



全人教育英语专业本科教材系列  
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK SERIES FOR HOLISTIC EDUCATION

总顾问 | 仲伟合 刘润清  
总主编 | 文 旭

# A COURSE IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER & MAGAZINE READING 英语报刊阅读教程

主 编 | 李京廉 张 剑  
副主编 | 弓 军 徐 嘉 张丽华

 中国人民大学出版社



全人教育英语专业本科教材系列

总顾问 仲伟合 刘润清

**A** *Course in English Newspaper  
& Magazine Reading*

**英语报刊  
阅读教程**



总主编 文 旭  
主 编 李京廉 张 剑  
副主编 弓 军 徐 嘉 张丽华

中国人民大学出版社  
· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

英语报刊阅读教程 / 李京廉, 张剑主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2015.5

全人教育英语专业本科教材系列 / 文旭总主编

ISBN 978-7-300-21289-0

I. ①英… II. ①李… ②张… III. ①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 (2015) 第 103740 号

全人教育英语专业本科教材系列

总顾问 仲伟合 刘润清

**英语报刊阅读教程**

总主编 文 旭

主 编 李京廉 张 剑

副主编 弓 军 徐 嘉 张丽华

Yingyu Baokan Yuedu Jiaocheng

---

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511770 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司

规 格 200 mm×252 mm 16 开本

版 次 2015 年 7 月第 1 版

印 张 13.5

印 次 2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 310 000

定 价 33.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换

## 全人教育英语专业本科教材系列编委会

总顾问：刘润清 仲伟合

总主编：文 旭

编委成员：（按姓氏笔画排序）

马秋武 王书亭 王亚光 方志彪 孔令翠 石洛祥 宁 梅  
向明友 刘正光 刘世理 刘 卓 刘承宇 刘振前 刘 瑾  
孙 阳 杜 平 杜世洪 杨连瑞 杨朝军 李正栓 李丽生  
李京廉 李常磊 李满亮 肖坤学 吴亚欣 何绍斌 汪顺玉  
张绍全 张绍杰 陈永国 林正军 周 榕 钟书能 姚露露  
徐李洁 徐锦芬 黄建平 曹 进 曹湘洪 彭青龙 谢志坚  
蒙山灿

Keri Ann Moore<sup>~</sup> Rebekah Gordon Jean Cheney

教育作为一种社会现象，自人类社会产生之日起就出现了。在人类社会的发展过程中，人类积累了经验和知识，这些经验和知识传递给下一代的活动就是教育的雏形。随着人类知识和经验的不断增加，教育活动也不断发展和完善，逐渐成为一种组织严密、培养人的正规社会活动。教育的重要性是无与伦比的，之所谓“建国君民，教学为先”就是这个道理。今天几乎没有人会否认迪斯累里（Disraeli）在 1874 所说的话：“一个国家的命运取决于这个国家的人民的教育。”外语教育作为教育的一个重要组成部分，在人类的教育中扮演着十分重要的角色。外语教育如何在我国的教育中发挥自己的作用，这是我们所有外语学人必须关注的问题。我国的外语教育有一百多年的历史，取得了辉煌的成就，但如何进一步提升外语教育的质量，这是当今外语教育的核心问题，也是外语教育的一个永恒主题。英语专业教育如何提升自己的质量，到底希望培养什么样的学生，怎样才能实现这些希望，这是我们英语专业教师必须思考的问题，也是英语专业教育的核心问题。把英语作为专业外语来学习，这是时代的需求，既是个人的需要，更是国家语言战略规划的需要。

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020 年）》明确指出，要“适应国家经济社会对外开放的要求，培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”。要培养既通晓相关专业知识又熟练掌握外语的优秀人才，我国的外语教育责无旁贷。英语专业是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，其专业化、特色化非常明显。我们组织编写这套“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”，其目的就是为了彰显英语专业教育的特色，满足我国英语专业教育的多元需要。在编写之前，我们研究了多种国内外现行的英语专业教科书，咨询资深专家学者，进行了充分的调研和需求分析，确定了本套教材的编写理念和编写方案，最终本套教材才得以与广大师生见面。

