

A STUDY GUIDE TO  
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《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》

# 学习辅导

周学艺 庞广廉 马忠 牛健 编著

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## 编者的话

《美英报刊文章阅读(精选本)》学习辅导主要为自修者而编,也可供授课教员参考之用。

精选本的重点在于阅读理解,扩大学生的视野,使学生通过学习既能学到新闻语言,又能掌握阅读这些报刊必须具备的有关知识。为了使他们达到打好基本功这一目的,本书的导读分四个方面:摘要和评论、语言点、习题参考答案和本课重点词语。摘要和评论是使读者较深入了解课文的内容,并对课文的内容作出正确的理解;语言点与精选本每课课后的注释(Notes)一样,只是更加详细;习题参考答案的目的不在于提高口语表达能力,而在于理解;重点词语是学生学一课后必须掌握的主要与政治、军事、外交、经济、法律、宗教、文教等有关词语,与学生在大学一二年级打基础时要求掌握的词语的侧重点有所不同。这些词语也是复习考试的重点,其中有些词语读者不但要知道其意思,还要能用英语释义或译成汉语,如美国的 Secretary of State(国务卿)、Speaker(美国众议院或英国下议院议长)等。

本书有5个附录:美英重要报刊、通讯社和政府主要机构的译名和重要国际组织。这些附录是读者学习美英报刊的重要参考资料。

本书中出现的缩略词,读者可查缩略词表(Short Forms)。See (cf) Note . . . of Lesson . . . 指的是见(参见或比较)原书中课文后的注释; See (cf) Language Point . . . of Lesson . . . 指的是见(参见或比较)本书中第一部分的语言点, See . . . in the GLOSSARY 指的是见原书末附的词汇表。

在本书编著过程中,中央电大外语部鄂鹤年、刘黛琳、杨启宁等老师提出了许多启发性意见,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间局促,可以想象书中定会有错误和不妥的地方,真诚希望读者来信批评指正。

1996年春于燕北园

## Short Forms

*abbrev.* = abbreviation

*adj.* = adjective

*adv.* = adverb

*AmE* = American English

& = and

*BrE* = British English

C = central

*cap.* = capital

*cf.* = (*Lat.*) confer; compare

*conj.* = conjunction

D = Democrat

E = east

*esp.* = especially

*etc.* = (*Lat.*) *et cetera*; and so on

*Fr.* = French

HHS = health and human services

HUD = Housing and Urban  
Development

*i.e.* = (*Lat.*) *id est*; that is to say

L = Lesson

*Lat.* = Latin

N = north

NE = northeast

*neg.* = negative

*p* = participle

P. = page

Par. = paragraph

*pl.* = plural

pop. = population

*pref.* = prefix

*prep.* = preposition

*pron.* = pronoun

R = Republican

S = south

sb. = somebody

SE = southeast

*sing.* = singular

*sl.* = slang

sth. = something

*suf.* = suffix

usu. = usually

v. = verb

w = west

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## Lesson One

# Lobbyists Out Of Shadows Into The Spotlight

院外活动是美国政治的一部分,大大小小的院外活动集团在华盛顿多如牛毛,他们的顾客有公司、工会、个人和特殊利益集团,国内国外的都有,其目的在于影响政府、国会和其它机构的政策的制定、法规的通过或废除而为其顾客的利益服务,他们从中赚大钱,这在美国政府的活动中占有十分重要的地位。

这些政治说客都有政治背景,或任过国会议员、政府官员,或充当过白宫顾问。他们人头熟,情报准,能最大限度地对行政和立法机关施加影响和压力,所以他们办事效率和胜率都很高。他们和国会议员的关系是相互需要:一方要钱,一方要权。

文章虽然是十年前写的,但院外活动的基本情况并没有变。学了这一课,我们对美国人常谴责政客们搞的“dirty politics”就有了一个大概的了解。

## Part One

### Language Points

1. shady operators: (cf.) shady reputation (See Notes 3 and 11).
2. but the game has not changed: (不管他们过去或现在用什么名义,不管他们过去是偷偷摸摸干的或现在是大庭广众之下进行的)他们的把戏(花招或策略)一直没有改变。(cf. Last Par. of Lesson one)  
game: a procedure of strategy for gaining an end
3. the Reagan administration (or Administration) (P.1, Par.1): 里根政府(而英国则称 the Major Government “梅杰政府”)。如说美国政府,不用 administration,而用 government: the U.S.

