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生活新刊 Life Weekly



达子 编译

黑龙江科学技术出版社



- 选材时效性强:文章多选自近两年的英美报刊中的热点话题。紧扣时代脉搏。 题材涉面广博: 从财经到体育, 从生活到文化, 从科技到奇谈, 可谓包罗万象, 承
- 载着丰富的社会信息,并且每个栏目下选取的都是最具代表性的文章。 文章词汇量丰富: 因选材不拘于某时、某地、某类, 文章的词汇量很大, 满足了大
- 学生四六级考试词汇量记忆的需要。 词汇讲解简练精当: 因重于培养广大读者的阅读兴趣,
- 增强理解能力,对于难解、易误解的词汇都给予了简 练的批注,可谓"精准而不冗杂,实用而不拖沓"。

一套将英语新闻 变成英语学习的 不可多得的素材







透道天下事

Understand the World News

生活新刊 Life Weekly

读天下新闻,观世间万象; 携你在方字格中游走于世界的每一个角落!

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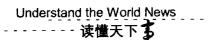
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Marriage 婚姻男女

A Brilish Samily law Firm is urging couples to take a sec before gotting married or deciding to live together. Bross Bonnett, & compatibility lest tocuses on key questions family lies, children and aspirations that most couples strug have to answay if their marriage breaks down and they e Parling Ruth Bross compared taking the quiz to the kind of cons research an employer might make before hiring someone. Mo one who is truly committed to a relationship will ever mind means in them. and frank disclosure that is asked of them: if they do you mine me and in an amount of them if they do you mine me and in an analysis asked of them. Sourself why, a she said in an emailed statement containing the quite.

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爱恨一线间 Thin Line Between Love & Hate?

It often seems a thin line between love and hate, and now scientists think they know why.

Brain scans of people shown images of individuals they hated revealed a pattern of brain activity that partly occurs in areas also activated by romantic love, Semir Zeki and John Paul Romaya of University College London reported.

"This **linkage¹** may account for why love and hate are so closely linked to each other in life," the researchers wrote in the Public Library of Science journal PLoS One.

"Our results show that there is a unique pattern of activity in the brain in the context of hate."

In their study, the researchers showed 17 men and women pictures of someone the volunteers said they hated along with three familiar, neutral faces. The hated individuals were all former lovers or work rivals, except for one famous politician.

The brain scans identified a pattern of activity in different areas of the brain the researchers called a "hate circuit" that switched on when people saw faces they **despised**², the researchers said.

The so called hate circuit includes structures in the **cortex**³ and the sub-cortex and represented a pattern distinct from emotions such as fear, threat and danger, Zeki said in a telephone interview.

The brain activity also occurred in the **putamen⁴** and insula, two areas activated when people viewed the face of a loved person. Scientists have linked the regions to aggressive action and distressing situations, Zeki said.

But there were important differences as well. A bigger part of the cerebral

cortex — an area linked to judgment and reasoning — de-activates with love compared to hate.

"It is more likely that in the context of hate the hater may want to exercise judgment in calculating moves to (cause) harm," Zeki said in a statement.

人们经常会说"爱与恨只在一线间",现在科学家认为他们找到了其中的原因。 伦敦大学学院的萨米尔·泽克和约翰·保罗·罗马亚在研究报告中称,他们通过 人脑扫描发现,当研究对象看到自己憎恨之人的各种图像时,大脑对此所进行的特 定活动的部分区域同时也是"爱情激活区"。

研究人员在《公共科学图书馆》期刊上发表的研究报告中指出:"这一关联或许能说明为什么在彼此的生活中爱恨总是紧密相连。"

"结果显示人在产生憎恨情绪时,大脑会出现一种独特的活动形态。"

在这项研究过程中,研究人员向一名志愿者展示了他所憎恨的、连同3张熟人的和几个既不爱也不恨的人照片在内的17张男女照片。在所憎恶的人群中,除了一位是政界知名人士外,其他都是这名志愿者过去的恋人或工作上的死对头。

研究人员称,在对研究对象进行脑部扫描时发现,当人们看到自己厌恶的面孔时,大脑中的几个不同区域会出现某种特定的活动形态,研究人员将这几个由"憎恨"连接的脑区称为"憎恨电路"。

