



胡阳 编著

# 英语报刊选读教程

(第二版)

**A Course of  
English Newspaper  
and Magazine Reading  
(Second Edition)**

清华大学出版社



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## 内 容 简 介

本书是在2003年第一版教材的基础上修订而成。新版教材在沿用原有编写理念的同时在文章选材、板块设计、练习编排等方面进行了修订。本书按主题分为8个单元,每单元包括1篇新闻,3篇文章,所选文章渐进地增加阅读长度和难度,其后附上一定的阅读理解和词汇练习,以及适量的写作练习,适合大中专院校中已完成英语初级阶段学习的非英语专业学习者使用,所选阅读文章均来自近年来原版英文报刊杂志,题材多样。此外,为方便使用,本书附有练习答案。

本书同样适合大中专院校中水平较高的英语学习者和大学英语四六级、研究生入学考试及TOFEL、GRE等各类考生备考使用。

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## 第二版说明

《英语报刊选读教程》首版于 2003 年，为全国多所高校使用，并受到广大英语学习者的欢迎。

报刊文章有其明显的时效性，首版教材出版至今已逾 7 载，期间国际、国内形势发生了巨大变化，英语语言的使用自然也随之发生变化。为保证英语学习者的英语学习也与时俱进，及时了解国内外社会变化与发展，接触新鲜的语言语料，故选编第二版。

第二版在课文编排和练习设计上仍保持首版的格局，沿用首版的编写理念，但在以下几方面做了修订：

1. 单元设计方面，把原有的 War 和 Government 两单元归为一个单元：Politics，增加了一个单元：Disasters，使学习内容更适合大学英语学习者，同时也更好地反映了近两年的热点话题。

2. 文章内容方面，更换了部分课文，以保证内容信息的时代性，且所选文章长度及难易度更合适；同时，更强调文章内容的积极向上，如一些诺贝尔获奖者的成就及对人类的贡献、奥林匹克精神等，以起到教书育人的作用。

3. 板块设计方面，每个单元开始增加了新闻阅读，以及按照新闻五要素设计的问题。一方面，这可以增加内容题材的多样性、趣味性。另一方面，这些新闻可以为教学活动提供更多的素材，如教师可用它们做口语练习（用问答形式），使学生的口语水平提高一个层次，从日常对话到有能谈论时事。

4. 为加强语言方面的学习，每篇文章后增加了 Useful Expressions 部分，列出了相关文章中的主要短语或表达方式，以方便学生掌握语言点。同时 Notes 部分讲解更为详尽。

编者

2010 年 4 月于清华园

## 第一版前言

我们在教学中发现，很多学生由于语言水平的局限，习惯于逐字逐句地阅读，注意力通常集中在字和句上，尤其是那些自己不认识的词上。这也就是为什么多数外语学习者总觉得词汇量太小，读不懂，不知作者（文章）所云。那么如何才能成为一个熟练的外语阅读者呢？首先要克服一些不良的阅读习惯，养成良好的阅读习惯，如：

1. 用手、尺子、铅笔等指着单词，一个字一个字地读，这样无形中降低了阅读速度。要养成按照“意群”阅读的习惯，放宽眼睛“扫描”的范围，以提高阅读速度。这可以通过摘抄“好词佳句”来练习。本书每篇文章后的 Useful Expressions 部分就是一个示范。记忆也要从单纯的单词记忆转为短语、句子记忆。

2. 必须读出声才能理解。也就是说，首先要把字符变成声音，然后由声音转化成意义，这实际上多了一个阅读程序，速度自然也就慢了下来。出声阅读是阅读的初级阶段，要成为一个熟练的阅读者，必须有意识地多进行“默读”练习，学会将字符直接转化成意义的技能。

3. 只动眼睛不动手，这是许多学习者总觉得记不住文章内容的原因之一。阅读时一定要手眼并用，学会做批注，即边阅读，边把标志文章脉络的重点信息或重点词语画出来，这一方面帮助记忆，另一方面也帮助理解。

4. 遇到生词就画下来，这是为什么许多英语学习者总觉得生词太多读不懂的原因之一。通常在阅读时用笔画下的应该是文章的重点，这一点我们回忆一下阅读汉语文章的过程就能发现。而遇到生词就画下来实际上对理解文章毫无帮助，而且会给阅读者本人造成一种心理压力（这么多生词肯定读不懂！），尤其在考试时就更是如此。那么试着把注意力集中到那些已经认识的词或短语上来，你会发现根据这些即使你不能理解所有的细节，也能够理解文章的基本思想。

