

VIPs' Story

英汉双语时文阅读 Current English Chinese Reader For Students

◆主编: 王惠



英汉双语时文阅读

Current English Chinese Reader For Students

人物先锋 VIPs' Story



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等中學生英语水平的高效會是

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书根据最新的教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》设计。增加阅读量已经成为新课程标准的硬性指标,市面上针对高考英语的阅读类图书文章内容陈旧,不但不能引起学生读的兴趣,反而损害了学生正常的阅读动机。

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书的文章来源完全取材于网络上迅捷的纯正英文媒体,语言鲜活,信息量大,可读性强,权威性高,迎合了近年来高考英语科命题的重要的取材渠道(近年来每年高考英语科全国卷的5篇短文中有2篇来自网络媒体)。

世界英语教育界权威,著名语言学家 Stephen Krashen教授经过多年的实验研究提出了建立在"可理解输入"(comprehensible input)基础上的 recreational reading(休闲性阅读)的重要性,他认为:"自由性的自愿阅读是可理解输入的一种强有力的方式,它是在低焦虑心态下进行的,那些在学校里参加自由性阅读实验项目的学生在阅读、词汇、语法和写作等方面得到了更大的收获。"(Free voluntary reading is an extremely powerful form of comprehensible input, and it is delivered in a low—anxiety environment. Those who participate in free reading programs in school make supe-



rior gains in reading, vocabulary, grammar, and writing.— Krashen, 1993, 2002)因此,完全有理由说,本书是全面提高中学生英语水平的高效途径。

教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》对高中各年级规定了"除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 19/25/33 万词以上"的硬性指标,对高中毕业时应该达到的英文阅读能力要求如下:

- 1.能阅读一般的英文报刊杂志,获取主要信息:
- 2.阅读一般英文原著,抓住主要情节,了解主要人物:
- 3.能读懂各种商品的说明书等非专业技术性的资料:
- 4.能根据情景及上下文猜测不熟悉的语言现象:
 - 5.能使用多种参考资料和工具书解决较复杂的语言疑难;
 - 6.有广泛的阅读兴趣及良好的阅读习惯:
- 7.能有效地利用网络等媒体获取和处理信息。

《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书根据阅读学和阅读 心理学理论精心设计,按照教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程 标准》要求的话题,结合中学生的心理需求,选取最容易引发 学生阅读欲望,最适合学生阅读的题材的原版资料,并由多年 从事英语文翻译的优秀作者提供流畅的中文译文,双语对照, 在这种克拉申教授所称的 free voluntary reading 中不但可以 悄然实现读者英语阅读能力的提高,实现读者的英语文和汉 语文词汇能力、语法能力、写作能力和翻译能力的同步增长, 而且也实现了教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》提出的

You'll Fall For

高中英语课程的任务: 使学生在义务教育阶段英语学习的基础上,进一步明确英语学习的目的,发展自主学习和合作学习的能力;在进一步发展综合语言运用能力的同时,着重提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力,特别注重提高学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。高中英语课程还应根据学生的个性特证和发展需求,为他们提供丰富的选择机会和充分的表现空间。高中英语课程应有利于学生进一步拓宽国际视野和增强爱国主义精神和民族使命感,为他们未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。

《普通高中英语课程标准》的话题项目表包括以下 24 个方面:个人情况 (Personal information)、家庭、朋友与周围的人 (Family, friends and people around)、周围的环境(Personal environments)、日常活动(Daily routines)、学校生活(School life)、兴趣与爱好 (Interests and hobbies)、个人感情 (Emotions)、人际关系 (Interpersonal relationships)、计划与愿望(Plans and intentions)、节假日活动 (Festivals, holidays and celebrations)、购物 (Shopping)、饮食(Food and drink)健康(Health)、天气(Weather)、文娱与体育 (Entertainment and sports) 旅游和交通 (Travel and transport)、语言学习(Language learning)、自然 (Nature)、世界和环境 (The world and the environment)、科普知识与现代技术 (Popular science and modern technology)、热点话题 (Topical issues)、历史和地理(History and geography)、社会 (Society)、文学与艺术 (Literature and art),这些话题所涉及的题材是高中英语教育所



