

研究生英语选修课系列教程（第一辑）

最新英美媒体 时文选读



*Selected
Readings from Latest
British & American Media*

主编/彭漪 张敬源 编者/刘荣君 郭侃俊 周荣娟 葛岚 张敬源 彭漪

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近年来,科技发展与人才竞争的新形势推动着我国研究生教育迅猛发展,研究生招生规模逐年大幅递增,但研究生外语教学明显落后于实际需要的矛盾也日渐突出。一方面,研究生英语教学需要突破传统的英语教学模式,即跳出学生自中学(甚至小学)一直到大学本科早已习惯了的英语学习内容和英语学习模式,换言之,研究生英语教学呼唤多样化和差异性,以适应不同水平和不同层次学生的不同要求;另一方面,广大教师又苦于没有一套好的、适应新形势下研究生英语教学要求的教材。鉴于此,中国人民大学出版社在参编兄弟院校的大力支持下,深入调研,特编写出版该套《研究生英语选修课系列教程》,以满足广大师生的需要。该系列教程的第一辑包括《英美媒体文章阅读教程》、《最新英美媒体时文选读》、《公共英语演讲教程》和《跨文化交流教程》,使用对象是非英语专业研究生、博士生以及相当程度的英语学习者和英语爱好者。

基于多年来在研究生英语教学方面的探索及对学生实际需求的了解,我们认为最新英美媒体文章有题材广泛、内容新颖、语言鲜活、真实实用等特点,因而,是激发学生外语学习兴趣、扩充语言知识、培养综合使用英语能力的有效途径之一。为此,我们在编著《英美媒体文章阅读教程》的基础上,为进一步扩充学生的阅读量,配套编写了《教程》的姊妹篇《最新英美媒体时文选读》。该《教程》和《选读》是为非英语专业研究生和博士生编写的选修课教材,也可供非英语专业高年级本科生或其他具有同等英语水平的读者使用。

一、教材特色

《最新英美媒体时文选读》重点培养学生快速阅读并准确理解英美媒体文章的能力,力争使研究生阶段语言知识的扩展寓于语言综合使用能力的提高之中。与国内同类读物相比,该教材具有以下特色:

1. 内容鲜活、题材广泛、具有很强的时效性。书中材料全部选自2004年以来的英美媒体文章。
2. 以专题为主线编排课文,每一专题精选典型文章作为课文,系统培养学生阅读英美媒体文章的能力。
3. 不仅涉及英美主要报纸、杂志等传统媒体,还涵盖网络、广播、影视媒介。
4. 选文思想内涵深刻,有利于阅读时深入思考并就相关问题运用所学语言知识表达自己的思想。
5. 练习编配侧重学以致用,注重英语综合运用能力的培养,克服语言学习中的被动性。

二、内容结构

《最新英美媒体时文选读》供非英语专业硕士、博士研究生或其他具有同等外语水平的学习者使用,重点培养学生独立批判地阅读英美媒体文章的能力,并在阅读中进一步夯实语言基本功。全书共14个单元,每一单元由读前思考(Previewing the article)、时文阅读(Reading)、阅读检测(Reviewing the article)几部分构成。

读前思考旨在引导学生思考课文涉及的相关问题,并带着问题进入阅读;时文阅读包括三篇文章,涉及不同话题,教师可根据具体情况选择使用。其中时文一(Reading One)为主课文,其余两篇为辅助课文。主课文与《教程》保持相同的编写体例,文后附有相关背景知识介绍(Notes)以及生词表(Words and expressions),便于学生阅读;阅读检测包括获取信息(Getting the message)、扩充词汇(Expanding your vocabulary)、综合运用(Recognizing main ideas)、读后思考(Beyond the reading)几个板块。其中获取信息旨在检测学生对课文内容的理解情况;扩充词汇的目的是使学生在阅读中准确把握和理解课文中出现的重点词汇;综合运用是对课文内容的浓缩和总结,既帮助学生加深对课文的理解,又培养学生在语篇层次上综合运用语言的能力;读后思考旨在组织学生就课文相关话题深入思考并展开讨论,以培养学生的口语表达能力。辅助课文旨在培养学生快速阅读英美媒体文章并领会掌握主要信息的能力,故而除其他部分与主课文保持同步外,阅读检测分别采用判断正误和简答两种形式。

