

# Reading Course

全国教育科学“十一五”规划2010年度教育部重点课题

on American & British News Publications

# 美英报刊 阅读教程

助你掌握现代实用英语 步入报刊新闻自如境界

第3版



本教材为全国教育科学“十一五”规划2010年度教育部重点课题主要项目，  
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# 美英报刊

主 编 端木义万  
副主编 郑志恒 杨 超 葛 红  
编著者 端木义万 闫 锋 陈 曦 赵 虹 万旭龙 君 璐  
陈 罡 朱静斯 王哲文 王 赛 孙 婵 裴晨涯  
沈 莉 王丽娟 左 阳 朱 颖 徐丽丽 刘 芃  
编 委 丁佳来 王传经 王少琳 王孝存 王子信 王亚民  
王健玲 尹富林 冯冬红 叶 青 李霄翔 李明英

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# 前 言

我所编著的《美英报刊阅读教程》，承蒙广大读者厚爱，1994年出版之后，连续印刷了20次。2007年根据新形势我曾对原教材大部分课文做了相应替换更新。最近几年国际风云变化很大，我国高校英语报刊教学科研领域十分活跃，理念不断更新和改进。为了进一步跟上时代步伐，更好体现科学先进的教学理念，我决定出版第三版《美英报刊阅读教程》。

笔者从事高校英语报刊教学已有45年，多年的教学实践证明，英语报刊是十分理想的教学资料。

报刊具有贴近时代、贴近大众、贴近现实、贴近生活的特点。作为教学资料，英语报刊具有以下4点显著优势：内容新颖、语言现代、资料丰富、词语实用。

伴随着我国与国际交流的迅猛增加，英语报刊课程的重要性日趋突出，越来越多的高校为英语专业和非英语专业学生开设了这门课程。

教育部对英语报刊教学给予高度重视。教学大纲的四、六、八级阅读项目都明确将阅读英美报刊水平作为评定阅读能力的标准。

为了适应形势的需求，自20世纪90年代初以来我们先后编著出版了针对大学不同层次学生水平的完整的英语报刊系列教材。（详情请见“主编主要著作介绍”）这套教材的共同之处在于突出学生能力培养。

选材所坚持的标准是：专题为线布局、题材面域广泛、文章内容典型、语言质量上乘、知识含量丰富、使用时效较长。

为了突出能力培养，本书每篇课文之后共设7个项目：

1. 课文生词(New Words)
2. 知识介绍(Background Information)
3. 难点注释(Notes to the Text)
4. 语言简说(Language Features)
5. 内容分析(Analysis of the Content)
6. 问题思考(Questions on the Article)
7. 话题讨论(Topics for Discussion)

教材除保留一般英语报刊教材所设的“课文生词”、“难点注释”和“问题思考”项目外，还增设了“知识介绍”、“语言简说”、“内容分析”和“话题讨论”4个项目。

“知识介绍”项目根据课文内容简明系统地提供文章相关专题的内容，旨在拓宽读者社会文化和科技等方面的知识面域。“语言简说”项目结合课文语言简要介绍报刊英语和现代英语的常见语言现象，意在帮助读者熟悉外报外刊语言的规律和特点。这两个项目有助于学生构建和丰富外报外刊语言和文化的认知结构，引导他们步入轻松自如阅读英语报刊的理想境界。“内容分析”项目提供课文内容和语言的多项选择练习，目的在于帮助学生培养深入理解、分析

推断和综合归纳能力。“话题讨论”项目提供与课文内容相关、有一定深度的宏观讨论题,意图是培养学生的问题思辨能力,观点表述能力,增加口头交际实践的机会。

这是一本体现媒介素养教育理念的教材。为了帮助学生提高媒介素养水平,教材在“语言简说”栏目提供了西方常见外刊的简况,系统介绍了西方报刊版面与图片的功能和报刊意识形态表现的形式。“内容分析”和“话题讨论”栏目力图引导学生培养深层次的分析和对作者观点的剖析和批评能力。

为了减轻授课老师的备课负担,本书配有教学参考手册,提供“内容分析”与“问题思考”两项练习的答案和课文篇章层次的分析。

本书凝结着许多人的深情厚谊和汗水心血,高校英语报刊教学界的许多同仁和我的博士生、硕士生们为此书献计献策,我的夫人郭荣娣同志为我创造理想的工作环境,全力保障我的教学和科研。

在此,谨向为此书作出贡献的所有人士致以诚挚、深切的谢意。

还有一点需要说明:教材中有的文章个别地方值得商榷,笔者不揣鄙陋提出修改拙见。为表示对原文作者的尊重,我保留原文用词,而在所认为有问题的用词之后的括号内用黑体字并斜体标出修改建议,以供老师和读者们鉴别选择。

由于功力不深、锤炼不足,书中定有不少疏漏和错误,竭诚欢迎并殷切期望高校英语教师和广大读者提供宝贵意见。

端木义万  
2011年冬

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# Who We Are Now?

