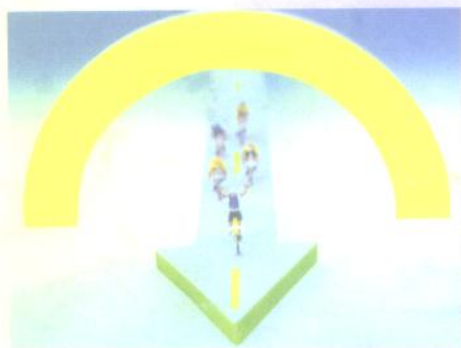


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# 新世纪 英语阅读文选

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。

## 新世纪英语阅读文选

### (1)

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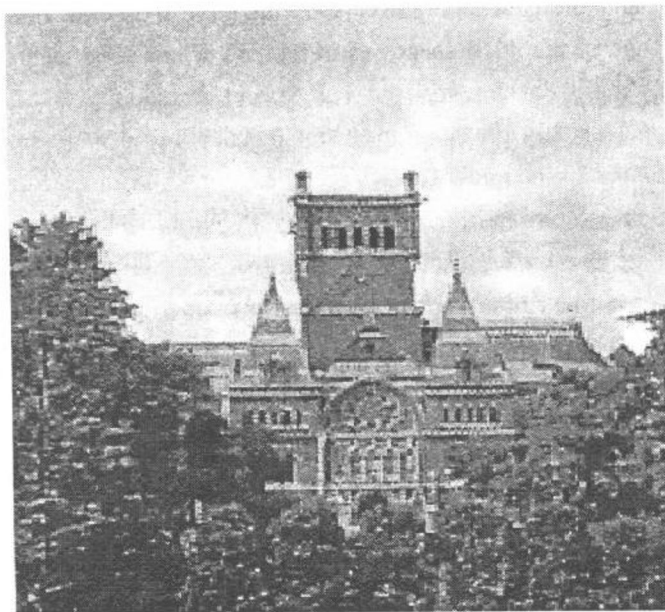
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# **President Jiang Zemin's English Speech**

## **at Harvard University**

November 1, 1997



Ladies and gentlemen:

The friendly exchange between the Chinese and American peoples dates back to more than two hundred years ago. Back in 1784, American merchant ship the "Empress of China" came a long way to China. In 1847, Chinese student Rong Hong [with others] came to the United States as the first group of Chinese students to study here. Many Chinese contributed to the nation-building of the United States,

while a lot of American friends helped and supported the national liberation cause of the Chinese people. We will never forget their contribution, which has touched us deeply.

The Chinese people have always admired the American people for their pragmatic attitude and creative spirit. My visit to IBM, AT&T, and the Bell laboratory yesterday gave me some first-hand knowledge of the latest successes in modern science and technology. Today's rapid development in science and technology is bringing about increasingly greater impact on global political and economic patterns and on people's social life. If we persist in our reform, we will be able to turn our ideals into reality. In our cause to further open up and achieve modernization, we have spared no efforts in learning from all the fine cultural achievements of the American people.

Friendship and cooperation between our two peoples are of great importance to the world. The United States is the most developed country, and China the largest developing country. China is a country with 1.2 billion people. Its stability and rapid development is of vital importance to the stability and development in Asia-Pacific and the world at large. China holds a huge market and great demand for development, and the United States holds advanced science and technology, as well as enormous material force. The economies of the two countries are therefore highly complementary with each other. China's potential market, once combined with foreign advanced technology and capital, will produce many opportunities and great vigor for development. China and the United States share broad common interests and shoulder common responsibility on many important questions which are crucial to human survival and development, such as maintaining world peace and security,

preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, protecting the environment for human survival, and combating the international crimes. All these provide an important basis for further developing China-U.S. friendly relations and cooperation. We should take a firm hold of the overall interests of China-U.S. relations and settle our differences properly, so as to reach the goal of promoting mutual understanding, broadening common ground, developing cooperation, and building a future together.

