

风云人物:

Albert Einstein

爱因斯坦

The One & Only Pele

球王贝利

Vladimir Putin

普京

Gong Li

巩俐

偶像档案:

Prince William

威廉王子

Britney Spears & Christina Aguilera

布兰妮与克里斯汀娜

O'Neil & Tom Cruise

奥尼尔与汤姆·克鲁斯

BSB & Enrique Iglesias

后街男孩与安立奎

经典回眸:

A Horse in the Sky

空中骑士

Welcome to Our Bank

快来抢我们的银行

The Wrong House

亡命豪宅

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快乐学英语

英语广场

ENGLISH SQUARE

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someone who knows what you are going through at all times,
someone who does not compete with you,
someone who is really happy for you when things go well,
someone who tries to cheer you up when things don't go well.



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ABT 900Y

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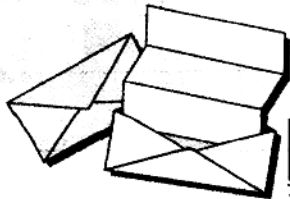
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READERS' LETTERS

读者来信选登

Letter A

我是辽宁师大附中高二的学生,自从我在书店买到了两期《英语广场》后,便爱不释手,深深地被它丰富的内容所打动。它不仅能提高英语水平,还能增强读者的学习兴趣。在英语辅导材料遍地的今天,《英语广场》无疑是一条清澈的细流,滋润着读者的心灵,让我们这些在题海中苦苦挣扎的学生们解脱出来,从根本上提高阅读能力,更重要的是提高了兴趣,不再死记硬背,真正开开心心地学英语。我向你们表示由衷的感谢!

我打算通过学校继续订下去,但不知是月刊还是周刊还是……

此外,我还想知道:寄去的稿子是自己找的资料还是自己写的呢?如果可以自己写,那么对于我们高中生来说是不是只可以参与“同龄心语”这个栏目呢?

Editor's Note

学生:王静怡

我们的办刊宗旨正是“轻松读原作,快乐学英文”,让“减负”后的你们有更多的时间接触英语课外读物。

E.S 自 2000 年起为双月刊,逢单月 10 号出版,3 月号已出版,敬请留意 5 月号、7 月号……

E.S 自今年起,每期(或辑)均设有“纯真年代”这一栏目,你们可来信直接参与。其余栏目的文章应为英文原作的选本,你们有这些栏目的美文,可寄与 E.S 编辑部。

Letter B

每辑小诗冶情操,
风云人物观风云。
网上远眺看世界,
科技长廊长知识。
西行漫记知风俗,
人间万象寻百味。
经典回眸品经典,
体育广场熟明星。

电影沙龙看电影,
故事大王听故事。
同龄心语引共鸣,
无奇不有真新鲜。
快速抢答快阅读,
热线答疑解疑难。
开心频道舒心笑,
金曲翻唱音乐美。

江西省彭泽县一中高三(二)班 吴照奇



Letter C

我现在是《英语广场》的新朋友,我是在今年看到《少男少女》上有它的广告才知道的。但当我拿到它时,我有种相见恨晚的感觉。这份杂志真的很不错。然而在目前英语杂志品种繁多的情况下,若想让更多的读者认识它,了解它,我想应该加大宣传力度。我的学校在一个较偏僻的乡镇,我无法从当地新华书店买到,因而我只好选择邮购。我现已拥有《英语广场》1、2、3期三本,总体看这份杂志很好。然而世上没有十全十美的事,它也不例外。我觉得它的缺点有:

1. 难度稍大。有些文章如科技长廊、网上远眺上的某些文章有难度,然而却没有译文,使读者对一些句子的意思把握不准。我希望对于难度偏大的文章最好能配上译文。
2. 单词注释少。有些文章一句话有三、四个单词都不认识(都是课文上没有的),如果总是去查字典就会影响情绪,由兴趣高昂变为失去信心,到最后就懒得读了。因而,我想应多一些单词注释。
3. 希望能增加一、二张彩页来介绍其他国家的一些风俗,再在图画旁加上一些有关此国风俗的小文章。

忠实读者:韩笑恬

Editor's Note

韩笑恬同学所提的意见非常中肯,从本期 E. S 的整体编排上看,你们是否觉得我们正在努力?

