

高等学校英语专业规划教材



(第2版)

# 英美

# 报刊选读

● 吴潜龙 盛 婧 编著

*S*electd Reading from American  
and British Newspapers and Magazines



华中科技大学出版社

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# 英美报刊选读

## (第2版)

吴潜龙 盛 婧 编著

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中国·武汉

## 内 容 提 要

《英美报刊选读》(第2版)继承了第一版两个方面的特点:一是选材丰富多彩,具有时代性,信息量丰富;二是从英语新闻学的角度介绍了阅读英语报刊的一些基本知识,而不是简单谈论阅读理解的方法。《英美报刊选读》(第2版)重新遴选了54篇新闻,按内容分成18个单元,每篇新闻的长度在700~900个词之间。每篇新闻后面都附有两大类内容。第一类帮助学生理解文章,如生词、重要的专有名词、内容要点和句子翻译,用中文写出。第二类属于“考”学生的,也就是“练习”,练习紧扣选文,从词语和全文理解两个方面设计练习,同时布置一些自主学习的思考题,供学生自己上网搜索和阅读。此外,还有报刊英语常识介绍。

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## 第2版前言

本书于2009年初完稿付印,2010年3月,我便作为“孔子学院”的中方院长,外派到南非的开普敦大学。去年底接到通知,开始准备修订,于是在工作之余,多少抽出时间收集材料和考虑如何修订。

几年之后回头看看原来的书,才感觉到修订是十分必要的。首先,“世事多变”,这个世界上每天发生的事情确实太多了。几年工夫,地球上发生了很大的变化,作为让人们及时了解变化、应对变化的媒体手段之一的新闻,也紧跟事件的发生发展,不停地更新报道。原来的选文,已经有很多过时了,不更换不行。其次,原来选文的标准和注释说明的力度,存在很多不足之处,也不乏错漏的地方。而且,配合选文所编写的一些知识和练习,也存在不少的错漏。因此,不修订不行,不改不行。

本次修订,在选文上的考虑是:与其修修补补,不如更换新的。如去掉一些文章,补充一些新的文章,这样虽然比较简单,但有些章节已经没有必要保留了,如 The Iraq War;再看有些单元,原来的选文也不是很有价值。所以,各单元的主题做了改动,大多数选文也是新的。从新闻内容的角度来看,这样的修订,使新版和原版能相互补充和照应。当然,对于已经使用过这本教材的教师来说,就必须重新备课。

本书继续保留原版的编写体例,但也做了一些微调,如“句子翻译”这一部分增加了对新闻句子特点的简单分析,并不再重复原句,而是在选文中以数字序号标示;在“新闻介绍”中增加了对新闻背景的介绍,以帮助读者理解选文的内容。练习则尽量紧扣选文,从词语和全文理解两个方面设计练习,同时布置一些自主学习的思考题,供学生自己上网搜索和阅读,并将结果写成书面报告,有条件的可以让学生在课堂上交流和讨论。

最后,随着电脑和通讯技术的发展,新闻报道也发生了急剧的变化。报刊这一曾经是人们获取新闻的唯一媒体,已经全面立体化了。报刊网站上的声音、丰富的照片和视频,使阅读新闻更加生动和现实。但是,是否也使阅读语言变得不重要了呢?因为图片和视频基本就可以让读者明白所发生的一切。其次,新闻报道的时效性更强了,由于互联网的广泛使用,使在世界上某一地点发生的事情,几乎是同时地被用各种不同的语言传遍到世界各地。任何英文报刊上的重大消息,几乎马上就可以在互联网上找到中文的报道。阅读英文报刊作为学习英语的一种手段,是否也变得可有可无了呢?还有,许多大学已经在进行“零课时”的课程教学改革,基本上已经把阅读、听力、写作等变成以学生为主的课程了,这使“英美报刊选读”课是否有必要继续存在成为一个很大的疑问和悬念。

这也是对编写报刊阅读教材提出的挑战。不管怎样,学习、掌握和应用一门外语还是需要付出劳动的,至于怎么学、怎么用,就要根据实际情况了。教师只是引路人,教材只是他手中的拐杖。由于在南非教学等工作的影响,使得修订工作赶赶停停,进度较慢,不能如期完成,请多原谅。

吴潜龙

2014年12月26日

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## Unit 1 Regional Focuses: Domestic Turmoil and War

We begin the first chapter of this book with news on some countries that attract the attention of the media because there have been civil wars and turmoil in the countries, or because they create tensions in the region. The first report is about the recent happenings in Libya, where the Gaddafi regime was overthrown and Gaddafi himself died a tragic death in 2012. The second is about the civil war in Syria, which is still going on; and the third is about North Korean's threat of using nuclear weapons against the South and the U. S. .

