



英语报刊选读系列教材

总主编 王嘉祺



Journalistic Reading Book I

英语报刊选读 第一册

主编 刘 雁



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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举报电话:010-62752024 电子邮箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

编者说明

本套教材的编写,广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验,旨在通过原汁原味的外刊文章、鲜活生动的语言和多样的练习帮助学生扫除阅读英语报刊的障碍,培养阅读兴趣和良好的阅读习惯。本教材可供高等学校英语专业学生使用。

本套教材分为四册,每册十六个单元,选材既涉及与生活体验同质的校园、娱乐、体育方面,也有各类报刊中常见的医学、心理学、艺术、文化方面,在第三、四册我们还以国家为线索,选用了关于韩国、日本、印度、伊朗、伊拉克、巴基斯坦、以色列等热点问题较为集中的国家和地区。第一、二册每单元包含两篇文章,总字数控制在 2000 个单词以内;第三、四册包含两到三篇文章,总字数约为 3000 个单词。每个单元分三个部分,结构如下:

第一部分 (Section A) 是教学前的辅助材料,包括:

导读 (Lead-in) 介绍英语国家的主要报纸、杂志等,或简单讲解与本单元有关的背景知识。

热身问题 (Warm-up Questions) 集中体现在第一、二册,用几个与本单元相关的问题引出课文。

第二部分 (Section B) 是教材的课文部分,包含两至三篇相关题材的报道。其中第一、二册每单元两篇文章,每篇文章约为 800—900 个单词;第三、四册每单元两至三篇文章,每篇文章 1000 个单词以上。

第三部分 (Section C) 是教材的练习部分,分为词汇、句型和篇章三个类别。此部分参考答案请登录 <http://www.shengdabooks.com> 下载。

词汇练习 (Vocabulary Builder) 在第一、二册,词汇练习有根据上下文猜词、用原文中的生词填空、原文词组汉译英等形式;第三、四册的词汇练习采用生词与释义连线、近义词辨析、构词法练习等。

句型练习 (Sentence Structure) 在第一、二册,句型练习采用翻译长句的形式;

第三、四册则是将句子中的长句拆分为短句,再由学生将若干短句组合成长句。

篇章练习(Comprehension of the Texts) 每册都设计了若干细节性或拓展性的问题,可供学生在课内或课外讨论。

本套教材坚持使用原汁原味的英语报刊文章,尽量不对原文进行编辑。我们认为,英语报刊阅读通常是带着生词的泛读,因此我们没有罗列生词表,也没有对课文进行注释。我们利用练习部分体现出文章的重点词汇,如一、二册的猜词、短语汉译英,又如三、四册的释义连线和近义词辨析等。由于我们的选材涵盖了英、美各大主流媒体的文章,为保持原文特色,没有对全书的英、美式拼写进行统一,望读者理解。

本套教材总主编为王嘉祺,第一、二册主编为刘雁,第三、四册主编为林玫。在教材编写过程中,我们得到了华东政法大学教务处、华东政法大学外语学院的关心和支持,也得到了北京大学出版社的大力帮助,在此一并致谢。

本书所选文章均已注明出处,因各种原因,未能联系上作者,敬请诸位作者与出版社或主编联系,以奉稿酬。

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Unit 1

Campus

Section A Before Reading

Part One Lead-in

Kaplan Test Prep and Admissions (www.kaptest.com), a division of Kaplan, Inc., is a premier provider of educational and career services for individuals, schools and businesses. Established in 1938, Kaplan is the world leader in the test prep industry. With a comprehensive menu of online offerings and a complete array of books and software, Kaplan offers preparation for more than 90 standardized tests.

Newsweek (www.newsweek.com) is an American weekly newsmagazine published in New York City. It is distributed throughout the United States and internationally. It is the second largest news weekly magazine in the U. S., having trailed *Time* in circulation and advertising revenue for most of its existence. *Newsweek* is published in four English language editions and 12 global editions written in the language of the circulation region. Recently, the magazine's owner The Washington Post Company has stated the publication has been losing profit. The company overhauled the magazine in May 2009, refocusing its content and using higher-quality paper, to target a smaller and more "elite audience" and to identify itself as a "thought leader."

Newsweek-Kaplan College Guide: Combining the leadership of more than 70 years of college admissions expertise with the journalistic excellence of the nation's leading news magazine, *Newsweek-Kaplan College Guide* is published once a year, providing in-depth perspective into an increasingly complex college admissions process. The content of the Guide covers a variety of topics, from discussions on the benefits of community college, to the new options for students seeking a global education, student alcoholism, rise in online learning, the impact of Facebook on campus relationships,

and more. The Guide is designed to help college-bound students and their families by illuminating issues, challenges and opportunities that await them all the way from the application process through their college senior year.

