

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

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继续原作
快乐学英语

英语广场

ENGLISH SQUARE

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Life

生活



Life is like a winding path surrounded by flowers, butterflies, and delicious fruit, but many of us spend much time looking for happiness around the next corner. We do not bend to enjoy the happiness which is ours for the taking just at our feet.

In our desire to reach the "pot of gold", complete and lasting happiness, we all want to fill our lives. We ignore anything which doesn't seem worthy of such a large ambition, or which can't give us the whole thing all at once.

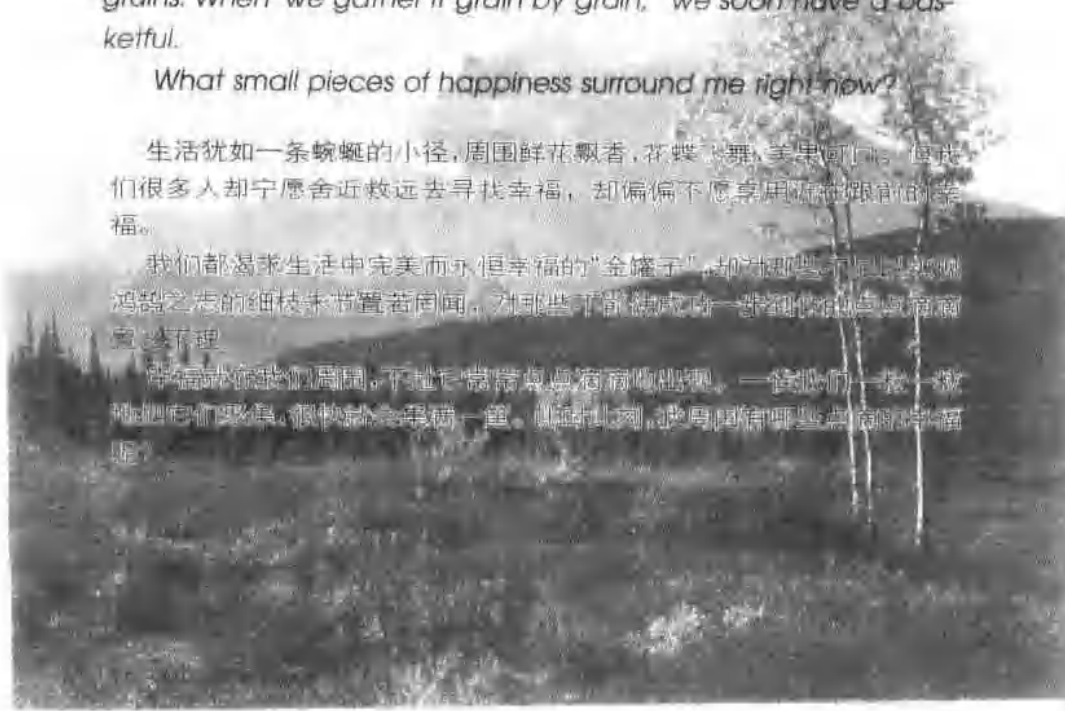
Happiness is all around us, but it often comes in small grains. When we gather it grain by grain, we soon have a basketful.

What small pieces of happiness surround me right now?

生活犹如一条蜿蜒的小径,周围鲜花飘香,蝴蝶飞舞,美果可口。但我们很多人却宁愿舍近求远去寻找幸福,却偏偏不愿享用近在眼前的幸福。

我们都渴求生活中完美而永恒幸福的“金罐子”,却对那些不起眼如鸿鹄之志的细枝末节置若罔闻。对那些不能凑成那一只罐子的点点滴滴置之不理。

幸福就在我们周围,不过它常常点点滴滴地出现。当我们一点一点地把它收集起来,很快就满满一筐。此时此刻,我们身边有哪些点点滴滴的幸福呢?



