

Graduate English for the 21st Century 三编 杜瑞清 副主编 白靖宇

世纪研究生英语

COMPREHENSIVE READING

本册主编







Graduate English for the 21st Century

主編 杜瑞清 副主编 白靖宇

21世纪研究生英语

COMPREHENSIVE READING I

综合教程 1

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内容提要

本书是"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的主干教材之一,全书以课文为重心,以练习题为辐射,通过语言知识和技能的综合训练,全面提高学生的语言应用能力。本书可供高等学校非英语专业硕士生使用,也可供工程硕士、教育硕士、法律硕士、研究生课程进修班等专业硕士使用。

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意序

进入21世纪,我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着社会信息化和经济全球化趋势的发展,研究生英语教学成为研究生培养和教育的一个重要环节。懂专业、会外语的高层次人才是我国未来社会经济发展和国家创新体制的核心力量。那么,怎样使研究生英语教学适应我国21世纪对高层次人才培养的要求,是研究生英语教学改革和创新的关键。"21世纪研究生英语"(Graduate English for the 21st Century)就是为了适应这一新形势而编写的系列教材。

"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的编写依据是国家教育部(原国家教委)公布的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)。但是,考虑到该《大纲》公布已有十年,教材编写时在词汇量等方面有所超越,并根据发展的需要有一定的超前性和前瞻性。另外,《全国大学英语教学基本要求(课程标准)》已正式推出,本系列教材顺应大学英语教学的新变化,充分考虑了研究生英语教学与大学英语教学之间的过渡和衔接。

"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材具有以下特点:

1.21世纪是信息时代和知识经济时代,其主要特征是信息瞬息万变,知识更新加快。这使教育发生了革命性变化,使教育职能从传授知识转变为培养人发现知识、处理知识、更新知识和创新知识的能力。面对信息时代和知识经济时代的英语教学,也从传授语言知识转变为培养学生搜寻、接受和处理英语信息的能力。"21世纪研究

生英语"系列教材是一套系统、全面体现 21 世纪对高级人才培养需求的研究生英语教材,把培养和提高研究生的语言综合应用能力放在第一位,同时也重视研究生的语言知识和技能的培养。

2. "21 世纪研究生英语"系列教材是一套

开放性、立体式的现代化教材,包括纸质教材、电子光盘和网络课件,以适应现代信息技术条件下研究生英语自主学习的新需求,缓解快速增长的研究生发展规模与研究生英语教师短缺的矛盾,也能够使研究生在专业课和外语学习时间上有更大的弹性。

3."21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的编写吸收了当代语言学和教学理论研究的最新成果,同时结合了教学的实际情况。《大纲》明确指出"硕士生英语教学应提倡从实际出发,博采众长,讲究实效,并在加强理论研究和不断实践总结的基础上,努力探索和建立适合我国国情的硕士生英语教学体系"。因此,"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材在教学理论方面走的是综合创新之路。

从研究生学习英语的"需求分析"来看,研究生学习英语主要是考虑以后的学术研究和社会工作的需要。随着我国对外开放的日益扩大、国际交流的日益频繁和科学技术的飞速发展,这种需要更加迫切。根据这一"需求分析"和当前语言教学理论研究折衷化的发展趋势,"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材编写将学术英语(阅读)和交际性相结合,正确处理读、写、译、听、说的关系,读写与听说并重,全面培养和提高研究生的英语综合能力。这不仅符合研究生英语学习的实际需要(学术研究),也顺应了英语教学理论发展的新趋势。

4. "21世纪研究生英语"系列教材语言材料新颖,题材广泛。教材以最新的语言材料为主,也收录了一些经典名著,力求让学生接触到"原汁原味"的语言材料,所选材料包括文学、历史、地理、政治、法律和科普知识,内容反映多学科发展的前沿信息和有关英语国家的文化和背景知识,语言材料有实用性、趣味性和可思性,以激发和调动研究生学习的积极性,提高教学效果。同时,语言材料难易搭配,以利于教学中选择使用,但每一册书、每一套教程的整体难度都循序渐进,形成"坡面"效应。

5. "21 世纪研究生英语"系列教材练习 紧扣课文,以课文为中心,按照帕默提出的 "滚雪球"原则,使在课文中出现的单词、句法 和意念功能起到巩固作用。通过练习,让学生 做到温故而知新。所设计的练习形式多样,既 有口头的、又有笔头的;既有培养听、说、读、写、译单项技能的,又有培养综合技能的;既有以培养语言正确性为目标的,又有以培养语言流利性为目标的;既有结对活动和小组活动,又有全班活动;既有指导性学习,又有无指导性学习等等。

