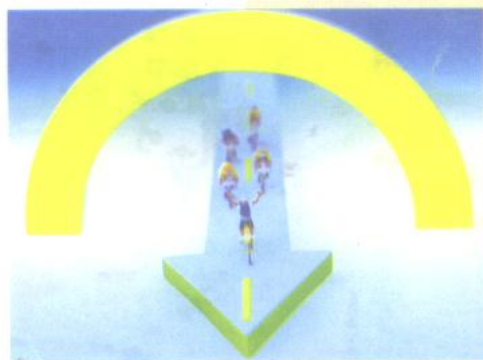


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# 新世纪 英语阅读文选

殷元骥 石云龙 编



南京大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

这套英语文选内容丰富，栏目新颖，知识面广，兼顾实用。其中包括名人演讲、社会广角、校园传真、人物特写、学生范文等内容。每册最后一篇写作指导，包括个人简介、论文提要、入学申请等。文选英语可读性强，适合中高级程度英语读者阅读。

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(4)

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# Former US President George Bush's Address at Nanjing University

October 17, 1998



I am deeply honored to receive this honorary degree from Nanjing University, truly one of China's great universities, and to have had the opportunity to visit the Nanjing-Hopkins Center for Chinese and American Studies, an institution that is contributing so much to the relationship between two great countries: China and the United States.

I am touched by the warm hospitality I have received since arriving here. I feel as if I am back among old friends. In a way, I am.

But each new visit is an occasion to make new friends, too, and I am delighted to be with you in Nanjing.

This is my tenth visit to China since leaving office more than

five years ago, and I always look forward to my visits here.

But I must say I was particularly enthusiastic about your invitation to come visit the moment it first arrived. Nanjing University has been a high quality institution since its founding more than 90 years ago, but in the reform period it has steadily improved to the point where I see that by some rankings it has reached the very top. It is a tremendous tribute to the leadership and to the many scholars and teachers who have worked so hard to make this achievement possible.

My own attention to this great university was drawn by the exciting invitation I received in 1995 to serve as honorary chairman of the advisory council of the Nanjing-Hopkins Center's advisory council. It is from that harmless proximity that my appreciation (make that respect) for this outstanding university has grown by leaps and bounds.

Let me put it this way. Last year we opened a George Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University, and today we have 40 students in a little masters program that emphasizes public service as a noble calling in one's life. I have always thought that if we can install this concept of service in just one of our students, we would be doing something special.

That's why it is inspiring to be associated with the Nanjing-Hopkins Center here at Nanjing University: the only facility of its kind in China — where since 1986 you have sowed the seeds of understanding in the fertile minds of the young. The work done there is truly special.

Already, the Center has earned a reputation as a place where talented young people can come together in a unique atmosphere of

mutual learning and cooperation before entering the worlds of government, academia, or business. After 12 years, you get the feeling something must be working, because the Center's alumni track record is impressive indeed — to say nothing of the distinguished scholars who teach there and administer its work.

And lest there be any doubt, my remarks today are not those of a scholar, but rather as citizen of the USA (some say the world) who has a deep respect for Chinese culture — and an abiding sense of friendship for its people.

And on that note, let me simply express the heartfelt sorrow Barbara and I experienced when we saw the news reports of the floods that have ravaged parts of the countryside. The damage inflicted has been staggering, and our thoughts — and more importantly, our prayers — go out to the victims.

If I could impart but one thought to you today, it would be this: I believe we have entered a new geopolitical era, in which the bilateral relationship between the United States and China will play an increasingly significant role in shaping and defining the power structures for the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

To be clear, the US-China relationship is something I feel passionately about — that it possesses great importance. Those who share this belief do so because we can see the vast potential. China has to bring this relationship more into balance in the coming years. In that regard, this program is a driving force to keep the relationship on the right track.

Making your work here all the more important, however, are those who know little of what China is like — to say nothing of the progress made while trying to feed over a billion people. These critics

feel free to slap China around in the media to help mask their quasi-isolationist and protectionist views.

Fortunately, there appears to be enough serious-minded and forward-looking people in Beijing and Washington today that the smoke given off by these attacks does not obscure the broader bilateral relationship.

My last visit to China occurred this summer, before President Clinton and Jiang had a good summit that continued to strengthen and deepen the relationship both between the two leaders and between our two countries.

