

高等学校英语专业规划教材



# 英美

# 报刊选读

● 吴潜龙 编著

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

华中科技大学出版社  
<http://www.hustp.com>

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## 内 容 提 要

本书有以下两个方面的特点：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。本书共选了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，全书共有生词2000左右。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，也就是“练习”，包括阅读理解、词汇训练及一道讨论和写作题。不论采用哪种形式，练习都紧扣文章。最后，每单元还附有一幅生动的漫画或新闻照片，可让学生在轻松的气氛中获得信息，理解文章，并得到提高。此外，还有报刊英语常识介绍。

## 前 言

应华中科技大学出版社之约,为“高等学校英语专业规划教材”编写其中的“英美报刊选读”一书,自2007年底开始构思至2009年2月脱稿,历时一年半始得完成。

“英美报刊选读”是一门比较传统的课程。所谓“传统”,是指该课程在我国高校英语专业的教学大纲上早已列出,许多院校均开设此课程,对提高学生的英语水平和增加阅读量、扩大知识面等都有帮助。

读报和读书一样是语言教学的一种重要手段。坚持阅读英语报刊对于我国学习英语的学生来说,不仅是入门的时候提高兴趣、增加词汇的好办法,也是在学习中不断训练阅读技巧、扩大词汇量的必经过程,更是学成以后温习英语、获取信息和了解世界的好助手。因此,本书并不一定只适用于理工科院校、综合院校和师范类院校的英语专业学生,它应该对所有希望学好英语的学生都有用。

本书的主要特点应该说有两个方面:第一,选材注重丰富多彩及拥有足够的信息量,同时具有时代性;第二,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。本书共选了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,对于比较长的新闻均做了节选,但保留原文的主要内容,使选文和标题保持一致。每篇新闻的生词在20~30个之间,个别可能会多一些。全书共有2000左右词汇。

从编排体例来讲,每篇新闻后面都附有两大类的内容。第一类属于帮助学生理解文章的,如生词、重要的专有名词、内容要点和句子翻译,已用中文写出,因为我国学生的母语绝大部分是汉语。第二类的内容属于“考”学生的,也就是“练习”,题目不多,一道题是阅读理解题,以选择题形式回顾新闻的主要内容;另一道题是词汇题,从新闻中选出约10个词,重复出现,帮助学生温习、记忆,最后学会应用这些词;最后一道题是讨论和写作题,可以在课堂上进行,也可以布置给学生在课后完成,不论采用哪种形式,题目都是与文章的内容密切相关的。因此,练习是紧扣文章的。

另外,每个单元后面附上一幅生动的漫画或一张新闻照片,可让学生在轻松的气氛中获得信息,理解文章并得到提高。同时还有报刊英语常识介绍。

最后是关于使用本书教学的小建议。每位老师都有自己的习惯和风格,课堂教学形式也是多样的。本书可用一个学期,每周2~4节均可。如要使用一学年,最好就是结合形势,补充一些当前的新闻,或让学生上网阅读有关新闻。无论采用什么方式进行教学,重要的是不仅要讲课文,还要使学生掌握课文的语言材料,同时学会查找相关信息,获取即时新闻。至于具体的教学方法,可由任课老师充分发挥。

吴潜龙

中山大学外语学院

2009年2月

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## Unit 1 Hot Issues in Today's World

"Hot issues" here refers to conflicts among nations in the world. Some conflicts have been resolved peacefully, while others are being intensified and still more are generated as we entered the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Wars are fought and lives killed in areas that are called "hot spots." Just have a quick review of what happened in the past few years: conflicts between Israel and Palestine in the Middle East, bomb explosions in Iraq and Afghanistan; tribal wars in Africa; etc.

In this unit, we'll read news reports on the Middle East and Asia as examples of "hot issue" reports in the English newspapers.

