# BRANN STORMING



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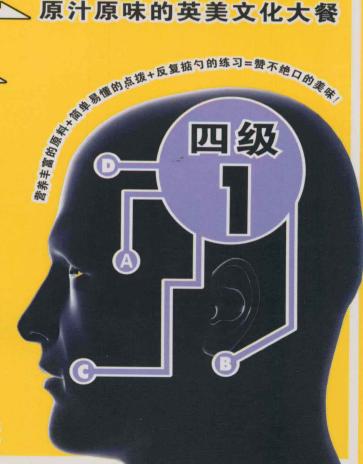
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# 3 24 1 STORMING



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READING BEADING

英语阅读

暴风骤雨

100语言工作室

吴建成

副主编:

唐依凡









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倘若 你问一位学生,哪门课程花费时间最多,十有八九回答:英语。多少学生苦苦死记单词,记了忘,忘了再记。有些学生花费很长时间却读不了几篇文章。有些学生乐于找捷径,以为多做几套考题,或读几本应试书,过了考试关就大功告成了。但在实际的英语交流和资料翻译时往往犯难,不能胜任。一位资深的英语教学专家说过:学英语有快慢之分,而无捷径可走,必须通过大量的阅读。在有效时间内阅读量越大越好。

不急不躁的学习节奏,乏味刻板的阅读书籍,漫无目的、收效甚 微的阅读方式,这些都使英语学习成为人生一壶永远要加热、却永远 烧不开的水。到底怎样才能使阅读英语文章如行云流水,怎样才能有 效扩大词汇量?

"暴风骤雨英语阅读系列"为读者提供了加快阅读速度,在有效时间内读更多文章的独特方法。影响读者阅读速度的最大障碍是生词太多。因此,本系列书首先以词汇快览开篇,读者边用边记,扫清阅读前的首要障碍,这样可以抛开字典,抛弃边读边查、查完再读的低效阅读模式,尽情领略文章的魅力和原汁原味的英美文化。词汇快览中列出的单词均由电脑甄选、统计、分级。紧接着设计六篇文章,对读者进行有效的集约化阅读训练,加快学习节奏,强化阅读速度,在有效时间内使读者获得更大信息量,切实体会暴风骤雨般的英语阅读冲击,这也正是丛书命名的真正含义。

**暴风骤雨**——在一定的时间,针对一定的内容,进行有效的 集约化阅读训练,使您在精心设计的训练中记单词,学习语法,感知 文化。

暴风骤雨——就像科学的体能训练一样,在充分了解人的能力的基础上,在训练中,通过有效的次数、有效的组数进行科学的训练,从而在一定的时间内达到训练目的。同时,文中对文化背景、特殊词组加以注释,尽量不给读者留下难题,保证阅读的连贯性。为保证读者的阅读量,在每一分级编写了两册图书。单元后则以灵活多变的练习为尾、一些练习根本无需答案,全凭读者读后思考。

其次,丛书在选材上精益求精。俗话说:兴趣是最好的老师,趣味性和可读性能使阅读成为一件快乐的事,从而使人做到尽善尽美。很多学生读英语看不了几篇就丧失兴趣,只能束之高阁。针对这一现状,该丛书不拘一格,在把握难度的前提下,求新、求趣、求实、求变。所有材料均来源于当代英语国家的原文,更有时下网上最热点的文章,时效性强,风格迥异,每册书都聘请了一线的英语教师审读。一位教师审后感慨到:"读一篇难释其卷",书中文章的魅力由此可见一班。还有的老师选出书中部分内容,在学生中进行检测,效果显著。

另外,在各分级的选材上,每篇文章的难度尽量接近该级水平, 而在文章长度上并未刻意追求考题所要求的文章长度。这是因为本丛 书不仅仅是为了使读者能顺利通过各级的英语考试,更重要的是开扩 读者的眼界,增强实际掌握和应用英语语言的能力。

本着"服务于上帝,一切为上帝着想"的出版理念,丛书在装帧设计及栏目设置上也独具匠心,力求精美。书中配有单元读书笔记,您可随时写下学习感想,"温故而知新"。另外,我们在每页都奉献给您一颗晶莹的" ② ⑩ ② "。时尚用语、成语、谚语、格言、警句、短语精粹等汇于其中,如丝丝细雨沁人心脾。内文双色,版式现代大方,于柔美中透出新巧,使人从视觉上有种美的享受。