government.

the Administration: (*esp. AmE*) (*often cap.*) the national government

4. make up (P.1, Par.1): to be part of, form (sth.) as a whole
5. hottest growth industry (P.1, Par.1): 最热门的发展行业
6. explosion (P.1, Par.2): a sudden increase
7. advocate/'ædvəkeɪt/ (P.1, Par. 2): a person who speaks in favor of, pleads or argues publicly for sth, such as a proposal, belief, or theory; a person who pleads or speaks for another; intercessor (说情者); defender (某个建议、信仰、事业等的拥护者, 提倡者。事实上他们与副标题提到的 lawyers and public-relations consultants (公关顾问) 以及本课还提到 trade-association representatives (贸易协会代表) 等一样, 都是 lobbyists, 不过是名义不同罢了。)
8. labor union (P.1, Par.2): (*BrE*) a trade union
9. operate (P.1, Par.2): to work; be in action
10. How effective are they (P.1, Par.3): 他们活动的成效如何? 即他们是否能疏通政府官员和说服国会议员通过有利于和否决不利于他们顾客(client)的议案。
11. lobbying, a practice as old . . . those seeking favor (P. 1, Par. 4): lobbying 这个词来源于国会大厦的走廊(休息室)或其附近旅馆的大厅(lobby)。国会议员和那些要求他们照顾帮忙的人之间的所建立的亲密关系就始于休息室。游说这一行,由来已久,自从有了国民政府以来就有了。
  - a. cozy: suggesting intimate or close association and connivance (默契, 共谋)
  - b. strike up: to begin; bring into being
12. unsavory /ʌn'seɪvəri/ (P. 1, Par. 5): unpleasant or unacceptable in moral values (令人讨厌的; 令人作呕的)
13. Congress has been reluctant . . . to petition government (P. 1, Par.1): 国会一直不愿意修改保证公民有权向政府提出请求的法律。(这里将 lobbying 说成是公民有向政府提出要求的权利。这么说原因有二: 一是院外活动分子改变了传统



的活动方式,他们着重制定游说策略,让客户去游说,自己或在议员选区和选民中组织基层活动,或在一旁指点迷津,揭示权柄之所在。由于他们自己往往不进行游说,而只充任基层组织者、立法策略设计人、公关专家或顾问,政府难以管制他们的活动,因为他们不触犯反院外活动的法规。二是议员为了能从 lobbyists 那里获得连任竞选的资助,他们当然就不愿意得罪 lobbyists,修改有关的现行法律。)

a. tamper with: here to revise (修改) (cf. Note 2 of Lesson Two)

b. petition: to make a request or demand to a government signed by many people

14. client/'klaɪnt/ (P.2, Par.2) One is a customer if one gets things for his money, as in a shop. If one gets services, as from a lawyer, a bank, or a hairdresser, one is a client, except in the case of medical services, when one is a patient, of hotels, one is a guest.
15. fat fees (P.2, Par.2): very high fees
16. sinister (P.2, Par.3): threatening, intending, or leading to evil (恶意的, 阴险的, 邪恶的)
17. veteran/'vetərən/ (P.2, Par.4): having had much experience
18. undertaking (P.2, Par.4): enterprise; business
19. dominate (P.2, Par.5): to have the most important place or position
20. field (P.2, Par.5): here profession
21. roster/'rɒstə/ (P.2, Par.6): a list of people's names that shows what jobs they are to do in turn and when (花名册; 登记表)
22. excongressman (P.2, Par.7): 前国会议员 (congressman: a member of congress, 但在美国尤指众议员 (Representative)). 所以我们如泛指国会议员而不致引起误解的话, 最好用 a member of Congress)
23. critical/'kritikəl/ (P.2, Par.7): important at a time of danger of difficulty; crucial (决定性的; 关键性的)

24. bewildered/bi'wildəd/ (P. 2, Par. 7): confused completely; puzzled; perplexed ( 迷惑的; 晕头转向的; 不知所措的 )
25. superlobbyist (P.3, Par.2): super+lobbyist
26. "success bonus" clauses (P.3, Par.2): 事成之后有奖金的条款