"热点问题"指世界上各国之间的冲突。当今世界上存在着许多冲突的地区,这些地区又称为"热点"地区。比如,阿富汗、伊拉克、中东地区、非洲某些地区的种族冲突,等等。这种"焦点问题"新闻报道具有最典型的新闻报道的许多特点,我们选择这些典型的报道作为《英美报刊选读》第一单元的选文。

### 1. Israel to Intensify Strikes if Rocket Fire Continues

#### 6 Gunmen, 1 Civilian Killed in Gaza Raid

By Ellen Knickmeyer

From *The Washington Post*

Friday, February 8, 2008; Page A14

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 — Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak threatened Thursday to intensify military operations in the Gaza Strip if fighters continue using the Palestinian territory for rocket attacks on southern Israel. Earlier in the day, Israeli troops supported by tanks, artillery and fighter jets raided Gaza, killing six Palestinian gunmen, according to Palestinian and news service accounts.

Also, a 42-year-old Palestinian high school chemistry teacher was killed when a shell hit a school just before classes started in the morning, said Jamil Suleiman, director of the hospital in the Gaza village of Beit Hanoun. Three 16-year-old Palestinian boys, all students, were wounded, Suleiman said.

Israel denied targeting the school, saying it was firing at rocket teams that use the border village as a base for attacks on Israel. On Thursday, fighters fired at least seven rockets at the southern Israeli town of Sderot, wounding one person, the Israeli military said.

Fighting between Israel and the armed Hamas movement that controls Gaza has increased since mid-January, when militants responded to a visit by President Bush to Israel with stepped-up launches of their handmade Qassam rockets and Israel intensified airstrikes.

Israeli authorities say they have held off on larger ground or air offensives so as to minimize casualties. That could change, Barak said Thursday. "If the Qassam fire continues, we will intensify our activity, and the other side's losses, until we resolve the Qassam rocket problem," he said during a visit to a military base in Israel's north.

Israeli troops entered Gaza early Thursday, drawing out Palestinian fighters in gun battles. Hamas said gunfire and Israeli missiles killed five of its men. A fighter from the Islamic Jihad group was also killed, news agencies said.

Fighting between Hamas and its political rival, Fatah, last summer broke up a unity government that the two had formed and left Hamas in charge of Gaza and Fatah in charge of



the West Bank. The recent escalation of hostilities has overshadowed peace talks that had resumed between Israel and Fatah after Bush's visit.

Israeli government spokesman Mark Regev this week urged Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas, a Fatah leader, to bring what Regev called "rogue elements" in the West Bank under control. Hamas asserted responsibility for a suicide bombing Monday that killed a 73-year-old Israeli woman in southern Israel. Hamas said it had dispatched the two attackers from the West Bank town of Hebron.

Until Monday's bombing, Hamas had not claimed to have carried out a suicide attack in Israel since 2004.

Israel's Defense Ministry on Thursday directed the country's Infrastructures Ministry to proceed with a small cut in electricity to Gaza, the first of a possible series of power supply reductions meant to pressure Hamas to stop its rocket attacks. Since last month, Israel has sharply reduced shipments of fuel and other goods to Gaza.

"The combination of military action on the one hand and sanctions on Gaza on the other... will eventually bring the Qassam fire to a halt," Barak said at the military base.

On Jan. 23, fighters eased the pressure of the sanctions in Gaza by blowing up miles of the territory's border fence with Egypt, allowing hundreds of thousands of Gaza residents to cross over and shop in that country. Egypt resealed the border Sunday.

On Thursday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Aboul Gheit warned Gazans not to breach the wall again. "Whoever breaks the border line shall have his foot broken," Egypt's state news service quoted him as saying.

Aboul Gheit also said Egypt was working diplomatically to ease restrictions on Gazans entering and leaving the strip through legal Gaza-Egypt border crossings. He urged Hamas to halt attacks on Israel in the meantime, saying rockets "lost in the sands of Israel" only give Israel an excuse for attacks on Gaza. (633 words)

*Special correspondent Samuel Sockol contributed to this report.*

## Words and Expressions

threaten 威胁, 扬言要	intensify 使强烈, 加强	artillery 炮兵
raid 袭击; 对...发动袭击	launch 发射(导弹、火箭等)	casualties 伤亡(人数)
escalation (战争等)逐步升级	hostility 战争(状态); 战斗	rogue elements 赖皮或流氓
dispatched 调度, 调遣	pressure 制裁, 处罚	resealed 重封; 再密封
sanction 制裁	infrastructures 基础; 基础结构[设施]	breach 违犯
halt 使...停止	air strike 空袭	offensive 进攻, 攻势

