**Unit One ClimateTalks**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

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| Terms | Information | Chinese Version |
| Global warming | **Climate change** is a change in the statistical distribution of [weather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weather) patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time (i.e., decades to millions of years). Climate change may refer to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather around longer-term average conditions (i.e., more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change is caused by factors such as [biotic](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/biotic) processes, variations in [solar radiation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunlight) received by Earth, [plate tectonics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plate_tectonics), and [volcanic eruptions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcanic_eruptions). Certain human activities have also been identified as significant causes of recent climate change, often referred to as "[global warming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming)".[1] | 全球变暖 |
| United Nations Climate Change Conferences | The **United Nations Climate Change Conferences** are yearly conferences held in the framework of the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change) (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC Parties (*Conferences of the Parties*) (COP) to assess progress in dealing with [climate change](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change), and beginning in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the [Kyoto Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto_Protocol) to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their [greenhouse gas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_gas) emissions.[1] From 2005 the Conferences have also served as the "Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol" (CMP);[2] also parties to the Convention that are not parties to the Protocol can participate in Protocol-related meetings as observers. The first UN Climate Change Conference was held in 1995 in [Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin).  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Climate_Change_conference> | 联合国气候变化会议 |
| Kyoto Protocol | ***The Kyoto Protocol*** treaty was negotiated in December 1997 at the city of Kyoto, Japan and came into force February 16th, 2005.  "The Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding agreement under which industrialized countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% compared to the year 1990 (but note that, compared to the emissions levels that would be expected by 2010 without the Protocol, this target represents a 29% cut). The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, HFCs, and PFCs - calculated as an average over the five-year period of 2008-12. National targets range from 8% reductions for the European Union and some others to 7% for the US, 6% for Japan, 0% for Russia, and permitted increases of 8% for Australia and 10% for Iceland."  [**-- United Nations Environment Programme**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Environment_Programme)  [**-- Kyoto Protocol Official Site**](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)  <http://kyotoprotocol.com> | 京都议定书 |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>  <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/convchin.pdf>  <http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php>  The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNFCCC](http://unfccc.int/2860.php)) is an international environmental treaty (also known as a multilateral environmental agreement) that was opened for signature at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and came into force in 1994. | 《联合国气候变化框架公约》 |

Preliminary Reading:

1. UNFCCC

<http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php>

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

* [» UNFCCC](http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php#a)
* [» Conference of Parties (COP)](http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php#b)
* [» Subsidiary Bodies](http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php#c)
* [» Convention Amendments and Additions](http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/climate/international_unfccc.php#d)

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNFCCC](http://unfccc.int/2860.php)) is an international environmental treaty (also known as a multilateral environmental agreement) that was opened for signature at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and came into force in 1994.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to “stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.“ 194 countries signed the UNFCCC showing near universal agreement that there is a problem and that action is required against climate change.

The treaty itself is not legally binding as it does not set mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and doesn’t contain any enforcement mechanisms.

**Kyoto Protocol**

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| --- |
| ountries  that have ratified the |
| Countries in green have ratified the Kyoto Protocol |

The Convention was complemented by the 1997, legally binding, Kyoto Protocol, which has 192 Parties, shown in green on the map to the right. Under this treaty, 37 industrialised countries and the European Community have committed to reducing their emissions by an average of 5% by 2012 against 1990 levels. Industrialized countries must first and foremost take domestic action against climate change. But the Protocol also allows them to meet their emission reduction commitments abroad through so-called “market-based mechanisms”.

[More in depth information] [The Kyoto Protocol](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)

One of the initial tasks of the treaty was to establish national greenhouse gas inventories of emissions and removals for industrialized countries. With a few exceptions, these were used as the 1990 “base year” levels. Developing countries are also encouraged to produce inventories. Developed countries must regularly submit greenhouse gas inventories to the UNFCCC.

Countries ratifying the treaty agree to take climate change into account in such matters as agriculture, industry, energy, natural resources, and activities involving sea coasts. They agree to develop national programmes to slow climate change.

The Convention encourages all Parties to take action on two prongs:

**Mitigation:** - Taking action to prevent and limit further climate change by developing, gathering and sharing information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices.

**Adaptation:** - Taking action to protect and adapt to the impacts of climate change by launching national strategies including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries and cooperating in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

The parties to the convention meet each year in the Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change.

**Conference of Parties**

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the "supreme body" of the Convention, that is, its highest decision-making authority. It is an association of all the countries that are Parties to the Convention.  
  
The COP is responsible for keeping international efforts to address climate change on track. It reviews the implementation of the Convention and examines the commitments of Parties in light of the Convention’s objective, new scientific findings and experience gained in implementing climate change policies. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.  
  
The COP meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise. The COP meets in Bonn, the seat of the secretariat, unless a Party offers to host the session. Just as the COP Presidency rotates among the five recognized UN regions - that is, Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe and Western Europe and Others – there is a tendency for the venue of the COP to also shift among these groups.

[Technical information] [COP meetings](http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/2654.php)

[More in depth information] [about WMO’s attendance at the COPS (publications and papers) can be found here.](http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/cca/CCAPublications.html)

**Subsidiary Bodies**

The Convention established two permanent subsidiary bodies: the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). These bodies give advice to the COP and each has a specific mandate. They are both open to participation by any Party and governments often send representatives who are experts in the fields of the respective bodies.

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)**

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was created to provide UNFCCC's Conference of the Parties with advice on scientific, technological and methodological matters. Two key areas are promoting the development and transfer of environmentally-friendly technologies, and conducting technical work to improve the guidelines for preparing national communications and emission inventories. In addition, the SBSTA plays an important role as the link between the scientific information provided by expert sources such as the IPCC on the one hand, and the policy-oriented needs of the COP on the other. The SBSTA works closely with the IPCC, sometimes requesting specific information or reports from it, and also collaborates with other relevant international organizations that share the common objective of sustainable development.

**Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)**

The SBI gives advice to the COP on all matters concerning the implementation of the Convention. A particularly important task in this respect is to examine the information in the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties in order to assess the Convention’s overall effectiveness. The SBI reviews the financial assistance given to developing country Parties to help them implement their Convention commitments, and provides advice to the COP on guidance to the financial mechanism (operated by the Global Environment Facility ([GEF](http://www.thegef.org/gef/))). The SBI also advises the COP on budgetary and administrative matters.  
  
The SBSTA and SBI work together on cross-cutting issues that touch on both their areas of expertise. These include capacity building, the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change and response measures, and the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

The SBSTA and the SBI have traditionally met in parallel, at least twice a year. When they are not meeting in conjunction with the COP, the subsidiary bodies usually convene at the seat of the secretariat.

**Convention Amendments and Additions**

The Convention recognizes that it is a "framework" document - something to be amended or augmented over time so that efforts to deal with global warming and climate change can be focused and made more effective. Some of these amendments or additions are described below:

**Bali Action Plan**

The thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) in Bali, December 2007 Adopted the Bali Action Plan (BAP), a two-year process designed to finalize a binding agreement at the COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009. The  BAP identifies five key building blocks required (shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and financial resources) for a strengthened future response to climate change and to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012.

[Technical information] [The Bail Action Plan](http://unfccc.int/documentation/decisions/items/3597.php?such=j&volltext=/CP.13)

**Nairobi Work Programme**

In 2004, in Buenos Aires, UNFCCC Parties decided to elaborate a five-year work Programme under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). Details of the work programme were finalized in 2006 in Nairobi, where the programme was renamed the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

The aim of the Nairobi work programme is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing states, to: improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.

[Technical information] [The Nairobi Work Programme](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/items/3633.php)

[More in depth information] [Concept Paper on WMO’s Role in the Nairobi work plan](http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/cca/documents/cca1-concept_paper.pdf)

**National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)**

In 2001, the 7th COP of the UNFCCC recognised that developing countries needed assistance in developing plans to address the adverse effects of climate change. In particular, the COP decided that the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) “should be assisted in preparing National Adaptation Programs of Action ([NAPAs](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/napa/items/2719.php)) to address urgent and immediate needs and concerns related to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.”

“NAPA” should be considered as  a process and not as a single document. It is a mean for LDCs to communicate and disseminate their proposed programmes to address their  adaptation needs. Support for priority activities identified in the NAPA is available through the [Global Environment Facility (GEF)'s LDC Fund](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/ldc_fund/items/4723.php).

[Technical information][on NAPAs for each country can be found in the NAPA Priorities database](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/napa_priorities_database/items/4583.php)

2. U.S. special envoy for climate change

# 美中气候变化问题联合声明

###### 2013.04.15

美国国务院  
发言人办公室  
2013年4月13日  
2013/0412

**美中气候变化问题联合声明**

美利坚合众国和中华人民共和国认识到，气候变化在全球应对努力不足的情况下造成日益加剧的危害，必须要有一个更具针对性和紧迫性的行动计划。过去几年里，双方通过多种双边和多边渠道，其中包括联合国气候变化框架公约（UN Framework Convention on Climate Change）进程和经济大国论坛（Major Economies Forum），一直在开展富有建设性的讨论。双方还认为，关于气候变化强有力的科学共识强烈要求采取对气候变化有全球性影响的重大行动。

美中两国特别注意到，对于人为气候变化及其日益恶化的影响已形成强有力的科学共识，包括过去100年全球平均温度显著上升、令人警觉的海洋酸化、北冰洋海冰迅速消失，以及世界各地极端天气事件频发。双方都认识到，有鉴于气候变化不断加速的最新科学认识和加强全球温室气体减排努力的紧迫需要，美中两国采取强有力的适合国情的行动——包括大规模的合作行动——比以往任何时候都至关重要。这些行动对于遏制气候变化和树立可以鼓舞世界的强有力榜样都极为重要。

为了把气候变化挑战提升到更高的优先地位，美中两国将在2013年美中战略与经济对话（Strategic and Economic Dialogue）举行之前启动一个气候变化问题工作组（Climate Change Working Group）。根据两国领导人的共同愿景，工作组将立即着手确定并落实双方在技术、研究、节能以及替代能源和可再生能源等领域进行合作的方式。双方将通过拟于今年夏天举行的下一轮美中战略与经济对话加快推进这项工作。工作组将由美国气候变化问题特使（U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change）托德·斯特恩（Todd Stern）以及中国国家发展和改革委员会副主任解振华担任组长。气候变化问题工作组旨在为美中战略与经济对话做准备，评估在气候变化方面现有的合作情况以及通过适当的部长级渠道加强合作的潜在机会，并确定促进绿色低碳经济增长的具体合作行动的新领域，包括适当运用公共和私营部门合作伙伴关系。气候变化问题工作组应吸收相关政府部门参加，并于即将召开的美中战略与经济对话会议上向两国领导人的特别代表报告工作成果。

双方也注意到加强气候变化行动与合作所带来的显著的互惠利益，包括能源安全得到加强、环境更加清洁、自然资源更为富足。双方还重申，在多边谈判领域和推进应对气候变化的具体行动方面携手努力，能够成为双边关系的一个支柱，增进彼此信任和相互尊重，为更强有力的全面协作铺平道路。两国注意到双方有共同兴趣来开发和应用新的环保和清洁能源技术，以减少温室气体排放，同时促进经济繁荣和创造就业机会。

考虑到已发布的联合声明、现有相关安排和正在开展的工作，双方同意，非常有必要提升就气候变化问题展开合作的规模和影响，以应对解决我们共同面临的气候挑战的与日俱增的迫切要求。  
Read more: <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/chinese/texttrans/2013/04/20130415145794.html#ixzz2q3W4yNXs>

# China-U.S. Joint Statement on Climate Change

###### 13 April 2013

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesperson  
April 13, 2013  
2013/0412

**Joint U.S.-China Statement on Climate Change**

The United States of America and the People's Republic of China recognize that the increasing dangers presented by climate change measured against the inadequacy of the global response requires a more focused and urgent initiative. The two sides have been engaged in constructive discussions through various channels over several years bilaterally and multilaterally, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the Major Economies Forum. In addition, both sides consider that the overwhelming scientific consensus regarding climate change constitutes a compelling call to action crucial to having a global impact on climate change.

The two countries took special note of the overwhelming scientific consensus about anthropogenic climate change and its worsening impacts, including the sharp rise in global average temperatures over the past century, the alarming acidification of our oceans, the rapid loss of Arctic sea ice, and the striking incidence of extreme weather events occurring all over the world. Both sides recognize that, given the latest scientific understanding of accelerating climate change and the urgent need to intensify global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, forceful, nationally appropriate action by the United States and China – including large-scale cooperative action – is more critical than ever. Such action is crucial both to contain climate change and to set the kind of powerful example that can inspire the world.

In order to achieve this goal of elevating the climate change challenge as a higher priority, the two countries will initiate a Climate Change Working Group in anticipation of the 2013 Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED). In keeping with the vision shared by the leaders of the two countries, the Working Group will begin immediately to determine and finalize ways in which they can advance cooperation on technology, research, conservation, and alternative and renewable energy. They will place this initiative on a faster track through the S&ED next slated to meet this summer. The Working Group will be led by Mr. Todd Stern, U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change and Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Vice Chairman, the National Development and Reform Commission. The purpose of the Climate Change Working Group will be to make preparations for the S&ED by taking stock of existing cooperation related to climate change, and the potential to enhance such efforts through the appropriate ministerial channels; and by identifying new areas for concrete, cooperative action to foster green and low-carbon economic growth, including through the use of public-private partnerships, where appropriate. The Climate Change Working Group should include relevant government ministries and will present its findings to the Special Representatives of the leaders for the S&ED at their upcoming meeting.

Both sides also noted the significant and mutual benefits of intensified action and cooperation on climate change, including enhanced energy security, a cleaner environment, and more abundant natural resources. They also reaffirmed that working together both in the multilateral negotiation and to advance concrete action on climate change can serve as a pillar of the bilateral relationship, build mutual trust and respect, and pave the way for a stronger overall collaboration. Both sides noted a common interest in developing and deploying new environmental and clean energy technologies that promote economic prosperity and job creation while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In light of previous joint statements, existing arrangements, and ongoing work, both sides agree that it is essential to enhance the scale and impact of cooperation on climate change, commensurate with the growing urgency to deal with our shared climate challenges.

Read more: <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/04/20130413145730.html#ixzz2q3WBJJwR>

 1. 德班行动增强平台：德班大会优秀报道：地球之殇：

<http://www.lifeweek.com.cn/2011/1220/36073_7.shtml>

大会的高潮来自最后讨论的“德班增强行动平台”（Durban Platform for Enhanced Action）。这个平台表面上是由COP17主席、南非国际关系与合作部长马沙巴内（Maite Nkoana-Mashabane）提出的，但实际上这就是欧盟联合了小岛国联盟（AOSIS）和最不发达国家联盟（LDCs），共计120个国家联合推出的那个“欧盟路线图”，旨在将所有国家纳入一个共同的、具有法律效力的减排框架。欧盟计划从明年开始立即启动这个新框架的谈判工作，并在2015年完成谈判，2020年正式生效。这个计划得到了美国等发达国家的默许，却遭到了中印两国的强烈反对。

印度代表团团长、印度环境部长贾扬提·纳塔拉扬（Jayanthi Natarajan）首先发难，指责这个平台妄图把印度强行绑进一个具有法律约束力的协议，是对印度人民的不公平。

2. 京都议定书第二承诺期

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_chn/ziliao_611306/tytj_611312/tyfg_611314/t311874.shtml>

## 《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《京都议定书》

　　近年来，气候变化问题已成为国际环发领域的热点和焦点问题。《联合国气候变化框架公约》(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC)（简称“《公约》”）及其《京都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol)（简称“《议定书》“）为国际合作应对气候变化提供了基本法律框架。

　　2006年11月6日至17日，《公约》第十二次缔约方会议暨《议定书》第二次缔约方会议在肯尼亚内首都罗毕举行。来自181个国家、284个政府间国际组织和非政府组织的近6000名代表与会，肯副总统出席大会开幕式，肯环境部长担任会议主席。联合国秘书长安南、肯总统齐贝吉及各国近百名部长级以上官员出席高级别会议并致辞。由国家发展改革委副主任姜伟新任团长，外交部条法司副司长苏伟任副团长，外交部、发展改革委、科技部、农业部、财政部、国家环保总局、国家林业局和中国气象局等单位组成的中国代表团与会。

　　由于本次会议是撒哈拉沙漠以南非洲国家第一次承办的气候变化缔约方会议，肯尼亚和非洲国家对本届会议寄予厚望，并重点关注以下议题：1、具体落实适应(Adaptation)气候变化的五年工作计划和启动适应气候变化基金(Adaptation Fund)；2、技术转让，包括延长技术转让专家组(Expert Group on Technology Transfer, EGTT)的任期并加强其职能；3、扩大清洁发展机制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)项目的地域分配，加强非洲国家参与清洁发展机制项目的能力建设。会议在一些议题上达成一定共识。

附件一国家2012年后温室气体减排指标的谈判（第二承诺期(second commitment period)谈判）和《议定书》第九条审评(Article 9 Review)是本次会议的重点。经过艰苦谈判，各方同意负责第二承诺期谈判的《议定书》第三条第九款不限名额特设工作组(Ad hoc Working Group on Article 3.9, AWG)下一步工作主要集中在三个方面：附件一国家减排潜力和目标分析、减排方式分析以及减排设想，但各方未能就工作组谈判时间表达成共识；各方还同意《议定书》第二次审评应在2008年进行。

各方视角：

联合国：

<http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php>

During the first commitment period, 37 industrialized countries and the European Community committed to reduce GHG emissions to an average of five percent against 1990 levels. During the second commitment period, Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020; however, the composition of Parties in the second commitment period is different from the first.

中国政府：<http://en.ndrc.gov.cn/newsrelease/t20090521_280382.htm>

澳大利亚政府：<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/ministers/hon-greg-combet-am-mp/media-release/australia-joins-kyoto-protocol-second-commitment-world>

日本详细介绍PPT

<http://www.iges.or.jp/isap/2013/PDF/PL5/ISAP_PL5_tamura.pdf>

哈佛：<http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/rstavins/Selected_Articles/Olmstead_&_Stavins_for_Economist'%20Voice.pdf>

Task 2 **Listen to the audio clip for a couple of times and answer the following questions.**

1. Under what conditions would China join a legally binding agreement?

China would not be a full partner of the new treaty unless her five conditions are met…

2. Why did the U.S. senate refuse to ratify Kyoto Protocol years ago?

Mr. Xie outlined five conditions under which China would consider joining such a treaty as a full partner, the major one being that China and other rapidly growing economies must be treated differently from the so-called rich countries. But that has been a deal-breaker for the United States for years and is the central reason that the Senate refused to even consider ratifying the Kyoto Protocol, a 1997 agreement whose goal, still unmet, is to limit global greenhouse gas emissions.

3. What were the conditions for the U.S. to consider such a treaty?

“it’s going to be absolutely critical that it applies to all the major players, and China obviously is one of them,”

“All the major players are going to have to be in with obligations, with commitments that have the same legal force,” he added. “And that means there’s no conditionality, they’re not conditional on receiving technology or financing, there’s no trap doors, there’s no Swiss cheese in that kind of an agreement.”

4. What were the comments from the E.U.?

Jo Leinen, the German Social Democrat who leads the delegation from the European Parliament, lashed out at both superpowers on Wednesday afternoon.

“What is really frustrating to see is this conference is again hijacked by the Ping-Pong game between the U.S. and China,” he said. “It is unacceptable and no more tolerable that this game is blocking the overall process. Now that China has done some moves, let’s test their seriousness. I don’t see the same commitment, the same signals from the U.S. The one is not yet ready; the other is not willing. We really have a problem.”

5. What were the achievements of this round of talk?

The standoff has threatened to derail the process in each of the past several years, but at the end of the two-week session the parties usually pull back from the brink and announce an incremental, face-saving deal. This year’s talks appear headed for the same sort of conclusion.

Negotiators appear close to agreeing on how to structure a fund that is supposed to generate $100 billion a year in public and private financing for climate change programs by 2020. They have also made progress on programs to save tropical forests from clear-cutting, transfer clean-energy technology to emerging nations and refine systems for verifying that countries are taking steps to cut emissions.

The holy grail of these talks, a global treaty encompassing all nations and limiting temperature rise to 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit above pre-industrial levels, appears as Words and expressions

6. How many perspectives are presented in this article? What are they?

The perspectives cited in the article are from China , the U.S., the E.U. and a private research and advocacy group

**II. Words and Expressions**

Task 1: Blank Filling： **Fill the blanks with appropriate variations and phrases of the given words.**

legally binding obligation increment legal force

teeth conclude condition face-saving

open expire

1. China was prepared to enter into a legally binding agreement after current voluntary programs expire at the end of the decade, seemingly a major step.
2. This week, the nation’s top climate envoy said that China would be open to signing a formal treaty limiting emissions after 2020 — but laid down conditions for doing so that are unlikely ever to be met.
3. “All the major players are going to have to be in with obligations, with commitments that have the same legal force,” he added.
4. “And that means there’s no conditionality, they’re not conditional on receiving technology or financing, there’s no trap doors, there’s no Swiss cheese in that kind of an agreement.”
5. The standoff has threatened to derail the process in each of the past several years, but at the end of the two-week session the parties usually pull back from the brink and announce an incremental, face-saving deal.
6. Weary of the inconclusive jousting on a treaty with teeth, many delegates and observers say that small progress may not be a bad thing.

Task 2: Cloze

China has always1) contended that because of its rapid economic growth and the 2) persistent poverty of millions of its citizens, it cannot be 3) bound by the same emissions standards as advanced industrialized nations.

1. A. contended B. believed C. said D. clarified

2. A. lasting B. chronicle C. tenacious D. persistent

3. A. coerced B. imposed C. bound D. forced

But that has been a/an 1) deal-breaker for the United States for years and is the central reason that the Senate refused to even consider 2) ratifying (verifying; approving; pass; ratifying) the [Kyoto Protocol](http://topics.nytimes.com/topics/reference/timestopics/subjects/k/kyoto_protocol/index.html), a 1997 agreement whose goal, still unmet is to limit global greenhouse gas emissions.

