



21世纪英语专业系列教材



北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

范守义 总主编

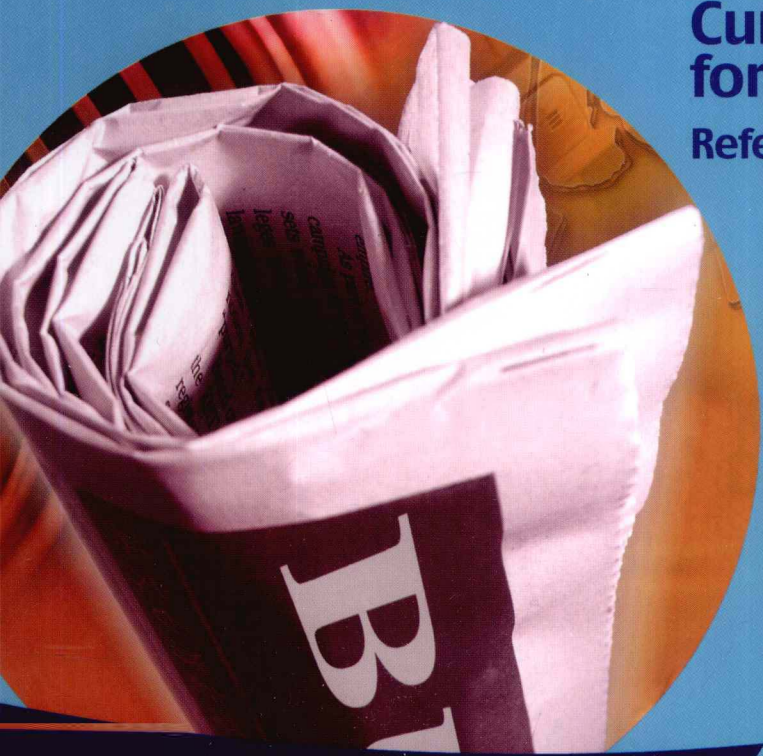
第四册

英语时文泛读

学习参考用书

范守义 徐英 魏腊梅 / 编

Current News Articles
for Extensive Reading
Reference Book 4



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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学习参考用书使用说明

《英语时文泛读学习参考用书》与《英语时文泛读》配套使用。每册学习参考用书都由四个部分组成，即授课参考、练习答案、阅读技巧和英语知识。

授课参考：各单元的内容

- I. Background Information, 含 Author 和 Source 以及 Cultural Notes
- II. Language Points, 含 Words and Expressions 和 Difficult Sentences
- III. Suggested Activities
- IV. Sources of Reference for Further Reading

(Text A 和 Text B 含 I—IV; Text C 仅含 I。)

练习答案：第1册到第4册的练习结构如下：

Text A

- Exercise I True or False
- Exercise II Word Inference
- Exercise III Discussion

Text B

- Exercise I Understanding Text Organization
- Exercise II Multiple-Choice Questions
- Exercise III Word Matching
- Exercise IV Discussion

Text C

- Exercise I Discussion
- Exercise II Writing

阅读技巧：第I册和第II册介绍阅读的一般技巧；第III册和第IV册介绍如何阅读特定媒介的文章，教师可以结合所讲授的文本向学生传授一些相关的阅读技巧。

第1册内容

I: Foster Good Reading Habits

II: Basic Skills in Speed Reading

第2册内容

I: Reading Skills: Skimming and Scanning

II: Miscellaneous Reading Skills

第3册内容

I: How to Read Journal Articles (part one)

II: How to Read Journal Articles (part two)

第4册内容

I: How to Read a Scientific Paper

II: Reading Skills for Academic Study

英语知识:《英语时文泛读》各册的文章选自英美网络刊物,文章自然在语言方面存在诸多不同之处,故在这一部分我们搜集了一些关于英语方面的知识;掌握了这些知识,我们就能更好地理解原文,记忆文章的内容,学会正确地使用地道的英国英语或美国英语。

