

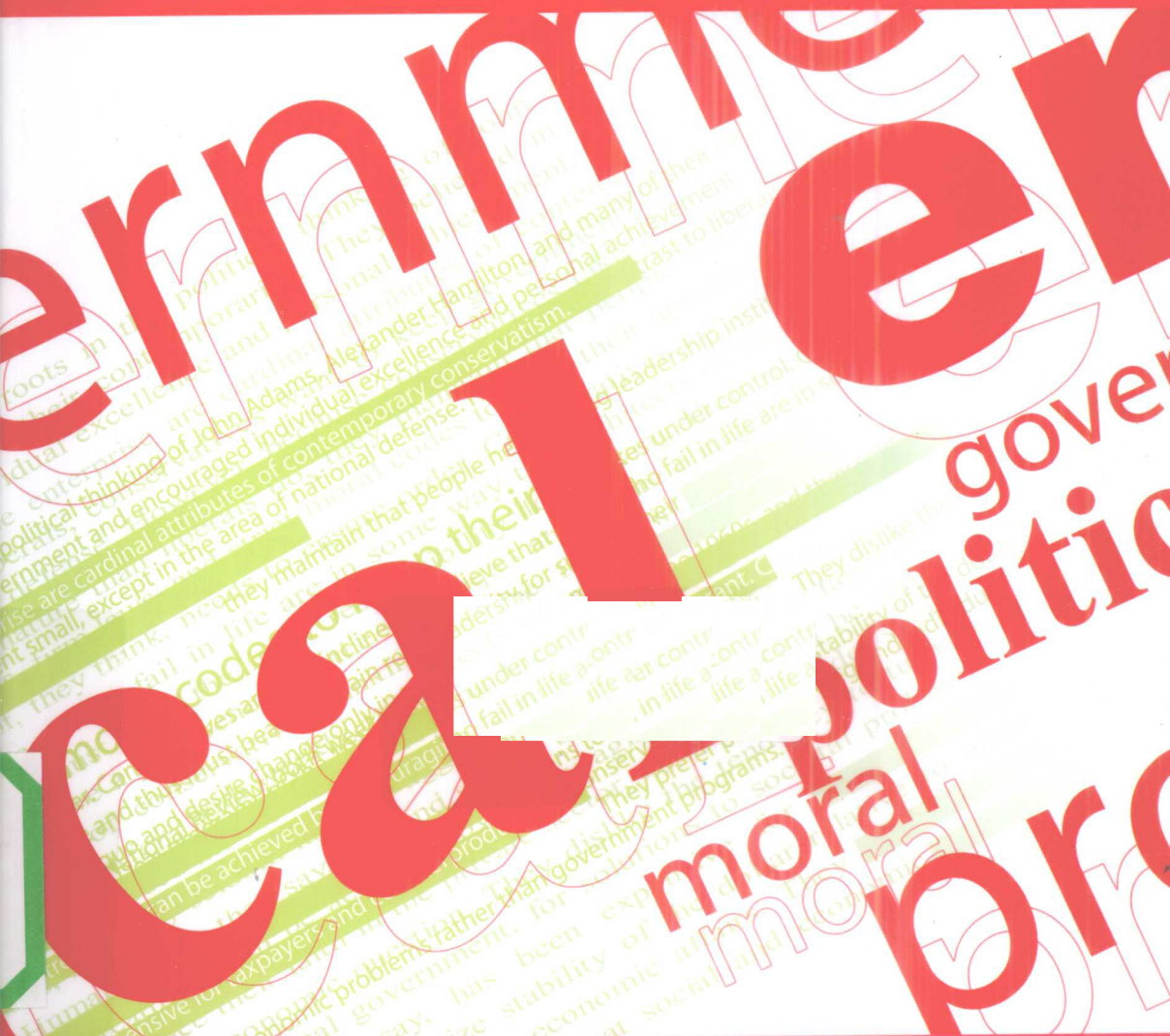
最新大学英语

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阅读拓展

yue du tuo zhan

主编 任再新 蒋敏



东华大学出版社

最新大学英语阅读拓展

主 编:	任再新	蒋 敏	
编 委:	毛伟芬	唐再凤	武 静
	伍 轶	夏 东	朱 静

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任再新 蒋敏 主编

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前 言

《最新大学英语阅读拓展》一书,是以美国 Laurence Behrens & Leonard J. Rosen 教授的 WRAC(Writing & Reading Across the Curriculum)(《跨课程英语阅读与写作》)理论为指导编写而成的。本书分别从政治、经济、法律、生物、心理、及媒体等六个不同的学科领域,选取英美国家真实的语言材料,旨在向英语学习者传递人文科学、社会科学和自然科学中最新的研究成果,并以此帮助学习者培养广泛的英语阅读兴趣和形成长期的英语阅读习惯。