*We have a new president. But he, too, has a new nation to lead, one that's changing almost beyond recognition.*

*By Jon Meacham*

The message seemed mixed. It was 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 3, 1965, and President Lynden B. Johnson<sup>1</sup> had come to the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor to sign the unsexily named Immigration and Nationality Act<sup>2</sup>. It was grand and sentimental. There he was, less than a year into a term he'd won in the greatest landslide over Barry Goldwater, at themythic gateway to America, Robert and Ted Kennedy<sup>3</sup> in the audience, the eyes of the press fixed on him in the shadows of the nation's most fabled icon of freedom. "Our beautiful America was built by a nation of strangers," Johnson said, reaching for political poetry. "From a hundred places or more they have poured forth into an empty land, joining and blending in one mighty and irresistible tide."

But the president was openly ambivalent, too. "The bill that we sign today is not a revolutionary bill," he said, defensively, almost as though to reassure the white Americans that they had nothing to fear. "It does not affect the lives of millions. It will not shape the structure of our daily lives, or really add importantly to either our wealth or our power."

To borrow an old line about Winston Churchill<sup>4</sup>, when Lynden Johnson was right, he was right, but when he was wrong, well, my God. (see for example, War, Vietnam.) On reflection, the bill LBJ signed on that October day was one of the most significant of his momentous presidency, and the virtually forgotten legislation played a key role in creating the America that made this week's inauguration of Barack Obama possible.<sup>5</sup>

Why exhume the long-dead Johnson on the occasion of one of the most engaging inaugurals since George Washington took the oath at Federal Hall<sup>6</sup> in New York City in 1789? Because who we are now—a country in which traditional barriers of race and age and gender are crumbling—flows in many ways from what LBJ did then.<sup>7</sup> His conflicting language that October day, meanwhile, underscores the nation's occasionally wary view of the changes wrought by immigration. We like to say we love the new, but the familiar, come to think of it, is awfully comfortable, too. So which will it be in the coming years: the America of melting pot, or the America of resentment? The America of Lincoln's better angels, or the America of Nixon's Silence Majority?<sup>8</sup>

The answer is almost certain that we will be one or another of these Americas at different times depending on different circumstances. One reason to think that we might find ourselves with Lincoln more than with Nixon, though, is that "we" is getting thicker

to define quickly and easily in terms of race, ethnicity and religion. We the People of 2009 are not We the People of 1959 or 1969 or 1979. And that is because of Lynden Johnson.

There is something quintessentially American about a lumbering white man from Texas—a complex, gifted and ultimately tragic politician—transforming, however inadvertently, a largely Anglo-Saxon nation into a country which, in roughly the same amount of time that separates us from J. F. Kennedy’s inauguration, will have more people of color than whites.<sup>9</sup> (The shorthand of this milestone, projected to take place in about 2050, is the arrival of a “majority-minority” country<sup>10</sup>, but if the minorities are actually the majorities, we should probably find a cleaner linguistic way to talk about the coming reality.)

Stories about demography tend to be prospective and general, and it is all too easy to exaggerate this turn in the statistics or that tick in the projections.<sup>11</sup> But this much is clear and certain: the nation over which Obama will preside is changing, rapidly, and history is likely to connect his political rise to the shifting nature of a country that was largely one thing in the wake of World War II and through the Cold War and into the opening years of the 21st century, and quite another as the Obama era began.

