

新世纪英语菁华系列

English by Newspaper

英语时文阅读

精萃

主编 李德荣

上海科技教育出版社

新世纪英语菁华系列

English by Newspaper

英语时文阅读 精萃

主编 李德荣



上海科技教育出版社

shanghai keji jiaoyu chubanshe



新世纪英语菁华系列
英语时文阅读精萃

主 编/ 李德荣

策划编辑/ 杜 滨

责任编辑/ 王 沂

封面设计/ 唐啸谷

版式设计/ 童郁喜

出版发行/ 上海科技教育出版社

(上海冠生园路 393 号 邮政编码 200235)

网 址/ www.sste.com

经 销/ 各地新华书店

印 刷/ 常熟文化印刷有限公司

开 本/ 850 × 1168 1/32

印 张/ 7

字 数/ 186 000

版 次/ 2003 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次/ 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数/ 1 - 5 000

书 号/ ISBN 7 - 5428 - 3171 - 2/H·40

定 价/ 12.80 元

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语时文阅读精萃/李德荣主编. —上海:上海科技教育出版社, 2003. 8

(新世纪英语菁华系列)

ISBN 7-5428-3171-2

I. 英... II. ①季... III. 英语—语言读物
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 029682 号

Forword 前言

报刊就像一个万花筒，折射出社会的方方面面。就内容而言，大如世界风云、全球经济、国家兴衰、民族危亡，小至刮风下雨、街谈巷议、商品介绍、新片上演，都能在报刊上找到。就语言风格而言，更是琳琅满目，不一而足。庄严堂皇者有之、隐晦曲折者有之、诙谐幽默者亦有之。可谓各等笔法，无一不见诸报端。阅读英语报刊，既可获取新知，开扩视野，又能迅速扩大词汇量，熟悉各类文体，对提高英语水平大有裨益。应该说，认真选读一定数量的报刊文章，是学习英语的一个必要而有效的途径。

这本小册子所选的报刊文章，大部分篇幅短小，文字较为浅近，适合于具有中等英语水平的读者阅读(如大学低年级学生)，也可作为大学英语泛读辅助教材。所有文章均选自外刊。为方便阅读，每篇文章均英汉对照，较难的词汇另加注释。在选编过程中，编者注意选



一些内容上与生活较为贴近的文章，并有意选入部分关于我国的报道，有利于读者获取较实用的词汇和表达方式。书末附录“报刊英语阅读指南”简单介绍了英语报刊的语言特点和常见的新闻词汇，希望对读者有所帮助。

本书所选文章大部分源于近期《华盛顿邮报》、《基督教科学箴言报》、《南华早报》、《远东经济评论》、《财富》、《读者文摘》等报刊和杂志。

本书由李德荣教授主编，参与编译的还有李爱芬、王媛媛、钱丽华、刘燕华、范菁、裴蓉等同志。远东出版社资深编辑黄崧林先生为本书审阅了部分篇章，范菁女士做了大量的技术性工作，在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者的知识和英语水平，本书难免存在缺点错误，敬请读者阅读时注意。我们真诚欢迎读者提出批评和建议，以利我们改进。

编者
2003.4

Contents 目录

Is Bush playing mind games with Saddam?

