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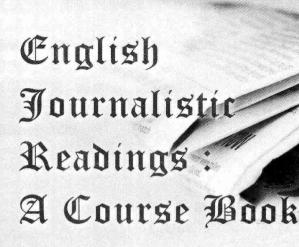
> English Journalistic Readings: A Course Book

# 英语新闻报刊阅读教程

主 编 吴一峰 竹旭锋



大学英语应用型课程系列教材 总主编 日建娜



# 英语新闻报刊

阅读教程

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语新闻报刊阅读教程/吕建娜主编;吴一峰,竹旭锋分册主编.--北京:高等教育出版社,2012.2 ISBN 978-7-04-034515-5

I. ①英··· Ⅱ. ①吕···②吴···③竹··· Ⅲ. ①新闻-英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 Ⅳ. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 002708 号

策划编辑 周继铭

责任编辑 周继铭

封面设计 顾凌芝

责任印制 田 甜

咨询电话 400-810-0598 出版发行 高等教育出版社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4号 http://www.hep.edu.cn 邮政编码 100120 http://www.hep.com.cn 町 网上订购 http://www.landraco.com 北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司 开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/16 http://www.landraco.com.cn 版 2012年2月第1版 印 10.75 印 字 数 280 千字 次 2012 年 2 月第 1 次印刷 购书热线 010-58581118 价 28.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换

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2007 年教育部高等教育司颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(下面简称《课程要求》) 指出,大学英语课程是以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容的 基础课程。各高校可以结合本校的实际情况,制订科学、系统和个性化的大学英语教学大 纲,指导本校的大学英语教学。大学英语应用型课程系列教材的编写正是以该要求为依 据的。

《课程要求》还对阅读提出了三个层次上的要求。这三个层次的要求,尤其是较高要求和更高要求,是以能基本读懂或读懂英语国家大众性报刊杂志上的文章为衡量依据。语言是文化的重要载体,阅读英美报刊则是获取广泛而时新的信息、学习丰富的语言知识和了解英美文化的极为有效方式。作为"大学英语应用型课程系列教材"之一,《英语新闻报刊阅读教程》(English Journalistic Readings: A Course Book),正是在该要求的指导下,为大学英语应用型课程(英语报刊选读课)而编写的教材。该教材主要面向高等院校非英语专业本科生,也可供专业英语初级水平的学生和其他具有同等英语水平的读者自学使用。

《英语新闻报刊阅读教程》有八个章节,分别涉及社会聚焦、世界经济、政治风云、环境保护、健康生活、科技博览、教育动态和人物传奇等八个话题。所选文章大多来自2010年以来的各大英美报刊,如《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《经济学家》、《卫报》、《金融时报》等。每个章节的开头部分为Introduction,导入该章节内容并简单地介绍章节内两篇正文的大致内容;每个章节的最后部分是"走进英美报刊"栏目,分别介绍主要的英语报刊种类、大报与小报、新闻体裁类型、新闻报道信息结构、标题特点、词汇特点、句子特点以及修辞特点等。每个单元由九部分组成。第一部分Pre-reading Questions;第二部分包含正文以及正文右边的生词、难词注解;第三部分Notes是对选文中部分语言疑难点的注释;第四部分Check Your Understanding,考查并帮助学生理解所选文章的内容;第五部分Language Focus,以选择填空的形式检查学生对语言知识点的掌握;第六部分NewsTranslation,为句子翻译,取自选文中的长句和难句;第七部分Further Exploring,设置了与文章主题有关的开放式话题,供学生课后探索性学习;第八部分Cultural Focus,是对选文中有关的背景知识或相关文化的介绍,以增进学生对所选话题以及课内文章的理解;第九部分Further Reading,提供了与所选话题和文章相关的十篇左右报刊文章的网络链接。本教材后附有部分练习参考答案,供学生自我检测使用。

与同类教材和读物相比,《英语新闻报刊阅读教程》具有以下几个特色:

1. 教材在编写上突出实用性和针对性原则。在主题的删选、练习的设置以及单元的布局上,教材尽可能地融知识性、趣味性和实用性于一体。以每单元的布局为例,从语言层面到背景及文化介绍到网络链接阅读,教材编写在确保教学内容丰富的同时,重视培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