泽克在一次电话采访中称,大脑"憎恨电路"包括大脑皮层和下皮层中的结构,它所反映的大脑活动形式与恐惧、威胁和危险等情绪截然不同。

大脑的"憎恨电路"中的壳核和脑岛两个区域在人们看到喜欢的人时也会活动。泽克说,科学家在此之前就发现这两个区域与攻击行为和痛苦体验有关。

但爱与恨还是有很大的不同,人在产生爱意时,大脑皮层中一个比较大的部分——有关判断和推理的区域都处于不活跃状态,这与产生恨意时的情况恰好形成了鲜明对比。

泽克在声明中说:"这 可能是因为当人处在憎恨 情形时,怀恨在心的人需 要通过判断来筹划下一步 的报复行动。"



- 1. linkage n. 联接,连接,关联
- 2. despise vt. 轻视,鄙视,厌恶,蔑视
- 3. cortex n. (脑或肾的)皮质,皮层
- 4. putamen n. 壳,核

网上求爱日渐流行

Time Constraints Boost Popularity of Online Dating

Any lingering stigma about finding true love online seems to be fading, particularly among older adults, researchers found.

In a study of 175 newlywed couples scientists at lowa State University said those who met through online dating agencies, or social networking sites, tended to be older than other couples who met through traditional ways **offline**¹. They were also less likely to be marrying for the first time and had shorter **courtships**² before tying the knot — 18.5 months instead of 42 months.

"In many cases, there are real structural forces that encourage the support and use of these technologies," said Alicia Cast, an associate professor of sociology at the university.

"And one of them is just structural constraints on people's time — such as people who have kids, or have full-time jobs, or work long or extensive hours," she added in a statement. But the online **spouses**³ were as attractive, intelligent and had the same self-esteem levels of the offline couples.

Online dating agencies have gained in popularity and acceptability. A recent survey by Forbes.com that named New York as the best U.S. city for singles found it achieved the No. 1 position because it has more people with active online dating accounts than any other city in the country.

U.S.-based eHarmony, which launched in the United States in 2000, claims an average of 236 of its members marry every day in the United States as a result of being matched on the site. eHarmony is also available in Canada, Australia and Britain.

Cast and her graduate assistant Jamie McCartney studied data on the couples over a three-year period. Twenty five couples in the study had met online.

"My understanding is that there are very few studies that have been able to simultaneously⁴ get access to a source of couples who met through more conventional means, along with those who choose to meet people online," said Cast.

研究人员发现,在网络上寻找真爱似乎已经不再是什么令人羞愧的事,尤其是对于大龄成年人而言。

爱荷华州立大学的科学家在一项针对175对新婚夫妇开展的研究中发现,他们当中,通过在线交友网站或社交网站结识的夫妇通常要比那些通过传统的"线下"方式结识的夫妇年龄大。同样,通过网络所结成的伴侣,他们是初婚的几率较小,而且在结婚前谈恋爱的时间也较短,仅为18.5个月,而对于传统婚姻模式,谈恋爱的时间是42个月。

爱荷华州立大学社会学副教授艾丽西亚·卡斯特说:"在很多情况下,真实存在的结构性力量促使了人们对这些技术的支持和使用。"

她在一项声明中补充说道:"在结构性力量中,其中一种力量就是关于人们时间上的结构性限制,就比如说那些有孩子、全职工作或工作时间较长的人。"不过,通过网络结识的伴侣其实和在现实中寻得的另一半一样迷人、聪慧、有自尊。

如今,在线交友网站的受欢迎程度和接受程度越来越高。近日—项由福布斯网站开展的调查——评选美国最佳的单身城市,纽约高居榜首,因为纽约拥有活跃在线交友帐号的人比美国其他任何城市都要多。

于2000年创建于美国的约会服务婚恋网站声称,在美国,通过该网站结识的会员平均每天有236人喜结连理。约会服务网站在加拿大、澳大利亚和英国也有分支。

卡斯特和她的研究生助手杰米·麦克卡特尼利用三年多的时间研究了这些夫妇的资料。在这项研究中,其中25对夫妇通过网络相识。

卡斯特说:"我的理解是,现在几乎很少有研究项目能够同时获得通过传统渠道和通过网络渠道结识的夫妇的两手资料。"



- 1. offline adj. & adv. 未连线的(地), 脱机的(地)
- 2. courtship n. 求婚的行为、过程和时期
- 3. spouse n. 配偶(指失或妻)
- 4. simultaneously adv. 同时地

女人的眼泪和性欲 The Women's Tears and the Sex

Men who sniffed real tears became less sexually aroused than those who sniffed saline¹, according to the researchers from the Weizmann Institute of Science and Edith Wolfson Medical Center in Israel.