"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材构成体系:

"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的编写以大学英语四级为起点,分为硕士生和博士生两个层次。这样,硕士阶段的英语学习与大学本科阶段的英语学习相衔接,博士阶段的英语学习与硕士阶段的英语学习相衔接,构成一个系统的有机体系。

本系列教材根据《大纲》的培养目标和目前各校研究生英语课程设置分为四大类:

- 1.《综合教程》包括 3 册教材和 2 册教师用书。该教程的核心是课文和练习,主要是提高英语的运用能力。第 1,2 册供硕士阶段使用,每册有课文 12 单元,安排在第一和第二学期,教学时间为一年;第 3 册供博士阶段使用,有课文 12 单元,安排在第一学期,教学时间为半年。
- 2.《阅读与欣赏》分为 3 册,1,2 册供硕士阶段使用,3 册供博士阶段使用。每册安排 16 单元,主要是通过大量阅读培养学生熟练地获取信息的能力,提高人文综合素质。
- 3.《听说教程》包括2册教材,供硕士阶段使用,每册安排16个单元,以听力训练和口语训练为主,听说比例为3:2,教材后附有答案和录音原文,并配有由美籍专家朗读的录音磁带及光盘。
- 4.《实用写作教程》和《翻译教程》,供硕士/博士阶段使用,主要介绍写作和翻译的技巧及提供写作和翻译实践。写译能力是研究生阶段重要的训练项目之一,是实用性很强的基本技能。
- "21世纪研究生英语"系列教材可供非 英语专业的硕士研究生和博士研究生使用, 也可供工程硕士、教育硕士、法律硕士、研究 生课程进修班等专业硕士学位研究生使用。
- "21世纪研究生英语"系列教材由陕西 省人民政府学位委员会办公室和陕西省研 究生外语教学研究会组织,由西安交通大

学、西北工业大学、西安电子科技大学、西北大学、陕西师范大学、空军工程大学等高校有丰富研究生英语教学经验的教师通力合作编写。陕西省学位办孙朝、杨俊利同志为教材的编写和出版做了大量工作。西安交通大学出版社对教材的编写和出版投入很大的力量,给予了大力支持。同时,该系列教材的编写也得到了陕西省教育厅领导、各研究生培养单位领导和广大研究生英语教师的支持。对此,我们全体编写人员表示衷心的感谢。

另外,我们在编写教材过程中,参考了一些国外的图书、报刊、杂志和网站文章,在此向原作者表示感谢。

"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的编写是一项开创性工作。由于我们经验不足、水平有限,不足、甚至错误之处在所难免,希望广大师生和读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,使本系列教材在今后的修订中得到进一步的提高和完善。

所致使用,有深义 以平元,女相处非一子胡,双子则则以下午。

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3. (听说族程)包括2册教材,保硕士阶段使用,每册安排16个单

。以听力训练和口语训练为主,听说比例为322,校材后附有答案和录

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1四个和翻译的技巧及提供写作和翻译实现。写译能力是研究生阶段

重要的训练项目之一,是实用性很强的基本技能

21世纪研究生荣语"系列教材可供非

专业的硕士研究生和博士研究生使用, 牌工程硕士(1) [硕士、法律硕士、研究

停班等专 项子举位研究生使用。

师党 美语"系列北特由陕西

省人民政府学 会办公堂和陕西省研

在生外语数学研究

移,紧密结合课文,能够充分调动学生学习语言的积级性,既巩固了已享

《综合教程》是"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的主干教材之一。该教程按照国家教育部(原国家教委)《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》制定的教学目标,以语言基础为主,培养学生语言应用能力;以阅读为出发点,对学生进行听、说、读、写、译等综合技能的训练,巩固和提高学生的语言基础知识和语言应用技能,全面提高学生综合应用语言的能力。

《综合教程》以大学英语四级程度为起点,循序渐进,涵盖研究生教学的基础阶段,共包括3册教材和2册教师用书。其中,第1,2册供硕士阶段使用,第3册供博士阶段使用。该教程的核心是课文和练习,旨在提高学生的英语运用能力。

在我国现有的教学环境下,研究生外语的教学在很大程度上还拘泥于应试教育的形式,学生语言应用能力的提高已经成为各高校外语教师关注的重点;同时,学生水平参差不齐,有的时候差距很大。因此,教材的编写要从学生的实际出发,因材施教。该教程的编写遵循了循序渐进的规律,可以相对独立地选择使用,这样就可以更具针对性地进行教学。