During my current visit to the United States, I had a deep exchange of views and reached broad agreement with President Clinton on the future development of China-U.S. relations. We both agree that with a view to promoting the lofty cause of world peace and development, China and the United States should strengthen cooperation and work hard to build a constructive strategic partnership oriented towards the twenty-first century. This will mark a new stage of development in China-U.S. relations.

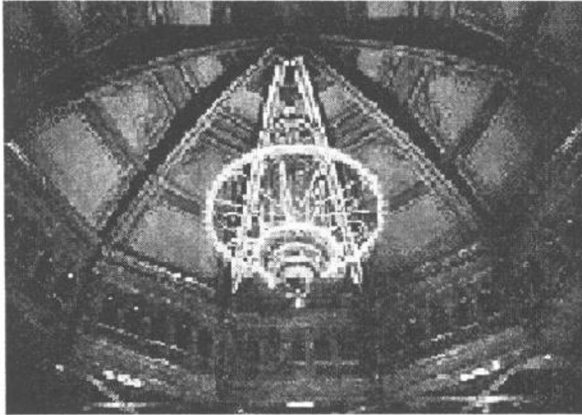
Harvard University has all along placed importance on China studies. When I come here, I remember when I was Minister of Electronic Industrial Ministry. Fourteen years ago, I was here my first time. The late Professor Fairbank<sup>1</sup> was a well-known scholar from Harvard. He devoted all his life to the study of Chinese history and culture. In order to promote the study of China's past and present, I will present Harvard with a set of newly-published *The Twenty-Four Histories*<sup>2</sup> with Mao Zedong's commentaries. *The Twenty-Four*

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<sup>1</sup> John King Fairbank 费正清(1907—1991) 美国历史学家、中国问题专家，曾任驻中国美国新闻处处长(1945—1946)、哈佛大学东亚研究中心主任(1959—1972)等职。著有《美国和中国》、《理解中国》等书。

<sup>2</sup> 《二十四史》

*Histories* are important classic works on China's history of several thousand years. In his lifetime, Mao Zedong made numerous comments and annotations on *The Twenty-Four Histories*, thus leaving us with a rich heritage of philosophy in understanding and drawing useful lessons from China's history.



I am glad to learn that you, Mr. President, will come to China next year. I look forward to meeting you again in Beijing — or Shanghai.

I highly appreciate the motto on the gates of your university. It reads: "Enter to grow in wisdom" and "Depart to serve better thy country and thy kind." Young people in China have also a motto, that is: "Keep the motherland in heart and serve the people with heart and soul." I hope that in the cause of building our own countries and promoting world peace and development, younger generations of China and the United States will understand each other better, learn from each other, enhance the friendship, and strive for a better future.

Thank you very much for your attention.

# **High Tech Immigrants: Silicon Valley Wins, But Everyone Else Is a Loser**

James O. Goldsborough

Congress had on its plate<sup>3</sup> this session two bad immigration bills, one creating a new farm guest-worker program and the other doubling quotas for foreign high-tech workers to more than 130,000 annually. Only the high-tech bill passed.

Both bills were highly controversial, with strong opposition from the Clinton administration and members of both parties. But pro-immigration forces poured millions into lobbying, and it was a long shot to stop either bill.

Lobbying by the pro-immigration forces has been impressive. In California, the nation's main farming state, Republicans have been the strongest champions of a new farm workers program. The Central Valley is GOP<sup>4</sup> turf<sup>5</sup>, and growers prefer immigrant pickers, who are cheaper than Americans and harder to unionize.

Despite a GAO<sup>6</sup> report stating that there is no shortage of farm workers anywhere in the nation, and no prospect of one, the farm lobbyists were stunned to go down to defeat in this Congress, and vowed to be back again in the new one.

The lobbying was just as strenuous from the high-tech industry.

