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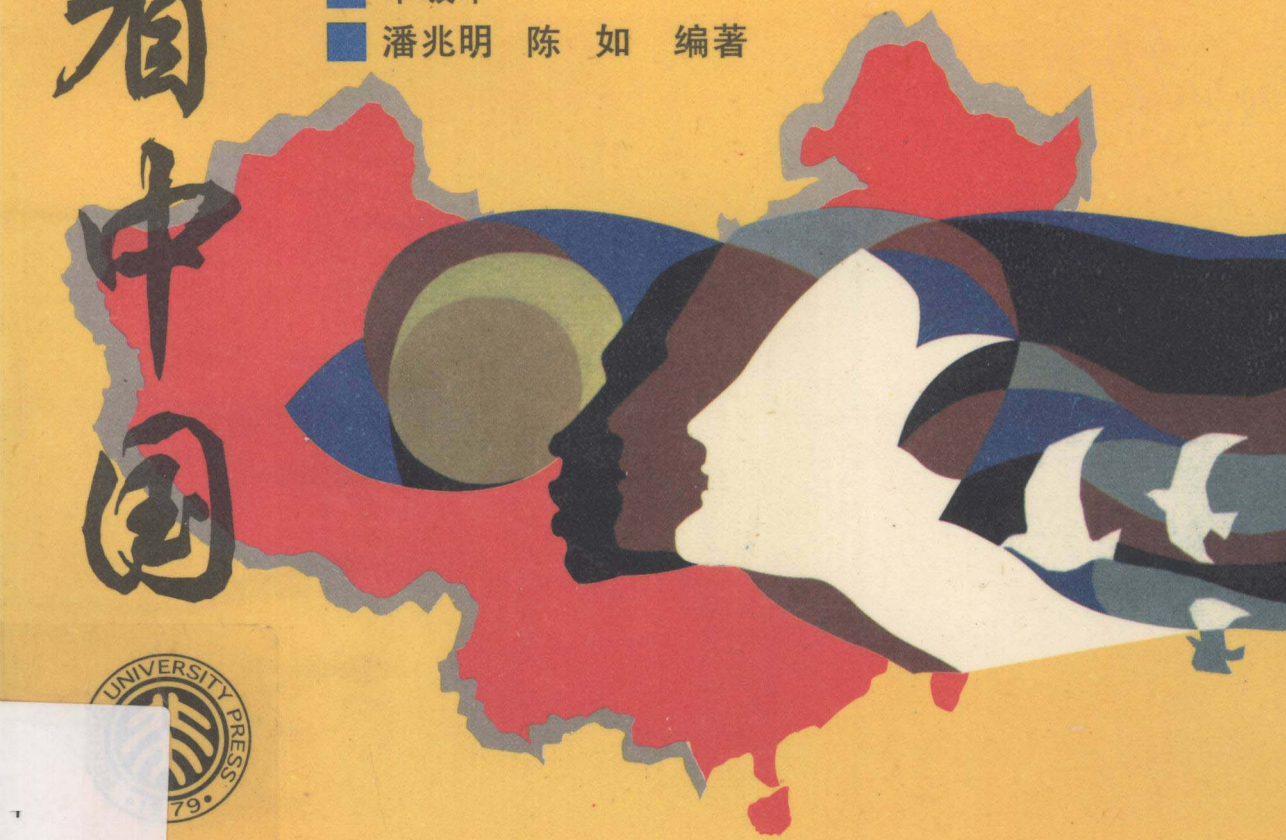
A Lecture Series on Newspaper Topics

UNDERSTANDING
CHINA THROUGH
NEWSPAPER
READINGS

Intermediate

Pan Zhaoming Chen Ru

- 报刊系列专题讲读
- 中级本
- 潘兆明 陈 如 编著



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责任编辑：郭 力

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前 言

北京大学汉语中心的“报刊阅读”一直是深受外国学生欢迎的热门课程。起初只设“高级报刊阅读”，供高级班学生选修，结果是文科各系的外国进修生纷纷前来加修或旁听，形成了喧宾夺主的局面。随着学生的增加，不得不一再换教室。有时，就连最大的教室也宣告“客满”。

