

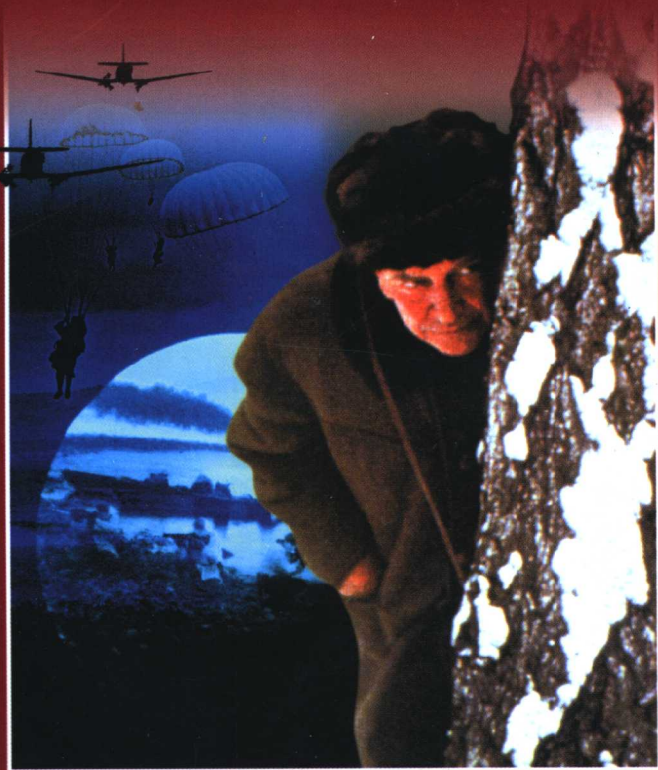
外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

**INTERMEDIATE** 中级

# 间谍

# SPIES AND SPYING

Mike Potter (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



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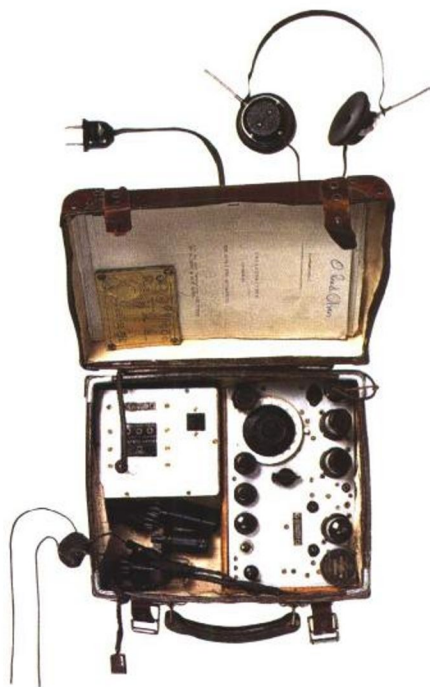
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## What do spies do?

He had waited a long time for this day. He had been observing the office building and everything in it for several weeks. But tonight he had a job to do and it had to be done quickly. He was in a dark office, in an enemy country. If he made a wrong move now, it would be the end of weeks of careful preparation – not to mention his career. He knew that he was breaking the law, and that if the police caught him, he might spend the rest of his life in prison. But he was a spy, and it is a spy's business to take risks.

He shone his torch around the room and soon found the safe. He knew that the plans would be in there. It wasn't difficult to break into the safe; he had done jobs like this before. He took out the precious sheets of paper and spread them on the desk. They were the designs for a new, top-secret missile. He shone his torch on the documents and photographed each sheet quickly, with a tiny camera. He returned the papers to the safe, leaving them exactly as he had found them, and silently left the building. No one had seen him – the mission had been a success!

This spy was helping to protect his country. The stolen plans would help scientists to defend their country from a new secret enemy weapon. But spies do many other jobs. Some work in their own country to protect it against attacks by terrorists. A few are secret killers. Many more guard their own country's secrets and protect them from enemy spies.

