主编 郭继荣 白靖宇 顾问 何福胜-

英语媒体时文选读

本册主编 袁小陆



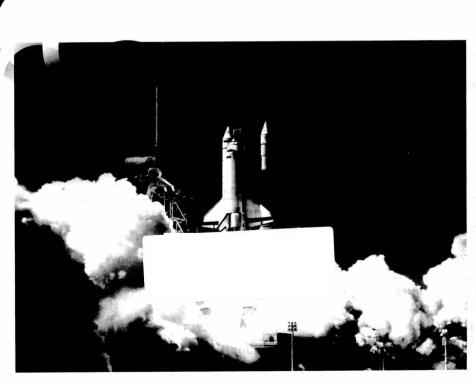




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随着21世纪经济全球化、信息网络化和文化多元化的不断发展,世界各国的研究生教育正在面临着国际化创新能力教育的巨大压力与挑战。目前,我国的研究生教育也正处在从传统教育向现代教育转型的重要时期,正在实现由知识教育向创新教育的转变。在这一背景下,研究生英语教育必须改变传统观念,要"以研究生为本",建立以"英语创新教育"为核心的新理念,融入培养创新型人才和建设创新型国家的时代潮流。为此,我们组织编写了这套"研究生英语创新教育"(Graduate English for Innovative Education)系列教材。

本系列教材是以教育部研究生创新教育计划西部研究生教育创新平台建设为依托,开发编写的一套全新的研究生英语系列教材,其宗旨是确立研究生英语创新教育的新理念,在研究生英语教学中实施自主学习的理论,激发研究生创新思维能力,提高研究生英语教学质量和水平,培养高层次创新型人才。

◎本系列教材的特点

- 1.建立"研究生英语创新教育"的新理念。现代教育强调教育教学过程是一个高度创造性的过程,以点拨、启发、引导、开发和训练学生的创造才能为基本目标。因此,研究生英语教育必须改变传统的教学观念和方式,确立新的教学目标,挖掘利用新的教学资源和手段,采取不同的教学评价体系。本系列教材的建设和编写符合当前研究生创新能力教育的理念,有助于研究生英语教育实现启发式和讨论式的教学,有利于研究生英语综合能力的提高和自主学习能力的培养,在开拓认知视野的同时激发研究生的创新思维。
- 2.实施"以研究生为本"的自主学习理论。语言学习自主性这一概念是当代语言教学理论中的一个热门问题,深刻地影响了世界范围内的教育改革,其理论基础为美国奈塞尔(U.Neisser)的认知心理学和马斯洛(A.Maslow)、罗杰斯(C.R.Rogers)

等人为代表的人本主义心理学。根据研究生的心理和学习特点,他们具有较为完整的知识结构、较强的独立意识和自主学习能力,因此自主学习的模式在研究生英语教育过程中是十分可行的,也是非常必要的。同时,我们倡导的"以研究生为本"的理念,就是强调在英语教学活动中要采取启发式、讨论式、研究式等各类方法,要求研究生主动参与,发挥他们在英语学习过程中的主体作用,突出对他们创新意识的培养和实践,使英语教育成为他们人生发展过程中的一个重要因素。另外,本系列教材是一种开放性、立体式的现代化教材,包括纸质教材、多媒体光盘和网络系统,以适应在现代信息技术条件下研究生英语自主学习的新需求。

