



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

第五版

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

周学艺 赵林 主编



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## 前 言

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)学习辅导》(第五版)主要为自修者和初次授课教员而编,因《美英报刊文章选读》(上下册)的部分课文与《精选本》的选文相同,所以,《学习辅导》也可供使用《上下册》的师生参考。

本书助读分四部分:背景知识、语言点、阅读理解和补充阅读。背景知识部分包括 Summary, The Author 和 Background Information。语言点分两部分, I. New Words 和 II. Notes, 这是对教材中生词和注释的补充,旨在为自修者和自考者提供帮助。第三部分提供习题参考答案(Reference Answers to Questions)和本课需掌握的重点词语(Words to Know)。习题参考答案旨在帮助学习者加深理解和掌握每课的主要内容。重点词语是学生学一课后必须掌握的与政治、军事、外交、社会、经济、法律、宗教、文教和科技等相关的词语,与学生在大学一、二年级打基础时要求掌握的有关词语如 byproduct, prolong, steady, prior to, make a comeback 等侧重点有所不同。这些词语和课后注释(Notes)是复习考试的重点,其中有些词语,读者不但要知道意思,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议长), Spokesman/spokeswoman(发言人), Capitol Hill 或 the Hill(美国国会山,喻“国会”), the State of the Union message(美国国情咨文), Downing Street(No. 10)(唐宁街10号,喻英“首相府”、“英国首相”、“英国政府或内阁”)和 Buckingham Palace(白金汉宫,喻“英国王室或王官”)等。

本书有10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考试样题等重要内容。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

二部分的语言点。

书中的错误或不妥之处望批评指正。如通过电话就与周学艺联系，如通过 email 请与赵林探讨。

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# 《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)(第五版)》

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# Lesson One

## China opens doors of state-run companies to world's top talent

### Part One

#### Summary

经历三十多年的改革开放,中国业已发展为第一大外汇储备国(2006年始)、第二大对外贸易国以及全球第二大经济体(2011年始)。这一快速发展离不开廉价劳动力。然而随着我国进入老龄化社会(1999年始),未来中国很难再以同样的经济发展模式来推动经济的可持续发展。有人猜测中国经济将会面临世界经济理论中的“路易斯拐点”(Lewis Turning Point)。我国的经济转型需要大量具备国际竞争力的高端人才。但是,根据麦肯锡全球研究机构和瑞士艺珂人力资源学院等知名机构的报告,中国在基础应用、管理和研究等众多领域面临人才匮乏和人才流失(brain drain),这将严重制约中国各行业的创新 and 经济发展。如何激活人才培养和人才引进机制,改善人才环境,提高中国的国际竞争力和创新能力等,都是摆在中国面前亟待解决的问题。为此,我国提出科教兴国和人才强国战略。《国家中长期人才发展规划纲要 2010—2020》提出“开发利用国内外人才”、“大力吸引海外高层次人才和急需紧缺专门人才,坚持自主培养开发与引进海外人才并举,积极利用国际教育培训人才。”“千人计划”就是其中一个重要举措。目的就是通过提供优厚的薪资和便利的签证条件来吸纳海外专家来华工作,推动技术创新,以提升中国在重点领域的竞争力。

本文是一篇专栏评论,作者分析了中国的人才战略,但在呼吁美国重视它可能带来人才竞争的同时,也对通过引进海外人才来解决中国的创新问题提出质疑,认为提高创新能力的最终出路在于创造有利于创新创业的人才环境,而创新需要勇气打破传统,挑战陈规。这在提倡“和谐社会”的中国并不容易。但无论怎样,“千人计划”已经吸引了的经济和其他领域为数众多的优秀海外人才回国创业,他们正在不同的领域发挥作用,必将给中国带来深远的影响。

## **The Author**

Vivek Wadhwa is Vice President of Academics and Innovation at Singularity University; Fellow of Arthur & Toni Rembe Rock Center for Corporate Governance, Stanford University; Director of Research at the Center for Entrepreneurship and Research Commercialization at the Pratt School of Engineering, Duke University; and distinguished visiting scholar, Halle Institute of Global Learning, Emory University.

Wadhwa oversees the academic programs at Singularity University, which educates a select group of leaders about the exponentially growing technologies that are soon going to change our world. In his roles at Stanford, Duke, and Emory universities, Wadhwa lectures in class on subjects such as entrepreneurship and public policy, helps prepare students for the real world, and leads groundbreaking research projects. He is an advisor to several governments; mentors entrepreneurs; and is a regular columnist for *The Washington Post*, *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*, and the American Society of Engineering Education's *Prism* magazine.

