

海外英语

《海外英语》上半年·合订本

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Overseas

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English



上半年
合订本

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安徽科学技术出版社

Smile at Strangers, Look into Their Eyes, and Say Hello

对陌生人微笑，看着他们的眼睛，说“你好！”

Have you ever noticed or thought about how little eye contact most of us have with strangers? Why? Are we afraid of them? What keeps us from opening our hearts to people we don't know?

I don't really know the answers to these questions, but I do know that there is virtually always a parallel between our attitude toward strangers and our overall level of happiness. In other words, it's unusual to find a person who walks around with her head down, frowning and looking away from people, who is secretly a peaceful, joyful person.

I'm not suggesting it's better to be outgoing than introverted, that you need to expend tons of extra energy trying to brighten others' days, or that you should pretend to be friendly. I am suggesting, however, that if you think of strangers as being a little more like you and treat them not only with kindness and respect but with smiles and eyes contact as well, you'll probably notice some pretty nice changes in yourself. You'll begin to see that most people are just like you—most of them have families, people they love, troubles, concerns, likes, dislikes, fears, and so forth. You'll also notice how nice and grateful people can be when you're the first one to reach out. When you see how similar we all are, you begin to see the innocence in all of us. In other words, even though we often mess up, most of us are doing the best that we know how with the circumstances that surround us. Along with seeing the innocence in people comes a profound feeling of inner happiness.

Overseas English

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为方便读者阅读,现将文章的难易程度标注如下:

3星:简单,生词量少,具有高中英语水平即可顺利阅读。

4星:中等难度,适合于大学一、二年级的非英语专业水平。

5星:难度较大,专业性较强,要求具有一定的理解及翻译能力,具有专业英语中高级水平。



Relationship Between

中美关系

中美关系在世界政治、经济中有着非常重要的地位。但是随着中国经济的发展，西方国家一些别有用心政客开始散布“中国威胁论”，一些有识之士纷纷谴责这种破坏两国关系的言论。本文作者为美国大学教授，他在文中从贸易的角度强烈谴责了这种不良言论；而布什总统在清华大学演讲时，也谈到了中美关系的重要性。

by TOM PLATE
供稿、注释: Velinia



China and U.S.A.

'Red scare' over Trade as Absurd as It Is Unhelpful “中国威胁论”于中美贸易有害无益

America's love-hate relationship with China proceeds apace(快速的, 急速的). The latest bump(冲击) in the bilateral road is yet another fearsome "China scare". Actually, though, in America this is nothing new. The United States' political psyche seems to need a good "China scare" from time to time to get the juices flowing.

Recall that an almost perfect storm swirled(漩涡, 打漩) around the 1997 book *The Coming Conflict With China*. Whipped up by two US journalists formerly stationed in Beijing, the polemic(争论) was anything but optimistic about the Sino-US relationship, bulking up China's military build-up and melodramatising(夸张) the truth that China's strategic aims in Asia do not perfectly mirror those of the US.

Two years later, a different scare came from the Cox Commission report Alleging(宣称) widespread Beijing spying in America. But that fizzled(失败) when the US Government's case against alleged spy Lee Wen-ho fell apart and after the federal judge not only invalidated(使无效) all but a single charge but also blasted the Government for even filing the case. This time the scare is China's economic development, which now, it seems, is a major menace(威胁).

Instead of being, on balance, an overall blessing for all concerned, China's rapid growth is being pitched(定位) as a rapacious(掠夺, 贪婪的) force undermining other Asian economies and America's too. The political pitchers come from within US lobbies fearful of competing with lower-priced Chinese imports that American consumers find, in growing numbers, a good buy.

President George W. Bush "continues to facilitate(推动) the transfer of money, industrial capacity and technology to China in ways that will aid its development, as a threat to the US and its Asian allies", charges William Hawkins, a US Business and Industry Council protectionist pundit(保护贸易论者). Then there's the dogmatic

(专断的) argument that China's gain is basically everyone else's loss. An increasingly globalised(全球化的) and modernised nation of 1.3 billion is not a win-win for almost everyone; it's a losing proposition for everyone but China.

That's absurd(荒谬的, 可笑的), I think.

Sure, China's neighbours in Asia are understandably worried about Chinese competition and know they are going to

have to work harder and compete smarter. Indeed, any doomsday(末日) scenario(想像, 脚本) of greatly reduced growth, devastated domestic stock markets and destabilizing(动摇的) levels of unemployment is unnecessary scare-mongering. Certainly, China's economic progress will produce some tense moments, just as the Japanese economic miracle of the 1980s roiled(激怒, 煽动) economies in America, as well as Europe. But, on the whole, Asia and the rest of the world was far more enriched by Japan's success than undermined; and that will be the case, too, as China rises economically.

Surely, China's entry into the World Trade Organization and its concomitant(伴随的) acceptance of globalisation will not be smooth as silk(一帆风顺) when the mainland's own protectionist lobbies kick in to slow down market openings. Just look at the extraordinary worldwide row over the Bush administration's apparent decision to cave in(屈服) to the US steel industry and unions by slapping regressive import quotas on foreign steel. That decision has US strategic and economic allies in Asia and Europe angrier at America than at anything China has done lately. So who is the greater threat—China or the United States-to world economic equanimity(稳定)? Let's just say that what's continually needed in America's relationship with China is not another over-hyped(大肆宣传

的”red scare” but the three ingredients(因素) all too often missing: common sense, political maturity and intellectual honesty.

President Bush Speaks at Tsinghua University

布什总统清华演讲(节选)

I'm so grateful for the hospitality(热情好客), and honored for the reception at one of China's, and the world's, great universities.

My visit to China comes on an important anniversary, as the Vice President mentioned. Thirty years ago this week, an American President arrived in China on a trip designed to end decades of estrangement(疏远) and confront centuries of suspicion(猜疑). Once America knew China only by its history as a great and enduring(不朽的) civilization. Today, we see a China that is still defined by noble traditions of family, scholarship, and honor. And we see a China that is becoming one of the most dynamic(有动力的) and creative societies in the world — as demonstrated by the knowledge and potential right here in this room. China is on a rising path, and America welcomes the emergence(出现) of a strong and peaceful and prosperous China.