- 3.语言材料具有思想性、真实性和时代感。选材在英语教材编写和教学中具有重要意义,是决定教材质量优劣的关键。本系列教材以研究生英语创新教育为理念,在语言材料选择中把文章内容的思想性放在第一位,注重选择思想性好和情感品位高的文章,激发和调动研究生思考问题的积极性,培养他们的创新思维能力和提高他们的思想素养。同时,本系列教材文章的选择非常注重语言材料的真实性和时代感。根据现代教材理论,真实材料指社会上流通和人们日常接触到的各种语言材料。本系列教材的文章均选自外国报刊、杂志、网络、书籍和辞典,保证了语言材料的"原汁原味"(in original),并以最新的语言材料为主,反映多学科发展的前沿信息和当前社会的精神面貌,具有强烈的时代感。
- 4.教材练习设计具有多样性和实践性。教材练习设计是英语教材编写和教学中的一个重要环节。一方面,对于学习者来说,它有利于巩固所学的知识,发展运用英语的能力和提高英语水平,另一方面,对于教师来讲,它有利于检查教学效果,帮助教师进一步改进教学和促进教学效率。据此,本系列教材练习根据不同种类的教材,设计了多种多样的练习形式,使研究生有足够的练习量来巩固和提高所学的语言知识。更重要的是,新的英语教学理念强调学习者要成为语言信息的加工主体和知识的构建者。这就要求研究生要从依靠教师课堂讲授中解脱出来,积极主动参与到语言实践中去,从一个被动的语言信息接受者转变成为一位语言学习的实践者,通过对本系列教材练习部分的多听多说多练,在大量反复的实践中巩固和掌握所学英语语言知识和技能,切实提高英语水平。

◎本系列教材的构成体系

根据当前研究生英语教学和学习的实际情况,本系列教材分为必修课教材和选修 课教材两大类别、博士和硕士两个层次。

必修课教材

- 1.英语综合教程共3册: 1册供博士使用,学习时间为半年,2册供硕士使用,学习时间为1年。该教程以课文和练习为核心,主要是培养综合运用英语的能力。每册共有10~12个单元,每单元课文分为A、B两篇。每册教材都配有教师用书和录音光盘。另外,《硕士英语综合教程》还配有一本学习指导书,供自主学习使用。
- 2.口语、听说教程共3册:1册供博士使用,学习时间为半年;2册供硕士使用,学习时间为1年。该教程以英语口语、听说训练为主,主要是培养口头运用英语的能力。每册共有16个单元,每单元分为课堂教学和自主学习两部分。每册教材后都配有练习答案、录音原文和光盘。

选修课教材

研究生英语创新教育的核心是改革研究生英语课程设置,在研究生英语课程体系中开设选修课是势在必行,也是这次研究生英语创新教育系列教材开发编写的重点,其目的主要是培养研究生的语言实际应用能力,推动研究生专业知识的学习,特别是提高研究生在本专业领域的国际学术交流能力,同时增强研究生的英语文化知识和培养研究生的人文素质。

选修课教材实行硕士、博士一体化设置,以实用性和通用性为基本原则,分为三 大类8种:

- 1. 英语文化知识类选修课教材,共2种:《西方文化简史》和《英美名著赏析》,主要涵盖英语国家文学、文化知识。
- 2. 英语语言技能类选修课教材, 共4种: 《科技英语文献阅读》、《英语媒体时文选读》、《学术论文写作与发表》和《口译技能与实践》, 主要包括英语阅读、写作技能等。
- 3. 英语情景交流类选修课教材, 共2种: 《国际学术交流英语》和《经典影视赏析》, 主要涉及英语在交流场合中的实际应用。

研究生英语选修课的开发与设置是一个十分复杂的问题,受到各校学科门类、专业设置、培养机制、师资力量和生源质量等条件的制约。所以,一种教材很难适合不同类别的研究生,各高校可以结合本校的学科专业,开发出具有本校特色的选修课教材,以满足教学的需求和研究生的实际需要。

本系列教材在编写和出版过程中汇集各方面的智慧和力量,是团结合作的结晶。 本系列教材由陕西省学位与研究生教育学会研究生外语教学工作委员会统一协调,邀请清华大学研究生院副院长、英语教学和教材专家何福胜教授担任学术顾问,以在陕西的国家985、211工程高校、驻陕西的军队院校和省属重点大学的教授、博士为骨干力量,组织全省各研究生培养高校有丰富教学经验的教师合作编写。