## 一、编写依据

### 1. 政策依据

“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”编写的政策依据是《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020 年）》、《教育部关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》（教高【2012】4 号）以及即将颁布的《英语类专业本科教学质量国家标准》（讨论稿）。在编写过程中我们充分考虑到新常态下我国英语专业教育的现状，并力求体现当代英语

专业教育的本质、特征、目标和任务，贯彻为实现目标所倡导的外语教育理念、教学原则、教学模式、教学过程、教学方法和教学评价，着力服务并促进我国英语专业教育改革，提升英语专业教育的质量，更好地提高英语专业学生的英语水平、跨文化交际能力和综合素质，促进学生的全面发展。

### 2. 理论依据

本套教材编写的理论依据主要是教育学、心理学、语言学、认知神经科学等学科的理论 and 原则。其教育学依据主要是“全人教育理论”(holistic education),主张“教单科、育全人”的外语教育理念;其心理学依据主要是多元智能理论,强调英语学习的特殊性,把听、说、读、写、译等基本技能与学生的多元智能有机地结合起来;其语言学依据主要是应用语言学和教育语言学,尤其是终身学习理论下的体验学习、自主学习与合作学习;其认知神经科学依据主要是全脑教育,认知神经科学有助于我们理解人脑的共同之处与个体差异,有助于英语教学的因材施教,人脑具有可塑性,只要学生拥有信心、自尊和动机,外语学习随时都可以成功。

### 3. 实践依据

本套教材的编写是在广泛调研的基础上进行的。针对我国英语专业学生的英语水平和学习情况,并参照英汉语言文化的差异,系统地培养和提高学生的语言意识和文化意识,提高他们的英语水平、跨文化交际能力和国际视野。我们在编写前对国内多所院校的英语专业教学的实际情况进行了需求分析,与专家学者、教师、学生开展了广泛的交流,同时也吸收了国内外同类优质教材的宝贵经验以及英语专业教材编写的经验。此外,本套教材的编写还认真参考了《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)和《高中英语新课程标准》,充分考虑了英语专业教学与中学英语的合理衔接,内容编排也考虑了大学生的认知和情感特点。

## 二、教材特色

记不清楚是谁说过这样一句话:“教育是民族的根本;教科书是教育的根本。”由此可见教科书的重要性。现代社会教科书在学校教育中的地位是双重的:一方面,互联网时代学生获得信息的渠道快捷而方便,慕课(MOOC)、私播课(SPOC)等也冲击着高校课堂,传统教科书的权威性已受到极大的挑战;另一方面,教科书仍然是课程的中心和学校教育的重要载体,教科书的地位同时得到教育主管部门和教师的强化。当今我国英语专业教育改革的不断深化,给教科书的内容、使用和外部环境都带来了很大变化。教科书要与时俱进,编写新教材就势在必行。

“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”正是在上述背景下应运而生的。本套教材以《英语类专业本科教学质量国家标准》(讨论稿)为指导,以教育学、心理学、语言学、学习科学、认知神经科



学等学科为理论依据,以培养学生的英语应用能力及跨文化交际能力为核心,以促进学生的全面发展为目标,针对我国英语专业教学的现状以及学生的心理、生理和认知特点,主要突出以下特色:

### 1. 倡导“教单科、育全人”的全人教育理念

《全人教育英语专业本科教材系列》编写的主要理念是“教单科、育全人”的全人教育,即以“终身学习和终身发展”的育人、发展人、提高人的综合素质为核心的教育模式。这一模式体现了人本主义的基本思想:学习就是成为一个和谐而完善的人。也就是要把学生培养成为有道德、有知识、有能力、和谐发展的“完人”。我们虽然教的是英语专业,注重学生的基本知识和基本技能,但培育的是一个完整的人。所以,在英语专业教学中决不能忽视对人的培养,要帮助学生树立正确的人生观、价值观和世界观,教育学生认知、认同和践行社会主义核心价值观。联合国教科文组织和国际教育发展委员会编著的《学会生存——教育世界的今天和明天》中就特别强调要“培养完人”(2009:192),“把一个人在体力、智力、情绪、伦理各方面的因素综合起来,使他成为一个完善的人,这就是对教育基本目的的一个广义的界说”(2009:195)。