## 走近间谍

为了这一天他已经等了很久。数周以来他一直在密切监视着这栋办公楼及这里的一切。但是今晚他必须完成一项任务，而且要干得干净利索。他正在敌国的一间黑暗的办公室里。如果他现在稍有闪失，将会使几周的精心准备功尽弃，更不用说自己的前途了。他知道他在干违法的事，而且一旦被抓他就有可能在狱中度过余生。但他是间谍，冒险就是间谍的工作。

他打开了手电照亮了四周，很快找到了保险柜。他知道那份图纸一定在里面。像以前一样，他没费什么劲就打开了保险柜，将几份重要的图纸拿出来铺在桌子上。那正是新型绝密导弹的设计图。他用手电筒照着文件，用微型照相机迅速拍下了每一张图纸，然后将它们原封不动地放回了保险柜，悄悄地离开了大楼。没有一个人看见他，出色地完成了任务！

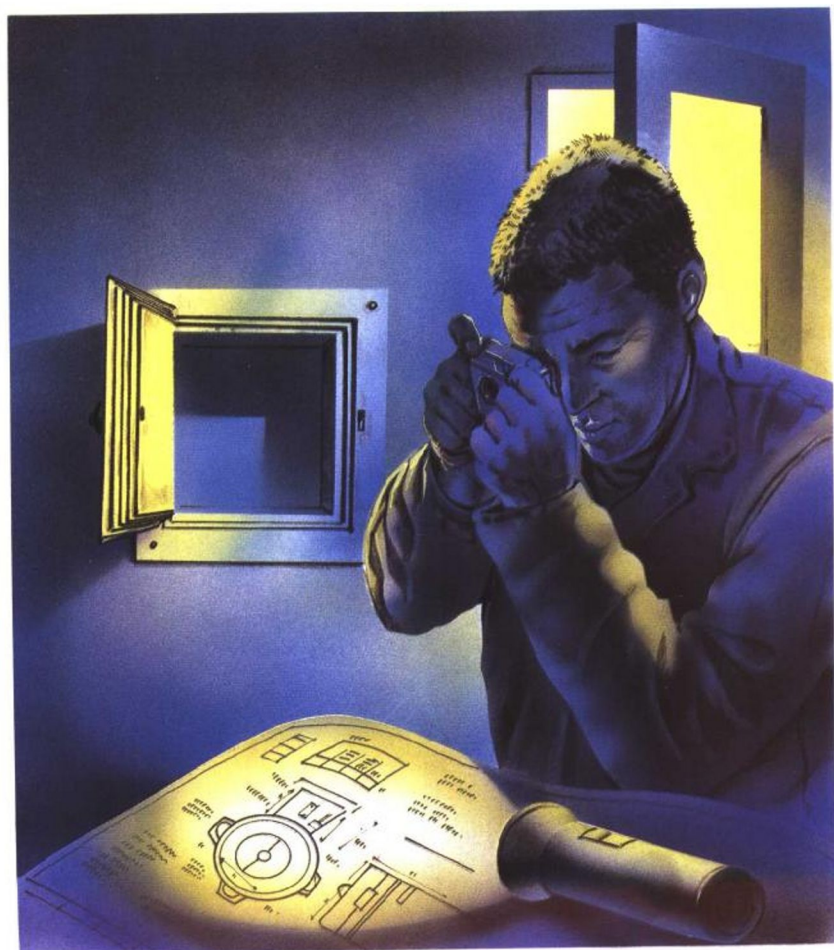
这个间谍在努力保卫自己的祖国。这份偷来的图纸将有助于科学家们保卫祖国，不受这种新型秘密武器的袭击。此外间谍还做许多其他的工作。有的在国内保卫祖国不受恐怖分子的袭击，有的充当秘密杀手，更多的则是保守国家机密，使他们不落入敌国间谍的手中。

## Ancient spies at work

There have been spies since ancient times. A Bible story tells how spies managed to enter the city of Jericho, a town in Jordan. Their leaders wanted to know how the enemy defended the city.

