

*A Lecture Series on Newspaper Topics*

# UNDERSTANDING CHINA THROUGH NEWSPAPER READINGS

**Advanced**

Pan Zhaoming Chen Ru

报刊系列专题讲读

## 读报刊 看中国

高级本

潘兆明 陈 如编著



北京大学出版社

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责任编辑：郭 力

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# 前 言

北京大学汉语中心的“报刊阅读”一直是深受外国学生欢迎的热门课程。起初只设“高级报刊阅读”，供高级班学生选修，结果是文科各系的外国进修生纷纷前来加修或旁听，形成了喧宾夺主的局面。随着学生的增加，不得不一再换教室。有时，就连最大的教室也宣告“客满”。

为什么学生喜欢这门课程呢？用他们自己的话说：“读报课能帮助我们了解中国各方面的社会现实，还能帮助我们学习最新最实用的书面汉语。”根据我们多年的教学体会，觉得中国的报刊语言，实用性和时代性都很强，要真正掌握它不是很容易的，因为它几乎是一种包罗万象的书面汉语，既有社会上最新流行的时髦词语，又常包含不少文言语词和句式；除了各行各业的专门用语，还有各式各样的俗语、缩略语和方言词语；当然也还有一些报刊惯用的套语和格式；再加上不同层次不同体裁所展示的不同的语言表达风格，各种表层的和深层的社会背景知识等等。总之，想真正读懂中国报刊上的各类文章，对外国学生来说，实在不是一件容易的事。所以开始我们只把它定为汉语高级班的选修课。

两年前，应中级班学生的要求，我们开设了“中级报刊阅读”。在选文的内容和语言上适当降低深度，篇幅一般不超过千字，两年教下来，效果很好，同样深受欢迎。随后，初级班学生也纷纷要求上报刊课。于是我们产生了编写一套可以适应初、中、高不同层次学生学习而在内容上又可以互相补充的报刊阅读教材的构想：这种教材应当突出对中文报刊中的常用词语和惯用句式的学习，应当突出报刊阅读中某些基本技能（如阅读标题、导语等）的训练，还应当对中国社会现状、文化传统、国家体制、政策法规、人民生活、群众心态等方面的有关背景知识作扼要的介绍，总之，使它能够真正提高学生阅读中文报刊的能力，并增进学生对中国社会各方面的了解。

经过一年多的努力，三易其稿，终于完成了这套《读报刊 看中国》教材，分初级本、中级本、高级本三册。每册均为三十四课。三级课本中，同一课次所选的三篇课文，内容相近，而有深浅难易的差别。各册之间既有纵的程度上的差异，又有横的内容上的联系。各册课本可供不同层次学生一学年（136学时）使用，也可用于自学。

课文全部选自中国主要的报刊，如《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国青年报》、《文汇报》、《经济日报》、《北京晚报》等。文体以新闻报道为主，以通讯、特写、评论为辅。全书包括三大部分内容：一是中外交往。包括我国政府与外界往来的礼仪，首脑互访、会见、对话、会谈、宴请的报道，公报、协定，以及国际

会议的情况等等。二是国际新闻。如国际形势报道、重大国际事件；国际间的经济、文化往来，学术交流；磨擦战乱，以及各类有价值的社会新闻等。三是国内新闻。如有关政治、经济体制的改革情况、廉政建设、文教体育、婚姻家庭、医药卫生、风俗习惯、群众生活，以及社会新闻。考虑到外国学生的学习需要，第三部分是重点，约占四分之三的篇幅。初级本课文为四五百字的短文。中级本课文复杂一点，一千字以内。高级本课文内容丰富，篇幅稍长。绝大部分课文均选自最新报刊（有些选文有所删改），以尽量体现新闻的时间性。考虑到各国学生的不同情况和要求，我们在高级课文中选了几篇繁体字课文。

