 surrogate mothers, five of whom got pregnant. Of those pregnancies, three resulted in the birth of healthy males-only one of which showed successful integration of the marker gene. Two infants were still born.

Not everyone hailed the research. John McArdle, director of the ARDF, called the insertion technique a





“new toy” that is likely to disrupt the way the monkey’s genes function³ and may not even mimic human diseases.

But John Gordon, of Mt. Sinai Medical Center, N. Y., who in 1980 created the first genetically engineered mouse, countered that the advance has “special significance” for human disease.

“Primates could model certain diseases for which no other model is suitable,” Gordon says, adding that a monkey model of Alzheimer’s would make it possible to study the animal’s cognitive problems, something that can’t be done with a mouse. Gordon, however, says the gestation period for these monkeys is so long that it will take time before researchers can create enough monkeys for meaningful research.

Notes

1. Genetically-modified: **转基因的**, modify **在生物学里指诱发变异**。

2. egg: **卵子**。

3. …the monkey’s genes function: **省略了引导词 that 的定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 the way**。

Exercises

1. Reading Comprehension.

1) Which of the following is nearest in meaning with the word “modified” in the title?

A. created

B. inverted

C. inserted

D. yielded





2) Why did researchers insert a gene that glows green?

A. It will accelerate the development of a vaccine.

B. It can produce protein for the new-born monkey.

C. It can be easily seen if the insertion is successful.

D. It will help the monkey to develop a kind of human disease.

3) Which of the following is NOT true according to paragraph two?

A. Scientists have studied human diseases in mice before.

B. Scientists will probably create many other genetically-modified primates.

C. ANDi has been created for the study of diabetes.

D. Human diseases have not yet been studied in primates.

4) According to John Gordon, _____.

A. a monkey is more suitable than a mouse as far as the study of human diseases is concerned

B. a monkey can be genetically engineered for the study of human cognitive diseases

C. a mouse can be genetically engineered for the study of human cognitive problems

D. a monkey as well as a mouse can be genetically engineered to study cognitive problems

5) Schatten's team altered and fertilized more than two hundred eggs because _____.

A. They wanted to create as many genetically-modified monkeys as possible

B. The gestation period of monkeys is very long





C. Only one of these embryos would show successful integration

D. They were afraid that the insertion might be a failure

2. Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

1) Scientists have created many mutant primates, among which ANDi is the first.

2) Schatten says they inserted an extra gene to measure success.

3) Some people do not approve of the research.

4) John Gordon criticized the research on mutant monkeys.

5) So far scientists have not made meaningful discoveries of human disease by studying the genetically-modified monkeys.

3. Choose which of the following is closest in meaning with the underlined words.

1) Scientists have created the world's first mutant monkey, a baby rhesus with an extra gene...

A. virus

B. protein

C. monkey

D. integration

2) Schatten's team genetically altered and fertilized 224 eggs.

A. yielded

B. implanted

C. hailed

D. modified

3) Not everyone hailed the research.

A. supported

B. opposed

C. helped

D. stopped

4) John McArdle, ...called the technique is likely to disrupt the way the monkey's genes function...

A. corrupt

B. damage

C. disagree

D. interrupt

5) But John Gordon, ..., countered that the advance





has “special significance” for human disease.

A. signature

B. function

C. importance

D. signal



Reading for Fun

Tommy's mother was pregnant and she asked Tommy, “Do you like a younger brother or sister, Tommy?”

“A puppy!” Tommy replied with expectation.