当今世界上,有些国家和地区还处在内战和动乱之中,或处在战争的威胁之下。有关这些国家的报道,便常常成为世界各地报刊的头条新闻,成为人们关注的重点。每天的新闻电讯和报纸,都充满了对这些国家或地区所发生事情的消息。记者用他们富有煽动性的语言,配以现场的照片甚至视频,常常把刚发生的事件以最快的速度绘声绘色地呈现在读者面前。这些地方主要有:非洲的利比亚(以及北非的一些阿语国家)、中东的叙利亚,以及朝鲜半岛上的朝鲜和韩国。本章第一篇新闻是关于利比亚卡达菲政权倒台以后的国内形势,第二篇是关于正在叙利亚发生的战争对邻国黎巴嫩的影响,第三篇是关于朝鲜在核试验之后对南韩和美国发出的威胁和挑战。

### 1. After Benghazi attacks, Islamist extremists akin to al-Qaeda stir fear in eastern Libya



An explosion destroyed a building of the Abu Slim Martyrs Brigade, an extremist militia in Darna, Libya.



By Abigail Hauslohner

*The Washington Post*

Saturday, October 26, 2012

DARNA, Libya — Operating from the shadows, armed Islamist extremists are terrorizing the eastern Libyan city of Darna, six weeks after the deadly attack on the U. S. mission in Benghazi threw a spotlight on Libya's growing religious extremism. <sup>①</sup>

A campaign of bombings and death threats aimed at Libyan government targets is being blamed on armed Islamist extremists, including the city's most powerful militia, the Abu Slim Martyrs Brigade, whose ideology residents say is akin to al-Qaeda's.

What is unfolding here may be the most extreme example of the confrontation underway across Libya, underscoring just how deeply the fundamentalists have sown their seeds in the security vacuum that has defined Libya since the fall of Moammar Gaddafi last September. <sup>②</sup>

The extremists have continued to operate here despite the popular backlash that followed last month's attack in Benghazi, 156 miles to the west, and despite fears of possible retaliation by the United States, whose unmanned drone aircraft can now be heard humming overhead almost every day. <sup>③</sup>

For now, the militants appear to have taken cover in urban homes and farms in the remote Green Mountains that surround the city. But officials say the local government remains powerless to stop them, even as the extremists push their ideology just as fervently as before.

"No one will stop anyone from doing anything," said Fathalla al-Awam, the head of the largely toothless local council, and militants are free to come and go from the city and surrounding areas as they please. "There's no police, no army and no militias. Nothing. It's an open city from east and west."

Some Libyans say the extremist views are held much more broadly than just among the Islamist militias themselves, a fact they said the United States has failed to understand in the wake of the Benghazi attack. <sup>④</sup> Not all of the extremists in Darna or elsewhere in Libya belong to a group, they said. But those who share al-Qaeda's ideology are many, they said, and that creates ample opportunity for recruitment.

"It's a way of thinking," said Saad Belgassim, who used to work as a bureaucrat in Darna's now defunct court system. "They kidnap people like they do in Afghanistan. They delude young people and send them off to bomb themselves."

In some ways, the sway that Islamists hold here is not a surprise. Neglected, conservative and desperately poor under Gaddafi, Darna stood out for its fierce Islamist resistance to the old regime — and for sending more jihadists to Iraq during the U. S. occupation than any other place in Libya.

The latest bombing here came early Thursday morning, when an explosion ripped

through a building on the city's eastern outskirts that local authorities had hoped to use to support a new security force.<sup>⑤</sup> Often, the locals say, the target is a car belonging to an official or journalist who has dared to defy the militias. A newly appointed police chief was slain in broad daylight last March with a quick round of bullets to the back as he filled up his tank at the gas station.

Until a month ago, the Abu Slim Martyrs Brigade occupied buildings and ran checkpoints around the city, operating alongside like-minded groups, including the local branch of Ansar al-Sharia, the prime suspects in the Benghazi attack.

