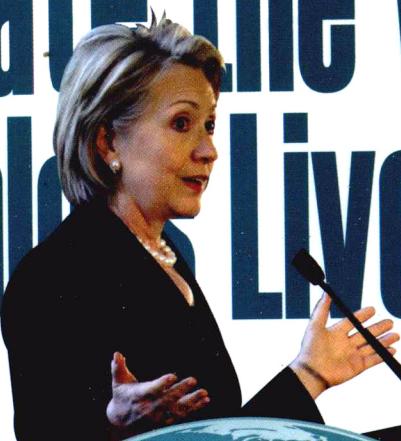


# Debate the World People's Livelihood



用英语论辩天下系列

中英文对照

程浩 苏苏 编著  
[美] Robin Taior 审校

# 论辩天下民生 练就英语口才



中国书局出版社

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# 论辩

## 天下民生

### 练就英语口才

程浩 苏苏 编著  
[美] Robin Tailor 审校



中国电子出版社

·北京·

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# 前言

古人云，一人之辩，重于九鼎之宝；三寸之舌，强于百万之师。演讲和辩论便是把英语口才训练到“三寸之舌”境界的最佳方式。目前市场上演讲类的书籍琳琅满目，辩论类书籍却十分少有。

众所周知，英语演讲可以展现个人的英语表达能力，也是领导素质的重要体现。然而，英语辩论那风驰电掣般的应变速度、火花四溅的唇齿鏖战更是令人着迷，更能帮助您以简明、清晰、有力的语言表达观点，在答辩、求职和深造的道路上一路畅通。会讲已不新鲜，会辩才有竞争力！

“用英语论辩天下”系列丛书是助您成为英语高手的独家秘籍，共有4本分册，分别为《论辩全球财经，练就英语口才》、《论辩全球时政，练就英语口才》、《论辩天下民生，练就英语口才》以及《论辩现代人生，练就英语口才》。

《论辩全球财经，练就英语口才》从经济政策、财经焦点、经济内幕、财经领袖、争议产品到金融巨头，内容涵盖了财经知识的方方面面，让您换个角度和思路去学习财经英语。

《论辩全球时政，练就英语口才》包括政坛风云、元首言行、竞选纷争、恐怖主义、军事对峙和国际关系6大板块，可以让你多角度掌握时政方面的论辩技巧。

《论辩天下民生，练就英语口才》从“吃”的是否放心、“穿”的是否舒心、“住”的是否安心、“用”的是否省心、“走”的是否用心、“活”的是否尽心等6大民生角度全面展现了全球百姓生活百态，让您在了解民生的同时学会论辩技巧。

《论辩现代人生，练就英语口才》涵盖了幼年、青年、中年、老年等各个年龄层以及身为男人、女人对人生各种问题的看法，可以在感悟人生的同时学习表达价值观点的方法。

本系列每本分册都从专业角度切入，把广大读者关注的热点问题用原汁原味的第一手材料组合起来，向您展现了一幅英美社会的全面画卷，同时又巧妙地与英文辩论相结合，让您在学会流畅表达的同时一举多得，做一个“能说会辩”的英语达人。

编者

2011年4月于北京公寓

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## 01

## How Great Is Vitamin D in People's Life

## 维生素D在人类生活中的作用有多大

## 论辩焦点

随着社会经济的发展，人们的生活质量有了很大程度的提高。城镇人口越来越多，人们的工作和生活节奏也越来越快，户外活动和锻炼身体的时间越来越少，随之而来的就是机体免疫力下降。许多报道称补充维生素D可以提高自身免疫力。那么维生素D究竟能不能提高人体的免疫力呢？

Vitamin D helps bones and muscles grow strong and healthy. Low levels of vitamin D can lead to problems like rickets and osteoporosis. Rickets is a deformity mainly found in children.

Studies in recent years have suggested that vitamin D may also have other uses. Studies have shown that low levels of vitamin D may increase the risk of heart attacks in men and deaths from some cancers. Other studies have shown that people with rheumatic diseases often have low levels of vitamin D.

The easiest way to get vitamin D is from sunlight. The ultraviolet rays react with skin cells to produce the vitamin D. But many people worry about skin cancer and skin damage from the sun.

Also, darker skinned people produce less vitamin D than lighter skinned people. Production also decreases in older people and those living in northern areas that get less sunlight.

These days, more doctors are testing for vitamin D levels in their patients. But as research continues, some experts worry that if people take too much vitamin D, it might act as a poison. Also, skin doctors warn people to be careful with sun exposure.

osteoporosis [ˌɒstiəʊpɔː'rusɪs] *n.* 骨质疏松症 deformity [dɪ'fɔːmɪtɪ] *n.* 畸形

rheumatic [ruː'mætɪk] *adj.* 风湿病的

decrease [diː'kriːs] *v.* 减少

ultraviolet [ʌltrə'veiələt] *adj.* 紫外线的

exposure [ɪks'pəʊzə] *n.* 暴露



How much vitamin D does a healthy person need? Nutrition experts who advise the American government set the current recommendations in 1997. The daily amount is 200 international units from birth through age 50. Then it rises to 400 IUs through age 70, and 600 for those 71 and older. But some groups say these amounts are not high enough.