4. A. deal-breaker B. deal-closer C. excuse D. headache

5. A. verifying B. approving C. passing. D. ratifying

[Todd D. Stern](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/biog/122554.htm), the American climate change envoy, said that the United States would be happy to discuss a formal treaty and then 1) spelled out his conditions, which also were not new and appeared to 2) rule out any sort of deal like that 3) envisioned by Mr. Xie.

6. A. stressed B. laid out C. spelled out D. gave out

7. A. rule out B. bear out C. underpin D. resonate

8. A. criticized B. rejected C. envisioned D. enabled

The standoff has threatened to 1) derail the process in each of the past several years, a private research and advocacy group in Washington, said that while a legal treaty remained an important 2) prod to action, it should not get in the way of more 3) immediate steps.

9. A. stall B. stun C. derail D. delay

10. A. prod B. pull C. power D. drive

11. A. urgent B. important C. immediate D. fundamental

**Unit Two Macroeconomic Analysis**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese Version** |
| Stephen S. Roach | Stephen S. Roach was chairman of Morgan Stanley Asia and the firm's chief economist, and currently is a senior fellow at Yale University’s Jackson Institute of Global Affairs and a senior lecturer at the Yale School of Management. His most recent book is The Next Asia. | 史蒂芬·罗奇 |
| China Development Forum | <http://www.cdrf.org.cn/2013cdf-en/>  <http://baike.baidu.com/link?url=3wxMC5aLaL405Ch2BlVMzzjpjXmqWtElnIcZU3HchufwevwhpmXoAjrmbNGyZ4dtiG5cKz21-ZqLJxrt0-bqdq>  中国发展高层论坛于2000年由国务院发展研究中心设立，并由其主办，迄今为止已连续举办了13届，它已成为中国政府高层与国际商界、学术界相互交流沟通的重要平台，每年3月两会闭幕后的一周，论坛在北京钓鱼台国宾馆召开年会。 | 中国发展高层论坛 |
| Middle income trap | The middle income trap is an economic development situation, where a country which attains a certain income (due to given advantages) will get stuck at that level  The “middle-income trap” is the phenomenon of hitherto rapidly growing economies  stagnating at middle-income levels and failing to graduate into the ranks of high-income  countries. Most notably, several Latin American economies, at least until recently, would  seem to belong in this category, having failed to achieve high-income levels despite attaining  middle-income status several decades ago. By contrast, several East Asian economies have in  recent decades provided a template for “success:” continuing to grow rapidly after attaining  middle-income status, and thereby attaining per capita income levels comparable to advanced  countries.  所谓的“中等收入陷阱”是指当一个国家的人均收入达到中等水平后，由于不能顺利实现经济发展方式的转变，导致经济增长动力不足，最终出现经济停滞的一种状态。 | 中等收入陷阱 |
| Capital stock per worker | <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/capitalstock.asp>  所谓资本存量,从企业资本经营角度看,是指企业现存的全部资本资源,它通常可反映企业现有生产经营规模和技术水平。  资本存量是指经济社会在某一时点上的资本总量.资本增量则是一定时期内增加到资本存量中的资本流量.增量资本的投入便是投资。一旦投资行为完成便形成新的时点上的资本存量 | 人均资本存量 |
| Negative externalities | <http://www.economicsonline.co.uk/Market_failures/Externalities.html>  A negative externality is a cost that is suffered by a third party as a result of an economic transaction. In a transaction, the producer and consumer are the first and second parties, and third parties include any individual, organisation, property owner, or resource that is indirectly affected. Externalities are also referred to as spill over effects, and a negative externality is also referred to as an external cost. | 负面外部效应/负面外部性 |
| Social safety net | <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_safety_net>  <http://baike.baidu.com/link?url=LzgLeQb2wiVI5xAj7zRlr4g6oYXHOS8lcVYoxQ0s3A2eW5Ko-xolSAFlVrNamxv1HotNNYbTjOkUO-Jjg9ssLK>  社会安全网是对社会保障制度的一种称谓。国家为了保持经济发展和社会稳定,对社会成员在年老、疾病、伤残、失业、遭遇灾难、面临生活困难的情况下,由政府和社会依法通过国民收入的再分配, 对其基本生活予以保障的制度。 | 社会保障网 |
| Discretionary purchasing power | Discretionary buying power measures the level of free spending cash you have after you pay all taxes, debt obligations and other expenses. People with a relatively high amount of discretionary buying power are popular targets of marketers who sell luxury goods. They are also beings that we all aspire to be. | 可支配性购买力 |
| Sovereign wealth fund | <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_wealth_fund>  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-cn/%E4%B8%BB%E6%9D%83%E8%B4%A2%E5%AF%8C%E5%9F%BA%E9%87%91>  A sovereign wealth fund (SWF) is a state-owned investment fund investing in real and financial assets such as stocks, bonds, real estate, precious metals, or in alternative investments such as private equity fund or hedge funds. | 主权财富基金 |
| Constant international prices | 不变价格是指用同类产品的年平均价格作为固定价格，来计算各年产品价值。不变价格 是将历史上某一时期或时点的价格作为计算一段较长时期产品价值量的尺度。使用不变价格的目的在于研究以价值量表现的产品产量变动时，不受价格变动的影响；如果全国采用统一的不变价格还可以消除地区间和企业间差价的影响。 | 国际不变价格 |

**Task 2 Answer the following questions in your own words**

1. Why does China’s structural shift reflect both necessity and design?

It is necessary because...

But it is also essential, because…

2. What is a middle-income trap? How can China avoid the middle-income trap?

“middle-income trap”—a mid-stage slowdown that has ensnared most emerging economies when per capita income nears the $17,000 threshold (in constant international prices). Developing economies that maintain their old growth models for too long fall into it, and China probably will hit the threshold in 3-5 years.

Three insights from this year’s China Development Forum deepened my confidence that a major structural transformation is now at hand that will enable China to avoid the middle-income trap.

3. Why is urbanization a key component of the imminent transformation?

Urbanization is a building block for consumption, because it provides powerful leverage to Chinese households’ purchasing power… If ongoing urbanization can be coupled with job creation—a distinct possibility in light of China’s emphasis on developing its embryonic labor-intensive services sector—the outlook for household-income growth is quite encouraging.

4. According to the author, why the West need not to worry about overinvestment?

According to [research by McKinsey & Company](http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/urbanization/preparing_for_urban_billion_in_china), with the annual influx of new urban residents totaling 15-20 million, China will need more than 220 large cities (at least one million people) by 2030, up from 125 in 2010. Moreover, because urbanization is a capital-intensive endeavor and China’s capital stock per worker—a key driver of productivity growth—is still only 13% of the levels in the United States and Japan, China has good reason to remain a high-investment economy for years to come.

5. What is new in this year’s Forum to counter urbanization externalities？

A well-developed “eco-city” framework was presented at this year’s Forum to counter both concerns, and features incentives promoting a new urbanization model that stresses compact land usage, mixed modes of local transportation, lighter building materials, and non-carbon energy sources.

6. What are the second and third insights the author obtained from the Forum?

…the new government’s focus on strengthening the social safety net as a pillar of a modern consumer society.

The final—and possibly most important—insight that I took away from the Forum concerned the quality of China’s new leaders.

**II. Words and Expressions**

**Task 1 Blank Filling: Fill the blanks with appropriate**

**variations and phrases of the given words.**

install model weigh glean grip

1. The United States will thus continue to deploy its troops on a rotational basis. Instead of maintaining permanent installations, U.S. air and naval forces will likely spend stints in Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and, potentially, Iraq.

2. Merely installing the best available technologies in coal plants in the developing world could slash the volume of carbon dioxide released by billions of tons per year, doing more to reduce emissions on an annual basis than all the world’s wind, solar, and geothermal power combined do today.

3. Only a few bids materialized, and the package went for a comparative song—just over $500 million. What's more, the winning bidder had to make a down payment of only a fraction of the price, and then pay installments based on how **much** cash the properties generated.

4. The newly installed Labour government nationalized a significant segment of British industry.

5. As I knew from our lively breakfast debates, Larry was a technology skeptic. And he normally weighed in with the president only on international issues, so Clinton would realize this was an unusual event.

6. The Federal Reserve banks also serve as a window on the American economy—officers and staff stay constantly in touch with bankers and businesspeople in their districts, and the information they glean about orders and sales beats official published data by as much as a month.

7. I was pleased at the way we'd weighed the contending factors. Time would tell if it was the right decision, but it was a decision done right.

8. Throughout the early post-World War II years, international capital flows were controlled and exchange rates were in the grip of finance ministers' discretion. Central planning was widespread in both the developing and the developed world, including remnants of the earlier dirigiste planning still prominent in Europe. It was taken as gospel that markets needed government guidance to function effectively.

9. In 1951, I signed up for a course in mathematical statistics, a technical discipline based on the notion that the inner workings and interrelationships of a major economy can be investigated, measured, modeled, and analyzed mathematically. Today this discipline is called econometrics, but then the field was just an assemblage of general concepts, too new to have a textbook or even a name.

10. When gripped by fear, people rush to disengage from commitments, and stocks will plunge. And when people are driven by euphoria, they will drive up prices to nonsensical levels.

11. The economy back then was governed by the model of household finance—you were supposed to balance your budget and make ends meet.

12. The Japanese seemed unable to break the grip of deflation and must have been quite fearful that they were in the type of downward spiral that nobody had witnessed since the 1930s.

**Task 2 Cloze**

The pace of urbanization should 1 dispel Western doubts 2 stemming from concerns over so-called ghost cities and chronic over-investment. According to [research by McKinsey & Company](http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/urbanization/preparing_for_urban_billion_in_china), with the annual 3 influx of new urban residents totaling 15-20 million, China will need more than 220 large cities (at least one million people) by 2030, up from 125 in 2010. Moreover, because urbanization is a capital-intensive endeavor and China’s capital stock per worker—a key 4 driver of productivity growth—is still only 13% of the levels in the United States and Japan, China has good reason to remain a high-investment economy for years to come.

1. A. stoke B. dispel C. dismiss D. dissolve

2. A. stemming B. came C. rose D. deriving

3. A. flow B. influx C. flooding D. swarm

4. A. indicator B. factor C. driver D. leverage

As late as the 1980s, finance was an essential but limited element of the U.S. economy. The trade in equities (the stock market) was made up of individual investors, large or small, putting their own money in stocks of companies they believed to have good long-term prospects. Investment capital was also 1 available from the major Wall Street investment banks and their foreign 2 counterparts, which were private partnerships in which the partners’ own money was on the line. All of this began to change as larger pools of capital became available for investment and came to be 3 deployed by professional money managers rather the owners of the capital themselves.

1. A. accessed B. available C. sourced D. financed

2. A. partners B. branches C. counterparts D. rivals

3. A. deployed B. possessed C. controlled D. held

**Unit Three Public Service**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese Version** |
| census figures/ the Census Bureau | A **census** is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording [information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information) about the members of a given [population](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population). It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population.[1] The term is used mostly in connection with [national population and housing censuses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_and_housing_censuses_by_country); other common censuses include agriculture, business, and traffic censuses. The [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) defines the essential features of population and housing censuses as "individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity and defined periodicity", and recommends that population censuses be taken at least every 10 years. United Nations recommendations also cover census topics to be collected, official definitions, classifications and other useful information to coordinate international practice.[2][3]  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Census>  <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/statemedian/> | 人口普查数据/美国人口调查局 |
| The earned-income tax credit | DEFINITION of 'Tax Credit'  An amount of money that a taxpayer is able to subtract from the amount of tax that they owe to the government. The value of a tax credit depends on what the credit is being provided for, and certain types of tax credits are granted to individuals or businesses in specific locations, classifications or industries.  INVESTOPEDIA EXPLAINS 'Tax Credit'  Unlike deductions and exemptions, which reduce the amount of your income that is taxable, tax credits reduce the actual amount of tax owed. Governments may grant a tax credit to promote a specific behavior, such as replacing older appliances with more efficient ones, or to help disadvantaged taxpayers by reducing the total cost of housing.  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/taxcredit.asp#ixzz3Z5Nfumi9> | 所得税抵免 |
| Medicaid and Medicare | **Medicaid** in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) is a social health care program for families and individuals with low income and limited resources. The Health Insurance Association of America describes Medicaid as a "government insurance program for persons of all ages whose income and resources are insufficient to pay for health care."  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicaid>  In the United States, **Medicare** is a national [social insurance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_insurance) program, administered by the [U.S. federal government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Health_and_Human_Services) since 1966, currently using about 30 private insurance companies across the United States. Medicare provides health insurance for Americans aged 65 and older who have worked and paid into the system. It also provides health insurance to younger people with disabilities, [end stage renal disease](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End_Stage_Renal_Disease_Program) and [amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amyotrophic_lateral_sclerosis).  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicare_(United_States>) | Medicaid  联邦医疗援助  Medicaid联邦医疗保险 |
| food stamps | **Who Can Get Food Stamps**  Start\_Module\_1463  Anyone can apply for food stamps (commonly known as SNAP or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). To get food stamps, you and the other people in your household must meet certain conditions: Everyone who is applying in your household must have or apply for a Social Security number and be either a U.S. citizen, U.S. national or have status as a qualified alien.  <http://www.foodstamps.org>  SNAP offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. The Food and Nutrition Service works with State agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to ensure that those eligible for nutrition assistance can make informed decisions about applying for the program and can access benefits. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity.  <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap> | 食品券 |
| subsidized housing | **Subsidized housing** is government sponsored economic assistance program aimed towards alleviating housing costs and expenses for people in need with low to moderate incomes. Forms of subsidies include direct housing subsidies, non-profit housing, public housing, rent supplements and some forms of co-operative and private sector housing. In the [United States](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), subsidized housing is often called "affordable housing".  <http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsidized_housing>  With financing from MaineHousing and other government sources, affordable apartments have been developed across the State. In most cases, the rents for these apartments are pre-set. In some cases, the tenant pays a portion of their income towards rent.  <http://www.mainehousing.org/programs-services/rental/subsidized-housing> | 保障房 |
| wage subsidy | The Employment Program of BC Wage Subsidy Program is designed to assist unemployed people who are having difficulty finding  full-time work due to a lack of skills or work experience.  This program provides temporary wage subsidies to employers who hire and provide work experience and skills enhancement of eligible program candidates.  <http://www.employmentconnections.bc.ca/wage-subsidy-program-for-employers/> | 政府工资补贴 |
| public spending | **Government spending** or **expenditure** includes all government consumption, investment, and transfer payments.[1][2] In [national income accounting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_income_accounting) the acquisition by governments, of goods and services for current use, to directly satisfy the individual or collective needs of the community, is classed as [government final consumption expenditure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_final_consumption_expenditure). Government acquisition of goods and services [intended to create future benefits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investment#In_economics_or_macroeconomics), such as infrastructure investment or research spending, is classed as government investment (government [gross capital formation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_fixed_capital_formation)). These two types of government spending, on final consumption and on gross capital formation, together constitute one of the major components of [gross domestic product](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_domestic_product).  Government spending can be financed by government [borrowing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_debt), [seigniorage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seigniorage), or [taxes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxes). Changes in government spending is a major component of [fiscal policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiscal_policy) used to stabilize the macroeconomic [business cycle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_cycle).  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_spending> | 政府开支/公共费用 |
| real median household income | Median [income](http://www.bing.com/knows/income) is the amount that divides the income [distribution](http://www.bing.com/knows/distribution) into two [equal](http://www.bing.com/knows/equal) groups, half [having](http://www.bing.com/knows/having) income above that amount, and half having income [below](http://www.bing.com/knows/below) that amount. Mean income ([average](http://www.bing.com/knows/average)) is the amount obtained by dividing the total [aggregate](http://www.bing.com/knows/aggregate) income of a group by the number of units in that group. Household income is not to be confused with family or personal income. | 实际中位家庭收入 |
| Non-cash benefits | A non-cash benefit that is afforded to [company](http://www.investorwords.com/992/company.html) [employees](http://www.investorwords.com/1696/employee.html). These [benefits](http://www.investorwords.com/461/benefit.html) can [include](http://www.investorwords.com/9996/include.html) such things as a [company car](http://www.investorwords.com/9241/company_car.html), a cellular phone, [discounted](http://www.investorwords.com/1474/discounted.html) gym memberships, memberships to a country club, and other material awards. The [value](http://www.investorwords.com/5209/value.html) of these [fringe benefits](http://www.investorwords.com/2095/fringe_benefits.html) must be added to the employees' [gross income](http://www.investorwords.com/2243/gross_income.html) [amount](http://www.investorwords.com/205/amount.html).  Read more: <http://www.investorwords.com/15601/non_cash_fringe_benefit.html#ixzz3jiP3x4OJ> | 非现金福利 |
| Tax break | DEFINITION of 'Tax Break'  A tax break is a savings on a taxpayer's liability. A tax break provides a savings through tax deductions, tax credits, tax exemptions and other incentives. An example of a tax break is the First-Time Homebuyer Tax Credit which provided a tax credit up to $8,000 for qualified purchasers of primary residences on their 2009 and 2010 tax returns.  INVESTOPEDIA EXPLAINS 'Tax Break'  Tax breaks can greatly reduce a taxpayer's liability. Deductions are expenses that can be subtracted from gross income to reduce taxable income; credits reduce tax liability dollar-for-dollar and have a greater impact than deductions; exemptions occur where a tax for a certain item or type of income is reduced or eliminated  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/tax-break.asp#ixzz3Z5T8EPlN> | 减税优惠；税项减免 |
| Independent presidential candidate | "[Third party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_party_(United_States))" is a term commonly used in the United States to refer to political parties other than the two [major parties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_party), the [Democratic Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) and [Republican Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)). An [independent candidate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_(politician)) is one who runs for office with no formal party affiliation.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\_States\_third\_party\_and\_independent\_presidential\_candidates,\_2016 | 独立候选人 |
|  |  |  |

**Text A bit richer, but a bit sicker**

Hillary Clinton expressed “outrage” at the news contained in the Census Bureau's latest report on income, poverty and health insurance in the United States, which was released on August 28th. Barack Obama said it represented “a betrayal of the ideals we hold as Americans”. John Edwards, reviving a well-worn theme, said it confirmed that there are “two Americas”.

Real median household income rose by 0.7% from 2005 to 2006, to $48,201.   
Median household income is still below its peak in 1999, and has grown more slowly than income per head, as the rich have gained more than those in the middle. Confusingly, even as median incomes rose, median earnings for full-time workers fell by about 1% between 2005 and 2006.   
The census data also fail to take account of George Bush's generous tax cuts, which have boosted take-home pay.   
 On the day the census report appeared, Michael Bloomberg, New York's mayor and a possible independent presidential candidate, called for a huge expansion of the earned-income tax credit and a serious re-think of how poverty is measured.  
  
The government provides insurance for the poor and the elderly through monster programmes called Medicaid and Medicare.   
 The Republicans want to tinker with the current system to make private insurance more affordable.

1. **Points and Structure**

**Task 1**

**Listen to the audio clip and note down the opinions**

**of these people and recap the information to your classmates.**

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**Barack Obama** said it represented “a betrayal of the ideals we hold as Americans”.

**John Edwards**, reviving a well-worn theme, said it confirmed that there are “two Americas”.

On the day the census report appeared, **Michael Bloomberg**, New York's mayor and a possible independent presidential candidate, called for a huge expansion of the earned-income tax credit and a serious re-think of how poverty is measured.

Rather, it may be that more unskilled people are starting to work full-time instead of part-time or not at all, and therefore bringing down the average, says **Gary Burtless** of the Brookings Institution, a think-tank.

Whereas it makes sense to try to reach the poorest first, the 95% target is unattainable, says **John Colmers**, the secretary of health in Maryland.

The uninsured often “don't seek help until they are really sick,” says **Ed Beranek,** a director at the hospital. “By the time they arrive, that cold has turned into pneumonia.”

**Rudy Giuliani,** the Republican front-runner, says people should be able to buy insurance from any state, not just their own. That should make the market more competitive.

**Mitt Romney**, another Republican, says that individuals should be allowed to buy health insurance with pre-tax dollars.

**Task 2 Listen to the audio clip for a couple of times and answer the following questions.**

1. What is wrong with the census’ description of the situation according to the author?

This lends itself to the sound-bite that Americans are working longer hours for lower wages, but that may be misleading. It is not clear that the same people are being paid less for the hours they work. Rather, it may be that more unskilled people are starting to work full-time instead of part-time or not at all, and therefore bringing down the average, says Gary Burtless of the Brookings Institution, a think-tank. The census data also fail to take account of George Bush's generous tax cuts, which have boosted take-home pay. On the other hand, they are too old to reflect the fallout from this year's market turmoil, which could be grave.

2. What is wrong with America’s health insurance policies?

This week's gloomiest news concerns health insurance. As medical costs soar, more firms are opting not to provide their staff with coverage. The government provides insurance for the poor and the elderly through called Medicaid and Medicare. But that still leaves a big hole in the safety net, through which a swelling crowd of Americans is falling. Many states have tried to stitch up the hole by expanding Medicaid to include people who are not quite poor, and by enrolling more children in the federally funded State Children's Health Insurance Programme (SCHIP)…. This is expensive, however. On August 17th the Bush administration imposed new restrictions to curb costs…. The uninsured can still see a doctor by going to a hospital emergency room. But, as a glance at the crowded waiting area of the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore reveals, that usually means a long wait…. For lack of timely preventive measures, the uninsured get sicker than they need to and cost more to treat. That extra cost is then passed on to everyone else who uses the hospital.

3. Is there any connection between the income trend and the health insurance?

They should have risen hand in hand but it was not the case according to the figures in the Census report:

The good news is that the average American is a little better off, and the proportion of Americans who are poor has dwindled a little. Real median household income rose by 0.7% from 2005 to 2006, to $48,201. And the official poverty rate fell from 12.6% to 12.3%. The bad news is that the number and proportion of Americans who lack health insurance continued to climb, from 44.8m (15.3%) to 47m (15.8%).