学习英语何需太长的等待,我们正以成熟的心智、莫大的决心和 辛勤的努力带给您一场"暴风骤雨"的洗礼。

"自是桃李树,何畏不成蹊"。我们坚信这套"暴风骤雨英语 阅读系列"会成为英语学习者通向成功的桥梁,同时也为 英语图书市场增添一抹新的色彩。

读者在使用过程中有什么感想或建议,请告知我们并欢迎投稿。 E-mail:chenfeng-book@163.com

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### 词汇供览, 边用边记 (1~6课)

- abuse: [ə'bju:s] n. 辱骂, 虐待, 妄用 Child abuse is a crime in many countries. 虐待儿童在许多国家是刑事罪行。 Drug abuse is a serious social problem all over the world. 滥用毒品是个世界性的严重社会问题。 [əˈbju:z] v. 虐待, 滥用 The corrupt official is accused of abusing his privileges for personal benefit. 那名贪官被控滥用特权谋私利。
- 2. access: ['ækses] n. 进入/到达的方法: 通道 There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那个门,无法通向大街。
- amuse: [ə'mju:z] v. 使欢乐, 逗乐, 消遣 His story amuses me. 他的故事 3. 使我发笑。She amused herself by reading detective stories. 她读侦探小说 消遣。
- aspire: [əˈspaiə] v. 渴望, 向往, 立志 He aspired to be a teacher. 他立志要 成为一名教师。
- astonishing: [əˈstɔni fin] adj. 非常惊人的 This is an astonishing news. 这是 5. 一条非常惊人的消息。
- 6. audio: ['ɔ:diəu] adj. 听觉的, 音频的 The school's audio-visual facility includes a new set of multimedia device. 学校的视听设备包括一套新的多媒 体装置。
- available: [ə'veiləbl] adj. 可得到的, 可利用的 This type of commodities available for export is rather limited at this moment. 现在这种可供出口的商 品种类有限。
- avenue: [ˈævənju:] n. ① 林荫道, 大道 The streets along the south-north 8. direction are called Avenues in this city while those along the east-west direction are called Streets. 该城市南北方向的街道被称为大道,而东西向 的被称为大街。② 方法, 途径 They have explored all possible avenues in search of a solution to this problem. 为了寻找解决问题的答案,他们想尽了 办法。
- capable: ['keipəbl] adj. 有能力的 Are you capable of climbing that tree? 你 9. 能爬上那棵树吗?
- casual: ['kæʒuəl] adj. 偶然的, 不经意的 The casual newspaper reader 10. wouldn't like long articles on serious subjects every day. 随便看看报纸的人 不愿每天看那些有关严肃主题的长文章。
- Caucasian: [kɔ:'keizjən] adj./ n. 白种人(的), 高加索人(的) The police has determined that murderer is a Caucasian, five feet and nine tall.