Keys

1. 1) B 2) C 3) C 4) A 5) D

2. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T

3. 1) C 2) D 3) A 4) B 5) C

参考译文

据周四的一则报道称，科学家们业已培育出了世界上第一只基因变异的猴子。这只小恒河猴有一条特别的染色体。从显微镜下看去，它泛着绿光。

在这只名叫“安迪”(在英文中，将“转 DNA”倒着拼写即得之)的小猴之后，很可能会有大批转基因的灵长类动物培育出来，用于研究人类的一些疾病，如糖尿病、艾滋病和癌症。这项成果填补了通过鼠类研究人类疾病和通过人类近亲来进行此类研究之间的差异。

俄勒冈地区灵长动物研究中心的杰拉尔德·夏顿和他的同事们说，他们添加的是一条能产生萤光蛋白的基因，这样就可以观察到实验是否成功。

“我们也同样能引入一条别的基因，比如说是阿尔海莫氏病基因，这样它就会加速产生这种疾病的疫苗。”夏顿在去年报道这只克隆猴时会如是说。

研究者们利用一种无传染、无复制功能的病原体将 DNA 植入





安迪的妈妈们的卵子中。这只病原体在母猴体内被杀死，只留下了能发出绿光的含有荧光蛋白的基因。

考虑到在实验中基因的植入并不稳定，夏顿等人共在 224 个卵子中加入 DNA 将它们全部受精，产生了 40 个胚胎。

这 40 个胚胎被植入 20 个代理母亲的子宫中，其中 5 只成功受孕。受孕的母猴中有三只产下了健康的小公猴——只有一只显示出了这条有标志的基因。其他两只仍在孕期。

并非所有的人都赞成这项研究。ARDF 的理事约翰·麦克阿德将这项植入技术称为一个“新式玩具”，说它很有可能会扰乱猴子的基因功能，而且可能压根不会产生类似人类的疾病。

但是曾在 1980 年培育出第一只转基因鼠的科学家——纽约州西奈半岛医学中心的约翰·高尔登则反驳说，这项技术的发展对研究人类的疾病有着“特别重大的意义”。

“将灵长类动物作为模拟人类某些疾病的模型再恰当不过了。”高尔登还说，在猴子体内植入阿尔海莫氏病基因有助于研究动物的认知问题，这点在老鼠身上可没法做到。不过，他也承认猴子的妊娠期太长，研究者们得花相当长的时间才能繁殖出足够多的猴子来进行有意义的研究。





UNIT 2

Microsoft Judge 微软垄断案

常言道：“树大招风”。身为软件业第一巨头的微软公司果然成了众矢之的。微软有了垄断嫌疑，并因此被告上了法庭，但它会就此善罢甘休吗？

Words to Watch

biased a. 有偏见的
unalloyed a. 纯粹的；完全的
judicial a. 司法的
controversy n. 论争；辩驳
allege v. 宣称；提出
reverse n. 失败；挫折；逆转
demeanor n. 态度；品行；举止
ruling n. 裁定
antitrust a. 反托拉斯的；反对

资本垄断的
executive n. 行政人员
appellate a. 上诉的
contend v. 辩论
amend v. 修正；改正
arrogance n. 傲慢；自大
compromise v. 损害；危害
embark v. 从事
accede v. 允诺；依从

The Justice Department told a federal appeals court Friday that the judge who ordered the breakup of Microsoft was not biased as the giant computer software company has alleged.





Reviewing several remarks by U. S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson that the company has cited, the department's antitrust division said the comments "demonstrate neither bias nor the appearance of bias".

"The remarks cited by Microsoft provide no reason to doubt Judge Jackson's impartiality." the government said in a 150-page brief.

In an interview with The New Yorker magazine, published Jan. 8, Jackson had compared Microsoft founder Bill Gates to¹ Napoleon² and said Microsoft executives behave like children.

"I think he has a Napoleonic concept of himself and his company, an arrogance that derives from³ power and unalloyed success, with no leavening hard experience, no reverses." Jackson said.

That was months after Microsoft's lawyers went to the federal appellate court here and argued that Jackson had compromised "the appearance of impartiality" in his handling of the case.

The federal judge ordered Microsoft broken into two parts last June 7. Microsoft is appealing Jackson's decision.