第1册内容

I: American and British English Differences

II: American and British English Pronunciation Differences

III: American and British English Spelling Differences

第2册内容

I: List of American Words not Widely Used in the United Kingdom

II: List of British Words not Widely Used in the United States

第3册内容

I: British, Canadian and American Vocabulary

II: Australian English—British English

第4册内容

I: Wikipedia: Manual of Style

II: British and American Keyboards

针对学生的英语水平,《英语时文泛读》可以在本科英语专业一、二年级或者二、三年级开设的阅读课程上使用,也可以供研究生或者高级英语培训项目的英语阅读课程使用。根据学生的实际水平和课程时间长短的要求,建议每两周使用一个单元,在课堂上仅处理Text A 和Text B, Text C作为课下阅读使用;教师也可以选取适合的单元和进度进行阅读课程的教学;也可以对文本的部分段落作“精读”处理,其他部分作“泛读”处理。

我们为《英语时文泛读》课堂教学准备了光盘(可在北京大学出版社网站下载),教师可以借助PPT演示,进行文本讲解,介绍作者、出处和相关文化点,解释词语和难句,并且与学生进行一些互动。希望教师能够发挥自己的主观能动性、创造性,可以对教参和PPT进行增添和修改,使课堂活动更有吸引力。

我们希望教师能够很好地利用学习参考用书中的各部分的内容,不仅为授课做好准备,而且也能使自己的相关知识更加充实、扎实和准确。我们尽可能地将与课文相关的文化点内容写进学习参考用书里,使教师能够更有深度地把握所要授课的相关背景知识,做到不仅知道这个词语,而且知道与其相关的更多的内容;我们尽量将一些相关的图片插到文中,加深使用者的印象。在英语知识部分,我们所搜集的有关英语方面的知识,对于巩固和提高对英语语言本身的掌握是很有裨益的;我们应该教会学生识别什么是英国英语和美国英语,特别是在英国英语和美国英语有实质性差别的时候,学生应该怎样去理解和使用,以避免学生今后在与英国英语说者和美国英语说者进行交流时闹出笑话乃至出现严重失误。

教师可以根据学习的进度,告诉学生何时该阅读学生用书,何时该阅读学习参考用书,以使學生能够充分地利用《英语时文泛读》这套阅读教材所提供的丰富的、饶有趣味的知识,为今后的学习和工作打下牢固的百科知识基础。

外交学院英语系本科的英语泛读课程已经是北京市的精品课程,目前正在申请成为全国精品课程。该项目包含两个部分,即课堂教学与课外阅读相结合。课外阅读包括简易读物、注释读物和原著阅读。每一本读物有100道测试题目,分别测试对内容和对词汇的掌握;可以进行在线测试,学生和教师可以立刻得到测试结果。我们已经同首都师范大学外国语学院英语系和北京外国语大学英语学院合作,进行异地远程登录在线测试取得成功。如果使用《英语时文泛读》教程的教学单位,对这种课外阅读和在线测试教学方法感兴趣,可以同我们联系。

我们诚恳地希望使用本教程的单位和个人如果发现了什么错误,请不吝赐教。

《英语时文泛读》编委会

2009年8月30日

注:计算机网络在线测试请上 <http://211.68.66.248:8088>

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第一部分



授 课 参 考

FOOTBALL

Text A

Women's Football Popularity on the Rise

I. Background Information

1 Author and Source

Author: Jaskirt Dhaliwal

Jaskirt works as a freelance photographer and journalist, including work for BBC Asian Network and BBC Birmingham. She specialises in portraiture and telling stories through her images and bodies of work, such as the award winning Women's Football body of work which focuses on the identity of women's football and female footballers.

Jaskirt's passion for photography and visual media has led to her being commissioned to cover a number of live music events for national radio station BBC Asian Network, including Paradise Gardens and London Mela 2007. She also made a Stop Motion video for BBC Asian Network's Friction, the 2007 Sony Gold Specialist Music award winning show.

Photographically she's won the Photo Imaging Council Award for a body of work on Women's Football, which was published in the British Journal of Photography, Times of India and BBC online. She has exhibited that body of work at 2007's Focus on Imaging exhibition at Birmingham's NEC, Coventry's Ricoh Arena, Redditch United and the Glasshouse Gallery in Coventry.

Jaskirt was also a winner of Shoot Experience, and as a result her landscape of "The



Rec” was exhibited at the UN Headquarters in New York as part of International Youth Day.

