



21

世纪英语专业系列教材

北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

范守义 总主编

第二册

英语时文泛读

学习参考用书

范守义 于倩 / 编
张蕾 吴晓萍

Current News Articles
for Extensive Reading
Reference Book 2



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

ISBN 978-7-301-15392-9

英语美文泛读
学习参考用书 (第2册)

英语美文泛读 学习参考用书 (第2册)

本书是《英语美文泛读》系列丛书的第2册，主要选编了20篇英语美文，每篇美文都配有相应的中文翻译、注释和练习。本书可作为大学英语专业及相关专业学生的泛读教材，也可作为英语爱好者的自学参考书。



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语时文泛读学习参考用书(第2册)/范守义总主编. —北京:北京大学出版社,2009.10
(21世纪英语专业系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-15909-5

I. 英… II. 范… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 173688 号

书 名: 英语时文泛读学习参考用书(第2册)

著作责任者: 范守义 总主编

组稿编辑: 张 冰

责任编辑: 汪晓丹

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-15909-5/H·2323

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn> 电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62767315 出版部 62754962

印 刷 者: 河北滦县鑫华书刊印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 15.5 印张 400 千字

2009 年 10 月第 1 版 2009 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 32.00 元

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话:(010)62752024 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

学习参考用书使用说明

《英语时文泛读学习参考用书》与《英语时文泛读》配套使用。每册学习参考用书都由四个部分组成，即授课参考、练习答案、阅读技巧和英语知识。

授课参考：各单元的内容

I. Background Information, 含 Author 和 Source 以及 Cultural Notes;

II. Language Points, 含 Words and Expressions 和 Difficult Sentences;

III. Suggested Activities;

IV. Sources of Reference for Further Reading。

(Text A 和 Text B 含 I—IV; Text C 仅含 I。)

练习答案：第1册到第4册的练习结构如下：

Text A

Exercise I True or False

Exercise II Word Inference

Exercise III Discussion

Text B

Exercise I Understanding Text Organization

Exercise II Multiple-Choice Questions

Exercise III Word Matching

Exercise IV Discussion

Text C

Exercise I Discussion

Exercise II Writing

阅读技巧：第I册和第II册介绍阅读的一般技巧；第III册和第IV册介绍如何阅读特定媒介的文章，教师可以结合所讲授的文本向学生传授一些相关的阅读技巧。

第1册内容

I: Foster Good Reading Habits

II: Basic Skills in Speed Reading

第2册内容

I: Reading Skills: Skimming and Scanning

II: Miscellaneous Reading Skills

第3册内容

I: How to Read Journal Articles (part one)

II: How to Read Journal Articles (part two)

第4册内容

I: How to Read a Scientific Paper

II: Reading Skills for Academic Study

英语知识:《英语时文泛读》各册的文章选自英美网络刊物,文章自然在语言方面存在诸多不同之处,故在这一部分我们搜集了一些关于英语方面的知识;掌握了这些知识,我们就能更好地理解原文,记忆文章的内容,学会正确地使用地道的英国英语或美国英语。

第1册内容

I: American and British English Differences

II: American and British English Pronunciation Differences

III: American and British English Spelling Differences

第2册内容

I: List of American Words not Widely Used in the United Kingdom

II: List of British Words not Widely Used in the United States

第3册内容

I: British, Canadian and American Vocabulary

II: Australian English-British English

第4册内容

I: Wikipedia: Manual of Style

II: British and American Keyboards

针对学生的英语水平,《英语时文泛读》可以在本科英语专业一、二年级或者二、三年级开设的阅读课程上使用,也可以供研究生或者高级英语培训项目的英语阅读课程使用。根据学生的实际水平和课程时间长短的要求,建议每两周使用一个单元,在课堂上仅处理Text A 和Text B, Text C作为课下阅读使用;教师也可以选取适合的单元和进度进行阅读课程的教学;也可以对文本的部分段落作“精读”处理,其他部分作“泛读”处理。

我们为《英语时文泛读》课堂教学准备了光盘,教师可以借助PPT演示,进行文本讲解,介绍作者、出处和相关文化点,解释词语和难句,并且与学生进行一些互动。希望教师能够发挥自己的主观能动性、创造性,可以对教参和PPT进行增添和修改,使课堂活动更有吸引力。

