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2008 年 1-6 期

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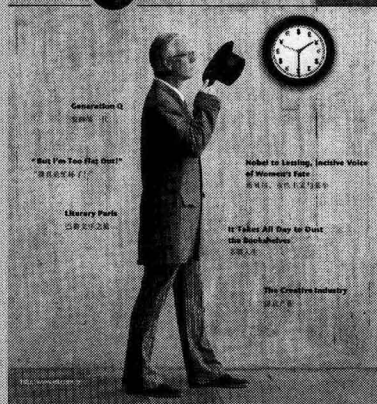
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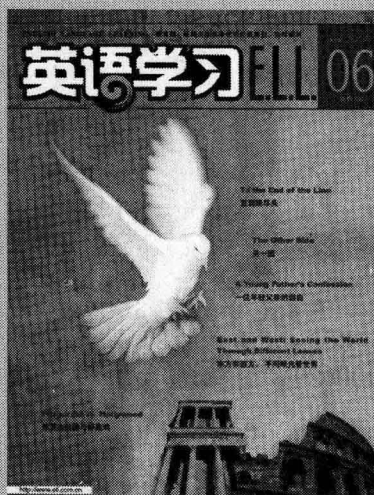
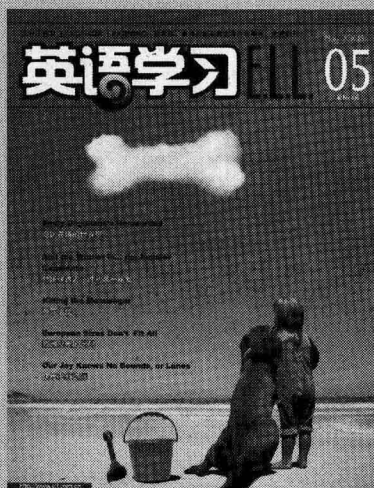
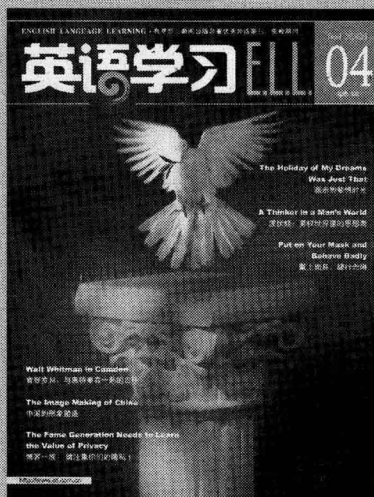
英语学习 ELL 01



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英语学习

2008年1~6期合订本

外语教学与研究出版社

Foreign Language Teaching And Research Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《英语学习》2008 年上半年合订本 / 《英语学习》编辑部编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008.6

ISBN 978-7-5600-6056-9

I. 英… II. 英… III. 英语—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 094409 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 金 辉

装帧设计: 杨 硕 李 研

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京联华印刷厂

开 本: 880×1230 1/16

印 张: 30.25

版 次: 2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6056-9

定 价: 25.00 元

* * *

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物料号: 160560001

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A new broom sweeps clean. 新扫帚扫得干净。

新上司上任后，常立即大刀阔斧进行改革（比较：新官上任三把火）。这一谚语最早出现于16世纪中叶。1546年，英国诗人、剧作家约翰·海伍德（John Heywood）将之收入自己编纂的《约翰·海伍德谚语集》中。在美国最早出现于《卡德瓦拉德·科尔登信函文集》（*Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*, 1752）。该谚语的简略形式为 a new broom。人们常改动这句俗语，使其更俏皮诙谐，如：A new broom sweeps clean, but an old one knows where the dirt lies. / A new broom sweeps clean, but an old one scrapes better.

e.g. A new broom sweeps clean but it takes the old one to know where the dirt lies.