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声 明

在编辑《英语广场》的过程中,我们选用了外刊一些精美的图片及文字资料,便于突出本书的原汁原味和精品经典。有些资料的原作者无从追寻,稿酬无法寄出,我们在此对他们表示衷心的感谢!



READER'S LETTERS

读者来信选登

Letter A

此次写信一是感激,二是建议。

作为一名高中生,在学习之余很想买些有用的课外读物充实自己。语文、数学这两门主科我都相中了学娱结合的两利刊物。可到了英语,却始终难以买到满意的。并非太少,只是处于这个学习阶段的我要求过于苛刻了,所以许多英语杂志都没让我称心。直到3月份,我陪着当股民的妈妈买报时,才瞧见了一本《英语广场》,刚开始翻几下,妈妈就要走了,我也就顺从地跟着妈妈离开了书店。但是回家后,我马上后悔起来。二话没说,骑着自行车又飞速赶到那个书店,不顾大汗淋漓,又仔细看了一下,拿着书微笑着骑车回了家。现在,我已经看完了所有内容,感觉嘛,一句话——办得相当不错。我也决定了,就让它伴随我,度过高中的学习生涯。在此我感谢你们使我的英语学习变得丰富多彩。

作为一名读者,只要喜欢它,就应该给予一定的支持。在此我提一点建议

1. 鉴于此刊为双月发行的,你们能否试着多增加一点内容,让我们享享眼福。但是请不要改成单月刊,因为在紧张的学习阶段,实在抽不出太多的时间。OK?
2. 最后一点,还是希望生词少一点或者单词注释多一些。(5月号中的有关爱因斯坦的文章,我查英汉词典十几次,有许多是大学生学的词都出现了。)

湖南常德市希贵房产公司红庙街34号 杨磊

Editor's Note

我们尽量试着在有限的版面内培育出更经典的橄榄,让你们咀嚼、消化。多而滥反而无法消化!

生词太少未免淡而无味,注释太多难免眼花缭乱,干扰思维的连续性。我们将尽量把握好一个“度”,让你我都满意。

Letter B

自从那一次偶然地接受了同学的推荐之后,我就和E.S结下了不解之缘。不管平日学习有多忙,我都会抽出时间与E.S碰个面。因为它能为我提供课后休闲场所,提供绿色补脑食品。

最让我兴奋不已的是E.S为我们大学生提供了展现自我的舞台、抒发情怀的空间、激烈讨论的时刻。自从我第一次读完了能够刊登我所推荐或写或译的文章的E.S,我的写作兴趣就不断增加,写作激情时而迸发,对英语学习的兴趣也与日俱增;于是

乎我的英语水平也有所提高,这一切都要感谢 E. S!

中国地质大学 50 栋 331 汤子建

Editor's Note

我们输出,你们输入并且反馈——这是杂志的模式,但信息时代更需要交流。若我们输出的信息能帮助或激励你们如愿以偿地产出语言,则是本刊最大的欣慰。

Letter C

当我看到这本书时,好像被电了一下,马上决定要买。

读了两辑,我有个小小的要求,在里面的文章中能不能再加多点中文翻译?因为我自己感觉到,高中的英语太难了,以前读初中时,My English 算是蛮可以的,但到了现在就没有以前学得轻松,或许是年龄的问题?可能是人老了,不中用了(开个玩笑)。算了,还是想开点,既然选择了这段路,就必须把它走完。(看我多么的伟大与崇高)

上海杨浦区 张健

Editor's Note

有人说学外语就得忘掉母语,此话颇有见地。惟置身纯净的外语氛围里才能真正品尝外语的味道,才能以地道的外语表述,才能以地道的外语思考。

然母语之影响无处不在,无时不作怪,则翻译量的把握确实是个挑战。还是你说得好:Do it well. Never give up halfway.