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<sup>3</sup> have ... on it plate 有要做的……工作

<sup>4</sup> 美国共和党

<sup>5</sup> (俚语)地盘; 势力范围

<sup>6</sup> General Accounting Office



During congressional hearings last summer, Silicon Valley executives swore they could not stay competitive without more immigrant programmers, who, like immigrant pickers, undercut the wages of Americans.

Immigration fixes<sup>7</sup> interfere with market mechanisms, which solve the labor shortage problem by increasing wages. Even as giants like Intel and National Semiconductor were laying off workers; as Computerworld was writing that 17 percent of programmers over 50 were jobless; as Professor Norman Matloff of the University of California at Davis, a computer industry specialist, was calling age discrimination “rampant in the industry,” Silicon Valley executives were begging Congress for more immigrants. Politicians often have disconnects with their constituents<sup>8</sup>. Immigration into America today runs at its highest level in history — more than 1.1 million new people a year, including legal and illegal immigrants and refugees.

Americans don't want increased immigration. Polls show they favor a moratorium<sup>9</sup> both on legal immigrants (currently 850,000 per year) and illegal immigrants (roughly 200,000 per year). Especially now, with the economy slowing down after six years of growth, sentiment is against immigration increases.

Immigration is not a quick economic fix. The short-term benefit from hiring immigrant pickers because they earn \$2 an hour less than Americans, or hiring programmers from India because they earn \$20,000 a year less than Americans, has high long-term economic and social costs.

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<sup>7</sup> 补救方法，应急措施

<sup>8</sup> 选举人

<sup>9</sup> 暂停，暂缓

Congress let itself be purchased by those few industries — agriculture, high tech and textiles — that believe they benefit from cheap foreign labor.

Immigration fixes squander<sup>10</sup> resources by increasing unemployment, increasing social costs, wasting education, and wasting lives. Immigration fixes interfere with market mechanisms, which solve the labor shortage problem by increasing wages.

In California, Republican Gov. Pete Wilson and Attorney General Dan Lungren, who wants to succeed<sup>11</sup> Wilson next month, claimed the new guest workers' program — unlike the original one that expired in 1964 — would have built-in mechanisms guaranteeing that the immigrants go home again.

The claim is absurd. Foreign farm workers stay, driving farm unemployment up. Forty percent of California's farm workers, according to experts, is illegal. Congress enables them to stay by continuing to deny to the Immigration and Naturalization Service the power to conduct field inspections.

The protections are a smokescreen<sup>12</sup>. There is no shortage of high tech workers in America, only a desire by industry to use immigration as a substitute for the marketplace. The high-tech bill is a victory of money over reason and facts.

[*MSNBC*, October, 1998]

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<sup>10</sup> 浪费, 乱花

<sup>11</sup> 接任

<sup>12</sup> 烟幕

## Survey: Binge<sup>13</sup> Drinking

### Among College Students Increasing

William J. Cromie

More students who drink are doing it just to get drunk, according to a Harvard survey released last week.

The probe<sup>14</sup> of 14,521 students at 116 colleges found a 33 percent increase in students who say they drink with the sole purpose of getting drunk. In 1993, when Harvard conducted the first such survey, two out of every five student drinkers (39 percent) were in this category; by 1997, the number rose to more than half (52 percent).

The number of those who go on binges decreased slightly, to 43 percent in 1997 from 44 percent in 1993. However, the frequency of bingeing rose to 20.7 percent in 1997 from 19.5 percent in 1993. There was an increase in those who said they binged three or more times in a two-week period. Bingeing is defined as five consecutive drinks for a male, or four for a female. Whether they binged or not, 22 percent more students admitted to being drunk three or more times in the month before they filled out the survey questionnaire.

I'm disappointed in the numbers, said Henry Wechsler, director of the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study. Despite highly publicized tragedies and continuing examination of

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<sup>13</sup> 狂饮

<sup>14</sup> 调查

college drinking policies, the extent and nature of binge drinking has not changed. In fact, there has been an intensification of severe drinking among drinkers. Fraternity and sorority<sup>15</sup> members continue to be at the center of the campus alcohol culture. If colleges are to have an impact on their alcohol problems, they must drastically change this way of life.