—*Bangor Daily News* (1956)

新扫帚扫地扫得干净，但知道哪里有灰尘的却是老扫帚。

——《班戈日报》(1956)



插图 罗向冰

主管单位 中华人民共和国教育部
主办单位 北京外国语大学
出版单位 外语教学与研究出版社

主 编 侯毅凌
副 主 编 张黎新
编 辑 沈毅 丁飞 金辉 王崔蕾
本期责编 王崔蕾
封面设计 杨硕
版式设计 李研

顾问 (以下按姓氏笔划排列)

丁往道 危东亚 李金达 李朋义 刘承沛 刘润清
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英语学习

陈毅题 (1958年)

编辑部地址: 北京市西三环北路19号外研社
《英语学习》编辑部 (100089)
电话: (010) 88819836 E-mail: ell@fltrp.com
发行部电话: (010) 88819867/9868/9869
传真: (010) 88819419
广告部电话: (010) 88819875
本刊网址: <http://www.ell.com.cn>
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由于纸张价格上涨等原因, 《英语学习》9折优惠订阅活动于2007年底结束, 2008年1月起全价订阅。敬请谅解!
《英语学习》杂志社市场部正开展优惠促销活动, 期待您的参与!

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致读者

新的一年又来到了,在过去的2007年里,《英语学习》得到了读者朋友一如既往的支持和厚爱。在这辞旧迎新之际,《英语学习》全体工作人员恭祝各位读者:新年好!

《英语学习》杂志自1958年创刊以来,一直得到广大读者朋友的关怀与支持。新年伊始,为了更好地解读读者朋友们的需求,让《英语学习》更好地服务于读者,我们设计了一份与从前很不一样的调查问卷——我们将它命名为“与你同在”心灵问卷。

杂志的三位编辑分别从自己的日常工作出发,向大家提出自己最想了解的问题。为了不让大家受到一丝一毫的限制,绝大多数问题都被设计成开放式的。我们不确定大家是否喜欢这种新形式的问卷,但我们真诚地希望它能让广大读者与《英语学习》走得更近。

问卷在本期杂志的39至42页上,请大家在2008年2月29日前将它(复印有效)填好寄至:北京市西三环北路19号外研社期刊部(100089),并在信封上注明“读者调查”字样。我们会认真对待每一份问卷,同时还会从中随机抽取88位幸运读者,赠送《英语学习》编辑部提供的精美图书。《英语学习》网站www.ell.com.cn上还有电子版的问卷,大家可以直接填写,在网上发送给我们,电子版问卷与纸质问卷同样有效。

谢谢大家!

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● 本刊内文注释均参考《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》

Less Meat, Less Heat— Fewer Steaks May Save Planet

少吃红肉，拯救地球

Eating too much red meat is not only bad for your health—it is also bad for the planet, according to scientists.

Worldwide, agricultural activity accounts for about a fifth of total greenhouse-gas emissions and livestock production has a particularly big impact because of the large amount of methane

emitted from belching cattle.

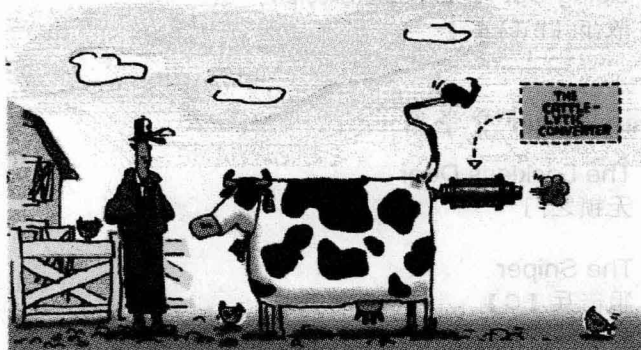
Tony McMichael of the Australian National University in Canberra and John Powles of the University of Cambridge, writing in the *Lancet*

journal, said worldwide average meat consumption could be realistically reduced by 10 percent. This would help in the battle against global warming and also reduce health risks associated with excessive consumption of red meat, they said.

Global average meat consumption is currently 100 grams per person a day but there is a tenfold variation between high-consuming and low-consuming populations.

Remarks:

我们破坏生态环境的能力，已经大大超出我们的预料，但无视这些现实与困境，永远比做出改变容易许多。



红肉吃得太多不仅危害你的健康，而且还危害我们的地球，科学家们如是说。

在世界范围内，农业活动排放的温室气体占温室气体排放总量的 1/5 左右，其中畜牧业生产对环境的影响尤其巨大，因为牛打隔会排放出大量的甲烷。

堪培拉澳大利亚国立大学的托尼·麦克迈克尔和剑桥大学的约翰·鲍威尔斯在《柳叶刀》杂志上撰文写道，全球肉类平均消耗量实际上可以减少 10%。他们说，这将有利于阻止全球变暖，还可以减少因过量食用红肉引起的健康隐患。

目前，全球肉类平均消耗量为每人每天 100 克，但在高消耗和低消耗的人群之间有 10 倍的差异。

Banks Told Stop Using Women to Lure Clients

银行禁用美人计

1/1000
诱惑

1klai ant/ 当事人

Nigerian banks must stop using attractive women to persuade customers to open accounts, Senate President David Mark was quoted as saying in newspapers.

