

PUBLIC
MANAGEMENT SERIES

公共管理系列教材

MPA 英语教程

MPA English

主 编 王慧莉 蔡小慎 陈宏俊
主 审 马国泉



大连理工大学出版社

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前言

《MPA 英语教程》主要针对公共管理硕士(MPA)的基础英语教学而编写,MPA 基础英语的学时从 2012 年秋季起减少到 32 学时,因此,适合该英语教学的教材几乎没有。基于此,我们决定编写一部适合 MPA 基础英语教学的教材,从而有针对性地实施英语教学,提高英语教学质量 and 教学效率。

《MPA 英语教程》的编写思路主要基于 MPA 学员的特点,并结合学员的专业知识,将主要内容分成两大部分:时事阅读(Hot Topics)和经典阅读(MPA-Related Topics),并附有两个附件。时事阅读文章主要来自于英美英语报刊,选题大致贴近公共管理的相关热点话题;经典阅读选自和公共管理相关的经典案例。

《MPA 英语教程》既突出可读性,又突出专业性,是两者的结合。时事阅读文章的练习主要针对文中的语言要点,重点提高学员的语言使用能力,包括简答题、翻译句子、篇章完型等,并附单词表。包括以下内容: Globalization, Concepts of Leadership, Cross-Culture Issues, Choice of Two Futures, Breaking Barriers to eGovernment, Ups and Downs: The Financial Crisis, Strategic Management in the Public Sector, Low-Cost and Energy Efficiency, Income Tax, Brain Trust and Think Tank, Healthy Employees and Sustainable Business 及 Liberal Education。经典阅读部分突出归纳文章的主题、介绍背景知识等,重点设计讨论题,主要用于课外阅读、课堂讨论,并附单词表。包括以下内容: What is Public Administration?; Watergate: Implications for Responsible Govern-

ment; The Hawthorne Experiments; But No Cigar: How a Rescue Mission Failed, Just Barely, in Orange County; Wichita Confronts Contamination.

《MPA 英语教程》第一部分的体例主要为:(1)阅读(包括一篇或两篇文章,以培养英语实际运用能力为主,练习形式包括简答题、段落完型填空、回译等);(2)听力(包括一至两段/篇对话或短文,并附有简单练习);(3)口语(力求编写形式多样,尽可能给学生提供练习口语的图文并茂的素材,练习形式包括小组讨论、个人发言等);(4)写作(结合成人特点,设计场景,力求使题目和体裁贴近学生的实际生活和工作)。第二部分主要围绕一篇经典文章或案例,对文章出现的主要单词进行注释,并用汉语给出文章的主要内容,目的是让学员很快理解原文,并能针对原文发表自己的观点。本书由大连理工大学聘任的来自加州州立大学洛杉矶分校的“海天学者”马国泉教授担任主审。

《MPA 英语教程》在使用过程中可能会出现一些预计不到的问题,请各位使用者不吝赐教。

编者

2013年7月

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Section One

Hot Topics

Unit *One*

Globalization

READING

Text A Globalization

Warm-up Question

What characterizes the phenomenon of globalization? Do you think the effects of globalization are positive or not?

Globalization

Matthew Abadon 2009

Issues in Contemporary Society, Volume 16, Number 3, pages 17-20

[1] Since 1950, the economies of the world have become more interconnected in terms of trade, investment and communication. This phenomenon is known as globalization. Of course, international economic relations are not new to the world. Indeed, such relations have an ancient history. However, what characterizes globalization is the speed at which these inter-relationships are growing and how widely they are spread throughout the world. As globalization



dramatically reshapes our world, debates rage about whether the effects of globalization are positive or negative.

Trade

[2] Since 1955, world trade has grown much faster than the world economy as a whole. World trade in **manufactured** goods increased more than 100 times (from \$95 billion to \$12 trillion) in the 50 years since 1955. The growth in trade has been largely caused by dramatic improvements in communication and transport and the adoption of free trade principles across the world, such as removing **tariffs** on imports and stopping government **subsidies** to local producers. Free trade is a key characteristic of globalization.