"They were the police and they were the criminals at the same time," said Hussein al-Misary, a local journalist. They pushed aggressively for Islamic law and threatened those who favored Tripoli's vision of a central government and constitution. They even posted kill lists on anonymous jihadist Facebook pages, he said. (592 words)

### Words and Expressions

extremist	<i>n.</i>	极端主义分子	fervently	<i>ad.</i>	强烈地
stir	<i>v.</i>	激起	in the wake of		作为……的余波
terrorize	<i>v.</i>	恐吓	defunct	<i>a.</i>	已不存在的
militia	<i>n.</i>	民兵	bureaucrat	<i>n.</i>	官僚
militant	<i>n.</i>	好战分子	delude	<i>v.</i>	迷惑, 蛊惑
underscore	<i>v.</i>	强调	hold sway over		控制
backlash	<i>n.</i>	强烈反对	jihadist	<i>n.</i>	圣战者, 伊斯兰主义者
drone aircraft		无人驾驶飞机	rip	<i>v.</i>	撕, 剥
akin to		类似的	defy	<i>v.</i>	违抗, 使……难于
fundamentalist	<i>n.</i>	原教旨主义者	slay	<i>v.</i>	杀死
retaliation	<i>n.</i>	报复			

### Proper Nouns

Darna( 又作 Derna) 迪纳尔

Benghazi 班加西( 利比亚城市)

Abu Slim Martyrs Brigade 伊斯兰基地组织。利比亚内战期间, al-Hasidi 率领该组织活跃在利比亚东部城市迪纳尔。

al-Qaeda 基地组织。基地这个词来源于阿拉伯语, 可以直译为“基地”、“营地”之意, 但还有“组织”、“原则”和“普遍真理”的意思。它是伊斯兰教逊尼派的组织, 成立于1988年。

Moammar Gaddafi 卡扎菲, 原利比亚总统

Ansar al-Sharia 伊斯兰民兵组织, 在利比亚内战期间形成, 鼓吹在利比亚执行严格的伊斯兰法律, 在卡扎菲死后, 该组织迅速发展。

Tripoli 的黎波里( 利比亚首都)

## News Summary

2011年2月15日,在北非“阿拉伯之春”的影响下,利比亚民众开始和平示威,但遭到政府军的镇压,导致了“2月17日革命”、卡扎菲政权垮台和卡扎菲本人死亡。10月23日,“全国过渡委员会”宣告全国解放、战争结束。但直到现在,地区和部落冲突时有发生,尤其是伊斯兰极端主义者和“基地”组织的渗入,造成了人民的恐惧和社会的不安定。本文介绍的就是利比亚东部城市迪纳尔受到伊斯兰极端主义组织操控的情况。

## Understanding Sentences

① 在班加西美领馆遭受致命袭击引起人们开始注意利比亚越来越厉害的宗教极端主义六周之后,躲在阴暗角落里的武装伊斯兰极端主义分子正在利比亚东部城市迪纳尔制造恐怖,威胁人民生命财产安全。

② 正在这里发生的一切可能是目前在利比亚全国所发生的冲突中最极端的例子,进一步说明了原教旨主义者如何在去年九月份卡扎菲死后安保的真空中深深地散下他们的种子。

③ 尽管上个月对西面156公里以外的班加西的袭击遭到人们的强烈反对,尽管担心美国可能采取报复行动——现在几乎每天都可以听到美国无人驾驶飞机的轰鸣声,极端主义者仍继续在这里活动。

④ 一些利比亚人说,持极端主义观点的人远不止伊斯兰民兵自己,这是美国在班加西袭击事件发生以后仍不明白的。

⑤ 最近的一次爆炸发生在星期四早晨,在城市东部郊区的一栋房子里发生了一声巨响,这座当局准备作为一个新的保安队伍基地的楼房轰然倒塌。

## Exercises

### I. Understanding Ideas in the News

1. Who are held responsible for the terrorist attacks in Libya?  
A. Islamist extremists.    B. Al-Qaeda.    C. Libya government.
2. How are the Islamist extremists terrorizing the eastern Libyan city of Darna?  
A. By fervently advocating their ideology.  
B. By hiding themselves in and around the city.  
C. By attacking the government.
3. “The fundamentalists”, “the militants” and “the extremists” refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the security vacuum    B. Moammar Gaddafi’s soldiers  
C. the same people
4. What has the United States failed to understand in the wake of the Benghazi attack?  
A. The Islamists in Darna or elsewhere in Libya belong to a group.  
B. The Islamists still resist the old regime.  
C. There are many Libyans who share the Islamist extremists views.

