

精 选 版

美英报刊阅读教程

(高级本)

*Reading Course
In American & British
News Publications
(Advanced Level)*

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前言

我所编著的《美英报刊阅读教程(高级本)》,承蒙广大读者厚爱,自2001年出版以来,已连续印刷14次。近两年来,世界政治格局、经济形势、社会文化、文教科科技等方面出现了一些新的情况,不少高校同行建议我根据新的形势对原教材部分课文作相应替换更新,这便使我萌发了编写“高级本精选版”的想法。

笔者从事高校英语报刊教学已有42年,对报刊英语的研究也有30余年。多年的教学实践证明,英语报刊是十分理想的教学资料。报刊具有贴近时代、贴近大众、贴近现实、贴近生活的特点。作为教学资料,英语报刊具有以下四点显著优势:内容新颖、语言现代、资料丰富、词语实用。

伴随着国际交流的迅猛增加,英语报刊课程的重要性日趋突出,越来越多的高校为英语专业和非英语专业学生开设了这门课程。

教育部对英语报刊教学给予高度重视。教学大纲的四、六、八级阅读项目都明确将阅读英美报刊水平作为评定阅读能力的标准。

为了适应形势的需求,自20世纪90年代初以来我们先后编著出版了针对大学不同层次学生水平的英语报刊系列教材(详见“主编简介”)。这套教材融入了我多年外报外刊的教学和研究成果,它们的共同之处在于突出学生能力的培养。

选材所坚持的标准是:题材覆盖面广、文章内容典型、语言质量上乘、知识含量丰富、使用时效较长。

为了突出能力培养,本书每篇课文之后共设七个部分:

1. 课文生词(New Words)
2. 知识介绍(Background Information)
3. 难点注释(Notes to the Text)
4. 语言简说(Language Features)
5. 内容分析(Analysis of the Content)
6. 问题思考(Questions on the Article)
7. 话题讨论(Topics for Discussion)

“知识介绍”部分根据课文内容,简明系统地提供文章相关专题的内容,旨在拓宽读者社会文化和科技等方面的知识。“语言简说”部分结合课文,简单扼要地介绍报刊英语和现代英语的常见语言现象,意在帮助读者熟悉外报外刊语言的规律和特点。这两个部分有助于学生构建和丰富外报外刊语言和文化的认知结构,引导他们步入轻松自如阅读英语报刊的理想境界。“内容分析”部分提供课文内容和语言的多项选择练习,目的在于帮助学生培养深入理解、分析推断和综合归纳能力。“话题讨论”部分提供与课文内容相关且有一定深度的宏观讨论题,意图在于培养学生的思辨能力和表述能力,增加口头交际实践的机会。

为了减轻授课老师的备课负担,本书配有教学参考资料,提供“内容分析”与“问题思考”两项练习的答案和课文篇章层次的分析。使用本书的教师可以登录网址:<http://www.pup.cn>,下载这些参考资料。

本书凝结着许多人的深情厚谊和汗水心血。高校英语报刊教学界的许多同仁和我的博士生、硕士生们为此书献计献策,我的夫人郭荣娣同志为我创造理想的工作环境,全力保障我的教学和科研。尤为值得一提的是,本书在文化点的注释方面得到过美国朋友 James R. Jackson 和 Elaine S. Jackson 的热情帮助。

在此,谨向为此书做出贡献的所有人士致以诚挚、深切的谢意。

由于对本书锤炼仍显不足,书中定有不少疏漏和错误,竭诚欢迎并殷切期望高校英语教师和广大读者提出宝贵意见。还有一点需要说明:教材中有的文章个别地方用词值得商榷,主编不揣鄙陋提出修改意见。为表示对原文作者的尊重,主编保留原文用词,而在认为有问题的用词之后的括号内用黑体字标出修改意见,以供老师和读者们鉴别选择。

2009年3月28日

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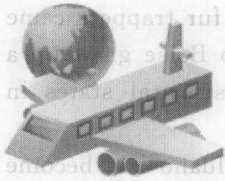
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Lesson 1

A Nation in Full

Within days, America will pass the 300 million mark in population. Behind the numbers, the changes are dramatic. A look at the biggest:

By Silla Brush

It took the United States 139 years to get to 100 million people, and just 52 years to add another 100 million, back in 1967. Now, one day in October — after an interval of just 39 years — America will claim more than 300 million souls. The moment will be hailed as another symbol of America's boundless energy and unique vitality. It is that, of course. But it is also true America has grown every time the Census Bureau has taken a measurement, starting in 1790, when the Founders counted fewer than 4 million of their countrymen — about half the population of New York City today.