In the understandable thrill of the inaugural season, all eyes are turned to this single man, all ears attuned to his voice. Whatever your politics, the election of the 44th president represents a kind of redemption from the long and tragic history of blacks in America since the first slaves arrived in Jamestown, Va. in 1619. Ever since, as the biographer Taylor Branch once wrote, color has defined the American life as it defines vision itself.<sup>12</sup>

Yet the Obama victory is about more than Obama, and about more than black and white. In a democratic republic like ours (a product, in large part, of Madison’s insight, Jackson’s energy and Lincoln’s genius), the president is both a maker and a mirror of the manners and morals of the electorate that has invested him with ultimate authority.<sup>13</sup> We have not reached the promised land in which race and ethnicity no longer matter;<sup>14</sup> history tells us that racism, tribalism will be always with us. The America of 2009, though, is not the America that Johnson felt coming into being the year before he spoke at the Statue of Liberty<sup>15</sup>. After signing the Civil Right Act of 1964<sup>16</sup>, he told an aide he had just handed the south to the Republicans for a generation. (If you count a generation as roughly 21 years, he was off the mark, since the rapidly inspired backlash shaped politics for more than 40 years.)

For the moment—and it could be a very brief moment—the division of voters into us and them along racial and ethnic lines is at once more difficult and less effective. As the electorate changes, voters themselves are more likely to come from diverse backgrounds and live in a world in which diversity is the rule, not the exception. Not every part of the country is like the Bronx<sup>17</sup>, where there is a 90 percent chance that any two people chosen at random will be of a different race or ethnicity. But there are now Hispanics, for instance—the country’s fastest growing population—living in practically every county in the country.

The roots of this new America—for it is quite new—can be traced to our long-running debate over immigration, a debate Johnson was trying to shape. Immigration boomed in the first decade of the 20th century, too. Waves came from Italy (1.9 million), Russia (1.5 million). All told, 1910 there were about 13.5 million foreign-born people in the United States, according to the U.S. census, and 87.9 percent of them were European.

Native Americans, though, thought many of the Europeans who were being admitted were inferior, and the Immigration Restriction League<sup>18</sup> was formed to argue against the undesirables, most of whom were Southern and Eastern Europeans. In 1909, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge proposed a literacy test to restrict the influx of the “Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, and Asiatics.” (Lodge liked “English-speaking [immigrants] ... Germans, Scandinavians, and French.”) The test, along with other restrictions, passed in 1917. In the 1920s, amid difficult economic times and fears of communism in the wake of the Russian revolution, America passed quotas that favored Lodge’s preferred region of Europe. Jews and Asians were particular targets.

Then, in 1952, Congress passed the McCarran-Walter Act, which essentially made naturalization colorblind.<sup>19</sup> In other words, anyone admitted as an immigrant could apply for citizenship. “By eliminating the whole pattern after that,” says Roger Daniels, professor emeritus of history at the university of Cincinnati and author of several authoritative books on immigration. “Not a lot of Europeans came immediately after the 1952 act, but many recent immigrants, especially Asians who had been able to naturalize, were able to become citizens.”

The 1965 bill was intended to reward the Southern and Eastern Europeans (chiefly the Italians and the Poles) who had been loyal democrats. It completely abolished national quotas and allowed naturalized citizens to send for relatives—thus rewarding initiative and family stability. “Johnson thought that he was getting payback for the things that have been done to the new immigrants of 1920s, the Italians and the Poles, and he thought this would take care of the them,” says Daniels. “If this had passed soon after World War II, when the Europe was a mess, maybe that would have been true. And if it had not been for the Iron Curtain<sup>20</sup>, it would have been something else. But in 1965, immigration from Europe was down to 10 percent.” Asians, Mexicans and other Latin Americans began flowing in. Four decades on, Census data estimates that of the nearly 40 million foreign-born people in the United States, the largest percentages come from Mexico, China, the Philippines, India and Vietnam.

The tension between assimilation and separation is eternal, but there is no doubt that this flood of immigration and the breaking down of barriers between previously estranged groups within the country has created a much more fluid culture than previous generation (s) might have thought possible.<sup>21</sup>

The new reality is reflected in the Newsweek Poll<sup>22</sup>. Sixteen years ago, in the wake of the recession of 1991—1992, anti-immigration sentiment ran high, with 60 percent Americans saying that they thought current immigration to the United States was a bad thing on the whole, and only 29 percent saying it was a good thing. Now the public is

evenly divided, 44 percent to 44 percent. The percentage saying there are too many people coming to America from Africa has dropped 47 percent in 1992 to 21 percent. Closer to home, public approval of the interracial marriages (like that between Obama's parents) has risen significantly in the past decade, from 54 percent in 1995 to 80 percent today. The percentage of Americans who say they know a mixed-race couple has risen from 58 to 79 percent since 1995, and more than a third (34 percent) say they or a close family member has married or lived with someone of another race or who has a very different racial, ethnic or religious background, including a quarter (24 percent) who say it is specifically an interracial marriage or live-in relationship<sup>23</sup>.