为什么学生喜欢这门课程呢？用他们自己的话说是：“读报课能帮助我们了解中国各方面的社会现实，还能帮助我们学习最新最实用的书面汉语。”根据我们多年的教学体会，觉得中国的报刊语言，实用性和时代性都很强，要真正掌握它不是很容易的，因为它几乎是一种包罗万象的书面汉语：既有社会上最新流行的时髦词语，又常包含不少文言语词和句式；除了各行各业的专门用语，还有各式各样的俗语、缩略语和方言词语；当然也还有一些报刊惯用的套语和格式；再加上不同层次不同体裁所展示的不同的语言表达风格，各种表层的和深层的社会背景知识等等。总之，想真正读懂中国报刊上的各类文章，对外国学生来说，实在不是一件容易的事。所以开始我们只把它定为汉语高级班的选修课。

两年前，应中级班学生的要求，我们开设了“中级报刊阅读”。在选文的内容和语言上适当降低深度，篇幅一般不超过千字，两年教下来，效果很好，同样深受欢迎。随后，初级班学生也纷纷要求上报刊课。于是我们产生了编写一套可以适应初、中、高不同层次学生学习而在内容上又可以互相补充的报刊阅读教材的构想：这种教材应当突出对中文报刊中的常用词语和惯用句式的学习，应当突出报刊阅读中某些基本技能（如阅读标题、导语等）的训练，还应当对中国社会现状、文化传统、国家体制、政策法规、人民生活、群众心态等方面的有关背景知识作扼要的介绍，总之，使它能够真正提高学生阅读中文报刊的能力，并增进学生对中国社会各方面的了解。

经过一年多的努力，三易其稿，终于完成了这套《读报刊 看中国》教材，分初级本、中级本、高级本三册。每册均为三十四课。三级课本中，同一课次所选的三篇课文，内容相近，而有深浅难易的差别。各册之间既有纵的程度上的差异，又有横的内容上的联系。各册课本可供不同层次学生一学年（136学时）使用，也可用于自学。

课文全部选自中国主要的报刊，如《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国青年报》、《文汇报》、《经济日报》、《北京晚报》等。文体以新闻报道为主，以通讯、特写、评论为辅。全书包括三大部分内容：一是中外交往。包括我国政府与外界往

来的礼仪，首脑互访、会见、对话、会谈、宴请的报道，公报、协定，以及国际会议的情况等等。二是国际新闻。如国际形势报道、重大国际事件；国际间的经济、文化往来，学术交流；磨擦战乱，以及各类有价值的社会新闻等。三是国内新闻。如有关政治、经济体制的改革情况、廉政建设、文教体育、婚姻家庭、医药卫生、风俗习惯、群众生活，以及社会新闻。考虑到外国学生的学习需要，第三部分是重点，约占四分之三的篇幅。初级本课文为四五百字的短文。中级本课文复杂一点，一千字以内。高级本课文内容丰富，篇幅稍长。绝大部分课文均选自最新报刊（有些选文有所删改），以尽量体现新闻的时间性。考虑到各国学生的不同情况和要求，我们在高级课文中选了几篇繁体字课文。

课文中的生词都作了注音和注解，对一般报刊中的常用词和常用格式也加以必要的注释和说明，并适当提供例句；对涉及文化背景的人物、事件、习俗等亦作简要的注释。

全套课本根据三种不同深度的课文，分别编写了练习。练习分泛读、精读和复习三个步骤。涉及语言表达和内容理解等各个方面。在初、中级本课文后，列出了常用词和常用句式，进行搭配、填空等各种练习，以及区分和运用同音词、同义词的练习。这些练习都紧紧围绕对课文内容的理解来编排。初、中级本课文后，为加深学生对报刊文章标题的理解，在课文格式上有所体现，并编排了专门的练习。对于高级本课文，主要提供报刊常用格式例解，以及思考题、讨论题，以便组织课堂讨论或写读后感，使阅读水平较高的学生能拓宽思路，加深理解。

以上的一些编排设想，虽有几年的教学经验作为基础，但多少还包含着主观的因素。我们希望它能成为一套较为合用的报刊阅读教材，并打算再经过教学实践检验后，根据大家的意见，隔几年修订一次，使它保持内容新鲜，又适合教学需要。

我们有幸请到美国哈佛大学政治系林静聪博士和哈佛大学东亚研究中心研究员张纯教授为本书作英文注释工作。他们在中文方面的精深造诣和认真细致的工作态度，给我们留下了深刻的印象，我们的合作是非常愉快的。我们也要感谢北京大学出版社的编审胡双宝先生和本书责任编辑郭力女士，他们为本书的出版倾注了大量心血，实在功不可没。我们也要感谢多年来先后在北大上过报刊阅读课的留学生们，他们虽然没有直接为本书的编写提供意见，但他们学习课文时所提出的不少有价值的要求、建议和评论，实际上成了本书编写时的参考依据。希望今后的学生也能不断给我们提出宝贵的意见。