《综合教程》选材广泛,涉及到当今社会的许多热门话题,如社会、政治、经济、文化背景及科学技术,既体现很强的实用性和学术性,又具

有很强的可读性、趣味性。文章思想内容深刻,适合在研究生阶段的英语学习中进行讨论式教学,以达到激活思想、启迪思维的目的。

实践性是外语教学的特征,练习题的设计至关重要。该教材练习题的设计丰富多

彩,紧密结合课文,能够充分调动学生学习语言的积极性,既巩固了已掌握的知识又提高了语言技能。

《综合教程》由西安交通大学和陕西师范大学组织人员编写,由外籍专家 Joy Bailey, Anne Bliss 和 Damian Doyle 博士审校。其中,第1册由陕西师范大学主持编写,第2,3册由西安交通大学主持编写。

(综合教程)是"21世纪研究生英语"系列教材的主干教材之一。该

差程操照回春 線 如(原回家教養)(非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)

技學大綱月6年4002 目标,以语言基础为主,培养学生语言应用能力;

以限使为出发点。对学生进行可以起、强、年中场合作的对对。

上高学生的语言基础知识和语言应用技能,全回提尚于玉泽守从风

语言的能力。

(综合数程)以大学英语四级程度为起流,循序渐进,涵盖研究生

教學的基礎阶段,其色括3冊放材和2册数师用书。其中,第1,2册供

親士階段後用,第3世保存士保收使用。该要在即被10元年入中年3。

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在我国现有的被学环境下、研究生外语的故学在很大程度上还构

泥于应试教育的形式、学生语言应用能力的提高已经成为各高校介语

数师去注的重点;同时,学生水平参差不齐,不的时候走起很大。四年,

经财政股份 可以相对独立的法检修用,这样就可以更具件对性地进行

(综合教程)选材广泛, 涉及到当今社会的许多热门话题, 如社会

政治、经济、文化背景及科学技术,既体现很强的实用性和学术性,又具

灵强的可读性、趣味性。文章思想内容深

含在研究生个段的英语学习中进行计

学,以达到 活思想、启迪思维的目

外语《学的特征,练习题的设

练习题的设计丰富多

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Tax Competition Spurs Globalization

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Does globalization undermine the fiscal basis of the welfare state? Conventional wisdom believes so: open borders cause tax competition, which in turn leads to a race to the bottom in capital taxation. Most economists support globalization because it raises the incomes of people worldwide, creates new jobs at home and abroad and makes it harder for governments to sustain excessively high tax rates. As capital and labor become more mobile, international "tax competition" rises, which policymakers must respond to in a thoughtful and productive way. Many governments have responded to increased labor and capital mobility by cutting tax rates. Chris Edwards suggests that if the U.S. moves ahead with tax reform, other nations would probably act in the same way. As tax systems around the world become more efficient, economic output and incomes should rise.

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Globalization is steadily and inexorably knitting separate national economies into a single world economy. Basic economic forces so far have outweighed political efforts to slow this trend. Efforts to buck the effects of economic integration have ranged from anti-globalization protests to prevent American companies from Congressional efforts to reincorporating abroad.

The economic forces behind globalization include rising trade and investment flows, greater labor mobility, and rapid transfers of technology. Those trends have been spurred by the deregulation of financial markets, reductions in trade barriers, and lower Communication costs.

Most economists support globalization because it raises the incomes of people worldwide. Another lesser-noticed benefit is that it makes it harder for governments to sustain excessively high tax rates. When economic integration increases, individuals and businesses gain the freedom to take advantage of low tax rates abroad. As a result, countries with high tax rates face large economic losses when borders are opened because people and capital flow out. As capital and labor become more mobile, international "tax competition" increases.

Smart nations are treating international tax competition as an opportunity, not a threat. Ireland, for example, has had remarkable economic success as a result of its low-tax strategy adopted in the 1980s. This country of 3, 800, 000 people has attracted more foreign direct investment than either Japan or Italy in recent years. The main draw has been a low 10% corporate tax rate. Ireland has boomed from investment inflows and now has a per-capita income level higher than Great Britain U.S. moves ahead with tax reform, other nations would save an action of the contract of the co

Some nations are responding to tax competition in defensive and unproductive ways. High-tax countries have prodded international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to curtail tax competition. The idea essentially is to create a high-tax cartel by limiting the advantages offered by low-tax countries. In addition, many nations are adding layers of complex rules on businesses to discourage them from investing abroad, rather than reducing tax burdens so that businesses want to invest at home. The U.S. falls into this category since it has one of the highest corporate tax rates.