27. The other side... be organized, too (P.3, Par.4): If one side advocates a cause, there will be the other side that opposes it. Both sides hire lobby firms to persuade legislators to pass or veto bills ( 议案 ). If a bill is passed, it becomes the law which usually will benefit one side while harming the other. Here Mr. Hymel asked a lobbyist to get his would-be ( 未来的 ) clients organized because the other side opposing to their cause is going to be organized. If you don't do so, you might lose the battle in Congress.

adversarial/ˌædvə'seəriəl/: of or relating to one that contends with, opposes, or resists; of an enemy ( 对手的; 对抗的; 敌手的 )

28. Lobbyists often are hired... affect a client (P.3, Par.5): 雇佣 lobbyists 与其说是为了影响政府官员的决定和决策, 还不如说常常是为了发现可能影响客户利益的华盛顿的动向 ( 这就是说搜集政府部门有关决策动向的情报或信息 )。这样他们就成了搜集情报或信息的人员了 (intelligence or information gatherers)。难怪有的 lobbyist 说, 他不同于他的前辈, 他不是靠人情, 而是靠信息挣钱。美国国会通行的货币是信息, 不是美元, 也不是人情。

go on: to take place, happen:

If you never read the newspapers, you'll never know what's going on in the world. (要是你从不看报, 你就不可能知道世界大事)

29. credibility/ikredi'biliti/ (P.3, Par.5): the state or quality of being entitled or worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness ( 可靠性的; 可信性; 信任; 信誉 )
30. Anne Wexler, a former key aide in the Carter White House

(P.3, Par.6): Wexler 在卡特的白宫机构中曾担任过重要职务的助手。

Carter, Jimmy (1924- ): 39th US President (Democrat) (1977-1981). He was defeated for reelection in 1980 by Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

31. coalition /'kəʊə'liʃən/ buliding (P.3, Par.6): 联盟的结成(结盟)
32. work on (P.3, Par.6): to influence
33. First, last and always . . . the hearts of congressmen (P.3, Par.7): So said because it's the voters in their hometowns that have elected them lawmakers.

first, last and always: always and most importantly

34. touch off (P.3, Par.8): to cause (sth. violent) to begin
35. a flood of (P.3, Par.8): a large flow of ; a lot of
36. repeal /ri'pi:l/ (P.4, Par.1): to put an official end to
37. maneuver (or manoeuver) /mə'nu:və/ (P.4, Par.1): a skillful movement (花招; 策略)
38. No 9-to-5 job (P.4, Par.3): lobbying is not a regular working-hour job. Lobbyists have to work extra hours.
39. raise campaign money (P.4, Par.3): 为竞选筹款; 筹集竞选款项
40. It is a rare night . . . most of the tab (P.4, Par.3): 意思是: 在华盛顿, 很少有一个晚上没有几个筹款的鸡尾酒会和其它活动, 在这些筹款活动中, 向现任国会议员的捐款者中, lobbyists 占多数。当然, 多数账单是由客户付的。(筹款的方式多样, 如在酒会上一张餐券实际只值 20 美元, 却可卖 2000 美元一张。从这里可以看出议员与 lobbyists 互为需要: 一方要继续当官, 要当官就要竞选, 竞选需要钱, 有钱才能当选。另一方要赚钱, 要赚钱就要通过国会议员为他、为他的目标、为他的事业而投票。因为客户委托的事办成了才能赚大钱。同时, 他也必须让国会议员放心, 他们这样做不会在下次选举时落选, 他会为他们的选举出钱出力的。)

41. push aside (P.4, Par.4): to make (sb.) yield place to sb. else  
(把某人挤到一边)
42. Where lobbyists (P.4, Par.5): here whereas, used to introduce  
a contrast
43. Common Cause (P.4, Par.5): the name of a lobby firm
44. a Washington (P.4, Par.6): 一个华盛顿这样的地方(即只  
要有首都存在,就有院外活动分子的活动)
45. In order to avoid repetition, the author uses congressmen,  
Senator, Representatives, legislators, and lawmakers to  
refer to members of Congress, and outfit, operations and hitters  
to refer to lobby(ing) firms. This is one of the characteristics  
of journalism. (避免用词重复在文学语言中也是如此,但新  
闻语言似乎更甚,为了达到这一目的,有些词用的很牵强附会。  
这主要是因为如果词语单调乏味,就吸引不了读者,商业效益  
就不好。)
46. 要记住 Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Thomas "Tip"  
O'Neill 和 Chrysler Corporation 及 *U.S. NEWS & WORLD  
REPORT* 等美国重要政界人物和大公司的名字及报刊的  
译名和特点。

## Part Two

### Questions and Answers for Your Reference

1. Who are lobbyists usually hired by? What for?  
They are usually hired by corporations, labor unions, individuals and other special interests. They try to work on the actions of the Administration and lawmaking bodies.
2. What is the relationship between lobbyists and legislators?  
They are closely associated with each other for their separate advantages.
3. Why do some of the former senior officials choose lobbying as their profession?