The peoples in both our countries saw their leaders engage in a fascinating exchange, which demonstrated that it not only is possible to address important issues, but also to disagree about some of them without throwing bilateral relations into a tailspin<sup>1</sup>.

That in itself is an important measure of how the relationship is progressing. It also is basis on which to build, i.e., to be able to have frank and candid exchanges about important issues, identifying areas in which the two sides can cooperate, and understanding not only where there is a difference of views but also why. These are the characteristics of a healthy relationship between two great powers. It is a trend which should be nurtured.

This is one of the opportunities created by the summit. But opportunities must be developed or they risk withering on the vine and disappearing.

International developments since the summit have offered up a rich menu of topics for strategic exchanges and potential cooperation.

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<sup>1</sup> (口语)失控状态; 混乱; 慌乱

These include everything from the growing global (notice I did not say “Asian”) financial crisis, to disturbing actions by North Korea, to dealing with the new realities on the Indian subcontinent.

But domestic developments in both countries threaten to preoccupy if not overwhelm us. They pose the risk that just when both countries should be focusing on critical changes on the international scene, and exploring where they can cooperate together as each defines and discharges its responsibilities as a major international actor. Our two countries will turn inward, consumed by what appears to be more immediate problems much closer to home.

That temptation is understandable, but must be resisted because if it is not, there will be two casualties. First will be the squandering<sup>2</sup> of the potential to strengthen further the relations between our two countries in ways that serve our respective national interests. Second will be the global order itself, which can benefit from our mutual engagement and involvement, but will suffer if we are “too busy” to attend to our responsibilities.

Needless to add, if our two countries prove to be “too busy” to help deal with the serious international issues we both face, then not only will the international environment suffer, sooner or later, we, too, will be the big losers.

I don’t believe that will happen, and I’ll tell you why that is. As I travel often to China, and routinely across the United States, more and more people are coming to appreciate the fundamental impact that the US-China relationship will have on peace and security well into the next century. They see it coming, and they start to understand

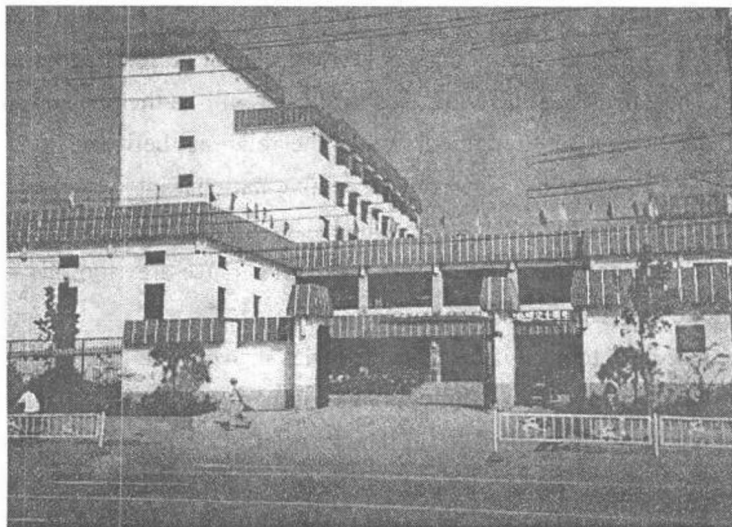
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<sup>2</sup> 浪费; 使分散

that this is big.

And the yeoman's<sup>3</sup> work done in places like the Hopkins-Nanjing Center is a big reason why I am optimistic about the future. Already you've established a wonderful legacy upon which a better future is being built. And I wish you continued success in this important work.

Thank you, again, for this honor which I will always cherish.



*(The Nanjing-Hopkins Center for Chinese and American Studies)*

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<sup>3</sup> yeoman: 勤勤肯肯的工作者；勤勉可靠的人

# Monkey See, Monkey Count

Robert Bazell

Counting: It's something children everywhere do. Something so simple, yet experts believe it is a key part of the higher intelligence that humans achieve, and only comes as we learn language. But now, new research challenges the prevailing view that non-human primates<sup>4</sup> cannot understand numbers.

At Columbia University in New York, two adult rhesus monkeys named Rosencrantz and MacDuff have dramatically changed long-held perceptions with an amazing demonstration — they are actually counting.

“It tells us that numerical ability is clearly older than language,” explains Dr. Herbert Terrace, “that it’s an ancient skill.”

The work, by Terrace, a professor of psychology at Columbia, and Elizabeth Brannon, a Columbia graduate student in psychology, appears in Friday’s issue of the journal *Science*.