As America learns more about China, I am concerned that the Chinese people do not always see a clear picture of my country. This happens for many reasons, and some of them of our own making. Our movies and television shows often do not portray(描绘) the values of the real America I know. Our successful businesses show a strength of American commerce, but our spirit, community spirit, and contributions to each other are not always visible as monetary(物质, 金钱的) success.

If you travel across America — and I hope you do some day if you haven't been there — you will find people of many different ethic(道德, 伦理) backgrounds and many different faiths. We're a varied nation. We're home to 2.3 million Americans of Chinese ancestry(血统), who can be found working in the offices of our corporations, or in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, or skating for the America Olympic team. Every immigrant, by taking an oath of allegiance(忠诚) to our country, becomes just as American as the President. America shows that a society can be vast and it can be varied, yet still one country, commanding the allegiance and love of its people.

And all these qualities of America were widely on display on a single day, September the 11th, the day when terrorists, murderers, attacked my nation. American policemen and firefighters, by the hundreds, ran into burning towers in desperation to save their fellow citizens. Volunteers came

from everywhere to help with rescue efforts. Americans donated blood and gave money to help the families of victims. America had prayer services all over our country, and people raised flags to show their pride and unity. And you need to know, none of this was ordered by the government; it happened spontaneously(自发的), by the initiative(主动) of free people.

China has joined the World Trade Organization, and as you live up to its obligations, they inevitably(不可避免地) will bring changes to China's legal system. A modern China will have a consistent rule of law to govern commerce and secure the rights of its people. The new China your generation is building will need the profound(深远的) wisdom of your traditions. The lure(引诱) of materialism(物质主义) challenges our society — challenges society in our country, and in many successful countries. Your ancient ethic of personal and family responsibility will serve you well.

Behind China's economic success today are talented, brilliant and energetic(积极的) people. In the near future, those same men and women will play a full and active role in your government. This university is not simply turning out specialists(专家), it is preparing citizens. And citizens are not spectators in the affairs of their country. They are participants in its future.

Change is coming. China is already having secret ballot(选举) and competitive elections at the local level. Nearly 20 years ago, a great Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, said this — I want you to hear his words. He said that China would eventually expand democratic elections all the way to the national level. I look forward to that day.

All these changes will lead to a stronger, more confident China — a China that can astonish(使惊讶) and enrich(使富足) the world, a China that your generation will help create. This is one of the most exciting times in the history of your country, a time when even the grandest hopes seem within your reach.

My nation offers you our respect and our friendship. Six years from now, athletes(运动员) from America and around the world will come to your country for the Olympic games. And I'm confident they will find a China that is becoming a da guo, a leading nation, at peace with its people and at peace with the world. ★★★★★





↑
本刊特约专栏作家: 乔安娜

亲朋好友,

让生日更精彩

Relatives, Friends Help Fill Birthday with Happy Memories

by Joanna Beresford

My birthday, 2002: I go for a walk in the morning, grateful for the chilly breeze, the sunlight on the hills and birds turning in the air. Giddy children greet me when I get home, showering me with flowers, cards and a gift from my sister. Then Rob takes us out for coffee and donuts and a stroll around town, where we throw pennies in the fountain, and read a book about owls in the moonlight. Rob asks, what do you think of your life? And I'm not ready to answer.

In the afternoon I run into an old teacher friend at the library, who grumbles about books, lawyers, retirement. He grins and his eyes gleam as he tells a joke about a dispute between God and Satan. They're arguing over a dead guy who was sent to hell accidentally—a bureaucratic foul-up and God wants him back in heaven. The devil refuses, so God threatens to sue, at which point the devil smiles and crosses his arms.

"Good luck," he says. "Where you gonna find a lawyer up there?" The irreverent story and my friend's delicious cackle give me a thrill. He hesitates before leaving, and I study his face, remembering how we used to stand by the front doors of the high school during lunchtime, while he told stories about the Korean war.

"By the way," he says slowly, as if offering me a present I may not appreciate. "I always liked it when you wore that white dress that curled up at the knee.

You looked so beautiful in it." He makes a gesture, like a girl revealing a bit of leg, then smiles and walks away. He's given me another thrill and I think: people have so much to offer each other—it doesn't take much to make a birthday girl happy.

Later we go to dinner, where an elderly couple compliments us on our well-behaved children and Rob and I smile knowingly at each other (just stick around awhile, we're thinking). We watch the end of a football game at the bar, snow falling on the field, a dramatic victory and the crowd cheers. Who won, who cares, for a moment there is unity among my fellows. Johnny cries on the way home because he left his Power Ranger bracelet on the table. We call the restaurant, they can't find it, but there are children starving in Afghanistan, I tell my boy. He still wants his bracelet back.

We go to see the Taiwanese Acrobats the next night. During intermission we joke with friends about fighting fire, jumping through hoops and braving sharp instruments. "I'm a mother; I do that everyday," I say. Entering the dark auditorium again I feel like a child and the dancers are fantastic. The finale is described this way: "Breaking through the haze and chasing the thunder light, the rhythm of life is pulsating. A human pyramid is erected against the gravity of heaven and earth, asking God: What is life? LIFE!" The answer lies in the question.

Butterfly

Mariah Carey

花蝴蝶——玛丽娅·凯莉

Biography (生平简介)

Mariah Carey is no stranger to winning musicality. Raised in New York by her mother, a former opera singer and vocal(声乐) coach, Mariah started singing at age four, and writing songs by junior high. Not long after she graduated from high school, Mariah's singing back up for Brenda K. Starr ultimately led to her signing with Columbia

Records. As millions listened and watched, she christened(命名) her recording career with 1990's self-titled Mariah Carey CD, which ultimately produced four Number One singles("Vision Of Love," "Love Takes Time," "Someday" and "I Don't Wanna Cry"), eventually selling more than 12 million LP's(密纹唱片的) worldwide. By the time the decade came to a close, each of Mariah's nine multi-platinum releases had gone Top Five (four have gone Number One), producing an unrivaled(至高无上的) string of fifteen No. 1 hits. Aside from her chart-topping cover of the Jackson 5's "I'll Be there, Mariah co-wrote all her No. 1 smashes. As well as being the only artist to have had a No. 1 record in each year of the 90's, and have more singles debut at No. 1(three) than any artist, Mariah has more No. 1 singles than any female artist ever. Mariah also has had more No. 1 singles than any contemporary(同时代的) recording artist today — only the Beatles(20) and Elvis Presley(18) have more. In addition to the magnitude(广大) of winning multiple(多样的, 多重的) Grammy, Soul Train and American Music Awards, she was the first female to witness two albums reach the diamond-certified, 10 million sales mark. With this tremendous(极大的) amount of success garnered(储存) in her relatively young career, Mariah Carey was named "Artist of the Decade" by the Billboard Music Awards, and the "Best Selling Female Artist of the Millennium" by the World Music Awards.