## **Background Information**

### **1. Thousand Foreign Talents Program 千人计划**

In 2008, the Chinese government started a plan called the "Overseas High-level Talents Introduction Project" (海外高层次人才引进计划), referred to as the "Thousand Talents Plan". According to national development strategic goals, the Chinese government wanted to introduce about 2,000 scientists and leading talents to China within 5 to 10 years. In order to compete for talents and scientists, the local governments launched the local "Thousand Talents Plan".

According to the project's eligibility criteria(合格标准), employers should be universities, scientific institutions, Chinese-invested enterprises or joint ventures in which Chinese investors have a more than 50 percent stake. The targeted foreign professionals include professors at prestigious universities and scientific research institutions as well as senior technology and management professionals in world-renowned corporations or financial institutions. The Program also seeks

those who control intellectual property rights(知识产权) or master core technology and those with overseas experience in starting and running businesses and other skills that China urgently needs.

## 2. strategic entrepreneurship 战略型企业家素质

Strategic entrepreneurship is a newly recognized field that draws from the fields of strategic management and entrepreneurship. The field emerged officially with the 2001 special issue of the *Strategic Management Journal* on “strategic entrepreneurship”; the *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, appeared in 2007. Strategic entrepreneurship is built around two core ideas. (1) Strategy formulation and execution involves attributes that are fundamentally entrepreneurial, such as alertness, creativity, and judgment, and entrepreneurs try to create and capture value through resource acquisition and competitive positioning. (2) Opportunity-seeking and advantage-seeking—the former is the central subject of the entrepreneurship field, and the latter, the central subject of the strategic management field—are processes that should be considered jointly. This entry explains the specific links between strategy and entrepreneurship, reviews the emergence and development of the strategic entrepreneurship field, and discusses key implications and applications. Its focus has been on how firms systematically discover and exploit opportunities via processes of search, learning, and innovation.

## 3. Wang Huiyao 王辉耀

Wang Huiyao (1958—) is a well known leading authority on global talent, returnees, overseas Chinese and students, and migration issues and an expert on Chinese firms going global; a founder of a global Chinese think tank(智囊团) and several Chinese well known overseas returnees organizations; a social entrepreneur and a top adviser to the Chinese government at both central and provincial levels as well as to international organizations and Fortune 500 firms. He has a work life span over both Chinese and foreign governments, multinational executive and business entrepreneur and academic circle. He has taught at Peking University, Tsinghua University, University of Western Ontario and was a visiting fellow at Brookings Institution. Currently he

is a senior Fellow(高级研究员) at Harvard Kennedy School and he has published over 30 books and over 100 papers. He is also a frequent speaker at various international forums and often interviewed by various well known media.

#### 4. state-owned enterprises 国有企业

A business that is owned and operated for profit by the government is a state-owned enterprise, also referred to as an SOE in initials. The characteristics that define these businesses vary from one country to another.

A state-owned enterprise is usually a legal entity(法人实体). This means that generally it can be held liable(有责任的) and can hold other entities liable. These businesses are often subject to many of the same regulations and procedures private businesses would be subject to.

#### 5. *hexie shehui* or harmonious society 和谐社会

A blueprint for social development featuring decent living standards for the majority of people, a tolerant society and peaceful coexistence among humans and between the human society and nature.

The concept was first floated in 2004 and then amplified in October 2006, when the Chinese Communist Party set specific goals for building a harmonious society by 2020. The goals range from fostering the rule of law, substantial protection for private property(私有财产), developed public services to promoting creativity and more efficient use of resources.

Stemming from ancient Chinese values about harmony, the blueprint underlines the need to fine tune relationship between different social entities. The idea is also evident in the country's foreign policy, particularly in its call for "a harmonious world".

## Part Two

### Language Points

#### I. New Words

**ambitious** /æm'biʃəs/ *adj.* having a desire to achieve a particular and great goal 雄心勃勃的

**barrier** /'bæriə(r)/ *n.* sth immaterial that impedes or separates;

blocking the way obstacle 障碍

**brilliant** /'brɪliənt/ *adj.* very bright; distinctive; talented 聪明, 高智商的

**capability** /,keɪpə'bɪləti/ *n.* ability; potentiality, capable of doing 能力

**commitment** /kə'mɪtmənt/ *n.* an agreement, pledge or promise to do sth in the future 承诺

**cultivate** /'kʌltɪveɪt/ *v.* to raise, to foster the growth of 培养

**discrimination** /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* prejudiced or biased towards (against sth.) 歧视

