



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》

学习辅导

第三版

A STUDY GUIDE TO
A QUALITY SELECTION OF ARTICLES FROM AMERICAN
& BRITISH NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

周学艺 主编



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*A Study Guide to A Quality Selection
of Articles from American & British
Newspapers & Magazines*

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前 言

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》(第三版)学习辅导主要为自修者而编,也可供授课教员参考之用。

本书助读分三方面:语言点、习题参考答案和本课需掌握的重点词语。语言点分两部分:Ⅰ.生词表;Ⅱ.注释。习题参考答案在于加深理解和掌握每课的主要内容。重点词语是学生学习一课后必须掌握与政治、军事、外交、社会、经济、法律、宗教、文教和科技等有关词语,与学生在大学一、二年级打基础时要求掌握的词语的侧重点有所不同。这些词语和课文后的注释(Notes)也是复习考试的重点,其中有些词语,读者不但要知道其意思,还要能用英语释义或译成汉语,如 Foggy Bottom(美国首都华盛顿一地名,喻美国务院及其模糊不清的政策或声明等),Secretary of State(美国国务卿)、Speaker(美国众议院或英国议会下院的议长)等。

本书有13个附录,其中有外刊课考试的若干说明、标题自我测试和四份参考试题等重要内容。此外,还有一些是读者学习美英报刊的必要参考资料。

本书中出现的缩略词,读者可查缩略词表(Short Forms)。See (cf) Note ... of Lesson ... 指的是见(参见或比较)课本中课文后的注释;See (cf) Language Point ... of Lesson ... 指的是见(参见或比较)本书中第一部分的语言点。

周学艺

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Short Forms

<i>abbrev.</i> = abbreviation	<i>neg.</i> = negative
<i>adj.</i> = adjective	<i>p</i> = participle
<i>adv.</i> = adverb	P. = page
<i>AmE</i> = American English	Par. = paragraph
& = and	<i>pl.</i> = plural
<i>BrE</i> = British English	pop. = population
<i>cf.</i> = (<i>Lat.</i>) confer	<i>pp</i> = past participle
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction	<i>pref.</i> = prefix
<i>derog.</i> = derogatory	<i>prep.</i> = preposition
E = east, eastern	<i>pres. p.</i> = present participle
esp. = especially	<i>pron.</i> = pronoun
etc. = (<i>Lat.</i>) <i>et cetera</i> ; and so on	<i>pt</i> = past tense
<i>fml</i> = formal	S = south, southern
<i>Fr.</i> = French	sb = somebody
<i>i. e.</i> = (<i>Lat.</i>) <i>id est</i> ; that is to say	SE = southeast, southeastern
<i>infml</i> = informal	<i>sing.</i> = singular
intro = introduction	<i>sl.</i> = slang
L = Lesson	sth = something
<i>Lat.</i> = Latin	<i>suf.</i> = suffix
<i>n.</i> = noun	usu. = usually
N = north, northern	<i>v.</i> = verb
NE = northeast, northeastern	W = west, western

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Lesson One

Home at Last

Part One

Language Points

I

buoyant /'bɔɪənt/ *adj.* cheerful and optimistic

cellular /'seljʊlə/ **phone** *n.* a telephone that you can carry around with you

clique /kli:k/ *n.* a small exclusive group of people

MBA (*abbrev.* Master of Business Administration) *n.* 工商管理硕士

prim *adj.* very formal

returnee /ri:tə'ni:/ *n.* here a returned student or a student who has returned to China

script /skript/ *n.* text of a play, film, broadcast, talk, etc. (脚本, 广播或演讲稿)

sector *n.* a part of an area of activity, esp. of business or trade

segment /'segmənt/ *n.* division or section

start-up *adj.* beginning and developing a new business: start-up companies (创业公司)

structure *v.* to reform

talk-show *n.* a chat show, especially one in which listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participate in the discussion (访谈节目)

wireless-applications company *n.* 无线应用公司, 移动通讯公司

II

1. a Chinese version of the Internet auction giant, eBay (Par. 2) — 一家中国式或版本的网络拍卖巨人, 名叫 eBay
2. Internet dating (Par. 2) — 网上约会交友
3. start-ups (Par. 3) — start-up companies
4. fly high (Par. 4) — to be ambitious
5. subject sb or sth to (Par. 5) — to cause sb or sth to undergo or experience

Part Two

Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. Why did some of the HBS grads choose to come back to China although they had received lucrative offers from America's top companies?

Not only had China changed dramatically since most of them had left but also the nation could offer more personal freedoms and economic opportunities than ever before.

2. What profession do they usually like to go in for?

Most of them like to go in for e-commerce.

3. Why do most of them choose to take up IT industry?

Because IT is the leading industry now.