本系列教材在教材编写出版过程中,西安交通大学出版社的各级领导和编辑人员给予了全力支持和积极配合,做了许多卓有成效的工作。同时,本系列教材的编写得到了陕西省教育厅和学位办的领导、各研究生培养单位的领导和广大研究生英语教师的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。另外,本系列教材的编写参考了一些国外的报刊、杂志、图书和网站上的文章,也在此向原作者表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限,在编写中难免有疏漏和错误之处,希望广大师生和读者在使 用中批评指正和提出宝贵意见,我们对此表示诚挚的欢迎和虚心的接受,使本系列教 材在以后的出版中力求达到臻善臻美。

> 编 者 2012年



Foreword

《研究生英语媒体时文选读》是研究生英语创新教育系列教材之选修系列教材的重要组成部分,其重点是培养研究生快速阅读能力。通过本课程的学习,学生能较好地把握英美报刊杂志文章的一般特点及其相关阅读技巧,分析文章的思想观点、篇章布局、语言技巧及文体修辞等,进一步提高英语报刊阅读理解能力和思想表达能力。该教材内容选材广泛、语言鲜活地道,题材涉及社会、政治、经济、环保、健康、能源交通、体育、娱乐、科学技术等方面,目的在于引导研究生关注国外媒体报道,进一步拓展研究生的视野,尽多尽快地获取生活各个方面的信息。

本课程的教学应注重培养学生对文化差异的敏感性、宽容性以及处理文化 差异的灵活性、加强学生思辨性思维能力的培养。本教材具有以下特色:

实用性:选材内容和活动形式都注重"实用"性,不仅注重英语知识和信息的导入,而且注重语言技能和思维的启发。所以,本教材能够促进学生认知、情感、文化、策略等方面的综合发展,有利于学生扩大视野,开拓思维,培养创新精神和实践。

鲜活性:紧密联系学生所熟悉和关心的现实世界,提供真实、地道、鲜活、生动的语言材料,设置真实的语言运用情景,组织具有交际意义的语言实践活动,激发学生的学习兴趣和动机。

时效性:阅读素材的选择力求达到新、近、热的要求,以使本书不仅有一 定的时效性,同时还要有较强的时代感,突出本书的特点。

《研究生英语媒体时文选读》由长期从事研究生英语教学的一线教师编

著,他们具有丰富的教学经验和精益求精的科学态度。在编写过程中,他们严格筛选文章、严格把关,认真仔细阅读每一篇文章,力求完美,以突出本书的 实用特色。

其中,杨维东承担本书的第一、二单元,余丽承担了第五、第六单元,李 世荣承担了第八、第九单元,梁满玲承担了第四、第十单元,袁小陆承担了本 书第三、第七单元。副主编杨维东、余丽还承担了本书大量的审稿工作,主编 袁小陆负责本书的最终统稿、审稿和修改。

本书得到了远在美国的郭冰、胡彦萍夫妇的大力帮助,他们提供了很多有价值的资料,本书的英文校审工作由美籍专家Stephen Craig Riner承担。对于他们的鼎力相助,在此一并表示感谢。

虽经编者反复校编,几易其稿,但在本书的编写过程中,仍难免出现一些 问题和错误,恳请各位同仁和广大读者批评指正。

> 编者 2012年4月

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Key to Exercises



angle sake side

Text A It's All Innocent Gossip, Until You're Guilty of Inside Trading

by Joe Mont

浸 人们常常喜欢和自己的亲戚、朋友、熟人甚至一些陌生人在公共场所聊天;有的人经常和咖啡屋的酒保、发廊的美发师、宾馆饭店的服务员、出租车司机等聊得热火朝天。绝大多数人闲聊时都是漫不经心、不假思索的。比如:讥讽领导人的无能、公司老板的苛刻;抱怨自己工作的辛苦,工作环境的恶劣;埋怨自己付出的多而得到的少等等。然而,"说者无意,听者有心",这些看似"无辜"的闲言碎语有时会"有意无意"地泄露自己工作单位或所在公司的信息和秘密,给自己带来不必要的麻烦,甚至会使自己惹上官司。"言多必有失"、"隔墙有耳",这些说法是有一定道理的。

Gossiping around the coffee machine. Commiserating with a bartender. Idle chit-chat with a barber or hairdresser.

