

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

《美英报刊文章  
阅读(精选本)》  
学习辅导

第二版

周学艺 主编



北京大学出版社

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*A Study Guide to A Quality Selection  
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Newspapers & Periodicals*

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## 编者的话

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》(第二版)学习辅导主要为自修者而编,也可供授课教员参考之用。

精选本的重点在于阅读理解,扩大学生的视野,使学生通过学习既能学到新闻语言,又能掌握阅读这些报刊必须具备的有关知识。为了使他们达到打好基本功这一目的,本书的导读分四个方面:提要和评论、语言点、习题参考答案和本课重点词语。提要和评论是使读者较深入了解课文的内容,并对课文的内容作出正确的理解。此外在第8课和第15课还教授自学者一些学习方法;语言点分两部分:Ⅰ.是生词表,Ⅱ.与精选本每课课后的注释(Notes)一样,只是注释点更多;习题参考答案在于加深理解和掌握一课的主要内容;重点词语是学生学习一课后必须掌握的主要与政治、军事、外交、经济、法律、宗教、文教和科技等有关词语,与学生在大学一二年级打基础时要求掌握的词语的侧重点有所不同。这些词语也是复习考试的重点,其中有些词语,读者不但要知道其意思,还要能用英语释义或译成汉语,如美国的 Secretary of State(国务卿)、Speaker(美国众议院或英国下议院议长)等。

本书有8个附录:美英重要报刊、通讯社和政府主要机构的译名、重要国际组织、报刊标题常用词汇表、名称缩写、十四个主词和词缀。其中多数是读者学习美英报刊的重要参考资料。

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)本书中第一部分的语言点;See ... in the GLOSSARY 指的是见课本末附的词汇表。

由于编者水平有限,时间局促,可以想象书中定会有错误和不妥的地方,真诚希望读者来信批评指正。

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## Short Forms

*abbrev.* = abbreviation

*a (dj)* = adjective

*adv* = adverb

*AmE* = American English

& = and

*BrE* = British English

C = central

*cf.* = (*Lat.*) confer; compare

*conj.* = conjunction

D = Democrat

E = east, eastern

*esp.* = especially

*etc.* = (*Lat.*) *et cetera*; and so on

HHS = health and human services

*Fr.* = French

HUD = Housing and Urban

Development

*i. e.* = (*Lat.*) *id est*; that is to say

L = Lesson

*Lat.* = Latin

N = north, northern

NE = northeast, northeastern

*neg.* = negative

*p* = participle

P. = page

Par. = paragraph

*pl.* = plural

pop. = population

*pp* = past participle

*pref.* = prefix

*prep.* = preposition

*pres p* = present participle

*pron.* = pronoun

*pt* = past tense

R = Republican

S = south, southern

sb = somebody

SE = southeast, southeastern

*sing.* = singular

*sl.* = slang

sth = something

*suf.* = suffix

*usu.* = usually

*v.* = verb

w = west, western

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# Lesson One

## Exploding Tourism Eroding China's Riches

中国实行对外开放政策以来,一部分人富裕起来了,他们有钱旅游,而国家也急于开发旅游,视旅游为无烟工业。于是大批人涌往像敦煌这样的艺术宝库参观。然而,凡事都有一个限度,参观的人数超过了其承受力,就必然使历史文化遗迹遭到破坏,而它们一旦受损,像雕刻、绘画这样的艺术品就无法修复。《洛杉矶时报》记者 Henry Chu 写的题为“旅游业的迅猛发展在损害着中国丰富的古代文化宝库”的文章,提醒中国应该对名胜古迹采取旅游与保护并重的政策,千万不能使敦煌这样的文化遗产被当作摇钱树而毁了。他的这一观点是对的,应受到重视,地方政府千万不能实行杀鸡取卵的政策。

### Part One

#### Language Points

#### I

**AD** (*abbrev.* Anno Domini) 公元

**cable car** *n.* 缆车

**churn** /tʃɜ:n/ *v.* to produce large quantities of sth, esp. without caring about quality

**cliff** *n.* 悬崖,峭壁

**cramp** /kræmp/ *v.* to keep in a narrow space; to hinder or prevent the movement

**dampen** /'dæmpən/ *v.* to make sad or dull

**erode** /i'rəud/ *v.* to wear away; eat into      **erosion** *n.*

**humidity** /'hjumiditi/ *n.* 湿度

**lessen** /'lesən/ *v.* to make or become less

**moisture** /'məistʃə/ *n.* 潮湿

**overhaul** /ˌəʊvəˈhɔːl/ *v.* to examine thoroughly  
**peel** /piːl/ *v.* to come off in a strips  
**plight** /plaɪt/ *n.* difficult condition  
**swarm** /swɔːm/ *v.* to be present in large number  
**terra-cotta** /ˈterəˈkɒtə/ *n.* hard, reddish-brown pottery