Letter D

我非常高兴能够在茫茫书海之中找到你,刚读完,我就迫不及待地写信给你。

遗憾的是,发现贵刊时已是第六辑,但我会把前面几辑补回来,因为通过对第六辑的欣赏,我发觉贵刊很有可读性,实在是一件“拿得起,放不下”的尤物。阅读贵刊的同时也等于在一种轻松休闲的状态下学习英语,而且更能让人体会到英语的无限魅力,完全没有阅读英语参考书时产生的那种单调、沉闷的感觉,读后给人的感觉清新脱俗。

贵刊栏目丰富,内容新颖,可谓寓教于乐,让我从中切切实实地学到了许多重要的知识,但正文中出现的画面太素(指黑白色),实乃美中不足。如果有 colour 的出现,视觉效果当更佳,正如你所说的“让《英语广场》成为学习的胜地”。等待你的精彩!

浙江省湖州市湖州二中高二(6)班 杨海泉

Editor's Note

惠特曼之诗、莎士比亚之剧、欧·亨利之文即使在枯叶上也会流芳百年——若硬要刻在象牙上藏之金屋,何益之有?

彩色印刷确实赏心悦目,但成本太高,要你们欣赏如此昂贵的精品于心不忍。



Loveliest of Trees

最是娇美樱桃树

● A. E. Housmann

○ 龙江 译评

*Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom¹ along the bough²,
And stands about the woodland ride³
Wearing white for Eastertide⁴.*

最是娇美樱桃树，
花绽此时垂满枝，
婷婷伫立林路边，
素装喜迎复活节。

*Now, of my threescore⁵ years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.*

此生寿限七十载，
廿年已逝不堪留，
七旬年岁去其二，
仅余五十享春秋。

*And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room⁶,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.*

春花秋月看不够，
五十年华苦甚短，
漫步林中任流连，
樱花似雪铺枝头。

此诗通过夸赞樱桃树之娇美灵秀，表达了对春光易逝、人生短暂之喟叹及珍惜青春、享受生命之重要。诗人将人生之短暂与大自然四季轮回之永恒相对照，烘托了主题。在意象传达上，诗人以简炼生动的语言从颜色（“white”，“snow”）、数量和重量（“hung with bloom”）等诸方面勾勒处樱花这一中心形象，深深刻在读者心中。

1. bloom [blu:m] 花

2. bough [bau] 粗大的树枝

3. woodland [ˈwudlænd] ride 林间（尤指骑马的）小路

4. Eastertide [ˈi:stataɪd] 复活节季节

5. threescore 六十 score [skɔ:] 二十

6. room 机会；余地

*I'm nobody! Who are you?
Are you—Nobody—too?
Then there's a pair of us?
Don't tell! They'd advertise—you know!*

*How dreary—to be—Somebody!
How public—like a frog—
To tell one's name—the livelong June—
To an admiring Bog!—*



● Emily Dickinson

◎ 兵戈 译评

我是小人物！你是谁？
你——也是一小人物吗？
那么，我们正好是一对？
别声张！你知道的——他们爱张扬！

做大人物——多没劲呀！
像只青蛙——大声嚷嚷——
整个六月——对着一洼无知的沼泽——
宣扬自己的名字！

艾米莉·迪金森(1830—1886)被认为是美国历史上最伟大的诗人。她一生隐居而默默无闻。她去世后，亲属将她的诗稿结集出版，一时风靡全国，两年里重印了九版。她的诗大多描写爱情、死亡与自然美景，风格上极其个性化。诗歌中大量运用破折号，所有的诗都没有标题。后人为了方便，往往以诗的第一行作为标题。

● 《我是小人物》用

对话体写成，像两个心心相印

的好友和诗，显得亲切、自然、静谧而安

详。在第一节中，诗人表达了自己的价值取向——用一

颗平常心诗人诗己，做个普普通通的人。在第二节中，诗人表达

了对“大人物”的不屑与鄙夷，把他们比作对着一洼沼泽嚷嚷的青蛙。这是一个多么新奇而形象的比喻！它活化出了权贵们自以为是了不起而处处指手画脚、高谈阔论的可笑嘴脸。以权贵者的肤浅可笑来衬托普通人民的朴实可贵，从而使诗歌的两部分各有侧重而相互对照，使全诗成为一个和谐的整体。