### 2. 围绕“教育的四大支柱”,突显体验学习和自主学习

全人教育特别重视人生的经验和体验学习。本套教材的编写始终围绕四种基本的学习能力进行安排,即教育的四大支柱:学会认知(learning to know)、学会做事(learning to do)、学会共同生活(learning to live together)以及学会生存(learning to be)。教材的编写始终把语言知识、语言技能、学习能力和学习策略等融入教材内容中,通过任务、活动及练习的设置引导学生体验学习和自主学习;通过“体验”、“模仿”、“合作”等学习方式,丰富学生的百科知识,提高他们的英语应用能力和自主学习能力。

### 3. 强调批判性思维能力的培养

本套教材秉承一个重要的主张,即教育的真正目的就是让人不断地提出问题和思索问题。据说,美国天赋教育的“童子功”入门第一招就是培养学生的批判性阅读行为,第二招就是培养批判性聆听技巧。而批判性思维能力的培养成了各个高校课程设计围绕的核心。培养学生的批判性思维能力,这是全人教育的重要主张之一。本套教材非常注重培养学生的批判性思维能力和创新思维能力,在教材设计的任务、活动和练习中,引导学生对问题进行批判性思考,展示自身作为读者或参与者的理解和评价,提出问题、分析问题和解决问题。

### 4. 强调英语的工具性与人文性的结合

学校教育的最终目标就是发展学生的能力。本套教材的编写充分注重工具性和人文性的结合。除了帮助学生掌握英语这一交流工具外,即提高学生英语听、说、读、写、译的能力以及跨文化交际能力,还特别强调英语教育的人文性,把以人为本、弘扬人的价值作为英语专业教育的另一核心,注重学生的综合素质培养和全面发展。在教材中我们充分挖掘英语专业课程丰富的人文内涵,把社会主义核心价值观有机地融入各类教材中,在潜移默化中培育和教育学生。

### 5. 体现实用性与趣味性的有机统一

本套教材在内容的选择、练习的设计等方面都体现了时代的特点和要求,遵循我国英语专业大学生的情感因素和认知特点,重视学生的兴趣和需求以激发他们的求知欲望,让他们变“要我学”为“我要学”,从而使他们在主动学习丰富多彩的教材内容的过程中提升英语水平和综合素质。各类教材题材丰富,内容生动有趣,语言地道,文笔优美,体现了趣味性和实用性的有机统一。

### 6. 融中西文化为一体,注重培养国际化视野

斯宾塞有一个著名的问题:什么知识最有价值?这一问题的背后实际上蕴含着这样的核心问题:谁的知识最有价值?用谁的文化去教育学生?在这些问题上,教科书起到很重要的作用。因此,本套教材特别注重培养学生对中国传统文化的认知与意识,注重培养和提高学生使用英语介绍中国文化的能力。教材融入中西文化,在选材方面重视本土问题和国际问题、中西对比等问题,帮助学生了解国际惯例、规则和形势。既培养学生的跨文化意识,又提升其跨文化交际能力,同时培养其国际化视野。

## 三、编写团队

本套教材的编写有一个强大的团队。顾问为我国著名外语教育专家、北京外国语大学博士生导师刘润清教授,以及广东外语外贸大学博士生导师仲伟合教授,总主编为西南大学博士生导师文旭教授,参加编写的主要学校有西南大学、北京理工大学、东北大学、内蒙古大学、河南大学、贵州大学、上海海事大学、西南政法大学、山西大学、广州大学、湖南科技大学、华南师范大学、陕西师范大学、西北师范大学、四川师范大学、贵州师范大学、云南师范大学、广西师范大学、海南师范大学、西华师范大学、重庆交通大学、重庆理工大学、重庆邮电大学、浙江理工大学、沈阳工业大学、西南石油大学、新疆师范大学、青海师范大学、北京信息科技大学、长江师范学院、中国海洋大学、中国石油大学、济南大学等多所高校的英语专业教师,他们长期从事英语专业教学工作,具有丰富的英语教学经验和教材编写经验,确保了教材的水平和质量。

