内容提要

《英语报刊阅读1(综合类)》是《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》的一部分,目的是让学生了解英文报刊杂志的特征,培养学生阅读英语报刊杂志的能力,扩大学生的知识面,使他们更好地了解世界、解读世界。本书包括16个单元,每个单元包括2～3篇文章。第1篇文章为精读课文。为便于学生学习,课文1后列附了详尽的生词解释、专业词汇解释和背景材料解释。第2篇文章主要是同题材的扩展补充内容,教师可根据学生水平和课时多少,自主安排。除此之外,每个单元还介绍了各种英文报刊杂志及学生在阅读英文报刊杂志时应掌握的技巧等。本书主要供英语专业3年级学生使用,同时亦可供具有相应英语水平的英语学习者和爱好者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语报刊阅读1,综合类/潘惠霞主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,2004.12
(求知高等学校英语专业系列教材)
ISBN 7-5624-3034-9

Ⅰ.英… Ⅱ.潘… Ⅲ.英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 Ⅳ.H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第129438号

求知高等学校英语专业系列教材
英语报刊阅读1
(综合类)
主　编　潘惠霞
责任编辑:牟　妮　　版式设计:李奉栖
责任校对:蓝安梅　　责任印制:秦　梅
*
重庆大学出版社出版发行
出版人:张鸽盛
社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街174号重庆大学(A区)内
邮编:400030
电话:(023) 65102378　65105781
传真:(023) 65103686　65105565
网址:http://www.cqup.com.cn
邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (市场营销部)
全国新华书店经销
重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷
*
开本:787× 960　1/16　　印张:18.5　字数:373千
2004年12月第1版　　2004年12月第1次印刷
印数:1—3 000
ISBN 7-5624-3034-9　　定价:24.00元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换
版权所有　翻印必究

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

Contents

Unit One

Text US is Pressuring Industries to Cut Greenhouse Gases ····· 1
English Newspapers and Magazines (1) ····· 12
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines ····· 13
Supplementary Reding ····· 16

Unit Two

Text The Real Face of Cloning ····· 20
English Newspapers and Magazines (2) ····· 30
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines ····· 32
Supplementary Reding ····· 33

Unit Three

Text The Real Face of Cloning (continued) ····· 37
English Newspapers and Magazines (3) ····· 46
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines ····· 48
Supplementary Reding ····· 48

Unit Four

Text Many Gay Men in US Unaware They Have HIV, Study Finds ····· 55
English Newspapers and Magazines (4) ····· 66
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines ····· 67
Supplementary Reding ····· 69

Unit Five

Text Housing to the Rescue Again ····· 72
English Newspapers and Magazines (5) ····· 83
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines ····· 84
Supplementary Reding ····· 86

Unit Six

Text One Child, Four Parents ····· 89
English Newspapers and Magazines (6) ····· 101

Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 102
Supplementary Reding …… 104
Unit Seven
Text Team Sports Create Leaders …… 100
English Newspapers and Magazines (7) …… 108
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 108
Supplementary Reding …… 109
Unit Eight
Text Gates Still Tops Forbes Richest List
…… 114
English Newspapers and Magazines (8) …… 133
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 135
Supplementary Reding …… 136
Unit Nine
Text 1 Deal with It: Those '80s Metal Bands Still Strike a Chord
…… 140
Text 2 "Night Music"Back with Wit, Sparkle …… 142
English Newspapers and Magazines (9) …… 153
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 154
Supplementary Reding …… 156
Unit Ten
Text Bush Pushes Plan to Curb Appeals in Medicare Case …… 160
English Newspapers and Magazines (10) …… 170
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 170
Supplementary Reding …… 172
Unit Eleven
Text 1 Tuition Hikes Turn Students into Lobbyists …… 176
Text 2 Students Face Personality Tests for University Places …… 179
English Newspapers and Magazines (11) …… 186
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 188
Supplementary Reding …… 189

Unit Twelve

Text 1 Attack at US Camp in Kuwait Kills One …… 192
Text 2 Why We Are in Iraq and Who's Next? …… 195
English Newspapers and Magazines (12) …… 208
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 211
Supplementary Reding …… 212

Unit Thirteen

Text Death in the Catskills: Ex—Paratrooper Stands Accused of Troubled Wife's Murder …… 223
English Newspapers and Magazines (13) …… 231
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 234
Supplementary Reding …… 238

Unit Fourteen

Text Trying to Regain Sense of Normalcy …… 241
English Newspapers and Magazines (14) …… 248
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 250
Supplementary Reding …… 253