## Proper Names

Gaza Strip 加沙地带(加沙是西南亚地中海岸港市, 巴勒斯坦一部分, 1967 年被以色列占领)。

Hamas (哈马斯) 和 Fatah (法塔赫) 分别是巴勒斯坦解放阵线的两个派别。

Mahmoud Abbas 阿巴斯, 法塔赫领导人。

Qassam rocket 卡萨火箭, 巴勒斯坦哈马斯组织制造的一种简单火箭, 在钢管里塞入炸药, 近年来多用于从巴以边境村庄发射, 袭击以色列南部地区。

## News Summary

本文主要报道以色列攻击加沙地带的巴勒斯坦人村庄,导致7人死亡的消息。报道中涉及以色列和巴勒斯坦冲突的许多背景问题,文章对一些关系密切的问题都通过不同方式加以说明,特别是网络上,相关词语都用不同颜色标示,并链接到有关网点,读者只要点击这些词语,就可以进入链接的网站阅读更多的信息。

事件起因:美国总统布什访问以色列,因此一月份以来哈马斯组织加强了用自制火箭袭击以色列南部地区村庄的行动。

以色列的反应:采取报复行动。

## Sentence Translation

1. Earlier in the day, Israeli troops supported by tanks, artillery and fighter jets raided Gaza, killing six Palestinian gunmen, according to Palestinian and news service accounts.

巴勒斯坦新闻报道说,今天早些时候,以色列军队在坦克、炮兵和战斗机配合下,袭击了加沙,杀死6名巴勒斯坦枪手。

2. Israel denied targeting the school, saying it was firing at rocket teams that use the border village as a base for attacks on Israel.

以色列否认瞄准该学校,宣称它只对那些利用边界村庄为基地袭击以色列的火箭手开火。

3. Until Monday's bombing, Hamas had not claimed to have carried out a suicide attack in Israel since 2004.

直到星期一的爆炸,哈马斯组织才承认它自2004年以来首次在以色列进行自杀式袭击。

4. On Jan. 23, fighters eased the pressure of the sanctions in Gaza by blowing up miles of the territory's border fence with Egypt, allowing hundreds of thousands of Gaza residents to cross over and shop in that country.

1月23日,为了减轻制裁的压力,(哈马斯)枪手炸毁了靠埃及边界的几英里围墙,使数十万加沙居民可以跨过边界到那里购物。

## Exercises

### I. Understanding Ideas

1. What military actions did Israeli troops take against the Palestinians?  
A. Launching rockets.                      B. Raiding Gaza.                              C. Suicide bombing.
2. How many Palestinians were killed in the action?  
A. Six.                                              B. Seven.                                              C. Five.
3. What kind of weapon did the Palestinians use in attacking Israel?  
A. Qassam rocket.                              B. Handmade bombs.                              C. Tanks
4. Which areas do Hamas and Fatah control respectively since last summer?  
A. Israel, Egypt.                              B. West Bank, Gaza.                              C. Gaza, West Bank.
5. What event did the Hamas claim responsibility for?  
A. The airstrike.                              B. The raid on Thursday.                              C. The bomb explosion on Monday.

### II. Language Points

这几个词都含有“进攻、战斗”的意思:fight, attack, raid, offensive, hostilities.

1. The commandos \_\_\_\_\_ the outpost at dawn.

2. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not \_\_\_\_\_ a human being unless it is cornered.
3. Israeli troops \_\_\_\_\_ Beit Hanoun, a Gaza village, with tanks, artillery and fighter jets earlier on Thursday.
4. The soldiers led a massive military \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Though the war had ended, the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ can be sensed among the peoples.

### III. Questions for Discussion and Writing

1. Why did Israeli soldiers attack the Gaza area? What did the Israeli authorities threaten to do to Palestine?
2. What was the result of fighting between the Hamas and Fatah last summer? What damages did it cause to the peace talk between Israel and Palestine?