Letter D

Dear 叔叔阿姨:

Hello! 我是一个十分爱好 English 的中学生。这本《英语广场》给我带来了无限乐趣;课余时间可以看看它,能让我提高英语水平,它现在已经成了我课外的一位良师益友!我感到非常高兴!!!

这本书的内容就像你们所说的,栏目丰富,题材多样,很耐看。我也这么认为。可是我想向你们提出一个小小的意见!就是封面不好看,既然是关于 English 的书,就不应该画一些与英语无关的内容。比如说第一辑和第三辑,封面就与书里的内容不符合!其他方面都很不错!!!

E. S 的忠实读者 孙 杨

Editor's Note

从 2000 年 3 月号开始,我们改进了封面设计。首先,封面人物均为“偶像档案”栏目中的国外青春偶像;此外,去掉了原封面中的方格。相信你们会更加喜欢。

「二十世纪，漫长而又短暂，伟大而平凡。政坛风云人物云集，有铁女人撒切尔，美男子克林顿；体坛明星荟萃，有拳王泰森，飞人乔丹；还有令世人怀恋的王妃戴安娜；让社会产生巨变的世界首富比尔·盖茨……但谁能摘走世纪“风云人物”的桂冠呢？美国《时代》杂志作了最后的裁决。」



Albert Einstein

Person of the Century

爱因斯坦

二十世纪风云人物

○晓章 选注

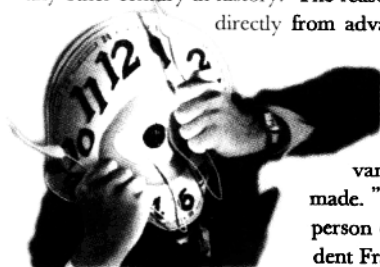
Albert Einstein, whose theories laid the groundwork for many modern technologies including nuclear weapons, has been named “person of the century” by Time magazine¹. Time called him a “genius², political refugee³, humanitarian⁴, locksmith⁵ of the mysteries of the atom and the universe”.

“In a century that will be remembered foremost for its science and technology, one person clearly stands out as both the greatest mind and the most important figure⁶ of our age. The kind, absent-minded professor whose wild hair, sharp eyes and extraordinary brilliance made his face a symbol⁷ and his name a synonym⁸ for genius, Albert Einstein,” the magazine said.

The magazine described him as “the century’s greatest thinker, as an immigrant⁹ who fled from oppression¹⁰ to freedom and as a political idealist, best shows what historians will regard as significant¹¹ about the 20th century.”

“The world has changed far more in the past 100 years than in any other century in history. The reason is...technologies that flowed directly from advances in basic science,” theo-

retical physicist Stephen Hawking¹² wrote in a Time essay. “Clearly, no scientist better represents those advances that Albert Einstein made.” Time’s runners-up¹³ for person of the century were US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who



it said represented the victory of freedom and democracy, and Mahatma Gandhi, who symbolised ¹⁴ individuals struggling for their rights. Earlier in the year, 100 of today's leading physicists voted Einstein the greatest physicist of all time.

However, Einstein did not show promise as a youngster. Born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879, of Jewish parents, he was a shy and curious child. He attended a Munich elementary school where he showed an interest in science and mathematics. He finished high school and technical college in Switzerland. At age 22 he became a Swiss citizen. In 1903 he married Mileva Marec. They had two sons but were later divorced ¹⁵. He married his cousin in 1919.

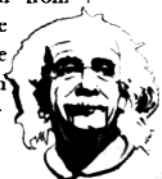
In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent ¹⁶ office at Bern ¹⁷. In 1905, at age 26, he published five major research papers in an important German physics journal ¹⁸. He received a doctorate for the first paper. Publication of the next four papers forever changed mankind's view of the universe. The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement¹⁹. A second paper laid the foundation for the photon ²⁰,

theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. The paper redefined ²¹ the theory of light. It also explained the photoelectric effect. Television and other inventions are practical applications ²² of Einstein's discoveries.