Unit Fifteen

Text House Endorses Stricter Work Rules for Poor …… 255
English Newspapers and Magazines (15) …… 263
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 264
Supplementary Reding …… 267

Unit Sixteen

Text Joking Aside, a Serious Antipathy to Things American Rises in Europe …… 271
English Newspapers and Magazines (16) …… 280
Features of English Newspapers and Magazines …… 281
Supplementary Reding …… 284

总　序

进入21世纪，我国高等教育呈现快速扩展的趋势。为适应社会、经济的快速发展，人才的培养问题已经比我国任何一个历史时期都显得更为重要。当今，人才的能力和素质的衡量越来越多地采用国际标准，人才的外语水平自然地也越来越受到培养单位和用人单位的重视，由此引发了对大学外语教学模式、教材和检测机制的新一轮讨论，掀起了新一轮的大学英语教学改革。作为外语师资队伍和外语专业人才培养的高等学校英语专业，相比之下，在教学改革思路、新教材开发和新教学模式探讨等诸方面均显得滞后。尽管高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组针对当前高校发展的新形式和外语专业人才培养的新规格、新模式和新要求，修订出了新的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》，并结合21世纪外语人才培养和需求的新形势，制定了由教育部高等教育司转发的《关于外语专业面向21世纪本科教育改革的若干意见》，就英语专业的建设提出了指导性的意见，但在实际工作中这两个文件的精神尚未落实。

为此，重庆大学出版社和外语教学界的专家们就国内高等学校英语专业建设所面临的新形势作了专题讨论。专家们认为，把“大纲”的设计和“若干意见”的思想和理念变为现实的一个最直接的体现方式，就是编写一套全新理念的英语专业系列教材；随着我国教育体制的改革，特别是基础教育课程标准的实施，适合高等学校英语专业教学需要的教材也应作相应的调整，以应对中小学英语教学改革的新要求；高等学校学生入学时英语水平的逐年提高和就业市场对外语人才需求呈多元化趋势的实际，对高等学校英语专业的人才培养、教学模式、课程设置、教材建设等方面也提出了严峻挑战，应对这些挑战，同样可以通过一套新的教材体系来实现。

迄今为止，国内尚无一套完整的、系统的英语专业系列教材；目前已有的教材出自不同的出版社，编写的思路和体例不尽相同；现有的教材因出版时间较早，内容、知识结构、教学方法和手段已经不能适应新的发展要求；传统的教材设计多数基于学科的内在逻辑和系统性，较少考虑学习者的全面发展和社会对人才需求的多元化。

自2001年开始，在重庆大学出版社的大力支持下，我们成立了由华中、华南、西南和西北地区的知名专家、学者和教学一线教师组成的《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编写组，确定了系列教材编写的指导思想和总体目标，即以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》为依据，将社会的需求与培养外语人才的全面发展紧密结合，注重英语作为一个专业的学科系统性和科学性，注重英语教学和习得的方法与规律，突出特色和系列教材的内在逻辑关系，反映当前教学改革的新理念并具有前瞻性；锤炼精品，建立与英语专业课程配套的新教材体系，推动英语专业的教学改革，培养高素质人才和创新人才。

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

系列教材力求在以下方面有所突破和创新：

第一，教材的整体性。系列教材在课程类型上分为专业技能必修课程、专业知识必修课程、专业技能选修课程、专业知识选修课程和相关专业知识课程等多个板块。在考虑每一种教材针对相应课程的特性和特色的同时，又考虑到系列教材间相互的支撑性。

第二，学生基本技能和实际应用能力的培养。在课程的设计上充分考虑英语作为一个专业来培养学生的基础和基本技能，也充分考虑到英语专业学生应该具备的专业语言、文学和文化素养。同时，教材的设计兼顾到社会需求中对英语专业学生所强调的实际应用能力的培养，除考虑课程和英语专业的培养目的，课程或课程体系应该呈现的学科基本知识和规范外，充分考虑到教材另一方面的功用，即学生通过教材接触真实的语言环境，了解社会，了解文化背景，丰富学生的实践经验。在教材编写中突出强调“enable”，让学习者在实践中学习语言、文学、文化和其他相关知识，更多地强调学习的过程，强调学生的参与，以此提高学生的实际应用技能。