现在我们来了解一下阅读过程。其实，外语阅读和母语阅读一样，都是

为了了解文章的中心议题,获取信息。具体的阅读过程应该是:希望获得的信息(expectation)→了解中心思想→了解有关主题的不同观点→了解作者所持观点→作者如何论述(证实)自己的观点(也就是说,作者是如何说服读者的)。那么要完成这一过程,读者的注意力就应该集中在句间关系、段落与段落之间的关系上。

### 提问式阅读法

我们知道任何文章都是为了传达某种信息,而篇章的每一句话,甚至一个词都是为传达某种信息服务的,前后句子与段落通常有相互说明、解释的逻辑关系。本书介绍的“提问式阅读法”可使这种逻辑关系明朗化,在很大程度上解决了因语言水平有限带来的阅读困难,帮助提高阅读速度与效率。

一般来说,每篇文章,甚至每句话,都有可能包含六个方面的信息:who, what, where, when, why, how。根据“提问式阅读法”,首先,读者在读文章标题时,就标题关键词进行这六个方面的信息提问,然后到文章中去寻找所提问题的答案,这些答案实际上就是文章的中心思想。然后,在阅读过程中,每读一句话,读者可就其中不定因素或自己想了解的信息提问,然后在下文中去寻找答案。通常下一句话,或下一段落就可解决所提问题。这样,读者在阅读过程中是主动与作者展开对话,主动索取信息。使用这种方法阅读就会越读越明白,而不是只懂“只言片语”,所谓“只见树木,不见森林”。

### 本书的特色及编写目的

因此,本书主要编写目的在于:(1)使学生了解英文报刊杂志各种体裁文章的语言特点,(2)帮助其学会如何快速有效地从所读文章中获得最大限度的信息,以训练学生主动索取信息的习惯和能力,从而提高学生阅读能力。与国内外已出版的同类书相比,特色在于:

(1) 目的明确:文章编排及练习设计围绕“训练学生主动索取信息的习惯和能力”这一主要目的,而非“包罗万象”。

(2) 方法独特:从句间关系入手,探索“问答式”(问题—解决)阅读方法,提高学生主动阅读和准确理解语言的能力,训练其快速获取信息的能力。

(3) 信息量大:本书所选8个主题及其文章与生活和社会紧密结合,使学生在提高阅读能力的同时,丰富其科学、文化、经济等方面的背景知识,了解时事,扩大其知识面。

(4) 时代性强:所有文章选自近两年原版英文报刊杂志,同时考虑内容的持久性和语言的典型性。

(5) 实践性强:学生在进行大量阅读后可进行写作、讨论和口头报告等

活动。

(6) 方便好用：本书编排简洁明了，练习指示及讲解语言简单易懂。

### 本书的编排设计及使用

本书的编排与设计基于上述基本思想，各种问题贯穿始终，包括如下部分：

(1) 每个单元以一篇同主题的 News Reading 开始，配以按照新闻报道特点 (5W) 的问题。

(2) 每个单元的第 1 篇文章设计有 Pre-reading Questions 放在文章标题下面，同时要求学生自己就文章标题提问，然后到文章中去寻找答案。对于找不到答案的问题，可要求学生自己查阅相关文章阅读。这一练习将潜意识的母语阅读习惯有意识化，从而帮助提高学生主动阅读的能力。(见 Reading Strategy, Unit One)

(3) 每单元前两篇文章配有 Margin Questions, 放在相应行的页边空白处，以训练学生在阅读过程中主动索取信息的习惯和能力，书后所附答案告知在何处可找到答案，以帮助了解句子与句子、段落与段落之间的关系。其中 **QUESTIONS:** \_\_\_\_\_? 要求学生自己就相应行的句子提问。建议教师在授课过程中坚持以上两种问题的练习，以帮助养成为了掌握信息而非单词而阅读 (read for information, not for words) 的习惯。每单元第 3 篇文章可以要求学生自己给出 Pre-reading 和 Margin 问题。(见 Reading Strategy, Unit Two & Three)