本书附有录像带《读报刊 看中国》，希望它能对提高学生学习兴趣和加深对课文的理解方面有所帮助。

潘兆明 陈 如

1992年6月

PREFACE

“Readings in Newspapers” has always been a popular course with foreign students at Peking University’s Centre for Teaching Chinese to Foreigners. At first, only “Advanced Readings in Newspapers” was offered to advanced-level Chinese language students. The result, however, has been that advanced-level foreign students from the Departments of Chinese, History, Political Science, Law and Economics came in droves to select or audit the course; “the guests were crowding out the hosts”. As the number of students increased, we had to change from a small classroom to a big one, and from the big one to the biggest. At times even the biggest had to announce “enrollment closed”.

Why did the students like the course? To use their own words, “The course in Readings in Newspapers really helps us to understand various aspects of Chinese social realities; moreover, it helps us to learn the newest and the most practical written Chinese”. There is a good deal of truth in this statement. We know from many years of teaching experience, however, that it is not easy to really master the Chinese language of newspapers, although it is both very practical and refreshingly contemporary. The reason why it is not easy to master is that it encompasses nearly the whole range of written Chinese; it contains the words and expressions that are presently in vogue as well as many classical Chinese words and phrases. In addition to specialized technical terms of different fields and professions, it includes a great variety of refined, popular and abbreviated expressions and vocabulary from regional dialects. Of course, there are a number of conventional phrases and stylistic patterns that are customarily used by newspapers. Moreover, there are different styles of linguistic expressions displayed by different arrangements of ideas and forms of literature as well as social background knowledge on both the superficial and deeper levels. In summary, it is indeed not a very easy task for foreign students to understand all the different types of articles in Chinese newspapers. That is why we began offering this course for advance-level Chinese language students.

Two years ago, in response to strong demand by students at the intermediate level, we offered “Intermediate Readings in Newspapers”. The degree of difficulty both in content and language of the selected articles were proportionately lowered and the length was generally no more than a thousand words. After two years of teaching such a course, we feel that the result has been heartening, and like the advanced-level course, it has been well received. About a year ago, even the elementary-level students let it be known that they would very much like to have an opportunity to take a course in readings in newspapers. Would it be possible to reduce the degree of difficulty again and give it a try? Thereupon, it occurred to us to compile a textbook of readings in newspapers that would meet the needs of students of all three different levels, i. e., elementary, intermediate and advanced, and at the same time would complement one another in content. This textbook should stress learning the expressions and sentence patterns that are customarily used in Chinese newspapers. It should highlight training in some basic skills in reading newspapers (for instance, how to read headlines, subheadings,

and so on.) Furthermore, it should introduce relevant background knowledge on the current state of Chinese society, cultural tradition, state system, policies and laws, the peoples' life, popular psychology, etc. In a word, it should be able to measurably improve the students' ability to read Chinese newspapers as well as further their understanding of various aspects of Chinese society.

After a year of hard work and three revisions, we finally completed the work "Understanding China Through Newspaper readings". It is divided into 34 units and can be used by students of different levels for one academic year (136 hours). It may also be used as a text for self-study.

All of the texts are selected from some of the major newspapers of our country, such as "People's Daily", "Guangming Daily", "China Youth Daily", "Wenhui Daily", "Economic Daily", "Beijing Evening News", and so on. In terms of types of writing, news reports are given the priority and dispatches, features, short commentaries and full-length commentaries are treated as subsidiary. The content of the text as a whole is divided into three parts: The first part concerns China's contacts with foreign countries. It includes reports on diplomatic protocol, mutual exchange of visits between heads of state, receptions, dialogues, talks and banquets, communiques and diplomatic agreements, and other events such as international conferences. The second part covers international news; for instance, reports on the international situation and major international events, economic, cultural and academic exchanges, conflicts and chaos caused by war as well as a variety of international human interest stories. The third part focuses on domestic news, such as the present state of political and economic reform, the issues of instituting efficient administration, cultural and physical education, marriage and family, medicine and hygiene, social customs, popular life styles, and a variety of other social news. In consideration of the needs of foreign students the focus of the textbook is on the third part and hence it constitutes three quarters of the textbook. Each unit consists of three categories, that is, elementary, intermediate and advanced level texts. The elementary texts are simple in content and the length ranges from four to five hundred words. The intermediate ones are a little more difficult, and the length is approximately a thousand words. Finally, the advanced ones are longer and of course much more difficult in content. Most selections are from the latest newspapers so as to reflect the timeliness of the news.