A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity." Einstein showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is constant and natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe. This paper introduced an entirely new concept.

The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula ²³, $E=mc^2$, known as the energy mass equivalence ²⁴. These papers won Einstein a place among Europe's most respected physicists.

Between 1909 and 1912 Einstein taught theoretical physics in Switzerland and Germany. He returned to Zurich to teach from 1912 to 1914. Worldwide fame came in 1919 when the Royal Society of London



announced that predictions made in his general theory of relativity had been confirmed²⁵.

This happened when a scientific expedition in the Gulf of Guinea photographed the solar eclipse²⁶ of May 29 of that year. Although he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for physics, the prize did not refer to his relativity theories, which were still considered to be controversial²⁷.

Einstein always opposed war and violence²⁸ and supported Zionism²⁹, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine³⁰. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced³¹ his ideas, seized his property, and burned his books. That year he moved to the

United States. In 1940 he became an American citizen.

In 1939, shortly before the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Enrico Fermi, an Italian physicist who lived in the United States, proposed that a chain-reaction³² splitting of uranium atoms could release large quantities of energy. In 1939 Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany's developing an atomic bomb. He suggested that the United States prepare for its own atomic bomb research. Out of this effort came the Manhattan Project³³, in which the first two atomic bombs were developed in 1945. [E]

1. Time magazine 时代杂志, 美国出版的在全球颇具影响力的杂志之一, 在香港每月还专门出版美国时代杂志的中文解读本, 刊名为“Time Express”

2. genius [ˈdʒiːniəs] 天才

3. refugee [ˈrefjuːdʒiː] 难民

4. humanitarian [ˌhjuːmənɪˈteəriən] 博爱主义者; 慈善家

5. locksmith 锁匠, 此处意为“(揭开原子和宇宙奥秘的)人”

6. figure 人物

7. symbol [ˈsɪmbəl] 象征

8. synonym [ˈsɪnənim] 同义词

9. immigrant [ˈɪmɪgrənt] 移民

10. oppression 压迫

11. significant 意义重大的

12. 史蒂芬·霍金, 美国理论物理

学家, 著有享誉全球的《时间》一书。

13. runner-up 亚军, (比赛中) 占第二位的人

14. symbolise 象征; 代表

15. divorce [dɪˈvɔːs] 离婚

16. patent 专利

17. Bern 伯恩 (亦作 Berne, 瑞士首都)

18. journal [ˈdʒɜːnl] 期刊

19. Brownian movement 布朗运动, 即悬浮在液体或空气中的微粒所作的永不停止的无规则运动, 为英国植物学家布朗 (Robert Brown) 首先发现。

20. photon 光(量子)

21. redefine 重新定义

22. application 运用, 应用

23. formula [ˈfɒrmjuːlə] 公式

24. equivalence [iːˈkwɪvələns] 相等, 对等

25. confirm 确定

26. solar eclipse 日食

27. controversial [ˌkɒntroːˈvɜːʃl] 有争议的

28. violence 暴力

29. Zionism [ˈzeɪzənɪzəm] 犹太民族主义

30. Palestine [ˈpæliːstɪn] 巴勒斯坦

31. denounce [dɪˈnaʊns] 谴责, 废止

32. chain-reaction 链式反应

33. Manhattan Project 曼哈顿计划



Y2K Bug Fails to Bite

“千年虫”有惊无险

○曾祥敏 选注

○周家斌 译

信息社会的今天，“千年虫”已不再是鲜为人知的话题。众所周知，电脑千年虫在全球喜迎2000年时并未大肆“兴风作浪”，只是零星发作，惹出了一点点小麻烦。尽管千年虫到目前为止没有大规模作乱，但任何国家都不敢放松警惕。行内人士分析：一旦员工上班，商店营业，各行各业重新运转起来，千上虫是否还会大规模爆发还很难说。

The world has welcomed the new millennium without suffering any major millennium bug¹ problems—at least so far. Despite entering the year 2000 more dependent on computers than ever before, mankind saw no nuclear power plants melting down², no planes crashing³ from the sky. Electricity, water, transport and financial⁴ systems around the world continued to work normally and smoothly.