本教材后附有各单元课后练习参考答案,供学生自我检测使用。

三、编写人员

本教程由北京科技大学张敬源教授和彭漪教授负责全书编写体例的策划以及全部书稿的修改、补充和审定工作,编写人员全部为多年来一直从事研究生英语教学和大学高年级英语教学的一线教师。

中国人民大学出版社鞠方安博士为本书的出版付出了很大的努力,在此一并致谢。

限于编者水平,疏漏错讹之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

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Part One The Newspaper

Unit One **International News**

◎ Reading One

▬[Previewing the article]

Thinking about the Topic

1. Skim the title of the article. What do you think this reading is about?
2. What do you think are the most important human rights? Do you think prisoners-of-war should be deprived of these rights?
3. What do you know about the prisoner abuse scandal that took place in Abu Ghraib under the control of US army?

Making Predictions

1. What does the topic "Pentagon Leaders Faulted for Abuse" mean?
2. Why are Pentagon leaders faulted for what happened to Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib prison?
3. What influence might the investigation report on prisoner abuse have on the leaders of Department of Defense?

▬[Reading One]

Directions: Read the following article and answer the questions about it. When you finish reading, write down your reading time on the READING BOARD.

Pentagon Leaders Faulted for Abuse

By Thomas Crampton

[1] Washington—While blaming sadistic night shift workers in a prison ill-equipped to deal with a massive influx of detainees, an independent Pentagon report also took civilian leaders to task Tuesday for “indirect responsibility” in prisoner abuses at Abu Ghraib in Iraq.

[2] “You had this ‘Animal House’ mentality that occurred on the night shift,” James Schlesinger, chairman of the Independent Panel to Review Department of Defense Detention Operations, told a press conference following the report's release. “There was chaos at Abu Ghraib.”

[3] The prison and those running it were not prepared to deal with the range of detainees pulled together in the confusion that followed the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime, Schlesinger said, adding that military police arrived at the facility undertrained and with equipment missing.

[4] Since the situation was widely known, blame does go up the chain of command, Schlesinger added.

[5] “There was indirect responsibility at higher levels,” Schlesinger said. “The weaknesses at Abu Ghraib were well known.”

[6] Such problems did not, however, rise to the level of explicit use of torture in interrogation.

[7] “There was no policy of abuse,” Schlesinger said. “Quite the contrary.” All the panel members individually took turns at the news conference to say that Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld should not offer his resignation, with Schlesinger, a former defense secretary himself, saying that any resignation of high-ranking officials “would be a boon for all of America's enemies.”

[8] Another member of the panel, Harold Brown, declared that Rumsfeld had “handled it extremely well.”

[9] Responding to the release of the report, Rumsfeld issued a statement praising the investigators' thoroughness and declaring that the Department of Defense remained open to policy changes.

[10] “The Defense Department has an obligation to evaluate what happened and make changes,” Rumsfeld's statement said. “The independent panel's contribution will be of great help to us.”

[11] In addition to members of the night shift at Abu Ghraib, the report had harsh words for Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, the commander in charge of operations in Iraq.

[12] “Sanchez should have taken stronger action in November when he realized the extent of the problem in Abu Ghraib,” the report said.

[13] It added that Sanchez had not done enough to ensure oversight of Brigadier General Janis Karpinski, the reservist who was in charge of the prison.

[14] “His attempt to mentor Brigadier General Karpinski, though well intentioned, was insufficient in a combat zone in the midst of a serious and growing insurgency.”

[15] The report went on to take Sanchez to task for failure to provide proper oversight both of detention and interrogation operations.

[16] As for the widely disseminated photographs of prisoners being abused, Schlesinger attributed them solely to deviant action by the prison's night shift.

[17] “The photos did not come from authorized interrogations,” Schlesinger said. “They were freelance activities of the night shift of Abu Ghraib.”

[18] Responding to further questions on the issue, Schlesinger dismissed any notion that the photographs could have been part of interrogation techniques.