在本书选材和编写过程中,我们力求突出三大特色:第一,材料真实,内容丰富。其语言地道而纯正。第二,选材广泛,风格多样,读者可以接触到不同学科、不同风格的多种多样的语言表达特征。第三,题文并茂,眼界开阔,每篇阅读文章后面都配有阅读理解题、思考讨论题和翻译练习题,三位一体,整体联动,有助于学习者拓宽思路,更好地理解原文。

本书适用于非英语专业本科生、研究生及广大英语爱好者学习、提高和休闲阅读之用。本书粗疏、错漏之处恳望各位同仁及广大读者不吝批评指正。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了我校外语学院和大学英语部领导、老师的鼓励、支持和帮助,在此谨致谢忱。

编者

2010年9月

Contents

Chapter 1 Politics

Focus Reading 1	Conservatism	1
Focus Reading 2	Liberalism, Socialism, Libertarianism	13
Related Reading 1	The Criminalization of Homelessness	24
Related Reading 2	Wrong Way to Help the Homeless	27

Chapter 2 Business

Focus Reading 1	The World's Greatest Investor	29
Focus Reading 2	Into the Storm	41
Related Reading 1	Berkshire in 2008	51
Related Reading 2	What the Death of the Investment Bank Means for Wall Street	53

Chapter 3 Law

Focus Reading 1	What Is Law?	55
Focus Reading 2	Present Your Case Systematically and Logically	64
Related Reading 1	The Nature and Substance of Crime	77
Related Reading 2	The Main Categories of Civil Law	79

Chapter 4 Biotechnology

Focus Reading 1	Fatalist Attraction: The Dubious Case against Fooling Mother Nature	85
Focus Reading 2	The Biotech Century	95
Related Reading 1	All the Reasons to Clone Human Beings	104

Related Reading 2	The Ultimate Therapy: Commercial Eugenics on the Eve of the Biotech Century	109
Chapter 5 Psychology		
Focus Reading 1	Group Minds	112
Focus Reading 2	The Perils of Obedience	122
Related Reading 1	Review of Stanley Milgram's Experiments on Obedience	134
Related Reading 2	Disobedience as a Psychological and Moral Problem	140
Chapter 6 Media		
Focus Reading 1	Why We Crave Horror Movies	145
Focus Reading 2	Blowing the Lid off the ID	153
Related Reading 1	The Nightmare World	164
Related Reading 2	Horror Films	167
参考答案	171

Chapter 1 Politics

Focus Reading 1

Conservatism

JAMES MACGREGOR BURNS

J. W. PELTASON

THOMAS E. CRONIN

DAVID B. MAGLEBY

American conservatism has its roots in the political thinking of John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and many of their contemporaries. They believed in *limited government* (有限权力政府) and encouraged individual excellence and personal achievement. *Private property rights* (私有财产权) and belief in *free enterprise* (自由创业) are *cardinal attributes* (重要的属性) of contemporary conservatism. In contrast to liberals, conservatives want to keep government small, except in the area of national defense. However, because conservatives take a more pessimistic view of human nature than liberals do, they maintain that people need strong leadership institutions, firm laws, and strict *moral codes* (道德准则) to keep their appetites under control. Government, they think, needs to ensure order. Conservatives are also inclined to believe that those who fail in life are in some way the architects of their own misfortune and thus must bear the main responsibility for solving their own problems. Conservatives have a preference for the *status quo* (维持现状) and desire change only in moderation. A sample of conservative thinking can be found in *The Weekly Standard* or *The National Review*, both weekly magazines.