### 古代间谍在行动

自远古时期就有了间谍。一个圣经故事曾讲述了间谍是如何设法进入了约旦的杰里科城。他们的统帅想知道敌人是如何固守这个城市的。



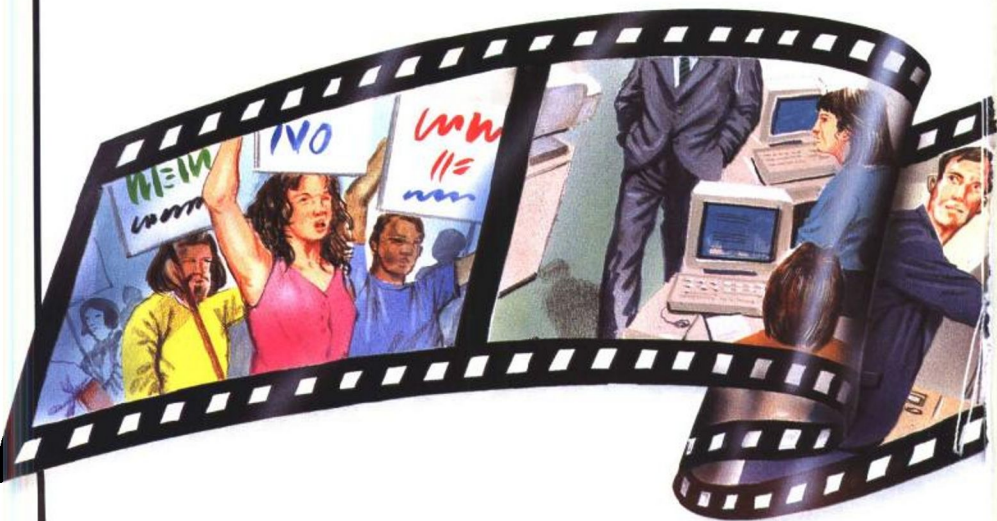


There are all sorts of reasons why people become spies. Some of them do it because they like excitement and are attracted by the idea of spending their life on dangerous missions in strange foreign countries or even in their own country. They find that living this secret and, sometimes, dangerous life can actually be enjoyable as well as exciting! But they also know that they will be well paid for the dangerous work that they do and the great risks that they have to take.

Others choose to spy against their own country because they disagree with their government. There are also cases of people who are forced to spy against their country. They may not want to become spies, but enemy agents threaten to blackmail them and reveal secrets about their lives that they do not wish other people to know.

人们做间谍有多种理由。一些人喜欢刺激，他们被一种想法所吸引，即在陌生的国度，或者甚至在自己的国家花去毕生的精力投身于危险的事业。他们认为这种神秘的、有时是惊险的生活实际上可以是一种享受，又是那么令人兴奋不已！但他们也知道他们所做的危险工作及必须承担的巨大风险将给他们带来丰厚的报酬。

另一些人背叛他们的祖国成为间谍是因为他们与政府持不同政见。也有一些人在被逼无奈的情况下进行反政府的间谍活动。或许他们不想成为间谍，但敌方间谍恐吓要挟他们，要把他们不可告人的秘密公之于众。



Many people agree to become spies because they are concerned about what is happening in certain parts of the world. They think that the information that they manage to collect will help to protect the world and make it a safer place.

Businesses can provide plenty of work for spies, too. In the same way that countries try to find out their enemy's plans, companies need to find out what their competitors are doing. Industrial spying, or industrial espionage, is not only big business, it is also very sophisticated. When they steal secrets from their competitors, companies can make the same product at a lower price, or perhaps bring their product out onto the market earlier than their rivals. The equipment that is used in industrial espionage often uses the latest electronic technology, and the work can be just as dangerous as other kinds of spying.