## 2. Afghan Soldiers Battle Taliban as NATO Leader Warns of Perils to Nation's Stability



Moises Saman for *The New York Times*

An Afghan soldier at a checkpoint on a road near the town of Maidan Shahr, a hotbed of Taliban activity near the capital.

By Carlotta Gall

From *The New York Times*

Published: July 25, 2008

KABUL, Afghanistan — Fierce fighting broke out on Thursday in southern Afghanistan when scores of Taliban insurgents attacked an Afghan Army convoy on the main highway south of the capital. Afghan officials said that the Taliban were beaten back by soldiers and police officers, and that 35 insurgents were killed, including several foreign fighters, and five were captured.

The battle came as NATO's secretary general, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, warned of critical danger to Afghanistan, with foreign fighters and terrorists trying to destabilize the country. He called for greater international attention to the problem.

“Those people — and we see too many of them in recent weeks and months — who are coming into Afghanistan to create mischief and havoc, those people who want to destabilize Afghanistan, and those people are killing NATO forces as well, are the same who are after the destabilizing of Pakistan and the destabilizing of other parts of the world,” he said.

Mr. de Hoop Scheffer said that the situation was unacceptable and that a regional political approach was needed to address the threat. “I cannot imagine anyone who would consider it acceptable that many terrorists from all over the world gather in a certain area and create mischief and havoc there,” he said.

NATO has some 53 000 soldiers in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, who “are also the victims of the surge and the uptick in violence in incidences

we have seen recently,” Mr. de Hoop Scheffer said.

“More than ever we need a regional approach in trying to stem this problem,” he added. “Afghanistan and Pakistan, and the international community in a more general sense, have to pay more political attention to this very serious problem.”

Both Afghan and Western officials have said that more foreign fighters and trainers have been arriving in Pakistan’s tribal areas and infiltrating Afghanistan to mount attacks in recent months.

Some have suggested that the influx may be a sign that Al Qaeda and its affiliates are turning their attention from Iraq to Afghanistan. The foreign fighters include Arabs, Turks, Chechens, Central Asians and Pakistanis, and some have been killed or captured in Afghanistan, according to a Western official in Kabul who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In another sign of Al Qaeda’s growing prominence in the area, the network’s operational leader in Afghanistan, Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, an Egyptian, gave an interview to the Pakistani television channel Geo that was broadcast this week. In the interview, he claimed that Al Qaeda was growing in strength in Afghanistan and would soon occupy the entire country.

The Pakistani prime minister, Yousaf Raza Gilani, also said recently that more foreigners were in the lawless tribal areas along Afghanistan’s border and warned that an assault like the Sept. 11 attacks could emanate from there.

President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, who has frequently complained of terrorist sanctuaries in Pakistan causing instability in Afghanistan, said some Afghan provinces close to the border were now under serious threat.

“We will not be secure and safe in Afghanistan unless Afghanistan and the international community address the question of sanctuaries in Pakistan, and the terrorist training camps there, and the motivation they get there,” he said.

Mr. Karzai brushed off accusations by a former State Department official, Thomas Schweich, that he was obstructing the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan. The accusations came in an article for The New York Times Magazine by Mr. Schweich that was posted on the Web on Wednesday.

“What he said is his own idea,” Mr. Karzai said. “He criticizes the American government, Britain, ISAF forces and the Afghan government.”

“This campaign is a long-term, time-consuming campaign,” he said. “It is not to be done in one or two years. It is related directly to the economy of the country. It is related directly to bringing peace in our country.” (630 words)

*Abdul Waheed Wafa contributed reporting.*

## Words and Expressions

insurgent 暴动者; 叛乱分子	convey 被护送的部队	critical 紧要的, 关键性的; 严重的, 危险的, 危急的
destabilize 使不稳定	mischief 伤害, 危害	havoc 混乱或无秩序
surge 急剧增加	uptick 上升, 增加	incidence 事件, 发生
stem 阻止	infiltrate 渗入, 混进	mount 发动(进攻)

affiliates 分支机构,会员	influx 汇集; 涌进	on condition of anonymity 不愿表明身份的人
prominence 突出, 显著	assault 攻击, 袭击	emanate 流出, 发出, 发散
terrorist 恐怖主义者	sanctuary 避难所	instability 不稳定, 反复无常
brush off 拒绝, 丢弃	accusation 谴责, [律]指控	obstruct 妨碍、使缓慢或干预
narcotic 麻醉药, 致幻毒品, 镇静剂	address the threat 对付威胁	peril 危险

