



环球时代  
Greatness can be prepared

美文读本

Global Times Reader 5

掌握英语从美丽英文开始

# 引领公众舆论的 那些美文

*The Words That Lead the Public Opinion*

■ 主编 吴中东 宫玉波

■ 编者 柳青 高莉

英汉对照

 中国人民大学出版社

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中国人民大学出版社  
· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

引领公众舆论的那些美文: 英文 / 吴中东, 宫玉波主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2014.1

( 环球时代美文读本 )

ISBN 978-7-300-18706-8

I. ①引… II. ①吴… ②宫… III. ①英语-语言读物 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 ( 2014 ) 第 006607 号

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

电 话 010-62511242 ( 总编室 )

010-82501766 ( 邮购部 )

010-62515195 ( 发行公司 )

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> ( 人大教研网 )

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京易丰印捷科技股份有限公司

规 格 170 mm × 240 mm 16 开本

印 张 13

字 数 242 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511398 ( 质管部 )

010-62514148 ( 门市部 )

010-62515275 ( 盗版举报 )

版 次 2014 年 2 月第 1 版

印 次 2014 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 29.80 元

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# 写在前面的话

## 掌握英语从美丽英文开始

同学，当你打开这本小册子的时候，展现在你面前的是篇篇美丽的英语短文。读着这些天籁之声，你会发现它们会同我们心灵深处发出的声音相唱和，从此永远镌刻在你记忆的五线谱上，成为你生命乐章的一部分。

乔姆斯基认为语言是一种能力（competence），与生俱来的能力。这就是为什么当我们用我们母语表达思想时可以随心所欲，自然而然，无需特别考虑语法等这些形式元素（formality），而这些形式元素完全由我们大脑的某个区域在完全无意识的状态下控制，所以语言是下意识甚至是无意识的能力。我们可以设想一个母语为法语的人在讲话前若先思考性一致、数一致、格一致、主谓一致、人称一致、时态一致等这么多内容还如何说话。因此，若要使外语成为我们的第二母语，就必须将外语转变为下意识能力。而达到这一目的的最好路径是背诵美文。

你有可能苦背单词却一无所获，这时你不妨试试美丽英文。比如“desert（动词，放弃）”这个枯燥乏味的词，想让它生动起来吗？吟诵一下散文《青春》（“Youth”），其中有这样一句：“Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.（世界上没有人是因为岁月的增加而变得衰老。我们衰老了，是因为我们放弃了我们的理想！）”——在语境中体会单词是否别有一番情趣呢？

有的同学经常问“口语怎么练”。我认为，熟背英语美文，会保证你一张口便是地道、漂亮、流畅的英语，经过一段时间你定能出口成章。

关于美文对写作的帮助更不必说了，语言贫乏、无法表达，这是多数同学的

通病。若是背些美文，做到活学活用，把它们变成你自己的，就会在写作时下笔如流了。

背诵美文对阅读也有很大的益处，通过背诵，我们的口语获得“语感”，而语感是英语阅读理解的基础。

同我们的母语中文一样，我们的英语语音练好之后，说起英语就是很好听的、悦耳的。“语音”是说英语的大问题，练好语音的最好办法是“模仿”。有哲人说：“Beauty imitated is beauty created. (模仿美丽即是美丽的再造。)”

背诵的效果一方面取决于你对背诵的认识和背诵的方法，另一方面取决于背诵的文本。时下的大学英语课本选材很少具有可背诵性，内容老旧乏味，有的令人不堪忍受。因此，我们环球时代学校的老师们一起编纂了这套“环球时代美文读本”，所选的文章都是对我们一生的成长过程产生过重要影响的作品。我们把它们奉献给大家，为大家搭起一座通向成功的便捷之桥。

祝大家成功!

——吴中东

附：在本书的编写过程中，我们参考并引用了部分英文篇章的中文译文。由于时间仓促，我们未能与原译者取得联系。在此，我们对原译者表达衷心的感谢，并请原译者及时与我们取得联系。电话：010-62512737，电子邮箱：huanagt@crup.com.cn。

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## Righteous Indignation

### 义 愤

Words That Lead the  
Public Opinion

导读

这是刊登在《经济学家》(The Economist)杂志上的一篇科技类说明文。文中主要论述猴子的公平感——像人一样，猴子对不公平待遇也有怨恨。一开始文章做了一个类比，讲人的公平意识，然后根据这个类比重点讲述猴子的公平意识。第一段以人为类比，人对于不公平待遇的反应是非常愤怒，接着指出研究者最近通过对卷尾猴的分组实验证明这不仅仅是人类的特性，也是猴子的特性。这是研究结论。后面对有关实验的各个方面进行叙述：第二段讲实验对象的选定；第三段讲实验的具体内容。第四段与第一段相呼应，并指出卷尾猴的公平感在进化上的起源还无法确定。

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it “all too monkey”, as well.