[19] “None of the people in the picture was an intelligence target,” Schlesinger said. “Most of the people you see in the stack of prisoners in the picture were criminals.”

[20] Abuses on the night shift arose in an atmosphere of postwar chaos that Schlesinger said went to the core of the prison operation.

[21] Not only was the facility under constant shelling, but Iraqi policemen were slipping arms to prisoners who were under detention for a wide array of reasons.

[22] “Some were simple criminals, some were indeed a security risk,” Schlesinger said. “Some were innocents who happened to be picked up because their neighbors thought they had a connection to the insurgency.”

[23] In addition to these circumstances, Schlesinger contrasted the one-to-one ratio of detainees to military police at Guantánamo Bay—which he described as “ideal”—with the ratio of one military policeman to 75 detainees at Abu Ghraib. Even as he attributed the problems to Abu Ghraib, the report pointed to a total of 300 allegations of prisoner abuse in Afghanistan, Iraq and Guantánamo. As of mid-August 2004, 155 investigations into the allegations have been completed, resulting in 66 substantiated cases, the report said.

[24] About one-third of the cases occurred at the point of capture or tactical collection point, frequently under uncertain, dangerous and violent circumstances, the report added.

[25] To avoid such situations in future, the panel gave 14 recommendations that included a further defining of the status of all detainees in all operations and theaters of action.

[26] In giving a hint to the contents of another report on prisoner abuse scheduled for release on Wednesday, the panel also laid blame on medical personnel. “The panel notes that the Fay investigation cited some medical personnel for failure to report detainee abuse,” the report said. “Training should include the obligation to report any detainee abuse.”

[27] The report also recommended tighter reporting methods for getting information quickly up the chain of command.

[28] “The secretary of defense should ensure the effective functioning of rapid reporting channels for communicating bad news to senior Department of Defense leadership without preju-

dice to any criminal or disciplinary action underway,” the report said, adding that such methods could be adopted from the special notification process used by the US Air Force.

[29] The nature of war has changed, the report said, prompting the necessity for the United States to update its approach to international humanitarian law.

[30] “In doing so, the United States should emphasize the standard of reciprocity,” the report said. “And the preservation of United States societal values and international image that flows from an adherence to recognized humanitarian standards.”

[31] While encouraging the Department of Defense to foster a stronger operational relationship with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the panel said the Geneva-based organization must also adapt to new realities very different from those conflicts from which the Geneva conventions were drawn.

(996 words)

From *International Herald Tribune*, August 25, 2004

Now enter your reading time and reading speed (words per minute) on the READING BOARD.