## II

1. beyond the repair efforts of Chinese and foreign experts (P. 4, Par. 5): outside the range or limits of sb or sth (中外专家都修复不了)
2. wake up to (P. 4, Par. 7): to begin to understand true reality
3. rake in (P. 4, Par. 7): to gain (money)
4. the lion's share (of) (P. 4, Par. 8): the largest part of sth
5. in danger of loving our heritage to death (P. 5, Par. 1): 因喜欢我们的遗产而导致它处于毁灭的危险: 言外之意是旅游的人太多而使文化遗产无法好好保护。
6. tackling it has turned out to be a relatively slow and haphazard business (P. 5, Par. 2): 对待保护文化古迹这样的事,干起来却证明是慢吞吞而毫无计划的。
7. account for (P. 5, Par. 7): to amount to
8. which helped keep tourist number (P. 5, Par. 8): a relative pronoun, referring to “the need to drive... reach the site.”
9. converge on (P. 5, Par. 9): to gather and move toward (sth or sb) from different directions.
10. grant tourist access (P. 6, Par. 1): to grant tourists the right to enter a place
11. You can't have a site like that that's open... (P. 6, Par. 6): a relative pronoun, referring to “site”
12. crass commercialism (P. 7, Par. 1): 惟利是图
13. ethnic flavor (P. 7, Par. 4): 民族风格或特色
14. seem/be in tune with (P. 7, Par. 7): to agree with
15. which for many hikers is precisely the point (P. 7, Par. 7):
  - a. which — a relative pronoun, referring to “travelers would

have to walk . . . the scenery”

b. point — the aim or purpose of sth

16. as have canned performances. . . indigenous life (P. 7, Par. 8):  
and canned performances (预先录好的表演) for tourists have also  
proliferated. . .

as — a conjunction, used to avoid repetition in the predicate:  
Henry is very tall, as are his brothers. (, and his brothers are also  
very tall.)

17. carrying capacity (P. 7, Par. 10): 容纳量

## Part Two

### Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. What activities are harming ancient Buddhist grottoes?

Too many tourists and their breathing are harming them.

2. Who turned the caves into the painted shrines?

It was the travelers along the old silkroad.

3. Are murals in good shape?

No, they are not in good shape. Many of them are already sagging  
or peeling from walls, and their delicate beauty is fading away.  
Others have deteriorated beyond repair efforts.

4. Why is it difficult for the authorities to prevent them from being de-  
stroyed?

Money is at the root of the problem. China is a poor nation. Local  
governments have little money left over for cultural conservation.

5. Does the Chinese government value the preservation of those histor-  
ical and cultural sites?

Yes, it does. For instance, it has given award to the the Getty  
Conservation Institute for its contributions to the preservation of  
them at Dunhuang.

6. Why did Mr. Neville Agnew say “tourism and conservation are  
good partners”?

If you can make a good connection, they are. In other words, if

you can allocate part of the money earned from tourism to conservation, and don't turn to tourism as a cash cow, they will be good partners.

## Part Three

### **Words to Know**

ancient Buddhist grottoes, mural, cultural wonders, cultural and natural sites historical site, cultural monument, sculpture, silk road, shrine, carbon dioxide moisture, humidity, conservation, preservation, the lion's share, UNESCO, infrastructure, cash cow, access, negative effect, the tourist authorities, non-renewable resource, crass commercialism, ethnic flavor, hikers and backpackers, exploding tourism, tourist boom, indigenous life.

# Lesson Two

## Beijing Dreams of 2008

古代奥林匹克运动会的发祥地在希腊,现代奥林匹克运动会由法国人顾拜旦发起,是全世界运动员的盛会。本来此会应在有条件的国家轮流举办,不幸的是,绝大多数举办地都为西方国家所垄断。2000年奥运会申办时,中国以两票之差败给了澳大利亚。可又有谁知道美国在其中耍了多少花招,对有的国家施加了多大的压力。这样,奥林匹克的精神被扭曲了,对地点的竞争变成了政治斗争。一个在世界上人口最多、体育发达、从未举办过此会的国家却被剥夺了上一次的举办权,这不能不说是奥林匹克运动会的一次嘲笑。相信世界上的有识之士终有一天会主持公正,让北京的梦想成真。