The recent growth surge has been extraordinary. Since 2000 alone, the nation has added some 20 million people. Compared with western Europe, with birth rates plunging, or Japan, its population shrinking, America knows only growth, growth, and more growth. It now has the third-largest population in the world, after China and India. "Growth is a concern that we have to manage," says Kenneth Prewitt, former head of the Census Bureau, "but it's much easier to manage than losing your population."

Examine the numbers closely, and three broad trends emerge. The first is migration. As the industrial base of the Northeast and Midwest has declined, millions of Americans have moved to the South and the West, now home to more than half the population — and growing strong. Immigration is next. Over the past four decades, immigrants, primarily from Mexico and Latin America, have reshaped the country's ethnic makeup; of the newest 100 million Americans, according to Jeffrey Passel of the Pew Hispanic Center¹, 53 percent are either immigrants or their descendants. Last are the much-ballyhooed boomers, many now on the cusp of retirement. America, says the nonprofit Population Reference Bureau, "is getting bigger, older, and more diverse."

The implications are both vast and varied, affecting America's culture, politics, and economy. One obvious example is the stormy debate on immigration now roiling Congress. Another: As population shifts continue, congressional redistricting will follow, tipping the geographical balance of power.² A markedly older America will also have a profound effect on government spending — all three issues giving a new Congress and, before too much longer, a new president, plenty to ponder.

THE NEW MIGRATION

BOISE, IDAHO — Sitting between the Rocky Mountain foothills³ to the northeast and the Great Basin⁴ desert to the south, between big sky and dusty desert, Boise has always

been a pioneer town. In the early 1800s, legend has it, French-Canadian fur trappers came upon a clump of trees and exclaimed "Les Bois!" — the woods. And so Boise grew up a mining, logging, and farming hub, the capital city of one of the most rural states in America.

Those laid-back days are long gone. The 1970 census reported that Idaho had become more urban than rural; only a few years later, Micron, one of the world's largest superconductor producers and now the state's largest private employer, was founded here, and Hewlett-Packard's printer plant⁵ was on the way. The main industry now is growth and how to manage it.⁶ The Boise metro area's population has grown 79 percent just since 1990. Onion and beet farms abut subdivisions not even half finished⁷; on Chinden Boulevard, a main artery, a sign proclaiming "Hay for Sale" stands across from a flashy placard advertising the new Paramount housing development⁸.

The challenge for city planners is as difficult as it is stark⁹: find enough room, housing, and jobs for more than double — or perhaps even triple — Boise's metropolitan area population, 530,000, as it charges toward 2030, when the population could reach 1.5 million people. "What we have today, we have to find room for again.... That's daunting," says James Grunke, economic development manager at the Chamber of Commerce¹⁰, looking out his eighth-floor conference room windows toward the foothills.

Daunting perhaps, but such growth is the envy of most mayors, though truth be told not all that uncommon among Grunke's regional peers.¹¹ For four decades, at the expense of the Northeast and Midwest, the South and West have taken off as America's fastest-growing areas, buoyed by immigration, lower costs, and recreational opportunities. Between 1990 and 2000, all five of the fastest-growing states were out West: Nevada (66 percent), Arizona (40 percent), Colorado (31 percent), Utah (30 percent), and Idaho (29 percent). Between 2004 and 2005, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas were also among the fastest-growing states. Massachusetts, by contrast, declined in population between 2000 and 2005.

"It's so cheap," says Patrick Sweeney, bike messenger and bartender, who left San Francisco two years ago and bought a house in Boise for \$121,000. "And the traffic isn't anything like California. That's why I got out." Adds Sue Williams, 49, who used to work at AT&T but left Redmond, Wash., for Boise less than two months ago and is renting an apartment with her 10-year-old son as she looks for a house: "We wanted to buy a house, and you can't buy in Redmond for less than \$500,000." Over 80 percent of Boise residents say recreational opportunities are one of the city's top draws¹²; 125,000 people floated through the center of town on the Boise River last year.

Seattle, Portland, and California's biggest cities provide the majority of new Boise residents each year. Unemployment in Idaho's Treasure Valley region, including Boise, Meridian, Nampa, Caldwell, and surrounding towns, rests at 3 percent. And though still a relative bargain, housing prices skyrocketed 29 percent in the past year, the second-fastest rate in the country behind Bend, Ore.