READING BOARD

Reading Time	_____	Reading Speed	_____
	Minutes Seconds		Words per Minute

New words and expressions

fault *v.* 发现某人有错、有缺陷等

sadistic *adj.* 施虐狂的

influx *n.* 注入, 涌入, 汇集

detainee *n.* 被拘留者

detention *n.* 羁押, 拘留

civilian *n.* 平民, 百姓

take sb. to task 指责或批评某人

mentality *n.* 心态, 思想

operations *n.* 行动

chaos *n.* 混乱

pull together 汇聚起来

regime *n.* 政权

resignation *n.* 辞职

boon *n.* 好处, 利益

remain open to 接受

obligation *n.* 责任, 义务

lieutenant general 陆军中将

oversight *n.* 监管, 督察

brigadier general 陆军准将

reservist *n.* 预备役军人

mentor *n.* 顾问

insurgency *n.* 叛乱状态

disseminate *v.* 传播

deviant *adj.* 不轨的

freelance *adj.* 独立的

stack *n.* 堆, 摞

to the core of 直至核心

shelling *n.* 炮击

allegation *n.* 说法

substantiated *adj.* 被证明的, 被证实的

tactical *adj.* 策略上的

theatres *n.* 战区, 战场

notification *n.* 报告

Notes

1. **Pentagon**: the five-sided building near Washington that is the headquarters of the US Department of Defense and the US armed forces.
2. **Abu Ghraib**: Located approximately 20 miles west of Baghdad, the Abu Ghraib prison is where the Iraqi prisoners of war were kept after American-led ally occupied Iraq. In late April 2004, a number of photographs surfaced which depicted abuse and torture of Iraqi prisoners held at the Abu Ghraib prison while in US custody. Some of the pictures published depict US soldiers, both men and women in military uniforms, laughing and giving thumbsup signs while posing with naked Iraqi prisoners made to stand, stacked in a pyramid or positioned to perform sex acts. This follows the March 2004 announcement by the US Army that six members of the 800th Military Police Brigade were being investigated for allegedly abusing about 20 prisoners at Abu Ghraib. On May 24, 2004, following the continued scandal posed by abuses of detainees at Abu Ghraib, President G. W. Bush announced in a speech that the Abu Ghraib prison would be destroyed upon the completion of a new modern prison to replace it.
3. **Saddam Hussein**: Dictator of Iraq from 1979 until 2003, when his regime was overthrown by a United States-led invasion. In 1979 he became Iraq's president and de facto dictator. He led Iraq through a decade-long war with Iran, and in August of 1990 his forces invaded the neighboring country of Kuwait. A US -led alliance organized by George Bush (the elder) ran Hussein's forces out of Kuwait in the Gulf War, which ended in February of 1991 with Saddam still in power. In 2002 Hussein came under renewed pressure from George W. Bush, the son of the first President Bush. In March of 2003, Hussein's regime was overthrown by an invasion of US and British forces. Hussein disappeared, but US forces captured him on 13 December 2003 after finding him hiding in a small underground pit on a farm near the town of Tikrit.
4. **Donald Rumsfeld**: Rumsfeld became Secretary of Defense under George W. Bush in January of 2001, and after the attacks of 11 September 2001 he became a familiar face on television as a spokesman for US military forces. He served as a congressman from Illinois (1962—1969) before going to work as an economic adviser for President Richard Nixon (1969—1973). He then worked in the Gerald Ford administration as White House Chief of Staff (1974—1974) and as the youngest-ever Secretary of Defense (1975—1977). During the 1980s Rumsfeld served in various capacities as an advisor to the Ronald Reagan administration, but spent most of his time in private industry. In 2001 he returned to the Pentagon, becoming the 21st Secretary of Defense.
5. **Ricardo Sanchez**: Commander of coalition ground troops, US army in Iraq. On July 10, 2001, Lt. Gen. Sanchez became commanding general of V Corps' 1st Armored Division. He held that position for nearly two years before assuming command of the corps on June 14, 2003.
6. **Janis Karpinski**: an Army reserve brigadier general, was named commander of the 800th Military Police Brigade.

7. Guantánamo Bay: Located on the southeast coast of the island of Cuba about 500 statute miles southeast of Miami, Florida, is approached via the Windward Passage from the north or the Caribbean Sea from the south. The Guantánamo Bay Naval Station is located in an isolated area at the southeastern tip of the island of Cuba. The US Navy has had a presence at Guantánamo Bay Cuba since 1903. Until recently, it was best known as a holding facility during times of large migration outflows from the Caribbean to the United States. It has now become home to foreign detainees in the “war on terrorism.” As of November 2002, 625 detainees were being held. Reports indicate that most are accused of being Al Qaeda members or Taliban captured in Afghanistan.

8. International Committee of the Red Cross: Humanitarian agency with national affiliates worldwide. It was established for the care of victims of battle, but it now aids in the prevention and relief of human suffering generally. It arose out of the work of J. H. Dunant, who proposed the formation of voluntary relief societies in all countries, the first of which came into being in 1864. The name Red Crescent, adopted in 1906 at the insistence of the Ottoman empire, is used in Muslim countries. In peacetime, the Red Cross aids victims of natural disasters, maintains blood banks, and provides supplementary health-care services. In wartime, it serves as an intermediary between belligerents and visits prisoner-of-war camps to provide relief supplies, mail, and information for and from their relatives. Its operating principles are humanity, impartiality, and neutrality. Its headquarters are in Geneva.

