美英报刊阅读教程(中级本)
(精选版)
教学参考手册

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Lesson 1

Answers to the Questions

V. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B

VI.

1. They were considered to be the "eyesore" because they were not residents of the area and therefore were not entitled to enjoy the community's amenities. The community's residents regard those black teenagers playing at the basketball court as outsiders making intrusion.
2. The surprising twist of the story is that many of the hom eowners in the Perrywood community were black too and started having problems with the black teen-agers, who came to their neighborhoods.
3. The typical white family is more likely to collect two pay-checks. Besides, the blacks pay less attention to college education, which helps to boost wages. The percentage of blacks with college degrees is lower. What's more, blacks are more concentrated in the South, where wages tend to be lower.
4. Because black people live in central cities and whites live outside the core and the commission believed that segregation

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might well blow the country apart.

5. Because no whites would sign on to such a notion except for a lunatic fringe. Bigotry against blacks has declined since the end of WWII.

Outline

I. Specific example of Perrywood community (Paragraphs 1–4)
  (1) Appealing environment and amenities
  (2) Outside black teenagers' use of the basketball court
  (3) Many blacks' residence in the community
  (4) Community residents' aversion to outsiders' intrusion

II. Bad news about the racial situation (Paragraphs 5–8)
  (1) Untrue story about blacks' residence
  (2) Misinformation about the economic gap and racial relations
  (3) Exaggeration of the bad news

III. Good news about racial progress (Paragraphs 9–23)
  (1) Progress in blacks' employment
  (2) Progress in the black family income
  (3) Shrinking wage gap between whites and blacks
  (4) Increasing residential integration
  (5) Decline of racial bigotry
    a. Bigotry before WWII
    b. Improved relationship between whites and blacks
    c. Increasing approval of intermarriage

d. Blacks' greater chances of promotion

IV. Author's view (Paragraph 24)

Dramatic progress over the last half century

Lesson 2

Answers to the Questions

V. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D

VI.

1. Because Francisco Pinedo doesn't look like a boss to him. He is short and slight, wearing jeans and speaking rapid-fire Spanish to his workers, and seems younger than his 35 years.
2. In recent years the publicized problems with Hispanics have been drug crime, urban poverty and illegal immigration.
3. He had strong work ethic and his whole family's continuous hard work resulted in the expansion of his company and success of his business.
4. No. Some Hispanics speak only Spanish—but the overwhelming majority growing up in the United States see English as their primary language. Indeed, more than three-quarters of U.S.-born Hispanics have a solid command of English. And in a 1996 poll conducted for the Center for Equal Opportunity, 51 percent of Hispanic parents said that learning to read, write and speak English was the most important goal of their children's education; only 11 percent said the same of Spanish.

5. The reason runs as follows: In the past two years Hispanics have become U.S. citizens at a record pace. Already the largest ethnic minority, they will in time be the largest voting bloc—maybe even the majority—in several of the largest metropolitan areas. For example, Texas and California, the nation's two largest states, with the two largest Hispanic populations, have already developed very different Hispanic politics. In any event, if the GOP is perceived as engaging in immigrant-bashing, it could pay a high price. Whatever they may be in the future, Hispanic preferences and priorities are likely to strongly influence the direction of the U.S. politics and government.

Outline

I. Specific example of Francisco Pinedo (Paragraphs 1–2)
   A Hispanic's success story
II. Facts about Hispanics (Paragraphs 3–7)
   (1) Population size
   (2) High labor force participation rate
   (3) Overwhelming majority's use of English as the primary language
III. Hispanics' work ethic and family ties (Paragraphs 8–16)
   (1) Example of Danny Villanueva
   (2) Example of Cesar Viramontes:

a. Strong work ethic

b. Firm family structure

(3) Legaspi's attitude to work

(4) Hispanics' higher percentage in the labor force

(5) Hispanics' family size and household income

IV. Hispanics' use of language (Paragraphs 18–24)

(1) Use of English at school and in business

(2) Use of Spanish in many workplaces and with family friends

(3) Three quarters of U.S.-born Hispanics with a solid command of the English language

(4) Bilingual education programs' adverse effect on the study of the English language

V. Hispanics political participation (Paragraphs 25–29)

(1) Hispanics' assimilation into the mainstream culture

(2) Hispanics' political influence on both parties

VI. Example of Silvestre Reyes

Complete assimilation into America's mainstream culture

Lesson 3

Answers to the Questions

V. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D

VI.