警方已经确认凶手是白种人,身高5英尺9英寸(约175厘米)。

- 12. **commit**: [kə'mit] v. 犯(错误、罪),做(坏事),犯(法) A robbery was committed last night. 昨晚发生了一起盗窃案。 The executive committed suicide under strong pressure. 那经理在强大的压力下自杀了。
- 13. complex: ['kompleks] adj. 复杂的,错综的 a complex idea 一个复杂的观念 n. 综合物,综合性建筑 The new sports complex has everything needed for many different activities. 新建的综合体育馆能为多种活动提供所需要的设施。
- 14. compulsion: [kəm'pʌlʃən] n. 压力,强制,难以抗拒的冲动 Drinking is a compulsion with him. 喝酒是他克制不住的欲望。
- 15. confess: [kənˈfes] v. 供认(罪行), 坦白, 招认 When the police questioned the man, he confessed. 警察审问这个人时, 他坦白了。
- 16. confirm: [kən'fə:m] ν. 进一步证实,确定,支持 Please confirm your telephone message by writing to me. 请给我来封信,好进一步证实你在电话中传达的信息。
- 17. consequence: ['kɔnsikwəns] n. 结局,后果 The incident resulted in very serious consequences. 事件导致很严重的后果。
- 18. **convention**: [kən'vənfən] *n*. 习俗,习惯;会议,集会;条约,协议,契约 It is important to comply with general social conventions in business activities. 在从事商业活动时,遵守一般的社会规范是重要的。More than 1,000 delegates attended the annual teachers' convention. 超过1,000名代表出席了教师年度会议。
- 19. **convict:** [kən'vikt] v. (常与 of 连用)证明有······罪,宣判有·····罪,宣判有·····罪。 convicted of murder in the first degree. 他被判犯有一级谋杀罪。
- 20. convince: [kən'vins] ν. 使相信, 信服, 说服 He convinced me that I should study law. 他劝我应该学法律。
- 21. defect: [di'fekt] n. 过失,缺点,不足 The manufacturer promises to take back any products with defects. 厂家答应收回任何有缺陷的产品。v. 变节,叛逃 Two diplomats have defected to the enemy country. 两个外交官叛逃到敌对国家。
- 22. **depraved**: [di'preivd] *adj*. 堕落的,颓废的,邪恶的 Many people agree that death penalty is suitable for especially depraved acts of crime. 很多人认为对于特别邪恶的罪行,死刑是适当的。
- 23. deter: [di'tə:] n. (常与 from 连用)使不敢,威慑,吓住 The heavy fines are designed to deter the public from spitting in the street. 沉重的罚款旨



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#### BRAIN STORMING

暴风骤雨 英语阅读





在使公众不要在街上吐痰。The cold weather fails to deter the enthusiasts from attending the outdoor concert. 寒冷的天气并未阻止爱好者出席露天音乐会。

- 24. **discipline**: ['disiplin] *n*. 纪律,作风 The soldiers showed perfect discipline under the fire of the enemy. 在敌人的炮火下,那些士兵显示了良好的纪律。 *v*. 命令,服从,处分 The army was not well disciplined, often behaving like bandits. 军队纪律不好,行为常常像土匪。
- 25. **embrace:** [im'breis] *n./v.* ① 拥抱,搂抱 The child embraced his parents. 这孩子拥抱了他的父母。② 包括,包含 This book embraces many subjects. 此书包括许多问题。
- 26. empowerment: [em'pauəmənt] n. 使获得力量;授权 Education is a great empowerment to the poor. 对于穷人来说,教育是一种了不起的力量源泉。
- 27. enhance: [in'hɑ:ns] v. 增加,提高 Passing the English examination should enhance your chances of getting the post. 通过了英语考试该会增加你获得这个职位的机会。
- 28. enormous: [iˈnɔ:məs] adj. 巨大的,庞大的 The hungry man ate an enormous plate of food. 那个饥饿的人吃下了很大的一盘食物。 The Internet can provide an enormous amount of information. 因特网能够提供大量的信息。
- 29. episode: ['episəud] n. 插曲,戏剧的一段,一个事件 one of the funniest episodes in my life 我一生中最好笑的一件事 The TV drama was so interesting that I watched every episode of it. 那电视剧太有趣了,每一集我都看了。
- 30. execute: ['eksikju:t] ν. 处死, 执行死刑 The murderer was convicted and executed in a speedy manner. 谋杀犯很快被定罪并处死了。
- 31. facility: [fəˈsiliti] n. ① 设施,设备 There are facilities for cooking in the kitchen. 厨房里有烹饪设备。② 灵巧,熟练 He has great facility in learning languages. 他有学语言的天赋。
- 32. fantasy: [ˈfæntəsi] n. 空想, 幻想 The young man lives in a world of fantasy. 这个年青人生活在幻想的世界里。
- 33. gang: [gæŋ] n. 一队(人), 一群(囚犯), 一帮(歹徒) The gang were / was planning a robbery of a bank. 这伙歹徒正在计划抢劫一家银行。
- 34. grateful: ['greitful] *adj.* 感激的,表示谢意的 I am grateful to you for helping me. 感谢你的帮助。
- 35. heinous: ['heinəs] *adj.* 可恨的,可耻的,十恶不赦的 The police vowed to hunt down and bring to justice the perpetrator of this heinous crime. 警方发