Vladimir Putin, president of Russia, was born on October 7, 1952, in Leningrad (later St. Petersburg), former Soviet Union. An only child, Putin grew up living with his mother and father, a factory foreman¹ and World War II veteran², in a communal³ apartment with several other families. As a young boy, he began studying martial arts⁴, and by age 16 had become an expert at sambo, a Russian combination of judo⁵ and wrestling. Around that time, Putin

was selected to attend Leningrad School No.281, a college-preparatory school for the city's best students. In 1970, he enrolled⁶ at the prestigious Leningrad State University, where he majored in civil law and continued his study of martial arts. He was Leningrad's judo champion in 1974, and a year later graduated with honors⁷ from the university.

Upon his graduation, Putin was recruited⁸ by the KGB, the Soviet Union's notorious⁹ national security organization, then led by Yuri Andropov, a notorious disciplinarian and later briefly the leader of the Soviet Union in 1983. After studying espionage¹⁰ and foreign intelligence in Moscow, where he learned German and earned a black belt in judo, Putin began working in counterintelligence¹¹, then joined the KGB's First Directorate¹² as a foreign intelligence agent.

In 1985, the KGB sent Putin to East Germany, where he lived in Dresden under a false name and with a cover-up job as the head of a so-called German-Soviet Friendship Society. About the exact nature of his real work there is still a matter of some debate¹³; his main duties certainly included spying on member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty¹⁴ Organization (NATO), recruiting informers and agents, and collecting and analyzing data to send to Moscow. During his time in the divided Germany, Putin was exposed to a number of Western ideas, both economic and political, which would play a pivotal¹⁵ role in his post-KGB career.



○古川 选译

VIP OF THE TIME:

Vladimir Putin

风云人物:

弗拉基米尔·普京

俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京 1952 年 10 月 7 日出生于俄罗斯列宁格勒(后称圣彼得堡)。作为独子,普京从小同父母一起生活长大,他们与另几户人家共住一幢公寓楼。他的父亲是一名工厂领班和二战老兵。从孩提时代起,普京就开始学习武术。到 16 岁便成为桑伯高手,这是一种俄罗斯

式的柔道与摔跤的组合。就在那里,普京被选拔到列宁格勒 281 中学就读,该校是一所为上大学作准备的预科学校,招收全市最优秀的学生。1970 年,他被招入享有盛誉的列宁格勒国立大学,在那里他主攻民法专业,并继续学习武术。1974 年他获得了列宁格勒市柔道冠军,一年后以优异成绩从大学毕业。

刚一毕业,普京就被前苏联声名狼藉的国家安全机构克格勃招募。当时的克格勃领导人是尤里·安德罗波夫,他以纪律至上而著称,后于 1983 年短暂担任过苏联领导人。普京在莫斯科学习做间谍和开展对外情报期间还学会了德语并赢得一条柔道黑腰带。此后他便开始在反情报部门工作,加入到克格勃第一局任对外情报员。

1985 年,克格勃派普京去前东德,在那里他化名住在德累斯顿,掩护身份是所谓德苏友好协会会长。他所从事的真实工作的确切性质至今仍是争论的话题,其主要职责肯定包括对北大西洋公约组织(北约)成员国展开间谍工作,招募情报人员和特工,以及搜集、分析资料并发往莫斯科。在身处分裂下的德国这段时间,普京受到一些西方经济、政治思想的影响,这些在他离开克格勃之后的事业中发挥了关键性的作用。