The politicians agree that the system is dysfunctional, but disagree on how to fix it. Democratic presidential candidates are pushing for universal coverage largely through greater public spending. The Republicans want to tinker with the current system to make private insurance more affordable. Rudy Giuliani, the Republican front-runner, says people should be able to buy insurance from any state, not just their own. That should make the market more competitive. Mitt Romney, another Republican, says that individuals should be allowed to buy health insurance with pre-tax dollars. (Currently, and unfairly, only employer-provided health insurance gets this tax break.) Critics note, however, that increasing the subsidy will surely stoke yet more health-care inflation.

**II. Words and Expressions**

**Task 1: Blank Filling**

Rise fall boost climb grow gain dwindle

1. Rather, it may be that more unskilled people are starting to work full-time instead of part-time or not at all, and therefore bringing down the average, says Gary Burtless of the Brookings Institution, a think-tank.
2. The census data also fail to take account of George Bush's generous tax cuts, which have boosted take-home pay.
3. The good news is that the average American is a little better off, and the proportion of Americans who are poor has dwindled a little. Real median household income rose by 0.7% from 2005 to 2006, to $48,201. And the official poverty rate fell from 12.6% to 12.3%. The bad news is that the number and proportion of Americans who lack health insurance continued to climb, from 44.8m (15.3%) to 47m (15.8%).
4. Median household income is still below its peak in 1999, and has grown more slowly than income per head, as the rich have gained more than those in the middle.

Dysfunctional tinker fix safety net cover

stitch expand enroll fall hole

1. The politicians agree that the system is dysfunctional, but disagree on how to fix it.
2. The Republicans want to tinker with the current system to make private insurance more affordable.
3. This week's gloomiest news concerns health insurance. As medical costs soar, more firms are opting not to provide their staff with coverage. The government provides insurance for the poor and the elderly through monster programmes called Medicaid and Medicare. But that still leaves a big hole in the safety net, through which a swelling crowd of Americans is falling. Many states have tried to stitch up the hole by expanding Medicaid to include people who are not quite poor, and by enrolling more children in the federally funded State Children's Health Insurance Programme (SCHIP).

Average median medium mean

8. A tropical hurricane can release in twenty-four hours as much energy as a rich, medium-sized nation like Britain or France uses in a year.

9. We sometimes find when we get up in the morning, by a rise of an inch in the barometer, that nearly half a ton has been quietly piled upon us during the night, but we experience no inconvenience, rather a feeling of exhilaration and buoyancy, since it requires a little less exertion to move our bodies in the denser medium.

10. The average distance between stars out there is 20 million miles.

11. The share of renewables in the primary mix is almost twice the global average at 24%, reflecting heavy reliance on traditional biomass used for cooking in rural areas where low incomes and/or a lack of access restrict the use of modern fuels.

12. We assume that Southeast Asia’s GDP (expressed in real PPP terms) grows by 4.6% per year on average over the period 2011 to 2035, compared with 5.0% over the two previous decades.

13. This is particularly the case for the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Indonesia. Across the region as a whole, the median age is 27 compared with 45 in Japan and 35 in China.

14. Growth in coal use is particularly rapid in the medium term, linked to the completion of the two “Fast Track” programmes

15. Southeast Asia’s reserves are predominantly sub-bituminous coal, bituminous coal and lignite of low and medium energy content, making them well-suited for use in power generation.

16. Upon his return there was now enough information for the French astronomer Joseph Lalande to calculate that the mean distance from the Earth to the Sun was a little over 150 million kilometers.

**Task 2 Cloze**

The S&P/Case-Shiller index out earlier this week showed home prices increasing at a slower rate than earlier this year — 1. up 10.8% compared to 12.4% the previous month and less than forecast.

Duncan agrees with Shiller that cities like San Francisco and Las Vegas are "bubbly" but he expects such price bubbles will be 2. limited since bubbles "very much depend on where there is employment 3. growth" and the Labor Department reports that 33 of 50 states haven't yet recovered to full employment.

Existing home sales 4. rose 4.9% between April and May but were down 5% from a year ago. New home sales 5. jumped 18.6% in those two months and 6. \_\_\_\_17.3% from a year ago.

[Fannie Mae expects](http://www.fanniemae.com/portal/about-us/media/financial-news/2014/6135.html) by the end of this year new home sales will rise 12% to 15% and existing home sales will decline. But it expects total home sales-- including single family, multi-family and manufactured homes will 7. end the year about 2% lower than last year.

"Housing hasn't been derailed," says Duncan. "But if construction were at normal demographic levels we would have about 1.6 million units. We've 8. gone from 600,000 to above a million so we still have a ways to go to get back to normal."

1. A. by B. up C. around D. about

2. A. severe B. terrible C. limited D. busted

3. A. growth B. problem C. decrease D. drop

4. A. declined B. up C. rose D. grew

5. A. grew B. hit C. jumped D. reached

6. A. up B. / C. by D. reached

7. A. see B. witness C. end D. bring down

8. A. gone B. been C. up D. slackened

**Unit Four Investment**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese Version** |
| dotcom bubble | DEFINITION OF 'DOTCOM BUBBLE'  An rapid rise in equity markets fueled by investments in internet-based companies. During the dotcom bubble of the late 1990s, the value of equity markets grew exponentially, with the technology-dominated Nasdaq index rising from under 1,000 to 5,000 between 1995 and 2000.  INVESTOPEDIA EXPLAINS 'DOTCOM BUBBLE'  The dotcom bubble grew out of a combination of the presence of speculative or fad-based investing, the abundance of venture capital funding for startups and the failure of dotcoms to turn a profit. Investors poured money into internet startups during the 1990s in the hope that those companies would one day become profitable, and many investors and venture capitalists abandoned a cautious approach for fear of not being able to cash in on the growing use of the internet.  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/dotcom-bubble.asp#ixzz3Z5U40UoV> | 互联网泡沫 |
| information super highway | |  | | --- | | In 1989, LBL researcher Bill Johnston was called to Washington for a U.S. Senate hearing. Its purpose: to explore the potential of a national information superhighway.  Johnston and his colleagues showed Washington the future. During the first live computer demonstration ever conducted before a Senate hearing, they exhibited the possibilities of a high-speed, transcontinental computer network. The researchers plugged in a computer and displayed data processed, analyzed, and assembled into animated scientific "movies" by devices and researchers distributed thousands of miles apart. They demonstrated how equipment such as a magnetic resonance imaging unit, supercomputers, data-storage devices, and computer workstations could be temporarily bridged together, linking individuals and resources in ways never before possible.  Four years later, President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore who, as senator, had chaired the 1989 hearing, flew to California's Silicon Valley. Meeting at Silicon Graphics Inc., they were briefed on the status of the emerging information superhighway and, in turn, shared their vision for its future. Gore has championed this project since its infancy. |   <http://www2.lbl.gov/Science-Articles/Archive/information-superhighway.html> | 信息高速公路 |
| Dow Jones Industrial Average | Roughly two-thirds of the DJIA's 30 component companies are manufacturers of industrial and consumer goods. The others represent industries as diverse as financial services, entertainment and information technology. Even so, the DJIA today serves the same purpose for which it was created – to provide a clear, straightforward view of the stock market and, by extension, the U.S. economy.  When Charles H. Dow first unveiled his industrial stock average on May 26, 1896, the stock market was not highly regarded. Prudent investors bought bonds, which paid predictable amounts of interest and were backed by real machinery, factory buildings and other hard assets.  Today, stocks are widely accepted as investment vehicles, even by conservative investors. The circle of investors has widened far beyond the Wall Street cliques of the past to millions of everyday working men and women. These people are turning to stocks to help them amass capital for their children's college tuition bills and their own retirements. Information to guide them in their investment decisions is now abundantly available.  <http://www.djaverages.com/index.cfm?go=industrial-overview> | 道琼斯工业股票平均价格指数 |
| “new paradigm” | In the investing world, a new paradigm is a totally new way of doing things that has a huge effect on business. New paradigm draws its roots from the idea of a paradigm shift in science, in which technology or new findings completely change the way people think about or interact with something. In business the idea is the same; a whole new way of looking at things.  INVESTOPEDIA EXPLAINS 'NEW PARADIGM'  New paradigm became a widely used phrase in the 1990s, as marketing firms and businesses began to use the term for almost any new product or campaign. It was notably overused during the dotcom boom years. Anything and everything involved with the Internet was described as a "new paradigm" or a "paradigm shift."  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/newparadigm.asp#ixzz3Z5WxExDe> | 新范式 |
| book value | Book value is the accounting value of a firm. It has two main uses:  1. It is the total value of the company's assets that shareholders would theoretically receive if a company were liquidated.  2. By being compared to the company's market value, the book value can indicate whether a stock is under- or overpriced.  3. In personal finance, the book value of an investment is the price paid for a security or debt investment. When a stock is sold, the selling price less the book value is the capital gain (or loss) from the investment.  Read more:  <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bookvalue.asp> | 账面价值 |
| shorting | **The Basics of Shorting Stock**  I own 10 shares of company ABC at $50 per share. You believe the [stock price](http://stocks.about.com/od/understandingstocks/a/062109prices.htm) of ABC is grossly [overvalued](http://beginnersinvest.about.com/od/valueinvesting1/) and is going to crash sometime soon. You are so convinced that the stock will crash, you come to me, and ask to borrow my ten shares of ABC and sell them at the current [market price](http://bizfinance.about.com/od/financialratios/f/market-price-per-share.htm) for $50.  I agree to lend you my shares as long as you pay me back ten shares of ABC at some point in the future. You take the ten borrowed shares, sell them for $500 and pocket the money (10 shares x $50 per share = $500).The following week, the price of ABC [stock falls](http://beginnersinvest.about.com/od/valueinvesting1/a/falling_stock.htm) to $20 per share. You call your [broker](http://beginnersinvest.about.com/library/weekly/aabyb113001.htm) and tell him to buy 10 shares of ABC stock, at the new price of $20 per share. You pay him the $200 (10 shares x $20 per share = $200). A few days later, you pick up the shares of ABC and bring them by my office. "Here are the ten shares I borrowed," you say as you put them on my desk.Do you see what happened? You borrowed my shares of ABC, sold them for $500. The following week, when ABC fell to $20 per share, you repurchased those ten shares for $200 and gave them back to me. In the mean time, you pocketed the difference of $300.  <http://beginnersinvest.about.com/cs/newinvestors/a/022703a.htm> | 卖空 |
| plowback | DEFINITION of 'Plowback Ratio'  A fundamental analysis ratio that measures the amount of earnings retained after dividends have been paid out. This is the opposite of the payout ratio, which measures the amount of dividends that are paid out as a percentage of earnings. Also known as "retention rate", "retention ratio" or the "earnings retention ratio".  Read more:  <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/plowbackratio.asp> | 自留额比率/留存比率（Retention Rate）也称再投资比率（Plowback ratio） |
| Warren Buffett | <http://beginnersinvest.about.com/cs/warrenbuffett/a/aawarrenbio.htm>  <http://www.forbes.com/profile/warren-buffett/> | 沃伦·巴菲特 |
| Sun Valley Conference | The Allen & Company Sun Valley Conference is an annual media finance conference hosted and wholly independently funded by private investment firm Allen & Company. The conference has taken place in Sun Valley, Idaho for one week each July since 1983. The conference typically features business leaders, political figures, and major figures in the philanthropic and cultural spheres. Previous conference guests have included Bill and Melinda Gates, Warren and Susan Buffett, Tony Blair, Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin, Allen alumni and former Philippine Senator Mar Roxas, Google CEO Eric Schmidt, Yahoo! co-founder Jerry Yang, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, Media Mogul Rupert Murdoch, eBay CEO Meg Whitman, BET founder Robert Johnson, Time Warner Chairman Richard Parsons, NBA player LeBron James, entertainer Dan Chan, Katharine Graham of The Washington Post, Diane Sawyer, InterActiveCorp Chairman Barry Diller, Linkedin co-founder Reid Hoffman, and Washington Post CEO Donald E. Graham.  Allen & Company is a private investment firm formed in 1922, located in New York and London. Allen & Company has advised, helped found and/or invested in numerous companies including BET, InterActiveCorp, Oxygen Media, Discovery Communications, News Corporation, the Coca-Cola Corporation and Google.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allen_%26_Company_Sun_Valley_Conference>  <http://variety.com/2014/biz/news/sun-valley-allen-company-conference-media-technology-1201259723/> | 太阳谷峰会 |
|  |  |  |

**Task 2 Answer the following questions in your own words**

1. Who were “the new moguls of the Internet” and the “money people”? What was the relationship between them?

The New moguls: entrepreneurs of the Internet companies.

The money people: investors

1. What happened to the “real companies” that made real things?

They were considered as outdated and had declined in value.

1. Why was Buffett’s speech in Sun Valley unprecedented?

He was about to break his rule of never make market forecast.

1. What was the main idea of Buffett’s speech?

New technologies change the world in history, but may not make investors rich.

1. How was Buffett’s speech received?

He believed he had done a convincing job of swaying the audience. He had not given a speech full of such commanding evidence simply to go on the record.

Buffett, who wanted to be liked, had registered the standing ovation, not the mutterings. But the less flattering version was how many were not convinced. They believed that Buffett was rationalizing having missed the technology boom, and they were startled to see him make such specific predictions, prophecies that surely would turn out to be wrong. Beyond his earshot, the rumbling went on: “Good ol’ Warren. He missed the boat. How could he miss the tech boat? He’s a friend of Bill Gates.”

**II. Words and Expressions**

**Blank Filling: Fill the blanks with appropriate**

**variations and phrases of the given words.**

turn defer advent command

1. As the government doles out financial incentives to the militias, it will need to walk a fine line, ensuring that temporary handouts do not turn into permanent entitlements.

2. Central to this effort will be the writing of a constitution, a social contract that can turn the unspecified and informal politics of the Qaddafi period into explicit rules.

3. And the apparent stalemate that marked the war’s end masked an important shift in U.S.-British relations: the emergence of a détente that ultimately developed into an alliance, which in turn helped sustain the Pax Britannica of the nineteenth century and the Pax Americana of the twentieth.

4. The FOMC held its meetings in secret, so I had no idea what the standard agenda or timetable was, who spoke first, who deferred to whom, how to conduct a vote, and so on.

5. Bill Gates, the world's biggest billionaire, issued an all points bulletin to Microsoft employees comparing the rise of the Internet to the advent of the PC—upon which, of course, the company's great success was based.

6. His had been a midlevel job, yet we'd pulled Paul in for all the important meetings because he was one of the few with full command of the details of the budget.

7. The market set the price, and the produce was allocated according to demand and supply—a clear illustration of the fundamental difference between a command economy and a market economy.

8. Not that Reagan could command the chairman of the Fed to do this. But, the theory went, if he were to criticize the Fed publicly, Volcker might feel obliged to ease up.

**Task 2 Cloze**

Economists cannot avoid being 1) students of human nature, particularly of exuberance and fear. Exuberance is a 2) celebration of life. We have to 3) perceive life as enjoyable to seek to sustain it. Regrettably, a surge of exuberance sometimes also causes people to reach 4) beyond the possible; when reality 5) strikes home, exuberance turns to fear. Fear is an automatic response in all of us to threats to our deepest of all inbred 6) propensities, our will to live. It is also the basis of many of our economic responses, the risk 7) aversion that limits our willingness to invest and to trade, especially far from home, and that, in the extreme, induces us to disengage from markets, 8) precipitating a severe falloff of economic activity.

A major aspect of human nature—the level of human intelligence— has a great deal to do with how successful we are in gaining the sustenance needed for survival. As I point out at the end of this book, in economies with cutting-edge technologies, people, on average, seem 9) unable to increase their output per hour at better than 3 percent a year over a protracted period. That is apparently the maximum rate at which human innovation can move standards of living forward. We are apparently not smart enough to do better.

1. A. confused B. fascinated C. students D. scholar

2. A. celebration B. necessity C. must D. target

3. A. make B. change C. perceive D. live

4. A. beyond B. after C. for D. out

5. A. strikes down B. strikes home C. strikes out D. strikes up

6. A. personality B. personas C. propensities D. prospective

7. A. dislike B. antipathy C. repugnance D. aversion

8. A. precipitating B. avoiding C. effect D. result in

9. A. able B. efficient C. unable D. inept

**Unit Five Technology**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this topic before class**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Terms | Information | Chinese Version |
| big data | **Big data** is a broad term for [data sets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_set) so large or complex that traditional [data processing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_processing) applications are inadequate. Challenges include analysis, capture, [data curation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_curation), search, [sharing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_sharing), storage, transfer, visualization, and [information privacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_privacy). The term often refers simply to the use of [predictive analytics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predictive_analytics) or other certain advanced methods to extract value from data, and seldom to a particular size of data set.  Analysis of data sets can find new correlations, to "spot business trends, prevent diseases, combat crime and so on."[1] Scientists, practitioners of media and advertising and [governments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_database) alike regularly meet difficulties with large data sets in areas including [Internet search](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_search_engine), [finance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finance) and [business informatics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_informatics). Scientists encounter limitations in [e-Science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-Science) work, including [meteorology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meteorology), [genomics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genomics),[2] [connectomics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connectomics), complex physics simulations,[3] and biological and environmental research.[4]  Data sets grow in size in part because they are increasingly being gathered by cheap and numerous information-sensing [mobile devices](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device), aerial ([remote sensing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_sensing)), software logs, [cameras](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_camera), microphones, [radio-frequency identification](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio-frequency_identification) (RFID) readers, and [wireless sensor networks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_sensor_networks).[5][6][7] The world's technological per-capita capacity to store information has roughly doubled every 40 months since the 1980s;[8] as of 2012, every day 2.5 [exabytes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exabyte) (2.5×1018) of data were created;[9] The challenge for large enterprises is determining who should own big data initiatives that straddle the entire organization.[10] | 大数据 |
| exabytes | The exabyte is a multiple of the unit [byte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte) for [digital information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_data_storage). The [prefix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI_prefix) [*exa*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exa-) indicates multiplication by the sixth power of 1000 (1018) in the [International System of Units](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_System_of_Units) (SI). Therefore one exabyte is one [quintillion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintillion) [bytes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte) ([short scale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_and_short_scales)). The symbol for the exabyte is EB.  1 EB = 10006bytes = 1018bytes = 1000000000000000000B = 1000 [petabytes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petabyte) = 1[million](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1,000,000)[terabytes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terabytes) = 1[billion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1,000,000,000)[gigabytes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigabytes).  A related unit, the [exbibyte](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exbibyte), using a [binary prefix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_prefix), is 10246bytes, about 15% larger. | 艾可萨字节/艾字节 |
| curated data | Data curation is a term used to indicate management activities required to maintain research data long-term such that it is available for reuse and preservation. In science, data curation may indicate the process of extraction of important information from scientific texts, such as research articles by experts, to be converted into an electronic format, such as an entry of a [biological database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_database).[1] The term is also used in the humanities, where increasing cultural and scholarly data from [digital humanities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_humanities) projects requires the expertise and analytical practices of data curation.[2] In broad terms, [curation](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/curation) means a range of activities and processes done to create, manage, maintain, and validate a component.[3] | 人工收集或经过人工检查的数据，具有比较高的数据质量。 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

[**http://www.36kr.com/p/205692.html**](http://www.36kr.com/p/205692.html)

[**http://www.forbeschina.com/review/201311/0029336\_2.shtml**](http://www.forbeschina.com/review/201311/0029336_2.shtml)

**Text Big Data—How It’s Changing the Way We Think About the World**

The rest was preserved on paper, film, and other analog media. But because the amount of digital data expands so quickly—doubling around every three years—that situation was swiftly inverted. in a certain context, lumière is a more appropriate substitute for “light” than léger.

The second is to shed our preference for highly curated and pristine data and instead accept messiness

we will need to give up our quest to discover the cause of things, in return for accepting correlations.

People winnowed the information they relied on to the barest minimum so that they could examine it more easily. This was the genius of modern-day statistics, which first came to the fore in the late nineteenth century and enabled society to understand complex realities even when little data existed.

The way people handled the problem of capturing information in the past was through sampling.

Hence, exit polls on election night query a randomly selected group of several hundred people to predict the voting behavior of an entire state.

Big data is a matter not just of creating somewhat larger samples but of harnessing as much of the existing data as possible about what is being studied.

This idea runs counter to how people have tried to work with data for centuries. Yet the obsession with accuracy and precision is in some ways an artifact of an information- constrained environment.

Tapping vastly more data means that we can now allow some inaccuracies to slip in But if one were to simply substitute words from a French- English dictionary, the translation would be atrocious.

Then Google barged in. Instead of using a relatively small number of high-quality translations

Large amounts of messy data trumped small amounts of cleaner data.

it is nothing more than a self-congratulatory illusion.

Researchers in Canada are developing a big-data approach to spot infections in premature babies before overt symptoms appear. By converting 16 vital signs, including heartbeat, blood pressure, respiration, and blood-oxygen levels, into an information flow of more than 1,000 data points per second

The idea was to discover whether the incidence of certain searches coincided with outbreaks of the flu

but the information it releases suffers from a reporting lag of a week or two—an eternity in the case of a pandemic.

Appreciating people’s posteriors is the art and science of Shigeomi Koshimizu, a professor at the Advanced Institute of Industrial Technology in Tokyo.

When a person is seated, the contours of the body, its posture, and its weight distribution can all be quantified and tabulated.

The research is not asinine. Koshimizu’s plan is to adapt the technology as an antitheft system for cars.

but “datafication” seems apt.

For example, IBM was granted a U.S. patent in 2012 for “securing premises using surface-based computing technology”

The team created a database of all 900,000 buildings in the city and augmented it with troves of data collected by 19 city agencies: records of tax liens,

in the past, building inspectors issued vacate orders in 13 percent of their visits; using the new method, that figure rose to 70 percent—a huge efficiency gain.