With Glitter, her newly formed association with Virgin Records, and a budding(初露头角的) movie career — she recently wrapped the independently produced "Wise Girls," in which she co-stars opposite Academy Award(学院奖即奥斯卡奖) winning actress Mira Sorvino — Mariah's star continues to burn bright.

INTERVIEW(访谈录)

So really — how are you?

Good. Life has been treating me well. I can't complain.

Life hits you with lemons, you make lemonade(柠檬水). I asked for this fame and I got it, so this is what comes with it. Understandably, no one is out there going, "Oh, poor Mariah."

The press(新闻媒体) seem to have marked you out(使注定要) as some kind of basket case(完全没有希望的人) with a tenuous(纤细的) grip(控制, 掌握) on reality...

It's all been so much drama. The press totally over-sensationalised(引起轰动) it. Even I'm guilty of it — I just read something about somebody I know and I'm like, "Is this true?"

I don't hate the press; it's just that I've never experienced so much negative attention.

Then where do these stories come from?

Everybody thinks I'm like a cartoon character. Just today somebody told me they were surprised I was doing this interview in a hotel because they'd heard I wouldn't walk on carpet(地毯)! I'm like, "I lived in a hotel for three years, so what else would I walk on? What am I gonna do, fly into the room?"

How did you lose that annoying(讨厌的) accent New Yorkers speak with?

I never had an accent. My mother is from the Midwest — she's an opera singer and an elocution(演说) queen. I'm half black Venezuelan(委内瑞拉人).

And what do people pick on you for now, as an adult? Everyone ragged(揶揄) on me for wearing short skirts. In public I can wear all the little ensembles(套装). But to me it's dress-up. My friends will see my video and ask, "Must the shorts be that short?" I don't think the short shorts are a problem. I'm not against ass cheeks.

We noticed that when you were relaxing during the photo shoot you were wearing what looks like a tiny bandanna(大手帕) as a top. Will this be the next Mariah trend?

It was spur(刺激) — of-the-moment. It is a bandanna, you're right. Tonight alone, three people have come up to me about it.

(注释:王 命)

George Clooney

George Timothy Clooney was born in 1961 in beautiful Lexington, Kentucky. His family was very strictly Catholic (天主教徒). "Curfew (宵禁令) was at nine P. M. when I was a senior in high school."

He studied for a few years at Northern Kentucky University. He was majoring in broadcasting, but in his own words was "no good at it." And regardless, he really didn't attend classes. "I would stop by and go, 'How's everybody doing?'" He eventually quit school, working jobs like selling men's suits and working in stockrooms (仓库).

By chance, his cousin Miguel Ferret came to Lexington to shoot a low-budget (预算) horse racing film. They gave George a tiny part, and he was hooked (沉迷). "It was a cheesy (低劣的), awful film that never came out, but I was seduced (诱使) by how attractive it was."

So, he moved in for a short time with his Aunt Rosemary in California, where he arrived in 1982 and spent the following year unemployed. His only source of income was his Aunt, who he provided with odd-jobs, including driving her around. He finally landed a job in construction, and also an acting class.

His first official job was a Japanese commercial for Panasonic. His first acting gig (活儿) came with Riptide (激流). But his first

big break, ironically came on the comedy series "ER" in 1984, the series that would make him famous.

Before that big launch, he tried numerous roles in numerous arenas (舞台), most notably a recurring role on "Roseanne." Finally, he nailed down (明确) the role in "ER", which he credits as coming at just the right time in his life. "I was older. There's always a little more weight to you when you're older. Maybe you're taken a little more seriously." Whatever the reason, he was a huge hit, with both critics and audiences alike.

The most logical step from successful television is to take a stab at the film world. His career on film has been one of the most traceable (可追踪的) routes an actor can take; he began slow with "One Fine Day", a mediocre (普通的) film on all accounts. He

had the Batman dilemma (困难的选择), but refers to Batman as a mistake from the start. "Out of Sight" received mass (大量) critical acclaim (称赞), but wasn't a huge box office smash (极大的成功).

"Three Kings" was much along the same lines, oft-named (经常) as one of critics top 10, but barely amassing (积累) 60 million at the box office. Finally, "The Perfect Storm" established Clooney as a true film star. His acting was hailed (欢呼) and it also brought in the dollars: "The Perfect Storm" was one of Hollywood's biggest blockbusters (一鸣惊人者) of 2000. And at the beginning of 2001, another big happening: George wins the Golden Globe Award for best actor in a comedy, for his leading role in *O Brother Where Are Thou?*

In 1989 he married actress Talia Balsam, but they soon divorced after 3 years. Of the relationship he says, "When you're married to someone famous, every time you turn around you have to see your ex (前配偶). So when someone asks me about the marriage, the fair thing to do is say that I take responsibility for it."

Filmography 主演电影

- 1996: From Dusk Till Dawn 从夜晚到黎明
- 1996: One Fine Day 一日钟情
- 1997: Batman & Robin 蝙蝠侠4: 急冻人
- 1997: The Peacemaker 战略杀手
- 1997: Full Tilt Boogie
- 1997: South Park, episode "Big Gay Al's Big Gay

Boat Ride" (voice)

- 1998: Waiting For Woody
- 1998: Out Of Sight 战略高手
- 1998: The Thin Red Line 红色警戒
- 1999: South Park—The Film (voice)
- 1999: Killyo (script)
- 1999: Three Kings 夺金三王
- 2000: The Perfect Storm 完美风暴
- 2000: O Brother, Where Are Thou? 霹雳高手
- 2001: Ocean's Eleven 十一罗汉
- 2002: Confessions of a Dangerous Mind
- 2002: The Good German
- 2002: Moving to Collinwood
- 2002: The Life of David Gale

Did you know...? 你知道吗?