20 世纪 80 年代下半叶,随着米哈伊·戈尔巴乔夫的上台和东欧共产主义的遭遇挫折,普京在前东德的工作也突然宣告结束。1990 年柏林墙倒塌、德国统一后,他

1. foreman | 'fɔ:mən | n. 领班,工头
2. veteran | 'vɛtərən | n. 老兵,老手
3. communal | 'kɒmjʊnəl | adj. 公共的,公社的
4. martial arts | 'mɜ:ʃəl 'ɑ:ts | n. 武术,技击
5. judo | 'dʒu:dəu | n. 柔道
6. enroll | 'ɪnraʊl | v. 入伍(加入会、大学等)
7. honors | 'ɒnəz | {pl} (大学的)优异成绩
8. recruit | 'rɪkrʊt | v. 补充,征募

9. notorious | nəʊ'tɔ:riəs | adj. 声名狼藉的
10. espionage | 'espɪə,nɔ:ʒ | n. 间谍
11. counterintelligence | 'kaʊntən'ɪlɪdʒəns | n. 反情报,反间谍活动
12. directorate | 'dɪrɛktərət | n. 主管(董事、局)等职务
13. debate | 'dɪbeɪt | n. 争论,辩论
14. treaty | 'tri:ti | n. 条约,谈判

With the rise to power of Mikhail Gorbachev and the setback¹⁶ of Communism in Eastern Europe during the latter half of the 1980s, Putin's work in East Germany was precipitously¹⁷ drawing to a close. He returned to Russia in 1990, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification¹⁸ of Germany, as a decorated KGB agent. The agency rewarded him with an administrative¹⁹ post at his alma mater²⁰, Leningrad State University, that was largely a cover for him to continue intelligence work.

Shortly thereafter, Putin encountered his old law professor, Anatoly Sobchak, who by then had become chairman of the city council and one of Russia's leading democrats. Drawn by the lure of politics, Putin left the KGB to become one of Sobchak's key aides²¹. After Sobchak won election as the first mayor of the newly renamed city of St. Petersburg in 1991, Putin was named deputy mayor in his administration. In addition to overseeing²² the daily operations of St. Petersburg, Putin was primarily responsible for opening the city to a good deal of foreign investment, including corporate²³ giants such as Credit Lyonnais, Coca-Cola, and the Japanese electronics company NEC.

In 1996, Sobchak lost his reelection campaign; Putin subsequently²⁴ resigned from the city government out of loyalty to his old teacher. Although Sobchak was charged²⁵ with official corruption after leaving office, Putin remained virtually²⁶ untouched by the allegations²⁷. He was offered a Kremlin post in 1997, as the deputy²⁸ to Pavel Borodin, the head of the powerful Kremlin property department in Moscow.

The former KGB agent's rise in the ranks²⁹ of power in the Kremlin was swift and dramatic: in 1998, the President Boris Yeltsin appointed³⁰ Putin as chief of the Federal Security Service, the domestic successor³¹ to the KGB. In August 1999, as conflict in the southwestern Russian republic of Chechnya began to heat up, Yeltsin named the 40-year-old Putin as prime minister (the latest in a string that Yeltsin had appointed to that office).

At first, few thought that Putin, as the sick Yeltsin's self-chosen successor, would be a viable³² candidate for president of Russia. But

以经过伪装的克格勃特工身份回到俄罗斯。克格勃给他在母校国立列宁格勒大学授予了一个行政职位,但那在很大程度上只是为他继续从事情报工作提供一个掩护。

此后不久,普京遇到了他从前的法律系教授阿纳托利·索布查克,此人当时已成为列宁格勒市政委会主席和俄罗斯的主要民主人士之一。在政治的诱惑下,普京离开克格勃,当起了索布查克的关键助手之一。1991年索布查克当选新命名的圣彼得堡市市长之后,普京被任命为索布查克行政班子的副市长。除了监督圣彼得堡市的日常行政事务以外,普京主要负责该市对外开放、吸引大量外国投资工作,投资面包括像里昂信贷银行、可口可乐和日本电气公司 NEC 这样的超级大公司。