第三，学生的全面发展。对高等学校英语专业学生而言，英语不仅是一门工具，更重要的是一个培养学生人文素质和跨文化意识的学科专业。系列教材强调合作性学习、探索性学习，培养学生的学习自主性，加强学习策略的指导。通过基础阶段课程的学习，使学生在语言知识、语言技能、文化意识、情感态度和学习策略等方面得到整体发展；在高年级阶段则更多地注重学生的人文精神、专业理论素养、中外文学及文化修养的培养。

第四，教材的开放性。一套好的教材不应该对课堂教学、老师的施教和学生的学习拓展有所制约，应给使用教材的教师和学生留有一定的空间，要让学生感到外语学习是一件愉快的事，通过学习让人思考，给人以自信，引导人走向成功。系列教材的总体设计既考虑严密的学科系统性，也考虑独具特色的开放性。不同地区、不同类型的学校，可以根据自己的生源和培养目标灵活地取舍、选用、组合教材，尤其是结合国内高等学校中正在探讨的学分制，给教与学一个多维度的课程体系。

我们希望通过这套系列教材，来推动高等学校英语专业教学改革，探讨新的教学理念、模式，为英语专业人才的培养探索新的路子，为英语专业的学生拓展求知的空间。

《求知高等学校英语专业系列教材》编委会

2004 年 8 月

前　言

《英语报刊阅读 1(综合类)》是一本针对我国高等院校英语专业"英语外报外刊选读"课程而编写的教材,目的是让学生了解英文报纸报刊的特征,培养学生阅读英语报刊杂志的能力,扩大学生的知识面,使他们更好地了解世界、解读世界。

本书在编写的过程中力求内容新、体系新和方法新,文章全部摘自近一两年英、美主要的报纸和杂志。本书的每个单元由以下几个部分构成:

1. Text　此部分的目的是提供一篇主课文,作为课堂教学讨论和教师讲解的重点。一般要求学生在课前先阅读课文,按课文后提出的阅读理解问题做准备,在课堂上发言或回答老师提出的问题。然后由教师结合课文的特点进行必要的语言及报刊知识、社会文化知识讲解。

2. Useful Words and Expressions　列举对课文阅读理解有直接帮助的词汇或短语及其意思,供学生阅读课文时使用。

3. Notes　选择的资料包含了广泛的社会文化知识,可以丰富课堂讨论的内容,便于教师教学。

4. Comprehension Questions and Topics for Discussion　帮助和检查学生对阅读材料的理解,同时提出讨论的话题与重点。

5. English Newspapers and Magazines　给学生提供英语报刊杂志的相关知识,增进学生对英语报刊杂志的了解。

6. Features of English Newspapers and Magazines　给学生介绍英语报刊杂志文章的结构及阅读技巧。

7. Supplementary Reading　为教师和学生提供更多的同专题的文章,可作为快速阅读的训练材料。

8. Words and Expressions　列举对补充课文阅读理解有直接帮助的词汇或短语及其意思,供学生阅读课文时使用。

《英语报刊阅读 1(综合类)》供英语专业 3 年级学生使用,同时亦可供具有相应英语水平的英语学习者和爱好者使用。

限于编者们的知识和阅历,书中错误之处在所难免,诚恳希望读者、专家、同行不吝批评指正,我们将十分感谢。

编　者

2004 年 8 月

Unit 1

Text

US IS PRESSURING INDUSTRIES TO CUT GREENHOUSE GASES

By Andrew C. Revkin, The New York Times

In an aggressive effort to show that President Bush's voluntary climate strategy can work, senior administration officials are traveling the country collecting written promises from industries to curb emissions of gases linked to global warming.

White House officials, insisting on concrete commitments measured in tons of gases, have rejected written offers from some industry groups to take nonspecific actions, several industry officials said. The administration and industry leaders plan to unveil a broad array of pledges at the White House on Feb 6.

This is the administration's latest and most intensive effort to demonstrate that voluntarily controlling emissions can make mandatory reductions unnecessary. Mr Bush has said such reductions will harm the economy. The effort has no teeth, officials and company representatives say, other than the growing realization in industry that without measurable success from voluntary reductions, it will become ever harder in coming years to stave off legislation requiring companies to act. Senators of both parties introduced such legislation in Congress this month, and states are acting on their own as well.

The administration's intent, once all the industries' commitments are tallied,

is to meet Mr Bush's stated goal: an 18 percent reduction, by 2012, in emissions of greenhouse gases for each unit of gross domestic product. Overall emissions would continue to grow, but more slowly.

Some company officials and other opponents of regulation have criticized the administration's effort as a mandatory program disguised as a voluntary one.