It is hard not to talk about work in these settings. But will saying the wrong thing at the wrong time to the wrong person spell big trouble? Can loose lips put even a lowly, rank-and-file employee at risk of having committed the same sort of insider trading violations that have brought down such hedge fund giants as the Galleon Group?

"Even lower-level employees who learn of information by virtue of their employment with the company are 'insiders' for purposes of [SEC Rule]10b-5 and can be liable for insider trading if they trade or tip while in possession of



material nonpublic information," says Matthew Breitman, a partner at Blank Rome LLP, an international law and government affairs firm. "The secretary who learns of an upcoming nonpublic merger by looking at a document in the boss' printer and then goes and trades on that material nonpublic information would be liable for insider trading. This is why a company's insider trading policies should, and most do, cover all employees."

Often, there may not be a clear-cut connection to draw between seeking personal benefit or monetary gain by leaking — or acting upon — confidential information. It can merely be a case of someone who couldn't keep a secret.

Big Lots recently filed suit against a Tampa-based research firm, Retail Intelligence Group. The gist of the suit is that the firm was able to get individual store managers to share confidential information about sales and inventory with its researchers, leading the employees to breach their fiduciary duty.

No claim, thus far, has been made that the research firm's "channel checks" entailed payments of any sort. In the eyes of the litigant, however, the sharing of alleged trade secrets crossed an ethical and legal line.

So what of those store managers? Are they guilty of insider trading? Should they have known better? At what point does answering a question posed by a reporter or analyst — setting aside specific company policy — enter the realm of illegality?

The answer isn't always clear cut, says Steve Lee, a self-described "financial detective" whose firm, Steve Lee & Associates, specializes in forensic accounting.

"Chances are, if you're not a C-level employee or somebody who is ordinarily under scrutiny, you are going to get away with tipper/tippee behavior," he says.

"The problem is if, for any reason, you are under scrutiny, the law as it's practiced and applied by courts is so unclear that anything can happen. Because insider trading is so much of a common-law issue, what we now have is a book of decisions, many of which are conflicting, at all level of courts, including the Supremes — who have done a strange job, really, of unofficially reversing

themselves multiple times on this," he says. "That's the bad news, because that introduces tremendous amounts of risk, or potential risk."

Most low-level slip-ups probably will never bubble to the surface, Lee says, but all companies need to assume they will, and set a zero-tolerance policy for confidentiality matters. Even sparse details can lead to a connect-the-dots moment that puts an employee at risk.

He offers a fictitious example of an assistant vice president at an aerospace company kibitzing with co-workers and an outside vendor by the water cooler.

"Hey Charlie, how's it going?"

"I'm so buried. What a horrible couple of weeks it has been."

"What's the problem?"

"I'm working on the acquisition of this lousy company in Palmdale, Calif. It has been a nightmare. The stakes are huge and my boss is breathing down my neck."

That vendor, with minimal detective work, has more than enough to Google his way to the aerospace supplier hinted at and set a position.

"We've seen a lot of those types of cases," Lee says. "It can be two guys talking on an airplane. It can be in the elevator, walking down the street, sitting in the restaurant or a couple of guys hoisting beers after work."

Even if the leak escapes legal scrutiny, the employee can very likely "face some censure from inside the company," Lee says.

"If you are sitting there thinking, 'Should I say something, should I not say something,' you should probably shut up and be careful about what you are saying," he adds. "The thing you have to think about — even though most people aren't actually going to contemplate anything before they say something — is that you are going to be judged in hindsight. Even if it was not material at the time, but was material later, you are in trouble."