誓要将犯下这桩邪恶罪行的作恶者捉拿并绳之以法。

- 36. improvement: [im'pru:vmənt] ν. 增进, 改善, 改良 Much improvement has been made in the public order of the city. 这个城市的治安有了很大的改进。
- 37. [influx: ['inflaks] n. 汇集, 流动, 流入 The influx of refugees into the city has caused social disturbances. 难民流入城市引起了社会动乱。
- 38. inroad: ['inroud] n. (常用复数)侵蚀,侵入,进入,进步 to make inroads on one's health 使健康受到损害 Scientists have made great inroads in the treatment of cancer in the last few years. 科学家在过去几年中在癌症治疗方面取得长足进步。
- 39. intensive: [in'tensiv] adj. 密集的,集中的,强烈的,增强的 Intensive care in hospitals is given to the seriously ill. 在医院里危重病人得到加强护理。 The country's economy is moving from labor-intensive sectors to capital-intensive ones. 国家的经济正从劳动密集部门转向资金密集部门。
- 40. license: ['laisəns] ν. 准许,发给执照,批准 We are sure that these purchases will soon be licensed. 我们相信订货不久可得到批准。n. 执照 Lawyers need licenses from the local government in order to practice law in this city. 律师要在本市从业必须得到本地政府发给的执照。
- 41. **lucrative**: ['lu:krətiv] *adj*. 有利的, 赚钱的 The government has a monopoly on the lucrative tobacco industry. 政府垄断了营利丰厚的烟草业。
- 42. **medium**: ['mi:diəm] *n*. (复数 media)(传播消息的)媒介,媒体,(艺术的) 形式 Commercial television is a medium for advertising. 商业电视是一种广告媒介。 *adj*. 中等的,中庸的,普通的 He is of medium height. 他是中等身材。
- 43. minimum: ['miniməm] *adj.ln*. 最小量(的),最小数(的),最低限度(的) You must get a minimum of 40 questions right to pass the examination. 你最少必须答对 40 道题才能通过考试。
- 44. offense: [əˈfens] n. ①过错,犯罪 His offenses were forgiven him by the employer. 他的过错受到老板的宽恕。 ②触怒,不悦,冒犯 I meant no offense. 我没有冒犯你的意思。
- 45. option: [ɔ'pʃən] n. 选择,选择自由,供选择的事物 You have no viable options left. 你已经没有可行的选择余地了。
- 46. penalty: ['penəlti] *n*. 惩罚,刑罚 What is the penalty for dangerous driving? 对危险驾车给予什么处罚?
- 47. phenomenon: [fiˈnɔminən] n. (复数phenomena)现象 People are prone to ascribe unexplained phenomena of nature to supernatural powers. 人们对于无法解释的自然现象归因于超自然的力量。





- 48. plunge: [pland3] v. 投入,陷入 In darkness, he plunged into the cold muddy puddle by the dirt road. 黑暗中,他冲进了土路边的冰冷的污水坑里。
- 49. presumably: [pri'zju:məbli] adj. 可能, 大概, 推测起来 Presumably the bad weather has delayed the flight. 大概是恶劣的天气使飞机误点了。
- 50. prior: [praiə] adj. (常与to连用)预先的, 在前的 This building must be repaired prior to further detailed decoration. 在进一步精细装潢前, 该建筑 必须修复。
- 51. punishment: ['pʌniʃmənt] n. 处罚,惩罚 The boy accepted his punishment without complaining. 那男孩没有怨言地接受了对他的处罚。
- quote: ['kwəut] v. 引用·····的话 The priest often quotes the Bible in his sermons. 牧师讲道时经常引用《圣经》的话。
- severe: [si'viə] adj. ①严厉的, 苛刻的, 严格的 a severe master 苛刻的主 53. 人。② 剧痛的, 剧烈的, 严重的, 难熬的 a severe attack of toothache 牙 痛的剧烈发作。
- 54. sexism: ['seksizm] n. 性别歧视 Sexism can be a problem in military services. 性别歧视在部队中可能很严重。
- 55. sponsor: ['sponsə] n. 负责人,保护人,保证人,(表演、广播、体育比赛 等的) 赞助人 The sponsors of the football club are not satisfied with their team's standing in the season. 足球俱乐部的赞助者对于球队在这 个赛季中的成绩不满意。 v. 赞助、提供、保证、负责 The old couple sponsored the education of several orphans. 那对年老的夫妇赞助了好 几个孤儿的教育经费。
- 56. statistics: [stə'tistiks] n. 统计, 统计数字, 统计学 The national census is a statistics of all the persons in the country. 全国人口普查就是统计国家的所 有个人。
- 57. strive: ['straiv] v. 奋斗, 抗争 He strives to improve his oral English. 他努 力提高他的英语口语。
- 58. symptom: ['simptom] n. 征兆, 征候, 表征; 症兆, 症候 Fever is a symptom of many illnesses. 发烧是许多疾病的症兆。
- 59. torture: ['to:tfə] n./v. 施以酷刑、拷打、拷问、折磨 Many countries are committed to the abolition of torture as a punishment against crimes. 很多 国家都承诺废除使用酷刑来惩罚犯罪。
- transmit: [trænz'mit] v. 传送, 传播, 传递, 播送, 发送 Sexually transmitted 60 diseases(STD), also known as venereal diseases(VD), are on the rise in big cities. 在大城市, 性传播疾病(性病)发病率正在上升。