1. that he loves to play basketball and loves to take a ride? (he bought Indian motorcycles for his friends as well)
2. that Max actually was a present to his love Kelly Preston back in 1988?
3. that George Timothy Clooney was in the 1979 Augusta/Kentucky Basketball Team?

(供稿: 张洁) ★★★



Black Hawk Down 《黑鹰折翼》

by Stacie Houglund

The true story of an elite(精锐) group of U.S. soldiers whose peacekeeping mission to Somalia(索马里) turns deadly when hostile(敌方的) civilians mount(准备进行) an unexpected attack.

Story(剧情)

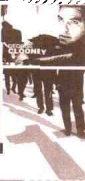
It's 1993, and a group of some 150 elite Delta(三角洲) Commandos(突击队) and Army Rangers(突击队员) are on their way to Mogadishu(摩加迪沙), Somalia, to hunt down a warlord(将军) who has been intercepting(截取) international food shipments(出货) intended for starving Somalis. Their mission is to capture the warlord's aides at a home in an area heavily controlled by his people. The plan is to drop in via(通过) helicopter, secure the area, storm the house, grab(夺取) the aides and get the hell out. They figured the job would be easy enough, only taking about 90 minutes or so... but what they didn't plan for was thousands of angry civilians up in arms over what they saw as America's intrusion(侵犯) into their internal affairs. First one, then another, helicopter is shot down as the area is swarmed(密集, 挤满), and suddenly the peacekeeping mission becomes one of war as the soldiers must rescue their downed comrades. What begins as a one and half hour operation(军事行动) becomes an 18-hour fight for their lives, as the outnumbered Rangers and Commandos must stay

alive against overwhelming odds in the country's most hostile region until they can be rescued.

Acting(演出)

Unlike too many action films in recent years, this film downplays(不予重视) the role of each soldier. Too much individual characterization(性格描写) can get tiresome(无聊的), and in a movie like this who cares about the background and personal issues of each and every soldier in the battalion(军队)? Save us the sap(精力), please. What you want to see is what producer Jerry Bruckheimer and director Ridley Scott do best: hardcore(绝对的, 无限制的) action, not Oscar-winning drama. Black Hawk Down treats(视为, 对待) these soldiers more as a collective(集体的) group with something to do rather than individuals with something to prove. Several of these guys will be familiar from other war movies. Josh Hartnett, William Fichtner, Tom Sizemore and a few others were all in Pearl Harbor earlier this year. Hartnett is the Rangers' leader; Sizemore is a hard-boiled(无情的) lieutenant colonel(陆军中校); Ewan McGregor pops up(突然出现) as a paper-pushing(使用假钞票) Ranger who leaves his desk for combat. The dialogue is the usual macho(男子气的) stuff and none of the actors stands out as especially unique(惟一的, 独特的), but that's the idea—it's about the mission, not the men.

★★★★



Ocean's Eleven 《十一罗汉》

Story(剧情)

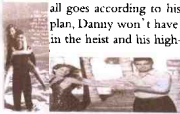
SLoosely based on the (rather lame) 1960 Rat Pack film, dashing(活跃的), understated(朴素的)-but-cool thief Danny Ocean(George Clooney) orchestrates(组织) the most sophisticated(完善的), elaborate(精心筹划的) casino(娱乐场) heist(抢劫) in history, less than 24 hours after being released from jail(监狱). In one night, Danny's handpicked(精选的) 11-man crew of specialists—including an ace(一流的) card sharp(内行, 骗子) (Brad Pitt), a young-but-masterful(专横的) pickpocket (Matt Damon) and a demolition(破坏) genius (Don Cheadle)—will attempt to steal over \$150 million from three Las Vegas casinos owned by Terry Benedict (Andy Garcia), the elegant, ruthless entrepreneur(企业家) who just happens to be dating(约会) Danny's ex-wife(前妻) Tess (Julia Roberts). To score the cash, Danny will have to risk his life and risk his chance of ever reconciling(和解, 顺从) with Tess. But if all goes according to his intricate(复杂的), nearly impossible plan, Danny won't have to choose between his stake(利害关系) in the heist and his high-stakes reunion with Tess. Or will he?

Acting(演出)

George Clooney easily passes himself off as suave(温和的) mastermind(策划者) Danny Ocean, playing the role with understated class and elegance. Brad Pitt takes a similar arc as Rusty, though he's slightly more dispassionate(冷静的) and professional than Clooney's visionary(幻想家) Ocean. Matt Damon is convincing as the inexperienced-but-talented pickpocket who's essential to getting in the vault(金库). And Julia is simply Julia—glamorous and charming, a smart cookie who is being wooed(追求) by the evil, ruthless casino mogul(显要人物) so elegantly portrayed by Andy Garcia. Affecting a Cockney(伦敦的) accent and attitude, Don Cheadle's portrayal of the demolition expert is a tour de force(绝技). Carl Reiner is absolutely hilarious(有趣的) as Saul Bloom, an aging old-timer(老前辈) who comes out of retirement to infiltrate(混进) the casino as a debonair(温文尔雅) arms dealer(商人). Elliott Gould, Bernie Mac, Scott Caan and Casey Affleck round out the cast(演员表) nicely with inspired(有灵感的) performances, especially Gould's and Mac's.

(注释:刘嘉玲) ★★★★★

New Movies





Christian Vieri

Christian Vieri is a strong forward who can create goals from nothing. He finished his first season in Lazio as the clubs top scorer and after only one season he moved to Inter Milan (国际米兰) and became the most expensive player in the world.

Date of Birth: 12 July 1973

Place of Birth: Bologna (波洛尼亚), Italy

Parents: Roberto and Natalie Vieri

Siblings (兄弟姐妹): Massimiliano and Veronica

Height: 1.85 m

Weight: 82 kg

Team: F. C. Internazionale

Position: Forward

First Serie A Appearance: 15 December 1991

Favorite Actor: Sylvester Stallone (史泰龙)

Favorite Actress: Julia Roberts (朱丽娅·罗伯茨)

Favorite Athlete: Dennis Rodman (丹尼斯·罗德曼)

Vieri By Any Other Name...