## Proper Names

Taliban 塔利班,意为“学生”,是阿富汗的一个宗教组织,1996—2001年间曾经控制了整个阿富汗,目前是在阿富汗和巴基斯坦边界地区较活跃的一个组织。

NATO 北大西洋公约组织。

Al Qaeda 基地组织。基地(al-qaeda)这个词源于阿拉伯语 qaf-ayn-dal,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。

## News Summary

从这则新闻的标题和导语段可以知道,它的主要内容是报道一次在阿富汗政府军和塔利班成员之间发生的战斗,结果是塔利班被击退,有35人被击毙,其中包括几名外国人,另外5人被俘。但是新闻接下来是北约组织秘书长的警告,而这一部分是新闻的重点。

文章指出基地组织活动日益频繁的两个迹象,发出警告说,如果不采取国际合作,有可能使该地区发生类似9.11事件的恐怖袭击。

## Sentence Translation

1. Fierce fighting broke out on Thursday in southern Afghanistan when scores of Taliban insurgents attacked an Afghan Army convoy on the main highway south of the capital.

星期四在首都南部的公路上爆发了激烈战斗,几十名塔利班成员袭击了阿富汗政府军护卫的一支队伍。

2. Both Afghan and Western officials have said that more foreign fighters and trainers have been arriving in Pakistan's tribal areas and infiltrating Afghanistan to mount attacks in recent months.

阿富汗和西方官员都说,近几个月来,越来越多的外国人和受训者汇集到巴基斯坦的部落地区,并向阿富汗渗透发动攻击。

3. In another sign of Al Qaeda's growing prominence in the area, the network's operational leader in Afghanistan, Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, an Egyptian, gave an interview to the Pakistani television channel Geo that was broadcast this week.

另一个基地组织在该地区越来越集中的迹象是,该组织在阿富汗的具体领导人,埃及人阿亚基德接受了巴基斯坦基奥电视台的采访,并在本周播放。

4. President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, who has frequently complained of terrorist sanctuaries in Pakistan causing instability in Afghanistan, said some Afghan provinces close to the border were now under serious threat.

阿富汗总统卡扎伊经常指责,在巴基斯坦的一些恐怖主义者的庇护地导致了阿富汗的不稳定。他说,阿富汗一些靠近边界的省份现在面临着严重的威胁。

## Exercises

### I. Understanding Ideas

1. What happened on Thursday on the main highway in southern Afghanistan according to the news?
  - A. Taliban insurgents attacked the American Army.
  - B. A bomb exploded on the highway.
  - C. There was a fighting between Afghan soldiers and the Taliban.
2. Why do the foreign fighters and terrorists come to Afghanistan?
  - A. They come to make trouble to the Afghan government.
  - B. They come to seek a better life in Afghanistan.
  - C. They come to set up training camps.
3. Where do the foreign fighters gather and stay?
  - A. In Afghanistan.
  - B. In Pakistan.
  - C. In Kabul.
4. What is needed to deal with the situation in Afghanistan?
  - A. More NATO forces.
  - B. A political agreement among countries in the area.
  - C. A political campaign.
5. What do Afghan and Western official worry about the increase of foreign fighters in Pakistan's tribal areas?
  - A. They may carry out assaults.
  - B. They may soon occupy the entire country.
  - C. They threaten the safety of Afghanistan.

### II. Language Points

下面的名词都是新闻报道中提到“冲突”时常用的词语: insurgent, mischief, havoc, incidence, violence, influx, affiliate, prominence, peril.

1. The storm caused \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, uprooting trees and blowing a fence down.
2. All approaches to the capital are now under the control of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There have been quite a few \_\_\_\_\_ of bullying in the school this year.
4. The recent \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign soldiers into Pakistan's tribal areas close to the border with Afghanistan is causing serious problems to the stability of the two countries.
5. The recent outbreak of racial \_\_\_\_\_ in the area is very troubling.