我们希望教师能够很好地利用学习参考用书中的各部分的内容,不仅为授课做好准备,而且也能使自己的相关知识更加充实、扎实和准确。我们尽可能地将与课文相关的文化点内容写进学习参考用书里,使教师能够更有深度地把握所要授课的相关背景知识,做到不仅知道这个词语,而且知道与其相关的更多的内容;我们尽量将一些相关的图片插到文中,加深使用者的印象。在英语知识部分,我们所搜集的有关英语方面的知识,对于巩固和提高对英语语言本身的掌握是很有裨益的;我们应该教会学生识别什么是英国英语和美国英语,特别是在英国英语和美国英语有实质性差别的时候,学生应该怎样去理解和使用,以避免学生今后在与英国英语说者和美国英语说者进行交流时闹出笑话乃至出现严重失误。

教师可以根据学习的进度,告诉学生何时该阅读学生用书,何时该阅读学习参考用书,以使學生能够充分地利用《英语时文泛读》这套阅读教材所提供的丰富的、饶有趣味的知识,为今后的学习和工作打下牢固的百科知识基础。

外交学院英语系本科的英语泛读课程已经是北京市的精品课程,目前正在申请成为全国精品课程。该项目包含两个部分,即课堂教学与课外阅读相结合。课外阅读包括简易读物、注释读物和原著阅读。每一本读物有100道测试题目,分别测试对内容和对词汇的掌握;可以进行在线测试,学生和教师可以立刻得到测试结果。我们已经同首都师范大学外国语学院英语系和北京外国语大学英语学院合作,进行异地远程登录在线测试取得成功。如果使用《英语时文泛读》教程的教学单位,对这种课外阅读和在线测试教学方法感兴趣,可以同我们联系。

我们诚恳地希望使用本教程的单位和个人如果发现了什么错误,请不吝赐教。

《英语时文泛读》编委会

2009年8月30日

目 录

CONTENTS

第一部分 授课参考 1—150

Unit One	The Impact of Globalization	3
Unit Two	Controversies in 21st-century America	17
Unit Three	College and Responsibility	42
Unit Four	“New” Generations	67
Unit Five	Paradoxes in Reality	86
Unit Six	People’s Place in Society	101
Unit Seven	Human Impact on Nature	113
Unit Eight	China’s “Growing Pains”	133

第二部分 练习答案 151—157

Unit One	The Impact of Globalization	153
Unit Two	Controversies in 21st-century America	153
Unit Three	College and Responsibility	154
Unit Four	“New” Generations	154
Unit Five	Paradoxes in Reality	155
Unit Six	People’s Place in Society	156
Unit Seven	Human Impact on nature	156
Unit Eight	China’s “Growing Pains”	157

第三部分 阅读技巧 159—174

- I Reading Skills: Skimming and Scanning 161
- II Miscellaneous Reading Skills 168

第四部分 英语知识 175—239

- I List of American Words not Widely Used in the United Kingdom 177
- II List of British Words not Widely Used in the United States 199

第一部分

授 课 参 考

代贈一策

參 考 要 點

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

Text A

A Year Without “Made in China”

I. Background Information

1 Author and Source

Author: Sara Bongiorni

Sara Bongiorni, author of *A Year Without “Made in China”*: *One Family’s True Life Adventure in the Global Economy*, was born and raised in San Diego County, where she attended Helix High School and the University of California, San Diego.

After graduating from UCSD, she spent several years working in book publishing before returning to school to pursue a master’s degree in journalism from Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. Since subsequently worked as a business writer at regional newspapers and publications, first in California and later in Louisiana, where she moved in the late ’90s.

As a reporter, one of Sara’s areas of special interest was international trade and its impact on local economies. She won several local, state and national awards for her stories, including a 2002 “Best in Business” award from the Society of American Business Editors and Writers for a series on the impact of out-migration on the Louisiana economy.

Sara has been a freelance writer since 2005, during which time she has published essays in *The Christian Science Monitor*, *The Shanghai Daily News* and other publications.

A Year Without “Made in China” is Sara’s first book. It is a vivid, personal account of a





yearlong experiment that began on January 1, 2005, when Sara and her family resolved to forgo goods imported from China for one year.

Like most consumers, the Bongiorno family knew China needed consumers like them to fuel its vast economy. The boycott of Chinese merchandise would help the family answer a different question: did they need China, too?

China's deep reach into this middle-class family's life is revealed through the difficulties the Bongiorno family face in trying to live without Chinese imports. For the author, life without Chinese goods means a daily string of frustrations and the need for dogged creativity to overcome them. The book describes her struggle to keep her rebellious husband in line, a face-off with her young

son over Chinese-made toys and her attempt to build her own mousetrap when she discovers the one she wants is made only in China.

Sara's insights as a former reporter also come into play in the book. When Wal-Mart downplays its reliance on Chinese products in a national magazine, Sara sets out for the nearest Super Wal-Mart to inspect its shelves to catch the retailer in a fib.