Most conservatives opposed the ***New Deal programs*** of the 1930s and the ***War on Poverty*** in the 1960s, and they seldom favored aggressive *civil rights* (民权) and *affirmative action programs* (肯定性措施). Human needs, they say, can and should be taken care of by families and charities. Equal treatment can be achieved by encouraging citizens to be more tolerant. Conservatives place their faith in the *private sector* (私营企业), and they consider social justice to be essentially an economic

question. They dislike the tendency to turn to government, especially the national government, for solutions to societal problems. **Government social activism, they say, has been expensive for taxpayers and counterproductive.** Conservatives also prize stability of the dollar relative to other currencies, and stability in international and economic affairs. They prefer private giving and individual voluntary efforts targeted at social and economic problems rather than government programs.

There are several branches of conservatives, named, traditional conservatives, the new right and the neoconservatives.

Traditional conservatives recognize that government must exist, yet insist it should be limited in what it does, and that within its proper sphere of action, it should be strong resolute. "The purpose of government is to maintain the framework of order within which other private institutions can operate effectively." The traditional conservative applauds the heartfelt compassion implicit in *Franklin Roosevelt's Second Bill of Rights* but believes that to turn to the federal government to solve problems is to guarantee a too powerful, intrusive, and expensive government.

Liberals favor national action and a strong central government. **Conservatives, however, contend that *centralization* (中央集权) means higher taxes, that the freedom of the majority would greatly diminish, and that the initiative and risk-taking *entrepreneurial* (承担风险的) impulses of inventors, capital investors, and ingenious business leaders would be irreversibly discouraged.** "With the end of the Cold War, the case for a strong central government has been dramatically weakened," says Newt Gingrich. "The time has come for a reversion to *first principles* (最高准则). In America, one of those first principles is that power resides first and foremost with the individual citizen. **In America, individual citizens earn their bread, and the government had better have an overwhelming reason for taking it away from them.**"

Traditional conservatives, in the name of freedom, are emphatically *pro-business* (着力支持企业). **Thus they oppose higher taxes and resist all but the most necessary *antitrust* (反垄断), trade, and environmental regulations on corporations.** The functions of government should be, say conservatives, to encourage family values, protect us against foreign enemies and criminals, preserve law and order, enforce private contracts, foster competitive markets, and encourage free and fair trade.

Traditional conservatives have customarily favored dispersing power broadly throughout the political and social systems to avoid concentration of power at the national level. They favor having the market, rather than the government, provide services. Traditional conservatives subordinate economic and social equality to liberty and freedom. Yet some conservatives, like 1996 vice presidential candidate Jace Kemp, advocate a role for government in helping the worst-off climb out of poverty. **Kemp believes that government should create “enterprise zones” in impoverished urban areas by giving the private sector incentives to invest in poverty-stricken inner-city neighborhoods and create jobs for the urban poor.**

Another brand of conservatism—sometimes called **the New Right**, *ultra-conservatism* (极端保守主义), or even **the radical Right**—emerged in the 1980s. **The New Right shared the love of freedom shown by the traditional conservatives and backed an aggressive effort to combat *international communism* (国际共产主义运动), especially in Central America.** It also developed an *activist public policy agenda* (积极公共政策议程) that it would like implemented by conservatives in Congress and in the White House. The New Right favored the return of organized prayer in the public schools and the renewal of covert operations by **the Central Intelligence Agency**. It wanted strict limits on abortion; it opposed policies like *job quotas* (工作定额), busing, and any tolerance of *pornography* (同性恋) and homosexuality. In short, a defining characteristic of the New Right was a strong desire to impose various social controls.

The New Right of the 1980s is embodied in **the Christian Coalition** of the 1990s. This group was founded by Pat Robertson after his candidacy for the presidency in 1988. Ralph Reed, former director of **the College Republican National Committee** and **Students for America**, took over as executive director in the mid-1990s. The Christian Coalition concentrates on such issues as abortion, pornography, *gay rights* (同性恋者的权利), and education. The Christian Coalition *lobbies for* (游说, 争取通过……立法) what they consider *pro-family* (家庭优先主义) legislation, including a **Religious Freedom Amendment to the U. S. Constitution**, which is designed to guarantee free religious expression in public settings, including prayer in public schools. The Coalition publishes *voter guides* (选民指南) and *score cards* (评分卡) to help members decide which candidates best represent their values. Adherents of the Christian Coalition have been especially active at the state and local

levels, in political parties and initiative campaigns, and on school boards. A 1992 **initiative** (新措施, 第一步, 发端) in Colorado to overturn ordinances protecting gays and lesbians from discrimination was placed on the **ballot** (投票) largely through their efforts. The Colorado law was later declared unconstitutional by the *state supreme court* (州最高法院), a decision upheld by *the U. S. Supreme Court*. An example of Christian Coalition views can be found in *Christian American*, a Coalition publication.