"This is meant to give the impression that the administration is doing something to control CO_2 emissions," said Myron Ebell, a climate policy expert at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, which promotes free markets and limited government. "The danger is that they could easily get pushed from that position into actually regulating emissions, which would be very expensive, pointless."

At the same time, many scientists, environmental groups and political foes of Mr Bush have said his target is so modest that no matter what industries do to achieve it, it will not help stem climate change. Most other industrialized countries have chosen to pursue binding reductions in emissions through the Kyoto Protocol, the climate treaty Mr Bush rejected shortly after taking office.

"Over a decade ago, the United States committed to voluntary greenhouse gas reductions, and emissions have continued to rise," said Elizabeth Cook, an expert on corporate environmental policies at the World Resources Institute.

Citing an expanding body of research pointing to rising concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases as a cause of global warming, she and other critics said more action was needed.

White House officials said the new effort was just the beginning of a protracted campaign for voluntary reductions. "We're not declaring victory here and going home," an administration official said. "It'll be an ongoing thing from here."

Many big companies, expecting that regulation of greenhouse gases is inevitable, have already moved independently to set up voluntary caps and trading schemes in which companies that aggressively cut their emissions to acquire pollution credits they can sell to other companies. The list of such companies includes most of the country's biggest energy, mineral and industrial concerns, including DuPont, Motorola, Waste Management Inc. and American Electric Power, a Midwestern utility that is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the Western Hemisphere.

The newest effort began on Thursday, with the start of the Chicago Climate Exchange, under which big manufacturers and energy companies agreed to cut emissions and trade credits with one another.

As they considered the administration's initiative, industries at first resisted committing themselves to specific targets.

The American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's principal trade group, initially offered the White House a proposal for efforts on emissions, but without a specific timetable or targets. It cited the difficulty of getting all its members to agree on a single plan and of measuring emissions from every facet of far-flung operations.

That was rejected, but after several rounds of discussions with the administration, the institute like other industry groups agreed to emissions changes that would mesh with Mr Bush's 2012 goal.

"Oil, gas and other industries have all had significant discussions in trying to achieve the types of commitments the administration is desiring," said Robert L. Greco III, a senior manager at the institute. "Industry is committed to supporting this type of approach and is willing to step up to further the objective of the president's program."

Trade groups for companies pumping oil, mining coal, making cars, synthesizing plastics, smelting metals and manufacturing microchips have been recruited and have scrambled to settle on various targets for reducing or in some cases eliminating emissions.

These include some of the most influential voices for industry in Washington, the American Chemistry Council, National Mining Association, the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and the Edison Electric Institute, which represents power-plant owners.

Talks are still under way, and agreements could change, but some details are starting to emerge. Under the program, magnesium producers have agreed to eliminate releases of a potent heat-trapping greenhouse gas, sulfur hexafluoride, by 2010. The gas is very rare, but each molecule has 23,600 times as much heat-trapping potential as a molecule of carbon dioxide.

Chip makers have said that by 2010 they will cut emissions of

perfluorocarbons, another potent warming gas, 10 percent below 1995 levels.

Among other actions, all the major oil companies have agreed to scour pipelines and oil fields for leaking methane, another powerful heat-trapping gas. Coal companies have promised to expand efforts to capture methane and other greenhouse gases escaping from mines.

Individual companies are being asked to set more general goals.

Under a simultaneous initiative, also to begin on Feb 6, the Business Roundtable, which represents 140 of the country's biggest companies, is working with the White House to obtain commitments from its members to start assessing their activities and considering ways to reduce their impact on climate.

Although that effort is theoretically voluntary, the Business Roundtable has already promised to deliver 100 percent of its members.

Some industry officials have quietly objected to the heavy pressure to sign on.

On Jan 8, James L. Connaughton, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, addressed a private gathering of leaders of electric utilities at the Ritz Carlton in Naples, Fla. Several executives who were there said his insistence on substantive commitments prompted some of them to label the effort the "mandatory voluntary climate program."

The administration's push has intensified as criticisms of its cautious climate policies have increased, and more aggressive alternatives have been proposed.

On the day Mr Connaughton spoke in Florida, Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, and Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, unveiled a bill that would require restrictions on emissions. California and New York are moving toward restricting greenhouse gases from vehicles.

Administration officials acknowledge that they are trying to tread a fine line. They do not want to alienate voters in states like West Virginia, where the economy revolves around coal, a major source of carbon dioxide, but they do want to appease moderates, particularly women, for whom global warming is a growing concern.