许多人愿意当间谍是因为他们关注某个地区的事态。他们认为他们努力获取的信息将有利于保卫这个世界，使它变得更安全。

商业领域也是间谍大显身手之地。与一个国家要努力刺探敌国的计划一样，公司需要掌握竞争对手的情况。工业间谍或刺探活动不仅是个大买卖而且相当复杂。当他们窃取了竞争对手的秘密时，公司就能生产出更低廉的相同产品，或许能捷足先登比对手更早地抢占市场。用于工业情报刺探的仪器往往使用最先进的电子技术，其任务也像其他间谍活动一样危险。





Spies have always had to work in secret. But they do not always work on their own. They need to establish their own contacts, and develop ways to communicate secretly with other people. One of the oldest ways of passing on important messages is to write them in code. Codes turn messages into a sequence of letters that is impossible to understand. When the message is finished, it looks like nonsense, and most people would think that it doesn't mean anything at all. Only two people know that this is not the case:

the person who sends the message and the person for whom it is written. Only they know how to read the secret code.

More than 2,000 years ago, the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar, sent messages in code back to Rome when he was away from the city or about to fight an important battle. It was a very simple code, but it still prevented his enemies from finding out his secret plans. His code worked like this. He moved each letter forward three places in the alphabet. So A became D, B became E, and so on. When people received a message from FDHVDU, they knew that it came from Caesar himself!

Simple codes like this are easy to interpret, or crack, because each letter in the code represents the same letter of the real message.

间谍总是不得不秘密行动,但并非总是单枪匹马。他们需要建立自己的联络网,想方设法与他人进行秘密联络。最古老的传递重要情报的做法是用密码书写。密码将情报转换成一连串难以理解的字母。转换后的情况看上去就像是胡言乱语,大多数人都不会认为这毫无意义。只有两个人知道其中究竟:发信人和收信人。他们是惟一知道如何解读密码的人。

两千多年前,罗马皇帝,尤利乌斯·凯撒曾在远离罗马城时或重大战役前,以密码的形式报信回罗马。尽管密码简单,敌人还是没能发现他的秘密计划。他的密码方式是这样的:将每个字母按字母表的顺序后移三位。这样A就是D,B就是E,以此类推。当收到的情报来自FDHVDU时,他们就知道这是来自凯撒(Caesar)本人的消息!

像这样的简单密码容易被破译,因为密码中的每一个字母对应着情报中的字母。



A code is just like a lock – you can open it only with the right key! But, unlike Caesar's code, modern codes are very difficult to unlock, even though we now possess powerful computers and clever software.

密码就像是一把锁——只有用它的钥匙才能打开它！然而与凯撒的密码方式不同，现代的密码即便使用功能强大的计算机和智能软件也是很难破译的。



Caesar was often successful in battles because of the accurate information that his spies collected about the enemy.

由于凯撒的密探搜集到的敌情准确，他在战斗中连连告捷。

In many countries, spies are sentenced to death if the police or a secret service agent catches them. Sometimes, the situation becomes very dangerous and spies have to kill their opponents if they want to avoid capture. Other spies are trained specially as killers and are sent on deadly murder missions by their bosses.

Spies in 16th-century Venice had their own special weapons for these assassination missions. They used to kill their victims with daggers made of glass. When they attacked their victims, the glass blade entered into the body and then snapped off deep inside. The victim nearly always died from the wound that the knife had created, but the only clue that remained was a tiny cut on the skin.

The deadliest killers of all, however, were the 12th-century Japanese spies who were known as Ninjas – “invisible men”. They were powerful fighters and completely fearless. They used to dress in black and climb over high walls and roofs or creep into people’s houses to poison or stab their unsuspecting victims.