Some conservatives question the moralistic tone of the Christian Coalition. For example, Barry Goldwater (1909—1998), a former *senator* (参议员) and Republican presidential candidate in 1964, worries that too much prominence and influence have been granted to the New Right, especially *the Moral Majority* and those he calls the “checkbook clergy.” Our Constitution, Goldwater says, seeks to allow freedom for everyone, not merely those *professing* (传授) certain moral or religious views. Goldwater *points to* (points to... as examples 列举……作为实例) the *bloody divisions* (血腥内讧) in Northern Ireland, the *holy wars* (圣战) in Lebanon, and the *pernicious religious righteousness* (邪恶宗教合法化) in Iran as examples of the *politicalization of churches* (教会政治化). “The Moral Majority has no more right to dictate its moral and political beliefs to the country than does any other group, political or religious,” says Goldwater. “The same is true of *pro-choice* (优先选择权), abortion, or other groups. They are free to persuade us because this land is blessed with liberty, but not to assign religious or political *absolutes* (绝对标准)—complete right or wrong.” Goldwater fears that the great danger of the Christian Coalition is that it will tear his beloved Republican party apart.

The past generation has also witnessed the emergence of people who call themselves *neoconservatives* (新保守主义者). Many are former Democrats who admired FDR and Harry Truman but left the Democratic Party over Vietnam, busing, and the decisions of the liberal (overly liberal in their view) Earl Warren Supreme Court. They want to continue programs that work and are truly necessary, but reject the rest. An example of a successful program they would be inclined to keep is *Head Start*, the federally funded program for disadvantaged preschool children. Neoconservatives believe that too many government programs will lead to a *paternalistic* (家长作风的) state. Though willing to interfere with the market for overriding social purposes, neoconservatives prefer finding market solutions to social problems. An

example of neoconservative writing can be found in *Commentary*, a monthly magazine.

Neoconservatives favor larger military expenditures than do liberals. They remain skeptical of the intentions of some other nations or terrorist groups. Conservatives favor sufficient military spending to permit the United States to play a role in *mediating* (调解) conflicts around the world, especially in settings where U. S. interests are involved. But conservatives are not always united in their support for the use of *military force* (武力), as indicated by the opposition of some conservatives to the use of American troops in Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti in the 1990s. They also favor the *death penalty* (死刑) and are more worried about crime than about the homeless. They say the courts have gone too far in protecting the rights of the criminal and are too little concerned about the rights of the victims of crime.

Neoconservatives are credited with various original writings on social policy, supply-side economics (供给学派经济学), education, and the role of “national interest” in foreign affairs. The United States, in the neoconservative view, should use its power to shape events; it cannot retreat into *isolationism* (孤立主义). Thus neoconservatives heartily approved the use of military force in Panama and Kuwait, but were divided over the *deployment* (部署) of U. S. Forces to Serbia and Bosnia. Some also supported supply-side economics (which during the 1980s was often called “*Reaganomics*”), the belief that lower taxes will encourage economic growth, new jobs, and ultimately new *tax revenues* (税收). Bob Dole reactivated supply-side economics in his 1996 presidential campaign with a call for a 15 percent reduction in income taxes.

Proper Names

The Weekly Standard 《旗帜周刊》

The National Review 《国民评论》

New Deal programs 新政计划

War on Poverty 消灭贫困大战

Franklin Roosevelt's Second Bill of Rights

富兰克林·罗斯福的《第二权利法案》

the New Right 新右派

the Radical Right 极右派

the Central Intelligence Agency 中央情报局

the Christian Coalition 基督教联盟

the College Republican National Committee 大专院校共和党全国委员会

Students for America 美国学生联盟

Religious Freedom Amendment 宗教自由修正案

the U. S. Constitution 美国宪法

the U. S. Supreme Court 美国最高法院

Christian American 《基督徒的美国人》

the Moral Majority 道德多数派

FDR (实施新政的美国第三十二任总统)罗斯福

the Earl Warren Supreme Court 厄尔沃伦最高法院

Head Start 早期教育计划

Commentary 《评论》

Reaganomics 里根经济学

Difficult Sentences

1. Government social activism, they say, has been expensive for taxpayers and counterproductive.

分析:本句结构并不复杂,但要准确理解一些词语的含义。例如,activism 一词就要依据上下文来判断其具体意义。上文中提到:保守主义者不喜欢求助于政府解决社会问题,所以此句中 activism 的意思为积极性,主动性。另外,也要注意 expensive 这个形容词的处理,在此句中不是“昂贵”而是“沉重”的意思。