By and large, the younger you are, the more assimilated you are in this new tapestry of daily life. The key cohort is the 75 million-strong generation known as the millennials (those born roughly between 1980 and 2000). To state the obvious, the experiences of the younger generation—now voting and beginning their adult lives—are not the experiences of their parents or of their grandparents. Vietnam seems as distant as Saratoga; *Roe v. Wade* as far as *Dred* (Dred) Scott.<sup>24</sup> That much is self-evident, and perennial. (Every generation is shaped by unique forces; that is part of what makes them a generation, aside from the accident of a birth date.) What was less than clear until the election of 2008 was whether the experience of younger Americans would produce a shift in political attitudes, and would such a shift be felt beyond Facebook and Starbucks? Could Obama count on them to show up?<sup>25</sup>

Yes, he could.<sup>26</sup> The disparity between older and younger voters was greater in 2008 than at any other time since exit polling began in 1972, according to the Pew Research Center<sup>27</sup>. Obama won 60 percent of the 18- and 29-year-old vote, 12 points more than John Kerry attracted in 2004. The younger cohort is more diverse than the general population, more female, more secular, less socially conservative and more willing to describe themselves as liberals. Note to the ghost of LBJ: 20 percent of this crucial group are children of immigrants.

And 2009 is only the beginning of the story. According to Pew, if current trends continue, the U. S. population will rise from 296 million in 2005 to 438 million in 2050. Eighty-two percent—let me repeat that: 82 percent—of the increase will be attributable to immigrants arriving after 2005 and to their descendants. By that point, whites make up only 47 percent of the country, ending centuries of a majority-white America.

Will the journey be smooth? That is doubtful. Politics can quickly turn mean. In hard economic times there is often a search for an “other” on which to blame the problems of life. In the wake of a possible terrorist attack, fear could easily lead to tension, resent and discord. The good news about America, though, is that for all of our nativist fevers and periodic witch hunts, we tend, often having exhausted every other option, to do what is right.<sup>28</sup>

Johnson closed his remark in October 1965 by alluding to nearby Ellis Island<sup>29</sup>, “whose vacant corridors echo today the joyous sound of long-ago voices.” The voices of the new America, of Obama's America, are just beginning to be heard.

*With Pat Wingert, Marc Bain and Daniel Stone.*

*From Newsweek, January 26, 2009.*

## I . New Words

allude /ə'ljʊ:d/ v.	to mention sth. in an indirect way
ambivalence /'æmbɪ'verləns/ n.	矛盾情绪(或态度)
assimilation /ə'sɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ n.	使(民族)同化
attune /ə'tju:n/ v.	attune sb./sth. to sth. to make used to
backlash /'bæk'læʃ/ n.	negative reaction
cohort /'kəʊhɔ:t/ n.	一群人, 一帮人
crumble /'krʌmbl/ v.	崩溃, 瓦解
discord /'dɪskɔ:d/ n.	disagreement
emeritus /i(:)'merɪtəs/ adj.	退休后保留头衔的
electorate /ɪ'lektərət/ n.	全体选民
engaging /ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/ adj.	pleasant or interesting
estrange /ɪs'treɪndʒ/ v.	to cause (sb.) to be no longer close, or on friendly terms
exhume /eks'hju:m/ v.	(从坟墓等处)掘出(尸首)
inadvertently /ɪnəd'veɪtəntli/ adv.	unintentionally
inaugural /ɪ'nɔ:ɡjʊərəl/ n.	就职; 就职典礼
influx /ɪnflʌks/ n.	涌入, 涌进
landslide /'lændslaɪd/ n.	(竞选中)压倒性多数的选票
lumbering /'lʌmbərɪŋ/ adj.	moving in a slow and awkward way
momentous /məʊ'mentəs/ adj.	very important
mythic /'mɪθɪk/ adj.	that has become very famous
perennial /pə'renjəl/ adj.	lasting for a long time or forever
quintessentially /kwɪnt'senʃəli/ adv.	完美典型地
redemption /rɪ'dempʃən/ n.	[宗]救赎, 赎罪
tapestry /'tæpɪstri/ n.	花毯; (像花毯一般)丰富多彩的画面
thrill /θrɪl/ n.	a strong feeling of excitement
tribalism /'trɪbəlɪzəm/ n.	宗族(或部落)主义
underscore /ɪ'ʌndə'skɔ:/ v.	to emphasize
wary /'weəri/ adj.	careful
wrought /rɔ:t/ adj.	(old use) made or done