Four of five fraternity and sorority members are binge drinkers, according to the survey.

The survey revealed some good news, however. About 3 percent more students in the 1997 study said they abstained from drinking. Of 14,521 students, 2,759 (19 percent) said they did not drink at all.

The small drop in binge drinking over four years is due mainly to the increase in abstainers<sup>16</sup>. However, Wechsler points out, this has been more than offset<sup>17</sup> by the increased intensity of drinking among drinkers, more drinking to get drunk, more frequent drunkenness, and more alcohol-related problems such as drinking and driving.

### **Drinking at Harvard**

Bingeing decreased at Harvard from 41 percent in 1993 to 37 percent in 1997. That can be explained by the admission of a larger number of freshmen who did not binge in high school, Wechsler said.

Bingeing is down but drinking to get drunk is up, noted David Rosenthal, director of University Health Services and Henry K. Oliver Professor of Hygiene. Although Harvard remains below the national levels, we still have a big problem. A study of Harvard alumni shows that many students who were heavy drinkers became

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<sup>15</sup> (美国大学生) 兄弟会; 女生联谊会

<sup>16</sup> 戒酒者

<sup>17</sup> 抵销

alcoholics and had other health problems later in life.

Our numbers are somewhat lower than national averages, but by no means comfortingly low, agrees Harry R. Lewis, Dean of the College. Every year we have instances where students have put themselves in very serious medical jeopardy, often through consumption of mixtures containing unknown quantities of unknown alcoholic beverages.

Also disturbing is a nationwide increase in alcohol-related problems, including drinking and driving, property damage, injuries, and falling behind in school work. In 1997, one in five students admitted five or more different alcohol-related problems, an increase of 22 percent over 1993. More than one out of every three students reported driving after drinking, a 13 percent increase from 1993.

However, if you ask students who binge if they have problems, they answer "no," says Wechsler. They consider themselves moderate drinkers, and say they can handle 10 drinks. In both 1993 and 1997, many students complained that they were affected by the disruptive<sup>18</sup> behavior of drinkers. This behavior included being assaulted, being the target of unwanted sexual advances, having their property vandalized<sup>19</sup>, or having study or sleep interrupted.

At Harvard, Dean Lewis notes, almost every instance of serious behavioral misconduct (physical violence, destruction of property, etc.) is associated with alcohol. Even when drinking is not to a potentially lethal level, it impairs<sup>20</sup> students' judgment in ways that can have serious long-term consequences for them.

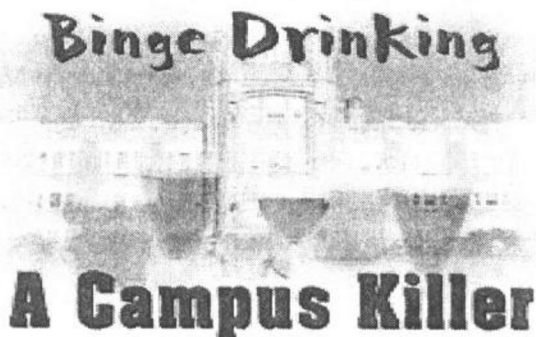
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<sup>18</sup> 有破坏倾向的

<sup>19</sup> 故意破坏公共财产

<sup>20</sup> 损害, 减弱

He noted that the University approached alcohol problems from several directions, including education of freshmen and their parents, cooperating with the surrounding community in enforcing drinking laws, and providing support programs for students concerned about their own drinking.



## **Binge Drinking**

## **A Campus Killer**

We are fortunate in not having some of the things that other colleges have to deal with, fraternities in particular, Lewis comments. We are also fortunate that virtually all our students live in Harvard housing. We will continue our efforts to enhance alcohol-free social events.

Lewis also promises to get tough with Final Clubs, which have been a locus of abuse drinking, he says. Also, a lot of work was done with undergraduate organizations and teams last year to try to get the leadership to encourage responsible behavior. And we have cooperated with a group of other universities that, over the summer, has been developing a mutually consistent set of policies related to drinking.