Mark said that despite a consolidation of the sector in 2005 that reduced the number of banks to 25 from 89 and was supposed to make them more efficient, many banks still used women to attract new business.

"Banks have made it a policy to employ beautiful ladies and give them targets to meet," Mark said during the inauguration of the new Senate committee on banking and insurance.

"This is unacceptable and must stop. You ordered the consolidation, so I think you must do something to stop it," he said, addressing officials of the central bank.

"We thought that with the consolidation in the banking sector, the banks will have enough money and capacity to get customers. Why is it that all these girls are now moving around hustling?"

The consolidation, triggered by the central bank's decision to raise the minimum capital base for banks twelvefold, has been hailed by the Nigerian government as one of the major successes of a broader programme of economic reforms. Banking stocks have boomed on the Lagos stock market since the consolidation, but analysts say many of the banks remain weak because they are

reliant on deposits

from government agencies and do little retail business.

Remarks:

最原始的方法，往往就是最有效的方法，人同此心，心同此理。“吾未见好德如好色者也。”

报纸引述尼日利亚参议院院长戴维·马克的话说，该国银行必须停止用有魅力的女性来劝说顾客开户。

马克说，尽管在2005年进行了业内合并，将银行的数量从89家减少到25家，借此使银行业提高效率，但很多银行仍在用女性招揽新业务。

“聘请漂亮女士，给她们制定要完成的指标，银行已经把这种做法变成了一种制度。”马克在参议院新一届银行与保险委员会的就职典礼上说。

“这是无法接受的，必须停止。你们下令合并，所以我认为你们必须采取措施制止这一现象。”他对中央银行的官员讲话时说道。

“我们本以为经过银行业的合并，各银行能够有足够的资金和能力来争取客户。为什么所有这些女孩现在还在到处招揽顾客？”

中央银行决定将各银行的最低资本金提高12倍，由此引发了这次合并。尼日利亚政府对合并大加赞赏，认为这是更为广泛的经济改革中的一项重要成就。自从合并后，首都拉各斯股市的银行类股票价格暴涨，但分析家说，许多银行仍然十分脆弱，因为这些银行依赖于政府机构的存款，没有什么零售业务。



Sri Lankan Police Want Pet Dogs to Fight Terror

宠物狗的反恐战

Sri Lankan police launched an appeal for the public to donate their pet dogs to help the fight against terrorism and crime on the war-torn island.

"Make your pet a hero... to curb terrorism and make our motherland Sri Lanka a country with a new facelift," the police department said in a public notice carried by the state-run *Daily News*.

It said donated dogs should be between six months and two years old and must have an impressive pedigree. German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, Rottweilers, Dalmatians, Cocker Spaniels and Doberman Pinschers are preferred.

Chief Inspector Lal Senavirathne said 25 people donated their pets, but only 18 dogs could be enlisted as the others did not meet the recruitment criteria. He said the dogs would be trained to identify explosives, search for buried mines, sniff down narcotics, tackle criminals—and even perform tricks for the public. The dogs will retire after serving a maximum period of eight years and will be returned to their original owners.

"We already have 170 dogs deployed in 30 units, including the operational areas" or conflict areas in the island's north and east, Senavirathne told AFP by telephone from his headquarters in the central town of Kandy.



