



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

# 《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》

## 学习辅导

第四版

A STUDY GUIDE TO  
A QUALITY SELECTION OF ARTICLES FROM AMERICAN  
& BRITISH NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

周学艺 赵林 主编



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》学习辅导(第四版)/周学艺,赵林主编.  
—4版. —北京:北京大学出版社,2010.8

(大学美英报刊教材系列)

ISBN 978-7-301-17664-1

I. 美… II. ①周…②赵… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 161199 号

**书 名:**《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》学习辅导(第四版)

**著作责任者:**周学艺 赵 林 主编

**组稿编辑:**徐万丽

**责任编辑:**李 颖

**标准书号:**ISBN 978-7-301-17664-1/H·2619

**出版发行:**北京大学出版社

**地 址:**北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

**网 址:**<http://www.pup.cn> 电子信箱: [evaleel770@sina.com](mailto:evaleel770@sina.com)

**电 话:**邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62765014

出版部 62754962

**印 刷 者:**三河市北燕印装有限公司

**经 销 者:**新华书店

650 毫米×980 毫米 16 开本 10 印张 205 千字

1996 年 4 月第 1 版 2001 年 10 月第 2 版

2007 年 1 月第 3 版

2010 年 8 月第 4 版 2010 年 8 月第 1 次印刷(总第 24 次印刷)

**定 价:**18.00 元

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## 前 言

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)学习辅导》(第四版)主要为自修者和初次授课教员而编,因《美英报刊文章选读》(上下册)和《大学英语报刊文选》(非英语专业高年级用书)部分课文相同,所以,《学习辅导》也可供使用这两种教材的上述师生参考之用。

本书助读分三方面:语言点、习题参考答案和本课需掌握的重点词语。语言点分两部分:Ⅰ.生词表;Ⅱ.注释。习题参考答案在于加深理解和掌握每课的主要内容。重点词语是学生学习一课后必须掌握与政治、军事、外交、社会、经济、法律、宗教、文教和科技等有关词语,与学生在大学一、二年级打基础时要求掌握的有关词语如 *byproduct*, *prolong*, *steady*, *prior to*, *make a comeback* 等侧重点有所不同。那些词语和课文后的注释(Notes)是复习考试的重点,其中有些词语,读者不但要知道意思,还要能用英语释义或译成汉语,如 *Foggy Bottom* (美国首都华盛顿一地名,喻美国务院及其模糊不清的政策或声明等), *Secretary of State* (美国国务卿), *Speaker* (美国众议院或英国议会下院议长), *Spokesman/spokeswoman* (发言人), *Capitol Hill* 或 *the Hill* (美国国会山,喻“国会”), *the State of the Union message* (美国国情咨文), *Downing Street (No. 10)* (唐宁街 10 号,喻英“首相府”、“英国首相”、“英国政府或内阁”)和 *Buckingham Palace* (白金汉宫,喻“英国王室或王宫”)等。

本书有 10 个附录,其中有外刊课考试的若干说明、标题自我测试和四份考试样题等重要内容。此外,还有一些是读者学习美英报刊的必要参考资料。

本书中出现的缩略词,读者可查缩略词表(Short Forms)。See (cf) Note ... of Lesson ... 指的是见(参见或比较)课本中课文后的注释;See (cf) Language Point ... of Lesson ... 指的是见(参见或比较)本书中第一部分的语言点。

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## Short Forms

<i>abbrev.</i> = abbreviation	<i>neg.</i> = negative
<i>adj.</i> = adjective	<i>p</i> = participle
<i>adv.</i> = adverb	<i>P.</i> = page
<i>AmE</i> = American English	<i>Par.</i> = paragraph
<i>&amp;</i> = and	<i>pl.</i> = plural
<i>BrE</i> = British English	<i>pop.</i> = population
<i>cf.</i> = ( <i>Lat.</i> ) confer	<i>pp</i> = past participle
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction	<i>pref.</i> = prefix
<i>derog.</i> = derogatory	<i>prep.</i> = preposition
<i>E</i> = east, eastern	<i>pres. p.</i> = present participle
<i>esp.</i> = especially	<i>pron.</i> = pronoun
<i>etc.</i> = ( <i>Lat.</i> ) <i>et cetera</i> ; and so on	<i>pt</i> = past tense
<i>fml</i> = formal	<i>S</i> = south, southern
<i>Fr.</i> = French	<i>sb</i> = somebody
<i>i. e.</i> = ( <i>Lat.</i> ) <i>id est</i> ; that is to say	<i>SE</i> = southeast, southeastern
<i>infml</i> = informal	<i>sing.</i> = singular
<i>intro</i> = introduction	<i>sl.</i> = slang
<i>L</i> = Lesson	<i>sth</i> = something
<i>Lat.</i> = Latin	<i>suf.</i> = suffix
<i>n.</i> = noun	<i>usu.</i> = usually
<i>N</i> = north, northern	<i>v.</i> = verb
<i>NE</i> = northeast, northeastern	<i>W</i> = west, western