兴须的,也是中学生关注的。该丛书根据教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》的话题项目表首批设计了校园漫步、热点聚焦、人物先锋、社会万象、时尚美文、文化探谜、网络在线、环保新知、健康氧吧、科普天地等 10 个专题分册,每分册从网络时文中选择相关题材最新进展的情形,双语对照,文章不仅在内容上适合中学生阅读,在语言水平上也尽量同中学生应该达到的水平相当,译文也尽量做到信、达、雅。

双语教育已经在我国被提到意识日程上来,随着改革开放进程的加快、出国留学的热潮、2008年北京奥运会的临近,国人对英语学习的需求越来越强大。但市面上用于双语学习的资料匮乏,特别是针对上千万高中在校学生的英语双语读物更是寥寥无几。因此,《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书定位在教育部新英语课程标准要求的高中英语水平。全面提高中学生的英语能力,迎接高考和未来生活的挑战。并为在校大学生、公务文员在休闲阅读中提供了很好的素材。

本丛书的编写在国内知名英语教育专家的指导下,由长期从事英语教育的研究人员、一线高级英语教师完成,保证了编写质量。

本书为《新标准英汉双语时文阅读》系列丛书的《人物先锋》分册。

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(Literature and art),这些话题所涉及的题材是高中英语故育所

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and support democracy," she said after

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I am a Muslim, so you can be lim



Focus on passage 导语集粹

Nobel peace prize tells us struggle is needed for basic human rights; non-violence is supported consistently even in an era of violence. An Iranian activist, a great woman, Shirin Ebadi was the best model.



Modern essays 英语时文



Possible translation 精彩汉译

Iranian activist wins Nobel peace prize

he Nobel committee today awarded the 2003 peace prize to Iranian writer, lawyer and human rights activist Shirin Ebadi.

"As a lawyer, judge, lecturer, writer and activist, she has spoken out clearly and strongly in her country, Iran, far beyond its borders," the Norwegian Nobel committee said in its citation.

The committee praised her courage, and said she had never heeded threats to her own safety.

"Her principal arena is the struggle for basic human rights, and no society deserves to be labelled civilised unless the rights of women and children are respected. In an era of violence, she has consistently supported nonviolence," the committee said.

Ms Ebadi, 56, is the 11th woman—and the first Iranian—to have won the peace prize

伊朗女作家获得和平奖

诺贝尔奖委员会今天将 2003年和平奖授予了伊朗作家、 律师和人权活动家希琳・阿ト 迪。

"作为一名律师、法官、演讲家、作家和活动家,她那清晰坚定的声音已经从她的祖国伊朗越过国界传向了整个世界。"挪威的诺贝尔颁奖委员会在致辞中说。

委员会赞扬了她的勇敢,并 说她从来将自己的安危置之度外。

"她思想的主要宗旨是为基本人权而奋斗,并且如果妇女和儿童的权利得不到保障的话,没有哪个社会值得贴上文明的标签。在一个充满暴力的时代,她始终如一地支持非暴力运动。" 委员会评论说。

有史以来共有 11 位女性获得诺贝尔奖,现年 56 岁的阿卜迪女士是其中一位——这是自从



学海无涯 66 作舟

since it was first awarded in 1901. This year's prize is worth \$1.3m (£780,000).

"I am a Muslim, so you can be a Muslim and support democracy," she said after winning the prize. "It is very good for human rights in Iran, especially for children's rights in Iran. I hope I can be useful."

The committee said Ms Ebadi represents reformed Islam, and lauded her for arguing for a new interpretation of Islamic law which is in harmony with vital human rights such as democracy and equality before the law.

The secretive five-member awards committee, which is appointed by but does not answer to Norway's parliament, gives no hints about its choice beforehand. It also keeps the names of candidates, a record of 165 this year, secret for 50 years, although those who make nominations often reveal them.

