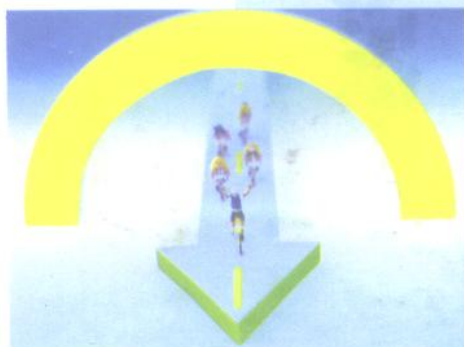


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新世纪 英语阅读文选

殷元骥 石云龙 编



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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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President Bill Clinton's Remark

At Beijing University

June 29, 1998



We are delighted to be here today with a very large American delegation, including the First Lady and our daughter, who is a student at Stanford, one of the schools with which Beijing University has a relationship. We have six members of the United States Congress; the Secretary of State¹; the Secretary² of Commerce; the Secretary of Agriculture; the Chairman of our Council of Economic

¹ 国务卿

² 部长

Advisors; Senator Sasser, our Ambassador; the National Security Advisor and my Chief of Staff, among others. I say that to illustrate the importance that the United States places on our relationship with China.

I would like to begin by congratulating all of you, the students, the faculty, the administrators, on celebrating the centennial³ year of your university. *Gongxi, Beida.*

As I'm sure all of you know, this campus was once home to Yenching University which was founded by American missionaries⁴. Many of its wonderful buildings were designed by an American architect. Thousands of American students and professors have come here to study and teach. We feel a special kinship⁵ with you.

I am, however, grateful that this day is different in one important respect from another important occasion 79 years ago. In June of 1919, the first President of Yenching University, John Leighton Stuart, was set to deliver the very first commencement⁶ address on these very grounds. At the appointed hour, he appeared, but no students appeared. They were all out leading the May 4th Movement for China's political and cultural renewal. When I read this, I hoped that when I walked into the auditorium today, someone would be sitting here. And I thank you for being here, very much.

Over the last 100 years, this university has grown to more than 20,000 students. Your graduates are spread throughout China and around the world. You have built the largest university library in all of Asia. Last year, 20 percent of your graduates went abroad to study,

³ =centenary 100 周年纪念的

⁴ 传教士

⁵ 亲属关系: 亲戚关系

⁶ 毕业典礼

including half of your math and science majors. And in this anniversary year, more than a million people in China, Asia, and beyond have logged on to your web site. At the dawn of a new century, this university is leading China into the future.

I come here today to talk to you, the next generation of China's leaders, about the critical importance to your future of building a strong partnership between China and the United States.

The American people deeply admire China for its thousands of years of contributions to culture and religion, to philosophy and the arts, to science and technology. We remember well our strong partnership in World War II. Now we see China at a moment in history when your glorious past is matched by your present sweeping transformation and the even greater promise of your future.

Just three decades ago, China was virtually shut off from the world. Now, China is a member of more than 1,000 international organizations — enterprises that affect everything from air travel to agricultural development. You have opened your nation to trade and investment on a large scale. Today, 40,000 young Chinese study in the United States, with hundreds of thousands more learning in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America.

Your social and economic transformation has been even more remarkable, moving from a closed command economic system to a driving, increasingly market-based and driven economy, generating two decades of unprecedented growth, giving people greater freedom to travel within and outside China, to vote in village elections, to own a home, choose a job, attend a better school. As a result you have lifted literally hundreds of millions of people from poverty. Per capita income has more than doubled in the last decade. Most Chinese

people are leading lives they could not have imagined just 20 years ago.

Of course, these changes have also brought disruptions⁷ in settled patterns of life and work, and have imposed enormous strains on your environment. Once every urban Chinese was guaranteed employment in a state enterprise. Now you must compete in a job market. Once a Chinese worker had only to meet the demands of a central planner in Beijing. Now the global economy means all must match the quality and creativity of the rest of the world. For those who lack the right training and skills and support, this new world can be daunting⁸.

In the short-term, good, hardworking people — some, at least will find themselves unemployed. And, as all of you can see, there have been enormous environmental and economic and health care costs to the development pattern and the energy use pattern of the last 20 years — from air pollution to deforestation⁹ to acid rain and water shortage.

