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主编 谢艳明

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# **汞下智谋**

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(英汉对照)

- 主编谢艳明
- 副主编 陶振英 吴 博



天津科学技术出版社

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# 前言

申办奥达金和加入世界贸易组织的成功在中国撤起了全民学习英语的程潮,一时向,从学校到机关,从大学教授到普通市民,从幼儿到老人,善天之下,到处可以看见拿着英语书学习英语的人。除了少数致力子语言研究的人以外,多数人学习英语是为了用它进行交际或阅读图外先进的科技资料。为了达到这一目的,阅读是最基本、最高数的学习途径。

窗读是扩大词汇量最有数的学习方法,这一点是读者很容易忽视的。一些读者试图采用联想记忆法、构词法以及其他的奇异方法来记忆单词,虽然能够取得实故,但须知它们涵盖面其实很小,联想法只能帮助你犯住不到介分之一的单词,构词法只能解决那些含有词很知词缀的单词,而且还要求你记忆大量的词根和词缀。 窗读在扩大犯忆中虽然不那么立年见影,却可以使读者广泛涉猎英语词汇,并在语篇中理解和掌握词汇。 窗读法与其他方法的显着区别在子它是一种自然生成法。它认词汇在读者头脑中自然生成,让读者理解词义的动态变化以及一个单词在交本中出现的频率。因而,窗读是扩大词汇犯亿的有效途径。

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听力像赖词汇量的大小。许多人都体全到生单词是影响听力理解的最大障碍。在阅读中,读者可以暂时停留在某一个单词上,根据上下交推测它的含义,而这不影响对全篇文章的阅读理解;但在听力过程中,你却不可作序刻停留,否则就跟不上其后的信息。每个生单词都可能构成听力理解的沟沟纹纹,没有词汇的基础,你如何进行听力理解呢?

口语和写作更依赖词汇量的大小。没有词汇这个语言的建筑材料,你用什么方式来表达你的思想呢?如果你的思想是复杂的,那么你的词汇量必须足够大,才能表达你复杂的思想。一些人明明可以说出一大串复杂闪光的思想,可是词汇量不够大,口语无法流彩起来,写作的笔调干涩。真是"词"到用时方很少。

由此可见,祠汇是语言运用的基础,而阅读是提高词汇量、解决语言立际问题的基本途径。既然阅读如此重要,那么该如何进行阅读呢?我们提倡兴趣阅读和轻松阅读的方式。兴趣是你坚持学习的动力,轻松是你所希望达到的故果。为此,我们偏写了这套《天下人学英语公书》。"探讨兴趣结题、追寻天下大事、提倡轻松阅读、扩大词汇记忆",这就是偏写本丛书的宗旨。本丛书集知识性、趣味性、时政性和实用性为一体,分《天下财富》、《天下智谋》、《天下冠军》和《天下传奇》四册,每册精迷的文章钧取旬英美报刊和网络,使用了地适正规的英语,内容涉及古会中外,涵盖了政治、经济、艺术、科学、体育方方面面。处你在不知不觉中既丰富了知识,又提高了阅读能力。在偏写过程中,我们对栒关知识配有注释,以便





读者轻松阅读。

《天下财富》首先介绍了经济领域里的创业巨人和世界上的富豪们,如沃尔码创始人静姆·沃尔顿和微软帝国创始人此京·盖茨,等等;然后介绍了国际知名的首席执行官,他们这筹帷幄,指挥着跨国公司,在国际经济舞台上大显神通,如苹果电脑的创始人兼首席执行官史蒂夫·乔布斯,他以敏锐的眼光,洞察出了个人电脑这个巨大的潜在市场,并凭着百折不挠的意志和今人折服的创新精神成就了自己的辉煌,他本人因此也成为有史以来最年轻的面手起家的亿万富翁。本书还介绍了国际上著名的经济组织,如世界贸易组织、世界银行,等等。

《天下智謀》介紹了在國際政治舞台、軍事舞台和艺术舞台上大眾身等的智慧人士:有砚任的联合國秘书长科菲·安南、美國总统乔治·布什、英國首相施尼·布莱尔,他们的一举一动都牵动着世界的脉搏;有军事强人道格拉斯·麦克阿盟将军、乔治·马歇尔将军、查尔斯·戴高乐将军,他们在"二战"中建立了卓越的功勋,为世界的战后重建献计献策;还有驰名世界的艺术家达·芬奇、米丹的基建献计献策;还有驰名世界的艺术家达·芬奇、米丹的基步、克劳德·莫奈,他们的艺术异彩纷呈,为后人留下了宝贵的精神财富。本书还介绍了影响世界政治局势的重大组织,如联合国、北约、国际刑警组织,等等。