5. What are likely targets for bombing attacks in the city?

A. Official or journalist cars.

B. Buildings.

C. Police checkpoints.

## II. Language Points

stir fear, akin to, in the wake of, hold sway over 这几个短语都是由简单的单音节词构成,常见于新闻英语,特别是标题中。

stir: (激起、激发某种情感) to excite or arouse (passion); prompt or evoke (anger, affection, suspicion, a memory, etc.)

akin: (类似于) similar; having some of the same qualities e. g. *They speak a language akin to French.*

wake: (紧接……之后发生) If something happens in the wake of something else, it happens after and often because of it e. g. *Airport security was extra tight in the wake of yesterday's bomb attack.*

hold sway: (影响, 控制) to have power or a very strong influence e. g. *Fundamentalist beliefs hold sway over whole districts, ensuring the popularity of religious leader.*

## III. Questions for Further Study

This short news report tells the readers that Islamist extremists are carrying out a series of terrorist attacks in eastern Libya. It is reporting facts and using quotes from people the report has interviewed. But the tone is negative to the extremists, for terrorism itself implies violence and killing. Find more expressions in the article that indicate the reporter's attitude.

## 2. Syrian unrest spills into Lebanon

— Kidnapping vendetta between Syrian rebels and Lebanese Shi'a clan



Lebanese gunmen from the Al-Meqdad clan in Beirut's southern suburbs (AFP Photo)

By Rana Muhammad Taha

*The Daily News*

August 16, 2012

The Shi'a Lebanese Meqdad clan abducted tens of Syrians and one Turk in Lebanon on Wednesday, in retaliation for the abduction of a member of the Meqdad family by Syrian rebels.<sup>①</sup>

The Meqdad clan is threatening to kidnap more Saudi, Turkish, and Qatari nationals until Al-Meqdad is released, according to Reuters. The three countries are accused of supporting the Syrian rebels. *The New York Times* quoted Hatem Al-Meqdad, Hassan's brother, vowing to kill all the hostages if his brother isn't released.<sup>②</sup>

The Turkish Foreign Minister confirmed Wednesday the kidnapping of Turkish citizen, Aydin Tufan Tekin, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are urging their citizens to leave Lebanon immediately, citing security concerns.

Twelve flights instead of the usual five daily are being sent by Lebanon's national carrier, Middle East Airlines, to Saudi Arabia, according to Lebanon's *The Daily Star*.

Hassan Al-Meqdad, who arrived in Syria along with 1,500 members of Hezbollah, was kidnapped by the Free Syrian Army (FSA) on Monday, according to Al-Arabeya. Al-Meqdad was accused by the FSA of being part of a Hezbollah group sent to Syria to aid Bashar Al-Assad and fight the Syrian opposition; they released a video of Al-Meqdad on Tuesday where he admitted as much, according to BBC news.<sup>③</sup> Both his family and Hezbollah deny the accusations, however.

Kidnapping has been increasingly used as a tool by the Syrian rebels. Two weeks ago, they kidnapped 48 Iranians whom they accused of being members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, sent to Syria to quell the uprising. However, Monday's abduction is the first to generate retaliation.

Tensions were further heightened in Lebanon on Wednesday by news that a building in Azaz, north of Aleppo, sheltering 11 Lebanese pilgrims abducted by Syrian rebels in May had been shelled by Al-Assad's forces.<sup>④</sup> A spokesperson for the FSA's higher military council, Louay Mokdad, told *The Wall Street Journal* that two of the Lebanese hostages were injured in the bombing incident, while the fate of another four remains unknown.

Following news of the shelling, families of the hostages took to the streets in Lebanon, where they blocked the Beirut airport highway.

The conflict in neighbouring Syria has been spilling over into Lebanon for some time. The north Lebanese city of Tripoli, seen as an Al-Assad stronghold, witnessed several clashes between members of its Alawite Shi'a community and security forces in June.