The remarkable lack⁵ of problems amazed even those who were confident of a successful date rollover into the new millennium. “I would say I’m pleasantly surprised,” said US Y2K trouble-shooter⁶, John Koskinen. The only worrying events occurred at nuclear power plants in Japan. Radiation-monitoring⁷ equipment in Ishikawa⁸ failed at midnight but officials said there was no risk to the public. Alarms⁹ had sounded at another plant at the same time but no problems were found.

全球已顺利进入了新千年，千年虫却没有大发淫威——至少在眼下是如此。在2000年里虽然我们比以前更加依赖电脑，但幸运的是，千年虫并未引起核电站熔塌，也未见飞机从天上摔下来。全球水电供应、交通及金融系统平安无事，继续正常运转。

千年虫未如期发作，就连那些自信能顺利进入新千年的人士也甚感震惊。“应该说我既高兴又惊讶，”美国2000年问题应对专家约翰·科斯基伦如是说。唯一令人不安的事故发生在日本一家核电



站。爱知县核电站的辐射监测设备在子夜时分失灵，但官员认为，这于公众无碍。与此同时，另一家核电厂警报大作，但检查没有发现任何毛病。最惊心动魄的事，当推美国军方公报——公报说军方发现俄罗斯发射了三枚导弹，不过这起事件与千年虫无关。俄方官员证实说，导弹是解决车臣叛匪所采取的步骤之一。

全球为预防千年虫而投入的经费预计高达3000~6000亿美元，对此有人提出质疑：有必要吗？“值，当然值，”科斯基伦说道。他又补充道：预防千年虫是“过去50年里世界所面临的最严峻的挑战。”他还说：“千年虫业已存在，对此决不可掉以轻心。”第一个进入新千年的工业化国家新西兰专门成立了千年虫应急委员会，委员会主席巴萨尔·洛根说：“新西兰在预防千年虫方面的投资得到了回报。”在南非，负责处理千年虫问题的政府部门总干事扎姆·底

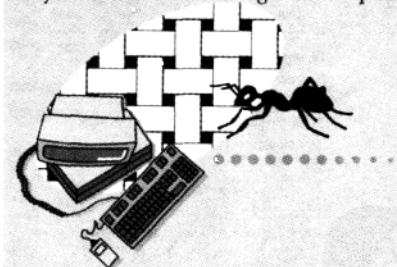
The most impressive event, an announcement by the US military that it had discovered the launch of three Russian missiles¹⁰, turned out to be unrelated to the Y2K bug. Russian officials made it certain that the missile launches were part of its ongoing conflict¹¹ with rebels in Chechnya¹².

The global preparations for the millennium bug are estimated¹³ to have cost between \$300 and \$600bn and questions have already been asked as to whether this was necessary. “It is well worthwhile, of course,” said John Koskinen, adding that preparing for Y2K had been “the biggest management challenge¹⁴ the world has had in 50 years.” He also said, “we should not underestimate¹⁵ the nature of the problem that was already there.” Basil Logan is chairman of the Y2K Readiness Commission in New Zealand, the first industrialized country to see the new millennium. He said: “New Zealand’s investment in planning and preparation has paid off¹⁶.” And in South Africa, the director-general of the government department responsible for South Africa’s Y2K programme, Zam Titus, said: “Months of careful preparations have paid off



so far." Matt Hotle, one of the US technology consultants¹⁷ in Gartner Group, agreed: "The reason we're in the normal position is that we spent that money. Had we not spent this money, we would be facing worldwide disaster."