Of course, insurance companies have long used similar methods to estimate fire risks, but they mainly rely on only a handful of attributes and usually ones that intuitively correspond with fires.

Supporters call on governments to make the vast amounts of innocuous data that they hold easily available to the public.

European governments are already scrutinizing Google over a raft of antitrust and privacy concerns, in a scenario reminiscent of the antitrust enforcement actions the European Commission took against Microsoft beginning a decade ago. Facebook might become a target for similar actions all over the world, because it holds so much data about individuals. Diplomats should brace for fights over whether to treat information flows as similar to free trade: in the future,

big data exacerbates the existing asymmetry of power between the state and the people.

That 2002 film took place in a near-future dystopia in which the character played by Tom Cruise headed a “Precrime” police unit that relied on clairvoyants whose visions identified people who were about to commit crimes.

For example, if social workers could tell with 95 percent accuracy which teenage girls would get pregnant or which high school boys would drop out of school, wouldn’t they be remiss if they did not step in to help? It sounds tempting. Prevention is better than punishment, after all. But even an intervention that did not admonish and instead provided assistance could be construed as a penalty—at the very least, one might be stigmatized in the eyes of others. In this case, the state’s actions would take the form of a penalty before any act were committed, obliterating the sanctity of free will.

This misplaced trust in data can come back to bite. Organizations can be beguiled by data’s false charms and endow more meaning to the numbers than they deserve.

He and his colleagues fixated on the number of enemy fighters killed. Relied on by commanders and published daily in newspapers, the body count became the data point that defined an era.

Although it is important to learn from data to improve lives, common sense must be permitted to override the spreadsheets.

**HUMAN TOUCH**

Big data is poised to reshape the way we live, work, and think. A worldview built on the importance of causation is being challenged by a preponderance of correlations.

Still, big data will become integral to addressing many of the world’s pressing problems.

such as examining biopsies for cancerous cells or detecting infections before symptoms fully emerge.

All those digital bits that have been gathered can now be harnessed in novel ways to serve new purposes and unlock new forms of value. But this requires a new way of thinking and will challenge institutions and identities. In a world where data shape decisions more and more,

If so, then there will be a special need to carve out a place for the human: to reserve space for intuition, common sense, and serendipity to ensure that they are not crowded out by data and machine-made answers.

This has important implications for the notion of progress in society. Big data enables us to experiment faster and explore more leads.

That is something that no amount of data can ever confirm or corroborate, since it has yet to exist.

If Henry Ford had queried big-data algorithms to discover what his customers wanted, they would have come back with “a faster horse,”

1. Points and Structure

Task 1 Details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Items | Information |
| 320 | Today, there is enough information in the world to give every person alive 320 times as much of it as historians think was stored in Alexandria’s entire collection. |
| datafication | Big data is also characterized by the ability to render into data many aspects of the world that have never been quantified before; |
| N=All | Collect all the data instead of a small sample |
| 16 to 1000 | Researchers in Canada are developing a big-data approach to spot infections in premature babies before overt symptoms appear. By converting 16 vital signs, including heartbeat, blood pressure, respiration, and blood-oxygen levels, into an information flow of more than 1,000 data points per second, they have been able to find correlations between very minor changes and more serious problems. |
| 0-256 | When a person is seated, the contours of the body, its posture, and its weight distribution can all be quantified and tabulated. Koshimizu and his team of engineers convert backsides into data by measuring the pressure they exert at 360 different points with sensors placed in a car seat and by indexing each point on a scale of zero to 256. |
| (25,000) | [Illegally subdivided buildings are far more likely than other buildings to go up in flames. ]The number of complaints about overcrowded buildings a year in New York City. |

Task 2 **Listen to the audio clip for a couple of times and answer the following questions.**

1. Is big data merely an upgrade of the Internet?

Big data is about more than just communication: the idea is that we can learn from a large body of information things that we could not comprehend when we used only smaller amounts.

1. In what ways has big data changed artificial-intelligence?

Instead of trying to “teach” a computer how to do things, such as drive a car or translate between languages, which artificial-intelligence experts have tried unsuccessfully to do for decades, the new approach is to feed enough data into a computer so that it can infer the probability that, say, a traffic light is green and not red or that, in a certain context, lumière is a more appropriate substitute for “light” than léger.

1. What is the idea behind modern sampling?

Modern sampling is based on the idea that, within a certain margin of error, one can infer something about the total population from a small subset, as long the sample is chosen at random.

1. What are the limitations of the modern sampling?

Today, the technical environment has shifted 179 degrees. There still is, and always will be, a constraint on how much data we can manage, but it is far less limiting than it used to be and will become even less so as time goes on.

For straightforward questions, this process works well. But it falls apart when we want to drill down into subgroups within the sample.

This example raises another shortcoming of using some data rather than all of it. In the past, when people collected only a little data, they often had to decide at the outset what to collect and how it would be used.

1. How does big data answer to the problems of modern sampling?

Today, when we gather all the data, we do not need to know beforehand what we plan to use it for. Of course, it might not always be possible to collect all the data, but it is getting much more feasible to capture vastly more of a phenomenon than simply a sample and to aim for all of it.

Tapping vastly more data means that we can now allow some inaccuracies to slip in (provided the data set is not completely incorrect), in return for benefiting from the insights that a massive body of data provides.

These two shifts in how we think about data—from some to all and from clean to messy—give rise to a third change: from causation to correlation. This represents a move away from always trying to understand the deeper reasons behind how the world works to simply learning about an association among phenomena and using that to get things done.

1. What are the possible downsides of big data?

But there is another potential dark side: big data could become Big Brother. In all countries, but particularly in nondemocratic ones, big data exacerbates the existing asymmetry of power between the state and the people.

Another worry is what could happen when governments put too much trust in the power of data. They take all the imperfect, organic ways in which people have interacted over time and bend them to their needs, sometimes just to satisfy a desire for quantifiable order. This misplaced trust in data can come back to bite. Organizations can be beguiled by data’s false charms and endow more meaning to the numbers than they deserve.

1. Words and expressions

Task 1: Blank Filling: **Fill the blanks with appropriate**

**variations and phrases of the given words.**

harness tap resolve correspond vary curate shed

1. The second is to shed our preference for highly curated and pristine data and instead accept messiness: in an increasing number of situations, a bit of inaccuracy can be tolerated, because the benefits of using vastly more data of variable quality outweigh the costs of using smaller amounts of very exact data.

2. Specifically, we need to harness better the forces of competition that have shaped the development of education in the United States, and we need to make immigration easier for highly skilled individuals. I’ll return to these points below.

3. I had been a staunch supporter of legislation creating permanent normal trade relations with China, believing that its full acceptance into the world trade system would benefit Chinese citizens, who would see their standards of living rise, and U.S. businesses and farmers, who would find a more welcoming and as yet untapped market.

4. Forecasting is simply a projection of how current imbalances will ultimately resolve.

5. By then the Empire was divided into an eastern and a western half, corresponding, approximately, to the division between the Greek and Latin languages.

6. But the exchange ratios which we have to deal with are permanently fluctuating. There is nothing constant and invariable in them. They defy any attempt to measure them.

Task 2: Cloze

NO FACE looks alike, but human bodies and their genetic 1 make-up are almost identical. Cities too have 2 distinctive charms—but are surprisingly alike behind their facades. Regardless of 3 size, their populations grow at the same average rate everywhere in the world. A city twice as large as its neighbour is likely to be 15% richer. The mix of green space and built-up areas tends to be equal everywhere.

Such findings reflect a recent shift in urban research. Better technology has turned cities into 4 fountains of data that confirm known 5 regularities and reveal striking new patterns. This could transform how cities are regarded, built and managed. Attempts to 6 contain urban sprawl, long the prevailing 7 paradigm of urban planning, for instance, could fall out of favour. Cities could be run with the sort of finely 8 tuned mix of technology and performance associated with Formula 1 racing cars.

This has triggered new research. For instance Geoffrey West and Luis Bettencourt, both of the Santa Fe Institute, found that cities 9 scale much like organisms. Just as an elephant is, roughly speaking, a larger but more energy-10 efficient version of a gorilla, big cities are 11 thrifty versions of small ones. For a metropolis twice the size of another, the length of electric cables, number of gas stations and other bits of infrastructure decrease by about 15% per inhabitant. But beasts do not enjoy the cities’ rising 12 returns to scale. Income, patents, savings and other signs of wealth rise by around 15% when a city’s size doubles. In short, urbanites 13 consume less but produce more.

1. A. pattern B. make-up C. endowment D. heritage

2. A. similar B. considerable C. distinctive D. numerous

3. A. location B. times C. size D. growth rate

4. A. ocean B. fountains C. embodiments D. mountains

5. A. rule B. laws C. regularities D. regulation

6. A. contain B. rein C. eliminate D. end

7. A. idea B. paradigm C. method D. means

8. A. sorted B. paced C. tuned D. created

9. A. model B. structure C. develop D. scale

10. A. efficient B. intensive C. consuming D. wasting

11. A. thrifty B. spendthrift C. wasteful D. saving

12. A. cost B. efficiency C. returns D. benefits

13. A. spend B. take C. consume D. use

**Unit Six Reading from Literature: Classic Essay**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Terms | Information | Chinese Version |
| Bertrand Russell | **Bertrand Arthur William Russell, 3rd Earl Russell**, [OM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Merit_(Commonwealth)), [FRS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellow_of_the_Royal_Society)[55] ([/ˈrʌsəl/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English); 18 May 1872 – 2 February 1970) was a British philosopher, [logician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_logic), mathematician, historian, writer, [social critic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_critic) and political activist.[56][57] At various points in his life he considered himself a liberal, a socialist, and a [pacifist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacifist), but he also admitted that he had never been any of these in any profound sense.[58] He was born in [Monmouthshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monmouthshire_(historic)) into one of the most prominent aristocratic families in Britain.[59] | 伯特兰·罗素 |
| the Reformation | The Protestant Reformation was the 16th-century religious, political, intellectual and cultural upheaval that splintered Catholic Europe, setting in place the structures and beliefs that would define the continent in the modern era. In northern and central Europe, reformers like Martin Luther, John Calvin and Henry VIII challenged papal authority and questioned the Catholic Church’s ability to define Christian practice. They argued for a religious and political redistribution of power into the hands of Bible- and pamphlet-reading pastors and princes. The disruption triggered wars, persecutions and the so-called Counter-Reformation, the Catholic Church’s delayed but forceful response to the Protestants.  <http://www.history.com/topics/reformation> |  |
| the Renaissance | Renaissance, literally “rebirth,” the period in European civilization immediately following the [Middle Ages](http://global.britannica.com/event/Middle-Ages) and conventionally held to have been characterized by a surge of interest in [Classical scholarship](http://global.britannica.com/topic/classical-scholarship) and values. The Renaissance also witnessed the discovery and exploration of new continents, the substitution of the [Copernican](http://global.britannica.com/topic/Copernican-system) for the [Ptolemaic](http://global.britannica.com/topic/Ptolemaic-system) system of [astronomy](http://global.britannica.com/science/astronomy), the decline of the feudal system and the growth of commerce, and the invention or application of such potentially powerful innovations as paper, [printing](http://global.britannica.com/topic/printing-publishing), the mariner’s compass, and gunpowder.  <http://global.britannica.com/event/Renaissance> | 文艺复兴 |
| Protestants | If a Christian denomination is to be considered Protestant, it must acknowledge the following three fundamental principles of Protestantism.[28]  Scripture alone  The belief in the Bible as the [only source of authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sola_scriptura) for the church. The early churches of the Reformation believed in a critical, yet serious, reading of scripture and holding the Bible as a source of authority higher than that of [church tradition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_Tradition). The many abuses that had occurred in the Western Church prior to the Protestant Reformation led the Reformers to reject much of the Tradition of the Western Church, though some would maintain Tradition has been maintained and reorganized in the liturgy and in the confessions of the Protestant Churches of the Reformation. In the early 20th century there developed a less critical reading of the Bible in the United States that has led to a "fundamentalist" reading of Scripture. Christian Fundamentalists read the Bible as the "inerrant, infallible" Word of God, as do the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican and Lutheran churches, to name a few, but interpret it in a literalist fashion without using the historical critical method.  Justification by faith alone  The belief that believers are [justified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justification_(theology)), or pardoned for sin, solely on condition of faith in [Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) rather than a combination of faith and [good works](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_works). For Protestants, good works are a necessary consequence rather than cause of justification.[29]  Universal priesthood of believers  The universal [priesthood of believers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priesthood_of_all_believers) implies the right and duty of the Christian laity not only to read the Bible in the [vernacular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vernacular), but also to take part in the government and all the public affairs of the Church. It is opposed to the hierarchical system which puts the essence and authority of the Church in an exclusive priesthood, and makes ordained priests the necessary mediators between God and the people.[29**]**  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism> |  |
| Catholics | Catholicism (from [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language) καθολικισμός, *katholikismos*, "universal doctrine") and its adjectival form Catholic are used as broad terms for describing specific traditions in the [Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity) churches in [theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology), [doctrine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctrine), [liturgy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_liturgy), [ethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics), and spirituality.  "Catholicism" and "Catholic" in this sense refer to the practices of several Christian churches. This sense is to be distinguished from the use of these words to refer to the [Roman Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church), that which is in [full communion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Full_communion) with the [Holy See](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_See),[1] as well as the [Orthodox Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church) (commonly called the "Orthodox Church" or the "Eastern Orthodox Church"), which also considers itself the universal and apostolic church.  In the sense of indicating historical continuity of faith and practice from the first millennium, the term "catholic" is employed by many historic [Protestant Churches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Church), which hold themselves to be "heirs of the apostolic faith".[2] These Churches consider themselves to be catholic, teaching that the term "designates the historic, orthodox mainstream of Christianity whose doctrine was defined by the [ecumenical councils](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecumenical_councils) and [creeds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecumenical_creeds)" and as such, most [Reformers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformers) "appealed to this catholic tradition and believed they were in continuity with it.”  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholicism>  <http://www.aboutcatholics.com> | 天主教徒 |
| William Blake | William Blake (28 November 1757 – 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the [poetry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poetry) and visual arts of the [Romantic Age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism). His prophetic poetry has been said to form "what is in proportion to its merits the least read body of poetry in the English language".[2] His visual artistry led one contemporary art critic to proclaim him "far and away the greatest artist Britain has ever produced".[3] In 2002, Blake was placed at number 38 in the BBC's poll of the [100 Greatest Britons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/100_Greatest_Britons).[4] Although he lived in London his entire life (except for three years spent in [Felpham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felpham)),[5] he produced a diverse and symbolically rich [oeuvre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oeuvre), which embraced the imagination as "the body of God"[6] or "human existence itself".  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Blake>  <http://www.william-blake.org> | 威廉·布莱克 |
| the Bronte Sisters | Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855) and her sisters Emily Bronte (1818-1848) and Anne Bronte (1820-1849) have charmed, inspired, and even shocked readers from the Victorian age to the present.  Raised in Haworth, Yorkshire, the three sisters produced such classics as *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights*, and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*.  Influenced by British Romantic poets like Wordsworth, Scott, and Byron, the Brontes produced a cast of unforgettable characters such as the devoted governess, Jane Eyre, and the lovers, Heathcliff, Cathy, and Hareton.  The Bronte Family website explores the lives, literature, and art of these important Victorian women writers.  <http://brontefamily.org> | 勃朗特姐妹 |
| Kensington | <http://www.hrp.org.uk/kensingtonPalace/> | **肯辛顿宫** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Text Fear of Public Opinion**

**From *The Conquest of Happiness***

By Bertrand Russell

A young man or young woman somehow catches ideas that are in the air, but finds that these ideas are anathema in the particular milieu in which he or she lives. They can scarcely believe that in another place or another set the views which they dare not avow for fear of being thought utterly perverse would be accepted as the ordinary commonplaces of the age. This isolation is not only a source of pain, it also causes a great dissipation of energy in the unnecessary task of maintaining mental independence against hostile surroundings, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred produces a certain timidity in following out ideas to their logical conclusions. The Bronte sisters never met any congenial people until after their books had been published.

But there are not many who have this degree of force in their inner life. They imbibe current prejudices in youth, and instinctively adapt themselves to the beliefs and customs which they find in existence around them. But to a large minority which includes practically all who have any intellectual or artistic merit, this attitude of acquiescence is impossible. If he wishes to read serious books, other boys despise him, and teachers tell him that such works are unsettling. If he shows any tendency to criticise his parents' religious tenets or political affiliations, he is likely to find himself in serious trouble. For all these reasons, to most young men and young women of exceptional merit adolescence is a time of great unhappiness. But if his work obliges him to live in some smaller place, and more particularly if it necessitates retention of the respect of ordinary people, as is the case, If it is to become possible, some way must be found by which the tyranny of public opinion can be either lessened or evaded,

the human herd has something of this same characteristic. If you show that you are afraid of them, you give promise of good hunting, I am not, of course, thinking of extreme forms of defiance. I am thinking, not of such extremes but of much milder lapses from conventionality, such as failure to dress correctly or to belong to some Church or to abstain from reading intelligent books. Such lapses, if they are done with gaiety and insouciance, not defiantly but spontaneously, will come to be tolerated even in the most conventional society. Gradually it may become possible to acquire the position of licensed lunatic, to whom things are permitted which in another man would be thought unforgivable. This is largely a matter of a certain kind of good nature and friendliness. Conventional people are roused to fury by departures from convention, This method of escaping censure is, however, impossible to many of those whose tastes or opinions cause them to be out of sympathy with the herd. Their lack of sympathy makes them uncomfortable and causes them to have a pugnacious attitude, even if outwardly they conform or manage to avoid any sharp issue. People who are not in harmony with the conventions of their own set tend therefore to be prickly and uncomfortable and lacking in expansive good humour. From being serious, shy and retiring they may become gay and self-confident; from being angular they may become smooth and easy; from being self-centred they may become sociable and extrovert.

If a man is once launched upon the right career and in the right surroundings, he can in most cases escape social persecution, but while he is young and his merits are still untested, he is liable to be at the mercy of ignorant people who consider themselves capable of judging in matters about which they know nothing, and who are outraged One should as a rule respect public opinion in so far as is necessary to avoid starvation and to keep out of prison

Very many people spend money in ways quite different from those that their natural tastes would enjoin, merely because they feel that the respect of their neighbours depends upon their possession of a good car and their ability to give good dinners. There is, of course, no point in deliberately flouting public opinion; this is still to be under its domination, though in a topsy-turvy way.

In the modern world we are losing this source of social freedom, and therefore a more deliberate realisation of the dangers of uniformity has become desirable. More and more it becomes possible to choose our companions on account of congeniality rather than on account of mere propinquity. Happiness is promoted by associations of persons with similar tastes and similar opinions. Social intercourse may be expected to develop more and more along these lines and it may be hoped that by these means the loneliness that now afflicts so many unconventional people will be gradually diminished almost to vanishing point.

I. Points and Structure

Task 1

**Listen to the audio clip and note down the information about the given items. Then recap it to your classmates.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Examples | Arguments |
| divisions of opinion on art and the Empire | People are divided into sets differ profoundly in their morals and in their beliefs. |
| William Blake and Emily Bronte | It takes great degree of force in one’s inner life to overcome the unhappiness in mental isolation while keep one’s energy and confidence. |
| Galileo and Kepler | Where the environment is stupid or prejudiced or cruel, it is a sign of merit to be out of harmony with it. |
| the theory that murder will out | There is a comfortable doctrine that genius will always make its way, and the persecution of youthful talent cannot do much harm. Yet like innumerable murders we have never heard of, there were countless other talents succumbed in youth. |

Task 2

Listen to the Audio clip and answer the following questions.

1. According to the author, what makes people happy?

Very few people can be happy unless on the whole their way of life and their outlook on the world is approved by those with whom they have social relations, and more especially by those with whom they live.

2. Are people facing more pressure of being different today or less?

It is a peculiarity of modern communities that they are divided into sets which differ profoundly in their morals and in their beliefs. This state of affairs began with the Reformation, or perhaps one should say with the Renaissance, and has grown more pronounced ever since.

3. What point is the case of the Bronte sisters and Blake used to illustrate?

Some people have the inner force to withstand the hostile environment and maintain their mental independence. They do not yield to the pain of isolation and managed to follow out ideas to their logical conclusions.

4. Why conventional people are roused to fury by different opinion or behavior?

Conventional people are roused to fury by departures from convention, largely because they regard such departures as a criticism of themselves. They will pardon much unconventionality in a man who has enough jollity and friendliness to make it clear, even to the stupidest, that he is not engaged in criticising them.

5. How to deal with the relations between the freedom of the Press and libel laws?

This is too grave a matter to be treated with disdain by the individual who is its victim, and whatever may be thought of the great principle of the freedom of the Press, I think the line will have to be drawn more sharply than it is by the existing libel laws, and anything will have to be forbidden that makes life intolerable for innocent individuals, even if they should happen to have done or said things which, published maliciously, can cause them to become unpopular.

II. Words and Expressions

Task 1 Blank Filling **: Fill the blanks with appropriate**

**variations and phrases of the given words.**

Pronounce; set; custom; way

1. It is customary in these days of psycho-analysis to assume that, when any young person is out of harmony with his environment, the cause must lie in some psychological disorder.

2. His collegiate status set him apart, however; fewer than one youth in eight between eighteen and twenty-two was in college, and only half had gone to high school.

3. Working one's way through college has never been easy, and considering the rigors of a depressed economy it is something of a marvel that anyone made it.

4. There is a comfortable doctrine that genius will always make its way, and on the strength of this doctrine many people consider that the persecution of youthful talent cannot do much harm.

5. This state of affairs began with the Reformation, or perhaps one should say with the Renaissance, and has grown more pronounced ever since.

6. This sounds absurd today, but in those days men accepted it as

the revealed word. "Federal feeding would set a dangerous precedent,"

7. I will take off my coat and vest and fight to the end any man who persists in any demagogic appeal to the masses of the working people of this country to destroy themselves by setting class against class and rich against poor!"