But in seeking that path, many experts and lobbyists for different factions said, the administration could end up satisfying no one and doing little to solve the problem.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

Many people involved in the White House effort, including government officials and executives from industries, say it is unlikely to lead to improvements much beyond those already taking place as the economy shifts from old-style manufacturing and businesses grow less wasteful.

And the effort, aimed mainly at manufacturing, encompasses only a small portion of America's greenhouse gas emissions.

For example, while the auto industry is agreeing to curb gases from its assembly lines, it has not been asked nor has it promised to reduce gases from the tailpipes of the cars and trucks it builds.

Nevertheless, Ms Cook, at the World Resources Institute, said there was some value in finally pushing a broad array of industries to start looking for ways to reduce their impact on climate. Once they have committed to change, she said, it will be hard for them to reverse course.



Useful Words & Expressions

curb	v.	**制止；束缚**
emission	n.	**光、热等的放射；发散**
unveil	v.	**揭示；吐露**
array	n.	**一连串；一大批**
pledge	n.	**保证；誓约**
mandatory	adj.	**命令的；委任的**
intent	n.	**意图；目的；意向**
tally	v.	**使符合**
scheme	n.	**方案；计划**
utility	n.	**电力公司；电力部门**
initiative	n.	**率先；主动；进取心**
facet	n.	**方面；一面**
synthesize	v.	**合成**
microchip	n.	**缩影晶片**

recruit	v.	使恢复；补充；征募
scramble	v.	争夺；匆忙；拼凑
eliminate	v.	消除；排除
magnesium	n.	镁
sulfur	n.	硫磺
fluoride	n.	氟化物
molecule	n.	分子；微分子
fluorocarbon	n.	碳氟化合物
scour	v.	清洗；洗涤；清除
methane	n.	甲烷；沼气
substantive	adj.	有实质的；独立存在的；真实的
alienate	v.	使疏远；离间
encompass	v.	包含

Notes

1. Greenhouse—building with glass or plastic roof and walls, used for cultivation and protection of tender plants and of plants grown out of season. Greenhouses are designed to control the balance of temperature, moisture, and light to suit the growth requirements for plants as diverse as orchids, cacti, tomatoes, and citrus trees.
2. A greenhouse gas—is like a filter; it allows the shorter wavelengths of radiant energy (such as visible light) to pass through it, but it absorbs some of the longer wavelengths of radiant energy (such as infrared radiation). Visible sunlight readily passes through the greenhouse gases to reach the earth's surface, where it warms the surface. The earth's surface, which is much cooler than the sun, emits radiant energy in the form of longer infrared waves. The greenhouse gases absorb some of these infrared waves emitted by the earth's surface. When greenhouse gases absorb infrared energy, they share this energy with other gases and the atmosphere warms. The greenhouse gases also emit infrared radiation. Some of the emitted radiation travels back to the earth's

surface, where it warms the earth again. By preventing the rapid escape of infrared energy to space, greenhouse gases act as an insulating layer around the earth, keeping its surface much warmer than it would be if these gases were not present.

The atmospheric greenhouse effect is a natural effect that has been occurring for billions of years. Indeed, without it, the earth would be a frozen planet with an average temperature of about −18 ℃ (about 0 ℉). Due to the greenhouse effect, the earth's average surface temperature is a comfortable 15 ℃ (about 59 ℉).

It is not the greenhouse effect that concerns scientists, but the enhancement of the greenhouse effect by human induced increases in the levels of greenhouse gases. Climate models predict that the world's average surface temperature should rise by between 1 and 3.5 Celsius degrees (1.8 and 6.3 Fahrenheit degrees) by the year 2100. However, these models show that increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide to 500 ppm and keeping everything else constant only accounts for a global warming of less than 1 Celsius degree (1.8 Fahrenheit degrees). This slight warming, however, would increase the air's capacity for holding water vapor. The added water vapor, the most plentiful greenhouse gas, would enhance the atmospheric greenhouse effect by producing a positive feedback on the climate system. A positive feedback occurs when an initial change is reinforced by another process. In this situation, the increase in temperature causes an increase in water vapor, which absorbs more of the earth's infrared energy, thus accounting for the rest of the warming.

The interactions between the earth and its atmosphere are complex. There are many uncertainties in the climate system, especially with regard to clouds (which tend to cool the earth by reflecting sunlight) and the oceans (which act as a huge storehouse of heat energy). It is difficult to prove that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases are responsible for the recent global warming. Most climate scientists contend, however, that at least part of the warming is due to human induced greenhouse gases.