For the experiment, the researchers trained the monkeys to touch video screens with increasing numbers of objects. If they went correctly from one to four, they received a reward.

The scientists mixed up the images to be sure it was really numbers the monkeys understood — not sizes or shapes. Then the scientists presented the monkeys with even larger numbers. The monkeys performed the task successfully — touching the numbers in sequence, six, then seven and so on.

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<sup>4</sup> 灵长目(包括人、猿等)

“This shows us that numbers are a real meaningful dimension for the monkeys,” says Brannon. “That it’s not artificial, that in their everyday lives they probably use numbers.

“We’re not 100 percent sure they are counting in the way that humans count, but we know that these animals can understand the relationship between numbers,” she adds. “For example, the animals do understand that seven is more than six.”

Previous studies by other researchers have shown some evidence of a number sense among pigeons, rats, ferrets, raccoons, dolphins and parrots.

The new research is not just about how animals think — it also provides new clues about how humans learn. In fact, most children do not learn to count as well as the monkeys until they are two or three years old.

But new studies are showing that young children, like the monkeys, understand the concept of numbers far earlier than anyone thought.

Twelve-month-old Lilly Abrams cannot talk yet. But when a researcher at New York University puts one cookie in one container and two in the other, Lilly clearly understands which has more.

“There is an expectancy that the baby’s mind is really minimal,” says Professor Susan Carey of New York University. “But there’s a lot more going on in their mind than we thought before.”

The new research shows that both babies and monkeys are born with the ability to understand numbers — and that the animal and human brains are far more similar than anyone ever knew.

[NBC News, Oct. 23, 1998]

## Living Large: Huge Subdivisions Multiply

*Trend pleases planners, but neighbors remain wary.*

Anna Griffin



Bigger is better. At least, that seems to be the strategy developers are applying to the Charlotte region these days.

More cities-within-a-subdivision are coming. Both nationally and locally, subdivisions are becoming more complex. Instead of the version built in the 1970s and 1980s, developers are eschewing cul-de-sacs<sup>5</sup> in favor of through streets. They're adding apartments, condos, offices and stores to the usual homes.

And, as land disappears, and land-use and design standards get stricter, developments are getting bigger.

"It's been a trend for many, many years — a lot of homeowners

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<sup>5</sup> eschewing:避开,远避; cul-de-sacs: 死巷(只有一头与外间通连的通道)

prefer master-planned communities where there're more control ...," said James Traynor, president of the Clear Springs development. "The size allows you to more easily create a sense and feeling of place."

There are more large communities under development in Charlotte than at any other time. The reasons vary. Available land is disappearing in the Charlotte region and land prices are rising, so developers are rushing to collect large parcels on the fringes of growth. The demand for houses is still fierce.

A large development, although riskier, can actually cost builders and, in some cases, buyers, proportionally less because builders are working in bulk. Developers are buying land, cement and streetlights in large quantities. They're also installing infrastructure in one swoop, rather than waiting — and allowing prices to rise.

**T**he sudden clearing of hundreds of acres of land or the prospect of thousands of new neighbors can be jarring for longtime residents, or for people who purposefully moved out to the edges of the city.

"I came out here for the rural feel," said Jonathan Bishop, who moved into a restored farmhouse near the planned Morrison Plantation site four years ago. "This thing they have planned is not exactly what I had in mind."

The potential loss of rural aesthetics isn't the only impact. Small-town subdivisions often demand new infrastructure, the costliest being new classroom space. And the influx of young suburbanites can alter the racial and socioeconomic balance in existing schools.

Cabarrus County had planned to put the brakes on Highland

Creek's expansion using its new adequate-facilities ordinance — legislation that lets Cabarrus say no to development in areas without sufficient public services. Last month, county leaders and Highland Creek developers made a deal: Cabarrus approved new homes in exchange for cash to buy land for a new school.

Planners say bigger projects can actually be better for the surrounding communities than smaller developments. They think that the land will be developed anyway. Better to have one project — one site plan to rezone, one set of streets to bring under municipal control, one set of water and sewer lines to install. And better to have an early, reasonably precise estimate of the number of residents — and schoolchildren and cars — that are coming.

“With a big project like Morrison Plantation, you can look at the entire thing, look at the open space, look at the connecting streets for the entire project. It’s looking at one block, rather than trying to put a 20-piece puzzle together,” said Erskine Smith, town planner in Mooresville.