课文中的生词都作了注音和注解，对一般报刊中的常用词和常用格式也加以必要的注释和说明，并适当提供例句；对涉及文化背景的人物、事件、习俗等亦作简要的注释。

全套课本根据三种不同深度的课文，分别编写了练习。练习分泛读、精读和复习三个步骤。涉及语言表达和内容理解等各个方面。在初、中级本课文后，列出了常用词和常用句式，进行搭配、填空等各种练习，以及区分和运用同音词、近义词的练习。这些练习都紧紧围绕对课文内容的理解来编排。初、中级本课文后，为加深学生对报刊文章标题的理解，在课文格式上有所体现，并编排了专门的练习。对于高级本课文，主要提供报刊常用格式例解，以及思考题、讨论题，以便组织课堂讨论或写读后感，使阅读水平较高的学生能拓宽思路，加深理解。

以上的一些编排设想，虽有几年的教学经验作为基础，但多少还包含着主观的因素。我们希望它能成为一套较为合用的报刊阅读教材，并打算再经过教学实践检验后，根据大家的意见，隔几年修订一次，使它保持内容新鲜，又适合教学需要。

我们有幸请到美国哈佛大学政治系林静聪博士和哈佛大学东亚研究中心研究员张纯教授为本书作英文注释工作。他们在中文方面的精深造诣和认真细致的工作态度，给我们留下了深刻的印象，我们的合作是非常愉快的。我们也要感谢北京大学出版社的编审胡双宝先生和本书责任编辑郭力女士，他们为本书的出版倾注了大量心血，实在功不可没。我们也要感谢多年来先后在北大上过报刊阅读课的留学生们，他们虽然没有直接为本书的编写提供意见，但他们学习课文时所提出的不少有价值的要求、建议和评论，实际上成了本书编写时的参考依据。希望今后的学生也能不断给我们提出宝贵的意见。

本书附有录像带《读报刊 看中国》，希望它能对提高学生学习兴趣和加深对课文的理解方面有所帮助。

潘兆明 陈 如

1992年6月

## PREFACE

“Readings in Newspapers” has always been a popular course with foreign students at Peking University’s Centre for Teaching Chinese to Foreigners. At first, only “Advanced Readings in Newspapers” was offered to advanced-level Chinese language students. The result, however, has been that advanced-level foreign students from the Departments of Chinese, History, Political Science, Law and Economics came in droves to select or audit the course; As the number of students increased, we had to change to larger and larger classrooms. Eventually the number of interested students exceeded the capacity of even the largest of our rooms.

Why did the students like the course? To use their own words, “The course in Readings in Newspapers really helps us to understand various aspects of Chinese social realities; moreover, it helps us to learn the newest and the most practical written Chinese”. There is a good deal of truth in this statement. We know from many years of teaching experience, however, that it is not easy to truly master the Chinese language of newspapers, although it is both very practical and refreshingly contemporary. The reason why it is not easy to master is that it encompasses nearly the whole range of written Chinese; it contains the words and expressions that are presently in vogue as well as many classical Chinese words and phrases. In addition to specialized technical terms of different fields and professions, it includes a great variety of refined, popular and abbreviated expressions and vocabulary from regional dialects. Of course, there are a number of conventional phrases and stylistic patterns that are customarily used by newspapers. Moreover, there are different styles of linguistic expressions displayed by different arrangements of ideas and forms of literature as well as social background knowledge on both superficial and deeper levels. In summary, it is not a very easy task for foreign students to understand all the different types of articles in Chinese newspapers. It is for the aforementioned reasons that we began offering this course for advance-level Chinese language students.

Two years ago, in response to strong demand by students at the intermediate level, we offered “Intermediate Readings in Newspapers”. The degree of difficulty both in content and language of the selected articles were proportionately lowered and the length was generally no more than one thousand words. After two years of teaching such a course, we feel that the result have been very good, and like the advanced-level course, it has been well received. About a year ago, even the elementary-level students let it be known that they would very much like to have an opportunity to take a course in readings in newspapers. Would it be possible to reduce the degree of difficulty again and give it a try? Thereupon, it occurred to us to compile a textbook of readings in newspapers that would meet the needs of students of

each of the three different levels, i. e., elementary, intermediate and advanced, and at the same time would complement one another in content. This textbook should stress learning the expressions and sentence patterns that are customarily used in Chinese newspapers, and periodicals. It should highlight training in some basic skills in reading newspapers (for instance, how to read headlines, subheadings, and so on.) Furthermore, it should introduce relevant background knowledge on the current state of Chinese society, cultural tradition, state system, policies and laws, life styles, popular psychology, etc. In short, it should be able to measurably improve the students' ability to read Chinese newspapers as well as further their understanding of various aspects of Chinese society.