Part Two Warm-up Questions

1. What do you plan to do at your first college year?
2. Which is more important to a successful college life, scores, friends, or extracurricular activities?
3. There is an employment problem in China now. What will you do in college to prepare yourself for a job when you graduate?

Section B Texts Reading

Text A

Passions, Friends, and Great Profs

After you arrive on campus, the real decisions begin

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/210895>

By Sarah Starr Aug. 12, 2009



- 1 For four years of high school, dreams of college life kept me persevering through what seemed like unbearable times of teenage torment. So when I got to college, I felt

a lot of pressure to make sure it was the best four years of my life. Although I made an excellent choice in Washington University in St. Louis, it was really the decisions I made once I arrived that made my college experience what I hoped it would be.

2 Freshman year was chaotic. I made friends in an instant, only to stop hanging out with them days later. I felt lonely without people who knew me well. But when I looked around my freshman floor, I wasn't sure what "group" I belonged to. The answer proved to be no group. So I didn't try to force a bad fit and, at the same time, tried not to panic. I wound up with an eclectic collection of interesting and fun people who didn't fit neatly into any group either.

3 Although I admit I sometimes forgot that education was the primary reason I was at college, I did learn that choosing my courses wisely was critical to my happiness. It was essential to check out the professors—read course evaluations, talk to former students—before committing, because it's the teacher who makes the course. I learned not to be seduced by clever course titles. If a boring prof teaches *Guns, Gams, and Grass: The History of Violence, Sex, and Drugs in Pop Culture*, the class will be little more than an opportunity to catch up on sleep. But if a great professor teaches *History of Dirt*, it's probably worth taking. A Human Evolution course that I reluctantly took to meet a science requirement proved to be an academic highlight because the professor was a compelling lecturer.

4 Wash U, like most colleges, offers its students hundreds of opportunities to hear speakers, to see films, plays, and art exhibitions, or to go on free or heavily discounted trips. I am glad I took advantage—from the St. Louis Art Fair to a lecture on the crisis in Rwanda to the second-largest Mardi Gras celebration in the country.

5 Extracurricular activities are one of the first things pushed on you when you arrive at college. Nearly everyone I know signed up for at least 10 clubs, and few kept up with more than one. Still, many did form close friendships or discovered an enduring passion. It doesn't, however, always work out smoothly. I joined the campus radio station as a DJ. After starting with a 2 a. m. Saturday show, I landed the Wednesday-at-4-p. m. slot, a time when people were actually listening. But two weeks into my new *Plastic Fantastic Radio* show, a student boss informed me that playing Janis Joplin revealed me as "too mainstream." I spent the next few weeks

4

scouring stacks of indie garbage for appropriately obscure music before deciding that any radio station that failed to appreciate rock and roll was not for me.

6 Ultimately, it was the friendships that ensured my success at Wash U. To me, the key was finding a group that included a wide variety of tastes and temperaments. That requires being open to people with whom you might never have expected to get along. (Like, in my case, Republicans, a high-school homecoming queen, and a budding civil engineer.)

7 I certainly never believed I would become close friends with my freshman roommate. At first she spent all her spare time with her soccer teammates. We didn't have problems, but we barely spoke. Which was OK, because what does a big-city, East Coast girl like me have in common with a girl from the cornfields of Indiana?

8 To my surprise, it turned out to be quite a lot. One night, shortly after Thanksgiving break, we started sharing our high-school experiences and something clicked. From then on we were inseparable, and we remained roommates for the duration. Leaving Wash U proved a lot harder than starting there four years before.

Text B

The Case Against College Education

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1967580,00.html>

By Ramesh Ponnuru Feb. 24, 2010

1 Even in these days of partisan rancor, there is a bipartisan consensus on the high value of postsecondary education. That more people should go to college is usually taken as a given. In his State of the Union address last month, President Obama echoed the words of countless high school guidance counselors around the country: "In this economy, a high school diploma no longer guarantees a good job." Virginia Governor Bob McDonnell, who gave the Republican response, concurred: "All Americans agree that a young person needs a world-class education to compete in the global economy."

2 The statistics seem to bear him out. People with college degrees make a lot more than people without them, and that difference has been growing. But does that



mean that we should help more kids go to college—or that we should make it easier for people who didn't go to college to make a living?