But in spite of the seemingly smooth transition¹⁸ into the 21st Century, experts are warning that there may still be problems ahead. Any damage from the millennium bug need not be restricted¹⁹ to the moment the date rolls over, but could occur at any time a computer mistakenly reads a year 2000 date. The Gartner Group predicts that less than 10% of Y2K errors will occur in the first two weeks of January, with 55% hitting over the rest of the year. When offices begin to re-open



and computers are turned back on, problems may start to appear. "We do expect to see errors in the systems that support business, some of the accounting and billing systems, so these will create inconveniences²⁰ in coming weeks," Bruce McConnell, director of the International Y2K Co-operation Centre, said in Wash-

特 斯
说：“几
个月的

精心准备总算没有白费。”美国加特纳集团技术顾问之一玛特·霍特尔承认：“我们之所以一切正常，正是由于我们花钱采取了措施。要是不投资预防千年虫，此时此刻环球将面对灾难。”

尽管我们看似顺利地进入了二十一世纪，专家却警告说，麻烦可能还在后头。千年虫发作的时间并不局限于世纪交替日。任何时候，只要计算机读错 2000 年，灾难就会发生。加特纳集团预计，2000 年元月的前两周约有不到 10% 的千年虫会发作，而 55% 的千年虫将在其他月份发作。当办公室重新办公，计算机重新开机时，问题可能会发生。“我们确信与商业、会计、结算有关的系统肯定会出错，从而带来不便，”在华盛顿的布鲁斯·麦克科勒尔说道。他是 2000 年问题国际协作中心主席。而基地设在华盛顿的 2000 年问题小组执行主席之一的布鲁斯·韦伯斯特也认为，最严重的系统故障将会陆续发生，每

次持续几天或几周。尽管如此，他认为问题并不是人们所想象的那么严重。他乐观地说：“绝大多数千年虫问题无关紧要。要么程序无法运行，要么计算出现错误。但这些错误并不意味着飞机会从天上掉下来，或者核电站会熔塌。”

ington. Bruce Webster, co-chair of the Washington-based Year 2000 Group, said he expects the biggest system failures to occur gradually, over a period of days and weeks. Even so, he did not regard the risk as important as what had been thought. “Most Y2K errors are pretty dull,” he said optimistically²¹. “A program stops working or it makes a bad calculation²². None of this means planes falling out of the sky or nuclear melt-downs.”

1. millennium bug 千年虫,即计算机 2000 年问题

2. melt down 熔化;熔毁

3. crash 碰撞;坠毁

4. financial [faɪˈnænsjəl] 财政的;金融的

5. lack 缺乏;缺少,此处指“出现的问题极少”

6. trouble-shooter 故障检修员;解决问题的能手

7. radiation-monitoring 辐射监控(系统)

8. Ishikawa 日本一县名

9. alarm 警报

10. missile [ˈmɪsaɪl] 导弹

11. conflict 冲突

12. Chechnya 车臣,俄罗斯一共和国

13. estimate [ˈestɪmeɪt] 预计;估计

14. challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] 挑战

15. underestimate 低估

16. pay off 获益;得到报偿

17. consultant

[kənˈsʌltənt] 顾问

18. transition 过渡

19. restrict 限制

20. inconvenience

[ˌɪnkənˈvɪnjəns] 不方便

21. optimistically [ˌɒptɪmɪstɪkəli] 乐观地

22. calculation 计算

在莫斯科还有 12 小时就要敲响新年钟声的时候，俄罗斯总统叶利钦突然发表电视讲话，决定在二十世纪的最后一天辞去总统职务。他随即在克里姆林宫举行简短仪式，把象征国家元首权利的“总统印章”及“核密码箱”亲手交给普京。叶氏开创了一个文明和自愿交替政权的先例，堪称这位叱咤俄罗斯政坛八年之久的巨人最后的杰作。

○占俊英 选注

President Boris Yeltsin announced on national television Friday that he had resigned¹ and that presidential elections would be held within 90 days to replace him. The announcement caught Russia by surprise, and is likely to throw the country into yet another political crisis² as parties have to prepare for unexpected presidential elections.

Looking pale and serious in a speech on national television, Yeltsin said he had turned over his powers to Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, his preference³ to succeed⁴ him as president.