维埃里的其他称呼

By Alison Natsel

A man of few words but many nicknames (绰号), Christian Vieri has made a name for himself in the world of professional soccer. This third-generation footballer made headlines (大字标题) when he was traded by S. S. Lazio to F. C. Internazionale for a record amount of \$45 million, and in the process brought down (降低) the wrath (愤怒) of the Vatican (罗马教廷), which decried (谴责) the amount of money spent on a sports player that could be used to help the sick and less advantaged. True to one of his Spanish nicknames, "il muto" — the mute — Vieri chose not to comment. However, il muto did comment on Lazio President Cragnotti's claim that Vieri had demanded more money from the Roman club.

1. How to Win Friends and Influence People? 怎样赢得朋友, 影响别人?

Less than amicable (友善的) departures (离开) are not uncommon for Vieri, who did not quietly leave Juventus (尤文图斯) or Atletico Madrid (皇家马德里), his previous two teams. While at Juventus, Vieri and Coach Marcello Lippi (里皮) had their disagreements, and at Atletico Madrid, once again there

were rumors (谣言) of discord (不和) between Vieri and Sacchi. However, Vieri denies that he left Atletico because of an argument with Sacchi.

"In the short time he and I were at Atletico, he was like a brother to me and he tried hard to persuade me to stay. He spent hours trying to talk me round, but I think in the end even he understood that it was no good—that I missed Italy and wanted to come home," explains Vieri.

Jesus Gil, the owner of Atletico got into the fray (冲突, 争论) when Vieri was transferred (转会) from Atletico to Lazio. "The talk about us [Vieri and Sacchi] having a row was just made up (虚构) by the president Jesus Gil, because he was so upset at my decision," says Vieri.

Vieri and Lippi have managed to patch up (修补, 平息) their differences—which should make Vieri's upcoming season with Inter easier now that Lippi is the team's newest coach. Past differences set aside, Vieri speaks glowingly (热心的) of Lippi and seems happy with his move to Milan.

Says Vieri of Lippi, "He's an excellent coach—one of the best, and we do get on very well. But this was not always the case. I can remember us having an argument when we were at Juventus together. It was at half time (中场休息) during a game with Atalanta and the outcome of it was I ended up leaving for Atletico at the end of the season. But since then we've sorted out (挑选出) our differences and we get on well."

2. Here, There and Everywhere 无处不在

The headstrong (任性) nature of Vieri is nothing new. One of his early nicknames was "il mostro"—the monster (怪物, 妖怪). "They nicknamed Christian 'the monster,'" his mother Natalie recalls. "He couldn't stand still." His kinetic (运动的) pace has also continued as he has worked his way through a number of teams in his career.

"It seemed I had to keep moving to keep developing my game," says Vieri of his many moves. "It was difficult, changing teams so often, but, on the other hand, I think I also learned a lot from the experience of working in different clubs, learning from so many different coaches and team mates."

3. The Great Quiet Hope 伟大希望

The experience Vieri gained through these various clubs helped bring him to the attention of Cesare Maldini (马尔蒂尼)



亚平宁杀手——维埃里



供稿：蔡训峰

尼), then coach of the Italian national team.

After the World Cup, Vieri returned to Atletico, but tempers flared and Vieri, who was ready to return to Italy, was sold to Lazio. His move to Lazio created headlines and saw Cragnotti's stock rise. However, some say his move also saw the price of milk rise. Some claimed that Cragnotti's big spending led to an increase in the price of milk and other products in Cragnotti's stores in order to make up for the expenditures(支出, 花费).

Vieri was just one of the players brought in by Cragnotti in hopes of finally winning the race. Hopes plummeted(垂直落下) when Vieri was waylaid(遭遇) early in the season with a knee injury. However, by the second half of the season, he was back on the pitch(程度) and scoring. His return seemed to coincide with Lazio's return to viability(生存能力) in both the race and the Cup Winners Cup competition. Lazio went on to win the Cup Winners Cup, the championship's last year. Although the team had a large point lead toward the end of the race, they faltered(踉跄踉跄) in the end of the season and lost the race, one point behind Milan.

4. Growing Up Down Under 逐渐成长

For all his impassive(冷漠的) facade(外表), the Ice Man, as he has also been dubbed(授予称号), has been known to melt. After Italy's elimination(消失) from the World Cup, and after Lazio's loss of the scudetto, the images of Vieri in tears have added a new dimension to this otherwise formidable(强大的) player. Although Vieri may seem to be made of stone at times, he does have a sensitive(敏感的) side, which has not dissipated(消散) with his success.

His close ties with his family also bring about his softer side. Vieri was born July 12, 1973, in Bologna, Italy, to Roberto and Natalie Vieri. Roberto was also a successful midfielder(中场队员), playing professionally in Bologna at the time of Christian's birth. In fact, because of his father's connection with soccer, one of Vieri's most common nicknames is Bobo, in reference to his father, Bob. Bobo's French mother is Natalie, whom he often calls "Natalina." Vieri also has a younger brother, Massimiliano, who plays for Fano. Juve's young team, Veronica, Christian's younger sister, rounds out the immediate family.

When Christian was three, the family moved to Sydney, Australia, where Bob played for the Marconi team, made up of Italian immigrants. When Bob's career as a player was over, he signed on as the team's coach. With his father's influence, Vieri developed an interest in soccer. However, he didn't play with a team until he was around 12 years old. In the meantime, he was also interested in track, swimming and cricket(板球).

"I used to bat left-handed at cricket and my idol was Allan Border. I preferred to bat rather than bowl," says Vieri. After his success in the World Cup, he exchanged jerseys(运动衫) with Border.

"It wasn't easy to leave my parents, as a child," says Vieri. "When I was 14 I moved to Italy; I was staying at my grandfather's. I used to cry every day; I used to call home; I wanted to go back home. My dad took me back home. I was going to stay in Australia forever."

However...

"After two weeks I felt the need for Italy again. I used to say to myself: If you want to be a footballer, you cannot stay here. My mum did not agree at the beginning. Then it went as it went. I am lucky to have such parents."