In the study, two women ageing 30 and 31 watched sad movies by themselves and placed vials beneath their eyes to collect teardrops. Their tears were collected one milliliter² at a time³ and deposited onto small pads that were attached beneath men's noses, so they could continuously sniff the sadness.

Then 24 male participants, whose mean age was 27, were shown emotionally ambiguous4 photographs of women and asked to rate the faces' sadness and their attractiveness. The faces appeared less sexually attractive after sniffing real tears, according to the study. The researchers also learned the men experienced a drop in testosterone⁵.

As a matter of fact, Israel scientists have expected tears' chemical signals to trigger⁶ empathy⁷ or sadness, but that didn't happen — women's tears just dampen men's sexual desire. Some researchers believe this phenomenon evolved to protect emotionally vulnerable women from male aggression.

据以色列魏茨曼科学研究所以及伊迪斯·沃尔芬森医学中心的研究人员称,闻 到了真实眼泪味道的男人与嗅过盐水的男性,相比较而言,对性的欲望会有所降 低。

在该项研究中,两名年龄分别为30、31岁的女子各自观看悲情电影,同时将小 水瓶放到她们的眼睛下方以便收集眼泪。当眼泪聚满1毫升之后,研究人员便将其 滴入小垫并置于男性鼻子下端,因此他们可以连续不断地嗅到"悲伤的气息"。





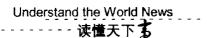


接下来,24名平均年龄为27岁的男性受试者,在观看了一组研究人员出示的表情暧昧的女性照片后,被要求要按照面孔的悲伤程度和魅力对照片进行排名。研究发现,男性在闻过真实眼泪的味道后,那些面孔就变得不那么有吸引力了。此外,研究人员还了解到这些男性体内的睾丸激素也因此出现了下降。

其实,以色列科学家们本来预期眼泪中的化学物质可以引起受试者的移情或悲伤心理,然而事实并非如此——女人的眼泪只是抑制住了男人们的性欲渴望。一些研究人员相信这种情况的变化是为了保护情感脆弱的女性不受男性的攻击。

助君参阅

- 1. saline n. 生理食盐水; 盐湖, 盐田, 装盐所
- 2. milliliter n. 毫升,千分之一升
- 3. at a time adv. 每次,在某时
- 4. ambiguous adj. 暧昧的, 不明确的, 含混不清的
- 5. testosterone n. [生化][药] 睾丸激素:白色结晶固酮类激素, $C_{19}H_{26}O_2$,主要
- 由睾丸产生,负责男性第二性征的发展和维持。它同样人造合成用于药物治疗。
- 6. trigger vt. 引发,引起,触发
- 7. empathy n. 移情作用:认同和理解别人的处境、感情和动机
- 8. vulnerable adi. 易受攻击的, 易受……的攻击



情歌的作用

The Effect of Slushy Songs

Women are twice as likely to accept a date from a stranger if they have just heard a romantic song, according to a study.

French psychologist Nicolas Gueguen **recruited**¹ 183 female students, aged 18 to 20, telling them they were **taking part in**² a market research test with one other person. They were told their research partner was late and asked to wait in a room alone where either a love song or a pop song with no romantic **overtones**³ was played. The pair spent five minutes with a researcher discussing different biscuits before the scientist made an excuse to leave the room at the University of South Brittany. The actor then asked the female for a date.

Around 52 per cent of the women who had listened to romantic music gave him their phone number compared to 28 per cent who had heard "neutral" music, it was reported in the journal *Psychology of Music*.

The study only looked at the effect of romantic musicon women. Professor Adrian North, a psychologist at Heriot Watt University, said the influence of music on romance was harder to study in men. He explained: "The danger is if you do the same experiment with blokes, all the men will say yes."

一项研究显示,女人在听到一首浪漫情歌后,接受陌生人的约会请求几率,竟 是未听情歌时的两倍!

法国心理学家尼古拉斯·格古恩招募来183名年龄从18到20岁的女性,并告诉她们即将参与的是一项需要其他人配合的市场调查。她们相继被告知她们的研究 搭档迟到了,需要她们去一个单独的房间等一会儿。毫无例外,这个房间时刻都在 播放着歌曲,有时是罗曼蒂克的情歌,有时则是毫无浪漫气息的流行音乐。搭档的