新的世纪是孩子们的时代,父母们为了成功曾经付出了很大代价。而孩子们面对来 来却非常自信, 根本不为困扰父辈们的问题所动。在新世纪即将来临之际, 这个有 关下一代的调查很令人鼓舞。

he world looks very different to the millennium generation than it did to their baby boomer parents. The issues that we debated in the 60's and 70's are no longer on the radar screen. According to a new survey on teen attitudes, racism(种族歧视)is generally not perceived as one of the nation's great problems, and sexism(性别歧视)is barely mentioned.

A total of 1327 teens between the ages of 14 and 18 responded to the Horatio Alger Association's third annual State of Our Nation's Youth survey, designed to measure their attitudes and values. A majority(大多数)of those who responded grew up in families in which boomer moms worked outside the home—making inroads(进步)in medicine, law and business. These young teens do not perceive(认识到)significant barriers to their success — either internal or external — and have a sense of confidence and personal opportunity as they look to the future.

What boomers dreamed of and strived for as young adults, millennials take for granted.<sup>2</sup> This is the generation that will be surprised to find any remaining glass ceilings<sup>3</sup> and will ultimately(最终)break through them.

#### A Sense Of Empowerment(力量)

The American melting pot<sup>4</sup> is now a reality. In fact, the sense of personal opportunity is even greater among African Americans surveyed than students of other races. African Americans represented in our survey were more likely than students of other races to agree that the harder they work, the more opportunity will be available to them. And 85 percent of African Americans plan to continue their education in some fashion compared to 78 percent of all students.

Young people of all cultural and ethnic(种族的)backgrounds are united in their perception of the nation's number one problem — crime and violence. Forty percent of millennial teens listed crime and violence as the nation's number one problem this year—up



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10 percent from 1998. As boomer parents, we are aware that crime, violence and terrorism(恐怖主义)can destroy the world we have worked hard to create. Our teens share this anxiety, feeling less safe in their schools than ever before.

Although the American dream is alive and well with millennial teens, their dreams may vary. Caucasians(白人), African Americans and Asian Americans have different ideas of the top three careers they intend to pursue. Girls indicated that they do not like science courses as much as boys do, and are not following males into jobs in the technology sector<sup>5</sup>. Despite pressure to pursue more lucrative(赚钱的)careers, teaching remains the number one choice of the girls we surveyed. Boys continue to seek careers in the engineering and computer fields and to like art, English, music and foreign languages less than females do. I view the differences as positive(积极的)— since they are driven by choice rather than by necessity. The millennium generation grasps that being equal does not mean being identical(相同的)—an issue that boomers struggled with.