Jaskirt’s photograph “Puti Chappal” was also exhibited at the Association Of Photographers Gallery in London as part of the Black & White superstitions exhibition. She has also been sponsored by Fuji Film and the PIC.

Her last exhibition was held at the BBC Public Space in Birmingham, on her work on British Asian musicians. It also included her Stop Motion Friction video.

Source: BBC/Birmingham/Sports

The British Broadcasting Corporation, almost always referred to by its abbreviation “the BBC,” is the world’s largest broadcaster. Incorporated in the United Kingdom by government charter, it employs 28,500 people in that country alone and has an annual budget of more than £4 billion. The BBC is a quasi-autonomous statutory corporation as a public service broadcaster and is run by the BBC Trust; it is, per its charter, supposed to “be free from both political and commercial influence and answer only to its viewers and listeners”. In addition to being the largest broadcasting corporation in the world, BBC Newsgathering is the largest news system through its regional offices, foreign correspondents and agreements with other news services.

The BBC reaches more than 200 countries and is available to more than 274 million households, significantly more than CNN’s (its nearest competitor) estimated 200 million. Its radio services broadcast on a wide variety of wavelengths, making them available to many regions of the world. It broadcasts news-by radio or over the Internet-in some 33 languages.

The BBC was the first national broadcasting organisation and was founded on 18 October 1922 as the British Broadcasting Company Ltd; It was subsequently granted a Royal Charter and was made a publicly funded corporation in 1927. The corporation produces programmes and information services, broadcasting globally on television, radio, and the Internet. The stated mission of the BBC is “to inform, educate and entertain” (as laid down by Parliament in the BBC Charter); its motto is “Nation Shall Speak Peace Unto Nation”.

The BBC’s domestic programming is primarily funded by levying television licence fees (under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949), although money is also raised through commercial activities such as sale of merchandise and programming. The BBC World Service, however, is funded through a grant-in-aid by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. As part of the BBC Charter, the Corporation cannot show commercial advertising on any services in the United Kingdom (television, radio, or internet). Outside the United Kingdom the BBC broadcasts commercially funded channels such as BBC America, BBC Canada, and BBC World News. In order to justify the licence fee, the BBC is expected to produce a number of high-rating shows in addition to programmes that commercial broadcasters would not normally broadcast.

Older domestic UK audiences often refer to the BBC as “the Beeb”, a nickname originally dubbed by Peter Sellers in *The Goon Show* in the 1950s, when he referred to the

“Beeb Beeb Ceeb”. It was then borrowed, shortened and popularised by Kenny Everett. Another nickname, now less commonly used, is “Auntie”, said to originate from the old-fashioned “Auntie knows best” attitude, (but possibly a sly reference to the “aunties” and “uncles” who were presenters of children’s programmes in early days) in the days when John Reith, the BBC’s founder, was in charge. The two nicknames have also been used together as “Auntie Beeb,” and Auntie has been used in outtakes programmes such as *Auntie’s Bloomers*.

The original British Broadcasting Company was founded in 1922 by a group of telecommunications companies—Marconi, Radio Communication Company, Metropolitan-Vickers, General Electric, Western Electric, and British Thomson-Houston—to broadcast experimental radio services. The first transmission was on 14 November of that year, from station 2LO, located at Marconi House, London.

The Company, with John Reith as general manager, became the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1927 when it was granted a Royal Charter of incorporation and ceased to be privately owned. To represent its purpose and values, the Corporation adopted the coat of arms, incorporating the motto “Nation shall speak peace unto Nation”. Experimental television broadcasts were started in 1932 using an electromechanical 30 line system developed by John Logie Baird. The broadcasts became a regular service (known as the BBC Television Service) in 1936, alternating between a Baird mechanical 240 line system and the all electronic 405 line Marconi-EMI system. The superiority of the electronic system saw the mechanical system dropped later that year. Television broadcasting was suspended from 1 September 1939 to 7 June 1946 during the Second World War. A widely reported urban myth is that, upon resumption of service, announcer Leslie Mitchell started by saying, “As I was saying before we were so rudely interrupted...” In fact, the first person to appear when transmission resumed was Jasmine Bligh and the words said were “Good afternoon, everybody. How are you? Do you remember me, Jasmine Bligh...?”