布什在与萨达姆斗智? /8

Hanoi cool to Washington consensus

河内对华府主张态度冷淡 /16

*Education the key to getting ahead in an Asia of
4.6b people*

亚洲人口 46 亿,教育成为领先关键 /22

Can XP save the economy? No way

XP 能挽救经济? ——断无可能 /28

UK universities discuss mega-merger

英国大学讨论强强联手 /34

Ack 5/10

Leading global jeweller eyes mainland market

世界大珠宝集团瞩目大陆市场 /40

Keys to immortality

不朽之道 /46

China's super kids

中国神童 /54

Karaoke generation

“卡拉OK”一代 /62

Kid-life crisis

孩子带来的危机 /70

Woolly thinking

无稽之谈 /76

A revolution in attitudes to charity is needed

对慈善事业的态度须彻底改变 /82

My boss won't let me freelance

老板不让我兼职打工 /88



Husbands take a beating as wives lash out

妻子发怒丈夫挨打 /94

Indian women want to marry virgins

印度女性要嫁处男 /102

Single women fume over campaign for romance

单身女子怒对浪漫运动 /108

Girl power

女孩有耐力 /114

Bank's soft approach woos female customers

银行出软招吸引女客户 /120

New hope for "too innovative" cleaning plan

“过于创新”的清扫计划有望实现 /126

Campaign seeks to encourage organ donations

开展运动鼓励捐赠器官 /130

Poor air quality in many offices harms workforce

办公室空气污浊危害员工健康 /136

Doctors fear fertility problems will increase

医生担忧生育障碍将日趋严重 /142

Doctors laud cervical cancer vaccine

医学界赞誉宫颈癌疫苗 /148

DNA testing now needs a single cell

测定基因只需一个细胞 /156

Yellow River water shortages to worsen

黄河缺水将进一步加剧 /162

High offenders

政府官员违章 /168

Shanghai's water use to skyrocket

上海用水量将急剧上升 /174

Mainland car sales pass one million a year

大陆汽车年销售量突破百万 /178

"I'll be worth the wait," pledges Yao

姚明：“我会不负众望” /186

Sang Lan's Olympic dream rekindled

桑兰重燃奥运梦 / 192

Travelers' checks: for the fearless traveler

旅行支票:让旅行者高枕无忧 / 198

Ten things to watch out for when using ATMs

使用 ATM 机的十项注意 / 206

附录:英语报刊文章阅读技巧 / 212



Is Bush playing mind games with Saddam?

Is Bush playing mind games with Saddam?

In China 2,500 years ago, the strategist *Sun Tzu* wrote the *Art of War* in which he laid down principles that have withstood the tests of time and are surely *pertinent* today as President George W. Bush contemplates an attack on Iraq.

Sun Tzu said: "To fight and conquer in all your battles is not the supreme excellence; the supreme excellence consists of breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting."

Sun Tzu said the highest form of leadership was to *baulk* the enemy's plans; the next best was to isolate him from his allies; and the next was to attack the enemy's army in the field. The worst tactic, and one relevant to a US assault on Iraq, would be to besiege a walled city.

Baghdad is not like a walled city in ancient China, but the cost in blood and treasure of laying *siege* to it, the most





布什在与萨达姆斗智?

2 500年前，中国的战略家孙子写下了《孙子兵法》。他在此书中制定的原则经受了时间的考验，与今天乔治·布什总统考虑如何打击伊拉克显然也大有关系。

孙子说：“百战百胜，非善之善者也；不战而屈人之兵，善之善者也。”

孙子说最好的用兵策略是打破敌人的计谋，其次是阻止其与别国联合，再次是在战场击败敌人的军队。最差的策略——这和美国攻打伊拉克有关——是去围困一个有城墙的城市。（原文为：“上兵伐谋，其次伐交，其次伐兵，其下攻城。”——译注）

巴格达并不像古代中国有城墙的城市，但如果孙子是对的，那么围困巴格达所造

Sun Tzu: “孙子”的旧译，港台地区沿用
pertinent: 相关的

balk: (=balk)
阻碍使受挫折

siege: 包围挫败



Is Bush playing mind games with Saddam?

likely consequence of a US invasion of Iraq, could be disastrous if Sun Tzu is right. Therefore, the Chinese strategist concluded: "The skilful leader subdues the enemy's troops without fighting; he captures their cities without laying siege to them; he overthrows their kingdom without lengthy operations in the field."

All of which leads to an *intriguing* question: is George Bush really planning to go to war with Saddam Hussein, or is everything seen in recent months part of an elaborate strategy of psychological warfare intended to defeat him without firing a shot? Put another way, is Mr Bush cleverer than his critics give him credit for?