*[Harvard Gazette, Sept. 17, 1998]*

# The Memories of Home

T. T. Papillion

Standing outside, the silence echoes in my ears. The dense fog surrounds me in a wavelike motion. Walking up to the small window I peer through a hole in the dust just big enough to see most of my room. My white crib lays against the wall where it had many years before. A little girl stands in the crib, tears rolling down her frightened face and one by one falling into the cream carpeting below. Her cries of terror break the thick silence surrounding me.

“Shhh, it’s all right,” I whisper as if she can hear my words. Pressing my hands to the dirty window I try to reach out and comfort her.

Suddenly a bright blue and yellow light flash ran through the still air. Then, as though time has no bound<sup>21</sup>, the girl is older. I watch as she climbs over the railing<sup>22</sup> with no effort. Tiny feet touch the ground and take off in a frenzied<sup>23</sup> panic to the closet. She steps through the door and into a pitch-black closet. Following a hidden hallway she runs her hand down the side opposite the piles of boxes and numerous piles of cloths. Finally she reaches the connecting door to my parents’ room.

Stepping to my right over a pile of weeds I make my way to the window looking into my parents’ room. I watch the little girl as she

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<sup>21</sup> 界限，范围

<sup>22</sup> 栏杆

<sup>23</sup> 疯狂的

stumbles into<sup>24</sup> the hulking four-poster bed and squirms<sup>25</sup> under the heavy down-filled covers.

Heart pounding, I walk around the corner of the worn house past the old oak tree warning me of its strength with branches outstretched. I stagger<sup>26</sup> toward the doorway, fly up the stairs to the entrance and push open the bulky wooden door. Stepping inside, I recognize the family room and shudder at its remains. Pushing the cobwebs<sup>27</sup> out of the way, I glance about the room noting the deep red brick fireplace to my right, a lamp teetering<sup>28</sup> in some unfelt breeze to my left and the dark brown shag<sup>29</sup> carpet now a lighter shade because of dust, beneath my feet. Continuing down the hallway I double step over the familiar creak in the floor. My breath quickens as I turn the handle to my room. I continue to step inside the dark emptiness. A chill runs down my spine<sup>30</sup> as I hear the hollow<sup>31</sup> cry of the young girl in the now-deserted room.

Lightning flashes, lighting the room for a few seconds, then returning it to its former greenish glow. Quickly I move to the closet, step through the door and come face to face with a wall. In distracted<sup>32</sup> confusion I back out and cross the hallway in search of the girl. Turning the knob to my parents' room my heart begins to pound in time with the ticking of my wristwatch. Peering around the

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<sup>24</sup> 绊脚，绊倒

<sup>25</sup> 扭动身子

<sup>26</sup> 蹒跚，摇晃着走

<sup>27</sup> 蜘蛛网

<sup>28</sup> 站立不稳

<sup>29</sup> 粗毛，绒毛

<sup>30</sup> 脊柱

<sup>31</sup> 空的，空谷回响的

<sup>32</sup> 心烦意乱



door into the room, I'm again greeted with emptiness. In a frantic trance<sup>33</sup>-like state, I look around and begin to sob. Lost and confused I unconsciously stumble to a jagged<sup>34</sup> piece of broken mirror left carelessly upon the floor. Looking into the glass I see a scared frightened face covered in tears. What I see is the little girl.

[21<sup>st</sup> Century, U.S.A.]

### 小资料

#### **How many people speak English?**

English has official or special status in at least seventy-five countries with a total population of over two billion.

English is spoken as a first language by around 320 to 372 million and as a second language by around 235 to 370 million speakers in the world.

One out of four of the world's population, 1,200 to 1,500 million speak English to some level of competence. Demand from the other three-quarters is increasing.

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<sup>33</sup> 恍惚，出神

<sup>34</sup> 成锯齿状的