The researchers studied the behavior

人人都喜欢大幅加薪，但是当你知道一个同事薪水加得比你自已加得多的时候，这种喜悦感就消失得无影无踪了。如果这位同事还以懒散出名的话，你甚至会感到无比愤怒。这种行为被看做“人之常情”，这种说法的潜在假定是认为其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的不公平意识。但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃默里大学的莎拉·布鲁斯南和弗兰斯·德·瓦尔进行的一项研究表明，这种行为也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

研究者们对雌性棕色卷尾猴的行



of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food tardily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males. Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behavior became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to reduce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researches suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation,

为进行了研究。它们看起来很可爱，性格温顺，善于合作，乐于分享食物。最重要的是，就像人类女性们一样，它们往往比雄性更关注“商品和服务”价值。这些特性使它们成为布鲁斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士理想的研究对象。研究者们花了两年的时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。正常情况下，猴子很愿意用几块石头换几片黄瓜。但是，当两个猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里、能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时，猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

在卷尾猴的世界里，葡萄是奢侈品（比黄瓜受欢迎得多）。所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一颗葡萄时，第二只猴子就不愿意用自己的代币换回一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子根本无须用代币就能够得到一颗葡萄的话，那么另外一只就会将代币掷向研究人员或者扔出房间外，或者拒绝接受那片黄瓜。事实上，只要在另一房间里出现了葡萄（不管有没有猴子吃它），就足以引起雌性卷尾猴的怨恨。

研究人员指出，正如人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。在野外，它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。义愤之情似乎不是人类

it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

的专利。拒绝接受较少的报酬可以让这些情绪准确无误地传达给群体中的其他成员。但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自进化而来的，还是源于3500万年前两者共同的祖先，还不得而知。



### 完形填空

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, 1 humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only 2 each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it 3, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear 4 other members of the group. However, 5 such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems 6 the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.



1. like 2. when 3. seems 4. to 5. whether 6. from



### 翻译练习

#### (1) Textual Translation (篇章翻译)

研究者们对雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为进行了研究。它们看起来很可爱，性格温顺，善于合作，乐于分享食物。最重要的是，就像人类女性们一样，它们往往比雄性更关注“商品和服务”价值。这些特性使它们成为布鲁斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士理想的研究对象。研究者们花了两年的时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。正常情况下，猴子很愿意用几块石头换几片黄瓜。但是，当两个猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里、能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时，猴子的行为

就会变得明显不同。

(2) Sentence Translation (句子翻译)

① 子游曰：“丧致乎哀而止。”

② 子游曰：“吾友张也为难能也，然而未仁。”

③ 曾子曰：“堂堂乎张也，难与并为仁矣。”

Key 参考译文

(1) The researchers studied the behavior of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food tardily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males. Such characteristics make

them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behavior became markedly different.

(2) ① Zi You said, "When Handling funeral affairs, so long as you fully express your sorrow, that's enough."

② Zi You said, "My friend Zhang can be reckoned an outstanding person. But even he himself hasn't become a person of humanity."

③ Zeng Zi said, "Zhang bears a grandeur appearance. But it's difficult for anyone to be a man with humanity together with him."



### Emulation

#### 美文自己写得出——学生仿写

## How to Solve the Problem of the Energy Shortage

It is universally acknowledged that the energy shortage has gradually evolved into a pressing problem in today's world. What state leaders have to acknowledge and accept seems to be that human beings are likely to confront a global energy shortage over the next few decades. The price of crude oil rises to unprecedented height and demand for petroleum continues to soar, especially in emerging economies like China and India. As far as I am concerned, a number of practices should be implemented to relieve impending energy shortage by governments, including the promotion of energy-efficient awareness, restrictions on energy use and the advocates of alternative energies.

First things first, the most fundamental way for governments to address the energy shortage is to better educate the public, especially the younger generation, about the significance of conserving energy. Only when the children come to realize the gravity of the situation do the contemporaries ensure that they will grow to be eco-friendly adults. Furthermore, the media should be highlighted in terms of encouraging the use of energy-efficient practices, for example, programming public service advertising conduces to promoting the use of bicycles instead of cars.