斯里兰卡警方呼吁大众捐献出自己的宠物狗，为这个饱受战乱之苦的岛屿反恐反犯罪的斗争助一臂之力。

"让你的宠物成为英雄……遏制恐怖主义，让祖国斯里兰卡的面貌焕然一新吧。"警方在全国性报纸《每日新闻》的公告里如是说。

公告说捐献出的狗年龄应在六个月到两岁之间，要有高贵的血统。德国牧羊犬、拉布拉多猎犬、罗特韦尔犬、达尔马提亚犬、猎用小猎犬和德国短毛猎犬将优先考虑。

总督察拉尔·瑟纳维拉森说有25人捐赠了他们的宠物狗，但只有18只狗可以入选，其他的没有达到征要求。他说，将训练这些狗识别爆炸物、搜寻地雷、嗅出毒品、擒捕罪犯——甚至为公众表演把戏。这些狗的服役期最长为八年，之后将会退休，交还给它们原来的主人。

"我们已经总共给30个分队配备了170只狗，包括实战地区，也就是斯里兰卡岛北部和东部的冲突地区。"瑟纳维拉森在康提市中心的总部通过电话告诉法新社。

He said it was the first time they were making a public appeal because of pressure on the police kennels, which usually import about half of their annual requirement.

"In this batch, we hope to enlist about 50 dogs. They will be given six months extensive training and another six months on the job," he said. "Thereafter they will be officially called Police Dogs."

2,300,000

Sri Lanka's dog population is estimated at 2.3 million in a country of 19.5 million people, and about 20,000 to 30,000 people are annually treated for stray dog bites.

Remarks:

在东北虎基地，老虎成了宠物；在斯里兰卡，宠物狗成了战士。

000000

billion + 10

19.500000

1000/000,000

French Police Take Dictionary to Court over "Bloody Pigs"

法警受辱？

A French police union is taking the respected Le Petit Robert dictionary to court for including a reference to police as "bloody pigs" in its latest edition, a spokesman said.

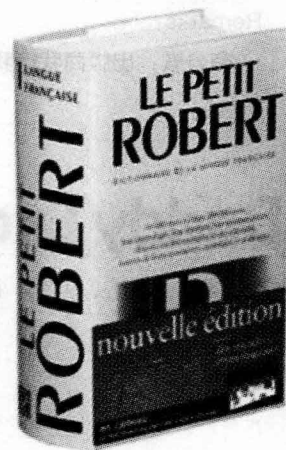
The Unsa-police union is asking for a court order to force Le Petit Robert to remove the reference from a section of its 2008 edition that deals with French slang spoken by immigrant youth.

The dictionary borrowed a quote from the French detective novel writer Jean-Claude Izzo to illustrate the language used by north African immigrants in the French suburbs.

他说，这是警方首次向公众发出呼吁，因为警犬基地每年需要的警犬通常约有一半是进口的。

“这一次我们希望能征募到 50 只狗。将花六个月对它们进行全面训练，再用六个月进行岗位训练。”他说，“然后它们就可以被正式称为‘警犬’啦。”

据估计，斯里兰卡有 230 万只狗，而人口只有 1,950 万，每年因被流浪狗咬伤而求医的人约有两到三万。



《小罗伯特词典》(2008 版)

一位发言人说，法国一警察工会将权威的《小罗伯特词典》告上了法庭，因为在其最新版本中，有一词条将“该死的猪”和“警察”挂上了勾儿。

法国警察工会 Unsa-police 要求法庭强制《小罗伯特词典》删去其 2008 版中的这一词条，该词条属于年轻移民用的法语俚语部分。

词典引用了法国侦探小说作家让-克劳德·伊佐的话，以举例说明法国郊区北非移民使用的语言。

A second union, Alliance, called for a boycott of the dictionary, saying it was “outraged” by the use of the term “connard de flic” (bloody pig).

Interior Minister Michele Alliot-Marie sided with police unions, saying she too “deplored” such language and conveyed her disapproval to the dictionary’s editors.

But *Le Petit Robert* stood its ground, saying it “would not under any circumstance allow its choices to be dictated by external pressures.”

The dictionary “is not intended to disparage or dishonour anyone but to describe language in all of its richness and multiple usages, from its most elevated form to the colloquial.”

Remarks:

有分教：出版商我行我素，警察署暴跳如雷。

另一工会 Alliance 则呼吁抵制这本词典，声称“connard de flic”（法语：该死的猪）的用法令其“怒不可遏”。

内政部长米歇尔·阿利奥-玛丽站在警察工会一边，说她对这种语言也“深感痛心”，对词典的编纂者表示不满。

但《小罗伯特词典》并不让步，说它“在任何情况下都不会让外来的压力左右自己的选择”。

该词典“无意于蔑视或侮辱任何人，只是极力描述语言的丰富性和用法的多样性，从最正式的文体到口语都要包括”。

Daddy Exam Quizzes Men on Potties, Parenting

称职老爸资格测试

“Who played the father in the movie *Kramer versus Kramer*?” That’s one of the 50 questions Japanese men could face in a “daddy exam,” meant to raise awareness about fatherhood in a country where men tend to work long hours and leave their wives in charge of childcare and household chores. Even men who remember Dustin Hoffman struggling as a father in the movie may have a hard time answering questions ranging from potty training and baby food to politics, such as the percentage of gross domestic product used for parenting support.