They can make use of their good connections in government and Congress to do lobbying on the one hand, and on the other, they can make big money by lobbying for special interest groups and individuals.

4. How do lobbyists earn their pay? How effective are they?

Their clients pay them for their services. Most of them are very effective in persuading lawmakers to act in their way.

### Part Three

#### Words to Know

lobby, lobbyist, lobby (ing) firm, special interests, White House, cabinet, Congress, Senate, the House of Representatives, congressman, lawmaker, legislator, Senator, Representative, advocate, Capitol, capitol, capital, bagman, scandal, tamper with (laws), petition (their government), client, booze and broads, a buyer's market (*cf.* a seller's market), bipartisan, Democrats, Republicans, annual retainer, bonus, bail out, bill (议案, 法案), House Speaker, Speaker, speaker, Spokesman, Majority (Minority) Leader, Assistant Majority (Minority) Leader, Majority (Minority) Whip, grassroots, repeal a law, a law withholding taxes on interest payment, a two-way street, raise campaign money, fund-raising party, incumbent, behind the scenes, offstage, in the spotlight, come out of the closet, Watergate, -gate.

## Lesson Two

# Graying Armies March to Defend Social Security

美国政府债台高筑,为寻找减少赤字的良方,里根政府不去削减庞大的军事预算和增加对富人的税收,而想拿社会保障计划开刀,使老年人的生活费津贴的调整低于每年的通货膨胀率,也就是限制老年人的生活福利的增长。老年大军获悉该计划后义愤填膺,在院外活动人员的组织下向国会施加种种强大的压力,他们或访问国会议员,或给他们写信、打电话和电报,或举行种种诉苦会,最后迫使国会否决这一提案。

社会保障计划在美国预算中占的比例很大,是美国政府的一个沉重的经济包袱,其中老年人的福利是无论如何削减不得的,也是任何政客不敢碰的,因为他们是一个特别强大的特殊利益集团,里根总统在一次竞选中就曾因在这个问题上说漏了嘴而差一点落选。学了这一课有助于我们深入了解美国国情。

## Part One

### Language Points

1. all-out war (P.14, Par.1): general war (全面战争, 总体战争) (cf. limited war “有限战争”, local war “局部战争”, guerrilla war “游击战争”, bushfire war “灌木林火式战争”, jungle war “丛林战”)
2. insight (P.14, Par.2): the power of using one's mind to understand sth. deeply, without help from outside information (洞察力; 了解; 深入了解; 深入理解):

The result was extremely valuable, providing a good deal of insight into the fundamental processes involved. (这个

结果是极其有价值的,它向人们提供了大大深入理解它所涉及的基本过程。)

3. mastermind (P.14, Par.3): to plan (a course of action), usu. in detail and cleverly (出谋划策;精心拟订)
4. the National Council of Senior Citizens (P.14, Par.3): 这个组织与本课中出现的 Villers Adrocacy Associates, American Association of Retired Persons 等均为老年人组织,我们不必过多地重视,只要知道这些组织就行了。
5. prompt (P.14, Par.3): to cause or urge (sb.) to do sth.
6. Congress's Easter recess (P.14, Par.4): 国会复活节休会
  - a. Easter: the yearly feast-day when Christians remember the death of Christ and his rising from the grave; the happening at that time of the year: the Easter holidays
  - b. recess/ri'ses; 'ri:ses/: a pause for rest during the working day or the working year
7. public forum (P.14, Par.4): 公众论坛  
forum: a public meeting or presentation involving a discussion usu. among experts and often including audience participation
8. dramatize the grievances of the elderly (P. 14, Par. 4): 有声有色地把老年人的苦情(苦恼、委屈或牢骚)说出来(本课中还出现与此意思相似但表达不同的词语,如: make their case, air their complaints, argue their case 和 voice their grievances 等)
9. Seattle/si 'ætl/ (P.14, Par.5): city of W central Washington (西雅图,华盛顿州中西部港市)
10. N. J. (P.15, Par.2): (*abbrev. for*) New Jersey (新泽西州)
11. jam a union hall (P.15, Par.2): to crowd in a labor (or trade) union hall
12. air (P. 15, Par. 2): to make (one's opinion, complaints, etc.) known to others, esp. in a noisy manner; express publicly
13. Dan Quayle (P. 15, Par. 3): (1947- ) Vice President of the U. S. (1989-93). A conservative Indiana Republican, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1977-81)

and the Senate (1981-89)