(4) 课后阅读理解练习包含主观、客观两种类型，检查学生对所读文章事实、主题大意等的理解程度，同时可以训练学生应试能力。

(5) 词汇练习则着重训练学生根据上下文确定含义的能力，练习分主观、客观两种，包括常用词和生词的词义确定，和文章细节的确定。短语练习目的在于引起学生对固定搭配、句子结构等的重视，为使用地道的英语做准备。(见 Reading Strategy, Unit Four & Eight)

(6) 每个单元结尾处设计有 Assignments, 要求学生对所读文章的观点和信息进行评论，并表述自己的观点，目的在于训练学生清楚表达自己的观点或阅读体会，学会思考，学会用英语与他人交流观点和体会。Assignments 要求学生列出读完文章后仍遗留的问题，即在所读文章中没有找到答案的问题，目的是鼓励学生自己进一步阅读其他相关文章，以扩大其阅读量，提高其主动阅读的兴趣。

以上六个部分包含所在文章的所有语言点，一方面帮助准确理解文章内

容及作者观点, 另一方面帮助英语学习者掌握良好的阅读方法, 训练其良好的阅读习惯, 学会如何快速有效地从所读文章中获得最大限度的信息, 以训练学生主动索取信息的习惯和能力, 从而提高其阅读能力。

感谢清华大学出版社鼎力相助。本书受清华大学校级规划教材建设资助, 特此致谢。

恳请读者朋友及各位同仁对本书不当与不足之处进行批评指正。

编者

2002年12月6日

于清华园



# 目录

<b>Unit One Economics</b> .....	1
<b>Part A Lead-in</b> .....	1
News Reading: World Bank Sees US Recession Risk.....	1
<b>Part B Reading</b> .....	3
Reading 1 Evaluating Good Corporate Citizenship .....	3
Reading 2 “Banker” Who Lends to the Poor Wins Nobel Peace Prize.....	9
Reading 3 The Cost of Survival .....	14
<b>Part C Unit Assignments</b> .....	18
<b>Unit Two Environment</b> .....	19
<b>Part A Lead-in</b> .....	19
News Reading: President Hu Jintao Commits China to Carbon-cutting Deal .....	19
<b>Part B Reading</b> .....	20
Reading 1 How Do You Junk Your Computer .....	20
Reading 2 EU Governments Start Tough Climate Change Talks .....	30
Reading 3 A Tree Grows in Kenya.....	34
<b>Part C Unit Assignments</b> .....	39
<b>Unit Three Disasters</b> .....	40
<b>Part A Lead-in</b> .....	40
News Reading: China Mourns Earthquake Victims .....	40
<b>Part B Reading</b> .....	41
Reading 1 Different Natural Disasters, Same Risky Human Habits.....	41

Reading 2	Midwest Floods Leave Red Cross in the Red.....	48
Reading 3	Humans Add to Natural Disaster Risk.....	52
<b>Part C</b>	<b>Unit Assignments</b> .....	58
<b>Unit Four</b>	<b>Science and Technology</b> .....	59
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Lead-in</b> .....	59
News Reading:	China's First Spacewalk Succeeds.....	59
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Reading</b> .....	60
Reading 1	Is Someone Spying on You?.....	60
Reading 2	Science Lessons Should Tackle Creationism and Intelligent Design.....	67
Reading 3	Spit Parties: Genetic Testing Becomes a Social Activity.....	73
<b>Part C</b>	<b>Unit Assignments</b> .....	77
<b>Unit Five</b>	<b>Education</b> .....	78
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Lead-in</b> .....	78
News Reading:	Facebook "Cheater" Won't Be Expelled from College... ..	78
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Reading</b> .....	79
Reading 1	Good Education Adds Value to Both Colleges and Society.....	79
Reading 2	OLPC: Eliminating Poverty Through Education.....	86
Reading 3	"Hire" Education: A Vocational Model Succeeds.....	90
<b>Part C</b>	<b>Unit Assignments</b> .....	95
<b>Unit Six</b>	<b>Society</b> .....	96
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Lead-in</b> .....	96
News Reading:	Woman Causes Storm on Venice's Grand Canal.....	96
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Reading</b> .....	97
Reading 1	Who Owns You?.....	97
Reading 2	The Feelgood Factor.....	105
Reading 3	Solving Asia's Food Crisis.....	110
<b>Part C</b>	<b>Unit Assignments</b> .....	114

