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世纪英语专业系列教材

北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

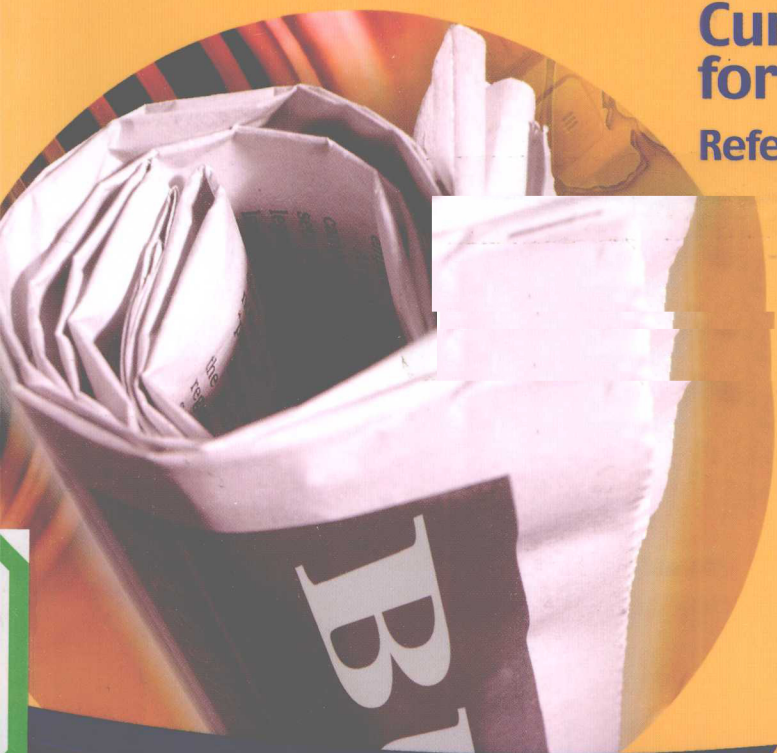
范守义 总主编

第三册

# 英语时文泛读 学习参考用书

范守义 武波 王振玲 / 编

Current News Articles  
for Extensive Reading  
Reference Book 3



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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# 学习参考用书使用说明

《英语时文泛读学习参考用书》与《英语时文泛读》配套使用。每册学习参考用书都由四个部分组成，即授课参考、练习答案、阅读技巧和英语知识。

授课参考：各单元的内容

- I. Background Information, 含 Author 和 Source 以及 Cultural Notes;
- II. Language Points, 含 Words and Expressions 和 Difficult Sentences;
- III. Suggested Activities;
- IV. Sources of Reference for Further Reading。

(Text A 和 Text B 含 I—IV; Text C 仅含 I。)

练习答案：第1册到第4册的练习结构如下：

## Text A

- Exercise I True or False
- Exercise II Word Inference
- Exercise III Discussion

## Text B

- Exercise I Understanding Text Organization
- Exercise II Multiple-Choice Questions
- Exercise III Word Matching
- Exercise IV Discussion

## Text C

- Exercise I Discussion
- Exercise II Writing

阅读技巧：第I册和第II册介绍阅读的一般技巧；第III册和第IV册介绍如何阅读特定媒介的文章，教师可以结合所讲授的文本向学生传授一些相关的阅读技巧。

第1册内容

I: Foster Good Reading Habits

II: Basic Skills in Speed Reading

第2册内容

I: Reading Skills: Skimming and Scanning

II: Miscellaneous Reading Skills

第3册内容

I: How to Read Journal Articles (part one)

II: How to Read Journal Articles (part two)

第4册内容

I: How to Read a Scientific Paper

II: Reading Skills for Academic Study

英语知识:《英语时文泛读》各册的文章选自英美网络刊物,文章自然在语言方面存在诸多不同之处,故在这一部分我们搜集了一些关于英语方面的知识;掌握了这些知识,我们就能更好地理解原文,记忆文章的内容,学会正确地使用地道的英国英语或美国英语。

第1册内容

I: American and British English Differences

II: American and British English Pronunciation Differences

III: American and British English Spelling Differences

第2册内容

I: List of American Words not Widely Used in the United Kingdom

II: List of British Words not Widely Used in the United States

第3册内容

I: British, Canadian and American Vocabulary

II: Australian English-British English

第4册内容

I: Wikipedia: Manual of Style

## II: British and American Keyboards

针对学生的英语水平,《英语时文泛读》可以在本科英语专业一、二年级或者二、三年级开设的阅读课程上使用,也可以供研究生或者高级英语培训项目的英语阅读课程使用。根据学生的实际水平和课程时间长短的要求,建议每两周使用一个单元,在课堂上仅处理Text A 和Text B, Text C作为课下阅读使用;教师也可以选取适合的单元和进度进行阅读课程的教学;也可以对文本的部分段落作“精读”处理,其他部分作“泛读”处理。