本套教材的编写凝聚了许多专家学者和教师的经验和智慧,从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试与探索。在此,对为本套教材的编写和出版付出辛勤劳动的所有专家、老师表示衷心的感谢。对于共同研发并出版此套教材的中国人民大学出版社外语分社表示衷心感谢。诚然,由于时间仓促、水平有限,不足之处在所难免。我们会虚心听取大家的意见和批评,并在未来的教学中使之日臻完善。

全人教育英语专业本科教材系列编委会

2015年5月



## 前言

本教材的主要目的是培养学生阅读英文原版报刊和网络新闻的能力以及快速获取全球信息的能力,在阅读和讨论中提高他们的批判性思维能力,同时培养他们的新闻文体意识和跨文化交际能力。

本教材以专题为主线,以英语国家主流报刊及网络媒体 2011—2014 年的新闻为主要内容,涉及政治、经济、社会、教育、文化艺术、体育、科技、宗教、环保、旅游、人物、历史等专题,共 12 个单元,每个单元包含 3 篇相关文章。本教材兼顾了传统阅读教材的经典持久性和可读性,同时更关注英语报刊和网络媒体的时效性、全球性、互动性和多媒体性等特点。选取的文章既涉及不同专题,同时又包含时事新闻、特写、社论、评论、专栏等不同种类的英语报刊文章。

除课文之外,本教材还特别增设了介绍英语报刊文章的部分,言简意赅地介绍英语新闻的结构、各组成部分的文体特点、不同种类的报刊文章及其特点以及英美等国家的主要报纸等,旨在帮助学生尽快掌握阅读英语报刊的基本方法和技巧,培养学生对英语新闻的敏感性,为将来独立阅读英文报刊以及撰写英语新闻奠定基础。

作为阅读教材,本书的练习除了强调对课文的理解之外,还特别鼓励学生就所读文章发表自己的观点和想法,培养其批判性思维能力和独立思考能力。每个单元的 Text A 和 Text B 后都附有阅读理解和讨论题,可用于课堂讨论或者课后书面和口头作业。

本书是高等学校英语专业的英语报刊阅读教材,也可以作为非英语专业学生的英语拓展课程教材,同时也是广大英语学习者了解英语新闻基本知识、提高报刊阅读能力的参考书。建议广大读者在使用本教材时,以教材为出发点,不拘泥于课文内容,在掌握课文内容的基础上进行大量的延伸阅读,并且以学习者为中心开展各种课堂活动和课外实践活动,以更好地实现本教材的目的。

本教材是集体智慧的结晶。李京廉、张剑组织了本书的编写,并对全书统编定稿。本书的编写分工如下:张剑编写了第三单元、第七单元和第十一单元;张丽华编写了第一单元、第二单元和第四单元;徐嘉编写了第八单元、第十单元和第十二单元;弓军编写了第五单元、第六单元和第九单元。

本书的素材主要选自国外报刊的网上资源,特向相关作者表示诚挚的感谢。中国人民大学出版社对本书的出版给予了大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,本教材在编写过程中难免存在错误和不当之处,敬请广大读者和同行批评指正!