Unit Seven Politics.....	115
<b>Part A Lead-in</b> .....	115
News Reading: Thai PM Declares State of Emergency in Capital .....	115
<b>Part B Reading</b> .....	116
Reading 1 Win-win Governance .....	116
Reading 2 The New Words of War .....	123
Reading 3 Progress Against Corruption .....	129
<b>Part C Unit Assignments</b> .....	134
Unit Eight Sports.....	135
<b>Part A Lead-in</b> .....	135
News Reading: Michael Phelps Makes Olympic History on Busy Day in Beijing.....	135
<b>Part B Reading</b> .....	137
Reading 1 Education the Heart of Olympics Says Rogge.....	137
Reading 2 Olympics: No Regrets, No Limits—How Du Toit Lost a Leg But Won Over the World.....	144
Reading 3 Grudge Match.....	150
<b>Part C Unit Assignments</b> .....	155
Key to the Exercises.....	156

# Unit One Economics

## Part A Lead-in

### News Reading

#### World Bank Sees US Recession Risk<sup>1</sup>

BRUSSELS—The US may well be heading into a recession and Europe faces further financial market turmoil too but developing countries are showing little signs of being hurt, World Bank president Robert Zoellick said. He said the US is “facing a serious economic slowdown and there may very well be a recession.”

“You are facing a serious economic slowdown from what you had before, and there may very well be a recession,” he said, referring to the US economy.

Further fallout is likely from the squeeze in credit markets that forced US investment bank Bear Stearns to seek emergency financing last week, Zoellick said in an interview during the Brussels Forum conference on transatlantic relations.

“In financial markets in the United States, there is still a lot to go,” he said, speaking on Saturday. Europe too was likely to see subprime mortgage-related problems beyond those which affected German banks recently. “My own view (is that) there is more to be worked through in the European market too,” said Zoellick, a former US trade representative who also held top treasury and state department posts.

“This is spread more widely than one might have thought. I believe one

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<sup>1</sup>Adopted from *The Economic Times*, March 17, 2008

of things we have seen in the market is that the use of these instruments has been far more distributed than people originally thought.”

But the impact on developing economies so far was limited, compared with the way emerging markets tumbled domino-style in the 1990s, when Southeast Asia, Russia and Latin America fell into devaluation crises, and in the 1980s, Zoellick said.

“What is striking about this period of financial turmoil is the relative lack of effect compared to other periods.” Although India and China were expected to see slower growth this year, both economies were expected to stay relatively robust giving broader balanced growth around the world economy.

“That is very significant in the systemic sense in that while I don't believe there is decoupling (the theory that US economic problems will not affect other economies), we do have domestic demand in those countries that provides an independent source of growth,” he said.

“I think this is a very important and a good development for the international system.” Nonetheless, there were early signs that US market jitters were starting to hit bonds from developing countries with some issuers offering less debt than they hoped for and some companies apparently not going to market at all, he said.

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. How are the financial markets in US, Europe and the developing countries recently?
2. Who warned about the US recession risk?
3. What may be the cause of the US recession?
4. What is very important in the international economic system according to Zoellick?
5. How will India and China be affected by the US recession?

## Part B Reading

### Reading 1

#### Evaluating Good Corporate Citizenship<sup>1</sup>

*Being a good company increasingly means more than just making a profit.*

By CYNTHIAG. WAGNER

#### Pre-reading Questions

1. What is a good company in your mind?
2. What is citizenship?
3. What is a good citizen?
4. What is the relationship between a company and a citizen?
5. What does "corporate citizenship" mean?

*Your questions before reading the article:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

*Words you know related to this topic:*

company \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[1] Social responsibility is no longer the enemy of good business: Increasing numbers of mutual funds are adding "social screens" to their investment

1. Why?
2. What are social screens?

<sup>1</sup>Adopted from *The Futurist*, July 2001

criteria, such as whether the fund invests in  
5 businesses that are committed to workforce diversity  
or to improving the environment. Though most  
business journals continue to trumpet the most  
profitable corporations, *Business Ethics* spotlights  
the best corporate citizens.

10 [2] The top honor for 2001 goes to Procter and  
Gamble, which moved up from number four in  
2000, *Business Ethics* reports in its March-April  
2001 issue. The giant consumer products company  
15 scored high in the category of “service to  
international stakeholders,” a measure of how well  
the company behaves in the 44 countries outside of  
the United States in which it does business. P&G  
“has been generous in international grants and gifts  
20 in these communities, including earthquake relief in  
Turkey, community building projects in Japan, plus  
contributions for schools in China, school computers  
in Romania, special education in Malaysia, and  
shore protection in France,” according to the  
magazine.