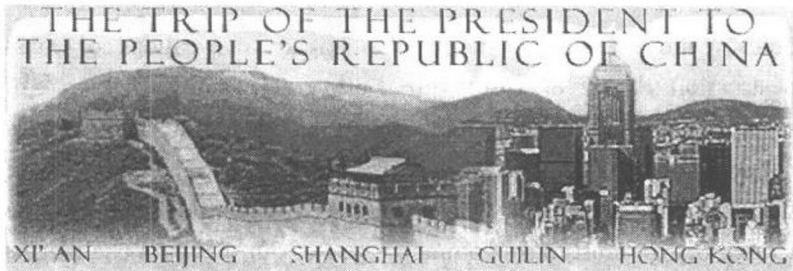
In the face of these challenges new systems of training and social security will have to be devised, and new environmental policies and technologies will have to be introduced with the goal of growing your economy while improving the environment. Everything I know about the intelligence, the ingenuity¹⁰, the enterprise of the Chinese people and everything I have heard these last few days in my discussions with President Jiang, Prime Minister Zhu and others give me confidence that you will succeed.

⁷ 分裂; 扰乱

⁸ 令人生畏; 使人气馁

⁹ 滥伐森林

¹⁰ 独创性



As you build a new China, America wants to build a new relationship with you. We want China to be successful, secure and open, working with us for a more peaceful and prosperous world. I know there are those in China and the United States who question whether closer relations between our countries is a good thing. But everything all of us know about the way the world is changing and the challenges your generation will face tell us that our two nations will be far better off working together than apart.

The late Deng Xiaoping counseled us to seek truth from facts. At the dawn of the new century, the facts are clear. The distance between our two nations, indeed, between any nations, is shrinking. Where once an American clipper ship took months to cross from China to the United States. Today, technology has made us all virtual neighbors. From laptops to lasers, from microchips to megabytes, an information revolution is lighting the landscape of human knowledge, bringing us all closer together. Ideas, information, and money cross the planet at the stroke of a computer key, bringing with them extraordinary opportunities to create wealth, to prevent and conquer disease, to foster greater understanding among peoples of different histories and different cultures.

But we also know that this greater openness and faster change mean that problems which start beyond one nation's borders can

quickly move inside them — the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the threats of organized crime and drug trafficking¹¹, of environmental degradation, and severe economic dislocation. No nation can isolate itself from these problems, and no nation can solve them alone. We, especially the younger generations of China and the United States, must make common cause of our common challenges, so that we can, together, shape a new century of brilliant possibilities.

The new century is upon us. All our sights are turned toward the future. Now your country has known more millennia¹² than the United States has known centuries. Today, however, China is as young as any nation on Earth. This new century can be the dawn of a new China, proud of your ancient greatness, proud of what you are doing, prouder still of the tomorrows to come. It can be a time when the world again looks to China for the vigor of its culture, the freshness of its thinking, the elevation of human dignity that is apparent in its works. It can be a time when the oldest of nations helps to make a new world.

The United States wants to work with you to make that time a reality.

Thank you very much.

¹¹ 交易, 买卖

¹² 千年期, 1000 年

How “Micro” Can We Go?

Microelectronics may be a growth industry, but the devices it produces are getting smaller every year. Just how “micro” can electronic devices go?

Weizmann Institute scientists have provided one of the answers to this question. Making simple and elegant use of a chemical theory of liquids, they developed a way to predict the minimal possible size of bipolar¹³ transistors, one of the major types of transistors commonly used in microelectronics. They then managed to manufacture such a tiny structure using the experimental semiconductor copper indium diselenide. With an inner core of just 20 nanometers¹⁴ (billionths of a meter) and total width of 50 nanometers — less than one-thousandth the width of a human hair — the device is five times smaller than today’s smallest standard transistors of this type.

This research, reported recently in *Applied Physics Letters*, was performed by doctoral student Shachar Richter, working with Prof. David Cahen of the Materials and Interfaces Department, Dr. Yishay Manassen, professor of physics at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, and Dr. Sidney Cohen, head of Weizmann’s Surface Analysis Unit.

In his research, Richter used atomic force microscopy — a technique in which a phonograph-like stylus¹⁵ probes the surface of a

¹³ 双极性的

¹⁴ 毫微米, 略作 nm

¹⁵ 类似留声机唱针的探头

material — to manipulate atoms in a semiconductor. Normally, such microscopes can only shift atoms on the surface of a material, but Richter, building on earlier research by Prof. Cahen, managed to move these atoms around inside the semiconductor.