The book's epilogue will tell readers what happened after the boycott officially ended on December 31, 2005.

Source: *The Christian Science Monitor*

See Text C of Unit Three, Reference Book I

2 Cultural Notes

unplugged company towns in Ohio and Georgia

A company town is a town or city in which most or all real estate, buildings (both residential and commercial), utilities, hospitals, small businesses such as grocery stores and gas stations, and other necessities or luxuries of life within its borders are owned by a single company.

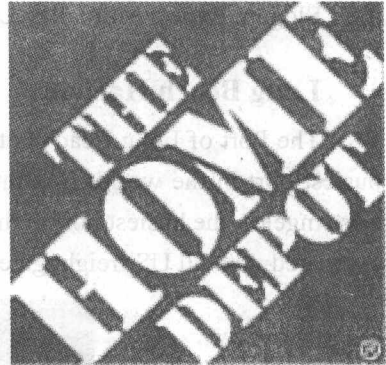
Company towns sometimes become regular public cities and towns as they grow. Other times, a town may not officially be a company town, but it may be a town where the majority of citizens are employed by a single company, thus creating a similar situation to a company town (especially in regard to the town's economy).

In some states like Ohio and Georgia, some companies in such towns have been closed down because they were not able to survive in the fierce competition brought about by

globalization or their jobs have been outsourced overseas. The word “unplugged” means they are not in operation any longer.

Home Depot

The Home Depot is an American retailer of home improvement and construction products and services. Headquartered in Vinings, just outside Atlanta in unincorporated Cobb County, Georgia, the Home Depot employs more than 355,000 people and operates 2,164 big-box format stores across the United States. The Home Depot is the largest home improvement retailer in the States, ahead of rival Lowe’s, and the second-largest general retailer in the United States, behind only Wal-Mart.



Slogan: “You Can Do It. We Can Help.”

Products: home improvement products such as appliances, tools, hardware, lumber, building materials, paint, plumbing, flooring and garden supplies & plants.

Lego

Lego is a Danish manufacturer of plastic toy building bricks and minifigures. The name “LEGO” is an abbreviation of the two Danish words “leg godt”, meaning “play well”. The LEGO Group was founded in 1932 by Ole Kirk Christiansen. The Company has passed from father to son and is now owned by Kjeld Kirk Kristiansen, a grandchild of the founder.



It has come a long way over the past 70 years—from a small carpenter’s workshop to a modern, global enterprise that is now, in terms of sales, the world’s sixth-largest manufacturer of toys.

Its head office is in Billund, Denmark but it has subsidiaries and branches throughout the world, and LEGO products are sold in more than 130 countries.

Target

Target Corporation, originally known as the Dayton Dry Goods Co., is an American retailing company that was founded in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1902. It is the fifth largest retailer by sales revenue in the United States behind Wal-Mart, The Home Depot, Kroger and Costco. The company is



ranked 33rd on the 2007 Fortune 500. Target operates its retailing business exclusively in the United States.

Products: clothing, footwear, bedding, home decor, house wares, furniture, lawn and garden, jewelry, beauty products, electronics, sporting goods, and pet products.

Slogan: Expect More. Pay Less.

Long Beach Harbor

The Port of Long Beach is the second busiest seaport in the United States and the tenth busiest port in the world. It is in Long Beach, California and it adjoins the separate Port of Los Angeles, the busiest port in the United States. It is the fifth busiest gateway by value when compared with all US freight gateways—land, air, and sea.



China is the port's leading origin country for imports by weight of shipments. And China is the leading destination for exports leaving Long Beach.

In recent years, the large volume of Chinese goods imported by the United States has created significant congestion at the port, especially leading up to the Christmas season. This has led to increased air pollution from idling ships and trains.

II. Language Points

1 Words and Expressions

(a feeling) wash over sb (para. 3): to suddenly feel (a feeling) very strongly 心头袭上(某种感觉)

e.g. A feeling of relief washed over her.

心头感到一阵轻松。

be/get hung up on sth (para. 7): to be emotionally upset or inhibited 心烦意乱; 不自在

e.g. She's really hung up on that guy.

她对那个小伙子确已神魂颠倒。

fall apart (para. 9): to be unable to deal with one's personal or emotional problems 无力应对; 无法控制(自己的感情)(文中意思与break down接近)

e.g. She has to get some rest or she is going to fall apart.