在许多国家，间谍一旦被警方或秘密警察抓住，就会被判处死刑。有时情况很危急，间谍为了避免被捕不得不杀死对手。还有的间谍接受特殊训练成为杀手，被他们的上司派去执行谋杀任务。

16世纪威尼斯的间谍有他们自己特殊的暗杀武器。他们常常用玻璃匕首杀死受害者。当他们袭击受害者时，玻璃刀刃刺入身体，然后在体内折断。几乎无一例外，受害者都会死于这种刀伤，可是留下的痕迹仅仅是皮肤上很小的一个刀口。

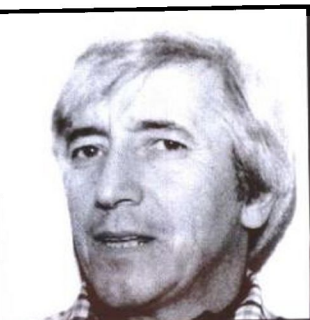
然而，最残忍的杀手是12世纪的日本间谍，被称为忍者——“隐形人”。他们是十分彪悍、无所畏惧的勇士。他们身着黑衣，越过高墙和屋顶，潜入房间，毒死或刺杀毫无防备的受害者。

### Modern murder

Spies still kill. A Bulgarian, Georgi Markov, was killed in London by a spy who used a gun hidden in an umbrella. The spy shot him with a poisoned pellet.