“谁在电影《克莱默夫妇》中扮演父亲那个角色？”这是日本男士在“老爸测试”中面临的50个问题之一。这个测试旨在提醒他们做父亲的责任。在日本，男人往往长时间工作，把照顾孩子和承担家庭琐事的重任都交给了妻子。尽管有些男士能记起是达斯汀·霍夫曼在电影里扮演那个苦苦挣扎的父亲，但回答这些问题还是让他们抓耳挠腮。问卷涵盖了把屎把尿、婴儿食品及至政策方面的各种问题，如国内生产总值中有百分之几是用于支持父母抚育的。

Tatsuya Ando, director of Fathering Japan, a Tokyo non-profit organization that came up with the test and will offer it to eager dads from March 2008, said the exam was a catchy way to get fathers into parenting.

"There just isn't enough information about parenting for fathers. Through the exam, we want men to realize that they don't know anything about child-rearing," he said.

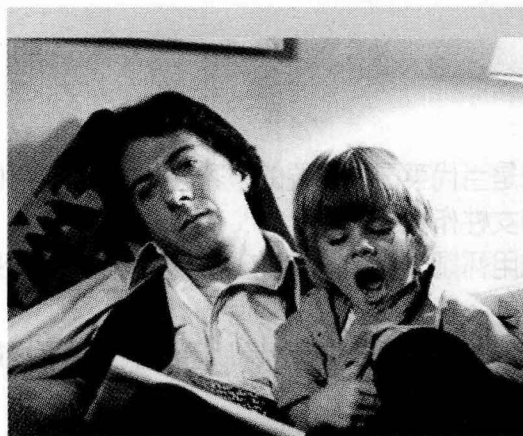
For the price of 3,900 yen (\$34), fathers can find out whether they qualify as a "Super Dad," or are in need of more effort as a "Challenge Dad."

"We have received inquiries from fathers, single men, to-be-dads, grandfathers... even an aunt who was concerned that her nephew is too busy with work to notice the fun of parenting," Ando said.

The image of fathers is gradually changing in Japan as younger men eschew their own dads' hands-off approach in favor of closer involvement, and a wave of new parenting magazines for male readers has been hitting newsstands. But it is still hard for Japanese fathers to cut down on their work hours and spend more time with their families. Only 0.5 percent of employed men in Japan took parental leave in 2005, as opposed to 14 percent in the United States and 12 percent in Britain in 2000.

Remarks:

"Work to live or live to work?" ——看到这篇文章，不禁就把所有英语学习者都碰到过的作文题目又提到日程上来了。



达斯丁·霍夫曼在《克莱默夫妇》中的剧照

日本父爱协会是东京一个非营利组织，该组织设计了这个测试，并将在2008年3月开始把它提供给那些热心的父亲。协会总监安藤龙也说，这个测试能吸引父亲承担起抚养子女的责任。

他说：作父亲的往往无法获得抚养子女的信息，通过这个测试，我们希望男士们意识到他们对怎么带孩子是一无所知的。”

只消3,900日元(34美元)，父亲们就会知道自己是否有资格作一个“超级老爸”，或者还是一个需要更加努力的“差劲老爸”。

安藤说：“向我们咨询的有父亲、单身男士、准爸爸、当了爷爷的，甚至还有一位姑姑，她担心自己的侄子工作太忙，体会不到抚养子女的乐趣。”

随着年轻一代男人摒弃自己父亲那种大撒把的教育方式，越来越注重亲密参与，父亲的形象在日本渐渐发生了变化。以男性为目标读者的新型育儿杂志也直击各个报摊。但是日本的父亲还是很难缩短工作时间，花更多的时间来陪孩子。2005年，日本只有0.5%的职场男士休了育儿假(产假)，与之相比，2000年美国的比率已达到14%，英国为12%。