The European Broadcasting Union was formed on 12 February 1950, in Torquay with the BBC among the 23 founding broadcasting organisations.

Competition to the BBC was introduced in 1955 with the commercially and independently operated television network ITV, however, the BBC monopoly on radio services would persist into the 1970s. As a result of the Pilkington Committee report of 1962, in which the BBC was lauded and ITV was very heavily criticised for not providing enough quality programming, the BBC was awarded a second TV channel, BBC 2, in 1964, renaming the existing channel BBC 1. BBC 2 used the higher resolution 625 line standard which had been standardised across Europe. BBC 2 was broadcast in colour from 1 July 1967, and was joined by BBC 1 and ITV on 15 November 1969. The 405 line VHF transmissions of BBC 1 (and ITV) were continued for compatibility with older television receivers until 1985.

Starting in 1964 a series of pirate radio stations (starting with Radio Caroline) came on the air, and forced the British government finally to regulate radio services to permit

nationally-based advertising-financed services. In response the BBC reorganised and renamed their radio channels. The Light Programme was split into Radio 1 offering continuous "Popular" music and Radio 2 more "Easy Listening". The "Third" programme became Radio 3 offering classical music and cultural programming. The Home Service became Radio 4 offering news, and non-musical content such as quiz shows, readings, dramas and plays. As well as the four national channels, a series of local BBC radio stations was established.

In 1974, the BBC's teletext service, Ceefax, was introduced, created initially to provide subtitling, but developed into a news and information service. In 1978 BBC staff went on strike just before the Christmas of that year, thus blocking out the transmission of both channels and amalgamating all four radio stations into one.

Since the deregulation of the UK television and radio market in the 1980s, the BBC has faced increased competition from the commercial sector (and from the advertiser-funded public service broadcaster Channel 4), especially on satellite television, cable television, and digital television services.

The BBC Research Department has played a major part in the development of broadcasting and recording techniques. In the early days it carried out essential research into acoustics and programme level and noise measurement.

The 2004 Hutton Inquiry and the subsequent Report raised questions about the BBC's journalistic standards and its impartiality. This led to resignations of senior management members at the time including the then Director General, Greg Dyke. In January 2007, the BBC released minutes of the Board meeting which led to Greg Dyke's resignation. Many commentators have considered the discussions documented in the minutes to have made Dyke's ability to remain in position untenable and tantamount to a dismissal.

Unlike the other departments of the BBC, BBC World Service is funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, more commonly known as the Foreign Office or the FCO, is the British government department responsible for promoting the interests of the United Kingdom abroad.

On 18 October 2007, BBC Director General Mark Thompson announced a controversial plan to make major cuts and reduce the size of the BBC as an organisation. The plans include a reduction in posts of 2,500; including 1,800 redundancies, consolidating news operations, reducing programming output by 10% and selling off the flagship Television Centre building in London. These plans have been fiercely opposed by unions, who have threatened a series of strikes, however the BBC have stated that the cuts are essential to move the organisation forward and concentrate on increasing the quality of programming.

Headquarters and regional offices

Broadcasting House in Portland Place, London, England, UK is the official headquarters of the BBC. It is home to three of the ten BBC national radio networks. They are BBC Radio 3,

BBC Radio 4, and BBC 7. On the front of the building are statues of Prospero and Ariel (from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*) sculpted by Eric Gill.

Renovation of Broadcasting House began in 2002 and is scheduled for completion in 2010. As part of a major reorganisation of BBC property, Broadcasting House is to become home to BBC News (both television and radio), national radio, and the BBC World Service. The major part of this plan involves the demolition of the two post-war extensions to the building and construction of a new building beside the existing structure. During the rebuilding process many of the BBC Radio networks have been relocated to other buildings in the vicinity of Portland Place.

In 2010, the entire BBC News operation is expected to relocate from the News Centre at BBC Television Centre to the refurbished Broadcasting House in what is being described as “one of the world’s largest live broadcast centres”.



By far the largest concentration of BBC staff in the UK exists in White City. Well-known buildings in this area include the BBC Television Centre, White City, Media Centre, Broadcast Centre and Centre House.