25 [3] Following P&G in the top 10 are  
Hewlett-Packard, Fannie Mae, Motorola, IBM, Sun  
Microsystems, Herman Miller, Polaroid, The St.  
Paul Companies, and Freddie Mac.

30 [4] “The term ‘corporate citizenship’ is coming  
into broader use these days, as awareness grows that  
business has responsibilities beyond profits,” write  
*Business Ethics* editor Marjorie Kelly and  
management professors Sandra Waddock and  
Samuel Graves. “There is no single indicator of  
35 good citizenship. It must be measured through  
lenses representing various viewpoints.”

[5] The magazine has been ranking corporate

3. Who is the best company  
according to *Business Ethics*?

4. Why does Procter and  
Gamble get the top honor?

5. How well does Procter and  
Gamble behave?

6. How generous?

7. Why is the term being used  
widely?

8. How can “corporate citizen-  
ship” be evaluated?

9. What kinds of viewpoints?

10. How does the magazine rank

citizenship for five years, at first using data collected in-house, then in 2000 adding data from Kinder, Lydenberg, Domini & Co. (KLD), a social-research firm in Boston whose data serves as the basis for the Domini 400 Social Index. For 2001, *Business Ethics* further refined its rating system, adding the environment, minorities, and non-U.S. stakeholders to the previous list of stakeholders: stockowners, customers, employees, and the community.

[6] "In addition to stockholders, other stakeholders also make investments in companies," the authors note. "Employees invest their time and their intellectual capital. Customers invest their...trust and repeated business. Communities provide infrastructure and education of future employees, in addition to more direct investments of tax supports. And so on."

[7] All of the companies of the Standard & Poor 500, plus 150 other publicly owned companies, are ranked on a standardized scale measuring the various stakeholder ratings. And to further ensure that only good corporate citizens make it onto the list, the magazine did a scandal scan: "We did a search of the Lexis database of news sources on each company to look for scandals or improprieties not detected in the KLD data. As a last check, we submitted the rankings to a board of experts for review." Among the companies dropped from the list during this process were Ben & Jerry's, which had been acquired by Unilever; Xerox, due to allegations of misstated financial information; and Microsoft, due to its antitrust conviction.

[8] "What corporate citizenship is about is progress toward better treatment of stakeholders,"

the citizenship?

11. How was the rating system refined?
12. Who are stakeholders?
13. What are the stakeholders' investments?
14. What is a scandal scan?
15. Is there any scandal found?



75 the authors conclude. "We publish this list not to certify companies as unblemished but to push the envelope on what it means to be a good corporate citizen, and to move corporations toward ever-better practices in stakeholder relations."

## Useful Expressions

<b>corporate citizenship</b>	公司的公民义务/责任
<b>social responsibility</b>	社会责任
<b>mutual funds</b>	互助金
<b>investment criteria</b>	投资准则
<b>be committed to sth./ doing sth.</b>	致力于某事/做某事
<b>workforce diversity</b>	劳动力多样化
<b>business journals</b>	商业周刊
<b>consumer products company</b>	消费品公司
<b>earthquake relief</b>	地震援救
<b>community building projects</b>	社区建设项目
<b>special education</b>	特殊教育

## Notes

1. Increasing numbers of mutual funds are adding "social screens" to their investment criteria, such as whether the fund invests in businesses that are committed to workforce diversity or to improving the environment. (L.2) 本句为单句结构, such as 用于引出例子, 说明解释前面的 investment criteria。such as 后面的 that 从句修饰说明前面的 businesses。to workforce diversity 和 (are committed) to improving the environment 是并列成分, 由 or 连接。注意这里的 or 不是和 whether 连用的。
2. data collected in-house (L.38) (*in-house*: within the company, from the company itself) 从公司内部收集的数据, 公司自己提供的数据
3. Kinder, Lydenberg, Domini & Co. (KLD) (L.39) 即 KLD Research & Analytics, Inc., 总部设在波士顿, 为世界主要的投资机构提供研究、基准尺度 (benchmarks)、咨询等服务。KLD 拥有全面的网上社会研究数据库和 DSI、BMSI、LCSI 等社会指数。