她是当代英国最重要的作家之一，被誉为继伍尔芙之后最伟大的女性作家；

她用怀疑、热情、构想的力量来审视一个分裂的文明，其作品如同一部女性经验的史诗；

在她 88 岁生日来临之际，诺贝尔文学奖姗姗来迟……



莱辛在伦敦的居所

【C】 Nobel to Lessing, Incisive Voice of Women's Fate 诺贝尔、女性主义与莱辛

By Motoko Rich & Sarah Lyall

:: 罗西 选注

1. Doris Lessing: 多丽丝·莱辛，英国女作家，1919 年生于伊朗（Persian-born），在非洲的罗得里亚（今津巴布韦）长大（Rhodesian-raised），现定居伦敦（London-residing），其自传体小说《金色笔记》（*The Golden Notebook*）为她赢得了世界声誉，2007 年获诺贝尔文学奖；autobiographical: 自传体的。

2. 瑞典文学院在斯德哥尔摩宣布这一奖项时，对她的描述是：“她用怀疑、热情、构想的力量来审视一个分裂的文明，其作品如同一部女性经验的史诗。” the Swedish Academy: 瑞典文学院，负责诺贝尔文学奖的评选和颁布。

3. Swedish crown: 瑞典克朗；honorarium: 酬金，谢礼，这里指“奖金”。

4. voracious: 渴求的，如饥似渴的。

5. camp: v. 据守；on one's doorstep: 在某人住所旁。

Doris Lessing, the Persian-born, Rhodesian-raised and London-residing novelist whose deeply autobiographical writing has swept across continents and reflects her engagement with the social and political issues of her time, won the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature.¹

Announcing the award in Stockholm, the Swedish Academy described her as “that epicist of the female experience, who with skepticism, fire and visionary power has subjected a divided civilization to scrutiny.”² The award comes with a 10 million Swedish crown honorarium,³ about \$1.6 million.

Ms. Lessing never finished high school and largely educated herself through voracious⁴ reading. She has written dozens of books of fiction, as well as plays, nonfiction and two volumes of autobiography. She is the 11th woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Ms. Lessing learned of the news from a group of reporters camped on her doorstep as she returned from a visit to the hospital with her son.⁵ “I was a bit surprised because I had forgotten about it actually,”



莱辛 1956 年被抓拍的照片

she said. "My name has been on the short list⁶ for such a long time."

As the persistent sound of her ringing phone came from inside the house, Ms. Lessing said that on second thought, she was not as surprised "because this has been going on for something like 40 years," referring to the number of times she has been mentioned as a likely honoree. "Either they were going to give it to me sometime before I popped off⁷ or not at all."

After a few moments, Ms. Lessing, who is sharp and a bit hard of hearing,⁸ excused herself to go inside. "Now I'm going to go in to answer my telephone," she said. "I swear I'm going upstairs to find some suitable sentences, which I will be using from now on."

Although Ms. Lessing is passionate about social and political issues, she is unlikely to be as controversial as the previous two winners, Orhan Pamuk of Turkey or Harold Pinter of Britain, whose views on current political situations led commentators to suspect that the Swedish Academy was choosing its winners in part for nonliterary reasons.⁹

Ms. Lessing's strongest legacy may be that she inspired a generation of feminists with her breakthrough novel, *The Golden Notebook*. In its citation, the Swedish Academy said: "The burgeoning¹⁰ feminist movement saw it as a pioneering work, and it belongs to the handful of books that informed the 20th-century view of the male-female relationship."

Ms. Lessing wrote candidly¹¹ about the inner lives of women and rejected the notion that they should limit their lives to marriage and children. *The Golden Notebook*, published in 1962, tracked the story of Anna Wulf, a woman who wanted to live freely and was, in some ways, Ms. Lessing's alter ego¹².

Because she frankly described anger and aggression in women, she was attacked as "unfeminine." In response Ms. Lessing wrote, "Apparently what many women were thinking, feeling, experiencing came as a great surprise."