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# Lesson One

## An American in Beijing

### Part One

#### Language Points

#### I

**appealing** /ə'pi:liŋ/ *adj.* attractive pleasing, or interesting 有吸引力的; 有趣的

**assumption** /ə'sʌmpʃən/ *n.* sth that is taken as a fact or believed to be true without proof; sth taken for granted; a supposition 假定, 假设

**available** /ə'veiləbl/ *adj.* (to) able to be had, obtained, used, seen etc. 可获得的; 可用的; 可见的

**capacity** /kə'pæsiti/ *n.* the amount that something can hold or contain 容量, 容积

**connection** /kə'nekʃən/ *n.* the state of being connected; relationship 联系; 关系

**contribute** /kən'tribju:t/ *v.* to join with others in giving (money, help etc.) 捐献; 捐助

**emphatically** /im'fætikli/ *adv.* in a manner that shows emphasis; strongly; forcefully 强调地; 强烈地; 坚决地

**enhance** /in'hɑ:ns/ *v.* to increase in strength or amount 提高, 增加, 增强

**extensive** /iks'tensiv/ *adj.* large in amount, area, or range; having an effect on or including many parts 大量的; 大规模的; 广阔的; 广泛的; 广博的

**federal** /'fedərəl/ *adj.* of the central government of the US 美国联邦政府的

**grossly** /'grəʊsli/ *adv.* very unpleasantly; extremely

**institution** /,insti'tju:ʃən/ *n.* an organization, usually a long-established



or well-respected 社会机构

**predominance** /pri'dɒmɪnəns/ *n.* the state of being powerful, noticeable, or important, or largest in number 占优势,显著,支配地位

**refreshing** /ri'frefɪŋ/ *adj.* pleasantly new and interesting 令人欣喜的,使人耳目一新的

**senate** /'senɪt/ *n.* the smaller and more important of the two parts of the central law-making body in such countries as Australia, France, and the US 参议院

**steady** /'stedɪ/ *adj.* moving or developing in an even, continuous way; regular 有规则的,平稳的

**unequaled** /'ʌn'i:kwɔld/ *adj. fml.* not equaled or surpassed; greater or especially better than any other; matchless [正式]无与伦比的,无双的

**Vietnam** /,vjɛt'næm/ a country in SE Asia, next to Cambodia and China 越南

## II

1. In the 2005—2006 academic year ... to study abroad in Asia. (Par. 2) — 根据可获取的最新资料,2005—2006 学年,有 223,534 名美国学生在海外学习。这个数字只相当于全美大学生入学人数的 1%。在这 1% 的学生中,只有 9.3% 的学生选择来亚洲学习。
2. sell out (Par. 3) — sell all of (what was for sale) (货物)(全部)卖完;卖光
3. American Council on Education (Par. 5) — 美国教育委员会
4. the U. S. Senate (Par. 8) — 美国参议院。(见附录 I “美国政府”)
5. Senate Resolution 308 (Par. 8) — (美国)参议院 308 号决议
6. Several of these points address the fact ... and foreign skills.” (Par. 9) — 其中几条谈到,美国联邦政府的各事务处,教育机构以及各大公司都很缺乏具有国际相关知识与技能的专业人才。
  - a. address — deal with or discuss
  - b. a shortage of — a condition of having less than is needed; an amount lacking (缺乏;短缺,不足)
7. Much of what people consider ... and national culture. (Par. 11) — 许多人们认为是“自我”的东西仅仅是一系列关于生活的信念和设想,

并很大程度受到社会环境、经济状况、家庭背景和民族文化等因素的影响。

8. So while ... China's geographical presence ... its culture presence (Par. 18) — 在“语言解说”里称,两个 presence 均可作“存在”讲,前者如联系第 17 段“... find China on a map”,理解为“中国的地理位置”也行;后者结合下句连续不断的 5,000 年历史,作“中国文化历史”或“文明史”讲也是可以的。可见词义的确定,尤其是虚实转换需视上下文而定,此句便是例证。当然也有的需靠文外知识而定。
9. hard though it may be (Par. 21) — though it may be hard
10. Given China's growing economic importance and global predominance (Par. 21) — 考虑到中国经济的重要性和在全球事务中的突出地位 given — if one takes into account; considering
11. plus (Par. 21) — in addition; besides
12. bring sth to life (Par. 26) — make sth more exciting or interesting (使某物更生动、有趣)
13. I am confident that ... a similar experience. (Par. 28) — I am sure that any student who is willing to expand his worldview and to go to some new places will have a similar experience.