■【Reviewing the article】

I. Getting the message

Directions: Answer these questions without referring back to the text. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Who were held indirectly responsible for prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib in Iraq?
 - A. Night shift workers in the prison.
 - B. A massive influx of detainees.
 - C. Civilian leaders.
 - D. Head of the independent pentagon report.
2. According to Schlesinger, what accounted for the chaos at Abu Ghraib?
 - A. The “animal house” mentality of those running the prison.
 - B. The inadequate preparation to deal with the range of detainees.
 - C. The arrival of the military police at the facility undertrained.
 - D. All of the above.
3. It is stated in the passage that _____.
 - A. the situation in Abu Ghraib was kept strictly confidential
 - B. no one except the night shift workers at the prison should be blamed
 - C. there was no policy of explicit use of torture in interrogation

- D. the weaknesses at Abu Ghraib were not known at higher levels
4. The panel members believe that _____.
 - A. news conferences should be held to make the abuse known to the public
 - B. the resignation of Rumsfeld could only be helpful to America's enemies
 - C. the Secretary of Defense should be held fully responsible for the abuse
 - D. Donald Rumsfeld should offer his resignation as a result of the abuse
 5. What's Rumsfeld's response to the independent panel's release of the report?
 - A. Positive.
 - B. Skeptical.
 - C. Negative.
 - D. Neutral.
 6. The report had harsh words for Lieutenant General Sanchez because he _____.
 - A. took too strong an action to deal with the problem in Abu Ghraib
 - B. failed to ensure the oversight of Brigadier General Karpinski
 - C. allowed the misbehavior of the night shift members at Abu Ghraib
 - D. made no attempt to mentor Karpinski in a serious and growing insurgency
 7. What is Schlesinger's comment on the widely spread photographs of prisoners being abused?
 - A. They were deviant action by the prison's night shift.
 - B. They came from authorized interrogations.
 - C. They were part of the interrogation techniques.
 - D. The people in the pictures were all intelligence targets.
 8. Which of the following demonstrates the postwar chaos of prison operation?
 - A. The facility was under constant robbery.
 - B. Iraqi police were slipping arms to prisoners.
 - C. Prisoners were in prison for different reasons.
 - D. Prisoners were a security risk to US coalition.
 9. Why was Guantanamo Bay mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It is the oldest US base outside of the continental United States.
 - B. It has a much lower ratio of detainees to military police than Abu Ghraib.
 - C. It is a prison with no prisoner abuse allegations.
 - D. It has more serious problems of abuse than Abu Ghraib.
 10. What recommendations did the panel give to avoid such situations in future?
 - A. To further define the status of all detainees.
 - B. To lay blame on medical personnel.
 - C. To make blame go on the chain of command.
 - D. To modify the recognized humanitarian standards.

II. Expanding your vocabulary

Section A

Directions: In the paragraph indicated in parentheses find the word that best fits the meaning below.

1. obtaining pleasure from hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally (1) _____
2. a state of complete disorder and confusion (2) _____
3. a formal statement of one's intention to leave a job or position (7) _____
4. to teach or give advice (14) _____
5. a violent attempt to oppose the control or government (22) _____
6. statement made without proof (23) _____
7. to modernize and adapt to the latest development of (29) _____
8. giving support to sth. ; remaining faithful to sth. (30) _____

Section B

Directions: Use context clues to determine the meaning of each word or phrase found in the paragraph indicated in parentheses. Then choose the correct definition of each.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. mentality (2) | A. attitudes | B. intellectuals | C. miniatures |
| 2. regime (3) | A. registry | B. government | C. sovereignty |
| 3. interrogation (6) | A. interaction | B. insistence | C. questioning |
| 4. boon (7) | A. disaster | B. blessing | C. booming |
| 5. oversight (13) | A. supervision | B. indifference | C. malpractice |
| 6. disseminate (16) | A. dismantle | B. spread | C. eliminate |
| 7. substantiated (23) | A. proposed | B. proved | C. supposed |

III. Recognizing main ideas

Directions: The following is a brief summary of the article. Fill in each of the blanks with a word that best completes the passage. Try to use the words in the text.