8. For men like him the postwar years were especially rough; it was a time of sharp breaks with the past and of accelerating change, that cruel solvent of custom.

9. An intelligent man who lives in a city as large as London or New York can generally find some congenial set in which it is not necessary to practise any constraint or hypocrisy.

10. "He received the word of the President's dismissal from command magnificently. He never turned a hair. His soldierly qualities were never more pronounced. This has been his finest hour."

11. Riffling through Hoover's papers, one sometimes has the strange feeling that the President looked upon the Depression as a public relations problem- that he believed the nightmare would go away if only the image of American business could be polished up and set in the right light.

**Task 2 Cloze**

I think that in general, apart from expert opinion, there is too much respect paid to the opinions of others, both in great matters and in small ones. One should as a rule respect public opinion 1) in so far as is necessary to avoid starvation and to keep out of prison, but anything that goes 2) beyond this is voluntary 3) submission to an unnecessary tyranny, and is likely to 4) interfere with happiness in all kinds of ways.

1. A. as long as B. in so far as C. so long as D. as far as
2. A. out of B. more than C. beyond D. surpass
3. A. submission B. domination C. subjugation D. subservience
4. A. intercede B. interfere C. help D. intercept

Envy is, of course, closely connected with competition. We do not envy a good fortune which we conceive as quite hopelessly out of our reach. In an age when the social hierarchy is fixed, the lowest classes do not envy the upper classes so long as the division between rich and poor is thought to be ordained by God. Beggars do not envy millionaires, though of course they will envy other beggars who are more successful. The instability of social status in the modern world, and the equalitarian doctrine of democracy and socialism, have greatly extended the range of envy. For the moment this is an evil, but it is an evil which must be endured in order to arrive at a more just social system. As soon as inequalities are thought about rationally they are seen to be unjust unless they rest upon some superiority of merit. And as soon as they are seen to be unjust, there is no remedy for the resulting envy except the removal of the injustice. Our age is therefore one in which envy plays a peculiarly large part. Passions which work havoc in private life work havoc in public life also. It is not to be supposed that out of something as evil as envy good results will flow. Those, therefore, who from idealistic reasons desire profound changes in our social system, and a great increase of social justice, must hope that other forces than envy will be instrumental in bringing the changes about.

5. A. mobile B. fixed C. volatile D. unstable

6. A. ordained B. prepared C. made D. condemned

7. A. equitability B. demise C. equality D. instability

8. A. equitability B. equalitarian C. equitable D. equivalent

9. A. endured B. eliminated C. contained D. ignored

10. A. unless B. if C. when D. because

11. A. excuse B. desired C. reason D. denial

12. A. argued B. desired C. found D. supposed

13. A. never B. indeed C. must D. always

Unit Seven Media

Preparation

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Susan Sontag  原文：SUSAN SONTAG, “[Regarding the Torture of Others](http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/23/magazine/23PRISONS.html?ex=1400644800&en=a2cb6ea6bd297c8f&ei=5007&partner=USERLAND),” *The New York Times Magazine*, May 23, 2004. | **Susan Sontag** ([/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English)[ˈsɒntɑːɡ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English); January 16, 1933 – December 28, 2004) was an American writer and filmmaker, professor, literary icon, and political activist. She wrote extensively about photography, culture and media, [AIDS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIDS) and illness, human rights, and communism and leftist ideology. Her often provocative essays and speeches sometimes drew criticism. [*The New York Review of Books*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Review_of_Books) called her "one of the most influential critics of her generation.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_Sontag> | 苏珊·桑塔格（Susan Sontag，1933年1月16日－2004年12月28日）生卒于纽约，是美国著名的作家和评论家著名女权主义者，她被认为是近代西方最引人注目，最有争议性的女作家及评论家。她被誉为“美国的良心”.  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_Sontag> |
| Abu Ghraib. | **Abu Ghraib** is a city in the [Baghdad Governorate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad_Governorate) of [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq), located just west of [Baghdad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad)'s city center, or northwest of [Baghdad International Airport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad_International_Airport).  The city is also the site of [Abu Ghraib prison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Ghraib_prison), which was one of the sites where political dissidents were incarcerated under former ruler [Saddam Hussein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saddam_Hussein). Thousands of these dissidents were tortured and [executed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_punishment). After Saddam Hussein's fall, the Abu Ghraib prison was used by American forces in Iraq. In 2003, Abu Ghraib prison earned international notoriety for the [torture and abuses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Ghraib_torture_and_prisoner_abuse) by members of the [United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) during the [post-invasion period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-invasion_Iraq,_2003%E2%80%93present).  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Ghraib> <http://bbs.tianya.cn/post-worldlook-27425-1.shtml> | **Abu Ghraib是美军虐待伊拉克战俘事件的发生地，这座监狱建在伊拉克巴格达城市中心的西部。美英联军虐待伊拉克战俘事件**是指[2003年](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/2003%E5%B9%B4)[美国军队占领伊拉克](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BE%8E%E5%86%9B%E5%8D%A0%E9%A2%86%E4%BC%8A%E6%8B%89%E5%85%8B)以后，在[伊拉克](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%8B%89%E5%85%8B)境内发生的一系列美英军队虐待伊拉克[战俘](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%88%98%E4%BF%98)的事件的总称，该事件也被有的国际媒体称为“**虐囚门事件**”，有的[媒体](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%AA%92%E4%BD%93)也称之为“**美军虐待伊拉克战俘事件**”。 |
| Guantánamo Bay | The **Guantanamo Bay detention camp**, also referred to as **Guantánamo**, **G-Bay** or **Gitmo**,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guantanamo_Bay_detention_camp" \l "cite_note-Independent060429-1) is a controversial United States military prison located within Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba, established in January 2002. In January 2002, Bush Administration Secretary of Defense [Donald H. Rumsfeld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_H._Rumsfeld) said the prison camp was established to detain extraordinarily dangerous prisoners, to interrogate prisoners in an optimal setting, and to prosecute prisoners for war crimes.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guantanamo_Bay_detention_camp#cite_note-2) Detainees captured in the [War on Terror](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_on_Terror), most of them from [Afghanistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_(2001%E2%80%93present)) and much smaller numbers later from [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War), the [Horn of Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horn_of_Africa)and [Southeast Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia) were transported to the prison.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guantanamo_Bay_detention_camp> | **关塔那摩湾**（[西班牙文](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%A5%BF%E7%8F%AD%E7%89%99%E6%96%87)：**Bahía de Guantánamo**；[英文](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%8B%B1%E6%96%87)：**Guantanamo Bay**）位于[古巴](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8F%A4%E5%B7%B4)东南端[关塔那摩省](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%85%B3%E5%A1%94%E9%82%A3%E6%91%A9%E7%9C%81)。北纬19.54度，西经75.9度。湾中设有一属于[美国海军](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BE%8E%E5%9B%BD%E6%B5%B7%E5%86%9B)的[关塔那摩湾海军基地](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%97%9C%E5%A1%94%E9%82%A3%E6%91%A9%E7%81%A3%E6%B5%B7%E8%BB%8D%E5%9F%BA%E5%9C%B0)，占地116平方千米。近年来由于该基地被美军用于[拘留](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%8B%98%E7%95%99)和审讯在[阿富汗](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%98%BF%E5%AF%8C%E6%B1%97)与[伊拉克](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%8B%89%E5%85%8B)等地区的战事中捕获的[恐怖活动](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%81%90%E6%80%96%E6%B4%BB%E5%8A%A8)[嫌疑人](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%AB%8C%E7%96%91%E4%BA%BA)、[战俘](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%88%98%E4%BF%98)，而再度受到媒体与民间的关注。  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%85%B3%E5%A1%94%E9%82%A3%E6%91%A9%E6%B9%BE> |
| Taliban and al Qaeda | The **Taliban** ([Pashto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashto_language): طالبان‎ [*ṭālibān*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talibe) "students"), alternative spelling **Taleban**,[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban#cite_note-7) is an [Islamic fundamentalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_fundamentalism) political movement in [Afghanistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan). It spread from [Pakistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) into Afghanistan and formed a government, ruling as the [Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Emirate_of_Afghanistan) from September 1996 until December 2001, with[Kandahar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kandahar) as the capital. However, it gained [diplomatic recognition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_recognition) from only three states: Pakistan,[Saudi Arabia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia" \o "Saudi Arabia), and the [United Arab Emirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates). [Mohammed Omar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammed_Omar) has been serving as the spiritual leader of the Taliban since 1994.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban#cite_note-8)  **Al-Qaeda** ([/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English)[ælˈkaɪdə](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English) [*al-****ky****-də*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Pronunciation_respelling_key); [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): القاعدة‎ *al-qāʿidah*, Arabic: [[ælqɑːʕɪdɐ]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_Arabic), translation: "The Base" and alternatively spelled **al-Qaida** and sometimes **al-Qa'ida**) is a global [militant Islamist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militant_Islamist) and [takfiri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Takfiri)organization founded by [Osama bin Laden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osama_bin_Laden) in [Peshawar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshawar), Pakistan,[[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-guardianobserverhistory-16) at some point between August 1988[[17]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-bergen75-17) and late 1989,[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-al-Fadl-18) with its [origins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#History) being traceable to the [Soviet War in Afghanistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_War_in_Afghanistan).[[19]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-Cooley-19) It operates as a network comprising both a multinational, stateless army[[20]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda" \l "cite_note-20) and a radical [Sunni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni) Muslim movement calling for global [Jihad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jihad) and a strict interpretation of [sharia law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharia_law). It has been designated as a [terrorist organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorist_organization)by the [United Nations Security Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council), [NATO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO), the [European Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union), the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States),[India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and various other countries (see [below](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#Designation_as_terrorist_organization)). Al-Qaeda has carried out many attacks on non-Sunni Muslims,[[21]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda" \l "cite_note-21) non-Muslims,[[22]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-22)[[23]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-23) and other targets it considers [*kafir*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafir).[[24]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda#cite_note-24)  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban>  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda>  Distinction：<http://www.differencebetween.net/miscellaneous/difference-between-taliban-and-al-qaeda/> | **塔利班**（[普什图语](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%99%AE%E4%BB%80%E5%9C%96%E8%AA%9E)和[波斯语](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%B3%A2%E6%96%AF%E8%AA%9E)：طالبان‎，意即“[伊斯兰教](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%96%AF%E8%98%AD%E6%95%99)的学生”），或译**塔勒班**，也可意译为**神学士**，是发源于[阿富汗](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%98%BF%E5%AF%8C%E6%B1%97)[坎大哈](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%9D%8E%E5%A4%A7%E5%93%88)地区的[伊斯兰原教旨主义](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%96%AF%E5%85%B0%E5%8E%9F%E6%95%99%E6%97%A8%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89)运动组织，属[逊尼派](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%80%8A%E5%B0%BC%E6%B4%BE)。该组织最有影响力的领导人，包括[毛拉](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%AF%9B%E6%8B%89)[穆罕默德·奥马尔](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A9%86%E7%BD%95%E9%BB%98%E5%BE%B7%C2%B7%E5%A5%A5%E9%A9%AC%E5%B0%94)，都曾是乡村里的[伊斯兰教](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%96%AF%E8%98%AD%E6%95%99)学者。该组织于[1994年](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994%E5%B9%B4)兴起，从1996年至2001年底被推翻前，曾统治阿富汗大部分地区。此后塔利班分子仍在阿富汗与新政府及多国部队对抗，更把战火蔓延至[巴基斯坦](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%B7%B4%E5%9F%BA%E6%96%AF%E5%9D%A6)。  **盖达组织**（[阿拉伯语](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%98%BF%E6%8B%89%E4%BC%AF%E8%AF%AD)：القاعدة‎，意为“基地”），或译**凯达组织**、**开打组织**或**基地组织**，是一个[伊斯兰教](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%96%AF%E5%85%B0%E6%95%99)军事组织，成立于1989年，被指策划了多宗主要针对[美国](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BE%8E%E5%9C%8B)的[恐怖袭击](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%81%90%E6%80%96%E8%A2%AD%E5%87%BB)；其被[联合国安全理事会](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%81%AF%E5%90%88%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%89%E5%85%A8%E7%90%86%E4%BA%8B%E6%9C%83)列为世界恐怖组织之一。其前领导人是本拉登。  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%A1%94%E5%88%A9%E7%8F%AD>  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%9F%BA%E5%9C%B0%E7%B5%84%E7%B9%94> |
| Tutsis and Hutu conflict in Rwanda | The **Rwandan Genocide** was a [genocidal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genocide) [mass slaughter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_murder) of ethnic Tutsis by ethnic Hutus that took place in 1994 in the East African state of [Rwanda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwanda). Over the course of approximately 100 days (from the [assassination of Juvénal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Juv%C3%A9nal_Habyarimana_and_Cyprien_Ntaryamira) on April 6 through mid-July) over 500,000 people were killed, according to a [Human Rights Watch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_Rights_Watch) estimate.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwandan_Genocide#cite_note-ADF_1999-2) Estimates of the [death toll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_toll) have ranged from 500,000–1,000,000,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwandan_Genocide" \l "cite_note-Death_Toll-1) or as much as 20% of the country's total population. It was the culmination of longstanding ethnic competition and tensions between the minority [Tutsi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tutsi), who had controlled power for centuries, and the majority [Hutu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hutu) peoples, who had come to power in the rebellion of 1959–62.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwandan_Genocide#cite_note-Threads-3)  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rwandan_Genocide> | **卢旺达大屠杀**发生在位于[中非](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%B8%AD%E9%9D%9E)的[卢旺达](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8D%A2%E6%97%BA%E8%BE%BE)，是胡图族人对图西族人进行的[种族灭绝](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A7%8D%E6%97%8F%E7%81%AD%E7%BB%9D)大屠杀，从[1994年](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994%E5%B9%B4)[4月6日](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/4%E6%9C%886%E6%97%A5)至7月中旬[[2]](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8D%A2%E6%97%BA%E8%BE%BE%E5%A4%A7%E5%B1%A0%E6%9D%80#cite_note-2)的一百天里，约有50万-100万人被杀，约占当时全国总人口的20％。  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8D%A2%E6%97%BA%E8%BE%BE%E5%A4%A7%E5%B1%A0%E6%9D%80> |
| the 1984 Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. | <http://wenku.baidu.com/link?url=sgDwTT8gXLJp7iT32F7EGNQ6OENKe8rHjHeC6FSiitFtZW2ZClalYEmfGleeZV3Zg2O6HFnZDWwCqAPzezP2hpC_4Gyq5TGB8V926Q5SmXG> | 联合国反折磨以及其它非人道惩罚性措施的文献 |
| the Geneva Convention, | The **Geneva Conventions** comprise four [treaties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty), and three additional [protocols](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protocol_(diplomacy)), that establish the standards of[international law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_law) for the [humanitarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian) treatment of [war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War).  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_Conventions> | 日内瓦公约是1864年至1949年在瑞士日内瓦缔结的关于保护平民和战争受难者的一系列国际公约的总称。日内瓦四公约于1950年10月21日生效，1977年6月10日在日内瓦又签订了日内瓦四公约的两项附加议定书，并于1978年12月7日生效。该公约被认为是[国际主义](http://baike.baidu.com/view/99344.htm)人道法的重要组成部分，是约束战争和冲突状态下敌对双方行为规则的权威法律文件。[中国](http://baike.baidu.com/view/61891.htm)于1956年加入此公约。2009年8月12日，《日内瓦公约》已签订60周年。  <http://baike.baidu.com/view/26724.htm?subLemmaId=26724&fromenter=Geneva+Convention> |
| the Holocaust | The **Holocaust** (from the [Greek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language) ὁλόκαυστος *holókaustos*: *hólos*, "whole" and *kaustós*, "burnt")[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust#cite_note-2) also known as**Shoah**, was the mass murder or [genocide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genocide) of approximately six million Jews during [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), a programme of systematic state-sponsored murder by [Nazi Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany), led by [Adolf Hitler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) and the [Nazi Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Party), throughout the [German Reich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Reich) and German-occupied territories.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust#cite_note-3)  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust> | **犹太人大屠杀**（[英语](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AF%AD)：**Holocaust**）是指[第二次世界大战](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E6%AC%A1%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E5%A4%A7%E6%88%B0)中由[纳粹德国](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%B4%8D%E7%B2%B9%E5%BE%B7%E5%9C%8B)国家主导的系统化[种族灭绝](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A7%8D%E6%97%8F%E7%81%AD%E7%BB%9D)行动，共有600万[犹太人](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%8C%B6%E5%A4%AA%E4%BA%BA)遭到屠杀，另有欧洲[共产党人](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%85%B1%E4%BA%A7%E5%85%9A%E4%BA%BA)、[罗姆人](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BD%97%E5%A7%86%E4%BA%BA)、[同性恋者](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%90%8C%E6%80%A7%E6%88%80%E8%80%85)、欧洲东线的战俘和国内的[异议人士](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%95%B0%E8%AD%B0%E4%BA%BA%E5%A3%AB)被其杀害，总遇难人数约有1,100万至1,700万人，此亦为二战中最为人熟悉的暴行之一。  <http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%8C%B6%E5%A4%AA%E4%BA%BA%E5%A4%A7%E5%B1%A0%E6%AE%BA> |
| Andy Warhol | **Andy Warhol** ([/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English)[ˈwɔrhɒl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English#Key)[/](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA_for_English);[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andy_Warhol#cite_note-1) August 6, 1928 – February 22, 1987) was an American artist who was a leading figure in the[visual art movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement) known as [pop art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art). His works explore the relationship between artistic expression, celebrity culture and advertisement that flourished by the 1960s. After a successful career as a commercial illustrator, Warhol became a renowned and sometimes controversial artist.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andy_Warhol> | [安迪](http://baike.baidu.com/view/354006.htm)·沃霍尔（Andy Warhol,1928.8.6－1987.2.22，港台地区译为安迪‧沃荷）被誉为20世纪艺术界最有名的人物之一，是[波普艺术](http://baike.baidu.com/view/18149.htm)的倡导者和领袖，也是对波普艺术影响最大的[艺术家](http://baike.baidu.com/view/67095.htm)。他大胆尝试凸版印刷、橡皮或木料拓印、金箔技术、照片投影等各种复制技法。沃霍尔除了是[波普艺术](http://baike.baidu.com/view/18149.htm)的领袖人物，他还是电影制片人、作家、摇滚乐作曲者、出版商，是[纽约](http://baike.baidu.com/view/7708.htm)社交界、艺术界大红大紫的[明星](http://baike.baidu.com/view/5249.htm)式[艺术家](http://baike.baidu.com/view/67095.htm)。  <http://baike.baidu.com/view/85166.htm?fromId=1300192> |
| Webcasts | A **webcast** is a media presentation distributed over the Internet using [streaming media](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streaming_media) technology to distribute a single content source to many simultaneous listeners/viewers. A webcast may either be distributed live or on demand. Essentially, webcasting is “[broadcasting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcasting)” over the Internet.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Webcast> | 网络广播，网络直播 |

**II. Points and Structure**

Task 1 Details

**Listen to the audio clip and complete the sentences**

**below with your own words.**

1. For at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, photographs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the judgment and memory of important conflicts. The war in Iraq last year will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by photographs of the torture of Iraqi prisoners by Americans in the most infamous of Saddam Hussein’s prisons, Abu Ghraib.

For a long time -- at least six decades -- photographs have laid down the tracks of how important conflicts are judged and remembered. The Western memory museum is now mostly a visual one. Photographs have an insuperable power to determine what we recall of events, and it now seems probable that the defining association of people everywhere with the war that the United States launched pre-emptively in Iraq last year will be photographs of the torture of Iraqi prisoners by Americans in the most infamous of Saddam Hussein's prisons, Abu Ghraib.

2. The Bush administration and its defenders responded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_abuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_torture.

The Bush administration and its defenders have chiefly sought to limit a public-relations disaster — the dissemination of the photographs — rather than deal with the complex crimes of leadership and of policy revealed by the pictures. There was, first of all, the displacement of the reality onto the photographs themselves. The administration's initial response was to say that the president was shocked and disgusted by the photographs -- as if the fault or horror lay in the images, not in what they depict. There was also the avoidance of the word ''torture.'' The prisoners had possibly been the objects of ''abuse,'' eventually of ''humiliation'' -- that was the most to be admitted. ''My impression is that what has been charged thus far is abuse, which I believe technically is different from torture,'' Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said at a press conference. ''And therefore I'm not going to address the 'torture' word.''

3. What happened in Abu Ghraib \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the 1984 Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

And all covenants on torture specify that it includes treatment intended to humiliate the victim, like leaving prisoners naked in cells and corridors.

4. The word of “torture” will continue to be banned because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It is probable that the ''torture'' word will continue to be banned. To acknowledge that Americans torture their prisoners would contradict everything this administration has invited the public to believe about the virtue of American intentions and America's right, flowing from that virtue, to undertake unilateral action on the world stage.

5. A perfect recipe for the cruelties and crimes committed against the prisoners are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Considered in this light, the photographs are us. That is, they are representative of the fundamental corruptions of any foreign occupation together with the Bush administration’s distinctive policies. The Belgians in the Congo, the French in Algeria, practiced torture and sexual humiliation on despised recalcitrant natives. Add to this generic corruption the mystifying, near-total unpreparedness of the American rulers of Iraq to deal with the complex realities of the country after its ''liberation.'' And add to that the overarching, distinctive doctrines of the Bush administration, namely that the United States has embarked on an endless war and that those detained in this war are, if the president so decides, ''unlawful combatants'' — a policy enunciated by Donald Rumsfeld for Taliban and Qaeda prisoners as early as January 2002 — and thus, as Rumsfeld said, ''technically'' they ''do not have any rights under the Geneva Convention,'' and you have a perfect recipe for the cruelties and crimes committed against the thousands incarcerated without charges or access to lawyers in American-run prisons that have been set up since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

6. Instead of what the photographs reveal to have happened to “suspects” in American custody, the horror lies in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

So, then, is the real issue not the photographs themselves but what the photographs reveal to have happened to ''suspects'' in American custody? No: the horror of what is shown in the photographs cannot be separated from the horror that the photographs were taken — with the perpetrators posing, gloating, over their helpless captives.