- 2. 教材内容鲜活、思想性强、信息量大、时效性强。所选文章大多数是选自 2010 年以后的英美报刊文章。
- 3. 每个单元课后都设置了 Further Exploring 部分,提供了与文章主题有关的开放式话题,供学生课后探索性思考和学习。这样学生的学习就不仅限于课内文章的学习,更是引导学生带着开放式话题通过查找资料,写报告等往更深处思考和探索学习。Further Reading部分,使学生系统阅读某一话题的系列文章,旨在扩大学生的语言和文化层面上的综合知识信息量,增强学生的自主学习能力。
- 4. "走进英美报刊"栏目,介绍了英语报刊新闻知识,如英美主流报刊、报刊分类、报道信息结构、标题、词汇、句子以及修辞特色等。所用的例句尽可能从本教材文章中选用,使内容更具有说服力。教材将英语报刊阅读与英语报刊新闻知识体系介绍以及英语新闻写作融为一体,从而增强学生阅读与鉴赏英语报刊文章的能力。

在本书编写过程中,参考了该领域众多专家的成果与著作,如张健教授的《英语报刊研究》等,在此一并致谢。

限于编者水平,疏漏不周之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者 2011 年 12 月

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## **Social Focus**

社会聚焦

#### Introduction

As societies change and develop, many problems emerge. Change itself can be a social problem if it occurs too quickly. This is sometimes called the problem of "future shock". As advances in medicine, nutrition, and technology increase the average lifespan, birth rates do not decrease rapidly enough, and the result is overpopulation. The world's current population of about seven billion is likely to double in the next 20 to 30 years.

As the saying goes, bread is the staff of life. How does the enormous population get fed when productivity does not develop as fast? In this chapter you will get a peep at Americans. Here you can find how common Americans hunt for a job in a tough job market in order to win some bread in the global economic recession. Here you can also feel the shock and anger they felt as they put food on the table but only

to discover it was poisonous. Feel sorry for common Americans? Well, don't. You'll find out soon enough that it doesn't happen only to Americans.



### Unit Job-hunting



#### **Pre-reading Questions**



- 1. Have you ever hunted for a job? If so, describe your job-hunting experiences.
- 2. Will you take a job that does not live up to your expectation? Why or why not?
- 3. What kind of job do you want to get after graduation?

#### Overqualified? Yes, But Happy to Have a Job

By Michael Luo

GRANDVIEW, Mo. —Don Carroll, a former financial analyst with a master's degree in business administration from a top university, was clearly overqualified for the job running the claims department for Cartwright International, a small, family-owned moving company south of Kansas City.

analyst n. 分析师

business administration 工 商管理

claims department 索赔部

But he had been out of work for six months, and the department badly needed modernization after several decades of *benign* neglect. It turned out to be a perfect match.

benign adj. 良性的

After being hired in December, Mr. Carroll, 31, quickly set about *revamping* the four-person department, which settles damage claims from moves, and creating *tracking* tools so the company could better understand its spending.

revamp v. 翻新 track v. 追踪 n. 足迹

Conventional wisdom warns against hiring overqualified candidates like Mr. Carroll, who often find themselves *chafing* at their new roles. (The posting for his job had *specified* "bachelor's degree preferred but not required.") But four months into his employment, it seems to be working out well for all involved.

chafe v. 使焦躁,惹恼 specify v. 详细说明

It is a situation being repeated across the country as the aspirations of many workers have been recalibrated amid the recession, enabling some

aspiration n. 抱负 recalibrate v. 重新校准 companies to reap unexpected rewards.

A result is a new *cadre* of underemployed workers dotting American companies, occupying *slots* several rungs below where they are accustomed to working. These are not the more *drastic* examples of former professionals *toiling away* at "survival jobs" at Home Depot<sup>1</sup> or Starbucks<sup>2</sup>. They are the former chief financial officer working as *comptroller*, the onetime marketing director who is back to being an analyst, the former manager who is once again an "individual contributor".

The phenomenon was probably *inevitable* in a labor market in which job seekers *outnumber* openings five to one. Employers are seizing the opportunity to *stock up* on discounted talent, despite the obvious risks that the new hires will become dissatisfied and leave. "They're trying to really professionalize this company," said Mr. Carroll, who is the sole *breadwinner* for his family of four and had lost his home to foreclosure<sup>3</sup>. "I've been able to play a big role in that."

In some cases, of course, the new employees fail to work out, forcing the company through the process of hiring and training someone else. But Mr. Carroll is just one of several recent hires at Cartwright who would be considered overqualified, including a *billing clerk* who is a *certified public accountant* and a human resources director who once *oversaw* that *domain* for 5,000 employees but is now dealing with just 65.