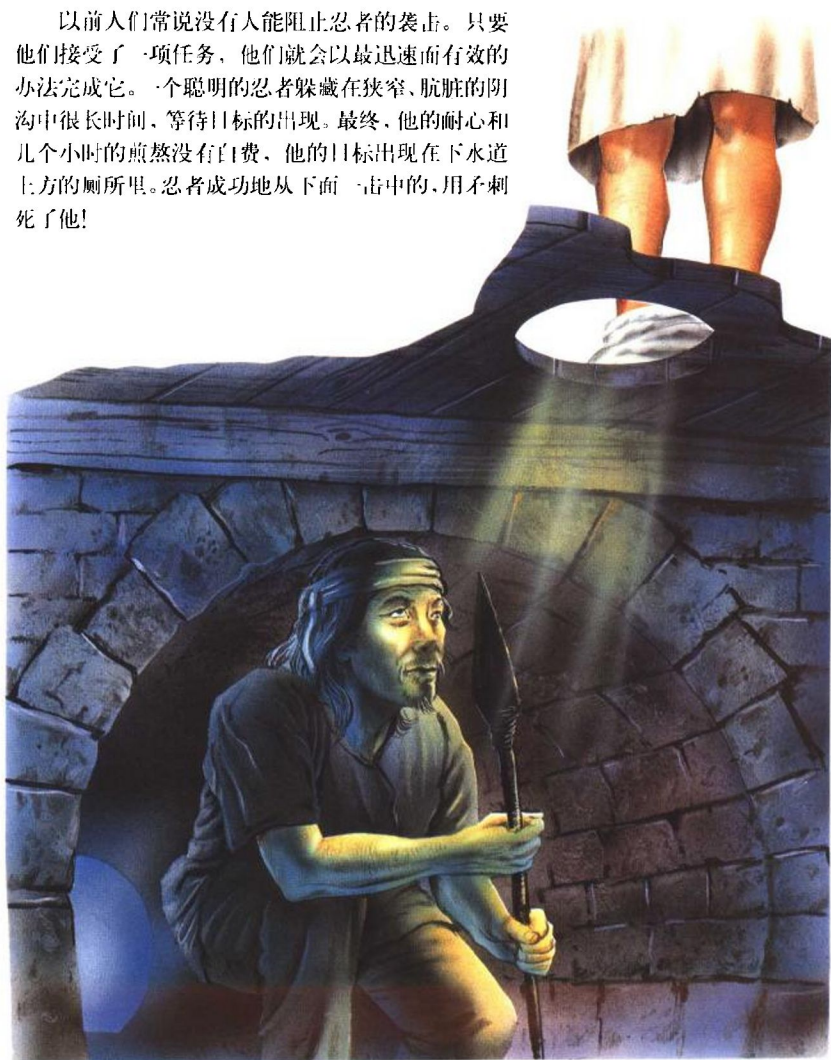
### 现代杀手

间谍仍然在谋杀。一个叫乔治·马可夫的保加利亚人在伦敦被间谍所杀。杀手用的是隐藏在雨伞中的手枪，而且使用了带毒的弹丸进行谋杀。



People used to say that no guard could stop a Ninja attack. If they agreed to undertake a mission, they would perform their task in the most rapid and efficient way possible. One clever Ninja hid for a long time in a small, dirty sewer, waiting for his victim to appear. Finally, his patience and the hours of discomfort were rewarded when his victim used the toilet above the sewer. The Ninja managed to kill him with a single thrust of his spear from below!

以前人们常说没有人能阻止忍者的袭击。只要他们接受了一项任务，他们就会以最迅速而有效的办法完成它。一个聪明的忍者躲藏在狭窄、肮脏的阴沟中很长时间，等待目标的出现。最终，他的耐心和几个小时的煎熬没有白费，他的目标出现在下水道上方的厕所里。忍者成功地从下面一击中的，用矛刺死了他！



## Wartime spies

When countries are at war, the work of spies is more important than ever. Spies try to find out everything that they can about the enemy army – how many soldiers it has, what sort of weapons it possesses and what plans it is preparing. Sometimes, they can gather the information by observation. They have to make friendships that could become dangerous if their real purpose was discovered. They also have to create situations where their informers will trust them and provide the information that they are looking for.

Spies in wartime must make sure that nobody is suspicious of them. They have to behave like normal people and lead a daily life that does not attract attention. At the same time, they have to develop ways of gathering the information that will help their army to overcome the enemy. So, unlike soldiers, spies do not wear uniforms. Instead, they live, dress and talk like the enemy that they are fighting against. Nobody must know their real identity, or the purpose of their mission. Spying is always a risky business. In wartime, it is even more risky than in peacetime. If they are caught, they will probably be tortured or executed without a trial.

John André, a British spy on a mission during the American War of Independence, didn't mind taking risks. In 1780, he heard that an American general, Benedict Arnold, would surrender his fort in exchange for a lot of money.

## 战时间谍

国家处于战争时期，间谍的工作就显得尤为重要。间谍竭尽全力刺探敌人的一切——兵力如何、拥有何种武器以及拟定何种作战计划。有时他们通过细致的观察收集情报。他们必须结交朋友，但一旦身份暴露，这些朋友将使间谍处于十分危险的境地。同时，他们还必须创造环境，赢得线人的信任，使其提供他们所需的情报。