参考译文:他们说,政府在社会事务中的能动性对纳税人而言是沉重的负担并且适得其反。

2. Conservatives, however, contend that centralization means higher taxes, that the freedom of the majority would greatly diminish, and that the initiative and risk-taking entrepreneurial impulses of inventors, capital investors, and ingenious business leaders would be irreversibly discouraged.

分析:此句为 SVO 的结构。在谓语 contend 之后有三个 that 从句作为并列宾语,这点是理解上的关键。另外,在第三个 that 从句中有两个主语并列,主语后的 of 结构对其进行修饰,所以,要理清各个成分之间的逻辑关系,正确地理解原文。

参考译文:然而保守主义者声称,中央集权意味着更高的税收,大多数人的自由将受到制约,对那些发明家、投资家和具有独创性的商界领袖的主动性和承

担风险的进取精神也会带来不可挽回的打击。

3. In America, individual citizens earn their bread, and the government had better have an overwhelming reason for taking it away from them.

分析:此句中 bread 一词喻指人的生计,谋生之道,或者钱,而 taking it away 中的 it 也是指 bread。

参考译文:美国公民自食其力,政府在剥夺他们的所得时,最好有正当的理由。

4. Thus they oppose higher taxes and resist all but the most necessary antitrust, trade, and environmental regulations on corporations.

分析:此句中的 but 是“除了,除非”的意思,介词 on 有强加于某人头上的意思。

参考译文:因此,他们反对更高的税收并抵制一切针对企业的与反垄断、贸易和环境有关的规章制度,除了最必要的。

5. Kemp believes that government should create “enterprise zones” in impoverished urban areas by giving the private sector incentives to invest in poverty-stricken inner-city neighborhoods and create jobs for the urban poor.

分析:此句中的 by 表示通过某种手段,by 后面的部分是方式,前面的部分是结果。

参考译文:肯普认为,政府应该激励私营企业在城市中贫困的街区投资开厂,给城市的贫民提供就业机会,从而在贫困市区建立“企业园区”。

6. The New Right shared the love of freedom shown by the traditional conservatives and backed an aggressive effort to combat international communism, especially in Central America.

分析:在此句的理解关键在于对美国政治背景的了解,the new right 指美国的“新右派联盟”或“极端保守主义右派”。

参考译文:新右派和传统保守主义者一样热爱自由,积极支持打击国际共产主义运动,尤其是在中美洲地区。

7. A 1992 initiative in Colorado to overturn ordinances protecting gays and lesbians from discrimination was placed on the ballot largely through their efforts.

分析:此句是一被动句,强调了 through their efforts。protecting gays and lesbians from discrimination 这一非谓语动词词组修饰 ordinances。

参考译文:1992 年科罗拉多州提出一个动议,要推翻保护男女同性恋者免受歧视的法令,主要是因为他们的努力才得以进行投票表决。

8. Goldwater points to the bloody divisions in Northern Ireland, the holy wars in Lebanon, and the pernicious religious righteousness in Iran as examples of the politicalization of churches.

分析:此句的难点在于对 point to 这个词组的认识和理解,很容易被理解为“指出”或“指向”。在这里应前后搭配起来看,即 point to... as examples of..., 意思是“列举……作为……的实例”。

参考译文:戈德华特例举北爱尔兰的血腥内讧、黎巴嫩的圣战和伊朗的破坏性宗教的合法化作为教会政治化的实例。

9. Many are former Democrats who admired FDR and Harry Truman but left the Democratic Party over Vietnam, busing, and the decisions of the liberal (overly liberal in their view) Earl Warren Supreme Court.