编者

2015 年 2 月



# Table of Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Politics</b> .....	1
	Text A Lexington: The Democrats' Daughters .....	1
	Text B A Feminist Party? Perfect. As Long As It Didn't Last Too Long .....	8
	Text C Divide and Conquer: Are the Left and the Right in America About to Go to War with Each Other? .....	14
	News Headline (I)—Features in Vocabulary .....	17
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Economy</b> .....	19
	Text A Solving America's Inequality Puzzle .....	19
	Text B Grandeur and Decline .....	25
	Text C 5 Reasons Why Scottish Independence Would Be an Economic Disaster .....	30
	News Headline (II)—Rhetoric Features .....	32
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Education</b> .....	35
	Text A Hong Kong in Hot Pursuit of Ivy League Education .....	35
	Text B Is College Worth It? .....	41
	Text C Why Do Americans Stink at Math? .....	45
	Understanding News Report: The Lead .....	49
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Art</b> .....	51
	Text A Why eBay Is an Art Forger's Paradise .....	51
	Text B Is Digital Art the Real Thing? .....	59
	Text C Second Coming .....	66

Feature	69
<b>Unit 5 Sports</b>	71
Text A Jeremy Lin Takes Sane Approach to His Opportunity with the Lakers	71
Text B Home Run Derby: Some Sluggers Would Just As Soon Sit Than Swing	77
Text C With World Cup, Brazil Shows Its Successes and Shortcomings	82
Newspapers in Australia	85
<b>Unit 6 Society</b>	87
Text A The Rise of Fake Pot	87
Text B The Ins and the Outs	97
Text C Pregnancy Discrimination—Special Delivery	102
The Structure of Hard News and Soft News	104
<b>Unit 7 Technology</b>	107
Text A Has 3D Printing in the Home Been Over-hyped?	107
Text B Will Graphene Truly Become the Next Miracle Material?	112
Text C Ebola: How Does It Compare?	115
Understanding the Structure of News Stories	118
<b>Unit 8 Religion</b>	123
Text A The Surprising Appeal of ISIS	123
Text B Three Assumptions About the Middle East That Are Just Plain Wrong	133
Text C The Secret History of the Middle East	136
Newspapers in the United States	139
<b>Unit 9 Environment</b>	143
Text A Hybrid, Electric or Gas: What's a Car Buyer Interested in the Environment to Do?	143
Text B When an Electric Car Dies, What Will Happen to the Battery?	148
Text C Obama, Chinese President Agree to Landmark Climate Deal	153
News Commentary (Op-ed)	156
<b>Unit 10 Travel</b>	157
Text A Brief Encounters: Why I Love House-swapping	157
Text B Lonely Planet Reveals the Future of Travel	161

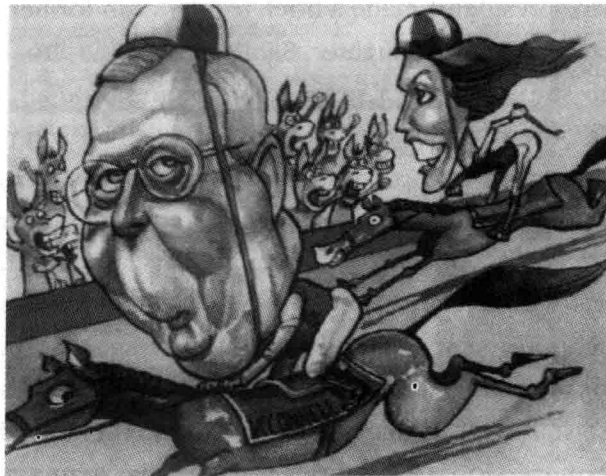
Text C	The Great Wallets of China: Think YOU Like a Splurge at the Shops? You've Nothing on the Chinese Bling Addicts Spending £500m Here in One Mindboggling Week of Excess .....	164
	Newspapers and News Magazines in the U.K. ....	167
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>People</b> .....	171
Text A	Alice Munro Wins Nobel Prize for Literature .....	171
Text B	Profile: Alice Munro .....	176
Text C	The Secretive Billionaire Who Built Silicon Valley .....	180
	Newspapers and News Magazines in Canada .....	184
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>History</b> .....	187
Text A	D-Day: Why America Remembers.....	187
Text B	Honoring a Hero: A Lost Purple Heart from World War II Finds Its Way Home to Salem Man .....	191
Text C	10 Shocking Ways the Second World War Could Have Ended Differently.....	195
Column	.....	200