我们为《英语时文泛读》课堂教学准备了光盘,教师可以借助PPT演示,进行文本讲解,介绍作者、出处和相关文化点,解释词语和难句,并且与学生进行一些互动。希望教师能够发挥自己的主观能动性、创造性,可以对教参和PPT进行增添和修改,使课堂活动更有吸引力。

我们希望教师能够很好地利用学习参考用书中的各部分的内容,不仅为授课做好准备,而且也能使自己的相关知识更加充实、扎实和准确。我们尽可能地将与课文相关的文化点内容写进学习参考用书里,使教师能够更有深度地把握所要授课的相关背景知识,做到不仅知道这个词语,而且知道与其相关的更多的内容;我们尽量将一些相关的图片插到文中,加深使用者的印象。在英语知识部分,我们所搜集的有关英语方面的知识,对于巩固和提高对英语语言本身的掌握是很有裨益的;我们应该教会学生识别什么是英国英语和美国英语,特别是在英国英语和美国英语有实质性差别的时候,学生应该怎样去理解和使用,以避免学生今后在与英国英语说者和美国英语说者进行交流时闹出笑话乃至出现严重失误。

教师可以根据学习的进度,告诉学生何时该阅读学生用书,何时该阅读学习参考用书,使学生能够充分地利用《英语时文泛读》这套阅读教材所提供的丰富的、饶有趣味的知识,为今后的学习和工作打下牢固的百科知识基础。

外交学院英语系本科的英语泛读课程已经是北京市的精品课程,目前正在申请成为全国精品课程。该项目包含两个部分,即课堂教学与课外阅读相结合。课外阅读包括简易读物、注释读物和原著阅读。每一本读物有100道测试题目,分别测试对内容和对词汇的掌握;可以进行在线测试,学生和教师可以立刻得到测试结果。我们已经同首都师范大学外国语学院英语系和北京外国语大学英语学院合作,进行异地远程登录在线测试取得成功。如果使用《英语时文泛读》教程的教学单位,对这种课外阅读和在线测试教学方法感兴趣,可以同我们联系。

我们诚恳地希望使用本教程的单位和个人如果发现了什么错误,请不吝赐教。

《英语时文泛读》编委会

2009年8月30日

注:电信用户计算机网络在线测试请上 <http://211.68.66.248:8088>

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# 第一部分

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授 课 参 考



# HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE

## Text A

### Children in the Balance

#### I. Background Information

##### 1 Author and Source

**Author:** Austin

**Source:** *The Economist*

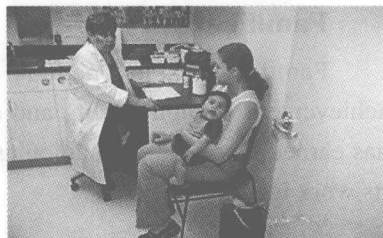
See Text B of Unit Four, Book I.

##### 2 Cultural Notes

###### SCHIP

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) is a United States federal government program that gives funds to states in order to provide health insurance to families with children. The program is designed to cover uninsured children in families with incomes that are modest but too high to qualify for Medicaid.

At its creation in 1997, SCHIP was the largest expansion of health insurance coverage for children in the U.S. since Medicaid began in the 1960s. The statutory authority for SCHIP is under title XXI of the Social Security Act. It was sponsored by Senator Ted Kennedy in a partnership with Senator Orrin Hatch with support coming from First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton during



A mother and her child visit their doctor's office in an undated photo. The Senate on Thursday overwhelmingly approved legislation that would raise tobacco taxes to pay for expanding a children's health program, shrugging off a veto threat from President George W. Bush who wants a more limited plan. REUTERS/USDA/Handout

the Clinton administration.

States are given flexibility in designing their SCHIP eligibility requirements and policies within broad federal guidelines. Some states have received authority through waivers of statutory provisions to use SCHIP funds to cover the parents of children receiving benefits from both SCHIP and Medicaid, pregnant women and other adults. SCHIP covered 6.6 million children and 670,000 adults at some point during federal fiscal year 2006, and every state has an approved plan. However, the program is already facing funding shortfalls in several states. Attempts to expand funding for the program have met with political controversies amidst



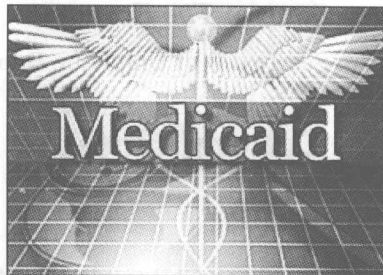
President Bush has opposed the Congressional Democrats' proposals to increase spending on the State Children's Health Insurance Program. (Mandel Ngan/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images)

studies that debate the program's fiscal impacts. Two proposals passed by the Congress in 2007 to reauthorize and expand SCHIP from an average of \$5 billion yearly to approximately \$12 billion yearly over the next five years were vetoed by President George W. Bush. At the end of 2007, President Bush signed an extension of the program to cover current enrollment levels through March 2009 so that problematic issues could be fixed in the program prior to further extension.