1996年,索布查克竞选连任失败,随后普京也出于对他恩师的忠诚而从市政府辞职。尽管索布查克卸任后被告控利用职务搞腐败,普京却未受到任何牵连。1997年他被招入克里姆林宫任职,担任莫斯科权力部门总统办公厅主任巴弗·波洛丁的副手。

这位前克格勃特工在通往克里姆林宫的仕途上攀升迅速且富于戏剧性。1998年,当时的总统伯利兹·叶利钦任命普京为俄联邦安全局局长,该局是克格勃在俄国国内的翻版。1999年8月,当俄西南部车臣共和国的冲突开始升级时,叶利钦任命47岁的普京为总理(他是叶利钦所任命的一连串总理中的最后一位)。

起初,很少有人认为叶利钦生病期间自己挑选的继承者普京将会成为俄罗斯总统的有力候选人。但他出任新总理后在国内和国际政治上采取的强有力手腕,特别是他对车臣叛军采取的强硬立场为他赢得了总动员的支持率,使他成为俄罗斯最受欢迎的政治家。

1999年12月31日,叶利钦离任期届满还差6个月时辞去总统职务,做出了一个显然经过精心策划、以最大限度吸引国际社会注意的举动。任命普京为代理总统,并宣布进入新千年的俄罗斯必须有全新的政治家、新的个性和崭新的聪明、强大、生气勃勃的人民。如果说在接下来的几个月里普京为俄罗斯制订的实际发展议程还不甚明了,他却成功地使自己的民意支持率一浪接一浪地上升,直至2000年3月27日在首轮大选中获胜,成为俄罗斯的第二任总统,成为1922年约瑟夫·斯大林担任

15. pivotal /'pɪvətl/ adj. 关键的

16. setback n. 挫折

17. precipitously /prɪ'sɪpɪtəsli/ adv. 急促地

18. reunification /rɪˌjuːnɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ n. 再统一

19. administrative /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ adj. 管理的, 行政的

20. alma mater /æl'mə'metə/ n. 母校

21. aide /eɪd/ n. 助手, 副官

22. oversee /ə'veɪ'siː/ v. 监视, 检查

23. corporate /'kɔ:pəreɪt/ adj. 法人的

24. subsequently /səbsɪkwəntli/ adv. 后来

25. charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ v. 指控

26. virtually /'vɜ:tʃuəli/ adv. 事实上

27. allegation /əli'geɪʃn/ n. 主张

28. deputy /deɪpuːti/ n. 副手

29. rank /ræŋk/ n. 等级

30. appoint /ə'pɔɪnt/ v. 任命, 委任

31. successor /sək'sesa/ n. 接任者

32. viable /'vaɪəbl/ adj. 能生存的

the new prime minister's strong hand in both domestic and international politics especially his hard-line stance³³ against Chechen rebels earned him skyrocketing³⁴ approval ratings and the reputation as Russia's most popular politician.

On December 31, 1999, Yeltsin resigned as president, six months before the end of his term. In a move clearly calculated³⁵ to attract the most possible international attention, he appointed Putin acting president, announcing that Russia must enter the new millennium with new politicians, with new personalities and with new smart, strong and energetic people. If Putin's actual agenda³⁶ for Russia remained unclear throughout the next several months, he nevertheless³⁷ managed to ride the wave of popular support to a victory in the first round of the general elections on March 27, 2000, when he became Russia's second president and its youngest leader since 1922, when Josef Stalin became general secretary of the Communist Party.

Though Putin remains somewhat of an inscrutable³⁸ figure both personally and politically, it is widely believed that his presidency³⁹ will continue the new course of Russian politics set by Yeltsin into the twenty-first century.