Although she has been held up as an early heroine of feminism, Ms. Lessing later denied that she herself was a feminist, for which she received the ire of some British critics and academics.¹³

Ms. Lessing was born Doris May Tayler in 1919 in what is now Iran. Her father was a bank clerk, and her mother was trained as a nurse. Lured by the promise of farming

6. short list: (范围缩小后的) 候选名单, 入围名单。

7. pop off: (非正式) 死。

8. sharp: 机敏的; hard of hearing: 耳背的。

9. controversial: 有争议的; Orhan Pamuk: 奥汗·帕慕克 (1952—), 土耳其当代最著名的小小说家, 2006 年诺贝尔文学奖获得者; Harold Pinter: 哈罗德·品特 (1930—), 英国剧作家, 2005 年诺贝尔文学奖获得者; commentator: 评论者。

10. burgeoning: 迅速成长的, 迅速发展的。

11. candidly: 坦率地, 直言不讳地。

12. alter ego: 个性的另一面 (通常不为人知的一面)。

13. hold up as: 将(某人或某物)视为榜样; ire: 愤怒, 怒火。

14. Zimbabwe: 津巴布韦, 非洲南部国家。
15. imprison: 限制, 束缚。
16. debut: 首次亮相的, 首次出版的; chronicle: 记载, 将(某事件)载入编年史。
17. collision: 冲突, 碰撞。
18. Robert Gottlieb: 罗伯特·戈特利布(1931—), 美国作家、著名出版人, 先后在 Simon & Schuster 出版公司、Alfred A. Knopf 出版公司和《纽约客》杂志 (New Yorker) 担任主编。
19. galvanize: 使振奋, 刺激。
20. dabble: 涉猎, 浅尝; imprint: 显著的影响; Sufi mysticism: 苏非派神秘主义, 苏非派为伊斯兰教的神秘主义派别。

riches, the family moved to what is now Zimbabwe¹⁴, where Ms. Lessing had what she has called a painful childhood.

She left home when she was 15, and in 1937 she moved to Salisbury (now Harare) in Southern Rhodesia, where she took jobs as a telephone operator and nursemaid. She married at 19 and had two children. A few years later, feeling imprisoned¹⁵, she abandoned her family. She later married Gottfried Lessing, a central member of the left-wing Left Book Club, and they had a son.

When she divorced Mr. Lessing, she and her young son, Peter, moved to London, where she began her literary career. Her debut novel, published in 1950, was The Grass Is Singing, which chronicled the relationship between a white farmer's wife and her black servant.¹⁶ In her earliest work Ms. Lessing drew upon her childhood experiences in colonial Rhodesia to write about the collision¹⁷ of white and black cultures and racial injustice.

When The Golden Notebook was first published in the United States, Ms. Lessing was still unknown. Robert Gottlieb¹⁸, then her editor at Simon & Schuster and later at Alfred A. Knopf, said it sold only 6,000 copies. "But they were the right 6,000 copies," Mr. Gottlieb said by telephone from his home in New York. "The people who read it were galvanized¹⁹ by it, and it made her a famous writer in America."

Speaking from Frankfurt during its annual international book fair, Jane Friedman, president and chief executive of HarperCollins, which has published Ms. Lessing in the United States and Britain for the last 20 years, said that "for women and for literature, Doris Lessing is a mother to us all."

Ms. Lessing's other novels include The Good Terrorist and Martha Quest. Her latest novel is The Cleft, published by HarperCollins in July, 2007. Much of her work in the latter half of her career has not received the critical response of her warmly received early material.

She has dabbled in science fiction, and some of her later works bear the imprint of her interest in Sufi mysticism,²⁰ which she has interpreted as stressing a link between the fates of individuals and society.

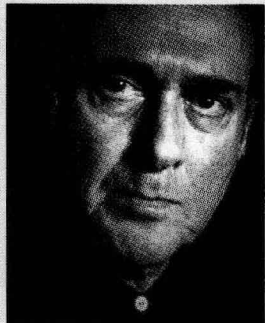
Lynn Bryan, a friend of Ms. Lessing, spent some time at the author's home as flowers arrived, Champagne was served and the phone rang off the hook. Ms. Bryan said she asked Ms. Lessing why she thinks she won the prize this year.

"I don't know," Ms. Bryan said the author replied. "I am genuinely surprised because they rejected me all those years ago."

The phone rang again, Ms. Bryan said. It was another friend, whom Ms. Lessing was to meet that evening at a Chinese restaurant. She apologized and told him she couldn't. She had just won the Nobel Prize. ❖



奥汗·帕慕克



哈罗德·品特