At first glance, it's hard to imagine the nation's most isolated metropolitan area running out of room. Drive less than 5 miles southeast from the city on Warm Springs Avenue: Cow pastures lie to the north, a small mini storage park to the south. Yes, there is still a lot of land left. But it's being purchased at a feverish pace by developers. In Ada

County, one of the two largest counties in the region, 19 planned communities are either proposed or under construction. That has led to lengthy discussion about land use and economic development.

Two years and \$1 million later, the valley region has yet to finalize a comprehensive plan to manage growth. Each municipality has its own vision. It might as well be the Old West in Boise's sprawling suburbs¹³, such as Meridian — which since 1990 has grown six times in size to 66,000 people. The suburbs, says Ada County Commissioner Fred Tilman, are in an "annexation war" to acquire more land. Economic planners are also concerned about how to ensure that Boise is attracting solid jobs¹⁴. "I do have some worries that we're an economy of people building houses for people building houses," says Jeffrey Jones, Boise's head of economic development. The region is spending \$5 million over the next five years to attract 5,000 highly skilled jobs and stay ahead of perennial regional threats: Albuquerque, N. M.; Reno, Nev.; Colorado Springs and Fort Collins, Colo.; and Salt Lake City. Then there is the traffic problem. Only one highway serves the region and almost no one uses public transportation; that could change with a light rail system, but only if planners are able to raise enough money to get one built.

Horace Greeley's¹⁵ 1850s paraphrased proverb of manifest destiny¹⁶, with a bit of a southern flavor added, still rings true today: "Go West and South, young man, and grow up with the country."

A WAVE OF IMMIGRANTS

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Matthew Schiebel was born just three blocks from Northwood Middle School here in northeastern Fort Wayne, a gritty rust belt¹⁷ city of 220,000 formerly known as a canal and rail gateway to the West. When Schiebel, 41, attended grade school 20 years ago, "we used to think of diversity as black-white," he says. Now Northwood, where Schiebel is principal, is 13 percent Hispanic. Each year the number of students taking classes in English as a second language increases; this year, it's 90 students out of a total of 802. Thirty-two flags hang from the lobby ceiling, each representing a student's ethnicity. Among those added recently: Rwanda, Portugal, and Honduras. The United Hispanic Americans, a community organization, sends four to five tutors to the school twice a week.

The Hoosier State's¹⁸ second-largest city is still overwhelmingly black (16 percent) and white (74 percent). But immigration growth is rapidly transforming Fort Wayne. Since 1990, its Hispanic population has grown about four times to 16,500. With fertility rates tumbling in the 1980s and 1990s (and projected to stay low through 2050), immigration has become the main driver of population growth¹⁹. Since 2000 alone, there has been a 16 percent rise in the number of immigrants living in American households.

In 1967, at the time of the 200 million mark, the biggest immigration story was about "brain drain"²⁰ from western Europe to the United States. After President Johnson signed the Immigration and Naturalization Act in 1965 to stop racial and ethnic quotas for new immigrants, and once the Mexican economy tanked in the 1970s, immigration, both legal and illegal, skyrocketed. In Fort Wayne, nearly 80 percent of Hispanics are Mexican. An estimated 12 million undocumented immigrants now live in America, up from 5 million just a decade ago. Prior to the early 1990s, a third of new immigrants came to California, and a full three quarters wound up either there or in just five other states: Illinois, New Jersey,

Florida, New York, and Texas. But in the past 15 years, immigrants have spread out. States like Georgia have seen massive increases. Demographers have also noticed a third wave of dispersion to the meatpacking plants in Iowa and Nebraska and to farming, manufacturing, construction, and service-sector jobs in places like Fort Wayne. When Zulma Prieto moved 16 years ago from Colombia to Goshen, Ind., a farming and RV-manufacturing town²¹ an hour west of Fort Wayne, there were only three Hispanic stores in the area. "It was almost a surprise to see someone speak Spanish," she says. There were some migrant farmworkers, but in the early 1990s, the Chamber of Commerce started advertising for workers. "All of a sudden a lot of people started to come," says Prieto, editor of the newspaper *El Puente*²². Goshen's population is now about 30 percent Hispanic. Los Galanes, a Spanish market with piñatas hanging from the ceiling, sits about 2 miles from one of the first Wal-Marts in the country to provide stables for Amish horse and buggies. Each year, the Mexican consulate in Chicago sends a "mobile consulate" to issue IDs. In Fort Wayne, Sam Hyde, who runs Hyde Brothers Booksellers, can remember the first Mexican restaurant opening 40 years ago at a truck stop. In the past six years, a Mexican restaurant and a bakery opened across from his store on Wells Street, the city's hip arts neighborhood²³. "The biggest business on this street is wiring money²⁴," Hyde says. Mega 102.3, the first Spanish radio station in the area, opened last month with an estimated audience of 50,000.