Putin, who is determinedly⁴⁰ private about his personal life, married his wife, Lyudmila, in the early 1980s. They have two daughters, Katya and Maria. **E.S.**

共产党总书记以来最年轻的领导人。

尽管普京就个人和政治而言都还有点神秘莫测，但人们普遍相信他将领导俄罗斯继续沿着叶利钦制订的俄罗斯崭新的政治路线迈入 21 世纪。

对个人生活讳莫如深的普京于 20 世纪 80 年代初同鲁德米拉结为夫妻，他们有两个女儿：卡迪娅和玛丽娅。

33. hard-line stance | sta:ns | 奉行强硬路线的姿态

34. skyrocket | 'ska:raɪkɪt | v. (物价等) 飞涨

35. calculate | 'kælkjuleɪt | v. 考虑，计划

36. agenda | 'ændʒəndə | n. pl. 议程

37. nevertheless | ,nevəðə'les | adv. 仍然

38. inscrutable | ,ɪns-'krutəbl | adj. 不能预测的

39. presidency | 'prezɪdənsɪ | n. 任期

40. determinedly | ,dɪ'tɜ:mɪndli | adv. 断然地

Unlocking¹ the Genetic Code²

破译人类基因密码

May 31, 2000—the Human Genome³ Project, a massive \$3 billion, 15-year task aimed at decoding⁴ the genetic map of humans, is now more than 90 percent completed. The scientific and medical communities⁵ are very excited about the opportunities genetic research provides for getting rid of diseases and prolonging⁶ human life. But those communities and policy makers also are careful about the scientific door they are opening as the project uncovers the mysteries of life.

For the last decade⁷, the genetic advances in the fast developing field of biotechnology⁸ have provided material for Hollywood screenwriters⁹, from the genetically engineered¹⁰ dinosaurs¹¹ of the movie *Jurassic Park*¹² to the genetically separated social classes of *Gattaca*¹³. But the developments of modern science in unlocking the secrets of the human ge-

2000年5月31日,人类基因组工程——这项耗巨资30亿美元、历时15年、旨在绘出人类基因图的工程,已经完成了90%以上。科学界和医学界为基因研究所提供的消灭疾病、延长寿命的机遇而兴奋不已。但是同时,他们以及立法者对这项工程在揭示人类奥秘之后产生的影响持谨慎态度。

过去十年来,在迅速发展的生物技术领域的基因研究成果已经为好莱坞的电影剧本作家们提供了素材,从电影《侏罗纪公园》中通过基因方法合成的恐龙,到《加塔卡》中按基因划分的社会阶层莫不如此。揭示人类基因密码的现代科学进步为人类的健康以及人们的想象开辟了一个无限可能的世界。

欧洲和日本的研究者在破译人类DNA密码方面正取得飞速进步,但走在最前端的基因研究的组织机构则是美国全国卫生研究所下设的美国人类基因

1. unlock [ˈʌnˌlɒk] v. 解开, 打开

2. genetic code 基因密码

3. genome [ˈdʒiːnəʊm] 基因组

4. decode [diːˈkəʊd] v. 解码

5. community 社团

6. prolong [prəˈlɒŋ] v. 延长

7. decade [ˈdekeɪd] n. 十年

8. biotechnology [baɪəˈteknələdʒi] n. 生物技术

9. screenwriter [skriːnˈraɪtə] 电影剧作家

10. engineer v. 设计

11. dinosaur [ˈdaɪnəsɔː] 恐龙

12. Jurassic [dʒuːˈræsiːk] park 侏罗纪公园

13. 好莱坞出品、Andrew Nichol 导演的科幻影片

netic code have opened a world of possibilities for human health, as well as for the popular imagination.

While European and Japanese researchers are making rapid progress in decoding human DNA, the leading organization for genetic research is the National Institutes of Health's United States Human Genome Project(HGP). The HGP, which began in 1990, is "unlocking the code" of the human body in order to learn how to defeat potentially fatal diseases¹⁴. Already, the HGP has become widely known and praised for finding the genes associated with as yet incurable diseases such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis¹⁵ (Lou Gehrig's disease) and Huntington's disease¹⁶, and making progress toward isolating the genes that show a tendency to breast cancer, diabetes¹⁷ and Alzheimer's¹⁸.