[3] Over the past 50 years, the principles of free trade have been pursued internationally by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its **predecessor**, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). International trade meetings in recent decades have helped **boost** trade in manufactured goods between rich countries by reducing tariffs and subsidies. Countries, such as China, which introduced free trade principles and strongly **geared** their economies towards **export-led** growth have benefited.

[4] It has been argued that national economies that trade openly and freely with the international economy have consistently grown much faster than those countries that try to protect themselves. Well-managed, open economies, so this argument goes, have grown at rates that are on average 2 percentage points higher than the rate of growth in economies closed to the force of globalization.

[5] However, it can also be strongly argued that the gains of trade have been **unevenly** distributed (UNCTAD, 1998). Europe and East Asia have enriched themselves since joining the modern world trading system. The system has allowed them to restructure their economies so that they become importers of raw materials and exporters of more valuable manufactured materials and, later, services. In contrast, other poorer regions, such as Africa, which are dependent on **commodities**, have been left behind. While exports across the world increased by an average of 10.7% per year between 1960 and 2002, in least developed countries the average growth rate was only 6%. As a result, the global trade **imbalance** between developed and least developed countries widened each year during this period. (UNCTAD, 2004: 51). In addition, the difference in **per capita** incomes between developed and least developed countries (LDC's) has

increased over the last fifty years.

[6] LDC's in African and net food-importing countries have, arguably, had little benefit from international free trade agreements. There are a variety of reasons for this, including the continued subsidization of food production in parts of the developed world and the dependence of LDC economies on commodities rather than manufactured goods and services.

Money

[7] As well as the free movement of goods, there has also been a dramatic increase in the flow of money (capital) around the world. Banks and private investors now hold trillions of dollars of **assets** invested overseas. This capital **flows** freely around the globe but ownership of the capital is highly concentrated among rich countries and a few developing countries.

[8] Arguments for the free flow of global capital became strongest in the 1980's and 1990's. This was at a time when **communist** governments of Eastern Europe **collapsed** and many countries in Latin America faced serious economic and financial problems. Quick and **drastic** solutions were advocated by **neo-liberal** economists and political leaders. These solutions included **privatizing** all state enterprises (including essential services, such as water and electricity), removing all **obstacles** to foreign investment, lowering taxes, reducing government spending and removing controls on financial institutions including banks. These solutions were applied by governments or imposed by international organizations such as the IMF (International Monetary Fund). They believed that in a perfectly free global economy, capital would flow to countries and businesses where it was most needed and the global economy would find a natural **harmonious** balance.

[9] Critics of financial globalization, such as Rodrik (2006), argue that it did not work in Eastern Europe, Latin America or other countries where its principles were applied. Even after more than ten years, nearly all the former communist states of Eastern Europe had not recovered the levels of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) they enjoyed before they were opened up to the free market.

[10] While capital flows ever faster and more freely around the world, it can also be stopped very quickly by nervous investors and financial institutions and this can have **devastating** results. This occurred in the 1997-8 Asian crisis when foreign investors suddenly **withdrew** all their capital from Indonesia, Thailand and to a lesser extent, South Korea, **undermining** the **currencies** of each country and

seriously threatening the three economies. The global financial crisis of 2007-2009 is cited as a further example of the dangers of free and unregulated national and international financial markets.

Information and Communication Technologies

[11] Globalization is also associated with the free flow of information around the world. With the growth of computers, the Internet and digital **telephony**, information moves around the world at much faster and cheaper rates.

[12] Rapid advances in information technology have improved productivity in most industries. New industries, such as Internet Service Providers, and new forms of employment, such as IT specialists, have also been created. Business practices have been **revolutionized** by the free flow of information and **automating** technologies which allow producers to access raw materials just when they need them and supply products in a more timely manner. The way we buy and sell products has also changed dramatically with the emergence of e-business, such as Amazon. Information about financial markets can spread around the world at increasing speeds and financial transactions can occur in a **split** second. As a result, enterprises, individuals and even nations have increased access to capital and financial products for investment or speculation.