### Part One

#### Language Points

#### I

**fade** *v.* to disappear gradually

**finalist** /'faɪnəlɪst/ *n.* a player who takes part in the final(s) of a competition

**flushed** *a.* (flushed with sth.) very excited (by sth); filled with emotion

**mount** /maʊnt/ *v.* to increase in amount or intensity

**obsess** /əb'ses/ *v.* to fill the mind of sb continually; fixed idea that fills the mind     **obsession** *n.*

**powerhouse** *n.* very powerful group, organization, etc.; very strong or energetic person

**remodel** *v.* to alter in structure or form; reconstruct

**van** *n.* covered vehicle, with no side windows, for transporting goods

or people

## II

1. be flushed with (P. 15, Par. 1): to be excited or elated by
2. crop up (P. 15, Par. 2): to appear or happen, esp suddenly
3. play host (to) (P. 15, Par. 4): to provide the place, food etc. for a special meeting or event
4. the bid committee (P. 15, Par. 5): 见“新闻语言解说”
5. Mr. Liu, speaking at the space-age command center ... to be built. (P. 15, Par. 7):
  - a. the space-age command center is housed in a hotel.
  - b. some of the stadiums have been built, and the others are going to be built.
6. pore over (P. 16, Par. 2): to study; give close attention to (sth written or printed)
7. But to understand way ... rewind history a bit (P. 16, Par. 3):
  - a. But to understand ... a distant dream — adverbial of purpose.
  - b. rewind history a bit — let's look back on what happened a couple of years ago.
8. economic powerhouse (P. 16, Par. 6): 经济上有影响或力量大的大国
9. talk show (P. 17, Par. 8): (AmE) (美国英语) a radio or TV show on which famous people talk to each other and are asked questions; (BrE) (英国英语) chat show (名人访谈节目, 又译实话实说节目; 港台译脱口秀)

## Part Two

### Question and Answers for Your Reference

1. What is Beijing running for?  
She is running for the 2008 Olympic Games.
2. Is Beijing more competitive now compared to 1993? In what ways?

Yes. Beijing has enjoyed strong economic growth and vast amount of public construction since 1993, and China has become far more engaged internationally.

3. What promises has Beijing always made to better the present condition?

Beijing has promised to speed up remodeling of the city, building three new subway lines and a new highway, and there will be more green space and cleaner air.

4. What are the reasons listed by the Bid Committee of Beijing for choosing it for the 2008 games?

They are:

- a. China, which has one-fifth of the world's population, has never held the event.
  - b. China ranked fourth and third in gold medals at the past two Summer Olympics.
  - c. Stable politics and a low crime rate.
  - d. Independent surveys show that 94.6 percent of Beijing's residents want the Olympics there.
5. What is the goal of the English-speaking drive in Beijing?

It is to teach half of all Beijingers 100 English phrases to prepare for the games.

## Part Three

### Words to Know

The Olympics, the International Olympic Committee, the Bid committee, Olympic fever, commemorative stamps, poster, logo, no price is too high to get the games, no flaw too small to expunge, teeming city (拥挤或热闹的城市), shoo sb/sth out.

# Lesson Three

## HOME AT LAST

随着知识经济时代的到来,全世界出现了高科技人才紧缺的危机。发达国家除了大力加强人才培养外,还以“沙漠风暴”的方式发动了一场人才争夺战,锋芒直指那些在全球性人才大战中明显处于劣势的发展中国家。改革开放以来,我国年均出国留学2万人,累计已达40多万人,学成归国者仅10万,回归率为33%,这种现象发人深思。千金何足惜,一士固难求。从全球经济发展的视角来看,我们最需要的是人才,最缺乏的也是人才。面对知识经济和全球人才危机的挑战,我国滞后的用人环境和机制,已成为阻碍生产力发展的重要因素。如何以凿石索玉、剖蚌求珠之精神,创造培养、吸引和招揽人才的良好环境和机制值得我们思考和努力。

当然,正如本文所言,那些暂时留在国外继续从事研究或工作者,亦同样能为中国做出巨大的贡献。

### Part One

#### Language Points

##### I

**buoyant** /'bɔɪənt/ *a.* cheerful and optimistic

**cellular** /'seljʊlə/ **phone** *n.* a telephone that you can carry around with you

**clique** /kli:k/ *n.* a small exclusive group of people

**MBA** (*abbrev.* Master of Business Administration) *n.* 工商管理硕士

**prim** *a.* formal

**returnee** /ri,tə'ni:/ *n.* here a returned student or a student who has returned to China

**sector** *n.* a part of an area of activity, esp. of business or trade



**segment** /'seɡmənt/ *n.* division or section

**start-up** *a.* beginning and developing a new business: start-up companies (创业公司)

**structure** *v.* to reform

**talk-show** *n.* a chat show, especially one in which listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participate in the discussion

**wireless-applications company** *n.* 无线应用公司, 移动通讯公司

## II

1. sb's answer to (P. 24, Par. 1): sb or sth that is considered to be just as good as a more famous person or thing
2. a Chinese version of the Internet auction giant, eBay (P. 24, Par. 2): 一家中国式或版本的网络拍卖巨人, 名叫 eBay
3. Internet dating (P. 24, Par. 2): 网上约会交友
4. start-ups (P. 25, Par. 1): start-up companies
5. loom large (P. 25, Par. 2): to be important, have great influence
6. fly high (P. 25, Par. 2): to be ambitious
7. subject sb or sth to (P. 25, Par. 3): to cause to under go or experience; expose
8. fiddle with (P. 27, Par. 1): to keep moving or touching sth with one's fingers, esp. you are bored or nervous
9. Snoopy chain (P. 27, Par. 1): the chain which holds Keys together
10. tread lightly on the set (P. 27, Par. 2): 指她与其朋友交往时仍需谨慎
11. the show has no script (P. 27, Par. 2): 指这个节目没写好或没有现成的稿子
12. the delicate subject matter (P. 27, Par. 2): 很微妙的题材: 前面提到的 sensitive issue (敏感的问题)
13. the U.S. contingent (P. 27, Par. 3): here the U.S. graduates from Harvard Business School