1. According to the article, advancement barriers, scant help in balancing work and family, and a desire to pursue an entrepreneurial goal are three factors in professional women's decision to leave their corporate jobs.
2. Nearly 30% of female entrepreneurs with prior corporation experience cited "barriers to advancement" as the major reason why they left. They call those barriers "glass ceilings".
3. "More flexibility" refers to women's freedom in choosing when they work. They can work part time and choose their own hours. They can take the day off to spend with their children.
4. No. Going solo is no guarantee of success. Women report they struggle to be taken seriously. Hours can be grueling. Failure rates are high. Moreover, studies show women take greater risks when running their own businesses. The shifts from previous careers to new businesses are dramatic. 56% of the

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women own businesses either totally unrelated to previous careers or that had been a personal interest.

Outline

I. News lead—summary (Paragraphs 1–2)

Many women are eager to start their own businesses because of advancement barriers, scant help balancing work and family and a desire to pursue an entrepreneurial goal.

II. Problems: fast increase of professional women leaving corporate jobs (Paragraphs 3–7)

(1) Specific example of JoAnn Corn

(2) General situation: fast growth of female-owned businesses

(3) Worrisome loss of women's talents in corporations

(4) NFWBO's statistics

III. Reasons for women's decision to leave (Paragraphs 8–16)

(1) Barriers to women's advancement (Paragraphs 8–9)

a. Major reason for nearly 30% of women leaving

b. Example of Diahann Lassus

(2) Desire to have more flexibility (Paragraphs 11–13)

a. Example of Tammie Chestnut

b. Major reason for more than half of women's decision to leave

c. Example of Aura Ahuvia

(3) Desire to pursue an entrepreneurial goal (Paragraphs 14–

16)

a. Restraints of corporate jobs

b. Total size of female-owned businesses

IV. Efforts made by female entrepreneurs (Paragraphs 17–29)

(1) Corporations' efforts to keep women from leaving

(2) Efforts made by women to overcome obstacles

(3) Features of women's businesses

(4) Great risks for business women

Dramatic shifts in work; Example of Gail Johnson

V. Prospects (Paragraphs 30–32)

(1) Business experts' suggestions on how to keep professional women

(2) Many women's resolve not to go back

Lesson 4

Answers to the Questions

V. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A

VI.

1. Unlike the baby boom, which was triggered by a surge in births after World War II, the current growth in the number of children is being fueled at least as much by immigration as by the offspring of baby boomers (the "baby boom echo"). A rise in fertility since the baby bust years of the 1970s is also at work, particularly among Hispanics, who now reproduce at half again the rate of the rest of the population.
2. The first members of the Millennium Generation were born in 1980.
3. No. The Census Bureau projects that children of immigrants will account for 88 percent of the increase in the under-18 population between 2000 and 2050. Without immigration, the bureau says, the population of the children in fact would decrease slightly from 2000 to 2015.
4. Yes. President Clinton was unusually attentive to the child boom. He held a White House conference on after-school

safety, vowed to hold tobacco companies responsible for the number of children smoking each of their brands, and, in an Oval Office ceremony where he signed into law the "Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act," he extolled his own education proposals while accusing Republicans of refusing to invest in the future of children.

5. Because the mothers feel guilty. A record proportion of mothers are in the work force. They feel that they have not given their kids enough care.
6. No. Because there are so many cross-currents that many analysts refuse to draw conclusions.

Outline

I. The Millennium Generation (Paragraphs 1–2)
  (1) Unannounced event of the first birth in the new millennium
  (2) Another baby boom
II. Impacts of the Millennium Generation (Paragraphs 3–4)
  (1) Impacts on public service institutions, business and politics
  (2) Impacts on the society
III. Factors in the new baby boom (Paragraphs 5–6)
  (1) Offspring of baby boomers; fertility rise among Hispanics
  (2) Continuous increase of immigrants
IV. Problems created by the new baby boom (Paragraphs 7–9)
  (1) Conflicts between tax-weary senior citizens and parents of

children in crowded classrooms

(2) More social problems in the future

(3) Problems of crimes, drug use and other issues associated with teenagers

V. Favorable factors for the Millennium Generation (Paragraphs 10–11)

(1) Better child care

(2) Earlier finding of babies' health problems

VI. Changes in the population composition of America's children (Paragraphs 12–15)

(1) Shrinking of non-Hispanic white percentage and increase of Hispanic percentage

(2) Projections about Asian-American and African-American children's percentages

(3) Projection of immigrants' children

(4) Uneven growth distribution among the states

VII. Attention paid to the Millennium Generation (Paragraphs 16–21)

(1) Clinton's unusual attention

(2) Reason for Clinton's attention: appeal to the mothers

(3) Public attention to the generation

a. Libraries' efforts to better serve children

b. Explosion of marketing to children

c. Service industry's efforts

VIII. Reasons for the attention (Paragraphs 22–24)

(1) Working mothers' feeling of guilt

(2) The huge number of the group

IX. Prospects of the Millennium Generation (Paragraphs 25–28)

(1) Feeling no loyalty

(2) Influence of many cross-currents on the generation

(3) Hard to forecast about the generation

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