3. Global Warming—an increase in the earth's temperature due to the use of fossil fuels and certain industrial and agricultural processes leading to a buildup of

"greenhouse gases" (principally carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and water vapor) in the atmosphere. Since 1896 it has been known that these gases reduce the escape of the earth's infrared radiation into space and thus function to maintain the earth's relatively warm temperature. (This is called the greenhouse effect.) Although there is broad agreement that human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, has reached a scale that is beginning to influence climate, there is much uncertainty and debate over how much and how fast the climate will warm. Elevated global temperatures could result in coastal flooding and the shifting of major climatic zones and may have serious implications for agricultural productivity.

4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—the total value of goods and services produced in a country over a period of time. GDP may be calculated in three ways: (1) by adding up the value of all goods and services produced, (2) by adding up the expenditure on goods and services at the time of sale, or (3) by adding up producers' incomes from the sale of goods or services. However, it is difficult to measure GDP precisely, partly because every country has an unofficial economy, often called a black economy, that consists of transactions not reported to government.

GDP measures a country's economic activity regardless of who owns the productive assets in that country. For example, the output of United States-owned companies based in Australia is considered part of Australia's GDP rather than part of the U S GDP. Most countries now consider GDP to be the best measure of economic activity. However, until as recently as the early 1990s, the United States, Germany, and Japan commonly used the Gross National Product (GNP) to measure economic activity. GNP is the total of incomes earned by residents of a country regardless of where the assets are located. In other words, the income earned by a US-owned business based in Australia would be considered part of the US GNP, not Australia's.

Many economists use the GDP to measure the standard of living in a country. They divide a country's GDP by its population to arrive at GDP per head. The figure is then often converted into US dollars to allow for comparisons between countries. If GDP grows at a higher rate than the

population, standards of living are said to be rising. If the population is growing at a higher rate than GDP, living standards are said to be falling. GDP per head does not take the cost of living into account. As a result, some people believe it more accurate to judge living standards in other ways. One estimate of living standards is the Human Development Index, published for the first time in 1990 by the United Nations Development Program. It uses a scale of 1 to 100 and takes into account GDP per head, adult literacy, and life expectancy.

5. Kyoto Protocol—In December 1997 at the Third Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Japan, more than 160 nations formally adopted the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement calls for industrialized nations to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases to levels 5 percent below 1990 emission levels between 2008 and 2012. The United States, which releases more greenhouse gases than any other nation, has traditionally been slow to support such strong measures. The US Senate may be reluctant to ratify the Kyoto Protocol because it does not require developing countries, such as China and India, to meet similar emissions goals.

   All these antipollution measures have helped stem the increase of global pollution emission levels. Between 1970, when the Clean Air Act was passed, and 1995, total emissions of the major air pollutants in the United States decreased by nearly 30 percent. During the same 25-year period, the US population increased 28 percent and vehicle miles traveled increased 116 percent. Air pollution control is a race between the reduction of pollution from each source, such as a factory or a car, and the rapid multiplication of sources. Smog in American cities is expected to increase again as the number of cars and miles driven continues to rise. Meanwhile, developing countries are building up their own industries, and their citizens are buying cars as soon as they can afford them. Ominous changes continue in the global atmosphere. New efforts to control air pollution will be necessary as long as these trends continue.

6. World Resources Institute—The United States Department of Agriculture, while focusing on US agriculture, analyzes and monitors the world food supply through the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Economic Research Service. Several nongovernmental organizations also research and analyze policy on global

food supply. The World Resources Institute and the Worldwatch Institute, both in Washington, DC, monitor trends in natural resources affecting food production. Bread for the World is a coalition of Christian groups that publishes an annual report on global hunger and works for better policies affecting hungry people.

Comprehension Questions and Topics for Discussion

Ⅰ. Preparatory questions for discussion

1. What are the causes of global warming?
2. Why is global warming a growing concern?
3. Why do the White House officials reject the nonspecific actions by some industry groups?
4. What is Mr Bush's stated goal?
5. Can you name the industries that emit warming gas most?
6. Do these industries try to eliminate the emission of gasses? How?
7. Do you have any suggestions for the restriction of greenhouse gases from vehicles?

Ⅱ. Construction of argumentations

Pick out the major arguments from both US government and industries on President Bush's voluntary climate strategy:

US Government	Industries

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com