Syrian refugees in Lebanon have been targeted by cross-border Syrian shelling which has killed Lebanese citizens also. Lebanon is currently sheltering 37,000 Syrian refugees, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (433 words)

## Words and Expressions

clan	<i>n.</i>	部落	quell	<i>v.</i>	镇压
abduct	<i>v.</i>	劫持	tension	<i>n.</i>	紧张局势
kidnap	<i>v.</i>	绑架	shelter	<i>n.</i>	庇护所
vendetta	<i>n.</i>	宿怨,世仇	pilgrim	<i>n.</i>	朝圣者
rebel	<i>n.</i>	叛军	shell	<i>v.</i>	轰炸
carrier	<i>n.</i>	载运器,航空公司	spill	<i>v.</i>	溢出,波及
release	<i>v.</i>	释放	clash	<i>n.</i>	冲突

## Proper Nouns

Al-Meqdad 黎巴嫩什叶派的一个部落  
 Shi'a Muslim 什叶派[教徒]  
 Damascus 大马士革(叙利亚首都)  
 Hatem & Hassan Al-Meqdad 该部落的两个兄弟  
 Hezbollah (黎巴嫩)真主党  
 Al-Arabeya (应为 Al-Arabiya) 沙特阿拉伯拥有的一个泛阿拉伯地区电视台  
 Bashar Al-Assad 巴沙尔·阿萨德,叙利亚总统  
 Beirut 贝鲁特,黎巴嫩首都  
 Azaz, Aleppo 阿扎斯,阿利颇,黎巴嫩地名  
 Alawite 阿拉维,黎巴嫩地名

## News Summary

2011年初,叙利亚发生反政府示威活动,并演变成为武装冲突,以阿萨德为首的政府军与反对派一直在打打停停,持续至今。在这个过程中,反对派的“自由军”的背后推手一直非常神秘,但逐渐显露出伊斯兰极端组织的控制,其中有些组织与“基地”存在直接的联系,这些曾经在伊拉克、利比亚、阿尔及利亚、阿富汗、索马里和车臣战斗过的伊斯兰极端主义者已经渗入到“反对派”领导层,并已操纵了国家局势。由于地理及宗教等原因,在叙利亚所发生的动乱已经波及了邻国黎巴嫩,本文就是报道这方面的一些消息。

## Understanding Sentences

① 黎巴嫩什叶派的阿梅达部落星期三绑架了数十名在黎巴嫩的叙利亚人和一名土耳其人,作为对叙利亚反对派绑架阿梅达部落一名成员的报复。

② 《纽约时报》引述哈桑的兄弟哈蒂姆阿梅达的话说,如果不释放他的兄弟,他将杀死所有人质。

③ 叙利亚自由军指控阿梅达属于被派到叙利亚支援巴沙尔·阿萨德并与叙利亚反对派作战的一个真主党组织；据英国广播公司消息，他们公开了星期二拍摄的一段视频，阿梅达在上面承认了这点。

④ 星期三，黎巴嫩的局势进一步紧张，有消息说，阿利颇以北的城市阿扎斯一栋关押 11 名五月份被叙利亚反对派绑架的黎巴嫩朝圣者的楼房遭到阿萨德力量的轰炸。

## Exercises

### I. Understanding Ideas in the News

- Who were kidnapped by the Shi'a Lebanese Meqdad in Lebanon?
  - A member of the Meqdad family.
  - Some Syrians and one Turk.
  - Some Syrian rebels.
- What did the Shi'a Meqdad demand for the kidnapping?
  - The release of Hassan Al-Meqdad.
  - The death of Hatem Al-Meqdadrian.
  - To kill all the hostages.
- What did the FSA accuse the Al-Meqdad of?
  - Being part of a Hezbollah group.
  - Supporting the Syrian rebels.
  - Supporting the Syrian government.
- How is Lebanon affected by the fighting between the Syrian unrest?
  - Kidnapping has been commonly used by Syrian rebels.
  - Cross-border Syrian bombing of refugee camps also killed Lebanese citizens.
  - Lebanon is currently sheltering 37,000 Syrian refugees.
- Which countries in the region are accused of supporting the Syrian rebels?
  - Saudi, Turkey and Qatar.
  - Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon.
  - Lebanon, Iran and Iraq.