"Today, on the last day of the outgoing century, I am resigning...I have signed a decree⁵ transferring my responsibilities as president of the Russian Federation to the chairman of the government, Vladimir Putin. For three months, in accordance with the constitution⁶, he will be head of state and in three months' time presidential elections will be held," Yeltsin said. Under the Russian constitution, presidential elections must be held within 90 days of the president's resignation. Putin will act as president during this period, giving him an even bigger advantage⁷ in the race for the presidency.

Troubled for years by heart and other health problems, Yeltsin has



largely been out of sight during his second term. He spent many weeks at his country residence outside Moscow and was largely seen as a caretaker⁸ president. But Yeltsin continued to control Russian politics, despite his ill health.

Notes

1. resign 辞职

2. crisis 危机

3. preference [ˈpreɪfərəns] 偏爱的人或物

4. succeed [səkˈsi:d] 接替; 继承

5. decree [diˈkri:] (正式) 命令

6. constitution 宪法

7. advantage [ədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ] 优势

8. caretaker 暂时行使权利的人

Yeltsin's Resignation Statement

叶利钦的辞职讲话

[Following is the full text of Boris Yeltsin's televised statement announcing his resignation as Russian president on Friday, translated by the BBC and Reuters.]

Dear friends, my dear ones, today I am wishing you New Year greetings for the last time. But that is not all. Today I am addressing you for the last time as Russian president. I have made a decision. I have contemplated⁹ this long and hard. Today, on the last day of the outgoing century, I am retiring.

Many times I have heard it said: Yeltsin will try to hold on to power by any means, he won't hand it over to anyone. That is all lies. That is not the case. I have always said that I would not take a single step away from the constitution, that the Duma¹⁰ elections should

[下面是叶利钦总统辞职时向俄全国发表的电视讲话, 原文为俄语。英文译文由权威的英国广播公司和路透社提供。]

亲爱的朋友们, 尊敬的同胞们, 今天让我最后一次向你们表示新年的祝贺。不仅如此, 今天我还要最后一次以俄罗斯总统的身份向你们发表讲话。深思熟虑之后, 我已经作出决定, 在即将过去的本世纪最后一天, 我决定辞去总统职务。

我多次听人讲, 叶利钦将采取一切措施维护权力, 他不会把权力移交给任何人, 这纯属无稽之谈。我经常讲, 我不会违反俄罗斯的宪法。杜马选举将按宪法规定如期举行。当然, 我希望总统选举在 2000 年 6 月举行。

对于俄罗斯我们所做的一切都很重要。我们现在开创了一个文明的先例——自愿地将政权从上任总统手上移交给新当选的总统。而今天，我作出了不同的决定。我**比预期的时间提前**让出总统职位。我知道，我必须这样做。

俄罗斯应该由有智慧、有魄力、精力充沛的全新的政治家带领进入新

世纪，而我们已执政多年，应该引退。

当我看到人们怀着极大的希望和信念在杜马选举中投票选举新一代政治家时，我明白了，我已经完成了一生的事业。现在俄罗斯永远也不会回到过去，将永远向前迈进，而我不应妨碍这一自然的历史进程。

当今的俄罗斯有一个强有力的人物，有一个胜任总统职务的强人。几乎所有的俄罗斯人都把自己的希望寄托在他的

take place within the constitutional timescale. This has happened. And likewise, I would have liked the presidential elections to take place on schedule in June 2000.

That was very important for Russia—we were creating a vital precedent¹¹ of a civilised, voluntary handover of power, power from one president of Russia to another, newly elected. And yet, I have taken a different decision. I [*pauses*] am standing down. I am standing down earlier than scheduled. I have realized that I have to do this.

I am standing down. I am standing down earlier than scheduled. I have realized that I have to do this.

Russia must enter the new millennium with new politicians, new faces, new intelligent¹², strong and energetic people. As for

those of us who have been in power for many years, we must go.

Seeing with what hope and belief people voted during the Duma elections for a new generation of politicians, I understood that I had done the main job of my life. Russia will never return to the past. Russia will now always be moving forward. I must not stand in its way, in the way of the natural progress of history.

Why hold on to power for another six months, when the country has a strong person, fit to be president, with whom practically all Russians today link their hopes for the future? Why should I stand in his way? Why