Richter achieved his results by applying a voltage to the semiconductor and passing a current through the material. Aided by the slight heating produced by the current, the voltage caused atoms called dopants¹⁶, which determined the material's conductivity, to be propelled in a particular direction. Even though only 100 to 200 dopants were moved in this manner, this sufficed to produce a tiny transistor. It consisted of a hemispherical layer of relatively high conductivity containing the redistributed dopants, flanked on both sides by material with different conductivity.

Next, Richter used the same microscope stylus — at low voltage — to map the conductivity of this miniature structure. Richter's new mapping method, called scanning spreading resistance, reveals the precise path that would be taken by an electric current flowing through a transistor of this type. This new type of measurement, developed independently by Belgian researchers around the time of Richter's study, promises to become an important tool for evaluating miniature electronic devices.

These findings don't necessarily mean that microelectronic devices will eventually get as small as Richter's transistor. His device, however, can serve as a valuable research tool for studying the limits of miniaturization.

[*Science Daily Magazine*, December 1998]

¹⁶ (为改善半导体的导电率而加入的)杂质

Suddenly, It's Layoff Season in U.S.

Kathleen Hays

From airplanes to corn flakes, banks to oil-drillers, companies are slashing workers at a pace not seen since the early 1990's. The trend has workers worried and economists wondering whether the upswing in downsizing will puncture consumer confidence and jeopardize¹⁷ the economy's growth rate.

"Simply put, the Asian financial crisis is still weighing on the U.S. economy as 1998 comes to a close," said William Sullivan, chief money market strategist at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. "Business planners are becoming more attuned to the fact that this contagion¹⁸ is going to be longer lasting than originally thought."

The total number of announced corporate layoffs peaked in 1993 at 615,000, according to Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a Chicago-based outplacement firm. By last year the total dropped to 434,000. But in the first 10 months of 1998, announced layoffs surged to 523,000, with almost 92,000 announced in the month of October — a 25 percent jump over the previous month. That puts October job cuts 93 percent ahead of the same month in 1997 — the highest level in 33 months, according to the report.

Reasons cited by employers include the economic crisis in Asia and South America, as well as plummeting¹⁹ crude oil prices. U.S. companies also are being hurt by the flood of less expensive foreign

¹⁷ 使受危險,危害

¹⁸ 停滯不前,蕭條

¹⁹ 驟然跌落的

goods both in the U.S. and abroad. Challenger said the biggest round of layoffs came from the industrial goods sector, where 18,514 cuts were announced. Financial services companies cut 12,222, followed by commodities (9,760), aerospace/defense (8,880) and electronics (7,390).

Mergers aren't the only force driving the latest round of layoffs. Boeing Co. is cutting an additional 20,000 workers over the next two years, largely as a result of the Asian financial crisis, which has reduced the demand for aircraft in the region. In all, the Seattle-based aircraft manufacturer is reducing its work force by 48,000 jobs, a 20 percent drop from the high level of 238,000 reached in June. Company officials said up to 90 percent of the job cuts will come in the commercial sector and thus will fall heaviest on the Puget Sound²⁰ region of Washington state, home to all but one of Boeing's cargo and passenger jet assembly plants.

The cutbacks are cutting across a wide swath of American industry. Kellogg announced Wednesday it is cutting 525 salaried jobs, or about 20 percent of the salaried positions in its North American operations, as part of a restructuring plan. The world's largest cereal maker, based in Battle Creek, Mich., also is cutting 240 contract positions, such as those held by temporary workers.

Labor experts say the new upswing in layoffs is part of an old story. For the past decade companies have been cutting workers as they adopt new technologies and become more competitive.

"They're getting out of areas where they're unprofitable. They try to free up those resources to move into new areas and grow. So this cost-cutting that Wall Street is driving every company to do today

²⁰ 海湾

is the primary force behind most all the cuts,” said John Challenger, the outplacement²¹ firm’s CEO²².

Even so, Wall Street worries that headline-grabbing²³ layoff announcements will hurt consumer confidence. And that will erode consumer spending, the thinking goes, if not in the current Christmas season then by next year.

But labor economist Ken Goldstein points out that new claims for unemployment benefits — the government’s economy-wide measure of job losses — is lower now than it was in January. That’s because, even as some companies announce plans to eliminate jobs, others keep creating new ones.

“There is nothing spurring a big surge in terms of layoffs — nothing that’s measurable,” he said. “And I doubt if that’s going to happen.”