Once these genes are found and studied, researchers can develop new ways to attack infectious, chronic and genetic diseases. Pharmaceutical¹⁹ companies are particularly interested in mapping the human genome, as they expect to develop a lot of high-potential new drugs for these illnesses. Currently, only about 500 distinct targets²⁰ exist for drug interventions, according to PhaR-

图工程 (HGP)。这项始于 1990 年的工程正在破译人体密码,以弄清如何才能战胜潜在的致命疾病。这项工程已经找到了与目前还无法医治的疾病相联系的基因,这些疾病包括肌萎缩性侧索硬化以及亨廷顿综合症,同时在分离具有引起乳腺癌、糖尿病和老年性痴呆这些疾病的基因方面取得了进步。这项工程因此已经广为人知,并受到称赞。

一旦这些基因被发现、并得到研究,研究者就开发出治疗传染病、慢性病和基因病的新方法。医药公司对绘制人类基因图尤其感兴趣,因为他们期望开发出大量的用于治疗这些疾病的具有广阔前景的新药。根据美国医药公司协会 (PhARMA) 的资料,目前仅仅知道有约 500 种可以通过药物干预的基因缺陷。这一数字可望在不久的将来增加 6 到 20 倍到达 3000 到 10000 种。

这项研究已经开发出 60 多

14. potentially fatal diseases 潜在的致命疾病

15. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 肌萎缩性(脊髓)侧索硬化

16. Huntington's disease 亨廷顿综合症

17. diabetes [daɪˈbi:tɪz] 糖尿病

18. Alzheimer's [ˈæltʃərməz] 老年痴呆

19. pharmaceutical [ˌfɑ:məˈsjutɪkəl] 制药的

MA, the association of America's pharmaceutical companies. That figure is expected to increase six to 20 fold²¹, to 3,000 to 10,000 drug targets, in the near future.

The research already has led to more than 60 new biological therapeutics²² and vaccines²³ approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and more than 60 million patients worldwide have been helped by medicines produced through biotechnology. Currently, 140 biotechnology pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are developing 350 new biotechnology medicines.

Perhaps one of the most obvious benefits of the research will be the availability of widespread public genetic testing, which would give patients the chance to see whether they are genetically predisposed²⁴ to certain diseases. However, many patients have expressed concern that health-insurance companies could be unwilling to cover²⁵ those who have an increased likelihood²⁶ for a disease like breast or prostate²⁷ cancer.

The federal government may take steps to regulate²⁸ the effects of widespread genetic testing. Already, genet-

20. target 目标, 此指可以通过药物来干预的基因缺陷
21. fold | fauld | 倍
22. therapeutics | θə'repju:tiks | n. (生物) 疗法
23. vaccine | 'væksɪn | n. 疫苗
24. predispose | 'pri:di'spəuz | v. 预先安排
25. cover v. 投保
26. likelihood | 'laɪklihud | n. 可能性
27. prostate | 'prəsteɪt | 前列腺
28. regulate | 'regjuleɪt | v. 调节

种经食品与药物管理局 (FDA) 许可的生物疗法和疫苗, 全球有 6000 多万病人得到了通过生物技术制造的药物的帮助。目前, 有 140 家生物技术制药公司和生物技术公司正在开发 350 种生物药物。

也许, 这项工程最明显的好处将是实施广泛的面向公众的基因检测, 这种检测可使患者了解他们是否具有基因决定的患某种疾病的倾向。然而, 许多病人担心保险公司会不愿意为那些很有可能患诸如乳腺癌或者前列腺癌之类疾病的人投保。

联邦政府可能会采取措施来调节广泛基因检测所带来的影响。基因检测已经用于检查许多疾病, 包括血友病、杜兴肌营养不良、膀胱纤维化以及镰状细胞贫血症。

今天, 副总统戈尔在亚特兰大提出通过立法来加强医疗