The announcements of this year's Nobel awards started last week with the literature prize going to JM Coetzee of South Africa. On Monday, American Paul C Lauterbur and Briton Sir Peter Mansfield were selected for the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine, for their discoveries leading to a technique that reveals images of the body's inner organs.

The physics prize on Tuesday went to Alexei A Abrikosov, Anthony J Leggett, and Vitaly L Ginzburg, for their work concerning two phenomena called superconductivity and 1901 年设立这个奖项以来第一位获得此项殊荣的伊朗人。今年的奖金数额价值 130 万美元 (78 万英镑)。

"我是一个穆斯林,所以你也可以成为一名争取民主的穆斯林。"在获奖后她说,"在伊朗为人权,尤其是为了伊朗儿童权利而努力很有意义。我希望能做一些有意义的事情。"

评审委员会说阿卜迪女士代 表着改革的伊斯兰教,并赞美了她 为诠释新的伊斯兰法律所做的贡献,这与重要人权如在法律面前民 主和平等是相辅相成的。

这个秘密的 5 人评奖委员会是由挪威议会任命的,但并不对其负责,在事先不会透露任何信息。虽然那些发布任命的人有时候会暴露一些情况,但是它要将候选人的名单保密 50 年,其中包括今年的 165 人。

今年的诺贝尔奖,以上周南 非作家约翰·马克斯获得诺贝尔 文学奖拉开序幕。星期一,因为 发现可以显示人体内部器官图像 技术的美国人保罗·C·劳特布 尔和英国的彼得·曼斯菲尔德成 为诺贝尔生理医学奖的中奖人。

周三的物理奖被授予了阿 列克谢. A. 阿布里科索夫、东尼 · J·莱格特和维塔利· L·金 茨堡,以表彰他们在超导和超流 体两领域中的贡献。 of mathematical theories that were once thought

This theory is now a cornerstone

superfluidity

On Wednesday, Americans Peter Agre and Roderick MacKinnon won the chemistry prize for studies of tiny transportation tunnels in cell walls, work that illuminates diseases of the heart, kidneys and nervous system.

Current English Chinese Reader for Students

American Robert F. Engle and Briton Clive W. J. Granger shared the Nobel prize in economics for developing statistical tools that have improved the forecasting of economic growth, interest rates and stock prices.

星期三,美国的彼得·阿格 雷和罗德里克·麦金农因他们 在细胞膜微小通道方面的研究 而获得了诺贝尔化学奖,这将为 治疗心脏病、肾病和神经系统疾 病提供广阔前景。

因为开发出了能够提高预 测经济增长、利润率和股票价格 的统计工具,美国的罗伯特·F· 恩格尔和英国克莱夫·W·J·格兰 杰共同分享了诺贝尔经济学奖。

"It was as if an archaeol



Word notes 生词注释

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completely different parts of the world, par



Focus on passage 导语集粹

It is a pity for the famous Nobel Prize which hasn't founded prite for maths. However, the Abel Prize fills the gap. Then who is the winner of the Abel Prize this year?



Modern essays 英语时文



Maths "Nobel" awarded

Mark Peplow

he Abel Prize, often described as a Nobel Prize for maths, has been awarded to two mathematicians for unifying swathes



Possible translation 精彩汉译

数学"诺贝尔"奖颁奖

被比喻成数学诺贝尔奖的 阿贝尔奖今年被授予两位数学 家,因为他们将原以为毫无联



of mathematical theories that were once thought to be unrelated. ricans Peter A

Sir Michael Atiyah and Isadore Singer worked together to create something called index theory, which helps to bring together branches of maths from topology to geometry. Their work can be described as a tool that helps scientists work out how many solutions there are to problems they are trying to unpick-such as how heat flows, or how an object moves.

"It is basically a formula that counts the number of solutions to another equation," says "这是一个基本公式,它可 Atiyah.