7. These events are in part designed to be photographed because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

To live is to be photographed, to have a record of one's life, and therefore to go on with one's life oblivious, or claiming to be oblivious, to the camera's nonstop attentions. But to live is also to pose. To act is to share in the community of actions recorded as images. The expression of satisfaction at the acts of torture being inflicted on helpless, trussed, naked victims is only part of the story. There is the deep satisfaction of being photographed, to which one is now more inclined to respond not with a stiff, direct gaze (as in former times) but with glee. The events are in part designed to be photographed. The grin is a grin for the camera. There would be something missing if, after stacking the naked men, you couldn't take a picture of them.

8. The war on terror is endless, because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It is a direct consequence of the with-us-or-against-us doctrines of world struggle with which the Bush administration has sought to change, change radically, the international stance of the United States and to recast many domestic institutions and prerogatives. The Bush administration has committed the country to a pseudo-religious doctrine of war, endless war — for ''the war on terror'' is nothing less than that.

Task 2 **Listen to the audio clip for a couple of times and answer the following questions.**

1. What happened to the prisoners of war?

These prisoners have been incarcerated and tortured.

2. How did the Bush administration react to the torture?

The Bush administration and its defenders have chiefly sought to limit a public-relations disaster — the dissemination of the photographs — rather than deal with the complex crimes of leadership and of policy revealed by the pictures. There was, first of all, the displacement of the reality onto the photographs themselves. The administration's initial response was to say that the president was shocked and disgusted by the photographs -- as if the fault or horror lay in the images, not in what they depict. There was also the avoidance of the word ''torture.'' The prisoners had possibly been the objects of ''abuse,'' eventually of ''humiliation'' -- that was the most to be admitted. ''My impression is that what has been charged thus far is abuse, which I believe technically is different from torture,'' Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said at a press conference. ''And therefore I'm not going to address the 'torture' word.''

And how did they justify their stance?

American government thought they were on the endless war against terrorism and all those incarcerated for interrogation as unlawful combatants.

4. According to the author, what are the root causes of the atrocity?

It is a direct consequence of the with-us-or-against-us doctrines of world struggle with which the Bush administration has sought to change radically the international stance of America and recast many domestic institutions and prerogatives.

II. Words and Expressions

Task 1 Blank Filling

invite virtue claim

1. The earthquake has claimed thousands people.

2. Even when the president was finally compelled, as the damage to America's reputation everywhere in the world widened and deepened, to use the ''sorry'' word, the focus of regret still seemed the damage to America's claim to moral superiority.

3. In the end, both plans have their virtues.

4. Mr. Obama wins top marks for raw talent. He can also claim sound judgment: though no pacifist, he opposed the Iraq war from the start.

5. Both propose a slate of policies that they claim will lower prices.

6. By thus shaking the country out of its funk, the dollar move reversed expectations out of their vicious and self-fulfilling downward spiral into a virtuous circle pointing the other way.

7. John McCain and Barack Obama both flew back to Washington to vote for the bill. Both spoke in its favour, warning that a failure to act would invite calamity.

8. Careless talk quickly claimed one minister.

**Task 2 Cloze**

The quality of feeling, including moral outrage, that people can muster in response to photographs of the oppressed, the exploited, the starving, and the massacred also depends on the degree of their familiarity with these images. Don McCullin's photographs of emaciated (憔悴的) Biafrans in the early 1970s had less impact for some people than Werner Bischof's photographs of Indian famine victims in the early 1950s because those images had become banal, and the photographs of Tuareg families dying of starvation in the sub-Sahara that appeared in magazines everywhere in 1973 must have seemed to many like a/an unbearable replay of a now familiar atrocity exhibition.

Photographs shock insofar as they show something novel. Unfortunately, the ante keeps getting raised—partly through the very proliferation of such images of horror. One's first encounter with the photographic inventory of ultimate horror is a kind of revelation, the prototypically modern revelation: a negative epiphany. They were only photographs—of an event I had scarcely heard of and could do nothing to affect, of suffering I could hardly imagine and could do nothing to relieve. When 1 looked at those photographs, something broke. Some limit had been reached, and not only that of horror; I felt irrevocably grieved, wounded, but a part of my feelings started to tighten; something went dead; something is still crying. To suffer is one thing; another thing is living with the photographed images of suffering, which does not necessarily strengthen conscience and the ability to be compassionate. It can also corrupt them.

1. A. feel B. muster C. react D. manage

2. A. relates to B. based on C. depends on D. bears on

3. A. unsavory B. unpopular C. shocking D. banal

4. A. unbearable B. trivial C. recurring D. negligible

5. A. impress B. impact C. shock D. influence

6. A. novel B. amazing C. fantastic D. superb

7. A. existence B. popularity C. proliferation D. rampancy

8. A. experience B. entertainment C. lesson D. epiphany

9. A. reverse B. affect C. prevent D. improve

10. A. sooth B. relieve C. improve D. comfort

11. A. deeply B. immensely C. ineffably D. irrevocably

12. A. making B. living with C. remembering D. understanding

13. A. only B. result in C. likely D. necessarily

14. A. create B. generate C. change D. corrupt

关于文中的几个纪录片：

* *Capturing the Friedmans:* 《**追捕弗雷德曼家族**》（Capturing the Friedmans）是Andrew Jarecki导演的一部纪录片。它聚焦于20世纪80年代的阿诺德和杰西·弗雷德曼的猥亵男童案的调查。[[1]](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%BF%BD%E6%8D%95%E5%BC%97%E9%9B%B7%E5%BE%B7%E6%9B%BC%E5%AE%B6%E6%97%8F#cite_note-NY_Times2-1) 它在2003年获奥斯卡奖最佳纪录片提名。一些声称受弗雷德曼所害的家庭曾写信给委员会抗议此次提名。[[2]](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%BF%BD%E6%8D%95%E5%BC%97%E9%9B%B7%E5%BE%B7%E6%9B%BC%E5%AE%B6%E6%97%8F#cite_note-NY_Times-2)
* *Dazed and confused:* 「年少轻狂」一片确切地反应了美国的文化。导演林克莱特以戏谑的手法，描述了70年代的高中生活，不仅观之有趣，更是活脱脱的历史教材。片中的时空背景是1976年暑假的前一天，一群高中男生想著如何修理即将升上高一的新鲜人，而高年级的女生也没闲著，她们也对即将入学的高一女生展开修理行动。在一连串折磨人的活动后，这群[高年级生](http://www.baike.com/wiki/%E9%AB%98%E5%B9%B4%E7%BA%A7%E7%94%9F)又转而盘算当晚的疯狂舞会……

*Salo：***《萨罗或索多玛一百二十天》**（Salò o le 120 giornate di Sodoma，简称索多玛一百二十天）是[意大利](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%84%8F%E5%A4%A7%E5%88%A9)[导演](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%AF%BC%E6%BC%94)[皮尔·保罗·帕索里尼](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%B8%95%E7%B4%A2%E9%87%8C%E5%B0%BC)（Pier Paolo Pasolini）根据[萨德侯爵](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%96%A9%E5%BE%B7%E4%BE%AF%E7%88%B5)所著小说《索多玛的一百二十天或放纵学校》改编拍摄而成的电影作品。帕索里尼将原著中的故事发生地点从[18世纪](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/18%E4%B8%96%E7%B4%80)[瑞士](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%91%9E%E5%A3%AB)山中城堡换成了[20世纪](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/20%E4%B8%96%E7%B4%80)[二战](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E6%AC%A1%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E5%A4%A7%E6%88%B0)末期临近崩溃的[意大利](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%BE%A9%E5%A4%A7%E5%88%A9)北部出现的[萨罗共和国](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%90%A8%E7%BD%97%E5%85%B1%E5%92%8C%E5%9B%BD)，这个故事对现代权力和个人的关系、消费性社会的一种隐喻。电影的段落构成借用了[但丁](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BD%86%E4%B8%81)的《[神曲](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A5%9E%E6%9B%B2)》，分为“地狱之门”、“变态地狱”、“粪尿地狱”和“血的地狱”四章。

在拍完《索多玛一百二十天》之后，导演帕索里尼就在[拉齐奥](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%8B%89%E9%BD%90%E5%A5%A5)的奥斯提亚海岸边被发现身上受到多处经过剧烈殴打及被车轧过而致身亡，凶徒动机至今仍然不明，《索多玛一百二十天》也成为他的最后遗作。

孙怡 译/明迪 校

课文译文：

一．

　　很久以来——至少已有六十年——摄影规定了那些重大冲突是如何被评判和记住的。西方记忆博物馆现在几乎完全被可视化了。摄影具有一种无可逾越的力量，决定了我们从事件中回忆什么，现在看来极有可能的是，各地人们只要想起去年美国在伊拉克先发制人而发起的那场战争，一定会联想到美国人在萨达姆·侯赛因(Saddam Hussein)最恶名昭著的阿布格莱布(Abu Ghraib)监狱中对伊拉克战俘施刑的照片。

　　布什政府及其辩护者们主要致力于限制一场有关公共关系的灾难——即这些照片的传播——而不是处理由这些照片所揭示的领导层及政策的复杂罪行。首先，照片本身取代了现实。政府的最初反应是说总统对这些照片感到震惊和恶心——仿佛错误或恐怖只存在于图像中，而不在于它们所指出的事实。此外还有对“施刑”(torture)一词的回避。囚犯们很可能成了“虐待”(abuse)的对象，最终成为“羞辱”(humiliation)的对像——这就是被认可的极限了。“我的印像是到目前为止被指控的是虐待，我相信理论上这有别于施刑，”国防部长唐纳德·拉姆斯菲尔德(Donald Rumsfeld)在一个记者招待会上说，“因此，我不打算谈及‘施刑’一词。”

　　词语改变，词语增加，词语删减。十年前，当八十万卢旺达(Rwanda)的图西人(Tutsi)在几星期内惨遭他们的邻族胡图人(Hutu)屠杀时，正是美国政府对“种族灭绝”(genocide)一词的极力回避表明了他们无意于采取任何行动。拒绝给予发生在阿布格莱布的一切——以及在其它地区如伊拉克、和阿富汗、和关塔那摩海湾(Guantanamo Bay)所发生的一切——以确切的称呼——“施刑”，如同拒绝称呼发生在卢旺达的种族灭绝为“种族灭绝”是同等的极度无理。这是一份美国在上面签了字的国际公约中关于“施刑”的定义之一：“任何有意加诸于某人以引起严重痛苦或疾病、无论在身体或精神方面、其目的在于从此人或第三方获取情报或认罪的行为。”(此定义出自1984年《禁止酷刑和其它残忍、非人道或有辱人格之待遇或处罚的公约》。相似定义在惯例法和各种条约中由来已久，从宪法第三条开始——和1949年日内瓦四个公约相同——直到最近大量的人权公约。)1984年的公约声明：“无论是战时状态或战争威胁、国内局势动汤或任何其它社会紧急事件，绝对没有任何特殊情形可以被援引作为施用酷刑的辩护。”所有关于施刑逼供的公约条例都指明这一点包括意在羞辱受害人的待遇，譬如把战俘赤身裸体地留在囚室和过道中。

　　无论当前政府采取何种措施来消减由于在阿布格莱布及别处虐俘事件被日渐披露所带来的损失——审判，军事法庭，不名誉退伍，高级军事将领及相应政府官员的辞职，对受害者的物质补偿——极有可能的是，“施刑”这个词仍将是禁忌。承认美国人施刑逼供他们的犯人，将有悖于这个政府鼓励公众相信的关于美国意图和美国正义所具有的一切美德，以及出于这一美德而在世界舞台上采取的单边行动。

　　即使由于这一事件在世界各地对美国声誉的损害日益加剧、总统最终被迫使用“抱歉”一词之时，歉意的重点似乎还是在对美国所声称的道德优越感造成的损害上。布什总统于五月六日在华盛顿声称——站在旁边的有约旦国王阿卜杜拉二世(King Abdullah II)——的确，他对“伊拉克囚犯遭到的羞辱以及他们家人遭受的羞辱感到抱歉，”但是，他继续说道，他对“看到这些照片的人们不能理解美国的真实本性和精神感到同样遗憾。”

　　以这些图像作为美国人在伊拉克全部努力的简明概括，对于在一场确实推翻了现代社会一个恶魔独裁者的战争中看到一些合理性的那些人而言，确乎是“不公平”。一场战争，一次占领，无法避免是各种行动的复杂综合体。什么使其中一些成为代表性行动而不是其它那些？问题不在于施用酷刑这一行为是否由个别人所干(即“并非所有人都干了”)，而在于它是否有组织地进行。经过许可的。被豁免的。一切行动都是由个人完成的。问题不在于美军中的多数还是少数执行了这样的行动，而在于这一政府所贯彻的政策以及执行政策的层层权力机构是否使这样的行动成为可能。

二．

　　遵循这一思路，照片即我们。也就是说，它们是任何占领别国行为的根本性腐败以及布什政府独特政策的具体体现。比利时人在刚果、法国人在阿尔及利亚都对受鄙视的当地反抗者施以酷刑和性侮辱。在这常见的腐败之外，还有占领伊拉克的美国统治者在应付“解放”之后这个国家错综复杂现实之时不可思议而且近乎全面的无准备状态。还要加上布什政府、即美利坚合众国的独一无二的强横原则所发动的这场无休止的战争，假如总统如此决定，那些在这场战争中被拘留的人就是“非法战斗分子”(unlawful combatants)——唐纳德·拉姆斯菲尔德早在2002年1月就阐明了关于塔利班和基地囚犯的政策——因此，如拉姆斯菲尔德所言，“从理论上说”这些人“不享有日内瓦公约所赋予的任何权利”，所以，对于发生在由美国人掌管的、建于2001年9月11日攻击事件之后的那些监狱中针对数千既无正式指控又无法接触律师的被囚者的残酷暴行，你就能完全释然了。

　　那么，是否可以认为关键问题不在于照片本身而在于照片揭示了被美国监禁的“嫌疑犯们”(suspects)的真实处境？不：照片所呈现的恐怖无法和照片所拍摄时的恐怖气氛分开来——施害者们在无助的战俘头上摆出洋洋得意的姿势。二战中的德军曾拍摄下他们在波兰和俄国所犯下的罪行，然而施刑者把自己置于受害者中间的快照却出奇的少，如在贾尼那·施托克(Janina Struk)最近出版的《拍摄大屠杀》(Photographing the Holocaust)中可以看到的那样。如果说有什么能和这些照片所传达的东西相提并论的话，那就是十九世纪八十年代至二十世纪三十年代间被处以私刑的黑人受害者的照片，照片上的美国人，身后的树上吊着赤裸的黑人男人或女人的残肢，他们站在下面露齿微笑。这些私刑的照片是一项集体行动的纪念品，这项行动的参与者认为自己的所作所为绝对合乎正义。阿布格莱布监狱的照片也是如此。

　　就摄影本质而言，这些私刑照片就如同战利品——由摄影师拍摄、以用来收集、存于相册和向人展示。然而，就照片用途而言，美国士兵在阿布格莱布监狱拍摄的这些照片，表现出某种变量——对信息的散布和传播多于对物像的保存。拥有一部数码相机在士兵中极其普遍。拍摄战争场面曾是摄影记者的本职，现在，士兵们自己就是摄影师——记录他们的战争，他们的乐趣，他们对自认为值得拍摄之景象的观察，他们的暴行——然后在他们内部交换并通过电子邮件传遍全球。

　　现在，对于行为的记录愈来愈多，并由人们自己来完成。至少或尤其是在美国，安迪·沃霍(Andy Warhol)关于在真实时间中拍摄真实事件(filming real events in real time)的理念——既然生活本身未经剪辑，它的记录又何须剪辑呢？——已经成为无数网络传播(Webcasts)的准则，人们记录自己的一天，每一天是他或她个人的真实秀(reality show)。这就是我醒来，打呵欠，伸懒腰，刷牙，做早餐，送子女上学。人们记录下生活的方方面面，用计算机文件存储，然后到处传播。伴随家庭生活的是有关家庭生活的记录——甚至，或者说尤其——当这个家庭正在经历危机和丑闻的阵痛之时。在安德鲁·贾里克(Andrew Jarecki)关于长岛(Long Island)一个卷入猥亵儿童指控的家庭的最新记录片《逮捕弗里德曼父子》(Capturing the Friedmans)中，最令人震惊的素材无疑是很多年间家庭成员专注而不间断地彼此拍摄下对方谈话和独白的家庭录影带。

　　对于越来越多的人来说，情色生活(an erotic life)意味着能被数码相机和录影带捕捉到的一种生活。作为某种可记录的东西，施刑在含有性因素时尤具吸引力。随着更多阿布格莱布监狱的照片公诸于世，意味深长的是，施刑的照片和美国士兵间性交的色情图像彼此交织。事实上，多数施刑照片都有一个性主题，正如那些强制犯人彼此完成或模拟性交动作的照片所展示的。唯一例外是一个男人被迫站在一只盒子上、蒙着头套、身缠电线的照片，此照片已成为经典，据说他被告知如果摔下来就会触电而死。然而，囚犯们被痛苦地捆绑或被迫伸直手臂站立的照片很少见。称之为施刑折磨是不容质疑的。你只需看一眼受害者脸上的恐慌(terror)就能明白，尽管在五角大楼看来这类只能称之为“紧张”(stress)的表情是在可接受限度之内的。然而，大部分照片似乎是一个更庞大的酷刑实施和色情描写总汇的一部分：一个年轻女人牵着拴了狗项圈的裸体男人乱转是经典的女施虐狂形象。你会怀疑有多少加之于阿布格莱布囚犯的性折磨是由网络上大量存储的色情图片所激发的同时，普通人通过在网上散布自己的影像照片而试图效仿。

三．

　　活着即意味着被镜头捕捉，意味着拥有人生的一项记录，因此忘却或声称忘却相机镜头无休止的关注，继续生活。然而活着也意味着摆出特定的姿势。行动就是参与到其行为被记录成图像的团体中去。在向无助的、被捆绑的裸体受害人施加酷刑的行动中表现出的满足感仅仅是故事的一部分。被镜头拍摄有一种更深刻的满足感，人们现在更倾向于用一种欢欣而不是一道拘禁、直接的注视(如以前那样)去回应镜头。事件在某种程度上是为被拍摄而设计的。咧嘴一笑是笑给照相机镜头的。假如在堆叠裸体人之后你没有拍下照片，就会若有所失。

　　看着这些照片，你问自己，怎会有人在他人遭受痛苦和侮辱之时能咧嘴一笑？在赤身裸体瑟瑟发抖的囚犯的生殖器和腿边放上一只军犬？迫使拷镣加身、头罩蒙面的囚徒相互手淫或模拟口交？提出这些问题你觉得自己幼稚，因为，答案显而易见，“人民”对他人这样干。强奸和对生殖器施加苦痛是刑讯折磨的常用手段。不只是在纳粹集中营和萨达姆·侯赛因管制下的阿布格莱布监狱。美国人，当他们被告之或感觉到那些他们对其拥有绝对权力的人应该被羞辱被折磨时，也已经干了并且还在这样干。当他们被说服以至于深信不疑那些正被他们施刑折磨的人属于一个低等的种族或宗教时，他们这样干了。照片的意义不仅在于证明这些行为的真实性，而且指明了作恶者对照片说明了什么显然一无所知。

　　更耸人听闻的是，既然这些照片意在传播和被许多人看到：一切都是搞笑。搞笑这个想法，唉，已经日益成为——与布什总统向世界宣告的相反——“美国真实本性和精神”的一部分了。很难估算美国人生活中对残忍行为逐步上升的接受程度，但是证据无处不在，从男孩们的一项主要娱乐“视频杀人游戏”开始——视频游戏“审问恐怖分子”(Interrogating the Terrorists)真的还会很远吗？——一直到青年人团体仪式中流行的开心恶作剧所表现的暴力。暴力犯罪在下降，然而在暴行中唾手可得的快感却在增长。从美国许多的郊区高中对新生施加的残忍折磨——理查德·林克雷特(Richard Linklater)1993年的影片《茫然无措》(Dazed and Confused)对此做过描述——到大学社团和运动队中对身体施暴和进行性侮辱的戏弄仪式，美国已经成为这样一个国家，在这里，暴力的幻想和实践被视为有益的娱乐，即“搞笑”。

　　曾被作为极端施虐受虐欲的实践而分离出来的色情影像——比如帕索里尼(Pier Paolo Pasolini)最后一部几乎不堪入目的影片《萨罗》(Salo，1975)，描绘了墨索里尼时代末期，意大利北部法西斯军事堡垒里的纵欲酷刑——现在正被常规化，并被某些人奉为高级精神运动或情感宣泄途径。“堆叠裸体人”就像一个大学兄弟会里的恶作剧，一个打电话给拉什·林宝(Rush Limbaugh)的人以及该电台节目的数百万听众都这么说。有人会怀疑，打电话的人看过那些照片吗？无关紧要。观察是准确的——或者这是异想天开？使一些美国人更吃惊的是林宝的回答：“完全准确！”他惊叹道。“这就是我的观点。这和‘骷髅会’(Skull and Bones)的入会仪式没有区别，我们要因此摧毁人民的生命，我们要牵制我们军队的行动，然后，我们要狠狠地打他们，因为他们玩得痛快。”“他们”指的是美军士兵，那些施刑者。林宝继续道：“你知道，这些人每天都在经受枪击。我说的是玩得痛快的人，就是这些人。你没听说过情感释放吗？”