### III. Questions for Discussion and Writing

1. Why do foreign fighters and trainers keep coming to the border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan? What threat does it cause to Afghanistan?
2. How much do you know about the Taliban in Afghanistan?

## 3. N. Korea Shifts toward Engagement with World

Kim Jong Il agreed to disable “all” nuclear facilities by Dec. 31 and met South's President Roh this week.

By Donald Kirk

Washington; And Paju, South Korea — An agreement reached this week with North Korea for it to dismantle “all” of its nuclear facilities by the end of the year further cements Pyongyang’s commitment to a path of denuclearization — but is not the end of the story.

Expect more advances and setbacks in the months ahead as the North is pressed for a full disclosure of its nuclear inventory — including its nuclear weapons arsenal and a suspected uranium enrichment operation, experts say.

It is still early to say if the week’s events indicate that the North, which has been duplicitous about international agreements in the past, is serious this time. Self-preservation remains the paramount concern of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il. The question now is whether the agreement reached between the United States and the North on Wednesday, as well as the reconciliation summit of the leaders of North and South Korea, mean that the secretive and impoverished regime has truly chosen a path of opening and closer engagement with the world.

Given that just a year ago, the North conducted a nuclear explosion that set off global alarm, this week’s agreement — committing Pyongyang to nuclear dismantlement by the end of the year in exchange for tons of fuel oil and other economic aid — is a notable achievement, some experts say.

“This is good news, period, but it is not the end of the road to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,” says Daryl Kimball, executive director of the Arms Control Association in Washington. “When you think that a year ago North Korea conducted a nuclear explosion, this is a 180-degree turnaround.

“But only time will tell,” he adds, “if this is the real deal in terms of denuclearizing the North.”

In addition to unanswered questions about the North’s nuclear arsenal and any uranium enrichment program, experts say Pyongyang’s quest for removal from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism could cause problems.

Wednesday’s agreement, reached in Beijing, is the second major step in the six-party talks that resulted in a framework agreement in February. Under that agreement, the accord signed this week was to have been reached sooner — but a bitter battle over North Korean funds held in a Macau bank held things up.

For some observers, the evolution for the North Korean regime since last year is matched by an equally noteworthy turnaround for the Bush administration. The Wednesday agreement — involving substantial US financial commitment — follows the outlines of a deal the Clinton administration struck with Pyongyang, and one President Bush dismissed as the wrong path as recently as the 2004 presidential campaign.

But Bush is now so enthused about the North Korea deal — despite its detractors among conservative analysts — that he held it out as a potential model for reaching an accord with Iran.

“If it means we are ready to sit down at the table with Tehran and seriously talk about our interests and resolving a crisis, then fine,” says Mr. Kimball. “But if the president

means we should follow the North Korea precedent and wait until Iran sets off a nuclear explosion before we get serious about diplomacy, then it's an unfortunate statement."

In South Korea, analysts find hope in the inclusion of the nuclear issue in the two presidents' summit statement.

One day after North Korea agreed to disable critical facilities at its main nuclear complex by year-end, Kim and South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun stated that, "With regard to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the South and the North have agreed to work together to implement smoothly" the agreements reached at six-party talks.

"To put in the nuclear issue represents a concession," says Han Sung Joo, the South's foreign minister at the time of the 1994 nuclear agreement with the North, even though "everyone thinks it's going to be very difficult" to get North Korea to make good on its promises.