## Part Two

### Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. According to the American Council on Education, why is it necessary for students to study abroad?

According to the American Council on Education, many students who go abroad have the goal of learning a language. There is no better way to improve language skills than by being immersed in a language other than your own. Studying abroad also offers students an opportunity to travel, to expand their worldview, to enhance the value of a college degree, and to make international connections. Studying abroad can have excellent benefits for future employment opportunities by providing students with international skills and experiences. Connections made while abroad could easily lead to future opportunities.

2. As to the importance of studying abroad, what were listed by Senate Resolution 308?

An experience of studying abroad is firstly very important for both the students and then for the United States as a whole. For the students, learning aboard would enhance their international knowledge and foreign skills, which will prepare them for a good career in the future. At the same time, the expertise and skills would eventually benefit the whole nation when competing in the world. Moreover, by comparing with an alien culture, the students would better understand their own culture, thus expanding their worldview.

3. Why is China the worthy place for U. S. students?

China is one of America's most important partners in business in Asia, with a large amount of exports and imports. As China keeps booming, it is playing a more and more important role in world economy. Besides, China has a population of 1.3 billion and 5,000 years of uninterrupted history which has long been ignored by most of the westerners. In fact, both its economic and cultural presence make it worthwhile for the U. S. students to go.

4. What benefits has the author gained from studying in China?

By studying in China, the author gained a lot of benefits, especially from the perspective of language, culture and personal experience. Firstly, nothing could be of more help for a language learner than being immersed in the language and talking to the native speakers, which, at the same time, offered a good chance to physically experience the culture there. When the author was in China, he traveled a lot, meeting different people and experiencing new things. Therefore, studying in China really pushed back his horizon and inspired new interests and curiosities.

### Part Three

#### Words to Know

academic, address, appall, appealing, assumption, ballpark,

Lesson One

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capacity, contribute, counterpart, cultivate, dugout, dwarf, elective, empower, enroll, extensive, forgo, immerse, institution, intrigue, myriad, predominance, presence, refreshing, reinforce, render, semester, underrepresented, unequaled, worldview

# Lesson Two

## Home at Last

### Part One

#### Language Points

#### I

**buoyant** /'bɔɪənt/ *adj.* cheerful and optimistic

**cellular** /'seljʊlə/ **phone** *n.* a telephone that you can carry around with you

**clique** /kli:k/ *n.* a small exclusive group of people

**MBA** (*abbrev.* Master of Business Administration) *n.* 工商管理硕士

**prim** *adj.* very formal

**returnee** /ri:tə'ni:/ *n.* here a returned student or a student who has returned to China

**script** /skript/ *n.* text of a play, film, broadcast, talk, etc. (脚本, 广播或演讲稿)

**sector** /'sektə/ *n.* a part of an area of activity, esp. of business or trade

**segment** /'segmənt/ *n.* division or section

**start-up** *adj.* beginning and developing a new business: start-up companies (创业公司)

**structure** /'strʌktʃə/ *v.* to reform

**talk-show** *n.* a chat show, especially one in which listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participate in the discussion (访谈节目)

**wireless-applications company** 无线应用公司, 移动通讯公司

#### II

1. a Chinese version of the Internet auction giant, eBay (Par. 2) — 一家中国式或版本的网络拍卖巨人, 名叫 eBay
2. Internet dating (Par. 2) — 网上约会交友

3. start-ups (Par. 3) — start-up companies
4. fly high (Par. 4) — be ambitious
5. subject sb or sth to (Par. 5) — cause sb or sth to undergo or experience

## Part Two

### Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. Why did some of the HBS grads choose to come back to China although they had received lucrative offers from America's top companies?

Not only had China changed dramatically since most of them had left but also the nation could offer more personal freedoms and economic opportunities than ever before.

2. What profession do they usually like to go in for?

Most of them like to go in for e-commerce.

3. Why do most of them choose to take up IT industry?

Because IT is the leading industry now.

4. Why do some of them decide to stay in the US while some chose to come back?

They want to gain experience in the States before they come back.

5. What do you think is the biggest obstacle preventing the elite from coming back home?

It is the complicated relationship and the uncertainty of our human resource management system.

6. What does the title of this article "Home at Last" mean?

It means some of the HBS elite have made their final decision to return to China to serve their country.