In this work, all new words of the texts are marked with "pinyin" phonetic notations and explanatory notes. Frequently-used expressions and sentence patterns in widely-read newspapers are annotated and explained as needed. Moreover, appropriate illustrative sentences are provided. Additionally, the textbook supplies concise sociopolitical, cultural or other background notes on the personalities, events and customs that appear in the texts.

In light of the three kinds of texts, we have compiled different exercises. They are carried out in the order of extensive reading, intensive reading and review, and they cover various aspects of language expression and reading comprehension. The elementary and the intermediate level texts are followed by a list of expressions and sentence patterns in common usage. Exercises include writing in "pinyin" phonetic symbols, filling in blanks and collocating words, etc., as well as delineating different meanings between words and making proper use of synonyms and words of similar structure. These exercises are precisely designed for grasping the central objective of the textbook, that is, understand-

ing the substance of various texts. As for the texts of advanced-level, the exercises mainly deal with problems to be analyzed and discussed so as to facilitate classroom dialogue or to prepare oneself to write down one's impression and evaluation of the texts; hence, the students of advanced-level reading will be able to further their ability for critical analysis and deepen their comprehension.

We have stated above some of the considerations and purposes behind our compiling this work. Although the work is based on many years of teaching experience, it must embody some subjective factors as well as errors. We hope that the work will prove to be a relatively suitable teaching material for readings in newspapers, and we hope that after the textbook has been tested by teaching experiences of our professional colleagues, it will undergo further corrections with the help of criticisms and suggestions of these colleagues thereby improving the quality of this textbook.

It is our good fortune to have asked Dr. Kevin P. Lane of the Department of Government, Harvard University, and Professor Leo S. Chang of Regis College and The Fairbank Center of Harvard University, to translate and annotate the book in English. Their competency in Chinese as well as their earnest and thoughtful attitude toward work strongly impressed us. Our collaboration has been a very pleasant and happy one. We would also like to thank Comrade Hu Shuangbao, a general editor of Peking University Press and Ms. Guo Li who was chiefly responsible for editing this volume. As the editor principally responsible for this work, they made many valuable suggestions from compiling the style of the book as a whole to suggestions with respect to selection or exclusion of particular articles. Without their generous help, it would have been difficult to have this work published. We would like to express our gratitude to foreign students who took the course in readings in newspapers over the years. Although they did not directly offer their views on this book, the requests, suggestions and comments they made when taking the course served as important reference sources in the course of writing this book. It is our hope that students will continue to make valuable suggestions to us in the future.

There is a video "Understanding China Through Newspaper Readings" that accompany this text. Hopefully, this video will heighten the student's interest in this subject and will facilitate a deeper understanding of Chinese newspaper reading.

Pan Zhaoming Chen Ru

June 1992

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第 一 课

I. 课文

万里会见意大利客人

新华社北京五月四日电 (记者许忆纯) 全国人大常委会委员长万里今天在这里表示, 中意两国之间没有任何利害冲突, 希望在平等互利的基础上, 继续保持和推动两国和两国议会间的良好合作关系, 共同发展。万里是在会见由主席弗拉米尼奥·皮科利率领的意大利众议院外交委员会代表团时说这番话的。

万里说, 中意两国建交以来, 两国关系的发展是顺利的。他希望中意双方共同努力, 排除一切困难, 进一步搞好两国和两国议会间关系。这不仅有利于中意双方, 也有利于世界和平和稳定。

万里说, 中国一贯坚持独立自主的和平外交政策。在处理国际事务中, 反对任何霸权主义和强权政治。他说, 中

国较为贫穷, 这是历史原因造成的。为了改变贫穷面貌, 中国开始实行改革开放政策。中国希望有一个和平的国际环境、安定团结的国内局势, 加速实现自己的目标。

皮科利表示, 意大利一向很重视意中关系。他希望两国和两国议会间关系能有更进一步的恢复和发展, 实现包括在政治、经贸、文化和旅游等各个领域内的合作。

会见中, 万里还与代表团成员就其他问题坦率地交换了意见。

今天上午, 国务委员兼外交部长钱其琛会见了皮科利一行。双方就中意双边关系以及一些国际问题进行了友好的交谈。

(1991年5月5日《人民日报》)