Since the 1970s, most countries have reduced or eliminated exchange controls, allowing citizens to buy foreign securities and foreigners to invest domestically. Financial markets have been deregulated in many nations, thus making investment abroad more attractive than ever. The result has been an explosion in cross-border investment. Net world flows of investment capital soared from a few hundred billion dollars per year in 1990 to roughly two trillion dollars per year today. Countries that want to attract these flows must get the economic fundamentals right by establishing a stable currency and having trustworthy legal rules. Indeed, dozens of nations have made market reforms during the past decade or so. As a result, more countries offer better investment opportunities than in the past. International investors have become more sensitive to differing national tax rates as their investment options have increased.

Consider also that many businesses used to invest abroad simply to gain access to fixed resources, such as oil deposits. Today, many industries—such as finance and services—are footloose and can be located anywhere. Thus, corporations have greater ability to move their operations to low-tax jurisdictions. Numerous studies have confirmed the importance of taxes to investment decisions. For instance, one analysis found that four European nations with favorable tax regimes—Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—accounted for nine percent of European output, but attracted 38% of U.S. investment there during the late 1990s.

have focused on keeping income tax rates low to avoid losing skilled labor in industries such as high-tech. For example, Canadian "brain drain" from technology industries to its lower-tax southern neighbor, the U.S.,

has been an important concern of Canadian policymakers in recent year.

With the removal of internal migration restriction in the European Union in 1992, Europeans have become more sensitive to tax differences between countries. There has been an influx of young, skilled technology and finance workers to cities, such as London, that have more opportunities and lower taxes.

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young Irish people sought a better life in the U.S. and elsewhere, but a woll corporate tax cuts, followed by individual tax reductions, reversed the pattern of out-migration. Ireland now records a large net immigration, as young people stay at home to work for the many computer and technology of firms that currently populate the nation.

Tax competition is greatly visible in the high-paid celebrity world.

Celebrity tax avoidance is a popular game in Europe. Top French soccer
players, artists, and models have moved to Switzerland, Britain, and the

U.S. Singer Luciano Pavarotti relocated to Monaco to avoid high Italian
taxes. Tennis star Boris Becker who has claimed residence in Monaco and
Switzerland, has been in trouble with the German tax authorities, having
to pay a huge settlement in October, 2002. While tax cheats should be
prosecuted, policymakers must get the message that a reduction in high
tax rates is the best way to retain top talent and the entrepreneurs who
add greatly to any nation's economy.

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Many countries have reduced capital gains taxes. For instance, Canada and Germany lowered their capital gains tax by allowing individuals to exclude 50% of their gains from taxation, effectively

cutting the tax rate in half. While the capital gains rate in the U.S. is 20%, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Switzerland all have a zero individual capital gains tax rate. (Reducing capital gains rates is 95 important because start-up firms often rely on private equity from "angel" investors and others who fund risky companies. The payoff for these investors comes from a big capital gain on the few start-ups that succeed.

Tax cuts have been an efficient response to increasing tax competition. Unfortunately for their economies, some governments have adopted other policies that make their tax codes less efficient. In particular, many nations have enacted layers of complex tax rules on international businesses to prevent them from migrating abroad. The U.S. tax rules on international businesses are some of the most complex in the world. There is increasing concern that Federal tax rules are making American companies less competitive in global markets. Indeed, one of Pres. Bush's top economic advisors, Glenn Hubbard, has noted that, "from an income tax perspective, the United States has become one of the least attractive industrial countries in which to locate the mem headquarters of a multinational corporation." /of of exemised riods

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110 Essentially, Federal rules force American firms to pay U.S. taxes on their foreign operations in situations where competitors based abroad do lo no not pay tax on their similar operations. About half of OECD countries have "territorial" tax systems that do not impose taxes on firms' foreign operations. By contrast, the U.S. imposes taxes on the worldwide income 115 of American companies, making them less competitive in foreign markets. That uncompetitiveness was highlighted by the 1998 Daimler-Chrysler merger, which established the merged corporation's headquarters in Germany, in part for tax reasons. There has been a marked increase in the number and size of American firms swallowed up by foreign 120 companies because the U.S. is not a good tax location for multinational headquarters.