**evaluate** /ɪ'væljuːeɪt/ *v.* to determine or fix the value of 评价

**festivity** /fɛ'stɪvətɪ/ *n.* a festive event 庆祝活动, 庆典

**front-page** /'frʌnt'peɪdʒ/ *adj.* printed on the front page of a newspaper; very newsworthy 头版新闻的; 很有新闻价值的

**innovation** /,ɪnə'veɪʃn/ *n.* the introduction of sth new; being creative 革新, 创新

**launch** /laʊntʃ/ *v.* to set up or found and initialize sth. 发起

**participate** /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* to take part in 参与

**pose** /pəʊz/ *v.* to be the cause of (sth difficult to deal with); present 造成(难题等)

**rank** /ræŋk/ *n.* relative standing or position among others 排行

**secure** /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/ *v.* to safeguard; guarantee 确保

**setting** /'setɪŋ/ *n.* the context or environment in which sth is set 环境, 氛围

**transform** /træns'fɔ:m/ *v.* to change in composition or structure 改变, 转型

**upgrade** /,ʌp'greɪd/ *v.* to raise the quality or level of sth. 提升

**victim** /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* a person, animal, or thing that suffers pain, death, harm, destruction etc, as a result of other people's actions, or of illness, bad luck etc 牺牲品

## II. Notes

- lay off (Par. 2)—to suspend (workers) from employment with the intention of re-employing them at a later date 解雇、遣散
- high-tech (Par. 3)—高科技的, “high tech”的形容词形式, 也作“high-technology”。
- GDP (Par. 3)—*abrev.* and initials of Gross Domestic Product. It refers to the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. 国内生

产总值

4. China has launched several high-priority programs ... talent demands. (Par. 4)—中国已经启动了几个优先项目以鼓励具有熟练技能的海外华人回国,这一切正是为了满足国内对人才的紧迫需求。
5. state-owned enterprises (Par. 7)—国有企业 (*cf.* state-run company)
6. permanent resident-type visas (Par. 7)—永久居住签证 (green card)
7. This announcement was front-page news in China ... were not widely covered. (Par. 8)—这项计划在中国登上了报纸的头条新闻,但是在美国对这类事件却没有广泛的报道,然而,我们不能低估其重要性。

cover—to report the details of (an event) by a newspaper, TV network etc 包含,覆盖

8. nothing short of (Par. 8)—nothing less than, nothing but (用于加强语气) 不少于……的; 简直
9. China's future growth ... its population dividend and investment. (Par. 9)—中国未来的发展将更加依赖于这一新人才战略,尽管她过去的成功基本上依靠的是她的人口优势和外国投资 FDI。

population dividend—advantages obtained from the population—人口优势(指一个国家的年轻劳动人口占总人口比重较大,抚养率比较低,为经济发展创造了有利条件。)

10. The country is determined to win this race if only to ensure it can complete the goal of transforming its economy. (Par. 9)—中国下决心要赢得这场比赛,即使只是为了确保实现其经济转型的目标。
11. research proposal (Par. 11)—a document written by a researcher that provides a detailed description of the proposed program. It is like an outline of the entire research process that gives a reader a summary of the information discussed in a project. (研究计划)
12. research grants (Par. 11)—funding designated for research 研究经费

### Part Three

#### **Reference Answers to Questions**

1. China has a severe shortage of skilled talents. The situation will likely get worse as China's high-tech industries grow and it increases its national R&D spending.

2. The “Thousand Foreign Talents Program” is launched by the Chinese government to bring 2,000 experienced engineers, scientists, and other experts of Chinese origin back from the West.
3. China has recruited more than 1,500 high quality talents, and 300 returnees have been enrolled in management training courses. These individuals, while re-learning how to operate successfully within the Chinese setting, are expected to serve as a critical catalyst in transforming China’s innovation environment in ways that will enhance the country’s competitive edge across a range of key, strategic industries.
4. The Chinese government announced that it would permit foreign nationals to take senior positions in science and technology sectors and state-owned enterprises. They will also pay foreigners salaries equal to what they can earn at top paying jobs in the US. And the government announced that it intended to offer permanent resident-type visas to foreign entrepreneurs.
5. Some of the returnees have found themselves victims of discrimination and petty jealousy from those who fell behind. Moreover, they have struggled to re-adapt themselves to China’s relationship-oriented culture, which stands in sharp contrast to the performance-oriented culture of the West. For instance, returnees are frequently confounded by the “personalized” ways research proposals are evaluated and research grants are distributed.
6. Because they are faced with the challenges of returning. For example, they would prefer their children to complete their education abroad and not have to suffer through China’s “examination hell” prior to college.

### ***Words to Know***

catalyst, commitment, competitive edge, conducive, cultivate, enroll, entrepreneurship, expatriates, fraud, innovation economy, lay off, high-priority, national priority, plagiarism, rank, recruit, R&D, GDP, re-adapt, re-learning, returnee, state-owned enterprises, state-run companies, strategic entrepreneurs, strategic industries, talent, talent pool, underestimate, upgrade, workforce



## Part Four

### ***Supplementary Reading***

**China approaching the turning point** (From *The Economist*, January 31, 2013)