Vieri and FIFA 维埃里和国际足联

He is Italy's ambassador(大使) for the "FIFA for SOS Children's Villages" alliance(联盟). At a ceremony held in Milan on 4 November 1999 which was covered by sixty journalists and a whole battery of cameras for TV stations from home and abroad, today's most expensive footballer in the world was presented with his credentials(国书, 信任状) for his new mission. At the same time a formal agreement was signed defining(定义) the new Italian ambassador's precise(准确的, 精确的) role.

In his new function the Inter Milan star will next year present FIFA's Fair Play Prize 2000 to the winning team at the SOS holiday village in Italy, where 1, 500 SOS Children's Village children will be spending their summer holidays.

On one subject the soft-spoken(说话温和的, 善于言辞的) star speaks a clear language: "Wherever it is a question of holding out(伸出) a helping hand to children and young people I need, I am always happy to play a part(参与)." ★★★

《简·爱》



对白精选

内容简介

简·爱从小就是一个孤儿，在里德婶婶家过着寄人篱下的生活，受尽了虐待。后来又在劳伍德学校生活了十年。她的童年和少年都是在不幸和痛苦中度过，但是简顽强地执着地和命运进行抗争。从学校毕业后，简应聘至罗切斯特的桑菲尔德庄园做家庭教师。简虽然相貌平平，但她的深沉自信，她的不卑不亢，她的高洁秉性以及她的才气彻底征服了罗切斯特那颗早已支离破碎的心。而简也不知不觉地爱上了脾气古怪的男主人。正当他们举行婚礼时，却因为罗切斯特已婚而不能结合。简只得黯然离开。罗切斯特的庄园后来因其妻纵火而烧掉，罗切斯特也因此成了盲人。简·爱与他心灵感应，从远方赶回庄园，有情人终成眷属。

(One midsummer evening, Jane is wandering in the garden, when Rochester comes to her.)

Jane: I thought you'd gone.

Rochester: I changed my mind. Or all of the Ingram family changed theirs. Why are you crying?

Jane: I was thinking about having to leave Thornfield.

Rochester: You've become quite attached to that foolish little Adele, haven't you? To that simple old Fairfax. You'd be sorry to part with them.

Jane: Yes, sir!

Rochester: It's always the way in this life. No sooner have you got settled in a pleasant resting-place, you're summoned to move on.

Jane: I told you sir, I shall be ready when the order comes.

Rochester: It has come now!

Jane: Then it's settled?

Rochester: All settled! Even about your future situation.

Jane: You've found a place for me?

Rochester: Yes Jane. I have... er... West of Ireland. You'll like Ireland, I think. There are such warm-hearted people there.

Jane: It's a long way off, sir.

Rochester: From what, Jane?

Jane: From England and from Thornfield.

Rochester: Well.

Jane: And from you, sir.

Rochester: Yes, Jane. It's a long way. When you get there I shall probably never see you again. We've been good friends, Jane, haven't we?

Jane: Yes, sir.

Rochester: Even good friends may be forced to part. Let's make the most of what time is left to us. Let us sit here in peace. Even though we should be destined never to sit here again. Sometimes I have a queer feeling with regard to you, Jane. Especially when you're near me as now. It is as if I had a string somewhere under my left rib. Tightly and inextricably knotted into a similar string situated in a corresponding corner of your little frame. And if we should have to be parted, that cord of communion would be snapped. Kind of a nervous notion I should take to bleeding inwardly. As for you, you will forget me.

Jane: That I never will, sir. You know that. I see the necessity of going but it's like looking on the necessity of death.

Rochester: Where do you see that necessity?

Jane: In your bride.

Rochester: What bride? I have no bride.

Jane: But you will have!

Rochester: Yes, I will. I will.

Jane: Do you think I could stay here to become nothing to you? Do you think because I'm poor and obscure and plain that I'm soulless and heartless? I have as much soul as you and fully as much heart. And if God had gifted me with wealth and beauty I should have made it as hard for you to leave me as it is now for me to leave you. There, I've spoken my heart now. Let me go.

Rochester: Jane, Jane... you strange almost unearthly thing. You that I love as my own flesh.

Jane: Donnez moi.

Rochester: I'm over with Blanche. It's you I want. Answer me Jane, quickly. Say, "Edward, I'll marry you." Say it, Jane. Say it!

Jane: I want to read your face!

Rochester: Read quickly. Say, Edward, I'll marry you.

Jane: Edward, I'll marry you.

Rochester: God pardon me.

(It starts thundering and raining, and the young couple hug tightly in the thunderstorm.)

(When Rochester opens the door of the church, a group of people gather around, wanting to congratulate him.)

Rochester: To the right about every one of you! Away with your congratulations. 15 years, too late.

(供稿:陈燕)

★★★

The Telesurgery Revolution

远程手术的革命

by Dan Johnson

注释: 艾米

Telesurgeons can now operate across oceans and continents.

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gallbladder¹ removed by surgeons operating via computer from New York. It was the first complete telesurgery procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

"We can now extend the reach of the surgeon so that an expert can intervene² any place in the world," says Jacques Marescaux, a professor at the European Institute of Telesurgery.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service deployed³ by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments

using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc., that enabled⁴ the procedure to be minimally⁵ invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and resumed normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle⁶ to telesurgery: time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds⁷ be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding/decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as com-

fortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration⁸ among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon routinely⁹ perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough¹⁰ in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians: More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their mentors¹¹ in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade:

The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen¹² and thorax¹³ do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where sophisticated¹⁴ software algorithms¹⁵ enhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, rendering them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus a natural extrapolation to imagine that this distance—currently several meters in the operating room—could potentially¹⁶ be up to several thousand kilometers. ★★★