4. Why do some of them decide to stay in the US while some chose to come back?

They want to gain experience in the States before they come back.

5. What do you think is the biggest obstacle preventing the elite from coming back home?

It is the complicated relationship and the uncertainty of our human resource management system.

6. What does the title of this article “Home at Last” mean?

It means some of the HBS elite have made their final decision to return to China to serve their country.

Part Three

Words to Know

cell(ular) phone, chief operation officer, consulting firm, debt specialist, delicate subject matter, script, talk-show, Oprah Winfrey, go online, Harvard Business School, management consultant, management expertise, MBA, multinational (跨国公司), perspective, sensitive issue, start-up (company), wire-less applications company.

Lesson Two

China's Growth Poses Opportunity and Risk

Part One

Language Points

I

assert /ə'sɜ:t/ *v.* to defend or maintain (one's rights, etc.)

edge /edʒ/ *n.* a margin of superiority; an advantage

enthusiast /in'θju:ziæst/ *n.* a zealot

executive /ig'zekjutiv/ *n.* a person or group having administrative or managerial authority in an organization

impoverish /im'pɒvəriʃ/ *v.* to reduce to poverty; make poor

inflation /in'fleɪʃən/ *n.* a persistent increase in the level of consumer prices or a persistent decline in the purchasing power of money, caused by an increase in available currency and credit beyond the proportion of available goods and services (通货膨胀)

multinational /ɪmʌl'ti'næʃənəl/ *adj.* (of a company) having factories, offices, or other operations in many different countries

nomination /nɒm'i'neɪʃən/ *n.* the act or an instance of submitting a name for candidacy or appointment (提名)

reserve /ri'zɜ:v/ *n.* an amount of sth kept for future use, esp. for difficult or dangerous situations

shovel /'ʃʌvl/ *n.* a tool with a handle and a broad scoop or blade for digging and moving material, such as dirt or snow

smoggy /'smɒgi/ *adj.* characterized by or abounding in smog (smog)

由 smoke 和 fog 拼缀而成)

soar /sɔ:/ *v.* to ascend suddenly above the normal or usual level; to increase quickly to a high level

wield /wi:ld/ *v.* to handle (a weapon or tool, for example) with skill and ease

zenith /'zeniθ/ *n.* the highest or greatest point of development, hope, fortune, etc.

II

1. heir to Japan (Par. 2) — after the development of Japan

heir — the person who will take over a position or job after sb

2. go about (Par. 2) — to perform or do

3. boarding gate (Par. 3) — 登机口

4. check-in counter (Par. 3) — (a place for) the reporting of one's arrival at a hotel desk, airport, etc. ([旅馆的]登记住宿手续处; [机场的]登机手续办理处)(*cf.* check-out)

5. broad-brimmed straw hats (Par. 3) — 宽边草帽

6. work force (Par. 4) — the workers employed in a specific project or activity (劳动力)

7. Japan has effectively run out of low-wage workers ... Western technological standards. (Par. 7) — 日本实际上已经走出了低工资工业时代,并且在它的很多经济领域已经赶上甚至在某些方面已经超过一些西方的技术水平。

run out of — to use all of sth and not have any of it left

8. take on (Par. 9) — to begin to have; assume (开始具有或呈现[某种品质或面貌])

9. Its transition from a planned economy to a form of capitalism ... an unsustainable economic bubble is developing. (Par. 10) — 从计划经济过渡到一种资本主义经济,从而使得中国易受经济起伏的影响,所以一些中国官员担心一种不能持续增长的泡沫经济正在生成。

economic bubble—it occurs when speculation(投机买卖) in a commodity causes the price to increase, thus producing more speculation. The price of the goods then reaches absurd levels and the bubble is usually followed by a sudden drop in prices, known as a crash. (经济泡沫)

10. bring sth to the surface (Par. 10) — to make sth apparent
11. the bursting of the bubble (Par. 12) — here refers to the end of the increase and the beginning of a sudden crash (经济泡沫的破灭)
12. talk tough with (Par. 14) — to negotiate severely and harshly
13. the exchange value of its currency (Par. 14) — in finance, the exchange value between two currencies specifies how much one currency is worth in terms of the other (货币交换比值)
14. trade surplus (Par. 16) — a positive balance of trade which consists of exporting more (in financial capital terms) than one imports (贸易顺差, 贸易盈余)
15. a banking failure, an inflationary spiral, even a temporary economic bust. (Par. 25) — 银行破产(因坏账太多)、螺旋式通货膨胀、甚至是短暂的经济衰退

inflationary spiral—a trend toward ever higher levels of inflation primarily as a result of continuing interactive increases in wages and prices

Part Two

Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. How would you compare the construction of Guangzhou Airport with that of Japan's Osaka Airport?