They represent *marked upgrades* for Cartwright, a *modest-size* business with expanding ambitions. The company is benefiting from an *influx* of talent it probably never would have been able to attract in a better economic climate.

"There's a nice *free-agent* market right now," said Randy Woehl, the human resources director. "The best it's ever been."

Exact numbers for workers toiling in positions where their experience or education exceed their job descriptions are hard to *come by*, in part because the concept is difficult to measure and can be quite *subjective*. Several studies have put the figure at roughly one in five American workers, although some doubt the numbers are that high. Economists and *sociologists*, however, agree that the frequency inevitably increases in hard times.

rean v. 收获

**cadre** n. 组,队 **slot** n. 投币口,缝隙;(喻) 岗位

drastic adj. 激烈的 toil away 长期劳累 comptroller n. 审计官

inevitable adj. 不可避免的 outnumber v. 超过 stock up 囤积

breadwinner n. 养家糊口的人

billing clerk 开票员
certified public accountant
执业会计师
oversee v. 监管
domain n. 领域
marked adj. 显著的
upgrade n. 升级
modest-size adj. 不大的
influx n. 涌入

free-agent n. 自由人

come by 取得,经过 subjective adj. 主观的

sociologist n. 社会学家

Nevertheless, an *overriding* complaint among many job seekers, particularly professionals, is how often they are rejected for lower-level positions that they *desperately* want and believe they could practically do in their sleep.

Academic research on the subject *confirms* that workers who *perceive* themselves as overqualified do, in fact, report lower job satisfaction and higher rates of *turnover*. But the studies also indicate that those workers tend to perform better. Moreover, there is evidence that many of the negatives that come with overqualified hires can be *mitigated* if they are given *autonomy* and made to feel valued and respected.

The new *variable* in all of this is the continuing *grim* economic climate. Many workers' ambitions have *evolved*, after all, from climbing the ladder to simply holding on to a job, any job. Turnover would also seem to be less of a concern amid predictions that it could be years before unemployment returns to *pre-recession* levels.

Jackie Swanson, 44, accepted a part-time job in May as a *facilities* manager at Conservation Services Group, a Massachusetts company that delivers *energy-efficiency* programs and training across the country. She had been *laid off* after 16 years at another company, where she had handled more than 50 offices as a *corporate* facilities planner.

In her previous position, she had been more of a project manager, whereas the new job was mostly about the *upkeep* of the headquarters building. Ms. Swanson managed to convince the company's *recruiter* that she was excited about the organization and that her *priorities* for a job had changed.

"I was willing to take a drastic cut in pay just to have stability," she said.

Since then, Ms. Swanson has been promoted to full time. Even though her job still represents a step down in responsibilities, she has no plans to leave anytime soon.

"I'm happy here," she said. "I actually feel respected."

At Cartwright, Mr. Carroll said he had so far found enough to keep him engaged because he had mostly been given free *rein* in the department. He has also volunteered to help the company's finance and accounting managers

overriding adi. 最主要的

desperately adv. 拼命地,绝望地

confirm v. 肯定 perceive v. 觉察;理解

turnover n. 跳槽

mitigate v. 减轻 autonomy n. 自主权

variable n. 变数 grim adj. 令人沮丧的,没有 希望的 evolve v. 进化,发展 pre-recession n. 衰退前

facility n. 设施

energy-efficiency n. 节能 laidoff 下岗的 corporate adj. 公司的,法人

upkeep n. 维护 recruiter n. 招聘人员 priority n. 优先考虑的事物

stability n. 稳定性

rein n. 缰绳,控制

with anything they might need. Whenever he gets a request from someone higher up the ladder, he *consciously* tries to overdeliver.

Nevertheless, there are signs of *angst*. He is being paid a third less than he used to make. He and his wife realize that many of their financial goals could be *set back* years by this period. He is still paying attention to what is happening in the job market but is not actively looking.

Mr. Carroll's *cubicle* mate, Mindy William, a former graphic designer and single mother who had been working at Target<sup>4</sup> before she was recently hired as a *claims adjuster*, said she had noticed that he seemed to talk about his old job a lot.

"I know it's been an adjustment for him," she said. "He's just making the best of it like the rest of us are. We're glad to have jobs in this *recession*."

For his part, Mr. Carroll admitted that he had caught himself often trying to drop his *credentials* into conversations at his new workplace.

"Obviously that stems from maybe some embarrassment at the level that I'm at," he said. "I do want people to know that, to some extent, this isn't who I am."