II. 学习步骤及练习

第一步: 阅读标题

请判断下面三种说法中哪一种比较准确地反映了标题的意思:

1. 意大利客人在会上见到万里。
2. 万里看见了意大利客人。
3. 万里和意大利客人见面。

第二步：阅读正文

一、学习生词和注释

1. 委员长	wěiyuánzhǎng	committee chairmen
2. 表示	biǎoshì	to express
3. 任何	rènhé	any, whatever
	任何国家	
4. 利害冲突	lìhài chōngtū	conflict of interests
	没有利害冲突	
5. 平等互利	píngděng hùlì	equality and mutual benefit
6. 在…基础上	zài...jīchǔshàng	on the basis of
	在平等的基础上	
7. 保持	bǎochí	to maintain
	保持友好关系	
8. 继续	jìxù	to continue
	继续合作	
9. 推动	tuidòng	to promote, push forward
10. 议会	yìhuì	parliament
11. 主席	zhǔxí	chairman
12. 率领	shuàilǐng	to lead
	率领=带领	
	率领访问团	
13. 众议院	zhòngyìyuàn	chamber of deputies
14. 代表团	dàibiǎotuán	delegation
15. …以来	...yǐlái	since...
	建交以来	
16. 顺利	shùnlì	smooth; successful
	顺利发展	
	事情进行得很顺利	
17. 排除	páichú	to eliminate; remove
	排除一切困难	
18. 不仅	bùjǐn	not only
	不仅=不止	
19. 有利于	yǒulì yú	beneficial to
	有利于=对…有利	
20. 世界和平	shìjiè héping	world peace
21. 稳定	wěndìng	stability; stable

22. 一贯	yíguàn 一贯=从过去到现在 从来没改变	consistent
23. 独立自主	dúlì zìzhǔ	independence and self-initiative
24. 外交	wàijiāo	diplomacy; foreign affairs
25. 政策	zhèngcè 外交政策	policy
26. 处理	chǔlǐ 处理问题	to handle, deal with
27. 事务	shìwù 处理外交事务	affairs; work
28. 霸权主义	bàquán zhǔyì 反对霸权主义	hegemonism
29. 强权政治	qiángquán zhèngzhì	power politics
30. 面貌	miànmào 改变…面貌	appearance
31. 实行	shíxíng	to carry out
32. 改革开放	gǎigé kāifàng 实行改革开放政策	reform and opening
33. 安定团结	āndìng tuánjié	stability and unity
34. 加速	jiāsù 加速=加快速度	to hasten
35. 实现	shíxiàn 实现目标/理想实现	to realize
36. 目标	mùbiāo	goal; target
37. 经贸	jīngmào 经贸=经济贸易	economics and trade
38. 成员	chéngyuán 代表团成员	member
39. 就	jiù 就这个问题讨论	with regard to; on
40. 坦率	tǎnshuài 坦率地说	frank; straightforward
41. 交换	jiāohuàn 双方交换意见	to exchange
42. 国务委员	guówù wěiyuán	state councillor
43. …一行	…yìxíng 代表团一行	party (travelling together)

44. 双边关系

shuāngbiān guānxì

bilateral relations

专有名词

1. 万里	Wàn Lǐ	person's name
2. 意大利	Yìdàlì	Italy
3. 全国人大常委会	Quánguó Réndà Chángwěihuì	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
4. 钱其琛	Qián Qíchén	Qian Qichen

注 释

新华社——中华人民共和国新闻通讯社。

二、泛读课文后，选择下面正确的答案

1. 万里说，中意两国之间
 - a. 有一些利害冲突
 - b. 没有任何利害冲突
 - c. 有任何利害冲突都没关系
2. 他希望中意两国

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 在过去良好关系的基础上 b. 在平等互利的基础上 c. 在共同进步的基础上 	}	继续保持合作
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3. 皮科利表示意中两国要实现
 - a. 在政治、文化领域的合作
 - b. 在经贸、旅游领域的合作
 - c. 在政治、经贸、文化和旅游等各个领域的合作