3 We may be close to maxing out on the first strategy. Our high college drop-out rate—40% of kids who enroll in college don't get a degree within six years—may be a sign that we're trying to push too many people who aren't suited for college to enroll. It has been estimated that, in 2007, most people in their 20s who had college degrees were not in jobs that required them; another sign that we are pushing kids into college who will not get much out of it but debt.

4 The benefits of putting more people in college are also oversold. Part of the college wage premium is an illusion. People who go to college are, on average, smarter than people who don't. In an economy that increasingly rewards intelligence, you'd expect college grads to pull ahead of the pack even if their diplomas signified nothing but their smarts. College must make many students more productive workers. But at least some of the apparent value of a college degree, and maybe a lot of it, reflects the fact that employers can use it as a rough measure of job applicants' intelligence and willingness to work hard.

5 We could probably increase the number of high school seniors who are ready to go to college—and likely to make it to graduation—if we made the K-12 system more academically rigorous. But let's face it: college isn't for everyone, especially if it takes the form of four years of going to classes on a campus.

6 To talk about college this way may sound elitist. It may even sound philistine, since the purpose of a liberal-arts education is to produce well-rounded citizens rather

than productive workers. But perhaps it is more foolishly élitist to think that going to school until age 22 is necessary to being well-rounded, or to tell millions of kids that their future depends on performing a task that only a minority of them can actually accomplish.

7 The good news is that there have never been more alternatives to the traditional college. Some of these will no doubt be discussed by a panel of education experts on Feb. 26 at the National Press Club, a debate that will be aired on PBS. Online learning is more flexible and affordable than the brick-and-mortar model of higher education. Certification tests could be developed so that in many occupations employers could get more useful knowledge about a job applicant than whether he has a degree. Career and technical education could be expanded at a fraction of the cost of college subsidies. Occupational licensure rules could be relaxed to create opportunities for people without formal education.

8 It is absurd that people have to get college degrees to be considered for good jobs in hotel management or accounting—or journalism. It is inefficient, both because it wastes a lot of money and because it locks people who would have done good work out of some jobs. The tight connection between college degrees and economic success may be a nearly unquestioned part of our social order. Future generations may look back and shudder at the cruelty of it.

Section C After Reading

I. Vocabulary Builder

1. Do NOT consult the dictionary, and guess the meanings of the underlined words from **Text A** by the context, word formation, grammar, general knowledge, or any other skills you can rely on.
 - 1) Newscasts continued to broadcast images of the chaotic minutes after the shooting.
 - 2) Our primary concern is to provide the refugees with food and healthcare.
 - 3) A majority of law school graduates are seduced by the huge salaries offered by large firms.

- 4) We were looking forward to seeing the pyramids, which promised to be the **highlight of our trip**.
 - 5) In any case, lawyers are typically **reluctant** to take on the cases that are time-consuming and difficult.
 - 6) The film was so **compelling** I could scarcely take my eyes off the screen for a second.
 - 7) Nationwide studies **reveal** that consumers spend an average 33 percent more, or \$36, on groceries each week.
 - 8) The **mainstream** political parties are losing support to smaller, more radical organizations.
 - 9) During the recession period, a second income, with no doubt, is **critical** to a family's well-being.
 - 10) The process of biological **evolution** has taken billions of years.
2. Read through **Text B** and find the English counterparts of the following Chinese words or phrases.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1) 两党共识 | 2) 高中学历 |
| 3) 辍学率 | 4) 大学(毕业生)额外工资 |
| 5) 从幼儿园到12年制(学校教育)的体系 | 6) 学术方面更严格 |
| 7) 全面发展的公民 | 8) 资格证书考试 |
| 9) 职业技术教育 | |
3. Study the following synonyms and fill in each of the blanks with one from the box, change forms when necessary.

If you want to say 坚持, you can use:

- a) **persist**: [vi.] *formal to continue to do something, especially something bad that you have been warned not to do, or something difficult that other people do not want you to do*
- b) **persevere**: [vi.] *to continue trying to do something in a very patient and determined way, in spite of difficulties*
- c) **insist**: [vi., vt.] *to say firmly that someone must do something or that something must happen*

- 1) He didn't know any English, but he _____ and became a good student.
- 2) He _____ in smoking even after having a heart attack.
- 3) He was a religious man who _____ his children went to church every Sunday.
- 4) The man _____ on helping me find a taxi even though I told him I didn't need any help.
- 5) When a country is able to _____ with/in reforms, the result can be a return to economic stability.