# Unit 1

# Politics

Text **A**

## Lexington: The Democrats' Daughters



Yet another way to point up the party's difference from Republicans

Headline-writers are ready to call 2014 a banner year for **Republicans**. They point to signs that the **mid-term elections** in November will leave Democrats in a minority in both chambers of **Congress**. That may be right. But after visiting **Kentucky**, scene of a Senate race that threatens to set records for expense and nastiness, Lexington wonders whether historians may view 2014

as something else: the year when Democratic women were placed front and centre in efforts to reconnect with ordinary voters.

The senior senator for Kentucky, Mitch McConnell, is a daunting foe. Leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, with an essentially limitless ability to raise campaign funds, his professorial exterior conceals a rare talent for political combat. During three decades in office he has swatted aside Democratic challengers and dispatched Republicans who displeased him.

To take on the 72-year-old Mr. McConnell, Democrats are due to pick 35-year-old Alison Lundergan Grimes, Kentucky's secretary of state, an elected post at the top of the state bureaucracy. Disciplined and combative in a slightly head-girlish way ("I don't scare easy," she likes to say), she is known to local activists as the daughter of Jerry Lundergan, a fast-talking, self-made Democratic **power-broker**, former state party chairman and friend of **Bill and Hillary Clinton**. She is not the only dynastic daughter fighting a big race in 2014. In Georgia, the Democratic Senate candidate will be Michelle Nunn, daughter of Sam Nunn, a long-time former senator. One of the year's most vulnerable Democrats, Senator Mary Landrieu of **Louisiana**, can draw on local goodwill towards her father, Moon Landrieu, who as mayor of New Orleans worked hard to improve race relations. In **Florida** the Democrats have recruited Gwen Graham, daughter of Bob, a former senator and governor, to fight Republicans for a knife-edge House district.

It is true that political sons have sought office since America's founding. It is true, too that some Republican daughters have stepped forward during this election season. Liz Cheney (daughter of the former vice-president) made a brief, fruitless run for her party's Senate candidacy in **Wyoming**. A Republican governor's daughter, Shelley Moore Capito, is running for the Senate in **West Virginia**—though she is already a seven-term congresswoman. But this year Democrats stand out for entrusting important contests to women with well-known names.

Kentucky Democrats are a revealing case study. For many Democrats, the state is a puzzle. Some of its frustrations are unique. Others reflect the struggles Democrats have to win the trust of blue-collar voters across America. Like many of its neighbours, the state was run by white southern Democrats who felt orphaned by their national leaders' embrace of civil rights for blacks. Unlike in neighbouring states, Kentucky Democrats have been slow to switch their allegiance, across-the-board, to the Republicans. The governor is a two-term Democrat, and Democrats control most statewide offices, as well as half the state legislature. In contrast, Republicans dominate congressional elections, and Barack Obama twice lost Kentucky by a **landslide**.

Various reasons are offered for the Democrats' partial survival. A small black population (the state is almost 90% white) lessened fears of a black Democratic power-grab, explains Al Cross of the University of Kentucky. Part of it is family "tradition", says Governor Steve Beshear. Locals are "tribal", says David Cartmell, the Democratic mayor of Maysville, a tiny port city on the Ohio river that is Mrs. Lundergan Grimes' ancestral home.



Mrs. Lundergan Grimes won the county by two to one in her 2011 race to become secretary of state. Mr. Cartmell's mother and grandmother were both mayors (and Democrats), and are remembered fondly: the flood defences built by his grandmother can be seen from City Hall. Mr. Clinton, who has campaigned for Mrs. Lundergan Grimes, is popular too; Maysville's economy boomed when he was president.