Fair enough, say the worriers. Up until now, mergers and healthy restructuring have accounted for much of the job cuts. But the sudden surge of the last few months suggests another, more insidious economic force is afoot.

“Many of these layoffs are based upon overcapacity in their respective industries,” said Sullivan. “And this suggests unless there is a significant turnaround in global economic activity, the layoffs are likely to intensify.”

And if jobs get scarcer, experts say consumer spending is likely to get scarcer too.

[*MSNBC*, Oct., 1998]

²¹ (解雇后的)新职介绍

²² =chief executive officer 总经理

²³ 作为重要新闻见报的;被大肆宣扬的

The United States Moves to Boost E-commerce

Alan M. Wolf and Tim Loughran

Washington — President Clinton called on Internet companies Monday to do a better job of protecting consumers online as part of a new effort to boost electronic commerce.

The new initiatives, outlined in a report released by Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, include improved online access for small U.S. companies and developing nations, speedier Internet connections and stronger consumer protection.

The report asks federal agencies to sort out the details of how to do this and glosses²⁴ over two key areas impeding the growth of electronic commerce — online privacy and security.

Concerns about privacy and fraud have kept millions of customers from shopping on the World Wide Web and the U.S. must do more “to develop new approaches to protect privacy in cyberspace,” Clinton said in remarks at a White House ceremony. “Many people surf the web, but don’t shop there.”

Internet users have more than doubled in number to 140 million in the last 18 months and U.S. information technology companies account for one-third of the nation’s annual economic growth, White House officials said.

Next month, administration officials expect the U.S. economy to grow for the 92nd straight month, and “we have to keep this momentum²⁵ going,” Clinton said in his remarks before a gathering of

²⁴ 作解释

²⁵ 冲力；势头

legislators and industry executives. "I think the Internet has an enormous role to play."

John Chambers, chief executive of Cisco Systems Inc., and Margaret Whitman, CEO of online auctioneer eBay Inc., endorsed the administration's Internet policies. The administration's hands-off approach has proved successful so far, said Eric Schmidt, CEO of Novell Inc., the No. 2 networking-software maker. "It may be better for the government to issue broad statements to try and change behavior," Schmidt said. "I'd like the private sector to take this framework and run with it."

Faster transactions are key to the success of electronic commerce, said Clinton. About 40 percent of U.S. homes with computers will use the Internet to do part or all of their holiday shopping, up from 10 percent last year, he said.

Yet, "for many consumers and businesses, the World Wide Web has become the World Wide Wait," said a White House statement. "The information superhighway becomes a dirt path before it reaches America's homes."

So, while Clinton says the Internet should remain largely unregulated, he's asked the Commerce Department to work with other agencies on incentives for private companies to create high-speed networks that can carry voice, video and data transmissions faster.

The Federal Communications Commission is seeking to encourage telephone and cable companies to spend billions of dollars to build these high-speed data connections to houses across the U.S. The agency is considering a plan that would allow the Baby Bell local telephone companies and GTE Corp. to build high-speed networks

through separate affiliates.

The FCC also may look at regulations cable companies should bear when they upgrade their networks for high-speed Internet access, either through its review of AT&T Corp.'s pending \$47 billion purchase of Tele-Communications Inc. — as America Online Inc. has requested — or in a separate ruling.

Clinton also asked the World Bank to set up pilot projects for satellite-based Internet access in developing countries and the Small Business Administration to help U.S. companies use the Internet.

“Over the next few months, the relevant agencies will define details of the plan, which we’ll implement in the next year,” said Ira Magaziner, the administration’s top Internet adviser, who’s resigning by the end of the year.

Business-to-business Internet commerce will reach as much as \$171 billion in the year 2000, and rise as high as \$300 billion in 2002, said Robert Holleyman, president and CEO of the Business Software Alliance. His group says Clinton’s plan will help expand electronic commerce.

This year, Congress and Clinton agreed to extend copyright protections to the Internet and adopted a three-year ban on new taxes on Internet business. On the international front, the World Trade Organization adopted a one-year ban on tariffs.

Monday’s report asked for new ways to collect economic data to determine the impact the digital economy has on the U.S. economy as a whole. The growing role of information technology in the U.S. economy “has boosted (U.S.) productivity and reduced inflation by a full percentage point,” he said.

In April, the Commerce Department said that U.S. inflation in