The nutrition experts are taking another look at how much vitamin D and calcium people should get.

维生素D有助于强健骨骼和肌肉，维生素D摄入不足可能引起诸如软骨病和骨质疏松症等疾病。软骨病是一种身体畸形的疾病，儿童为易患人群。

近些年的研究表明维生素D也可能存在其他用途。研究表明，缺乏维生素D可能会增加男性患心脏病和死于某些癌症的风险。另有研究发现风湿病患者通常缺乏维生素D。

获取维生素D最简单的方法就是接受日照。阳光中的紫外线与皮肤细胞发生作用后可以产生维生素D。但很多人担心晒太阳会引起皮肤癌及其他皮肤损伤。

此外，深肤色的人所产生的维生素D要比浅肤色的人少。而老人及那些生活在北方日照较少地区的人们，产生的维生素D也会更少。

现在，越来越多的医生对病人进行维生素D水平测试。但随着相关研究的进行，一些专家担心，如果人们摄入过量的维生素D，有可能会产生毒素。同时，皮肤专科医生警告人们需谨慎对待阳光曝晒。

一个健康的人需要多少维生素D？曾给美国政府提建议的营养专家们于1997年设立了沿用至今的推荐标准。从出生到50岁之间每日需要200国际单位的维生素D。50岁到70岁之间所需剂量则增加到了400国际单位。71岁以上的需要600国际单位。但是一些专家团体说这些剂量还不够。

营养专家正在重新审视人们需要摄入多少维生素D和钙的问题。

recommendation [rekə'men'deɪʃən] n. 建议，推荐      nutrition [nu:trɪʃən] n. 营养



## ★ 各方辩词

Joe

Fortunately, we have an easy source of vitamin D within our reach—our body makes as much as we require! All it needs is sunlight. However, in certain parts of the world, coupled with people's lifestyle that keeps them out of direct sunlight to a fair degree, symptoms of low vitamin D do occur.

乔

幸运的是，我们在力所能及的范围内可以很容易获取维生素D——我们的身体可以合成我们所需的维生素D。合成维生素D所需要的只是阳光。然而，在世界上某些地方，人们的生活方式使得身体无法接受足够的日光照射，于是就会出现缺乏维生素D的症状。

Helen

Certain dental problems, including periodontal disease, have been linked to insufficient vitamin D, which leads to insufficient calcium deposits in the teeth. But that doesn't mean more vitamin D is great for humans.

海伦

包括牙周病在内的某些牙科疾病与缺乏维生素D有关。缺乏维生素D会导致牙齿内的钙质沉淀不足。但是这并不是说维生素D越多越好。

Foy

The immune system is also protected and boosted when the correct level of vitamin D is present; therefore one of the symptoms of a vitamin D deficiency could be a heightened risk of contracting various other diseases to a lowering of the immune system's efficiency.

福瓦

拥有标准量的维生素D也能保护和促进免疫系统的功能，而缺乏维生素D的症状之一是系统免疫能力下降，感染多种疾病的风脸增加。

Chris

High doses of vitamin D during the winter months have proven to be a safe and surprisingly effective natural remedy for Seasonal Affective Disorder, a debilitating onset of depression and anxiety that coincides with the coming of fall and winter.

克里斯

在冬季服用大剂量的维生素D已被证明是治疗季节性情绪失调的安全且高效的自然治疗法。季节性情绪失调是随着秋冬季节的到来而产生抑郁和焦虑的精神虚弱症状。

# 论辩天下民生，练就英语口才



## Benson

Vitamin D synthesis has been shown to play a crucial role in normal brain function. It is important to regulating the activity of neurotransmitters, chemicals that transmit signals within the brain. A correct balance of neurotransmitters including serotonin, melatonin, and dopamine is essential to healthy brain function and mood management.

## 本森

维生素 D 的合成在大脑正常运行中起重要作用。它对调节神经传导物质的活动很重要。神经传导物质是大脑内部传输信号的化学物质。神经传导物质的适当平衡包括血清素的平衡，褪黑素的平衡和多巴胺的平衡，它的平衡对大脑功能健康和情绪控制非常重要。

## Brian

Scientists have been studying the role of vitamin D in mood maintenance, particularly in regards to seasonal depressive disorders, for almost two decades. Seminal Australian research completed in 1998 concluded that vitamin D deficiency provided a compelling explanation for seasonal variations in mood, a finding that has been echoed over and over in studies done all over the world.