In addition, the implementation of limitations on energy use deserves greater emphasis on tackling the energy problem. Restrictions should be applicable to both individuals and corporations. Personally speaking, energy efficiency can be enhanced by instituting driving restrictions. For example, during the Beijing 2008 Olympics, the driving restrictions were put into effect with the result that the exhaust emissions were effectively reduced and the air quality was conspicuously boosted. As for corporations, the timetables should be given high priority with regard to parking vehicles with the aim of meeting clean-energy standards or companies should comply with new energy policies within the prescribed time.

Last but not least, the alternative energy performs as the effective means of mitigating the energy shortage. Not only does the use of clean energy reduce the air pollution but also create charming living surroundings. Thus, the behavior of conserving energy should be promoted from the perspective of both individuals and businesses. For example, tax rebates will be provided for those who prefer an alternative-energy vehicle and financial or tax incentives are put a premium on those

manufacturers that put clean energy technologies to use.

As an old saying goes, "Rome is not built in one day." It is unlikely to settle the problem of the energy shortage overnight. Therefore, we not only mobilize each government but also advocate the cooperation between governments and the participation of every sector of society aiming at coping with the problem of the energy shortage. They will harvest a lot provided that the public realize the grave seriousness of the energy crisis and work together to alleviate it.

## About Global Warming Again

### 再谈气候变暖

Words That Lead the  
Public Opinion

导读

这是一篇选自《新闻周刊》(Newsweek)的关于环保的时事类文章。作者采用类比的写作手法写抽烟是想说明现在的温室效应。许多人抽烟没有人去管,是因为缺乏证据,各国政府不管温室效应也是因为同样的原因。本文主要讲各国政府对温室效应的解决态度,全文围绕“证据不足”、“科学意义”、“制定法律”这三个关键词展开。

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was **inconclusive**<sup>①</sup>, the science uncertain? That the anti-smoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global

还记得科学家们认为吸烟会致人死亡,而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗?还记得怀疑者们坚持认为缺乏决定性的证据、科学上也尚无定论的时候吗?还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反吸烟游说团体是为了毁掉我们的生活方式、而政府应该置身事外的时候吗?许多美国人相信了这些无稽之谈,结果在过去的三十多年中,差不多有一千万烟民早早地进了坟墓。

就在科学家们前仆后继、试图让我们意识到全球气候变暖所带来的日益严重的威胁的时候,类似的

① **inconclusive** *adj.* not conclusive; not putting an end to doubt or question 不确定的,非决定性的,无结果的

warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The President of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the President's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis<sup>①</sup> by analysis".

令人担忧的情况又一次出现了。最近，由白宫召集的一批来自国家科学院的专家团告诉我们，毫无疑问地球气候正在变暖，而这个问题主要是人为造成的。很明显，保护自己，刻不容缓。国家科学院院长布鲁斯·艾伯特在专家团报告的前言中加上了这一重要观点：“科学解答不了所有问题，但是科学确实为我们的未来提供了很好的指导。我们的国家和整个世界在作重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的、关于人类现在的行为可能导致后果的最佳判断作为依据，这一点至关重要。”

就像面对吸烟问题一样，来自不同领域的声音坚持认为，有关全球变暖的科学资料还不完整，因此在我们证实这件事之前，人类可以向大气中继续排放气体。这是一个危险的游戏：到了有百分之百的证据的时候，可能就太晚了。随着风险越来越明显、步步逼近，一个谨慎的民族现在应该准备一份保单了。

幸运的是，白宫已经开始关注这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划，只是继续要求专家进行更多的研究——典型的“分析引起瘫痪”案例。

① paralysis *n.* loss of the ability to move a body part 麻痹，瘫痪；中风；无能，无气力



To serve as responsible stewards<sup>①</sup> of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative<sup>②</sup>, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

要成为地球负责的管理员，我们必须积极推进对于大气和海洋的深入研究。但只有研究是不够的。如果政府没有率先进行立法，国会就应该帮助政府开始采取保护措施。西弗吉尼亚的民主党议员罗伯特·伯德提出一项议案，建议从经济上激励私企，这就是一个良好的开端。许多人看到国家正准备修建许多新的发电厂，以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们准备保护大气，关键要确保让这些新发电厂对环境无害。

*Close*  
完形填空

To serve 1 responsible stewards of the planet, we must press 2 on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. 3 the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which 4 offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting 5 to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

*Key*

1. as 2. forward 3. If 4. would 5. ready

- ① steward *n.* someone who manages property or other affairs for someone else 管家；乘务员；干事，理事；(部门、工厂的)工会代表  
② take the initiative 带头，开始着手