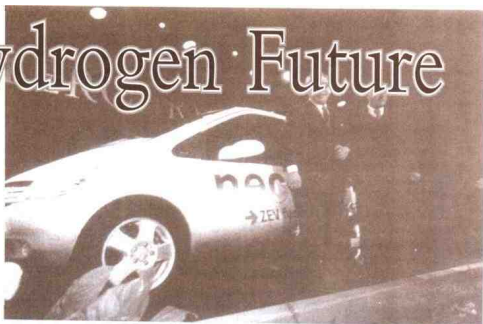
1. gallbladder [gæl'blædə] *n.* 胆囊, 苦胆
2. intervene [ɪn'teɪv] *v.* 干涉, 介入
3. deploy [dɪ'plɔɪ] *v.* 配置
4. enable [ɪ'neɪbəl] *v.* 使能够, 使成为可能, 使实现
5. minimally ['mɪnɪməl] *ad.* 最低限度地
6. obstacle ['ɒbsəkl] *n.* 障碍
7. millisecond ['mɪlɪsekənd] *n.* 毫秒
8. collaboration [kə'læbə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作, 协作
9. routinely ['ruːtɪnəlɪ] *ad.* 日常地, 定期地
10. breakthrough ['breɪkθruːt] *n.* 突破
11. mentor ['mentə] *n.* 导师
12. abdomen ['æbdəmən] *n.* 腹, 腹部
13. thorax [θɒrəks] *n.* 胸, 胸腔
14. sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] *ad.* 高级的, 尖端的
15. algorithm ['ælgərɪðəm] *n.* 规则系统
16. potentially [pə'tenʃəli] *ad.* 潜在地

A Hydrogen Future

氢的未来

Some governments and businesses are taking hydrogen more seriously.

by Dan Johnson 注释:孙虹梅



In the minds of some analysts, hydrogen¹ is finally emerging as a nonpolluting, renewable² form of energy that could supplant³ fossil⁴ fuels in the near future.

Since the 1930s, environment-minded scientists, academics, energy planners, industrial executives, and even some farsighted politicians have been thinking of and supporting the concept of hydrogen as an almost ideal chemical fuel, energy carrier, and storage medium.

Buckminster Fuller and other observers have described humanity's ongoing use of fossil fuels—such as coal, oil, and gas—as a subtraction⁶ from nature's finite⁸ energy supply, comparable to depleting⁷ a savings account. From the standpoint of long-term energy security, environmentalists are strongly advocating the option of tapping into nature's current energy account: abundant, and essentially⁹ free, solar energy¹⁰.

Solar energy has been a viable¹¹ means of home heating, but for large-scale use, that energy must be converted into electricity. In this context, hydrogen may be prominent¹² in future energy systems because it is capable of storing large amounts of electricity for later use.

Although it is the most abundant element in the universe, hydrogen is not a primary energy source that exists in nature, as do crude oil¹³ and natural gas.¹⁵ Rather, it is an energy carrier—a secondary form of energy that cannot be found freely in usable form, but has to be manufactured, like electricity. Today, most hydrogen is extracted from fossil fuels. In the future, hydrogen will be made from clean water and clean solar energy.

Hydrogen can match the effectiveness of fossil fuel in powering cars, planes, and ships and in heating homes, schools, and office complexes—without creating pollution. When burned in an internal-combustion engine¹⁴, hydrogen emits a virtually harmless water-vapor exhaust. When hydrogen is burned with atmospheric oxygen in an engine, the resulting emission is clean: no unburned hydrocarbons, no smoke, no carbon monoxide

or carbon dioxide¹⁶.

Hydrogen is an essential component of fuel cells for vehicles and other applications. Fuel-cell engines can be more than twice as efficient as internal-combustion engines, argues Hoffmann. Fuel-cell engines electrochemically combine hydrogen and oxygen in a flameless process that produces heat, electricity, and distilled water. The fact that it is environmentally benign has made hydrogen energy an increasingly attractive alternative to fossil fuels as concerns about resource depletion and global warming have grown.

"The question is no longer whether we are headed toward hydrogen, but how we should get there, and how long it will take," says Worldwatch Institute research associate Seth Dunn.

Industry Takes Action

Some major automakers have made recent commitments to hydrogen and fuel-cell technology. Dunn notes in a recent report, *Hydrogen Futures*. Daimler-Chrysler, for example, has committed \$1 billion over the next decade to fuel-cell development; the company has also partnered with Ford and Ballard Power Systems to introduce fuel-cell buses in Europe in 2002. Toyota has announced plans to sell a fuel-cell car in Japan by 2010 and has made significant investments in hydrogen storage and delivery companies.

Major energy companies are taking hydrogen technology seriously: ExxonMobil is collaborating with GM and Toyota to develop fuel cells. Shell and BP have created hydrogen divisions for their companies, and Texaco has become a major investor in hydrogen storage technology. Dunn reports. A number of countries have also made notable progress in the field:

- Germany is the world's leader in demonstrations of hydrogen/fuel-cell vehicles, in using energy sources to produce hydrogen from water through electrolysis, and in hydrogen fueling stations.

Family Meals are Good for Mental Health

注释: 项 著



Quality time with the family was linked to good mental health in young people.

Youngsters who used mental health services had less than five family meals a week on average¹, while healthy peers² dined or lunched with the relatives six times, a Spanish study found.

The research centered on 259 youngsters living with their parents, 82 of whom were seeking treatment. Anxiety and depression were the main problems.

"Sharing daily meals is a unifying³ ritual⁴ that promotes⁵ adolescent⁶ mental health," the study concluded.

The healthy youngsters were also more likely to take part in family parties, excursions⁷ and other activities. However, both

groups spent about the same time watching television.

Although most of those questioned felt loved by their families, those with mental health problems were more likely to view their family as dysfunctional⁸.

One in five of the ill participants was rarely satisfied with the support received from relatives, compared with under seven percent of the healthy children.

Factors such as the level of parents' education, their employment status and family size, which could have affected the research, were similar in both groups.

★★★★

1. on average 平均
2. peer [piə] *vt.* 注重, 关注
3. unify [ˈjuːnɪfaɪ] *vt.* 统一, 使成一体
4. ritual [ˈriːʃuəl] *n.* 典礼
5. promote [prəˈməʊt] *vt.* 促进, 发扬
6. adolescent [ˌædɒˈlescent] *a.* 青春期的
7. excursions [ɪkˈskɜːʃən] *n.* 远足, 短程旅行
8. dysfunctional [ˌdɪsfʌŋk(ə)ʃənəl] *n.* 机能不良, 功能紊乱, 功能障碍

● Japan has ambi-

tious¹⁶ plans for hydrogen initiatives, with an \$88 million budget¹⁷ for the next five years, and \$4 billion by 2020.