## II . Background Information

### 移民之国

美国基本上是移民和他们的后裔组成的国家。美国共有3次移民高潮(three big waves of immigration)。

第1次移民高潮(1680—1880)。这一时期移民,除英格兰人外,还有其他西欧和北欧国家

的人。1864—1851年期间,100多万爱尔兰人为了逃避本土的饥荒与疾病纷纷移居美国。与此同时,许多欧洲人为了逃避政治迫害而来到美国。

第2次移民高潮(1900—1920)。美国历史上把1896年以前称为“老移民时期”(the old immigration period),1896年后美国步入了“新移民时期”(the new immigration period)。这一时期美国进入了工业化、城市化阶段,需要大量劳力。据统计,1900—1910年移民人数多达880万,美国人口由8400万增长了10%左右。这一时期的移民主要来自南欧、中欧和东欧,以意大利、匈牙利、波兰和俄国移民为主体。

第3次移民浪潮(1965— )。1965年美国通过了移民和归化法(Immigration and Naturalization Law)。1961—1984年之间还通过了一系列难民法(refugee law)。移民政策的放宽(liberalization)带来了第3次移民浪潮。第3次浪潮期的移民来自更广的地域、更多的国家。据统计,有34%来自亚洲(如中国、越南、菲律宾、老挝、柬埔寨和泰国),34%来自拉丁美洲国家(如墨西哥、危地马拉、萨尔瓦多、尼加拉瓜、洪都拉斯),16%来自加拿大和世界其他地区,而来自欧洲的移民所占比例下降到16%。与早期移民相比,新移民的教育水平较高,其中有许多是已获得学位者,高科技人员比例较大。

纵观美国移民史,我们不难发现美国人仇外情绪(xenophobia)源远流长。每一大批新移民的到来总会引起美国人的怀疑。每当美国处于经济兴盛、劳力匮乏时期,反移民情绪就会低落。而在经济形势看糟时,敌对情绪就会高涨。60年代后半期以来的第3次移民浪潮也同样遇到美国人的怀疑和仇视情绪。

主张严格控制者列举了大批移民所带来的一系列严重问题。突出的有以下3点:

1. 低薪外来者抢走本地出生(native-born)美国人的工作。
2. 新移民素质差,构成社会福利的负担。
3. 移民不想融入社会,对美国传统观念构成威胁。

然而许多美国学者持相反观点,他们认为“移民入境越多,意味着给美国人带来越多的经济增长——更多的财富、更大的进步”。在高科技领域中,新移民所起的作用举足轻重。对此美国加州一家半导体公司总裁罗杰斯感受很深,他说:“移民对本公司有多重要?没有他们,公司便要关门!”

### III. Notes to the Text

1. Lynden B. Johnson: 林登·约翰逊(1908—1973)[美国第36任总统(1963—1969),民主党人,曾在肯尼迪总统任期时担任副总统。1963年肯尼迪在达拉斯遇刺后继任总统,提出建立“伟大社会”纲领,因使越南战争升级而丧失公众支持。]
2. Immigration and Nationality Act: 美国移民与国籍法
3. Robert and Ted Kennedy: 罗伯特·肯尼迪与泰德·肯尼迪[Robert Kennedy: 美国总统肯尼迪的弟弟,在其任内担任司法部长。1964年卸任后当选纽约州参议员。1968年在民主党加州初选结束后遇刺身亡。Ted Kennedy: 泰德·肯尼迪,肯尼迪家族第4子,1962年起担任美国国会参议员至2009年去世。]
4. Winston Churchill: 温斯顿·丘吉尔[英国保守党政治家,著作家,1940—1945,1951—1955两任英国首相,二战期间领导英国人民坚强地抵抗纳粹。]
5. ... the virtually forgotten legislation played a key role in creating the America that made this week's inauguration of Barack Obama possible. 这个几乎被遗忘的法案在