《天下冠写》介绍了国际上重大的体育赛事以及在各种比赛中取得优异成绩的世界冠写。奥运会就惠走进中国,奥运会的历史发展也是我们关心的结题。奥运会上产生了耀眼的世界体育明星,他们在观众的心目中留下了深刻的印象,其中一些冠军的人生故事也走进了本书



中,有芬兰飞人帕沃·鲁米、赤脚夺得罗马奥运会马拉松冠罗的阿贝贝·此基拉、用体育抵抗希特勒种族歧视的杰西·改交斯,等等。当然本书还介绍了其他门类的体育, 如 NBA、网球,等等, 这些门类的冠罗也有精彩的故事等着凭慢慢阅读。

《天下传奇》记录天下动人心弦的真实故事和传奇故事,有"二战"名帅蒙哥马利的传奇人生,拿破仑的兴衰成败,战争魔鬼希特勒的可耻下场。本书还介绍传奇画家梵·高、碣丽莲·梦露的死亡之谜、查理·卓别林的喜剧人生、为爱放弃至位的爱德华八世,等等。除了人物传奇以外,我们还造编了一些传奇事件,如泰也尼克号的沉没、地心旅游、神秘的麦田圈、百慕大三角、尼斯湖水径,等等。这些故事定会激发您的阅读兴趣和学习热情。

本型书适合大学生及程度相当的广大英语爱好者阅读。加灰网的单词是大学英语六级词汇,里体单词是大学英语六级词汇,里体单词是大学英语四级词汇,我们希望这一做法对大家的学习有更加具体的帮助。疏漏之处难免,数请各位读者指止。

在10年發入到6、夏初特界末度的15的,各員·數是編者

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## Part I Political Leaders

## 政坛领袖

#### 15. UN Secretary General: Kofi Annan 16. 16.

联合国秘书长:科菲·安南

On January 1, 1997, Kofi Annan became the seventh Secretary General of the United Nations. His **election** followed a bitterly-contested United States veto of a second term for his predecessor, Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt. The Security Council recognized it was still Africa's "turn" in the UN's highest office, and **eventually** selected the US and French backed Annan, a soft-spoken



Ghanaian<sup>⊕</sup> then **heading** the UN's Peacekeeping Department.

Annan proved an innovative<sup>2</sup> and surprisingly **independent** Secretary General—far less in thrall to<sup>3</sup> the US than many had anticipated. Though his choices are severely **limited** by the UN's **financial crisis** and by unrelenting<sup>4</sup> **pressure** from the US and other major powers, Annan has won **widespread** support and **learned** to maximize his options. He re-

④ unrelenting [manri lenting]: adj. 不宽恕的, 不屈不挠的, 无情的, 冷酷的



① Ghanaian [gɑːˈneiən]: n. 加纳人

② innovative ['inəuveitiv]: adj.创新的,革新(主义)的

③ in thrall to: 受制于, 受奴役于



asserted UN centrality in emergencies across the globe.

UN staffers have been **largely** delighted with their new chief, and morale<sup>⑤</sup> within the **organization** soared. Annan, the first black African Secretary General and the first to rise to the top position from within the ranks of the UN **staff**, is appreciated not only for his political acumen<sup>⑥</sup>, but for his respect for and willingness to work collaboratively with his colleagues.

Born in Ghana in 1938, Annan studied economics in Kumasi and earned a bachelor's degree at Macalester College in Minnesota in 1961. He did **graduate** work in Geneva and later earned a master's degree in **management** from MIT in 1972.

Annan joined the United Nations system in 1962, working in financial and management posts with the World Health Organization, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and at UN headquarters in New York. He headed the UN's Peacekeeping Department from 1993—1995, and again in 1996, during a period of unprecedented growth in the size and scope of United Nations peacekeeping operations. At its peak in 1995, the UN was fielding almost 70,000 "Blue Helmets" from 77 countries.

During Annan's tenure as head of UN peacekeeping, many problems and tragedies arose, as international crises like Bosnia and Rwanda overwhelmed the UN's **capacity** and demonstrated the insufficiency of support from major member states. While Annan shared some **responsibility**, and characteristically apologized for his **judgment** errors, the main crises resulted not from Secretariat or secretary-general failures, but from the

<sup>®</sup> insufficiency [ˌinsə¹fi∫ənsi]: n. 不足



⑤ morale [mɔˈrɑːl]: n. 士气,民心

⑥ acumen [əˈkjuːmən]: n. 敏锐,聪明

① capacity [kəˈpæsiti]: n. 容量,生产量,才能,能力

## 联合国秘书长:科菲·安南



refusal of the major Security Council members to adequately respond and back the UN efforts.