But the influx has brought accompanying tensions. St. Patrick's Church in Fort Wayne, the area's only church with a full Spanish service, has seen its congregation grow from a couple of hundred to standing room only on Sundays, with more than 900 people attending. When the church moved to a heavily Hispanic neighborhood, many white members left. "It was a big change, and a lot of people were really hurt," says Blanca Navarro, who works at the church. According to a survey done for Republican Rep. Mark Souder, who represents Fort Wayne and Goshen, 76 percent of his district's residents think there should be a fence along the Mexican border. "We have Ku Klux Klan here," says Goshen Mayor Allan Kauffman. "So of course everyone isn't accepting. . . . It's getting more integrated, but it hasn't been the smoothest transition."

THE GRAYING OF AMERICA

WILMINGTON, N. C. — It's a cliché, elderly parents telling their kids how they "don't want to be a burden" to them. Right out of *Guilt Trip 101*.²⁵ Well, if the number crunchers²⁶ are right, all those aging baby boomers — the first ones turned 60 this year — probably shouldn't waste their breath. Economist Laurence Kotlikoff of Boston University is typical. He describes the onslaught of 77 million aging boomers as a "generational storm" that will pose "a crushing burden for the country." The United States is growing dramatically older. Back in 1900, the median age in the United States was 22.9 years. But with people having fewer babies, that number started to climb. Lower fertility rates mean older populations. The baby boom caused a brief pause in this movement during the 1950s and 1960s, but the aging trend has since resumed. The median age is up to 36.5 and is expected to rise to 39 by 2030 before leveling off. Or, to put it another way, America in 2030 will look like Florida does today. Some 12.4 percent of Americans are 65 or older today — up from 9.9 percent in 1970 — but that number will rise to 19.6 percent of Americans in 2030.

But at the local level, the perspective's a little different. Seniors a burden? That sure isn't how his gray-haired residents look to Mayor Bill Saffo of Wilmington. "They're a real asset to us," he says. "The seniors retiring here are active in our community. They're involved in nonprofits, but they are also working part time or creating businesses."

Wilmington, on the Cape Fear coast, has become a magnet for retirees, thanks to its great beaches, low cost of living, and abundant golf courses. During the 1990s, a decade when the city grew 35 percent, Wilmington saw its over-65 population grow 46 percent, the eighth-fastest rate for any metro area with a population under 1 million residents, according to research by demographer William Frey. Wilmington also saw its pre-elderly population — ages 55 to 64 — jump 52 percent, the seventh-fastest rate for any city in America. And there are few signs the river of older residents has abated.

Wilmington also has plenty of what some urban experts call "street corner strange," a quirky, artsy atmosphere fed by the presence of the University of North Carolina — Wilmington and its role as a frequent Hollywood film location. On a recent rainy morning, not far from Saffo's office, Wilmington's main drag was narrowed by the bulky presence of large vans used in filming TV's *One Tree Hill*.²⁷

Among the folks now making their home here are Bill and Mary Lou Bryden, who moved to Wilmington from Britain six years ago when Bill retired from Lockheed, where he worked on air-traffic-control automation systems.²⁸ In addition to the great boating opportunities, "we really loved the fact this was a college town," says Bill, 71. The Brydens hardly fit the "round of golf, dinner at 4 o'clock" stereotypes of retirees. Bill serves on the local transportation board, a railroad museum board, a charity board, and a bank board. Mary Lou, 70, still designs and sells stained-glass windows²⁹. "You move here with different talents and abilities, and the city wants you to keep using them," she says.

There's no doubt that seniors have been a boost to economic activity. Prof. William Hall, senior economist at the Center for Business and Economics Services at UNCW³⁰, estimates that retirees — often well-to-do — generate \$2 in economic activity for every \$1 they spend. And there are indirect benefits, too. Connie Majure-Rhett, president of the Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, says it's no coincidence the area's health services are getting an upgrade. The New Hanover Regional Medical Center, based in Wilmington, is undergoing a \$200 million expansion. As a matter of fact, Saffo says he's hard-pressed to think of any downside to the flood of seniors here.³¹

A CHALLENGING FUTURE

Demographers say America's growth will only accelerate further. By around 2043, or in less than another 40 years, the nation's population is expected to reach 400 million. And many of the trends now altering the American landscape will become even more pronounced.