　　震惊和恐惧是我们的军队对伊拉克人的承诺。震惊和恐惧是这些照片向全世界宣告美国人所带来的：对国际人权公约公然藐视的一种犯罪模式。如今，士兵们在他们所犯暴行前摆出姿势，竖起拇指，然后给同伴们发送这些照片。人们曾经愿意放弃一切来保护的个人生活中的秘密，现在却叫嚷着要上电视节目去公布。这些照片例证了一种寡廉鲜耻的文化以及对不知悔改的野蛮行为的强烈渴慕。

四．

　　那认为总统和国防部长的道歉及对此感到“恶心”(disgust)的表白已足够了的观点，是对人的历史感和道德感的侮辱。对囚徒的折磨并不是一种精神失常。这是布什政府的全球抗争“非友即敌”(with-us-or-against-us)原则的直接后果，借助这一原则，布什政府寻求根本地转变美国的国际立场，同时重塑许多国内制度和特权。布什政府已经把这个国家交付给战争的伪信仰原则，战争，无休止的战争——因为“对恐怖行的战争”(the war on terror)只能是无休止的。无尽的战争以证明无数人锒铛入狱是合理的。那些被关在美国人控制且未经法律许可的刑罚王国的人叫“被拘留者”(detainees)；“囚犯”(prisoners)：一个最近被废弃的词，可能意味着他们享有国际法和所有文明国家的法律所赋予的某些权利。无止尽的“对恐怖主义的全球性战争”——在五角大楼的命令中，对阿富汗的合理入侵和在伊拉克永难获胜的愚行都被包括其中必然导致对任何人进行妖魔化和非人化，只要布什政府宣称他是一个可能的恐怖分子(a possible terrorist)：这是一个不容争议、而且实际上常常是秘密通过的定义。

　　对关在阿富汗和伊拉克监狱中多数人的指控并不存在——根据国际红十字会的报告，在那里百分之七十到九十被关押的人似乎并没有犯罪，除了在错误的时间出现在错误的地点，在对“嫌疑分子”(suspects)的扫汤中被捕——关押他们的主要理由是“问”(interrogation)。问什么？一切。不论这些被羁押者可能知道什么。假如问是限期关押囚犯的主要原因，那么身体侵犯、侮辱和酷刑折磨就不可避免。

　　记住：我们不是在讨论最罕见的例子，即“定时炸弹倒计时”(ticking time bomb)的情形，作为极限案例，它有时成为对那些对迫在眉睫的攻击知情的囚犯施刑逼供的辩护。这是一般性的不明确的信息搜集，由美国军方和非军方官员授权，在他们完全一无所知的那些国家中，进一步了解美国人根本不知的一个邪恶影子帝国：原则上，任何信息都可能是有用的。一场榨不出任何信息(无论什么样的信息)的问应算作是一次失败。制造更多藉口的目的都在于使囚犯开口。软化他们，向他们施压这些都是在关押恐怖嫌疑犯的美国监狱里所发生的兽行的委婉之词。不幸的是，正如军士长伊凡·(契普·)弗里德里克[Sgt. Ivan (Chip) Frederick]在日记中所记，犯人可能由于被施刑过重而死亡。那张裹尸袋里装了一个胸口放着冰块男人的照片也许刚好就是弗里德里克所描述的。

　　照片不会消失，这就是我们生存于其中的数字世界的本质。事实上，它们对于引起我们的领导人注意到他们手头有麻烦了似乎是必不可少的。毕竟，关于美军先在阿富汗后在伊拉克对狱中“被羁押者”和“恐怖嫌疑分子”施加酷刑的情况，国际红十字会的汇总结论以及其它的记者报导和人权组织的抗议足足传播了一年之久。值得怀疑布什总统或迪克·切尼副总统或康多利扎·莱斯(Condoleezza Rice)或拉姆斯菲尔德是否读过这些报导。显然，需要这些照片来引起他们的注意，当一切都清晰起来时，它们就不再受到压制了；正是这些照片使得一切对于布什和他的幕僚们变得“真实”起来。在此之前，仅有的是文字，在我们这个数码被无穷尽地自我复制和自我传播的时代，这些更容易被掩盖，更容易被遗忘。

　　现在，照片将持续“攻击”我们——许多美国人不得不这样认为。人们会习惯它们吗？已经有些美国人说他们看够了。但是，其它国家的人们不这样认为。无止尽的战争：无止尽的图像流。现在是否会有编辑提出展示更多照片，或不加修改的展示它们(那些最着名的图像，比如站在盒子上的蒙面人，给出一个与众不同并在某种程度上更骇人听闻的视角)，将是一种“恶俗”或太具有政治暗示性？在此，“政治”这个词的含义是：对布什政府帝国计划的批评。因为，毫无疑问，正如拉姆斯菲尔德所证实的，这些照片损害了“军队中那些勇敢地、负责地、性地在全球各地保卫我们自由的高尚青年男女的声誉。”这一损害——对我们的声誉、我们的形象、我们作为唯一超级大国的成就——是布什政府所主要谴责的。为何保卫“我们的自由”——人类总数百分之五的人的自由——需要美国士兵“在全球各地”行动，这一点我们的民选官员几乎从不讨论。

　　社会反弹已经开始了。美国人被警告不要沉溺于自我谴责的放纵之中。这些照片持续的公布被许多美国人认为意味着我们没有保卫自己的权力：毕竟，是他们(恐怖分子)发起的。他们——本·拉登？萨达姆·侯赛因？有什么区别？——他们攻击我们在先。俄克拉荷马的参议员詹姆斯·英霍夫(James Inhofe)，参议院军事委员会的一名共和党成员，拉姆斯菲尔德曾在他面前作证，他承认他肯定不是委员会中唯一一位不是被照片的内容而是“被照片本身的暴行而激怒”的人。“这些犯人，”英霍夫参议员解释，“他们不是因为交通违规而在那里的。假如他们在囚禁区的1-A或1-B，这些犯人，他们就是杀人犯，他们是恐怖分子，他们是叛乱分子。他们中的许多人可能手上沾有美国人的血，而在这里我们却如此关注这些人的待遇。”这是“媒体”(media)的错，他们正在煽动并将继续在全球煽动对美国人的进一步攻击。更多的美国人会死去。由于这些照片。

　　当然，对于这项指控有一个回答。美国人正在死去，却不是因为这些照片，而是照片所揭示的正在发生的那些事，它们具有连锁指令(chain of command)的复杂性——这是詹·安东尼少校(Gen Antonio)所暗示的，是上等兵林迪·英格兰(Lynndie England)所说的，同时(其他人中间的一位)南卡罗来纳州的参议员林德赛·格拉汉姆(Lindsey Graham)，共和党人，在5月12日看了五角大楼全尺寸的图片之后也这样认为。“其中一些有刻意的性质，这使我十分怀疑是否有其他人指导或鼓励。”格拉汉姆参议员这样说。佛罗里达民主党人、参议员比尔·尼尔森(Bill Nelson)说，查看一叠裸体人在走廊里的那张照片未经剪辑的版本这个版本揭露了当时有不少士兵在场，其中一些人甚至根本没注意发生了什么这同五角大楼关于只有无赖士兵涉及此事的断言相抵触。“某时某刻，”尼尔森参议员说，那些施害者“要么被命令要么被暗示了”。在照片上的特种兵小查尔斯·格兰尼(Charles Graner Jr.)的辩护律师要求他指认在未经剪辑的照片版本上的那些人；根据《华尔街日报》的文章，格兰尼说其中四人是军方情报人员，还有一个是和军情人员一起工作的民间合同工。

五．

　　然而照片和现实之间的区别——正如政治演讲和政策(spin and policy)之间的区别——可以轻而易举地蒸发。这就是政府所希望的。“有更多的照片和录影大量存在，”拉姆斯菲尔德在证词中承认。“如果向公众公布这些，很显然，将使事情更糟。”更糟，大概对政府和它的计划而言，而不是对于当前的——以及潜在的？——酷刑受害者而言。

　　媒体可以自我审查，然而，拉姆斯菲尔德承认，审查大洋彼岸的士兵很难，他们不再像过去那样写信回家，那时军队审查官可以打开信封把不宜的字行划去。今天的士兵实际上更像旅游者，正如拉姆斯菲尔德所说，“带着数码相机到处跑，拍下这些不可思议的照片，然后违背法令四处发送，发给媒体，使我们惊讶。”政府扣留照片的努力正在各方展开。目前，争议由于法律条文而发生了一个转向：现在这些照片被归类于将来某些罪案的证据，假如照片向公众公布便会给判决造成偏见。共和党人、参议院军事委员会主席、弗吉尼亚的约翰·华纳(John Warner)在5月12日一张接一张看过对伊拉克囚犯性侮辱和暴力侵犯的幻灯片后说，他“极其强烈地”认为更新的照片“不应向公众展示。我觉得那样可能危及正在军中冒着极大危险服务的男男女女”。

　　不过，限制对这些照片接触的真正动力将来自于保护政府和掩盖我们在伊拉克暴政的持续努力——指认那些照片为“严重违法”(outrage)，有如一场削弱美军实力及其军队当前所服务之目的的战役。正如许多人把电视画面中发布入侵和占领伊拉克过程中被杀死的美国士兵视为对战争的含蓄指责，传播新照片将愈发被认为是不爱国并进一步玷污美国形象的行为。

　　毕竟，我们在战时。无休止的战争。战争是地狱，比把我们带入这场堕落战争的任何人所预期的更可怕。在我们镜子般的数字殿堂中，这些照片永不会消失。是的，一张照片似乎抵得上千言万语。而且，即使我们的领导人选择不去看它们，也会出现成千上万更多的快照和录影。不可阻挡。

(转自"智识@IdeoBook™"本文链接 - <http://www.ideobook.com/147/regarding-the-torture-of-others/>

**Unit Eight International Organization**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese version** |
| the World Bank | Five Institutions, One Group  The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:  The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.  The International Development Association  The International Development Association (IDA) provides interest-free loans — called credits — and grants to governments of the poorest countries.  Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.  The International Finance Corporation  The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. We help developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.  The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency  The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people’s lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders.  The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes  The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.  <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about> | 一个集团，五个机构  世界银行集团由以下五个机构组成：  国际复兴开发银行  国际复兴开发银行 (IBRD) 向中等收入国家政府和信誉良好的低收入国家政府提供贷款。  国际开发协会  国际开发协会 (IDA) 向最贫困国家的政府提供无息贷款（也称信贷）和赠款。  IBRD与IDA一起组成了世界银行。  国际金融公司  国际金融公司(IFC) 是专注于私营部门的全球最大发展机构。IFC通过投融资、动员国际金融市场资金以及为企业和政府提供咨询服务，帮助发展中国家实现可持续增长。  多边投资担保机构  多边投资担保机构(MIGA) 成立于1988年，目的是促进发展中国家的外国直接投资，以支持经济增长、减少贫困和改善人民生活。MIGA通过向投资者和贷款方提供政治风险担保履行其使命。  国际投资争端解决中心  国际投资争端解决中心(ICSID) 提供针对国际投资争端的调解和仲裁机制。  <http://www.shihang.org/zh/about> |
| the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II. Today, IBRD provides loans and other assistance primarily to middle income countries.  IBRD is the original World Bank institution. It works closely with the rest of the World Bank Group to help developing countries reduce poverty, promote economic growth, and build prosperity.  IBRD is owned by the governments of its [188 member countries](http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members), which are represented by a 25-member board of 5 appointed and 20 elected [Executive Directors](http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:22421219~menuPK:64020004~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036~isCURL:Y~isCURL:Y,00.html).  The institution provides a combination of financial resources, knowledge and technical services, and strategic advice to developing countries, including middle income and credit-worthy lower income countries. | [国际复兴开发银行](http://www.worldbank.org/ibrd)  国际复兴开发银行 (IBRD) 向中等收入国家政府和信誉良好的低收入国家政府提供贷款。 |
| Bretton Woods multilateral system | The Bretton Woods system is commonly understood to refer to the international monetary regime that prevailed from the end of World War II until the early 1970s. Taking its name from the site of the 1944 conference that created the \*International Monetary Fund (IMF) and \*World Bank, the Bretton Woods system was history's first example of a fully negotiated monetary order intended to govern currency relations among sovereign states. In principle, the regime was designed to combine binding legal obligations with multilateral decision-making conducted through an international organization, the IMF, endowed with limited supranational authority. In practice the initial scheme, as well as its subsequent development and ultimate demise, were directly dependent on the preferences and policies of its most powerful member, the United States. | 布雷顿森林体系 |
| middle-income countries | The world’s Middle Income Countries (MICs), which are defined as having a per capita gross national income of US$1,026 to $12,475 ([2011](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications)) are a diverse group by size, population, and income level. Middle income countries are home to five of the world’s seven billion people and 73 percent of the world’s poor people.  At the same time, middle income countries represent about one third of global GDP and are major engines of global growth.  <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mic/overview> | 中等收入国家 |
| value chain | A high-level model of how businesses receive raw materials as input, add value to the raw materials through various processes, and sell finished products to customers.  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/v/valuechain.asp#ixzz3Z4xbHVgQ> | 价值链 |
| weather derivatives | An instrument used by companies to hedge against the risk of weather-related losses. The investor who sells a weather derivative agrees to bear this risk for a premium. If nothing happens, the investor makes a profit. However, if the weather turns bad, then the company who buys the derivative claims the agreed amount.  This is not the same as insurance, which is for low-probability events like hurricanes and tornados. In contrast, derivatives cover high-probability events like a dryer-than-expected summer.  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/weatherderivative.asp#ixzz3Z4xsHz1T> | 天气衍生品 |
| futures markets | An auction market in which participants buy and sell commodity/future contracts for delivery on a specified future date. Trading is carried on through open yelling and hand signals in a trading pit.  Read more: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/futuresmarket.asp#ixzz3Z4zklZmU>  Follow us: [@Investopedia on Twitter](http://ec.tynt.com/b/rw?id=arwjQmCEqr4l6Cadbi-bnq&u=Investopedia) | 期货市场 |
| distressed assets | An asset that is put on sale, usually at a cheap price, because its owner is forced to sell it. There could be various reasons for this, including bankruptcy, excessive debt and regulatory constraints. Debt itself can be sold on to a new owner at below face value (distressed debt).  <http://lexicon.ft.com/Term?term=distressed-asset> | 金融词典对特殊资产的定义为：特殊资产是那些因过度信用风险、市场和流动性风险导致价值显著降低的资产，譬如证券、实物资产，当然也包括贷款等资产。特殊资产交易的主要特点是高杠杆、低流动性和高折价，秃鹰基金和其他高度精细的投资机构会周期性地投资于特殊资产市场。而特殊资产的出售也通常被称为Fire Sale或者Distressed Sale即挥泪大甩卖，高盛称之为廉价急售。 全球著名的对冲基金研究机构 |
| cash-transfer programs | **Conditional cash transfer** (**CCT**) programs aim to reduce [poverty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty) by making [welfare programs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welfare_(financial_aid)) conditional upon the receivers' actions. The government (or a charity) only transfers the money to persons who meet certain criteria. These criteria may include enrolling children into public schools, getting regular check-ups at the doctor's office, receiving [vaccinations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccinations), or the like. CCTs are unique in seeking to help the current generation in poverty, as well as breaking the [cycle of poverty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycle_of_poverty) for the next through the development of human capital.  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_cash_transfer> | 现金资助计划 |
| vanilla lending | The most basic or standard version of a financial instrument, usually options, bonds, futures and swaps. Plain vanilla is the opposite of an exotic instrument, which alters the components of a traditional financial instrument, resulting in a more complex security.  <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/plainvanilla.asp> | 基本贷款 |
| civil society | **Civil society** is the "aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens."[1] Civil society includes the family and the private sphere, referred to as the "third sector" of [society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society), distinct from government and business.[2] Dictionary.com's 21st Century Lexicon defines civil society as 1) the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or 2) individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government.[1]  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_society> | 公民社会 |
| prosecutorial discretion | Prosecutorial discretion refers to the fact that under American law, government prosecuting attorneys have nearly absolute powers. A prosecuting attorney has power on various matters including those relating to choosing whether or not to bring criminal charges, deciding the nature of charges, plea bargaining and sentence recommendation. This discretion of the prosecuting attorney is called prosecutorial discretion. | 起诉裁量权 |
| board of executive directors | A **board of directors** is a body of elected or appointed members who jointly oversee the activities of a [company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Company) or [organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization). Other names include [**board of governors**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_governors), **board of managers**, [**board of regents**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_regents), **board of trustees**, and **board of visitors**. It is often simply referred to as "the board".  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_directors> | 常务董事会 |
| Justin Lin | **Justin Yifu Lin** ([Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language): 林毅夫; [pinyin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin): *Lín Yìfū*), born on October 15, 1952, in [Yilan County, Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yilan_County,_Taiwan), as **Zhengyi Lin**, ([simplified Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simplified_Chinese_characters): 林正义; [traditional Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditional_Chinese_characters): 林正義; [pinyin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin): *Lín Zhèngyì*) is a Chinese economist and former [Chief Economist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank_Chief_Economist) and Senior Vice President of the [World Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank).[1] | 林毅夫 |

**Text Why We Still Need the World Bank**

From *Foreign Affairs*, March/April, 2012

By Robert B. Zoellick

When the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

When the food and fuel crises were overtaken by a global financial crisis, the World Bank mobilized more than $200 billion of financial commitments to support developing countries, disbursing much of it rapidly. Equally important, it addressed specific market breakdowns by expanding trade finance, recapitalizing banks in developing countries, and purchasing distressed assets.

I. Points and Structure

Task 1 **Listen to the audio clip and note down the information about the given items. Then recap it to your classmates.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Items | Information |
| Global Food Crisis Response Program | Today, the bank’s crisis program has helped 40 million vulnerable people in 47 countries. Its investments extend across the agricultural value chain, involving research, property rights (including for female farmers), seeds, irrigation, fertilizer, storage, and marketing—always encouraging private-sector development. The bank’s financial expertise can help farmers and food buyers manage risks through weather derivatives, crop insurance, and futures markets. |
| Indonesia | When its market broke down. The World Bank cooperated with Australia, Japan, and the Asian Development Bank to offer Indonesia $5.5 billion to draw on if the conditions there worsened; the backstop’s very existence allowed the Indonesian government to spend more to counter the downturn and assured investors of its ability to fund its expansionary budget. |
| The IFC Asset Management Company | In 2009, the IFC created the IFC Asset Management Company, which adds to the IFC’s traditional model of raising money in bond markets and then investing it. The AMC taps the substantial financial resources held by sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, and other institutional investors and channels them to profitable investment opportunities identified by the IFC. The AMC now totals over $4 billion, almost $3 billion of which comes from outside investors that have had little exposure to Africa and other less recognized emerging markets. For now, these  investors are relying on the IFC’s strong track record of combining development with returns. Over time, their ranks will expand as they become more familiar with these growth markets. |
| climate investment funds | The World Bank has taken the lead in developing novel ways to use finance to tackle other global problems. Encouraged by former U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, the bank raised over $6 billion from governments for new “climate investment funds” to help countries improve energy efficiency and technology, lower their emissions, and protect themselves against climate change. These funds have mobilized about $50 billion worth of projects in 45 developing countries. As negotiators debate what a UN “green fund” might look like, the World Bank already has one up and running. The bank has also brought financial innovation to bear on plans to develop medicines, protect wildlife, lower the costs of humanitarian food and supplies, and create natural-disaster insurance. |
| The International Corruption Hunters Alliance | The bank also refers cases to national criminal authorities, and although governments exercise prosecutorial discretion, those that consistently fail to prosecute will jeopardize their relationship with the bank. To support the investigators, prosecutors, judges, and others who take on this often dangerous work, in 2010 the bank set up the International Corruption Hunters Alliance, a network of more than 200 anticorruption officials from 134 countries. The bank is also developing a fund to assist local citizens and civil-society groups that support accountability. |
| The Open Data Initiative | The World Bank does not have all the answers. When making decisions that can have an enormous impact on people’s lives, it must listen to those closest to the issues. One of the many messages of the crowds that shook the Middle East in 2011 was that global economic freedom must be combined with good governance, citizen voice, and social accountability.  In 2010, the World Bank rolled out a new access-to-information policy, which releases vast numbers of documents and gives the public more information than ever before about the bank’s projects, its analytic and advisory activities, and the proceedings of its executive board. Modeled on freedom-of-information programs in India and the United States, the policy marks a groundbreaking change in how the bank deals with information and is the most extensive such policy of any multilateral organization.  The Open Data Initiative may turn out to be even more important. Under this program, the bank is making thousands of data sets freely available to anyone with an Internet connection. Anyone from a Ph.D. student in Australia to a farmer in Kenya can now analyze the bank’s data. |

Task 2 **Listen to the audio clip for a couple of times and answer the following questions.**

1. How does the World Bank fare today?

In 2007, the World Bank was in crisis. Some saw conflicts over its leadership. Others blamed the institution itself… Sixty years later, however, private-sector financial flows dwarfed public development assistance.

2. What are the World Bank’s four arms today?

Not only had the world changed, but the World Bank had changed, too. It now encompassed four policy and financing arms: the IBRD; the International Development Association, or IDA (the bank’s special fund for the poorest 79 countries); the International Finance Corporation, or IFC (its private-sector arm); and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (which offers investors insurance against political risk).

3. What does the World Bank do apart from financing?

Most people associate banks with lending money (at least they have until recently), but financing is only one part of what the organization does. When it is most effective, the World Bank shares knowledge; develops long-lasting markets, institutions, and capacities; and offers diverse financing (whether it takes the form of equity, guarantees, loans, grants, or risk management). Combining all three elements, the bank can improve lives and countries.

4. How did the World Bank change its mindset to serve its clients?

Developing countries are the World Bank’s clients—not the objects of old “structural adjustment” policies. This notion may seem obvious, but it represents an important shift in mindset. The bank should be a seeker of solutions, not a purveyor of prescriptions. If the best textbook solution does not fit the client’s political economic context, the bank has not helped solve the problem. At the same time, the bank’s experts need to be able to share knowledge about how other countries are solving similar problems. As one senior Indian official told me, “I don’t need another expert on India. I’ve got more than a billion of them. I need world-class experts on pension systems, public-private infrastructure ventures, and educational attainment.” Finance alone is rarely the answer.