Yet Mason County went solidly Republican red for Mr. McConnell in 2008 and for Mitt Romney, the presidential candidate, four years later. In part, Republicans can thank local self-interest, and in part conservative values. Mr. McConnell is praised for sending federal cash to build a cookery school—a giant cardboard cheque for \$2.6m, adorned with the senator's signature, hangs in the mayor's office. Coal trains rumble through Maysville daily, and locals deeply distrust environmental curbs on mining. Folk are keen on church, gun rights and the armed forces.

### **Kentucky-fried values**

Locals like Democrats who are “Kentucky-fried”, says the state's attorney-general, Jack Conway. It is the values of national Democrats that are often seen as alien. Enter Mrs. Lundergan Grimes, who has never served in Washington, and whose name (and Clinton connections) should help stir tribal loyalties of the past. She is careful to send signals about old-time Kentucky values, calling herself pro-coal and pro-gun, for instance. But she has a 21st-century mission as well: delivering the party's latest messages about **economic populism**, many aimed explicitly at women, a rising voter bloc with a strong Democratic bent.

Addressing the Fayette County Democrats' dinner this week, Mrs. Lundergan Grimes painted free-market qualms about higher minimum wages and other interventions as an archaic defence of discrimination. Mr. McConnell is “the senator of yesterday”, championing yesterday's views on women and the economy, she declared, to cheers.

Mr. McConnell will still be hard to beat in Kentucky. Much will depend on how each party turns out the vote. Even so, expect more candidates with names to stir old-timers and a message of economic populism crafted to recruit new Democrats, especially women. For Democratic bigwigs, 2014 is more than a tough election year. More and more, theirs is a party preparing for Hillary Clinton.

*(The Economist, April 12, 2014)*

## **NOTES:**

1. **Lexington:** is the second-largest city in Kentucky and the 61st largest in the U.S., known as the “Horse Capital of the World.” Lexington was founded in June, 1775, in what was then Fincastle County, Virginia, 17 years before Kentucky became a state. 莱克星顿，美国肯塔基州的第二大城市，建于1775年6月。

**2. Democrats and Republicans:** The Democratic Party, one of the two major political parties in the U.S., traces its history back to the Democratic Republican Party (1792) of Thomas Jefferson who favored popular control of the government. Following the inauguration of Andrew Jackson in 1828, the party's base was broadened, with representation from the new West as well as the East. Jackson was praised as a man of the people, and his administration marked the beginning of the period of dominance for the Democrats that only ended with the election in 1860 of Abraham Lincoln, the first successful candidate of the new Republican Party. The slavery controversy and the Civil War split the party into northern and southern selection. The Republican Party is the other major political party of the U.S. It was founded in 1854 by dissidents of the Whig, Democratic and Free Soil Parties to unify the growing antislavery forces. The Republic Party remained dominant in U.S. politics, winning 14 out of 18 presidential elections between 1860 and 1932. 民主党和共和党。民主党是由第七任美国总统安德鲁·杰克逊创建，但它的起源最早可以追溯至托马斯·杰斐逊于1792年创立的民主共和党。民主党以新政结合的政策主导了美国政府的政策一直到20世纪60年代的民权运动。

共和党创立于1854年，是由一群前辉格党党员、北方民主党人以及奴隶解放运动者所组成的联盟，他们反对奴隶制度的扩张，并主张应该将美国现代化，其创立的动机是为了对抗当时的奴隶主势力——亦即当时那些试图控制联邦政府并扩张奴隶制度的南方富有阶级。

**3. mid-term elections:** general elections in the U. S. that are held two years after the four-year elections for the President of the U.S. Federal offices that are up for election during the mid-terms are members of the United States Congress, including all 435 seats in the House of Representatives, and the full terms for 33 or 34 of the 100 seats in the Senate. In addition, 34 of the 50 U.S. states elect their governors to four-year terms during mid-term elections, while Vermont and New Hampshire elect governors to two-year terms in both mid-term and presidential elections. Thus, 36 governors are elected during mid-term elections. Many states also elect officers to their state legislatures in mid-term years. There are also elections held at the municipal level. On the ballot are many mayors, other local public offices, and a wide variety of citizen initiatives. Special elections are often held in conjunction with regular elections, so additional senators, governors and other local officials may be elected to partial terms. 中期选举。根据美国宪法，美国总统选举每四年举行一次，国会选举每两年举行一次。其中一次国会选举与四年一度的总统选举同时举行，而另一次则在两届总统选举之间举行。在两次总统选举之间举行的国会选举，就是“中期选举”。2014年11月4日，在两年一度的中期选举中，共和党获得国会参议院超过半数议席，成为参议院多数党，同时保住了众议院多数党的地位。