Despite SCHIP, the number of uninsured children continues to rise, particularly among families that cannot qualify for SCHIP. An October 2007 study by the Vimo Research Group found that 68.7 percent of newly uninsured children were in families whose incomes were 200 percent of the federal poverty level or higher.

## Medicaid

State participation in Medicaid is voluntary; however, all states have participated since 1982 when Arizona formed its Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) program. In some states, Medicaid is subcontracted to private health insurance companies, while other states pay providers (i.e. doctors, clinics and hospitals) directly.



## Families USA

Families USA is a national nonprofit and non-partisan organization dedicated to the achievement of high-quality and affordable health care for all Americans. The organization has earned a national reputation as an effective voice for health care consumers for 25 years. Its work includes:

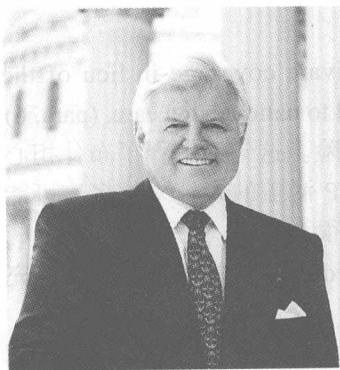
- Manage a grassroots advocates' network of organizations and individuals working for the consumer perspective in national and state health policy debates.

- Act as a watchdog over government actions affecting health care, alerting consumers to changes and helping them have a say in the development of policy.
- Produce highly respected health policy reports describing the problems facing health care consumers and outlining steps to solve them.



## Ted Kennedy

Edward Moore Ted Kennedy (born February 22, 1932) is the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts and a member of the Democratic Party. In office since November 1962, Kennedy has been the second most senior member of the Senate, after Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia. Due to his long history of public service, he has become well known by his nickname, “the Lion of the Senate.” As the most prominent living member of the Kennedy family, he is the youngest brother of the former President John F. Kennedy and the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and the father of Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy. Kennedy is also the sole surviving son of Joseph Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, and one of three of their surviving children (along with Eunice Kennedy Shriver and Jean Kennedy Smith).



Ted Kennedy is a staunch advocate of liberal principles, and is one of the most influential and enduring icons of his party.

On May 20, 2008, doctors announced that Kennedy had a malignant brain tumor, diagnosed after he experienced a seizure at the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Massachusetts the previous weekend. On June 2, 2008, Kennedy underwent brain surgery at Duke University Hospital.

## II. Language Points

### 1 Words and Expressions

**melodramatic** (para.2): full of exciting and extreme emotions or events; behaving or reacting to sth. in an exaggerated way 通俗剧风格的, 夸大的, 耸人听闻的  
e.g. a *melodramatic* plot full of deceit and murder  
充满欺骗和凶杀的耸人听闻的情节

**creep up** (para.4): to gradually increase in amount, price, etc. 逐渐增长

e.g. House prices are *creeping up* again.

住房价格又在渐渐上涨。

**balk** (para.6): to be unwilling to do sth. or become involved in sth. because it is difficult, dangerous, etc. 畏缩, 回避

e.g. Many parents may *balk* at the idea of paying \$100 for a pair of shoes.

许多做父母的可能不愿出100美元买一双鞋。

**in lieu of** (para.6): instead of 替代

e.g. They took cash *in lieu of* the prize they had won.

他们没有领奖品而是领了现金。

## 2 Difficult Sentences

(1) Better off parents might be tempted to drop their private coverage in lieu of the government option, nudging the country down the dangerous road to nationalized care. (para. 6)

private coverage 在这里指父母为子女购买的商业健康保险。这句话解释了布什担心美国的父母们会放弃商业保险而求助于 SCHIP 计划。SCHIP 涵盖的人越来越多, 可能会促使美国医疗服务国有化。而对于后者, 美国社会一直有很大争议。

nudging the country down the dangerous road to nationalized care 为主语补足语, 补充说明 better off parents 如果做出上述选择将会造成的可能后果。

(2) For now, politicking seems to be more important than planning, as the president is accused of being cruel to children. (para. 8)

politicking: political activity, especially to win support for yourself 尤指政治上的拉拢活动。作者有指责那些政客并非真正关心贫困儿童, 因为他们在忙于借机攻击布什, 而不是做好规划解决问题。上句也指出布什乐意和国会一起找到折中方案, 但是布什的对手却更乐于攻击他。

## III. Suggested Activities

Ask students to search for information about the British medical care system and then try to discuss what China can learn from the British and the U.S. medical care systems, including those weaknesses China should avoid.