In a recent article published in the New York Law Journal, Michael Schachter, a partner in Willkie Farr & Gallagher's litigation department and cohead of the firm's white-collar criminal defense practice group, approached the topic from the angle of "personal benefit" and cites the overlapping Galleon Group/New Castle Partners insider trading cases.



In that case, Robert Moffat, an executive at IBM was accused of leaking company information to Danielle Chiesi of the New Castle Partners hedge fund who, in turn, allegedly traded on it. Moffat eventually pleaded guilty and got a six-month jail sentence. Before that plea, however, attorneys suggested that because he never saw personal benefit, monetary or otherwise, holding him liable would be difficult.

That gambit didn't play out, but such a strategy could benefit some, Schachter wrote.

"While courts have diluted the personal benefit requirement over the years, limiting the ability to distinguish malevolence from carelessness in the eyes of the law, the negligent, or 'accidental,' tipper should still be able to avoid liability for insider trading," he wrote.

That is because two legal yardsticks are commonly used: One, the so-called "classica" theory, holds that insiders violate Rule 10b-5 by using material, nonpublic information for personal gain and breach of their fiduciary duties. Second is the "misappropriation" theory, which goes the added measure of including corporate outsiders who lack such a fiduciary duty to shareholders.

Schachter cites the Supreme Court's decision in Dirks v. SEC as one ruling that holds that the mere disclosure of material, nonpublic information, by itself, does not necessarily constitute a breach of an insider's fiduciary duties.

He also cites the case SEC v. Switzer. Barry Switzer, the former University of Oklahoma's football coach, had trading on information he overheard from George Platt, the onetime CEO of Texas International, while at a high school track meet. The court ruled that because Platt had no intention of being overheard as he discussed the nonpublic information with his wife, he did not breach his fiduciary duties and Switzer, in turn, was also not liable.

"A casual conversation between friends, during which material, nonpublic information is divulged for a purpose unrelated to securities trading, and without the tipper's expectation of personal benefit, seems a poor case for the imposition of liability under Rule 10b-5," Schachter wrote.

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New Words and Expressions

commiserate [kə'mɪzə,ret] ν. 怜悯,同情 bartender ['bar,tɛndə-] n. 酒吧的侍者,酒保 spell [spɛl] ν. 拼写;招致,带来

confidential [,kanfə'dεnfəl] a. 秘密的,机密的,表示信任的,获信任的

gist [dʒɪst] n. 要点,主旨 hedge [hɛdʒ] n. 篱笆,障碍(物);界限;防备 suit [sut] n. 诉讼;恳求;求婚

breach [britʃ] v. (对法律等的)破坏,违反; (对他人权利的)侵害;破裂,裂痕

fiduciary [fr'djuʃr,ɛrɪ] a. 信托的,信用发行的entail [ɪn'tel] v. 使蒙受,使承担;承受,蕴涵;惹起litigant ['lɪtəgənt] n. 诉讼当事人forensic [fə'rɛnsɪk] a. 法庭的;辩论的alleged [ə'lɛdʒd] a. 声称的,被说成的,被断言的;可疑的,靠不住的tipper n. 受密人tippee n. 泄密人scrutiny ['skrutnɪ] n. 详细的检查,仔细的观察;监视,监督fictitious [fik'tiʃəs] a. 虚构的;假想的;编造的;假装的kibitz ['kɪbɪts] v. 管闲事;乱插嘴lousy ['lauzɪ] a. 不洁的,卑鄙的,讨厌的,污秽的vendor ['vɛndə-] n. 小贩,叫卖者;卖主;自动售货机hint [hɪnt] v. 暗示,示意hoist [hɔɪst] v. 吊起,提起,举起,升起censure ['sɛnʃə-] n. 责备,谴责

contemplate ['kantɛmˌplet] ν. 思忖,思量;仔细考虑 hindsight ['haɪndˌsaɪt] n. 事后的认识,事后聪明,后见之明 litigation ['lɪtə'geʃən] n. (法律)诉讼;打官司 overlap['ovə-'læp] ν. 部分重叠 ;部分同时发生