The Japanese managed to keep jobs and profits at home by excluding non-Japanese companies from the project, so it set off a seven-year trade battle with the U. S. , and finally it lost. On the contrary, when China began to build Guangzhou Airport, it

welcomed multinational companies and foreign investment and this openness proved to be beneficial.

2. Compared with Japan, why can China absorb foreign investment, get the advanced technology and make foreign companies adopt Chinese technical standards?

Because foreign companies see clearly the potential size of China's market and find it hard to say "no" when Chinese demand that they build factories in China, reveal the latest technology and adopt Chinese technical standards.

3. What is China's biggest advantage in economic competitions?

China's biggest advantage is its immense and low-paid work force.

4. Is China's economy vulnerable? Why or why not?

It's not as vulnerable as Japan's was because China still has vast reserves of cheap labor and many backward industries that can grow swiftly.

5. Why has China's strength in economic development affected the politics in the U. S. ? Why do the Democratic presidential candidates unfairly blame the U. S. unemployment on China? Are they playing politics?

- a. China's strength draws growing attention in American politics because the Chinese trade surplus with the United States has soared.

- b. The Democratic presidential candidates unjustly blame the U. S. unemployment on trade with China because of the low exchange value of its currency, the low price of its exports, and its wage advantage.

- c. Yes, they are, especially when the presidential campaign is under way.

6. What warning message has been given to China about its economic situation?

The warning message is that economies could not prosper

indefinitely, and that Chinese officials should be prepared for setbacks.

Part Three

Words to Know

accessory, assuage, banking failure, competitive advantage/edge, concession, diplomatic muscle, economic boom/bust/bubble, excessive investment, exchange value, inflationary spiral, lassitude, overcapacity, pittance, quintuple, sprawl, stagnation, susceptible, talk tough (with sb), terminal, trade battle/surplus, unsustainable, vaulting, vulnerable, work force.

Lesson Three

China Finds Western Ways Bring New Woes

Part One

Language Points

I

ally /'ælai/ *n.* a country that is joined to another by political agreement, esp. one that will provide support in war (盟国)

authoritarian /ɔ:θəri'teəriən/ *adj.* believing or demanding that rules and laws must always be obeyed whether or not they are right (独裁主义的)

briskly /'briskli/ *adv.* actively; with life and spirit

calorie /'kæləri/ *n.* a measure used to show the amount of heat that a food will produce(卡路里)

consume /kən'sju:m/ *v.* to eat or drink, esp. eagerly or in large amounts; to use up (time, money, goods, etc.) (消耗; 消费)

consumption /kən'sʌmpʃən/ *n.* the act of consuming or an amount consumed

degradation /,degrə'deɪʃən/ *n.* a decline to a lower condition, quality, or level(降低)

duplicate /'dju:plikeit/ *v.* to copy exactly (复制)

guidelines /'gaidɪləinz/ *n.* informal rules or instructions on how sth should be done (指导方针)

luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ *n.* sth that is very pleasant and enjoyable, but not necessary and not often had or done (奢侈品)

- moderately** /'mɒdəritli/ *adv.* fairly but not very
- pale** /peil/ *v.* to seem less important, clever, beautiful, etc. when compared with
- patron** /'peitrən/ *n.* a customer, esp. a regular customer (顾客; 老主顾)
- populous** /'pɒpjuləs/ *adj.* having a large population
- sedan** /si'dæn/ *n.* a closed automobile having two or four doors and a front and rear seat (轿车)
- skyline** /'skailain/ *n.* the outline of a group of buildings or a mountain range seen against the sky
- stride** /straɪd/ *v.* to walk with long steps, esp. in a hasty or vigorous way
- substantial** /səb'stænfəl/ *adj.* large enough to be noticeable or to have an important effect
- swell** /swel/ *v.* to increase in size or volume as a result of internal pressure; expand (膨胀)
- virtually** /'vɜ:tjuəli/ *adv.* almost but not quite; nearly
- waistline** /'weɪstlain/ *n.* an imaginary line surrounding the waist at its narrowest part (腰围)

II

1. World's Fair (intro) — World Expo (世界博览会)
2. show up (subhead) — to cause or allow to be seen
3. health care (Par. 6) — the process of looking after people's health, including medical treatment and advice on how to stay healthy (卫生保健)
4. market-oriented reforms (Par. 7) — the reforms arranged and directed with the demands of the market (以市场为导向的改革)
5. city-dweller (Par. 7) — a person who lives in a particular place
6. many everyday goods were in chronic short supply (Par. 7) — difficult to obtain because of shortage which lasts for a long period (长期供应不足)