## IV. Sources of Reference for Further Reading

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/>, "Child Welfare Information Gateway"

<http://www.cwla.org/>, "Child Welfare League of America"

<http://www.urban.org/publications/411719.html>, "Putting Children's Welfare First"

## Text B

# Chubby Gets a Second Look

## I. Background Information

### 1 Author and Source

#### Author: Gina Kolata

Gina Kolata is a science reporter for the *New York Times*, a position she has held since September 1987. Prior to that Kolata had worked at *Science* magazine which she joined as a copy editor in 1973 and then as a writer in 1974.

She has a bachelor's degree in microbiology and a master's degree in applied mathematics from the University of Maryland. She also did one and a half years' study of molecular biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a presentation in 1997 to Rowan University in New Jersey, Kolata recounted that she got her break in journalism by writing free articles. "Kolata started her writing career as a reviewer for a science magazine. She asked the editor if he would consider running an article that she had written for free. He looked over the article, and he ran it with her byline. Kolata continued to do free articles for that magazine solely to get her byline published, and she also did freelance work for other publications." a summary of her presentation by the university noted.

Her sister was the late environmental activist Judi Bari. Gina has occasionally been referred to as Gina Bari Kolata.

#### Source: *The New York Times*

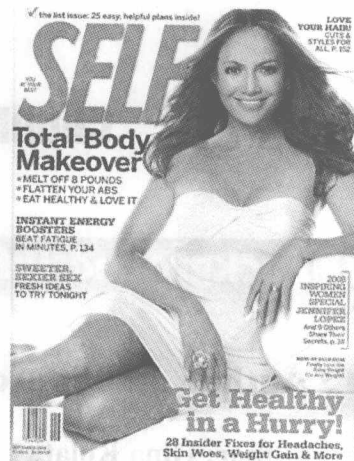
See Text C of Unit One, Book I.



## 2 Cultural Notes

### *Self* magazine

*Self* magazine is an American magazine specializing in fitness, health and nutrition for women. Published by Condé Nast Publications 12 times a year, it has 5,273,000 readers, according to its corporate media kit. The editor-in-chief is Lucy S. Danziger. *Self* is based at Condé Nast Publications' U.S. headquarters at 4 Times Square in New York.



### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (or CDC) is an agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services based in Atlanta, Georgia adjacent to the campus of Emory University and east of downtown Atlanta. It works to protect public health and safety by providing information to enhance health decisions, and it promotes health through partnerships with state health departments and other organizations.



The CDC focuses national attention on developing and applying disease prevention and control (especially infectious diseases), environmental health, occupational safety and health, health promotion, prevention and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States.

### Baroque

In the arts, the Baroque (pronounced /bəˈrɒk/) is a Western cultural epoch, commencing roughly at the beginning of the 17th century in Rome, Italy. It is exemplified by drama and grandeur in sculpture, painting, literature, dance, and music.

The popularity and success of the Baroque style was encouraged by the Roman Catholic Church which had decided at the time of the Council of Trent that the arts should communicate religious themes in direct and emotional involvement. The aristocracy also





saw the dramatic style of Baroque architecture and art as a means of impressing visitors and expressing triumphant power and control. Baroque palaces are built around an entrance of courts, grand staircases and reception rooms of sequentially increasing opulence. In similar profusion of details, art, music, architecture, and literature inspire each other in the Baroque cultural movement as artists explore what they could create from repeated and varied patterns. Some traits and aspects of Baroque paintings that differentiate this style from others are the abundant amount of details, often bright polychromy, less realistic faces of subjects and an overall sense of awe, which is one of the goals in Baroque art.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word *baroque* is derived from the Portuguese word “barroco”, Spanish “barrueco”, or French “baroque”, all of which refer to a “rough or imperfect pearl”, though whether it entered those languages via Latin, Arabic, or some other sources is uncertain. In informal usage, the word *baroque* can simply mean that something is “elaborate”, with many details, without reference to the Baroque styles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

### Rubens

Peter Paul Rubens (June 28, 1577—May 30, 1640) was a prolific seventeenth-century Flemish Baroque painter, and a proponent of an exuberant Baroque style that emphasized movement, color, and sensuality. He is well-known for his Counter-Reformation altarpieces, portraits, landscapes, and history paintings of mythological and allegorical subjects.

In addition to running a large studio in Antwerp which produced paintings popular with nobility and art collectors throughout Europe, Rubens was a classically-educated humanist scholar, art collector, and diplomat who was knighted by both Philip IV, King of Spain, and Charles I, King of England.

*The Virgin and Child Adored by Angels*, 1608. Oil on slate and copper. Santa Maria in Vallicella, Rome. This is the central panel depicting *The Virgin and Child Adored by Angels* at the high altar.