After a year of hard work and three revisions, we finally completed the work "Understanding China Through Newspaper Readings". It is divided into 34 units and can be used by students of different levels for one academic year (136 hours). It may also be used as a text for self-study.

All of the texts are selected from some of the major newspapers of our country, such as "People's Daily", "Guangming Daily", "China Youth Daily", "Wenhui Daily", "Economic Daily", "Beijing Evening News", and others. In terms of types of articles, news reports are given the priority and dispatches, features, short commentaries and full-length commentaries are treated as subsidiary articles. The content of the text as a whole is divided into three parts: The first part concerns China's contact with foreign countries. It includes reports on diplomatic protocol, mutual exchange of visits between heads of state, receptions, dialogues, talks and banquets, communiques and diplomatic agreements, and other events such as international conferences. The second part covers international news; for instance, reports on the international situation and major international events, economic, cultural and academic exchanges, conflicts and chaos caused by war as well as a variety of international human interest stories. The third part focuses on domestic news, such as the present state of political and economic reform, the issues of instituting efficient administration, cultural and physical education, marriage and family, medicine and hygiene, social customs, popular life styles, and a variety of other social news. In consideration of the needs of foreign students the focus of the textbook is on the third part and hence it constitutes three quarters of the textbook. Each unit consists of three categories, that is, elementary, intermediate and advanced level texts. The elementary texts are simple in content and the length ranges from four to five hundred words. The intermediate texts are a little more difficult, and the length is approximately one thousand words. Finally, the advanced texts are longer and of course much more difficult in content. Most selections are from the latest newspapers so as to reflect the timeliness of the news.

In this work, all new words of the texts are marked with "pinyin" phonetic notations and explanatory notes. Frequently-used expressions and sentence patterns in widely-read newspapers are annotated and explained as needed. Moreover, appropriate illustrative sentences are provided. Additionally, the textbook supplies concise sociopolitical, cultural or

other background notes on the personalities, events and customs that appear in the texts.

In light of the three kinds of texts, we have compiled different exercises. Each of the units includes extensive reading, intensive reading and review which cover various aspects of language expression and reading comprehension. The elementary and the intermediate level texts are followed by a list of commonly used expressions and sentence patterns. Exercises include writing in "pinyin" phonetic symbols, filling in blanks as well as delineating different meanings between words and making proper use of synonyms and words with similar structures. These exercises are precisely designed for grasping the central objective of the textbook, that is, understanding the substance of various texts. As for the advanced-level texts, the exercises primarily deal with problems to be analyzed and discussed so as to facilitate classroom discussion. Hence, the students of advanced-level reading will be able to further their ability for critical analysis and deepen their comprehension.

We have stated above some of the considerations and purposes behind our compiling this work. Although the work is based on many years of teaching experience, it must embody some subjective factors as well as errors. We hope that the work will prove to be a relatively suitable teaching material for readings in newspapers, and we hope that after the textbook has been tested by teaching experiences of our professional colleagues, it will undergo further corrections with the help of criticisms and suggestions of these colleagues thereby improving the quality of this textbook.

It is our good fortune to have asked Dr. Kevin P. Lane of the Department of Government, Harvard University, and Professor Leo S. Chang of Regis College and The Fairbank Center of Harvard University, to translate and annotate the book in English. Their competency in Chinese as well as their earnest and thoughtful attitude toward work strongly impressed us. Our collaboration has been a very pleasant and happy one. We would also like to thank Comrade Hu Shuangbao, a general editor of Peking University Press and Ms. Guo Li who was chiefly responsible for editing this volume. As the editor principally responsible for this work, they made many valuable suggestions ranging from the style of the book as a whole to suggestions with respect to selection or exclusion of particular articles. Without their generous help, it would have been difficult to have this work published. We would like to express our gratitude to foreign students who took the course in readings in newspapers over the years. Although they did not directly offer their views on this book, the requests, suggestions and comments they made when taking the course served as important reference sources in the course of writing this book. It is our hope that students will continue to make valuable suggestions to us in the future.