The South and West will be home to roughly two thirds of the country's population: The Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas, for instance, are projected to merge, and the population of those regions is projected to double to 10 million.

Demographers expect that the impact of births by new immigrants in coming years will be an even larger force than the impact of immigrants actually crossing the border. For the 2000 - 2005 period, Latino births surpassed the number of new Latino immigrants nationally for the first time since the 1960s. "I expect that over the next 50 years, we'll see more Latino births than immigrants," says Passel. "In the next 100 million [in population], the

role of future immigration will be a bit less.” And according to one calculation, those children will help push the country to the brink of becoming a “majority minority” nation³², just as California, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Texas are now. Whites could make up just about half of the population, down from two thirds now. The black population could grow 50 percent, and the Hispanic and Asian populations could each more than double. “For the past half of the 20th century, we were more or less a suburban middle-class society,” says demographer Frey, a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution³³. But now, he says, we’re headed back to more of a melting pot.

Over the course of the next 25 years, the over-65 population is expected to double to 71.5 million. As a result, the Social Security and Medicare systems are headed for trouble. Each year, the overseers of Social Security and Medicare, the two largest entitlement programs, warn that they’re on the cusp of bankruptcy.³⁴ Why the pessimism? Starting somewhere around 2017 or 2019, the Social Security program will pay out more money in benefits than it takes in from taxes. Then by around 2041 to 2046, the Social Security trust fund will run dry. There are plans to change how Social Security works — the retirement age, for example, could be extended or future initial benefit increases could be linked to inflation rather than wages — but the fight is sure to be bruising.

Medicare starts drawing down its reserves a whole lot sooner — in 2010. If the national debt sounds staggering, at \$8.5 trillion, try Medicare’s projected shortfall of \$32.4 trillion over 75 years. Not only does Medicare have to deal with the same demographic challenges as Social Security; it’s also plagued by the complex and politically vexing problem of rising healthcare costs. “I could give you a plan to fix Social Security,” says Rand Corp.³⁵ economist Michael Hurd. “But nobody has a very good plan for fixing healthcare.” Turns out the new America has more than its share of both opportunities and challenges. Meeting the latter may determine how quickly America reaches its next milestone.

With James M. Pethokoukis

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I. New Words

abate	[ə'beɪt]	v.	to become less strong
annexation	[ˌænek'seɪʃən]	n.	合并, 并吞
artsy	[ˈɑ:tsi]	adj.	装作爱好艺术的
ballyhoo	[ˈbælihu:]	v.	过分宣扬
buggy	[ˈbʌɡi]	n.	AmE 四轮单马轻便车
buoy	[ˈbɔɪ]	v.	to keep sth at a high level
clump	[klʌmp]	n.	丛, 簇
cusp	[kʌsp]	n.	交接时段; 转折点
hub	[hʌb]	n.	the central part
influx	[ˈɪnflʌks]	n.	arriving in large numbers
laid-back	[ˈleɪdbæk]	adj.	informal calm and relaxed
metro	[ˈmetrəʊ]	n.	a large or capital city

nonprofit	[ˈnɒnˈprɒfɪt]	adj.	非赢利的
onslaught	[ˈɒnslɔ:t]	n.	a strong or violent attack
perennial	[pəˈrenjəl]	adj.	continuing for a long time
piñata	[piːnˈjɑ:tə]	n.	〈西〉(墨西哥人用于装糖果或玩具等陶质或纸质的)彩罐
pronounced	[prəˈnaʊnst]	adj.	obvious
quirky	[ˈkwɜ:kɪ]	adj.	a little strange
roil	[rɔɪl]	v.	to make disturbed and confused
stable	[ˈsteɪbl]	n.	马厩
superconductor	[ˌsju:pəkənˈdʌktə]	n.	[物]超导(电)体
tank	[tæŋk]	v.	AmE to fail completely
tip	[tɪp]	v.	使倾斜
tumble	[ˈtʌmbl]	v.	to fall downwards
wind	[waɪnd]	v.	~ up to find oneself in a particular place or situation

II. Background Information

美国人口的增长

1790年,美国人口仅为390万,主要集中于大西洋沿岸。1880年美国人口上升到5,000万,1915年突破1亿,1967年超过2亿,2006年10月增加到3亿。

美国人口增长共分四个阶段(four chapters)。

第一阶段(1790—1840年):这一阶段移民数量有限,有时一年仅有6,000,最多一年也未超过79,000,但是人口增长率却很高,每十年增长率在28%和30%之间。人口增长的主要因素是高生育率。这一阶段,美国妇女平均每人生育7个孩子。