## 布赖恩

科学家近 20 年来一直在研究维生素 D 在情绪维持中的作用，尤其是季节性抑郁症。澳大利亚 1998 年完成的一项具有创意的研究结论是，缺乏维生素 D 是情绪有季节性变化的强而有力的解释。这项研究结果在世界上的研究中得以被反复证实。

## Edward

The newly recommended dietary intake for vitamin D is currently set at 400 IU daily for infants and children up to a year old, 600 IU for adults to age 70, and 800 IU for people over 70. However, some experts believe that higher dosages can be beneficial in some circumstances.

## 爱德华

目前婴儿和 1 岁儿童每天的维生素 D 的最新推荐摄入量是 400 国际单位，70 岁以下的成年人是 600 国际单位，70 岁以上的老人是 800 国际单位。然而，一些专家相信更高的摄入量在某些情况下有益于健康。

## Francis

Vitamin D stands out as a star supplement. It can positively impact many conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, and even cancer.

## 弗朗西斯

维生素 D 是出色的补充物。它可以对许多疾病产生积极影响，包括心脏病、糖尿病、多发性硬化和老年痴呆症，甚至是癌症。



02

## Is Coffee Good for the Heart

### 咖啡对心脏有好处吗

#### 论辩焦点

每天喝 4 杯以上含有咖啡因的咖啡会降低 53% 患心脏病的风险，延缓心脏的衰老。这是美国布鲁克林学院的研究者们在跟踪调查了 6500 名咖啡饮用者长达 2 年之后得出的结论。但重要的问题是：这种影响力是因为大量的咖啡因而产生的，还是因为咖啡中含有预防心脏疾病的抗氧化剂？学者们对此还无法作答。但是他们说，无论是在无咖啡因的咖啡中，还是含有咖啡因的汽水中，或者富含抗氧化剂的茶中，都不具备类似的预防心脏疾病的物质。

Despite the belief that coffee can cause the heart to go into **palpitations**, a study indicates moderate drinkers may be at a lower risk of having heart rhythm **disturbances**.

More than 130,000 men and women were studied. Those drinking four or more cups of coffee a day had an 18 percent lower risk of going to hospital for heart disturbances.

Those who had drunk between one and three cups had a 7 percent reduction of risk.

Tony Blair has blamed his heart problems while he was prime minister on too much strong coffee during an EU **conference**—and doctors advised him to cut back.

He was suffering from atrial **fibrillation**, the most common form of heart rhythm problem. Left untreated, it can increase the risk of heart attack.

But the latest research suggests his doctors may have been wrong—and coffee may have had nothing to do with his irregular heartbeat.

palpitation [pælpɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 心悸

reduction [ri'dʌkʃən] *n.* 减少

fibrillation [faɪbrɪ'læʃən] *n.* 纤维性颤动

disturbance [dɪ'stə:bəns] *n.* 失调，紊乱

conference [kənfə'rens] *n.* 会议

heartbeat ['ha:tbi:t] *n.* 心跳



Lead investigator Dr. Arthur Klatsky, a **cardiologist** at the Kaiser Permanente health insurance company, said the study did not conclusively prove coffee protects the heart—just that there was some sort of link.

He said: “Coffee drinking is related to lower risk of **hospitalization** for rhythm problems, but the association does not prove cause and effect, or that coffee has a protective effect.”

Dr. said he believed moderate doses of caffeine may help the heart by blocking the action of the chemical **adenosine**, which can cause disturbed rhythm.

But he warned that previous studies had indicated that excessive coffee consumption can increase the risk.

尽管有人认为咖啡会导致心悸，但一项调查显示适度饮用咖啡会降低人们心律不齐的风险。

超过 13 万的男性和女性接受了调查。那些每天喝 4 杯或者更多咖啡的人，患心律不齐的风险比正常人低 18%。

而喝 1 到 3 杯咖啡的人，风险降低了 7%。

在一次欧盟会议上，时任首相的托尼·布莱尔嗜好咖啡并被指责有心脏问题，随后医生建议他减少咖啡量。

他患有最常见的心率问题：房颤症。如果不治疗的话，会增加突发性心脏病的危险。

但是现在最新的调查显示，他的医生可能错了——咖啡可能和他的心律不齐问题一点关系也没有。

凯撒医疗保险公司的首席研究员，心脏病学家亚瑟·克拉斯基博士说这项研究最终没有证明咖啡能保护心脏——只是说明有一些联系。

他说：“喝咖啡的确和降低心律不齐的风险有关，但是二者的联系不是因果关系，或者不能说明咖啡就是有保护心脏的效果。”

克拉斯基博士说他相信适量的咖啡因可以帮助心脏阻止引起心律不齐的腺苷的化学反应。

但他同时警告，之前的调查研究也说明过量饮用咖啡会增加患病几率。

**cardiologist** [ka:dī'ələdʒist] *n.* 心脏病学家  
**adenosine** [ə'denəsī:n] *n.* 腺苷

**hospitalization** [həspitə'lai'zeiʃən] *n.* 住院治疗  
**excessive** [ik'sesiv] *adj.* 过多的