#### Learning Everywhere

As the world becomes more interconnected, schools will become one of many pathways to an education. According to this year's Horatio Alger survey, only two-thirds of students feel that their schools are preparing them for the future. More than half of teens aged 16 to 18 hold jobs, averaging about 19 hours per week on the job and only six hours on homework. Perhaps as a result of time



#### Notes

- 1. baby boomers 指美国战后(1945年~ 1965年)生育高峰期出生的人, boom 是兴旺,繁荣的意思。
- What boomers dreamed of ... take for granted. 那些父辈们年轻时为之梦想, 为之奋斗的一切, 现在新千年的一代 认为是理所当然的。
- 3. glass ceiling 玻璃屋顶,指虽然看不见,但却实际存在的不成文的歧视。如少数民族和妇女,虽然名义上平等,可就是升不了职,原来是被glass ceiling 压住了。
- 4. melting pot 熔炉,比喻美国是个多种 族,多文化的"民族熔炉"
- 5. sector 部门,部分,行业,并非行政机关,而指经济的不同部门,比如:the agricultural sector, financial sector等等。
- 6. Boys continue to seek careers ... less than females do. 男孩子们还是着眼于工程和计算机领域的职业,并且他们还是不像女孩子们那样喜欢艺术,英语,音乐和外语。注意 continue 的后面并列的不定式。
- 7. We should give ourselves credit. 我们应该给自己记上一功。

spent at work, teens today participate less in school-related activities, particularly sports, than they did a year ago. If current trends continue, millennial teens may transform both education and entertainment(娱乐). Learning will result from access to information and actual work experience and less on classroom time. Solo sports(个人运动)and virtual reality(虚拟现实)may eventually replace contact sports(集体运动).









#### Making The World Better

As young adults, baby boomers wanted to change the world so that all people could reach their full potential. The resulting influx(汇集)of intellectual capital, a greater participation of all adults in the workplace, has fueled our nation's prosperity(繁荣). Our millennial teens take this new level of prosperity as a given, and aspire to(追求)more than material success. Millennial teens want to give back to us, to make the world a better place, and to make significant contributions to society. They value the family lives we have created for them and will make their own families a priority(优先).

While we can be critical(批评的)of teens at times, teens are actually looking up to us. More than half named a family member, family friend, or personal friend as their role model (榜样). Perhaps, as boomer parents, we should give ourselves credit, both for the road we paved for the millennial teens and for their ability to tear down the remaining barriers that divide us as a nation.

### 译文

新一代人所面对的世界和他们出生于战后高峰期的父母所面对的世界大不一样。60和70年代我们争论的问题已不再是关切的话题。根据最新的关于青少年们的观念的调查,一般不再认为种族主义是国家面对的什么大问题,而性别歧视则几乎没有被提及。

贺拉休·阿尔加协会举行了第三届一年一度的"全国青年状况调查",主要测量他们的人生态度和价值观,总共有1,327名介于14岁和18岁之间的青年对调查做了回应。其中大多数来自于母亲出生于战后时期并且母亲外出工作的那种家庭——这些母亲们在医学界、法律界和商界取得一定成功。这些青少年认为自己未来不会遇到什么困难——不管来自本身还是来自社会——他们展望未来时对自己很有信心,期待着大展宏图。

那些父辈们年青时梦寐以求并为之奋斗的东西对于这些处在新的千年时代的青年人来说不过是理所当然的。对于他们来说,各种歧视和限制少之又少,而且最终也无法阻挡他们。

#### 认识到自己的能力

美国的民族熔炉现在已经成为现实。实际上,在受调查的学生中,非洲裔美国人在个人未来的机会方面比其他种族更具信心。在调查中,非洲裔美国人比其他种族的人更倾向认为只要勤奋工作,就有机会。并且85%的非洲裔美国人打算继续接受教育,相比之下,对于全体学生而言,这个数字是78%。

在就国家所面临的最大问题方面,各种文化和种族的年轻人认识一致——犯罪和暴力。今年有40%的青少年把犯罪和暴力列为国家的头号问题——比1998年上升10%。战后出生的父母们都意识到犯罪、暴力和恐怖主义会摧毁我们辛苦创造的美好世界。我们的青年一代也有这种担忧,觉得学校没有以前那样安全了。

虽然青年人的美国梦一如既往,但是各有各自的不同梦想。白人、非洲裔和亚裔对于他们所追求的理想职业有着不同的想法。女孩不像男孩那样喜爱科学课程,也不愿意跟随男性进入技术领域工作。尽管受到赚钱的压力,受调查的女孩子首选的职业仍然是教师。男孩子还是热衷于工程和计算机,不如女孩子喜欢艺术、音乐和外语。我认为这些差异具有积极意义——因为这些都是出于自愿选择而非生活的压力。新千年的一代人认识到平等并不意味着完全相同——



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