第二阶段(1841—1865年):这个阶段大批西欧移民来到美国。爱尔兰土豆灾荒(potato famine)导致100多万难民移居美国。此外,许多欧洲人为了逃避政治迫害而来到美国。1830—1848年德国革命失败之后,大批知识分子逃到美国。据统计,这一阶段共有330万移民来到美国,约占原先人口的16%。

第三阶段(1866—1944年):南北战争造成大批人员伤亡,人口一度下降。但是战争结束后移民浪潮再次形成。19世纪70年代移民数量多达270万,80年代为520万,90年代为370万,1900—1914年有1,340万。原先移民基本来自西欧,1890年后的移民主要来自南欧、中欧和东欧。在人口流动方面,虽然北部工资大大高于南部,但是很少南方人迁往北部。20世纪20年代,移民限制政策使得移民数量大幅下降。30年代又出现了经济大萧条(the Great Depression),美国人口增长率降至7%。二战后,美国经济步入繁荣时期,人口出生也呈现了高峰(baby boom),这一时期持续将近20年。与此同时,人口流动比较活跃,除了由东往西方向的流动,在种族隔离结束之后还出现了由北向南方向的流动。据统计,20世纪40年代,加利福尼亚州、得克萨斯州和佛罗里达州人口分别为1,060万、640万、190万,而1970年却分别增长到2,000万、1,120万和680万。

第四阶段(1970—):20世纪60年代末开始,美国白人生育率急剧下降,但是美国人口

却大幅攀升。其原因是大量移民的到来。1965年,美国颁布了“移民归化法”(the Immigration and Naturalization Law)。移民政策的放宽带来了一次大规模的移民潮(immigration wave)。70年代新移民数量超过660万,使美国人口增长了3%,80年代又有大约800万移民的到来,使人口增加了3.3%。这一阶段的移民主要来自拉丁美洲和亚洲。人口流动依然保持向西、向南趋势。2000年,加利福尼亚州、德克萨斯州和佛罗里达州人口分别增加到3,400万、2,090万和1,600万。

近几十年来,由于新的移民源源不断流入,加之少数民族生育率高于白人,美国人口的结构大大改变。2006年,美国西班牙裔人数为4,420万,占总人口比例为14.8%,非洲裔人数为3,830万,占12.8%,亚裔人数为1,310万,占4.4%,印第安人数量290万,约占1%。少数民族人口总数为1亿70万,占总人口比例为33.5%。据专家预计,本世纪中期之前,美国非西班牙裔白人(non-Hispanic white)人口比例将低于50%,成为少数民族。

纵观美国人口发展史,可以说美国是一个“移民之国”(a nation of immigrants)。

III. Notes to the Text

1. the Pew Hispanic Center — 皮尤西班牙裔美国人研究中心(一家非赢利性研究西班牙裔美国人相关情况的机构)
2. As population shifts continue, congressional redistricting will follow, tipping the geographical balance of power. — 随着人口继续变化,国会选举区域就会重新划分,这将改变区域权力的平衡。(redistrict — to change the election districts according to population shifts)
3. Rocky Mountain foothills — 落基山麓丘陵
4. the Great Basin — 大盆地(指美国西部落基山脉和内华达山脉之间的盆地区)
5. Hewlett-Packard printer plant — 惠普打印机制造厂
6. The main industry now is growth and how to manage it. — 现在主要企业是迅速发展的企业和企业管理型行业。(growth industry — an industry which grows faster than other industries under the same conditions)
7. Onion and beet farms abut subdivisions not even half finished — 种植洋葱和甜菜的农场毗连尚未建好一半的住宅小区。(subdivision — *AmE* an area of land that has been divided for building houses on)
8. the new Paramount housing development — 新建的派拉蒙住宅区(housing development — housing estate)
9. The challenge for city planners is as difficult as it is stark — 城市规划者面临的是既困难又苛刻的挑战。(stark — harsh)
10. Chamber of Commerce — 商会
11. Daunting perhaps, but such growth is the envy of most mayors, though truth be told not all that uncommon among Grunke's regional peers. 这或许使人感到可怕,但是这种快速发展是大部分市长所羡慕的。然而说实话,在类似格兰克的地区,这种情况并非鲜见。
12. one of the city's top draws — one of the city's greatest attractions
13. It might as well be the Old West in Boise's sprawling suburbs. 它也可能是博伊西市无序