Consider the *twists and turns* of Mr Bush's *maneuvers* and how they might have played inside Mr Hussein's head. First, the president says he has the legal authority to attack Iraq, then decides he needs the political support of Congress. First, he suggests the US will go it alone, then chooses to get backing from the United Nations.

Among the shifting objectives of the campaign against Mr Hussein have been "regime change", which means he has to go; disarmament, or stripping Iraq of nuclear, chemical, and



成的人员伤亡和经济损失会是灾难性的——这是美国攻打伊拉克最有可能的结果。因此,孙子总结说:“故善用兵者,屈人之兵,而非战也;拔人之城,而非攻也;毁人之国,而非久也。”

所有这些引向一个有趣的问题:乔治·布什真的准备和萨达姆·侯赛因兵戎相见,抑或最近数月所为都是精心策划的心理战的一部分,目的是不发一弹把萨达姆打败?换言之,布什先生是否比批评他的人所认为的要更聪明些?

我们且来看布什先生迂回曲折的种种布置以及它们可能对侯赛因先生所产生的影响。开始时,总统说他法律上有权决定攻打伊拉克,其后又决定说他需要国会的政治支持;开始时,他表示美国将独自行动,其后又打算获得联合国的支持。

“改朝换代”是倒侯运动的不同目标之一,意思是他必须下台。其他目标如解除武装,不让伊拉克拥有原子核、化学、生物等大

intriguing: 有趣的

twists and turns:
迂回曲折
maneuvers: 部署;布置

proconsul: 总督
(麦克阿瑟曾任盟国驻日本占领军总司令)



Is Bush playing mind games with Saddam?

biological weapons of mass destruction; or democracy and nation-building, with a seven-year occupation and a US *pro-consul* like that in Japan with General Douglas MacArthur after World War II.

The leakage of operational plans for a war against Iraq has been a *veritable* torrent—and could only have happened if the leaks were *deliberate*. Similarly, the CIA has just published a detailed report, completed with maps and satellite or aerial photographs, of Mr Hussein's nuclear, missile, chemical and biological sites, all intended to show him that the US knows what he has got and where it is. Several units for control operations have been ordered to the Persian Gulf amid considerable *fanfare*; usually this is done quietly. At the same time, the number of reservists on active duty has been steadily declining, from 81,740 in May to 59,000 last week. Preparing for war means mobilizing reservists, not sending them home.

Mr Bush himself has been a leading *warrior* in the psychological operations, especially with his doctrine of *pre-emptive* strikes. While the doctrine has been around since Washington crossed the Delaware to slaughter Hessian mercenaries in the American Revolution, Mr Bush has played it



规模杀伤性武器,或实行民主重建国家,就像二战后道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟将军在日本所做的一样,占领其七年,并设立一个美国总督。

对伊战争作战计划的泄露造成十足的轰动,而这类事情除非有意是不会发生的。同样,中央情报局刚公布了一份详尽披露侯氏核武器、导弹、化学和生物武器基地的报告,配有全套的地图及卫星或空中照片,其目的是让侯氏知道美国对于他拥有什么以及在何处拥有都已一清二楚。几支地面控制部队被大张旗鼓地派往波斯湾,而这类活动通常是悄悄进行的。与此同时,正服现役的预备队军人人数持续减少,从五月的81740名减至上星期的59000名。备战意味着动员预备役人员,而不是将他们遣散回家。

布什先生本人向来精于心理战,尤其是他一贯主张先发制人。在美国独立战争中华盛顿曾用此法跨过特拉华州消灭英国雇佣军,不过现在布什充分利用这个办法对付侯赛因。

veritable: 真正的;十足的
deliberate: 有意的
fanfare: 喇叭声;
渲染

warrior: 专家
pre-emptive: 先发制人的