[13] While advances in information and communication technologies have produced a **host** of new jobs, some sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing, have witnessed significant drops in employment due to increased automation or because the enterprises they work for have not kept up with rapid changes in the global marketplace. People who are displaced from sectors and enterprises using old technologies may not be able to adapt to the new technologies or will need years of retraining before they can find a job in the new economy.

[14] The speed of information flow can also present dangers. A small problem in a major bank, enterprise, currency or even nation can quickly turn into a disaster when information about the problem **circulates** at lightning speed around the world. In such a situation, investors can panic and withdraw their money or capital very rapidly, as occurred in the Asian Financial Crisis of 1998 and the Global Financial Crisis of 2007-2009. (Technology and globalization, 2008)

Conclusion

[15] With globalization the world has become more interconnected with

vastly increased flows of goods, services, finance and information between countries. We need to recognize that we are all entering a new **phase** of **interdependence**, where an action on one side of the world can create an immediate (and sometimes **adverse**) reaction on the other side of the world. Consequently, a more coordinated, cooperative approach to international relations and greater regulation of national and international financial **transactions** will probably occur as we move further into the twenty-first century.

Question

I . Answer the following question briefly.

1. What are globalization and its key feature? When did it occur in the world?
2. What are the reasons for the growth in trade since globalization?
3. Why have LDC's in African and net food-importing countries had little benefit from international free trade agreements?
4. What are the solutions advocated by neo-liberal economists and political leaders for the difficulties in the 1980's and 1990's?
5. What is the role of information in the course of globalization?
6. What are the cons and pros of the technologies of information and communication?

II . Complete the following passage by filling each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word.

As globalization 1 reshapes our world, debates rage about whether the effects of globalization are positive or negative. Since 1955, world trade has grown much faster than the world economy as a whole. World trade in 2 goods increased more than 100 times in the 50 years since 1955. Over the past 50 years the 3 of free trade have been pursued internationally by the WTO and its predecessor, GATT.

As well as the free movement of goods, there has also been a dramatic increase in the flow of money around the world. Banks and private investors now hold trillions of dollars of 4 invested overseas. While capital flows ever faster and more freely around the world, it can also be stopped very quickly by nervous investors and financial institutions and this can have 5 results.

Globalization is also 6 with the free flow of information around the

world. New industries, such as Internet Service Providers, and new forms of employment, such as IT 7, have also been created. While advances in information and communication technologies have produced a 8 of new jobs, some sectors have witnessed significant drops in employment due to increased automation or because the enterprises they work for have not kept up with rapid changes in the global marketplace. The speed of information flow can also present dangers. A small problem in a major bank, 9, currency or even nation can quickly turn in to a disaster.

With globalization the world has become more 10 with vastly increased flows of goods, services, finance and information between countries.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 沟通交流及交通运输上的巨大改善促进了贸易的大幅度增长。另外,全球范围的自由贸易准则也功不可没,这其中包括削减进口关税以及停止政府对本地生产制造方提供补助资金。
2. 由于外国投资者突然从印度尼西亚及泰国撤资,亚洲爆发了 1997~1998 年的金融危机。韩国也和上述两个国家一同受到了一定程度的影响。由于货币遭受损害,这三个国家的经济均遭到严重的威胁。
3. 信息的自由流动及自动化技术使企业的经营方式发生了革命性的改变,它们不仅能使生产者对原材料触手可得,同时还能使他们更及时地将产品供给到市场中去。
4. 我们需要意识到,我们已经迈入了相互依存的新阶段,在此期间可谓牵一发而动全身。

Glossary

adverse	[ˈædvə:sɪ ædˈvə:s]	不利的;相反的
asset	[ˈæset]	不利的,敌对的资产;有利条件
automate	[ˈɔ:təmeɪt]	使自动化,使自动操作
boost	[bu:st]	促进;增加
circulate	[ˈsə:kjuleɪt]	传播;循环,流通
collapse	[kəˈlæps]	倒塌;暴跌
commodity	[kəˈmɒdɪti]	商品,货物;日用品
communist	[ˈkɒmjunist]	共产主义的
currency	[ˈkərənsɪ]	货币;通货