"This theory is now a cornerstone of maths; it is one of the most fundamental results of the last 50 years, says Elmer Rees, a colleague of Atiyah's at Edinburgh University."

"It was as if an archaeologist had discovered exactly the same patterns on tombs in completely different parts of the world, proving that some underlying civilization had carved them all," says Marcus du Sautoy, a mathematician at Oxford University. and Analysis and Index.

Atiyah and Singer devised index theory in 阿蒂亚和辛格 20 世纪 60 the early 1960s, while Atiyah was based at Oxford University and Singer was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, where he still works.

Their theory also underpins the latest work on string theory, which tries to explain the fundamental nature of the universe by sug gesting that matter is made of tiny "strings" vibrating in many different dimensions.

系的数学理论统一起来。

迈克尔・阿蒂亚先生和伊 沙多尔·辛格一起工作创造出 了被称做指数原理的理论,这 使得数学分支拓扑学和几何学 连接到一起。他们的工作可以 被描述为一个工具,它能帮助 科学家计算出他们正在分解的 问题到底有多少个答案——热 量能何和流动,或者物体是如 何移动的。di havonomi avad

以计算出另一个方程式的答案 数量,"阿蒂亚说。

"目前这个理论是一个数学 基础:它是过去50年中取得的最 基础成果之一,"爱丁堡大学阿 蒂亚的同事埃尔默・芮斯说。

"这就好像+是一个考古 学家在世界另外一个完全不同 的地方发现了几乎完全一样的 墓地,证明是某种潜在文明创 造了它们。"牛津大学的数学家 马库斯.迪.索托伊说。

年代初期就创造出了指数原 理,当时阿蒂亚正在牛津大学 学习,辛格在剑桥的麻省理工 学院,现在他仍然在那里工作。

他们的理论也加强了有关弦 论方面最新开展的工作,通过指 出物质是由在不同纬度空间震动 的微小"弦"来组成的,来力图解 释宇宙的基本属性。



Abel Prize

The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters established the Abel Prize in 2002, to commemorate the nineteenth century mathematician Niels Henrik Abel. There is no Nobel Prize for mathematics; awards such as the Abel and the Fields Medal help to fill the gap. King Harald of Norway will present the £ 475,000 prize at a ceremonyin Oslo on 25 May.

Current English Chinese Reader for Students

Atiyah is a former president of the Royal Society, and more recently helped to establish the Millennium Prize, also known as the Clay Prize, which offers a US \$1 million reward for solutions to any of the seven most vexing problems in mathematics. He spends much of his time publicizing maths through radio broadcasts and public lectures.

Singer is a former member of the White House Science Council, and was vice-president of the American Mathematical Society in the 1970s. made up of electrons rather than atoms, the 高体 加果那种

阿贝尔奖

挪威科学院和文学院在 2002年设立了阿贝尔奖,以此 来纪念 19 世纪数学家尼尔斯 · 亨里克 · 阿贝尔。诺贝尔奖 中没有数学奖;像阿贝尔奖和 菲尔茨奖将会填充这个鸿沟。 挪威国王哈拉尔将在每年5月 25 日在奥斯陆为获奖者颁发 475000 英镑的奖金。

阿蒂亚是皇家协会前任主 席,最近刚帮助设立了被称做 克雷奖的"千年奖",只要破解 数学上最难解的7个问题中的 任何一个,就可以获得100万 美元奖金。他还花费大量时间 通过电台和公共演讲来官扬他 的数学思想。

辛格教授曾是白宫科学委 员会的成员,在20世纪70年代 担任美国数学协会副主席。

effect electrical conductivity without resist



Word notes 生词注释

经护"自由"单子——只是在温

formula n. 公式 normena depend upon all of the fluid's constituent cornerstone n. 墙角石,基础 od omi sunggenb amontosis "sori" to amois commemorate vt. 纪念 quantumistate -something that happens only at

Superfluids are divided into more than one



Focus on passage 导语集粹

discovered in the 1930s, when helium 4 What is the super-cool theories? Who created these theories? Shall they win the physics prite this year?