The reference to the nuclear agreement appears in the same paragraph in which the two profess "the need to end the current armistice regime" — a reference to the armistice that ended the Korean War in July 1953 — and "build a permanent peace regime" — a reference to a peace treaty long sought by North Korea. (700 words)

## Words and Expressions

dismantle 拆除…的设备(装备、家具、防御工事) dismantlement 拆卸, 拆除	facilities 设备	cement 加强, 巩固
commitment 许诺, 承担义务	denuclearization 去核武器化	disclosure 揭露, 透露
inventory 财产等的清单; 商品的目录	arsenal 兵工厂, 军械库	uranium enrichment 铀浓缩
duplicitous 骗人的行为或语言上有意欺骗的	paramount 极为重要的	reconciliation 和解, 调和
secretive 秘密的; 偷偷摸摸的	quest 寻求	accord 调和, 协定
evolution 发展; 演变	impoverish 使贫穷, 使枯竭	enthuse [口] 使热心
detractor 批评者	precedent 先例	diplomacy 外交
implement 执行	concession 让步	profess 表白; 承认
armistice 停战, 休战	peninsula 半岛	

## Proper Names

Kim Jong Il 金正日, 朝鲜人民民主共和国领导人

Roh Moo-hyun 卢武铉(韩国前总统)

Arms Control Association 武器控制协会(一个以美国为基地的国际组织)

## News Summary

本文的要点是朝鲜与美国等达成了拆除其核设施的协议, 从而进一步肯定了朝鲜在实现朝鲜半岛无核化问题上的承诺。但是, 由于美国一贯对朝鲜有偏见, 甚至认为它是支持世界上恐怖分子的国家, 因此, 记者对于朝鲜能否真正实行对协议的承诺还抱有疑问, 并引用美国和韩国的有关人士的谈话佐证。

新闻报道在一定程度上也反映了记者的态度和立场、观点, 这主要从他的措辞中表现出来。本文作者在提到朝鲜时, 基本上用了一些负面的词语, 如 *duplicitous*, *secretive*, *impoverished*, *regime*。用一个国家的首都来代表该国, 或政府的办公地点来指代政府, 是新闻英语常用的手



段,如本文中用 Pyongyang 指代朝鲜,用 the White House 指代美国政府。

## Sentence Translation

1. *Expect more advances and setbacks in the months ahead as the North is pressed for a full disclosure of its nuclear inventory — including its nuclear weapons arsenal and a suspected uranium enrichment operation, experts say.*

随着朝鲜被迫公布其所有的核武器设施——包括它的核军火库和怀疑存在的一间铀浓缩工厂,在未来几个月可能有新的进展和后退,专家说。

2. *Given that just a year ago, the North conducted a nuclear explosion that set off global alarm, this week's agreement — committing Pyongyang to nuclear dismantlement by the end of the year in exchange for tons of fuel oil and other economic aid — is a notable achievement, some experts say.*

考虑到仅在几年前朝鲜进行过一次引起世界紧张的核爆炸,本周的协议——让平壤在今年年底之前拆除其核设施,以换取数吨的燃料铀和其他经济援助——就是一个了不起的成就,一些专家说。

3. *In addition to unanswered questions about the North's nuclear arsenal and any uranium enrichment program, experts say Pyongyang's quest for removal from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism could cause problems.*

专家说,除了关于朝鲜的核武器军火和铀浓缩计划这些尚未得到答案的问题之外,平壤寻求从美国列出的支持恐怖主义的国家中除去其名字的努力可能引起一些问题。

## Exercises

### I. Understanding Ideas

1. What effect does the agreement reached this week have on North Korea?
  - A. It reduces the danger of a nuclear war.
  - B. It causes North Korea to destroy its nuclear weapons.
  - C. It forces North Korea to carry out its promise.
2. Why do experts doubt the sincerity of the North Korea government in reaching the agreement?
  - A. Because it's main concern is self-preservation.
  - B. Because it has been deceptive in the past.
  - C. Because it is pressed for a full disclosure of its weapons.
3. Why did Daryl Kimball say "this is good news"?
  - A. It is a notable achievement reaching the agreement.
  - B. He considered it a 180-degree turnaround.
  - C. Pyongyang wants to be removed from the US list of countries supporting terrorism.
4. When does North Korea agree to destroy all of its nuclear facilities?
  - A. By the end of this year.
  - B. A year ago.
  - C. In the next year.

### II. Language Points

下面几个词都和新闻报道中谈论解除核设施有关: dismantle, commit, disclose, reconcile, evolve.

1. He finally \_\_\_\_\_ himself to the change in management, as he knew that it's useless to