That’s partly a product of the new urbanist movement, which encourages subdivisions that feel like small towns. It’s also part of an ongoing push for better connected neighborhoods, for communities that have fewer cul-de-sacs and more cut-throughs.

“Certainly the more area you have, the more control you have over how the subdivision is going to be laid out and interconnected,” said Linda Beverly, subdivision administrator for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission. “It’s easier to make sure those basic principles of connectivity are there.”

Christine Coaker isn’t quite sure what the term “connectivity”

means, but she knows what she likes about Highland Creek.

“It sounds corny<sup>6</sup>, but this feels sort of like the block where I grew up,” Coaker said. “We have trees. I can walk on the sidewalks. This feels like a community.”

That emotional pull is exactly what developers are trying to sell. “New Homes. Old Values,” is the slogan on a Ballantyne sales brochure. “Because You’ve Spent Your Life Trying to Come Home,” reads one ad for a house in *The Point*.

The lifestyle clearly sells.

Candace Burke and her family moved to Charlotte a year ago from the suburbs of Chicago. They looked at homes in Dilworth, Elizabeth and South Park before deciding on a 3,200-square-foot brick home in Ballantyne.

“Looking around, we decided we didn’t want to live in the city, but we also didn’t want to be out in the farthest ‘burbs<sup>7</sup>,” said Burke, an interior decorator. “Ballantyne felt like something in between. It’s a ‘burb’ that feels like its own small city.”

[*Charlotte Observer*, October 1998]

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<sup>6</sup> 陈词滥调的; 过时的

<sup>7</sup> =suburb

## What's in a Chinese Name?

Jeffrey Tayler

Dusk was falling when I arrived at Tiananmen Square. Above the hundred-acre concrete plaza the sky stretched a canopy<sup>8</sup> of luminous cobalt<sup>9</sup>. Mao's Mausoleum and the Great Hall of the People stood massive in granite at the edges of the square, and the Forbidden City (as the former imperial palace is known), with its high walls and sweeping pagodas, loomed to the north. Feeling diminished and a bit lonely amid this cold stone grandeur and failing light, I wandered out among the strolling Chinese, many of whom had come from far corners of the country to marvel at their national landmarks. There was a patter of footsteps behind me.

"Excuse me, may I practice my oral English on you?"

I turned around. Before me, chest-high, stood a pint-sized Chinese girl in her late teens. She was wearing a Mickey Mouse T-shirt and Adidas sneakers, and she introduced herself as Ronnie.

"I study in the English institute," she said. "One must not be shy about approaching foreign guests, I say. One has to jump in there and speak one's English!"

I asked if Ronnie was her real name. Of course not, she answered; her Chinese name was Zhang. We chatted and walked around the square. Puzzled, I asked why she called herself Ronnie.

"Let me explain that to you tomorrow. May I invite you to the

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<sup>8</sup> 天幕

<sup>9</sup> 钴蓝

Forbidden City?”

We agreed to meet the next day at Tiananmen Square at 12:40 in the afternoon. Not 12:30, but 12:40 — “One must be exact!” she said, punctuating her last word with a rousing flourish of her tiny clenched fist. At that she wished me good-bye and took off running.

At 12:40 the next day I was standing at the center of the square, and at 12:41 I heard my name being cried out. Ronnie was running toward me full-tilt<sup>10</sup>, stomping her little feet and waving. She theatrically wiped the sweat from her brow and apologized for being late, then led me to the ticket office of the Forbidden City.

It is said that the Forbidden City was built over the course of thirteen years in the fifteenth century by a million laborers; its scale dwarfs even that of Tiananmen Square. We passed through gate after gate, from one vast courtyard into another, finally stopping by the Gate of Supreme Harmony. I again asked Ronnie why she had introduced herself with an English name.

“Foreigners don’t remember Chinese names, and we don’t remember foreign names. You’re going to be in China for a while, so you need a Chinese name.”

I asked if I could choose any name I liked.

“No! You convert the syllables of your name into Chinese phonemes so they can be written in characters.” She whipped out a pen and a pad. “‘Jeff’ we don’t have, but we have *Jie Fu*.” She scribbled what looked like two stick figures. “‘Tayler’ we could say and write as *Tai Le*.” With her pen she flecked out two more characters, held up the pad, and said, “See?”

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<sup>10</sup> 全速地