她得休息休息了, 否则会撑不住的。

keep at (sth) (para. 9): to continue to do sth, although it is difficult or hard work 继续做某事(文中keep at sb这样的用法不多见, 大意应为: 没完没了地缠着/烦某人。)

e.g. Come on, keep at it, you've nearly finished.

加油, 别松劲, 你眼看就完成了!

meet one's match (in sb) (para. 11): to meet sb who has as much skill, determination, etc as oneself, and perhaps more 棋逢对手; (某人)不好对付(文中指作者丈夫虽能干, 但针线活儿对他可是一大挑战。)

e.g. He thought he could beat anyone at tennis, but he's met his match in her.

他以为自己打网球所向无敌, 不料她与他竟旗鼓相当。

give sb pause (for thought) (para. 13): to make sb hesitate before doing sth; to make sb stop and consider carefully what they are doing 使某人做某事前犹豫; 使某人停下来考虑正在做的事

e.g. Weather conditions were bad enough to give pause to even the most experienced climbers.

天气十分恶劣, 即使是经验最丰富的登山者也犹豫起来。

2 Difficult Sentences

(1) Through tricks and persuasion I got my husband on board... (para. 5)

本句中on board是指“involved with sth”, 全句意为: 我通过劝说和使用一些小伎俩, 把我丈夫也拉了进来/让我丈夫也参与了进来……

(2) We hit the first rut in the road... (para. 6)

此句字面意思为: “我们撞上了路上的第一条车辙”, 实际上是表示“我们遇上了(试验过程中的)第一个麻烦”。

(3) These days China delivers every major holiday, Fourth of July included. (para. 12)

现今中国给我们送来包括独立纪念日在内的每一个重要节日。(言下之意是: 我们的每一个重要节日都离不开中国产品。)

III. Suggested Activities

Encourage students to explore why China has virtually become the factory of the world and in what way we can change “made in China” into “created in China.”

IV. Sources of Reference for Further Reading

http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2007/07/19/my_year_without_made_in_china/,
“My year without ‘Made in China’.”

http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/oct2007/gb2007108_553610.htm?chan=globalbiz_special+report+--+chinas+best+brands_special+report+--+china's+best+brands, “How to Beat ‘Made-in-China’ Fear.”

<http://www.uschina.org/statistics/tradetable.html>, “US-China Trade Statistics and China’s World Trade Statistics.”

Text B

Stay Globally Competitive: Be Like Google

I. Background Information

1 Author and Source

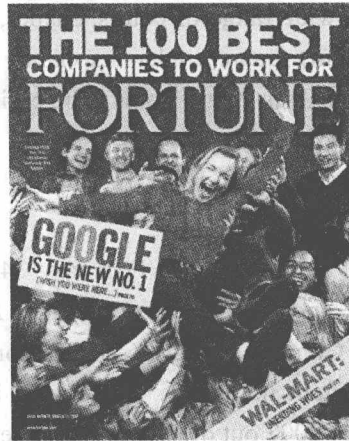
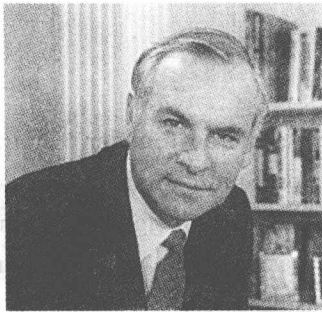
Author: Peter Georgescu

Peter Georgescu is chairman emeritus of Young & Rubicam, where he was CEO from 1994 until 2000. He is the author of *The Source of Success*.

(Young & Rubicam, Inc. (Y&R) is a consolidated marketing and communications company specializing in advertising, public relations, sales promotion, direct marketing and brand identity consulting.)

Source: *Fortune*

Fortune is a global business magazine published by Time Inc.’s Fortune|Money Group. The magazine is especially known for its annual features ranking companies by revenue. CNNMoney.com is the online home of *Fortune*, in addition to Money and FORTUNE Small Business.



2 Cultural Notes

Google

Google Inc. is an American public corporation, earning revenue from online advertising related to its Internet search, web-based e-mail, online mapping, office productivity, and video sharing as well as selling advertising-free versions of the same technologies.

Google's headquarters, the Googleplex, is located in Mountain View, California. The company's unofficial slogan is "Don't be evil", however, Google is not without controversy related to its business practices; there are concerns regarding the privacy of personal information, copyright, censorship, and discontinuation of services.

Google

Post-it note, the

The Post-it note, invented by Arthur Fry and Dr. Spencer Silver and manufactured by 3M, is a piece of stationery with a re-adherable strip of adhesive on the back, designed for temporarily attaching notes to documents, computer displays, and so forth. While now