5. How does the Global Food Crisis Response Program function?

The World Bank moved swiftly, working with UN agencies to set up the Global Food Crisis Response Program and creating a rapid financing facility to support farmers. At the same time, higher prices and greater demand for farm products from growing populations offered an opportunity to promote growth if the bank could help boost productivity and production. Today, the bank’s crisis program has helped 40 million vulnerable people in 47 countries. Its investments extend across the agricultural value chain, involving research, property rights (including for female farmers), seeds, irrigation, fertilizer, storage, and marketing—always encouraging private-sector development. The bank’s financial expertise can help farmers and food buyers manage risks through weather derivatives, crop insurance, and futures markets.

6. How does the World Bank raise fund?

To raise money and make effective investments, the World Bank must produce results, broaden its base of financial support, and offer its clients innovative financial tools. Every three years, the bank needs to replenish its fund for the poorest countries, the IDA. Even now, during a time of financial limitations, the World Bank’s shareholders—its 187 member countries—decided that the institution’s priorities and performance warranted first-rate financial support. In 2007 and 2010, two record-breaking IDA replenishment efforts raised more than $90 billion. In 2010, the shareholders also backed the IBRD’s first capital increase in more than 20 years, enabling the institution to meet its clients’ needs in a time of crisis by issuing AAA-rated bonds.

7. What does the bank do to promote good governance and combat corruption?

An independent review panel headed by former U.S. Federal Reserve Chair Paul Volcker provided an invaluable “wiring diagram” to enable the bank’s integrity staff to work more effectively with field operators, clients, donors, and the bank’s own board of executive directors.

Applying its experience, the bank needs to implement corruption-prevention measures, improve transparency, and involve civil society in supporting good governance. It also must help governments—increasingly, at the subnational level—strengthen financial management, procurement systems, auditors, and other checks.

The World Bank will need new tools to break through harder obstacles. In 2010, the bank pushed through an agreement with the regional development banks that makes sure that individuals and companies found guilty of stealing from one of these banks are punished by all. The bank’s integrity unit has introduced settlements for the guilty that combine sanctions with restitution payments and contributions to anticorruption groups. The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative is assisting governments in recovering funds stolen by leaders who looted their countries’ Treasuries.

The bank also refers cases to national criminal authorities, and although governments exercise prosecutorial discretion, those that consistently fail to prosecute will jeopardize their relationship with the bank. To support the investigators, prosecutors, judges, and others who take on this often dangerous work, in 2010 the bank set up the International Corruption Hunters Alliance, a network of more than 200 anticorruption officials from 134 countries. The bank is also developing a fund to assist local citizens and civil-society groups that support accountability.

1. What do we know about the Open Data Initiative?

In 2010, the World Bank rolled out a new access-to-information policy, which releases vast numbers of documents and gives the public more information than ever before about the bank’s projects, its analytic and advisory activities, and the proceedings of its executive board. Modeled on freedom-of-information programs in India and the United States, the policy marks a groundbreaking change in how the bank deals with information and is the most extensive such policy of any multilateral organization.

The Open Data Initiative may turn out to be even more important. Under this program, the bank is making thousands of data sets freely available to anyone with an Internet connection. Anyone from a Ph.D. student in Australia to a farmer in Kenya can now analyze the bank’s data. In 2010, the Apps for Development competition encouraged software developers around the globe to come up with new uses for this wealth of data, and World Bank researchers are building software applications to further increase the data’s accessibility. The bank is also creating an “integrity app” to give citizens online access to information about the bank’s projects and a means of instantly reporting corruption relating to them. The bank plans to work with communities to map their own social infrastructure—such as health clinics, schools, and water sources—so villagers can hold officials to account. The next step is to allow people to use hand-held devices to let the bank know, from any location, what is really going on with its projects.

1. How does the World Bank make itself more representative?

In 2010, the bank increased the representation of developing countries on its board of executive directors from 44 percent to just below 50 percent. But since the board rarely votes, the addition of a new board chair for sub-Saharan Africa was probably more important, adding another voice around the table.

The bank’s employees come from 167 countries, and nearly two-thirds of its staff members come from developing and transitional states. Its chief economist, the Chinese scholar Justin Lin, is the first person from a developing country to hold that position. Fifty percent of the bank’s senior executives are now women, and about 45 percent of its senior executive hires come from developing countries.

The World Bank is also gradually expanding the global foot-print of its efforts to share knowledge. It has built a center in Nairobi that assists post-conflict countries and a hub in Singapore that focuses on urban and public-private infrastructure development. As these institutional changes reflect, development today is as much about knowledge as lending, and knowledge needs to flow south to south, east to west, from the grass roots to the corridors of power, no longer limited by the old hierarchies.

II. Words and Expressions

**Task 1 Blank Filling : Fill the blanks with appropriate**

**variations and phrases of the given words.**

obvious shift existence encompass foster

finance economy lend communicate fit

overcome stumble struggle

1. Yet that did not obviate the need for the World Bank, because it was never simply about loans and grants: its role has been to contribute to the development of market economies in an open international system—fostering growth, opportunity, and hope and overcoming poverty within a better political and security order.

2. Not only had the world changed, but the World Bank had changed, too. It now encompassed four policy and financing arms:

3. Before long, the institution was shifting from debating existential questions to asking new, practical ones.

4. Communicating this new mission has remained a challenge. One of the problems of the World Bank is that it is called a bank. Most people associate banks with lending money (at least they have until recently), but financing is only one part of what the organization does.

5. Developing countries have provided two-thirds of all economic growth over the last five years, helping compensate for the stumbling industrialized world.

6. During my time in the U.S. government, I saw how the fields of security, economics, and diplomacy often worked together fitfully in countries struggling with conflict.

Task 2 Cloze

The IMF and World Bank have broadly similar constitutions, the main differences between them being relatively 1) minor. All countries have 2) direct representation at the highest level, as members of the Board of Governors, but the management of each of the institutions is done by its respective Executive Board, whose members are either appointed or elected. The voting 3) weight of each country is made up of two components: a 4) fixed component of 250 ‘basic’ votes which is the same for each country, and a variable component that depends on the country’s quota (IMF) or shareholding (World Bank). When the Bretton Woods Institutions were created, this arrangement was intended as a 5) compromise between the equal representation of member countries (via the basic votes) and voting power based on contributions in the manner of a joint stock company. Over time the basic element has become eroded and the quota- or share-based votes have come to 6) dominate. This is a major factor in the 7) disempowerment of the poor countries, and the restoration of the basic votes to their original level is a main aim of the reform movement.

1. A. important B. minor C. insignificant D. obvious

2. A. direct B. indirect C. full D. partial

3. A. system B. weight C. rate D. mechanism

4. A. fixed B. ruling C. dominant D. deciding

5. A. mechanism B. compromise C. concession D. solution

6. A. dominate B. command C. decline D. be influential

7. A. disadvantage B. deprivation C. disempowerment D. underprivileged

**Unit Nine Reading from Literature: Short Story**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese Version** |
| Katherine Anne Porter  Macintosh HD:Users:frances:Desktop:th.jpeg | **Katherine Anne Porter** (May 15, 1890 – September 18, 1980) was a [Pulitzer Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize)-winning American journalist, essayist, short story writer, novelist, and political activist.[1] Her 1962 novel [*Ship of Fools*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_of_Fools_(Porter_novel)) was the best-selling novel in America that year, but her [short stories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_story) received much more critical acclaim. She is known for her penetrating insight; her work deals with dark themes such as betrayal, death and the origin of human evil. In 1990, [Recorded Texas Historic Landmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recorded_Texas_Historic_Landmark) number 2905 was placed in Brown County, Texas, to honor the life and career of Porter.[2] | 凯瑟琳·安·波特 |
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1. **Words and Expressions**

**Task 1 Blank Filling: Fill the blanks with appropriate variations and phrases of the given words.**

up off along into around over

1. She dropped everything to get him all cleaned up.
2. Hearing this speech has made the sliding sickness in her so steep that Janice wonders if she can keep her grip on the phone. "Don't come over, Mother," she begs. "Please."
3. "I'll have a bite of lunch and be over in twenty minutes. You go to bed."
4. "It must be confessed," said Mrs. Holt, opening her handbag and taking out the copy of the mission report, which had been carefully folded, "that they seem to be able to get along very well without you.
5. Far into the night she lay awake, the various incidents of the evening, like magic lantern views, thrown with bewildering rapidity on the screen of her mind. At last she was launched into life, and the days of her isolation gone by forever.
6. I had Carroll inquire of every servant in the house, and there is no knowledge of a telegram having come up from the village this afternoon."
7. And you are mad over money. Money has taken the place of love.
8. Eccles asks the man, "Do you think too that Harry will come around?"

"No," Angstrom says, looking down, "never. He's too far gone. He'll just slide deeper and deeper now until we might as well forget him.

1. Elsie has such a mania for pairing people off — it’s sometimes quite embarrassing.
2. But unlike England, Germany had scarcely any access to natural dyes: by the time it had entered the scramble to capture colonies, the world had already been sliced up into so many parts, with little left to divide.
3. "Why not to-day—now?" he said. "I'll send him over to your house and have your saddle put on him."
4. Howard followed her up the paths to the ridge's crest, where she stood like a Victory, her garments blowing, gazing off over the mighty billows to the westward.
5. He returned in a few minutes with the carriage and driver, and they started off.
6. A sense of unreality that was, paradoxically, stronger than reality itself came over her, a sense of fitness, of harmony.

**Task 2 Cloze**

Perhaps nowhere else in the world does the past play so 1. active a role in common everyday life—the past in the sense of elucidated experience, communal memories analyzed by the historical viewpoint. If we see the quotations in this light, the relation of Peking Opera to the world of today is also in the nature of a quotation. The world of Peking Opera bears a very2. thin resemblance to the Chinese world in any given stage of our evolution, and yet the public has at the 3. back of its mind the impression that the Peking Opera world, with its 4. tidy ethics, its beauty and finish, is a 5. faithful representation of the old order. Our elders 6. regret that it has now passed away; two hundred years ago, men of the last dynasty also felt as if it had just 7. ceased to exist. It never did exist. Is it romantic escape, then, that it offers us?

Whatever 8. preys upon the peace of mind of the inhabitants of the Peking Opera world, they “have it out”, if not with other characters in the play, then straight with the audience. They express themselves 9. flauntingly, not only in spoken words (which we know from our own daily experience to be inadequate), but also in gestures, tune, movement, costumes, the colors and patterns of the facial makeup. All these means of expression are highly unnatural.

1. A. ambiguous B. active C. trivial D. opaque

2. A. convincing B. definite C. thin D. strong

3. A. center B. end C. back D. depth

4. A. strict B. entire C. tidy D. exquisite

5. A. faithful B. grand C. genuine D. complete

6. A. believe B. regret C. say D. claim

7. A. ceased to B. started C. seemed D. past

8. A. came to B. preys upon C. retained D. keeps

9. A. flauntingly B. fully C. clearly D. subtle

**Unit Ten** **Business**

**Preparation**

**Prepare yourself for this unit by doing research on the given terms or other necessary background information through the Internet and other sources.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | **Information** | **Chinese version** |
| Harley-Davidson | <http://www.harley-davidson.com/en_US/Content/Pages/home.html>  <http://www.harley-davidson.cn/> | 哈雷戴维森 |
| Absolut | <http://www.absolut.com/cn/products/absolut-vodka/>  <http://www.douban.com/subject/10754137/> | 绝对伏特加 |
| Volkswagen | Volkswagen (VW; German pronunciation: [ˈfɔlksˌvaːɡən]; /ˈvoʊks.wæɡ.ən/) is a German automobile manufacturer headquartered in Wolfsburg, Lower Saxony, Germany. Volkswagen is the original and top-selling marque of the Volkswagen Group, the biggest German automaker and the second largest automaker in the world. | 大众汽车 |
| Ronald Reagan |  | 里根总统 |
| Marilyn Monroe |  | 玛丽莲·梦露 |
| ritual action | <http://www.paratheatrical.com/pages/cellular.html>  Through surrender, service, and sustaining care, we can find the ritual action  of any given source by giving form and expression to its innate purpose or function  through movement, gesture, action, sound, and song. | 仪式活动 |
| libertarian | While it has generally retained its earlier political usage as a synonym for either [social](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_anarchism) or[individualist anarchism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Individualist_anarchism) through much of the world, [in the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libertarianism_in_the_United_States) it has since come to describe pro-capitalist [economic liberalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_liberalism) more so than radical, [anti-capitalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-capitalism) [egalitarianism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egalitarianism). In the [*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_Encyclopedia_of_Philosophy), libertarianism is defined as the moral view that [agents](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agency_(philosophy)) initially [fully own themselves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-ownership) and have certain moral powers to acquire [property rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Property_rights)in external things.[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libertarianism#cite_note-10) As individualist opponents of [social liberalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_liberalism) embraced the label and distanced themselves from the word *liberal*, American writers, political parties and [think tanks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Think_tanks) adopted the word *libertarian* to describe advocacy of capitalist[free market](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_market) economics and a [night-watchman state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Night-watchman_state). |  |
| populism | <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Populism>  <http://baike.baidu.com/view/79548.htm> | 民粹主义 |
| bohemia | <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohemia>  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohemian>  <http://baike.baidu.com/view/4496225.htm> | 波西米亚 |

**Difference Between Liberal and Libertarian**

Posted on Jul 30th, 2012 | By [admin](http://www.differencebetween.com/author/admin/)

**Liberal vs Libertarian**

If one looks at the political spectrum in US on a continuum from left to right, he comes across many political ideologies with communism at the far left and fascism at the extreme right. Liberal and libertarian are political ideologies that are similar to each other and lie somewhere in the middle of this political continuum. Because of these similarities, there are many who treat these ideologies as synonymous and interchangeable. However, despite similarities and overlap, there are differences that cannot be overlooked and will be highlighted in this article.

**Liberal**

Liberals are people who believe that people should be as free as possible with as little government intervention as possible. They are opposite to conservatives who believe the status quo and stick to old traditions and policies. Liberals are advocates of changes in policies that are meant for the betterment of people. At one point of time, liberals stood for personal liberty more than anything else. Liberalism in politics means standing for the rights and freedom of the individual. Liberals are believed to be standing to the left of the centrist position. If you are a liberal, you can be criticized for being socialistic in leanings.

**Libertarian**

Libertarian is a political ideology that believes in Live and let live. These people want very little intervention from the state in the affairs of the citizens; so much so that, at times, they are referred to as supporters of anarchism. The word is derived from liberty, and a libertarian is an individual who believes in liberty. Personal freedom is what libertarians believe in though they also believe in social responsibility. A libertarian is dead against any governmental interference in personal or business decisions of citizens. This in turns translates into smaller governments, taxes, and bureaucracy while at the same time signifying greater personal freedom.

**What is the difference Between Liberal and Libertarian?**

• During 1800’s liberals and libertarians stood for same ideals and values. Over time, however, differences between the two ideologies have cropped up.

• Both stand for personal freedom but liberals want to secure this freedom through government while libertarians want this freedom without any government intervention.

• Marxism led liberals to believe that social justice could be achieved with the help of government and they got seduced forgetting all about personal freedom.

• Today liberals are seen justifying bigger governments, higher taxes, and stringent regulation.

• On the other hand, libertarians are even today distrustful of government and want minimal intervention from it to ensure personal freedom.

• Libertarians want private initiative to solve social problems.

Read more: <http://www.differencebetween.com/difference-between-liberal-and-vs-libertarian/#ixzz33GGyzi00>

**Text What Becomes an Icon Most?**

From Harvard Business Review

March 2003

By Douglas B. Holt

SOME BRANDS become icons. Revered by their core customers, they have the power to maintain a firm hold in the marketplace for many years. These brands win competitive battles not because they deliver distinctive benefits, trustworthy service, or innovative technologies (though they may provide all of these).

It's a form of competition that is particularly fierce in what marketers refer to as "lifestyle" categories, such as food, clothing, alcohol, and automobiles. Icons are valued because, through them, people get to experience powerful myths.

Simple stories with compelling characters and resonant plots, myths help us make sense of the world. They provide ideals to live by, and they work to resolve life's most vexing questions. Icons are encapsulated myths. They are powerful because they deliver myths to us in a tangible form, thereby making them more accessible.

Anthropologists call this "ritual action." When Nike's core customers laced up their Air Jordans in the early 1990s, they tapped into Nike's myth of individual achievement through perseverance. As Apple's customers typed away on their keyboards in the late 1990s, they communed with the company's myth of rebellious, creative, libertarian values at work in a new economy.

But, inevitably, many people live at a considerable remove from that vision. A national ideology may, for example, promote the ideal of a family with two parents, even though many citizens contend with broken homes.

Think of a myth market as an implicit national conversation in which a wide variety of cultural products compete to provide the most compelling myth.

No matter the era or the ideological climate, Americans are resolutely pragmatic and populist in spirit, deeply distrustful of political dogma and concentrated authority. The success of American military operations - executed according to a rationalized,

Ideas about rugged individualism had become anachronistic; manhood was now to be earned in a corporate environment. The man who was mature enough to subsume his individuality under the umbrella of corporate wisdom was praised. Myth markets soon Sprang up—using the Western frontier, the Beats' bohemia, and the hillbilly backwater—to provide salves for these tensions.

The hillbilly first caught the public's attention in the 1930s in Li'l Abner, a comic strip in which Al Capp exaggerated the hillbilly's lack of civility to create biting social satire. CBS's The Beverly Hillbillies, a populist allegory that championed pragmatic knowledge over "book learning," character over self-presentation, and traditional hospitality over proper etiquette, became one of the most popular television shows of the 1960s.

**I. Points and Structure**

**Listen to the Audio clip and answer the following questions**

1. What kind of brands are icons?

Iconic brands provide not only functional benefits, trustworthy service, or innovative technologies, most importantly, they forge a deep connection with the culture.

2. Why few marketers can turn a brand into an icon?

If a brand wants to become an iconic brand, they must forge a deep connection with the culture and compete for cultural share in the market.

3. How do iconic brands work?

When a brand creates a myth, most often through advertisements, consumers come to perceive the myth as embodied in the product. So they buy the product to consume the myth and to forge a relationship with the author: the brand. Anthropologists call this "ritual action."

4. What role myths play in people’s lives?

As these examples suggest, iconic brands embody not just any myth but myths that attempt to resolve acute tensions people feel between their own lives and society's prevailing ideology. Such tensions are widespread. An ideology, by its nature, presents challenging moral imperatives; it lays out the vision to which a community aspires. But, inevitably, many people live at a considerable remove from that vision. A national ideology may, for example, promote the ideal of a family with two parents, even though many citizens contend with broken homes. The contradictions between ideology and individual experience produce intense desires and anxieties, fueling the demand for myths.

**II. Words and Expressions**

**Task 1 Blank Filling**

continuous continual continuing continued

1. Prisoners’ families face continual harassment and attack.

2. Recovery after the accident will be a continuous process that may take several months.

3. In Canada and the United States, the term continuing education refers to degree credit courses by non-traditional students, non-degree career training, workforce training, formal personal enrichment courses (both on-campus and online) self-directed learning (such as through Internet interest groups, clubs or personal research activities) and experiential learning as applied to problem solving.

4. The batteries provide enough power for up to five hours of continuous use.

5. Please accept our best wishes for your continued success.

turn up turn over turn out

1. Don’t worry about the letter-----I’m sure it’ll \_turn up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. She kept\_\_turning over\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the events of the day in her mind.
3. He is still hoping a piece of luck will \_\_\_turn up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The company\_\_turns over\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$3.5 million a year.
5. The factory\_\_\_turns out\_\_\_\_\_900 cars a week.
6. A supermarket will\_\_\_turn over\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_its stock very rapidly.

lay about lay aside lay down lay off lay out

12. The gang \_\_\_laid about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him with stick.

13. All the terms and conditions are\_\_\_laid out\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the contract

14. Both sides were urged to \_lay down\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their arms.

15. I had to \_\_\_lay out\_\_\_\_\_\_a fortune on a new car.

16. Doctors have to \_\_lay\_\_ their personal feelings \_\_\_\_aside\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. I think you’d better\_\_lay off\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fatty foods for a while.

18. The gardens were\_\_laid out\_\_\_\_\_\_with lawns, flower beds and fountains.

**Task 2 Cloze**

Since the birth of e-commerce, marketing experts have disagreed about the future role of brands. Some have predicted that digital technologies will hasten the 1) demise of brands because customers will have ready access to information they need to make purchase decisions, and “brand” will therefore become less relevant. Others have prophesied an increasing importance of 2) brand as a simple way to evaluate choices in an era of information overkill. As the data bracingly show, brand valuations declined by nearly half (falling from 18% to 10%) while customer relationship values doubled (climbing from 9% to 18%) over a decade. Acquirers have 3) decisively moved from investing into businesses with strong *brands* to businesses with strong *customer relationships.*

This trend is 4) reinforced by digital technologies. These allow more direct interactions with customers, 5) bypassing expensive middlemen and reducing the cost of sales and marketing; they allow firms to 6) optimize customer lifecycle management based on detailed data and analysis of customers’ needs; they improve efficiency and quality 7) across the value chain as a result of continuous customer feedback; and, finally, they facilitate the realization of merging two brands into one, or rebranding. As a result, the price of direct 8) engagement with customers relative to traditional branding and media campaigns has dropped while the effectiveness of such marketing efforts has grown.

1. A. demise B. rise C. burgeoning D. creation

2. A. word-of-mouth B. brand C. popularity D. commercials

3. A. been B. deliberately C. decisively D. explicitly

4. A. driven B. triggered C. reinforced D. made possible

5. A. bypassing B. avoiding C. superseding D. substituting

6. A. revamp B. cut back on C. optimize D. fine-tune

7. A. across B. on C. of D. through

8. A. dealing B. targeting C. engagement D. involvement