A high-level panel investigating US military detention operations has (1) _____ a report that said responsibility for the abuses that took place was not limited to night shift (2) _____. The independent committee led by former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger examined the (3) _____ for people captured in Iraq and Afghanistan. It says there was no evidence of any policy to (4) _____ prisoners. Still, it says top civilian and military officials in the Defense Department share part of the (5) _____ for what happened. The independent Pentagon panel found that top pentagon leaders failed to exercise proper (6) _____ over confusing detention policies at US prisons in Iraq. The report also

(7) _____ the top general in Iraq at the time, Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, for not paying close (8) _____ attention to the problems at Abu Ghraib and did not recognize that Abu Ghraib guards were overwhelmed by an (9) _____ of detainees during violence in Iraq. The Army report places blame mainly on a lack of (10) _____ among the troops and a lack of leadership by their commanders. The panel also gave recommendations to avoid such situations in the future.

IV. Beyond the reading

Some people argue that all men on the battle field fall into two categories: they are either allies or enemies. Therefore, it is justifiable not to treat prisoners-of-war as one's equals. In fact, they are often treated as animals. Animals have no dignity whatsoever to speak of. Do you agree with the view? Why or why not?

◎ Reading Two

▬[Previewing the article]

Thinking about the Topic

1. Skim the title of the article. What do you think this reading is about?
2. What do you know about the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty? Why is America so concerned with the possible nuclear program of different countries in the world?
3. Is it possible to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purpose? Why are some countries so enthusiastic about the enrichment of uranium?

Making Predictions

1. What might be the "joint strategy" forged by US and EU on Iran talks?
2. What are the modest economic incentives offered to Iran by the US ?
3. What does the term EU3 refer to? Why do they negotiate with Iran?

▬[Reading Two]

Directions: Read the following article and answer the questions about it. When you finish reading, write down your reading time on the READING BOARD.

US and EU Forge Joint Strategy on Iran Talks

By David E. Sanger and Steven R. Weisman

[1] Washington—The United States will drop objections to Iran's eventual membership in

the World Trade Organization, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice announced Friday in a shift toward Europe's stance in the efforts to curb the Iranian nuclear program.

[2] The European Union and the United States have agreed on a joint approach toward Iran over its nuclear program after months of dispute, with the Bush administration agreeing to offer modest economic incentives.

[3] Rice said the United States would also allow some sales of civilian aircraft parts to Iran on a case-by-case basis.

[4] In return, senior American officials said, the Europeans have agreed to take the nuclear issue to the United Nations Security Council if negotiations fail.

[5] Rice's statement said, "In order to support the EU3 diplomacy, the president has decided that the United States will drop its objection to Iran's application to the World Trade Organization and will consider on a case-by-case basis the licensing of spare parts for Iranian civil aircraft, in particular from the European Union to Iran."

[6] The term EU3 refers to Britain, France and Germany, the three European nations negotiating with Iran.

[7] The agreement represents a major shift for both the Bush administration, which has refused for years to offer Iran incentives to give up its program, and for Europe, which had been reluctant to discuss penalties.

[8] "We share the desire of European governments to secure Iran's adherence to its obligations through peace and diplomatic means," the State Department statement said.

[9] The American incentives would go into effect only if Iran agreed to halt the enrichment of uranium permanently, senior American officials said.

[10] Asked whether the incentives to Iran might be increased, Richard Boucher, the State Department spokesman, said, "We're not negotiating with Iran. We are supporting the Europeans. The Europeans thought that these were good steps for them, so that as they presented their position to Iran, they would be able to present credible commitments or credible possibilities that they could carry through on."

[11] "Iran can't get into the WTO without the consent of all the parties," Boucher added. "So for one party or a few parties to say, 'You know, we'll help you in the WTO,' they can't deliver on it without the support of people like the United States."

[12] The agreement has been widely anticipated since President George W. Bush returned from Europe late last month.

[13] Bush did not announce the change himself, just as he did not announce a similar offer to North Korea last June. But he has been closely involved in the administration's change of direction, officials said.

[14] But while the United States is a party to negotiations with North Korea, it does not plan to join the talks with Iran directly, officials said, leaving that to the Europeans.

[15] Until now, the president has insisted he would never "reward" Iran for giving up activities that he has insisted are a cover for a weapons program. That position hardened after Iran