When Annan came into office in 1997, he faced formidable challenges. The **organization** was near bankruptcy and it faced serious **criticism** and hostility in Washington. In his first weeks in office, Annan traveled to Washington to build support in the Congress. He promised to **shrink** the UN's operating **budget**, asking in return that the US pay its \$1.6 **billion** in back dues.

Annan continued his predecessor's cuts in UN staff and budget. At the same time he introduced many management reforms—a new post of Deputy Secretary General, a new office of financial oversight to keep watch for waste and corruption<sup>®</sup>, and a more efficient cabinet-style management. Still, the United States refused to pay its debts, prolonging the financial crisis and keeping Annan's UN very short of resources.

Faced with insufficient funds, Annan sought closer relations between the United Nations and the **private sector**. Amid some **controversy**, he joined the **annual** gatherings of corporate chief executives in Davos, Switzerland, and called for a **strategic** partnership between the UN and business. In 1999 he proposed "The Global Compact", nine principles on human rights, labor standards and the **environment** that corporations should **adopt**. At the same time, the UN muted its **criticism** of globalization and gave stronger support to corporate-friendly open markets. He thus also set the stage for broader alliances between the UN and its agencies and multinational corporations.

② corruption [kəˈrʌpʃən]: n. 腐败,贪污,堕落



⑨ formidable ['fɔ:midəbl]: adj. 强大的,令人敬畏的,可怕的

① bankruptcy ['bæŋkrəp(t)si]: n. 破产

① hostility [hos'tiliti]: n. 敌意,恶意,不友善,敌对

Annan has not hesitated to **tackle** other **controversial** issues. Opening the 1999 General Assembly, he spoke in favor of "humanitarian<sup>®</sup> intervention<sup>®</sup>", stating explicitly that national sovereignty could no longer **shield** governments that massively **violate** human rights of their citizens. Many developing countries, fearing that only weaker states would face such **response**, reacted negatively, but Annan has persisted in raising this **issue**, acknowledging the UN Charter's contradictions between sovereignty and human rights. In another controversial field, Annan **increasingly** spoke out about how **economic** sanctions against Iraq were causing the UN to be blamed for the humanitarian **crisis** facing the Iraqi population.

Under Annan, the UN has greatly increased its use of modern communications and he has pushed the **organization** to be more open and accountable. In 1999 the UN released major reports on disasters in Rwanda and Srebrenica, assessments that were painfully self-critical and set a new standard for UN evaluation and transparency. Annan is credited with promotion of women to higher posts in the organization. And he will **likely** be remembered for his **effective management** and personal diplomacy, and his **warmth** and **charm** in even the most difficult international crises.

【注】

1. Boutros Boutros-Ghali:布特罗斯·布特罗斯·加利,联合国前秘书

③ humanitarian [hju(:),mæni'tɛəriən]: n. 人道主义者

① intervention [,intə(:)'venfən]: n. 干涉,干预

⑤ accountable [əˈkauntəbl]: adj. 应负责的,有责任的

® assessment [əˈsesmənt]: n. 评估

① transparency [træns psərənsi]: n. 透明,透明度



## 联合图秘书长:科菲·安南



- 2. Ghana:加纳,位于几内亚湾的一个西部非洲国家。19世纪70年代后沦为英国殖民地,1957年独立。首都阿克拉。
- 3. Kumasi: 库马西, 加纳中南部一城市, 位于阿克拉西北。
- 4. Blue Helmet:联合国维和部队,因其成员都戴蓝色贝雷帽而得名。
- 5. The Global Compact:《全球契约》,由安南在 1999 年瑞士达沃斯全球经济论坛上首次提出,号召工商企业遵守环境及劳工权利等方面的九大原则,在许多国家得到了积极响应。
- 6. Rwanda: 卢旺达, 中非国家。这里的人道主义灾难是指 1994 年 曾在此发生种族主义大屠杀, 至少有 50 万人遇难。
- 7. Srebrenica:斯雷布雷尼察镇,原是联合国宣布的安全区,由荷兰 维和部队把守。1995年7月,波斯尼亚塞族军队强占了此地, 随后7000多名穆斯林被捕,后下落不明,这被称为斯雷布雷尼 察大屠杀。



1997年1月1日,科菲·安南成为联合国的第七任秘书长。安南是经过一番激烈的角逐,打败美国否决连任的埃及的布特罗斯·布特罗斯·加利才当选的。安全理事会意识到这次仍然"轮到"非洲占据联合国最高职位,遂推举了这个美法两国都支持、时任联合国维和部部长、说话温和的加纳人。

安南被证明是一个勇于革新,非常独立的秘书长——远不像许多人想象的那样受制于美国。虽然他的决定严重地受限于联合国的经济危机及来自美国和其他列强的冷酷压力,安南还是赢得了广泛的支持,并且学会了最大限度地实施他的决定,从而重申了联合国在处理全球紧急事务中的中心地位。

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