There is a video "Understanding China Through Newspaper Readings" that accompanies this text. Hopefully, this video will heighten the students' interest in this subject and will facilitate a deeper understanding of Chinese newspaper reading.

Pan Zhaoming    Chen Ru

June 1992



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# 第 一 课

## 一、课文

### 丹麦议长接见《人民日报》代表团

本报哥本哈根 5 月 7 日电 记者张虎生、顾耀铭报道：丹麦议长克劳森今天上午在议会大厦亲切会见人民日报代表团时表示，丹麦议会和政府将继续努力发展两国业已存在的友好合作关系，并为此作出多方面的积极努力。他对代表团的访问表示衷心欢迎，希望通过代表团带回中国一个信息：无论是丹麦政府、议会和丹麦人民，对发展和中国的关系持积极的态度。

代表团团长、人民日报总编辑邵华泽对丹麦议会、政府和各界人士的热情友好接待表示感谢，并向他赠送了中国艺术家仇志海创作的黑陶艺术精品。他说，通过几天的访问，我们看到丹麦政府和人民正在为民族经济和社会的发展作出努力。在接触到的政治、经济、文化、新闻各界的朋友中，他们都有一个共同的愿望，希望中丹两国源远流长的友谊不断得到发展。他相信，通过人民

日报代表团此次访问，必将增进两国新闻界和两国人民的友谊和了解。

克劳森议长说，丹麦正在并将更加积极参加世界的经济发展与合作，当然这也包括同中国的经济贸易及技术合作和交流。我们将同国际社会一道积极发展同中国的友好合作关系。丹麦注意到并且赞赏中国在海湾危机中所持的立场。丹中两国在很多方面存在共同点，发展两国关系符合双方的利益。

克劳森曾于 1988 年作为丹麦交通大臣访问过中国，参加两国通航仪式。

中国驻丹麦大使张龙海出席了会见。

人民日报代表团是应丹麦外交部的邀请，于 5 月 3 日开始对丹麦进行访问的。代表团已经同丹麦新闻界、文化界、企业界和政府人士进行了广泛的接触，受到热情友好的接待。

(1991 年 5 月 8 日《人民日报》)

## 二、生词和注释

- |         |          |                                   |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 议长   | yìzhǎng  | speaker of parliament             |
| 2. 接见   | jiējiàn  | to receive (as in foreign guests) |
|         | 接见代表团    |                                   |
| 3. 本(报) | běn(bào) | this (newspaper)                  |

4. 总编辑	本校/本人 zǒngbiānji	editor-in-chief
5. 将	jiāng 将=将要	will
6. 报道	bàodào	to report (news)
7. 业已	yèyǐ 业已=已经 业已报道	already
8. 存在	cúnzài 业已存在的合作关系	to exist
9. 作出	zuòchū 作出努力/作出贡献	to make; do
10. 衷心	zhōngxīn 衷心感谢/衷心祝愿	heartfelt
11. 通过	tōngguò 通过翻译交谈	through; by way of
12. 信息	xìnxī	information; news
13. 持	chí 持积极态度	to maintain; hold
14. 各界人士	gèjiè rénshì	people from all circles
15. 艺术精品	yìshù jīngpǐn	fine works of art
16. 接触	jiēchù 互相接触	to come into contact with
17. 源远流长	yuányuǎn liúcháng	long standing and well established
18. 必将	bìjiāng 必将=一定将会是...	will certainly
19. 注意 (到)	zhùyì (dào)	to notice
20. 符合	fúhé 符合...利益 符合...愿望	to conform to
21. 曾	céng 曾=曾经	in the past
22. 仪式	yíshì 举行仪式	ceremony
23. 企业	qǐyè	business circles