三、精读课文后，做下面的语言练习

1. 请熟读下面短语，然后用它们各说一句和课文有关的话

①两国之间

②在平等互利的基础上

两国议会间

在良好合作关系的基础上

③进一步搞好

④就双边关系

进一步恢复

就其他问题

2. 比较下列各组词语的意思，并分别用它们造一个句子（可参考括弧内的词组）

① 保持

（保持合作关系、保持友好往来）

坚持

（一贯坚持、坚持学习）

② 议会

（两国议会、议会主席）

会议

（出席会议、召开会议）

- ③ 代表 (双方代表、代表政府)
 表示 (表示意见、表示欢迎)
- ④ 实行 (实行改革开放方针、实行和平外交路线)
 进行 (进行会谈、进行访问)

第三步：就下面问题谈谈你的体会和看法

- 一、万里在会见中表示了什么态度？为什么说中意两国之间没有任何利害冲突？
- 二、中国为什么希望有一个和平的国际环境和稳定的国内局势？
- 三、阅读了这篇报道后，你想到了什么？

第二课

I. 课文

中捷两国外长举行会谈

双方表示相互尊重求同存异发展合作

据新华社布拉格 9 月 15 日电 中华人民共和国国务委员兼外交部长钱其琛 15 日下午在这里同捷克斯洛伐克联邦政府副总理兼外长丁斯特比尔举行了正式会谈，双方一致表示要进一步发展两国在各方面的友好合作关系。

钱其琛在会谈中说，中捷两国人民有着传统的友谊，相互之间不存在根本性的利害冲突。两国都珍视国家的主权、独立和领土完整，都需要稳定的国际和平环境，并且都在谋求经济和文化的发展，因此只要彼此相互尊重，求同存异，平等互利，两国在各个领域的合作关系就能得到发展。

钱外长还强调指出，每个国家有权选择自己的发展道路，社会制度和意识形态的差异不应成为发展国家关系的障碍。

丁斯特比尔在会谈时说，捷“十分重视发展同中国的关系。捷中两国情况不同，应该互相理解，求同存异。捷愿意同中国进一步发展在经济、文化、卫生和旅游等领域的关系”。

他还表示，捷赞赏中国在海湾危机期间所采取的正确立场，以及在不扩散核武器问题方面所采取的做法。

丁斯特比尔重申捷只承认一个中国，即中华人民共和国的立场，并表示西藏是中国领土的一部分，捷尊重中国领土主权的完

整。

两国外长还就当前的国际局势交换了意见。

钱其琛邀请丁斯特比尔访华。丁斯特比尔愉快地接受了这一邀请。

会谈是在坦诚友好的气氛中进行的。

参加会谈的还有中国驻捷大使王行达和捷副外长帕卢什。

据新华社布拉格 9 月 15 日电 (记者刘天白) 中华人民共和国国务委员兼外交部长钱其琛 15 日上午抵达布拉格开始对捷克斯洛伐克进行为期 3 天的正式访问。

这是钱外长首次应捷克和斯洛伐克联邦共和国政府副总理兼外交部长丁斯特比尔的邀请访捷。

捷联邦副外长帕卢什和中国驻捷大使王行达等到机场欢迎钱其琛一行。

(1991 年 9 月 17 日《人民日报》)

II. 学习步骤及练习

第一步：阅读标题

用口语说一说两行标题的意思，然后和下面的参考答案对照：

中国和捷克两国外交部长举行会谈，双方都表示要互相尊重，共同寻求相同点，保留不同点，并且发展各方面的合作关系。

第二步：阅读正文

一、学习生词

1. 外长	wàizhǎng 外长=外交部长	Foreign Minister
2. 举行	jǔxíng 举行会议	hold (a meeting, ceremony etc.)
3. 会谈	huìtán 举行会谈/进行会谈	talks
4. 一致	yízhì 一致表示/一致同意	unanimously
5. 相互	xiānghù	each other
6. 尊重	zūnzhòng 相互尊重	to respect; to honor
7. 求同存异	qiútóng cúnì 求同存异=寻求共同点 保留不同点	seek common ground while reserving differences
8. 兼	jiān 国务委员兼外长	concurrently serving as...; and...
9. 副总理	fùzǒnglǐ	vice-premier
10. 正式	zhèngshì 正式会谈/正式成员	formally
11. 传统	chuántǒng 优良传统	tradition; traditional
12. 存在	cúnzài	exist
13. 根本性的	gēnběnxìngde 没有根本性的利害冲突	basic; fundamental
14. 珍视	zhēnshì 珍视相互间的友谊	value; cherish
15. 主权	zhǔquán	sovereignty