现今美国社会形成方面起了重大作用,也只有在这样的一个社会,巴拉克·奥巴马的总统就职典礼才成为可能。

6. Federal Hall: 联邦大厅[1789年4月乔治·华盛顿在此宣誓就任美国第一任总统,该厅现在还保留着其纪念铜像。]
7. Because who we are now—a country in which traditional barriers of race and age and gender are crumbling—flows in many ways from what LBJ did then. 因为我们国家现在的情况——传统的种族、年龄和性别障碍正在崩溃——许多方面源自于林登·约翰逊的做法。
8. So which will it be in the coming years: the America of melting pot, or the America of resentment? The America of Lincoln's better angels, or the America of Nixon's Silence Majority? 那么未来的美国究竟是大熔炉,充满怨恨之国,林肯所期望的博爱之国,还是尼克松所称之为沉默的大多数之国? [① melting pot—a place where there is a mixing of people from different races and nations; ② Lincoln's better angels—quoted from Lincoln's inaugural address, here referring to people's kindness and sweetness to each other without any racial bias; ③ Nixon's Silent Majority—quoted from Nixon's speech in September, 1969, here referring to those Americans quietly accepting and supporting the actions of the government. ]
9. There is something quintessentially American about a lumbering white man from Texas—... , will have more people of color than whites. 这个来自德克萨斯州的步履缓慢的白人,一位深沉莫测、富有天赋,最终遭遇可悲下场的政治家身上,有着典型的美国人特色。尽管原非出自本意,他把一个主要由盎格鲁-撒克逊民族组成的国家转变为有色人种人口多于白人的国家,而这一转变所花的时间与肯尼迪总统就职到现在的时间大致相等。 [lumbering—moving in a slow, heavy and awkward way; ultimately tragic politician—referring to the tragic ending of his political career. As a result of escalation of the Vietnam War, Johnson's popularity sharply dropped, which led to the failure of his reelection bid in 1968, and the turmoil within the Democratic Party. ]
10. a “majority-minority” country: 少数种族占多数的国家
11. Stories about demography tend to be prospective and general, and it is all too easy to exaggerate this turn in the statistics or that tick in the projections. 人口统计报告通常比较笼统地预测将来,以数字显示变化,用投影图预测将来的情况很容易夸大。 [tick—a small mark made to indicate sth. ]
12. Ever since, as the biographer Taylor Branch wrote, color has defined the American life as it defines vision itself. 正如传记作者泰勒·布兰奇所说,自从那时以后,就像颜色决定了人的视觉,肤色决定了美国人的生活。
13. In a democratic republic like ours (a product, in large part, of Madison's insight, Jackson's energy and Lincoln's genius), the president is both a maker and a mirror of the manners and morals of the electorate that has invested him with ultimate authority. 我们的民主共和国在很大程度上是由麦迪逊的洞察力、杰克逊的活力和林肯的天才所铸就而成的,在这样的国家,总统对于授以他最高权力的选民而言,既是其行为和道德的制定者也是其行为和道德的典范。 [① Madison—James Madison,

1751—1836, the 4th president of the U.S., hailed as the Father of the Constitution for being the primary author of the U.S. Constitution and author of the Bill of Rights. His most distinctive belief was the principle of divided power; power must be divided, both between federal and state governments, and within the federal government (checks and balances) to protect individual rights from the tyranny of the majority; ② Jackson—Andrew Jackson, 1767—1845, the 7th president of the U.S.. He was a politician and army general who defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). He was nicknamed “Old Hickory” because of his toughness and aggressive personality; ③ Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln (1809—1865), the 16th president of the U.S.. He led the country through a great constitutional, military and moral crisis—the American Civil War—preserving the Union while ending slavery and promoting economic and financial modernization.]