24. 广泛	guǎngfàn 广泛的接触	extensive; wide-ranging
25. 接待	jiēdài 接待外宾	to receive (guests); reception

### 专 有 名 词

1. 丹麦	Dānmài	Denmark
2. 克劳森	Keláosēn	person's name
3. 海湾危机	Hǎiwān Wēiji	Gulf crisis
4. 张龙海	Zhāng Lónghǎi	person's name

### 注 释

黑陶——新石器时代的一种陶器，表面漆黑光亮。

## 三、报刊语言常用格式

### 1. “更加”+形容词或动词短语（一般为双音节词）

这种格式表示程度进一步增高，用以比较。多用于书面语。如：

两国关系的发展更加顺利。  
△△

对这个问题更加重视。  
△△

工作更加积极努力。  
△△△△

应采取更加开放的政策。  
△△

### 2. “所”+动

这种格式加“的”，修饰名词，被修饰的名词是动词的受事。如：

中国所持的立场你理解吗？  
△

他所说的我都同意。  
△

他所接触到的各界朋友很多。  
△△△

代表团所访问的国家不少。  
△△

### 3. 通过

“通过”是介词，引进动作的媒介或手段，后面可以搭配名词、动词或词组。

如：

通过代表团了解情况。

通过谈判解决问题。

通过总编辑介绍，大家互相认识了。

#### 四、思考及讨论的问题

1. 丹麦政府为什么对发展和中国的关系持积极态度？
2. 中国代表团通过出国访问了解到了什么？
3. 你认为中国发展和各国的友好合作关系有什么意义？

## 第 二 課

### 一、課文

# 錢其琛同赫德舉行兩輪會談

雙方就國際問題雙邊關係包括香港問題交換意見  
認為加強中英關係有利兩國人民與世界和平穩定

**本報北京四月四日訊**  
**記者孫毅報道：**外交部長錢其琛今天在釣魚台國賓館同英國外交大臣道格拉斯·赫德舉行了兩輪會談，雙方就廣泛的國際問題、雙邊關係包括香港問題等交換了意見。

據參加會談的外交部官員介紹，會談中，海灣和中東地區的形勢是雙方關注的重點。

赫德外交大臣對伊拉克國內的動亂形勢表示關切，但認為伊拉克的領土完整應該保持。海灣地區的安全主要應由該地區各國通過討論達成協議，外來勢力不應該將自己的主張強加于該地區。他表示，英國也無意在這個地區駐扎地面部隊。

錢外長對赫德外交大臣的上述看法表示讚賞。

他認為，這個地區的安全主要應由該地區的國家合作來解決。外國軍隊駐扎在那裏不會起積極作用，而且還會引起問題。因此，中國主張外國軍隊儘快撤出該地區，伊拉克的內政不得干涉，其領土完整應得到尊重。

關於中東問題，錢其琛指出，現在是解決中東問題的時機，不應該錯過。他指出，要謀求中東問題公正、合理的解決有兩個方面：一是以色列應保持克制，採取靈活的態度，正視中東問題的現實，以求得中東問題公正、合理的解決；另一方面，巴勒斯坦問題是中東問題的核心，巴勒斯坦人民的民族權利應得到恢復。他指出，解決中東問題不能排除巴勒斯坦解放組織。

赫德也認為，排除巴解組織是不明智的。

錢其琛還強調，中國主張在適當時候，召開由安理會五個常任理事國參加的中東和平國際會議，這將對中東問題的解決具有關鍵意義。

會談時，雙方還就武器的擴散和出口問題交換了意見。錢其琛說，武器擴散確實是一個複雜的問題，中國在這方面一向採取謹慎負責的態度。現在海灣戰后，一些大國向中東地區大量出口武器的傾向令人憂慮。如果對這種狀況不予以注意，中東地區有可能出現新的一輪軍備競賽，這是人們所不願看到的。因此，首先在中東地區的武器出口問題上，應遵循全面均衡的原則，以保持該地區的和平與穩