Apart from the arguments about Jackson's judicial demeanor, Microsoft also contended the judge incorrectly assessed the facts of the case, and that the company did not engage in anticompetitive behavior. The government disagreed with this, saying the software giant used its overwhelming market share to shut out rivals.

"(Microsoft) deliberately embarked on a multifaceted campaign of anti-competitive conduct to pro-





protect its operating system monopoly," the government said, citing efforts against Netscape and Sun Microsystems.

The government also went to the heart of the antitrust case, Microsoft's decision to bundle its Windows operating system⁴ and Internet Explorer software. The Justice brief reiterated its argument that they are two separate products bundled together, forcing customers who want Windows to also have the company's Internet browser.

Microsoft has argued that the two products have become intertwined into one, in order to provide more functions to users, and not to keep possible competitors out of the browser market.

In the magazine interview, Jackson also said that Microsoft's lead attorney, William Neukom, is "not very smart, or at least I don't think he has any subtlety". "Neukom," he said, "should have advised the company that 'the time has come for us to be flexible.'"

In the appeal filed late last November, Microsoft said interviews Jackson granted to news organizations constituted evidence that he is biased against the company. Jackson had given a newspaper interview — rare for a federal judge — immediately after ordering Microsoft's breakup in which he said he had little choice but to accept the government's breakup proposal.

"By repeatedly commenting on the merits of the case in the press," the company's brief argued, "the district judge has cast himself in the public's eye as a participant in the controversy, thereby compromising the appearance of impartiality, if not demonstrating





actual bias against Microsoft.”

Whereas Microsoft used Jackson's quotes to reporters as a cornerstone of its brief calling for the appeals court to overturn the breakup decision, the government used other quotes — including ones where Jackson said he “held no ill will against the company or its co-founder and chairman, Mr. (Bill) Gates.” —to demonstrate his evenhandedness.

“This is the beginning of a new chapter in this case,” Gates said at the time of Jackson's ruling. He called the decision inconsistent with past court decisions and with the realities of the marketplace.

Attorney General Janet Reno said at the time the ruling would have a profound impact “not only by promoting competition in the software industry but by reaffirming the importance of antitrust laws in the software era.”

“Microsoft, as it is presently organized and led, is unwilling to accept the notion that it broke the law or accede to an order amending its conduct.” wrote Jackson at the time, explaining why he believed the breakup was necessary.

Notes

1. compared Microsoft ... to compare A to B: 将 A 比作 B。注意与另一短语的区别 compare A with B: 将 A 和 B 相比。

2. Napoleon: 拿破仑, 全称 Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769—1821, 法国皇帝, 后人称之为拿破仑一世, 为人专横。后文中的 Napoleonic 即指此意。

3. derive from: 来自于……; 产生于……

4. Windows operating system: 操作系统, 即人与计算





机进行交流的媒介。微软在 90 年代中期将 Windows 95 成功地推向了市场,使早已厌倦了字符指令型操作系统(如 DOS, UNIX 等)的用户耳目一新。现在 Windows 的最新版本为 Windows XP。微软将 XP 解释为 Experience (体验),而国人却理解为 Expensive(昂贵的)。

Exercises

1. Reading Comprehension.

1) According to Jackson, which of the following is NOT the reason that he ordered the break up of Microsoft?

A. The chairmen of Microsoft has a Napoleonic concept of his compony.

B. Microsoft is unwilling to accept that it broke the law.

C. Microsoft is unwilling to accede to an order amending its conduct.

D. Microsoft decided to bundle its two separte products.

2) Jackson's quotes to reporters were used _____.

A. by the government to demonstrate his partiality

B. by Microsoft to demonstrate his partiality

C. by himself to demonstrate that he was evenhanded

D. by Attorney General to demonstrate his evenhandedness.

3) According to Microsoft, why is it appealing Jackson's decision?

A. Jackson held ill will against the Microsoft founder and the lead attorney.

B. Jackson compared Microsoft founder Bill Gates to Napoleon.

C. Jackson had little choice but to accept the goverment's