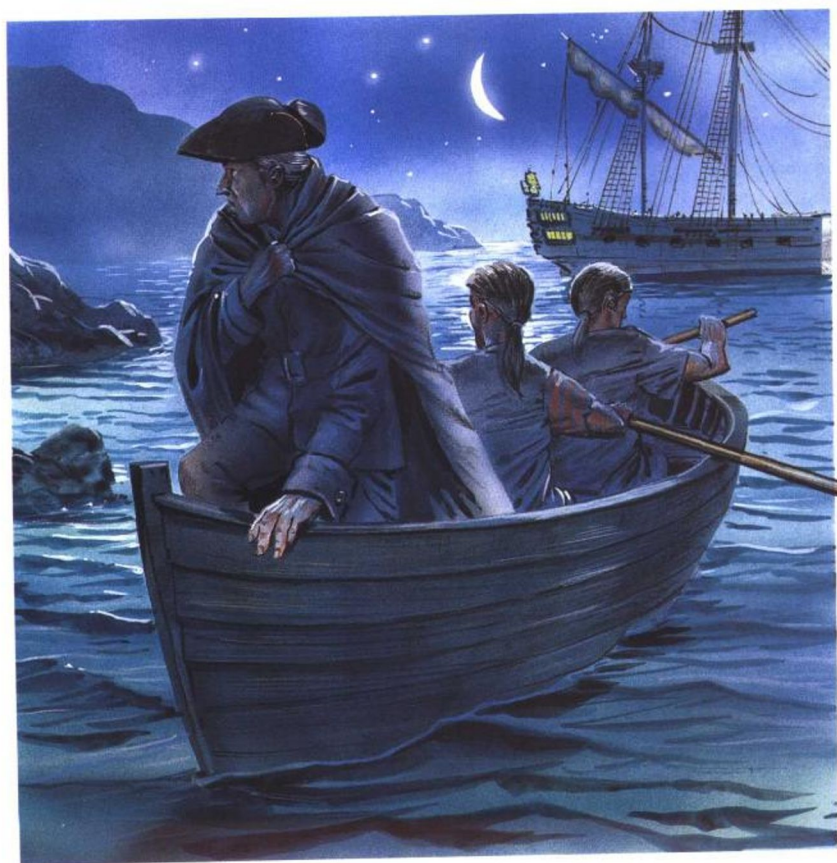
战争中的间谍必须确保没有人对他们产生怀疑。他们必须表现得和普通人一样，每天过着不引人注目的生活。同时，他们不得不想办法收集有助于本国军队战胜敌军的情报。因此与战士不同，他们不穿军装。相反，他们的衣食住行、言谈举止都与敌人很像。没有人真正了解他们的真实身份或行动目的。间谍活动总是冒风险的事，战争时期比和平时期的风险更大。一旦被捕，就会被严刑拷打或秘密处决。

约翰·安德烈是一位在美国独立战争时期负有使命、不畏风险的英国间谍。1780年他得知美国将军本尼迪克特·阿诺德愿意以大量金钱为交换条件向英军投降。



The two men arranged a secret meeting to discuss Arnold's proposal. Late at night, André climbed over the side of a ship and down a rope ladder into a small rowing boat. Wrapped in a large cloak, he stood at the front of the boat as it moved silently towards the beach inside enemy territory where the meeting was going to take place.

两个人安排了一次秘密会谈，商讨阿诺德的提议。深夜，安德烈翻过大船的船舷，顺着绳梯上了小船。他紧裹着斗篷站在船头，小船向对岸敌人控制区的接头地点静静驶去。







But things did not happen as they were planned. When André arrived at the place where they had agreed to meet, Arnold was not there. André was beginning to feel nervous. Was this a trap? Time was passing quickly. Soon, he would not be able to hide in the darkness any more. Day would begin to break and the risk of capture would become greater.

At last, as dawn was approaching, Arnold appeared and the two men had their meeting. But by now it was too late. The boat that was going to take André back to his ship had already left. He had waited too long. The only way to safety lay straight through the enemy lines. André would have to make his way back to British-held territory on foot.

It was too dangerous to risk this journey in daylight, so he found a place where he could hide safely, and waited for darkness to fall. Only then did he take the first steps on his dangerous journey to the safety of the British lines.

但是事情并没有像计划的那样发展。当安德烈到达事先商定的见面地点时，阿诺德并不在那儿。安德烈开始紧张起来。难道这是个陷阱吗？时间过得很快。不久他就不能再隐藏在夜幕之下了。天快亮了，被捕的风险越来越大。

最后，拂晓时分，阿诺德出现了，两个人见了面。但是此时已为时太晚，预定要载着安德烈返回大船的小船早已离开。毕竟他已经等了太久。惟一通往安全地带的路笔直地穿过敌人的警戒线，安德烈只能徒步沿着这条路走向英军控制区。

在白天不可能冒这样的风险，实在太危险了，因此他找到了一个安全的藏身之处，等待夜幕的降临。直到那时，他才迈出了通往英军防区的危险旅程的第一步。