If you want to say *something painful or unpleasant that you suffer*, you can use:

- a) **torment**: [*cn. , un.*] *behavior or situations that are comical or funny in an odd or unexpected way, although they are not usually intended to be*
- b) **plight**: [*singular noun*] *a difficult and unpleasant situation, in which people are suffering a lot and that makes you feel great sympathy for them*
- c) **agony**: [*un.*] *a very sad, difficult, and unpleasant situation in which people suffer a lot, especially over a long time*
- d) **adversity**: [*un.*] *a situation in which you have continuing difficulties that seem to be caused by bad luck*

- 6) In the book she describes the _____ of watching her child die.
- 7) They have suffered more than their fair share of _____ and managed to overcome it every time.
- 8) It's difficult for us to understand the _____ the hostages are going through.
- 9) A new report exposes the _____ of skilled nurses, who work long hours for very low rates of pay.

If you want to say 确保, you can use:

- a) **insure**: [*vi.*, *vt.*] *to buy insurance so that you will receive money if something bad happens to you, your family, your possessions etc.*
- b) **ensure**: [*vt.*] *also insure AmE. To do something in order to be certain that something will happen in the way you want it to*
- c) **assure**: [*vt.*] *to tell someone that something will definitely happen or is definitely true, so that they are less worried or more confident*
- d) **reassure**: [*vt.*] *to make someone feel less worried or frightened about a situation, for example by being friendly to them or by telling them there is nothing to worry about*

- 10) I tried to _____ her that she had made the right decision in turning down the job.
- 11) To _____ accuracy, three consultants worked closely with the producer during filming.
- 12) You should _____ the painting for at least £100,000.
- 13) It is important to _____ that universities have enough funds to carry out important research.
- 14) The doctor _____ me that I wouldn't feel any pain.

II. Sentence Translation

1. Although I made an excellent choice in Washington University in St. Louis, it was really the decisions I made once I arrived that made my college experience what I hoped it would be. (Para. 1, Text A)
-
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2. A Human Evolution course that I reluctantly took to meet a science requirement proved to be an academic highlight because the professor was a compelling lecturer. (Para. 3, Text A)
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3. I spent the next few weeks scouring stacks of indie garbage for appropriately obscure music before deciding that any radio station that failed to appreciate rock and roll was not for me. (Para. 5, Text A)
-
4. It has been estimated that, in 2007, most people in their 20s who had college degrees were not in jobs that required them; another sign that we are pushing kids into college who will not get much out of it but debt. (Para. 3, Text B)
-
5. But at least some of the apparent value of a college degree, and maybe a lot of it, reflects the fact that employers can use it as a rough measure of job applicants' intelligence and willingness to work hard. (Para. 4, Text B)
-

III. Comprehension of the Texts

Answer the following questions.

Questions 1—4 are for Text A:

- 1) Why was the author so anxious to make his college life perfect?
- 2) Why did the author find her first year in college was a mess?
- 3) Why are two lecture titles provided in Paragraph 3?
- 4) What is essential to make friends with people according to the author?

Questions 5—8 are for Text B:

- 5) Why are Obama and Bob McDonnell mentioned in Paragraph 1?
- 6) How many indications are given to illustrate the author's argument in Paragraph 3? And what are they?
- 7) What is the significance of a college diploma for the employers?
- 8) How many alternatives are there to the conventional college education? And what are they?

Unit 2

Entertainment

Section A Before Reading

Part One Lead-in

B*usinessWeek* is a business magazine first published in 1929 by McGraw-Hill Publishing company. Its primary competitors in the national business magazine category are Fortune and Forbes, which are published bi-weekly. From 1975, it carried more advertising pages annually than any magazine in the United States, and in the mid-1990s its circulation was more than one million worldwide. Like nearly all magazines, *BusinessWeek* has suffered from a decline in advertising during the late-2000s recession. As of July 2009, McGraw-Hill is reportedly trying to sell *BusinessWeek* and has hired Evercore Partners to conduct the sale. Because of the magazine's liabilities it has been suggested that it may change hands for the nominal price of \$1 to an investor who is willing to incur losses turning the magazine around.

The Walt Disney Company, often simply known as Disney, is the largest media and entertainment conglomerate in the world, known for its family-friendly products. Founded on October 16, 1923, by brothers Walt Disney and Roy Disney as an animation studio, it has become one of the biggest Hollywood studios, and owner and licensor of eleven theme parks and several television networks, including ABC and ESPN. Disney's corporate headquarters and primary production facilities are located at The Walt Disney Studios in Burbank, California. The company has been a component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average since May 6, 1991. Mickey Mouse serves as the official mascot of The Walt Disney Company.