It helps somewhat that most of his former business school classmates are hardly becoming masters of the universe.

"It's not like anyone else is tearing it up," he said.

While he is happy for now, Mr. Carroll worries about what will happen once he has finished the more interesting work of *overhauling* the department. He wonders how long simply having a job will be enough.

Adapted from New York Times, March 28, 2010

consciously adv. 有意识地

angst n. 担心

set back v. 延迟 推迟

cubicle n. 小隔间

claims adjuster n. 索賠理财人

recession n. 经济衰退

credential n. 凭证

stem from 源自 embarrassment n. 困窘

tear up 撕毁

overhaul v. 彻底检修



Home Depot: 家得宝,成立于1978年,是全球最大的家具建材零售商,美国第二大的零售商, 全球第三大零售商(沃尔玛,家乐福)。Home Depot 销售各类建筑材料、家居用品和草坪花园 产品,而且提供各类相关服务。2006年,世界500强全球排名43位。2002年,家得宝开始进入中国。

- <sup>2</sup> Starbucks: 星巴克。美国一家连锁咖啡公司。
- <sup>3</sup> foreclosure: 止赎。在经济危机中,很多美国人贷款买的房子因为经济衰退还不起贷款而被银行收走,银行的这一行为被称为止赎。
- <sup>4</sup> Target: 塔吉特百货。成立于 1961, 是美国领先零售商、全球 500 强企业。作为一个高级折扣零售店, 塔吉特百货提供的是舒适的购物环境、品质高但平价的商品。



#### Check Your Understanding

Answer the following questions to ensure that you have understood this article.



1.	Don Carroll had quite a good <i>résumé</i> before he took his present job. How is he doing at this job? Explain.		
2.	Why do some companies dislike overqualified candidates?		
3.	What has academic research revealed about overqualified employees?		
4.	Why are some overqualified employees willing to stay at jobs that are several rungs below their previous ones?		
5.	What can companies do to make employees like Don Carroll satisfied with their jobs?		



#### Language Focus

perceive



Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. Make changes where necessary.

outnumber

recession

desperate

embarrass

confirm subjective inevitable track rein 1. There is no sign that the has bottomed out yet. 2. The hunters followed the of the deer for hours. 3. In our office, the women the men 3 to 1. 4. We know that taste in art is a matter. 5. I've accepted the job over the phone, but I haven't in writing yet. 6. I a note of unhappiness in her voice. 7. When I paint, I just give my imagination free 8. I didn't want to her in front of her friends. 9. They made a \_\_\_\_\_ plea for help. 10. It is almost that a war between the two nations will break out. **News Translation** The following sentences are taken from the news passage. Please translate them into Chinese. 1. Don Carroll, a former financial analyst with a master's degree in business administration from a top university, was clearly overqualified for the job running the claims department for Cartwright International, a small, family-owned moving company south of Kansas City. 2. But Mr. Carroll is just one of several recent hires at Cartwright who would be considered overqualified, including a billing clerk who is a certified public accountant and a human resources director who once oversaw that domain for 5,000 employees but is now dealing with just 65.

3. Nevertheless, an overriding complaint among many job seekers, particularly professionals, is how

	practically do in their sleep.
	Moreover, there is evidence that many of the negatives that come with overqualified hires can be mitigated if they are given autonomy and made to feel valued and respected.
j.	Mr. Carroll's cubicle mate, Mindy William, a former graphic designer and single mother who had been working at Target before she was recently hired as a claims adjuster, said she had noticed that he seemed to talk about his old job a lot.



#### **Further Exploring**

Choose one or two topics below and discuss in groups. If possible, work on it together as a project and give a presentation in front of your classmates.



- Graduates of a certain major are often supposed to undertake a job of that major. However, jobs
  graduates take can be quite a different story. Make a survey to find out what jobs graduates of
  your major undertake.
- 2. Survey the job market or go online and find what employers expect from college graduates in China or America.



#### 英国大学生就业

就业难不仅是中国的问题,英国也好不了多少。据中新网《英国大学生就业:求救不如自救》报道:英国一名 21 岁女孩薇姬·哈里森在 2008 年到 2010 年的两年内发了 200 多份求职申请。学业成绩优异的她对工作要求不高,应聘职位包括女招待、保姆和厨娘,但没有一次成功。今年 4月,这个曾经活泼外向、热衷于各种派对的年轻姑娘终于绝望自杀。根据 2011 年 6月 28