### II. Language Points

abduct, kidnap, quell, shell, spill 这几个单音节词常用在新闻报道和标题中，它们表达强烈的感情，也容易记住。

abduct: (劫持) to lead or take away (a person, esp. a woman or child) by illegal force or fraud e. g. *His car was held up and he was abducted by four gunmen.*

kidnap: (绑架) to carry off by illegal force or fraud, abduct, (a person, esp. a child) formerly, to provide servants or labourers for the American plantations, now esp. to obtain ransom e. g. *Police in Brazil uncovered a plot to kidnap him.*

quell: (镇压) to stop something, esp. by force e. g. *This latest setback will have done nothing to quell the growing doubts about the future of the club.*

shell: (这里用来表示“轰炸，炮击”) to bombard (an enemy position etc.) with shells.

spill: (溢出，涌流) to (cause to) flow, move, fall or spread over the edge or beyond the limits of something e. g. *Crowds of football fans spilled onto the field at the*

*end of the game.*

### III. Questions for Further Study

Since the beginning of 2011, the turmoil in northern African Arabic countries spread to Western Asian countries, and the rebels in Syria, led by the Free Syrian Army, started to fight the government Army, the country fell into a serious civil war. Try to find out more information and introduce to the class the causes of the Syrian civil unrest.

### 3. North Korea moves missile to coast, but limited threat seen



By CHOE SANG-HUN

From *the New York Times*

April 4, 2013

SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea's defense chief said on Thursday that North Korea had moved to its east coast a missile with a "considerable" range, but that it was not capable of reaching the United States. The disclosure came as the Communist North's military warned that it was ready to strike American military forces with "cutting-edge smaller, lighter and diversified nuclear strike means." <sup>①</sup>

North Korea has been issuing a blistering series of similar threats in recent weeks, citing as targets the American military installations in the Pacific islands of Hawaii and Guam, as well as the United States mainland. In its latest threat on Thursday, it did not name targets but said it was authorized to "take powerful practical military counteractions" against the threats from B-2 bombers from the United States, B-52 bombers from Guam and F-22 Stealth jet fighters from Japan that have recently run missions over the Korean Peninsula during joint military exercises with South Korea. <sup>②</sup>

"The moment of explosion is approaching fast," the general staff of the North Korean People's Army said in a statement carried by the North's official Korean Central News Agency. "The U. S. had better ponder over the prevailing grave situation."



Most analysts do not believe that North Korea has a missile powerful enough to deliver a nuclear warhead to the United States mainland or that it is reckless enough to strike the American military in the Pacific. Still, with the North's bellicose postures showing no signs of letting up, the United States announced Wednesday that it was speeding the deployment of an advanced missile defense system to Guam in the next few weeks, two years ahead of schedule in what the Pentagon said was "a precautionary move" to protect American naval and air forces from the threat of a North Korean missile attack.<sup>③</sup>

Testifying before a parliamentary hearing, defense minister Kim Kwan-jin of South Korea said the missile North Korea has moved to the east coast, possibly "for demonstration or for training," appeared not to be a KN-08, which analysts say is the closest thing North Korea has to an intercontinental ballistic missile, though its exact range is not known. The new missile was unveiled during a military parade in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, last April.

South Korean media quoted unnamed military sources as saying that the missile was a Musudan. Deployed around 2007, Musudan is a ballistic missile with a range of more than 1,900 miles, according to the South Korean Defense Ministry. Guam is nearly 2,200 miles from North Korea.

Col. Wee Yong-sub of the army, deputy spokesman of the Defense Ministry, would only say that the South Korean and American military have been closely monitoring the movements of all North Korean missiles, including Musudan.

"Chances are not high that they will lead to a full-scale war," said Mr. Kim, the defense minister, referring to the North Korean threats. "But given the nature of the North Korean regime, it's possible that they will launch a localized provocation."

For a second straight day, North Korea blocked South Koreans from crossing the border to enter a jointly operated industrial park, threatening the future of the last remaining symbol of inter-Korean cooperation. It also warned that it would pull out more than 53,000 North Korean workers from the joint factory park, located in the North Korean city of Kaesong, if taunts from the South Korean news media continued.

After the North's threat to close the industrial complex last week, some South Korean media reports have said that the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, would be all talk but no action when it came to the park because he did not want to risk one of his most precious sources of hard currency.<sup>④</sup>

After the United Nations Security Council imposed further sanctions against the North for its launching of a three-stage rocket in December and its third nuclear test in February, North Korea has appeared to harden its stance considerably. It said it would never negotiate away its nuclear weapons arsenal but would expand it. On Tuesday, it declared it would restart a nuclear reactor that gave it a small stockpile of plutonium and would readjust its uranium-enrichment plant for weapons efforts. (704 words)