14. We have not reached the promised land in which race and ethnicity no longer matter: 我们还没有到达种族和民族偏见不复存在的理想境界。[promised land—a place of situation where you expect to be happy and safe]
15. the Statue of Liberty: (美国纽约港)自由女神像
16. the Civil Right Act: 1964 年的民权法案[这是美国历史上的大事件,依据本法,歧视黑人和妇女被宣布为非法,其中包括种族隔离制度。]
17. Bronx: 布朗克斯区[纽约市行政区名]
18. Immigration Restriction League: 限制移民联盟[The league, founded by Charles Warren in Boston in 1894, proposed a literacy test for the purpose of restricting immigration.]
19. Then, in 1952, Congress passed the McCarran-Walter Act, which essentially made naturalization colorblind. 后来在 1952 年,国会通过了迈凯轮-沃尔特法案,这个法案基本上保证了美国接受移民入籍没有种族歧视。[① 1952 年移民与国籍法,又称迈凯轮-沃尔特法案。该法为现今的美国移民法奠定了基础和框架。该法融合了以往有关移民的全部法案和法规,制定了西半球移民不受配额限制和其他国家以在美人数为配额依据的规定,同时制定了以家庭团聚、保护国内劳工市场以及要求移民拥有技术为内容的有关法规;② color-blind—treating people with different colored skin in exactly the same way]
20. Iron Curtain: 铁幕[指第二次世界大战以后苏联和东欧国家为了阻止同欧美各国进行思想文化交流而设置的一道无形屏障,最早见于温斯顿·丘吉尔的演说。]
21. The tension between assimilation and separation is eternal, but there is no doubt that this flood of immigration and the breaking down of barriers between previously estranged groups within the country has created a much more fluid culture than previous generation (s) might have thought possible. 同化和异化的矛盾将持续下去,然而,毫无疑问随着移民的大量涌入,以及不同族群阻隔障碍的消除,一种过去的几代人意想不到的更具流动性的文化产生了。
22. the Newsweek Poll: 《新闻周刊》组织的民意测验
23. live-in relationship: (未结婚的)同居
24. Vietnam seems as distant as Saratoga; *Roe v. Wade* as far as *Dred (Dred) Scott*.



越战看起来跟萨拉托加大捷一样是遥远的历史；罗诉威德案也同斯科特案一样是久远的记忆。[① *Saratoga*—referring to the Battle of Saratoga (Sept. 19 and Oct. 7 of 1777), a turning point in the American Revolution War; ② *Roe v. Wade*: 罗诉威德案, 1973 年联邦最高法院判定, 妇女怀孕的头 3 个月可以自由堕胎, 而之后的 3 个月可以有限制堕胎, 最后 3 个月禁止堕胎; ③ *Dred Scott*—referring to the Dred Scott Decision. Dred Scott—an African-American slave sued unsuccessfully for his freedom and that of his wife and two daughters in the Dred Scott v. Sanford Case of 1857.]

25. What was less than clear until the election of 2008 was whether the experience of younger Americans would produce a shift in political attitudes, and would such a shift be felt beyond Facebook and Starbucks? Could Obama count on them to show up? 2008 年大选前不够明确的是, 年轻一代的美国人的活动能否促成美国政治态度的转变, 而这种转变能否超越脸谱社交网站和星巴克咖啡店的范围? 奥巴马能否依靠他们而上位?
26. Yes, he could. [这里作者活用奥巴马 2008 年的竞选口号: “Yes, we can.”]
27. the Pew Research Center: 皮尤研究中心[an American think tank organization based in Washington, D. C. that provides information on issues, attitudes shaping the U. S. and the world]
28. The good news about America, though, is that for all of our nativist fevers and periodic witch hunts, we tend, often having exhausted every other options, to do what is right. 然而美国的好情况是, 尽管我们这里存在本土居民保护主义狂热, 时而出现政治迫害, 但我们常常在试尽其他方法之后, 最终能采用正确的方法。[witch hunt—an attempt to find and punish people with different opinions]
29. Ellis Island: 埃利斯岛[纽约市曼哈顿岛西南的一个小岛, 曾是美国入境移民的主要检查站。]

## IV. Language Features

### 报刊英语特色

总的说来, 报刊英语主要受以下 5 个因素制约: 大众性, 节俭性, 趣味性, 时新性和客观性。

报刊是大众传媒, 写作必须适合广大读者水平, 语言必须通俗易懂。

办报人十分珍惜版面, 力求在有限的篇幅内提供尽可能多的信息, 读者看报珍惜时间, 希望在很短的时间里得到所要的信息, 这就迫使新闻写作人员养成文字简洁的风格。

报业一向注重趣味性。如今, 报刊又面临电视、广播、网络传媒的巨大挑战, 要稳住报业市场就得加强趣味性, 因而新闻报道必须写得生动有趣。

时新性是新闻价值之一。新闻报道在提供最新消息的同时也传播了相关的新词。此外, 不少新闻写作人员为了增加文章的吸引力, 在语言上刻意求新, 因而新闻英语具有新颖活泼的特色。

客观性是重要纯新闻报道所遵循的准则, 没有客观性报道就要丢掉可信性, 也就会失去读者。客观性要求新闻报道文字准确具体, 避用情感词语和夸张手法。初读英语报刊的人往往