● Iceland has created a unique partnership with Shell, Daimler-Chrysler, and Norsk Hydro to launch the world's first hydrogen economy, replacing petroleum in its cars, buses, and fishing fleet over the next 40 years.

Of course, the policies of many governments remain focused on maximizing¹⁸ fossil fuel production or improving fuel efficiency, rather than encouraging a shift toward hydrogen. Worldwatch researchers assert that a transition to hydrogen will be driven by the need to address three key energy-related problems in the world: accelerating climate change due to the burning of fossil fuel, the decline of urban air quality in many of the world's cities, and increasing geopolitical instability connected to oil import dependence. Although the Bush administration has announced fuel cell and hydrogen development, the proposed hydrogen program budget is approximately one-tenth of that for nuclear power and one-fifth that for clean coal technologies, according to Worldwatch.

"Market forces alone will not move us along the best, fastest route to a hydrogen economy. Just as the government catalyzed the early development of the Internet, there is a critical role for governments to play in spreading the creation of a clean hydrogen economy," Dunn concludes.

★★★★★

1. hydrogen [ˈhaɪdrədʒ(ə)n] *n.* 氢
2. renewable [ˌriːnəʊ(ə)bl̩] *a.* 可重新供给的
3. supplant [səˈplænt] *v.* 代替
4. fossil fuel [ˈfɒs(ə)l, ˈfuːəl] *n.* 矿物燃料
5. subtraction [səbˈtrækʃən] *n.* 减少
6. finite [ˈfaɪnaɪt] *a.* 有限的
7. deplet [dɪˈpleɪt] *v.* 消耗
8. essentially [ɪˈvenʃəli] *ad.* 本质上, 实质上
9. solar energy [ˈsəʊlə(r), ˈenədʒi] *n.* 太阳能
10. viable [ˈvaɪəb(ə)l] *a.* 可行的
11. prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt] *a.* 重要的, 显著的, 突出的
12. crude oil [kruːd, ɔɪl] *n.* 原油
13. natural gas [ˈnætʃ(ə)r(ə)l ɡæz] *n.* 天然气
14. internal-combustion engine [ɪnˈtəɪn(ə)l, kəmˈbʌstʃən, ˈendʒɪn] *n.* 内燃机
15. dioxide [daɪˈɒksaɪd] *n.* 二氧化物
16. ambitious [æmˈbɪʃəs] *a.* 有雄心的
17. budget [ˈbʌdʒɪn] *n.* 预算
18. maximize [ˈmæksɪ maɪz] *vt.* 把...增加到最大限度

Are magnets misleading? Is hypnosis just hype? Here's the lowdown.

磁石会诱人入歧途吗?催眠也仅是伎俩花招吗?其真相如下。

by Salley Shannon

Alternative Healing: What Really Works

While the medical establishment

tends to be wary of alternative healing, there are studies suggesting that some therapies can be effective in relieving certain conditions. Here's a quick overview.

Acupuncture

What is it? One of the oldest healing methods known, acupuncture is based on the ancient Chinese belief that there are patterns of energy (Qi) flowing throughout the body. Disease occurs if this flow is blocked or disrupted. When thin needles are inserted into the body at specific points, each linked to a particular organ network, the energy flow supposedly can be restored.

Is it effective? Acupuncture is effective for nausea after surgery or chemotherapy and probably during pregnancy. It may also be helpful as an adjunct treatment for other conditions, including headaches, asthma, stroke rehabilitation and fibromyalgia.

A comparison of detoxification programs in Boston found that people who chose to enter outpatient acupuncture programs were less likely to re-enter detox than those in residential programs. In a trial of acupuncture as a treatment for chronic pain completed by Finland's National Health Service, 65 percent of patients either stopped taking painkilling drugs or reduced their dosage.

Western doctors, as a rule, dismiss the concept of Qi. Instead, researchers surmise the needles prompt the release of natural painkillers called endorphins, or hormones that stimulate the immune system. Today many experts regard acupuncture as practically mainstream. The NIH panel declared, "There's sufficient evidence of acupuncture's value to expand its use into conventional medicine."

Hypnosis

What is it? Using one of many techniques—like inducing relaxation by asking the subject to count backward—a practitioner brings on a trance-like state. While in it, a patient might focus on healing thoughts or on letting go of negative habits. About one person in ten cannot be

真正有效的替代疗法

(美) 萨利·沙恩伦 著
郑虹云 译注

虽然医疗机构往往对替代疗法心存戒意, 却有研究表明, 有些疗法能有效减轻某些病症。综观如下:

针灸疗法

何为针灸疗法? 它是已知的最古老的疗法方法之一。古代中国人相信人体内有到处流动着的各种能量(即气), 针灸法即基于此。如果气的流动受阻或中断, 人就会生病。将细针扎入身体上的特定点时, 由于每个点都与人体的某个器官系统相连, 人们认为这样就可恢复气的流动。

有效吗? 针灸对病人术后或化疗后恶心及妊娠期间很可能出现的不适有疗效。它还对包括头痛、哮喘、中风康复、纤维肉瘤等其他疾病起辅助治疗的作用。

在波士顿, 比较几种解毒方案发现, 选择参加门诊针灸方案的病人比起住院常规治疗的病人, 其因再犯而再度接受解毒治疗的可能性要小。芬兰国家卫生事业局完成的一次试验中, 将针灸作为医治慢性疼痛的方法, 其中 65% 的病人或是停止服药, 或是减少了药的剂量。

西医照例摒弃气的概念。研究者推测, 针刺促使人体释放名为内啡肽的天然止痛药或刺激免疫系统的激素。今天许多专家将针灸视为实际可行的主流疗法。美国国家卫生研究所专题小组曾宣布: "有足够的证据证明针灸的价值, 使其得以扩展并运用于传统医学。"

催眠术

何为催眠术? 医师运用许多技巧中的一种——如让患者倒数来引导他放松——使得患者进入半梦半醒的催眠状态。此时, 病人可能会对思想集中于治疗疾病或戒除不良的习惯上。10