分析:此句中对 over 的理解为一个难点,其实 over 有 as a result of 的意思,即“作为……的结果”,“由于”,作为因果关系。另外,句中的 Vietnam 是指越南战争,busing 也是有专门的含义。

参考译文:许多人以前是民主党人,如钦佩罗斯福和杜鲁门总统,但由于越战和用校车送不同种族的学生去同一学校上学的问题,以及自由主义的(在他们看来过于自由主义的)厄尔沃伦最高法院所做出的一些判决,他们脱离了民主党。

10. Neoconservatives are credited with various original writings on social policy, supply-side economics, education, and the role of “national interest” in foreign affairs.

分析:作为主动态的 credit somebody with something,其意思为“认为……具有某种特性或做某事做得很出色”,“把(成绩或优点)归于……”,而此处用的被动态。

参考译文:新保守主义者被公认在有关社会政策、供给学派经济学、教育以及“国家利益”在外交事务中的作用等方面出版了很多独创性的著作。

Exercises

1. Translation practice

1) They believed in limited government and encouraged individual excellence and personal achievement. Private property rights and belief in free enterprise are cardinal attributes of contemporary conservatism. In contrast to liberals, conservatives want to keep government small, except in the area of national defense. However, because conservatives take a more pessimistic view of human nature than liberals do, they maintain that people need strong leadership institutions, firm laws, and strict moral codes to keep their appetites under control.

2) Traditional conservatives recognize that government must exist, yet insist it should be limited in what it does, and that within its proper sphere of action, it should be strong resolute. "The purpose of government is to maintain the framework of order within which other private institutions can operate effectively." The traditional conservative applauds the heartfelt compassion implicit in Franklin Roosevelt's Second Bill of Rights but believes that to turn to the federal government to solve problems is to guarantee a too powerful, intrusive, and expensive government.

3) The Christian Coalition lobbies for what they consider pro-family legislation, including a Religious Freedom Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which is designed to guarantee free religious expression in public settings, including prayer in public schools. The Coalition publishes voter guides and score cards to help members decide which candidates best represent their values. Adherents of the Christian Coalition have been especially active at the state and local levels, in political parties and initiative campaigns, and on school boards.

4) “The Moral Majority has no more right to dictate its moral and political beliefs to the country than does any other group, political or religious,” says Goldwater. “The same is true of pro-choice, abortion, or other groups. They are free to persuade us because this land is blessed with liberty, but not to assign religious or political absolutes—complete right or wrong.” Goldwater fears that the great danger of the Christian Coalition is that it will tear his beloved Republican Party apart.

5) Neoconservatives favor larger military expenditures than do liberals. They remain skeptical of the intentions of some other nations or terrorist groups. Conservatives favor sufficient military spending to permit the United States to play a role in mediating conflicts around the world, especially in settings where U. S. interests are involved. But conservatives are not always united in their support for the use of military force, as indicated by the opposition of some conservatives to the use of American troops in Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti in the 1990s.

2. Reading comprehension

- 1) In Commentary, a monthly magazine, we can find an example of _____.
a. neoconservative writing
b. Christian Coalition views

- c. conservative thinking
 - d. traditional conservative opinions
- 2) _____ shared the love of liberty and freedom.
- a. Liberals and conservatives
 - b. Traditional conservatives and the New Right
 - c. Traditional conservatives and neoconservatives
 - d. Liberals and the New Right
- 3) Both traditional conservatives and neoconservatives place their faith in _____.
- a. market solutions and lower taxes
 - b. lower taxes and large military expenditures
 - c. limited government and death penalty
 - d. various social controls and free religious expression
- 4) The New Right _____.
- a. tried hard to place on the ballot ordinances protecting gays and lesbians from discrimination
 - b. has less right to dictate its moral and political beliefs to the country than any other political or religious group, according to Goldwater
 - c. favored no tolerance of pornography and homosexuality and the end of policies like job quotas and busing
 - d. had the same love of freedom as liberals and backed international communism, especially in Central America
- 5) The opinion, "until you can summon up the will to help yourself, all the help in the world is just so much wasted effort," is in tune with the idea that _____.
- a. people need strong leadership institutions, firm laws, and strict moral codes to keep their appetites under control
 - b. human needs can and should be taken care of by families and charities and citizens should be encouraged to be more tolerant
 - c. a role of government is to help the worst-off climb out of poverty
 - d. those who fail in life must bear the main responsibility for solving their own problems