As well as the various BBC buildings in London, there are major BBC production centres located in Cardiff, Belfast, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, Southampton and Newcastle upon Tyne. Some of these local centres are also known as “Broadcasting House”. There are also many smaller local and regional studios scattered throughout the UK.

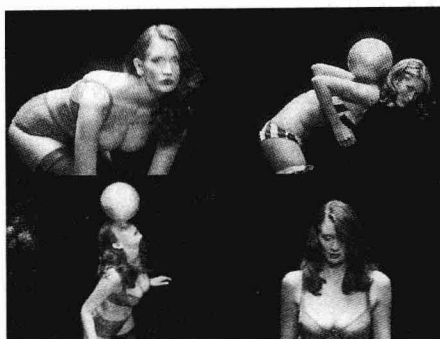
In 2011, the BBC is planning to move several departments including BBC Sport and BBC Children’s north to newly built premises in Salford Quays, Greater Manchester. This will mark a major decentralisation of the corporation’s operations from London.

2 Cultural Notes

The Beautiful Game

The phrase “The Beautiful Game” as a synonym for football was first coined by Didi, a Brazilian superstar footballer. The Brazilian Portuguese expression “Joga Bonito” (to “play beautifully”) parallels this phrase. In 1977 Pelé, one of football’s greatest superstars, named his autobiography *My Life and the Beautiful Game*. The book’s dedication read “I dedicate this book to all the people who have made this great game the Beautiful Game”. The phrase

has now entered the language as a colourful description for association football and as such was used as part of the title for the 13-part series charting the history of the game: *History of Football: The Beautiful Game*. The term echoes J.C. Thring's description of the rules he helped develop for football in the middle of the 19th century, as *The Simplest Game*, which led to the development of the rules of association football.



The FA

The Football Association, also known as simply The FA, is the governing body of football in England and the Crown Dependencies of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. The FA has a unique place in the history of football.

The FA is a member of UEFA and FIFA, and holds a permanent seat on the International Football Association Board (IFAB). Unlike other national football associations, it does not take the national name (i.e. English) in its title (compared to the Scottish Football Association, for example).

All of England's professional football clubs are members of the Football Association. The FA is responsible for the appointment of the management of the England men's and women's national teams and the organization of the FA Cup (the nation's most prestigious cup competition). Although it does not run the day-to-day operations of the country's top league, the Premier League, it has veto power over the appointment of the league Chairman and Chief Executive and over any changes to league rules. The Football League, England's second tier league, consisting of The Championship, League One and League Two, is self-governing.



The game is controlled at the local level, by 43 County Football Associations affiliated to The Football Association but with responsibilities for organising and running football activities in their area. The Jersey, Guernsey, and Isle of

Men Football Associations are organised as County Football Associations below the FA. A hierarchy of leagues operates throughout the game, each taking responsibility for the administration of their own activities, such as membership, fixtures and registrations.

The FA owns and runs both Wembley Stadium and the National Football Centre (The National Football Centre is currently under construction with a target for completion set for 2010).

Euro 2005

The 2005 UEFA Women's Championship, also referred to as WOMEN'S EURO 2005 (trademark of UEFA), was a football tournament for women held from June 5 to June 19, 2005 in Lancashire, England. The UEFA Women's Championship is a regular tournament involving European national teams from countries affiliated to UEFA, the European governing body, who have qualified for the competition. The competition aims to determine which national women's team is the best in Europe.



Germany won the competition for the fourth consecutive tournament, and the sixth time overall (including one win in the predecessor tournament, the *European Competition for Representative Women's Teams*). Their championship win was the last for coach Tina Theune-Meyer, who months earlier had announced her retirement effective at the end of the tournament. In her nine years in charge of Germany, they won three European titles, two bronze medals in the Olympics, and the 2003 World Cup.

Birmingham City Ladies = BCLFC

Women's football. Birmingham City Ladies FC were formed in 1968 by female supporters of Birmingham City FC who wanted to play themselves. Initially the team played only friendlies but in 1970 they joined the newly formed Heart of England League. In 1972 the club won that league and in 1974 they joined the West Midland Regional League. Birmingham City Ladies were champions of that league on five occasions (1975,77,88,89