## Part Three

### Words to Know

cell(ular) phone, consulting firm, debt specialist, delicate subject matter, script, talk-show, Oprah Winfrey, go online, management consultant, management expertise, MBA, multinational (跨国公司), perspective, sensitive issue, start-up (company), wire-less applications company

## Lesson Three

### China Finds Western Ways Bring New Woes

#### Part One

#### Language Points

##### I

**ally** /'æləi/ *n.* a country that is joined to another by political agreement, esp. one that will provide support in war (盟国)

**authoritarian** /ɔ:θəri'teəriən/ *adj.* believing or demanding that rules and laws must always be obeyed whether or not they are right (独裁主义的)

**briskly** /'briskli/ *adv.* actively; with life and spirit

**calorie** /'kæləri/ *n.* a measure used to show the amount of heat that a food will produce(卡路里)

**consume** /kən'sju:m/ *v.* to eat or drink, esp. eagerly or in large amounts; to use up (time, money, goods, etc.) (消耗; 消费)

**consumption** /kən'sʌmpʃən/ *n.* the act of consuming or an amount consumed

**degradation** /,degrə'deɪʃən/ *n.* a decline to a lower condition, quality, or level(降低)

**duplicate** /'dju:plikeit/ *v.* to copy exactly (复制)

**guidelines** /'gaidəlainz/ *n.* informal rules or instructions on how sth should be done (指导方针)

**luxury** /'lʌkʃəri/ *n.* sth that is very pleasant and enjoyable, but not necessary and not often had or done (奢侈品)

**moderately** /'mɒdəritli/ *adv.* fairly but not very

**pale** /peil/ *v.* to seem less important, clever, beautiful, etc. when compared with

**patron** /'peitrən/ *n.* a customer, esp. a regular customer (顾客; 老主顾)

**populous** /'pɒpjələs/ *adj.* having a large population

**sedan** /si'dæn/ *n.* a closed automobile having two or four doors and a front and rear seat (轿车)

**skyline** /'skailain/ *n.* the outline of a group of buildings or a mountain range seen against the sky

**stride** /straɪd/ *v.* to walk with long steps, esp. in a hasty or vigorous way

**substantial** /səb'stænʃəl/ *adj.* large enough to be noticeable or to have an important effect

**swell** /swel/ *v.* to increase in size or volume as a result of internal pressure; expand (膨胀)

**virtually** /'vɜ:tjuəli/ *adv.* almost but not quite; nearly

**waistline** /'weɪstlain/ *n.* an imaginary line surrounding the waist at its narrowest part (腰围)

## II

1. World's Fair (intro) — World Expo (世界博览会)
2. show up (subhead) — cause or allow to be seen
3. health care (Par. 6) — the process of looking after people's health, including medical treatment and advice on how to stay healthy (卫生保健)
4. market-oriented reforms (Par. 7) — the reforms arranged and directed with the demands of the market (以市场为导向的改革)
5. city-dweller (Par. 7) — a person who lives in a particular place
6. many everyday goods were in chronic short supply (Par. 7) — difficult to obtain because of shortage which lasts for a long period (长期供应不足)
7. assembly line (Par. 9) — an arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product being assembled passes consecutively from operation to operation until completed. Also called production line. (生产线)
8. vitamin-and fiber-rich cereals (Par. 9) — food made from grain that



- contains vitamin and fiber (富含维生素和纤维的谷类食品)
9. a change without precedent (Par. 12) — 史无前例的变化
  10. breweries sprang up in almost every Chinese province (Par. 16) --- appeared or came into being quickly or suddenly(突然出现)
  11. World Health Organization (Par. 16) — (*abbrev.* WHO) 世界卫生组织
  12. alcoholism care (Par. 19) — the care on a patient who is in a diseased condition caused by the continued and habitual drinking of too much alcohol (对酒精中毒病人的医疗照顾)
  13. on the rise (Par. 20) — increasing

## Part Two

### Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. According to the writer, what is the best way to understand the change that has taken place in China?  
The writer thinks that the best way to appreciate how much has changed in China is to examine the people themselves: what they eat and drink now and how dangerously overweight more than one-fifth of adults are.
2. What does the traditional Chinese lifestyle emphasize? What about the Western lifestyle? How can this change of lifestyle affect people's health? How can it influence China's economic development?  
Traditional Chinese lifestyle emphasizes restraint while the Western lifestyle emphasizes indulgence. The change from traditional Chinese lifestyle to Western indulgence will affect public health strongly: deaths from diet-related illnesses are expected to increase 10 times faster than population growth. And the increase in health care costs could slow down the economic development.
3. What are the two main factors that lead people to gain weight? What has caused the changes in people's lifestyle and diet?  
The two main factors of gaining weight are less exercise and more fat in the diet. The cause of these changes is that people have more money than before. They can afford to buy televisions, stereos.