定。

在談到柬埔寨問題時，錢其琛說，這個問題的政治解決是有希望的。安理會五常任理事國已正式達成了框架文件，這個文件照顧到了各方利益，安理會也就此通過了有關決議。這些應該成為解決柬埔寨問題的基礎。有關柬埔寨的巴黎會議兩主席也在為

政治解決柬埔寨問題積極努力。我們希望柬埔寨儘早獲得政治解決。

兩國外長滿意地回顧了兩國關係恢復和發展的情況，並就增進雙方的人員往來和發展文化、科技等領域的交流交換了意見。

又訊正在中國訪問的英國外交大臣道格拉斯·

赫德四日下午在釣魚台國賓館同國務院港澳辦公室主任魯平進行了兩個小時的會晤。會晤結束後，魯平對記者說，他和赫德外交大臣就香港問題交換了意見，“但由於時間關係，一些問題還有待於進一步商談”。

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## 二、本課繁簡體字對照

錢 (钱)	舉 (举)	輪 (轮)	會 (会)	談 (谈)	雙 (双)
國 (国)	際 (际)	問 (问)	題 (题)	邊 (边)	關 (关)
係 (系)	見 (见)	認 (认)	為 (为)	與 (与)	穩 (稳)
報 (报)	訊 (讯)	記 (记)	孫 (孙)	長 (长)	釣 (钓)
賓 (宾)	館 (馆)	廣 (广)	據 (据)	參 (参)	員 (员)
紹 (绍)	灣 (湾)	東 (东)	區 (区)	勢 (势)	點 (点)
對 (对)	動 (动)	亂 (乱)	領 (领)	應 (应)	該 (该)
過 (过)	討 (讨)	論 (论)	達 (达)	協 (协)	議 (议)
張 (张)	於 (于)	無 (无)	個 (个)	駐 (驻)	隊 (队)
讚 (赞)	軍 (军)	裏 (里)	積 (积)	極 (极)	還 (还)
儘 (尽)	時 (时)	機 (机)	錯 (错)	謀 (谋)	採 (采)
靈 (灵)	態 (态)	實 (实)	權 (权)	復 (复)	組 (组)
織 (织)	調 (调)	適 (适)	當 (当)	開 (开)	將 (将)
鍵 (键)	義 (义)	擴 (扩)	確 (确)	複 (复)	雜 (杂)
謹 (谨)	戰 (战)	後 (后)	憂 (忧)	慮 (虑)	種 (种)
狀 (状)	現 (现)	備 (备)	競 (竞)	顧 (顾)	礎 (础)
獲 (获)	發 (发)	進 (进)	務 (务)	辦 (办)	間 (间)

## 三、生詞和注釋

- |       |        |                       |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1. 輪  | lún    | round (of talks)      |
| 2. 包括 | bāokuò | to include; including |



3. 有利	yǒulì 有利=有好处 有利于=对…有好处	beneficial; advantageous
4. 据	jù 据=按照	according to
5. 关注	guānzhù 关注=关心、重视	to be concerned with
6. 动乱	dòngluàn	turmoil; upheaval; disturbance
7. 关切	guānqiè 关切=关心	concern
8. 达成	dáchéng	to reach (agreement)
9. 协议	xiéyì 达成协议	agreement
10. 外来势力	wàilái shìlì	external influences
11. 强加于	qiángjiā yú 不能强加于人	to impose or force on
12. 该	gāi 该地区=上面说到的那个地区	that; this
13. 无意	wúyì 无意参加这次会议	to have no intention
14. 驻扎	zhùzhā 驻扎部队	to station (troops)
15. 地面部队	dìmiàn bùduì	ground forces
16. 上述	shàngshù 上述=上面说到的	the above mentioned
17. 表示	biǎoshì 表示态度	to express
18. 不得	bù dé 不得=不可以	must not
19. 干涉	gānshè 不得干涉	to interfere
20. 错过	cuòguò 错过时机	to miss (an opportunity)
21. 谋求	móuqiú	to seek; pursue