14. Oreg.(P.15, Par. 3): (*abbrev. for*) Oregon/'ɔrɪgən/ (俄勒冈州)
15. retiree/ri, tai'ri: /: a person who has retired from his occupation
16. commemorate/kə'meməreit/: (P.15, Par.3) to give honor to the memory of (sb. or sth.) ; remember, esp. by a public ceremony (纪念)
17. anniversary/,æni'vɜ:səri/: (P.15, Par.3) a day which is an exact year or number of years after sth. has happened (周年)
18. Campaign strategists (P.15, Par.4): 为老年人发起的这场向国会施加压力的运动战略家,实际上指的是 lobbyists for the elderly, 老年人也是一个极其强大的特殊利益集团, lobbyists把老年人组织进来,出谋划策,让老年人不断向国会施加压力,迫使国会按他们的意图投票。(本课中指 lobbyists 的还有: advocates for the elderly, legislative director for AARP or the NCSC, spokesmen for the elderly, a Washington organizer for the elderly, one AAKP advisory 等,甚至那些 president of AARP 等人,也都是 lobbyists, 只是名义不同罢了。)
19. focus on (P.15, Par.4): to have (sth.) as its main point of interest (将某事作为重点)
20. and 1986 is just around the corner (P.15, Par.5): The midterm elections will be held next year—1986, when one-third Senators and all the Representatives are up for re-election. (see Note 12)
21. Those up for reelection... as we can (P.15, Par. 6): 那些面临重新选举的议员(把耳朵贴近地面,实际上你们)要好好地听着,因为我们要把我们的不满尽量表达出来(或大发牢骚)。  
rumble: a deep, heavy, continuous sound; widespread expression of dissatisfaction or unrest
22. commissioner (P.15, Par.6): (政府厅、局或处等部门的)长; (委员会的)委员
23. it's the grass roots that convey the message most effectively: (P.15, Par.6)能很有效地传达这个信息的就是当地的选民(支持



- 共和党或民主党的群众或基层群众)(也就是说只有当地的选民才能对 those up for reelection 施加最大压力。如那些国会议员不按他们的意图投票,下次他们就有落选的危险。)
24. Lord, you would think that the earth had crashed (P.16, Par.4): (我们只是提个建议...)我的天哪,你们就认为会天崩地裂了。
  25. campaigns of fear (P.16, Par.5): 老年人令人生畏的种种施加压力的运动
  26. spokesman (P.16, Par. 6): 发言人 (See Note 26 of Iesson One)
  27. below the poverty line (P. 16, Par. 6): See Note 31 of Lesson Five
  28. if the provision were enacted (P.16, Par.6): 如果这个(限制生活费津贴随着通货膨胀率的增长而增长的)条款(被国会)通过(成为法律)的话
  29. legislation (P.16, Par.7): the act of making laws (立法) (cf. legislator: 立法者, 议员; legislature: 立法机关, 议会; legislative: 立法的。我们要记住这些常用的新闻词汇。)
  30. ballot box (P.17, Par.8): the box into which voters put their ballots (选票) after they have voted.
  31. benefits (P.17, Par.9): financial help in time of sickness, old age or unemployment; a payment or service provided for under an annuity, pension plan or insurance policy(补助费; 救济金; 退休金; 保险金或服务)(cf. pensions, COLA)
  32. vote for candidates pledged to protect their pensions (P.17, Par.9):  
be pledged to: to bind (sb.) with a solemn promise (保证给予; 许诺)
  33. loosely coordinating . . . Washinton-based groups ... (P.17, Par.1): The sentence is in inverted order. The normal order is: Several Washington-based groups . . . are loosely coordinating the current drive.
  34. the disabled (P.17, Par.1): people made unable to use their bodies properly (残疾人)