**4. Congress:** American Congress is the law-making branch, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 100 members, called senators, with each state, small or large, entitled 2 senators. The senatorial term is 6 years, each two years 1/3 of the Senate stands for election. The House at present has 435 members in which the

number is divided among the states according to their populations. The representatives serve two-year terms. 美国国会。美国最高立法机构，由参议院和众议院组成，议员总数为 535 人，其中参议员由各州选民直接选出，每州 2 名，实行各州代表权平等原则，任期 6 年，每 2 年改选 1/3，连选得连任；众议员数按各州人口比例分配，由直接选举产生，每州至少 1 名，人数固定为 435 名，任期 2 年，连选得连任。

5. **Kentucky:** officially the Commonwealth of Kentucky, it is a state located in the east south-central region of the United States. Kentucky is one of the four U.S. states constituted as a commonwealth (the others being Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts). Originally a part of Virginia, in 1792 Kentucky became the 15th state to join the Union. The state is divided into six Congressional Districts, represented by 5 Republicans and 1 Democrat. Kentucky historically has been very hard-fought and leaned slightly toward the Democratic Party. The Commonwealth supported the previous three Democratic candidates elected to the White House, all elected from the Southern states: Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) in 1964, Jimmy Carter (Georgia) in 1976, and Bill Clinton (Arkansas) in 1992 and 1996. In presidential elections, the state has become a Republican stronghold, supporting that party's presidential candidates by double-digit margins in 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2012. 肯塔基州。肯塔基州是美国中东部的一个州，正式名称为“肯塔基联盟”。肯塔基州在美国革命时属于弗吉尼亚州的一部分，至 1792 年脱离弗吉尼亚州，成为美国的第 15 个州。肯塔基州的政府在行政、立法和司法三方面都有自主权，只有国防与外交例外。按该州宪法，肯塔基州的行政机关首长是州长，有权总揽州内一切事务，而州长选举每四年举行一次。肯塔基州一向以民主党最多人支持，但共和党则长期占据着南部票源，因此整体上两党在该州可谓势均力敌。1976 年、1992 年和 1996 年的三届美国总统选举都是由民主党胜出，但 2000 年和 2004 年两届则是由共和党人胜出。
6. **power-broker:** a person who can influence people to vote towards a particular client (i.e. elected official or referendum) in exchange for political or financial benefits. Power-brokers can also negotiate deals with other power-brokers to meet their aims. 权力掮客
7. **Bill Clinton:** an American politician who served from 1993 to 2001 as the 42nd President of the U.S. 比尔·克林顿，美国律师、政治家、民主党成员，曾任阿肯色州州长和第 42 任美国总统。在克林顿的执政期，美国经历了历史上和平时期持续时间最长的一次经济发展。
8. **Hillary Clinton:** a former United States Secretary of State, U.S. Senator, and First Lady of the United States. From 2009 to 2013, she was the 67th Secretary of State, serving under President Barack Obama. She previously represented New York in the U.S. Senate (from 2001 to 2009). Before that, as the wife of President Bill Clinton, she was the First Lady from 1993 to 2001. In the 2008 election, Hillary was a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. 希拉里·克林顿，美国第 67 任国务卿，前联邦参议员，著名律师、政治家，第 42 任总统比尔·克林顿的妻子。美国历史上第 3 位女性国务卿。
9. **Louisiana:** a state located in the southern region of the United States. Since the 1960s, when civil rights legislation was passed under President Lyndon Johnson to protect voting and civil