

英语学习

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

2003年
7-12期
合订本



【outlook 瞭望台】

让我从这场把戏里解脱出来

【the brave new world 缤纷世界】

租一个国家

【dialogue channel 《对话》频道】

亚洲土地

【tales of life 人生广角】

售楼“历险记”

【corner of literature 文学角】

第一次手捧素馨花

【under the spotlight 聚光灯下】

白宫里的特别房客



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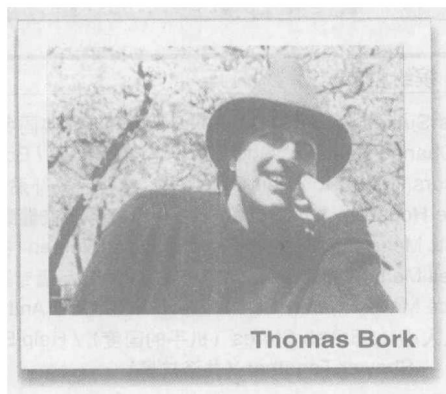
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Effective Ways to Learn English



Thomas Bork 为北京外国语大学美籍客座讲师，主要教授历史、中美关系和美国媒体等方面的课程。他还在外交学院讲授过多年的美国外交政策。来中国前，他是美国国会图书馆社会科学研究员，出版过多部专门论述美国外交政策的著作，其中著名的有关于中美关系的 *American Dream for China* (《美国人的中国梦》)。

colleague 同事, 同僚

The question of how to learn English better and more effectively is put to me often by my Chinese friends, students and colleagues. The learning of any language is complex and has no panacea (万能药). Only hard work and commitment can improve one's language skills. The learners of English must ask the question for themselves: What is my motivation to study English? You need the right motivation to maintain the intensity over time to develop effective English language skills. With that said, there are a few effective methods to learn English.

The most obvious way to improve English would be direct contact with native speakers or in a work environment where English is used as the main communication vehicle. Also, speak English with Chinese who have a good command of the language. It is essential to have the fundamentals of English mastered before communicating directly with a native speaker. If you do not have a basic understanding of English, then talking with a native speaker will only lead to frustration and little learning will take place. But I understand that most Chinese do not find these opportunities easily.

Just as important, I discovered that reading English newspapers, essays and books would greatly improve one's English. In fact, native English speakers who read a great deal are usually good at oral expression. In the English language reading is very critical to a person's ability to speak well. Reading builds a vocabulary and phrasal use in context. This is a way to avoid "Chinglish". Reading builds an important sense and knowledge of the language. English is very much a phrasal and idiomatic language and reading enhances your knowledge on how to understand them and their patterns.

The student of English needs to start reading easier materials like *China Daily* or other English language publications every day. Many of the articles were written by native English speakers. Once you master newspapers, then move on to novels or books. The learner of English must read at least thirty minutes or more per day. It takes time and effort, but it will be rewarding.

Listening to English tapes and watching TV/movie can be very helpful. But there are pitfalls (意想不到的困难) with Hollywood movies. Movies use many slang expressions and actors tend to speak very quickly. This can be frustrating. Watching an English language movie with Chinese subtitles is useless to improve English. It is impossible to read in one language and listen in another. The viewer will only improve their ability to read Chinese. To learn English through movie one should only watch films in English with no Chinese subtitles.

Always remember language will improve if you are interested, have enough exposure to it, and are motivated. Never allow frustration defeat you. Good luck and enjoy learning English!

适合人人学习

英语的

英语学习 陈毅 题

本刊首创英语读物难度等级划分,它既有利于读者根据自己的水平循序渐进地提高英语水平,又有助于学习者把握自己的英语阅读进度,扩展有关知识。B(beginning)级适合于掌握近2000单词的高中学生及广大英语学习者。I(intermediate)级适合于拥有3000左右词汇的普通高校的低年级学生或同等水平的英语学习者。C(college)级适合于大学英语专业一二年级水平,词汇量在4000至5000上下的学习者。A(advanced)级为大学英语专业三四年级以上水平,词汇量超过6000的英语学习者。

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(浙江丽水市 程淑慎) 我读《英语学习》已三年有余, 可谓你们的忠实读者。一直思忖给你们写封信、表达我的感谢与喜爱, 但苦于文笔粗鄙而不敢冒昧, 故搁置至今。杂志上我最喜爱的栏目是“瞭望台”, 其选文谈古论今、议论犀利, 阅读感评则奇巧精练、意味隽永, 而有关注释亦加得恰到好处、通俗易懂。今年第三期上的《“塞勒姆巫师案件”引发的思考》和第四期上的《板球: 浪费时间的国球》我都反复读了多遍, 每每读罢, 感慨唏嘘, 爱不释手。试问秋叶何许人也?

谢谢你的来信! 你的信字迹工整隽秀, 内容清新雅致, 读来令人赏心悦目, 颇有爱不释手之感。我始终以为, 喜欢秋叶先生文笔的读者也一定是中英文兼修、文字功夫了得的人, 男作家大多热爱鲁迅与钱钟书, 女文人又想必首选张爱玲和亦舒。秋叶先生乃本刊特邀专栏作者, 每次往来杂志社总是行色匆匆, 若有所思, 让人不由猜度, 这次他又找到什么好素材“大发感慨”呢? 下面就是他要对程淑慎和诸多喜爱“瞭望台”的读者说的一席话:

亲爱的读者, 先讲一个钱钟书先生的逸事。曾有位国外“女生”读了钱先生的书, 大为感动, 就给先生打电话, 说要见他。钱先生说, “假如你吃了个鸡蛋觉得不错, 何必认识那下蛋的母鸡呢?” 当然, 我讲这个, 只是因为这段趣闻突然到来, 顺便与你同乐, 完全没有卖关子、摆架子的意思。

“瞭望台”完全是主编以及编辑部的创意, 意在让读者在学习英语之余, 还能关注思想, 不仅选文要有思想, “感评”也要有思想。这思想不应该是陈词滥调、人云亦云, 而是要敏感于时代的脉搏, 道出读者还有自己的心声。一年来, 在主编的指导下, 我努力地实践着, 虽然并不令自己满意。

如果读者诸君在平时阅读中碰到符合以上精神的好文章, 可以推荐给我, 或自己做好注解, 写好感评寄给编辑部。我确信, 一个人“把持”着并不是好事, 引入竞争机制才能“推陈出新”。

最后, 来回答“秋叶是谁”的问题。秋叶不姓秋而姓叶, 曾学过英语、英美文学, 现在主要研究英—中文学文化关系。曾当过几年大学英语教师, 现从事一份报纸的采编工作。曾有人说, 历史是把过去的事情写给今天的人看的, 我也坚信: 虽然我的研究范围是上个世纪甚至更早, 但我写的文章必须是今天的人爱读的。希望您常批评监督。

■冰尘 编译

与非典同名

SARS Virus Sullies Sars Name in Norway

Global fears of an epidemic have sullied a good name in Norway: Sars. Not SARS as in severe acute respiratory syndrome, but the family name Sars, which is so well-known throughout the Nordic country of 4.5 million that Queen Sonja christened a ship with the name several days ago. According to the state agency Statistics Norway, there are 35 Sars in Norway. The name doesn't have any particular meaning. The best known Norwegian Sars were 19th-century marine biologists Michael Sars and his son, Georg Ossian Sars. They've got a research institute, the Sars Center, named for them. Since the outbreak of SARS, the center in Bergen, 302 miles west of Oslo, has been flooded with e-mails, faxes and phone calls seeking information about the virus. The queen didn't mention the SARS epidemic when she christened the research ship "G.O. Sars," but Ernst and Hans Joergen Sars, whose company bears the name Brothers Sars, are familiar with the disease. "People stop us on the street when we come driving in a company car with Brothers Sars on the side. It's terrible to be associated with something like this," Ernst Sars told state radio network NRK. There have been no confirmed cases of SARS in Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Finland.

一种流行病带来的全球性恐慌玷污了挪威一个清白名字：萨斯。这个“萨斯”不是严重急性呼吸系统综合症（SARS，即非典型肺炎），而是挪威一个著名的姓氏。“萨斯”在这个拥有450万人口的北欧国家声名卓著，以至挪威王后索尼娅日前以此命名了一艘船。根据官方机构挪威统计局的数字，挪威共有35位姓萨斯的人。“萨



RV G.O. Sars
科学考察船“格·奥·萨斯号”

斯”这一姓氏并无特别含义。挪威最著名的“萨斯”是19世纪海洋生物学家迈克尔·萨斯及格尔格·奥西恩·萨斯父子。挪威有一个以他们名

字命名的研究机构，萨斯中心。自从SARS爆发以来，位于奥斯陆以西302英里的卑尔根市的萨斯中心就被询问病毒有关情况的电子邮件、传真和电话所淹没。在将那艘科学考察船命名为“格·奥·萨斯”之时，王后并没有提到这种流行病，但恩斯特·萨斯和汉斯·尤尔根·萨斯兄弟对SARS却非常熟悉，他们的公司就叫萨斯兄弟公司。恩斯特·萨斯对挪威国家广播网NRK说：“当我们驾着侧面印有‘萨斯兄弟公司’字样的公司车子上街时，人们会拦住我们。跟这样的东西联系在一起真不是好事。”到目前为止在挪威、瑞典、丹麦和芬兰尚无SARS的确诊病例。

Remarks: 这不见得是坏事，反倒是“萨斯”们扬名立万的大好时机（就像本·拉登之后的各种拉登一样）——你以前听说过“萨斯兄弟公司”吗？

改个名字重新活

Man Can't Change Name to "God"

A man who wanted to change his name to God chose a new name when a judge turned down his request. The former Charles Haffey's new name is I Am Who I Am. The former Haffey said after his first choice was rejected, he went to the *Bible* to find a backup. He drew on a passage where Moses asks God who he is and hears: "I am who I am or I will be who I will be." "That's kind of wordy, so I'm just going for 'I Am Who I Am' as my full legal name," he said. "My first name, of course, would be 'I Am.'" The 55-year-old said he sought the name change as a way to gain release from feelings of anxiety and rage that have plagued him since he served in Vietnam. "I was fatally wounded in the mind and the spirit," he said. "I

didn't suffer any bodily injury. It's just what I saw, what I did. I killed myself." Who I Am became a Christian and was baptized in April. It was shortly after that when he decided to change everything, beginning with his name. He bought a tombstone to be inscribed with his former name. He said it will read, "Charles Walter Haffey, born Sept. 23, 1948, and died Oct. 21, 1968, Vietnam."

*这句话出自《旧约·出埃及记》。其中讲到以色列先知摩西在何烈山(西奈山)上遇到上帝,上帝叫他带领以色列人离开埃及。摩西询问上帝的名字,上帝即如此作答。

法官拒绝了一名男子把名字改成“上帝”的请求,这位先生于是选择了一个新的名字。前查尔斯·哈菲先生的新名字是“我是·我所是”。前哈菲先生说,在自己的首选名字被否决后,他从《圣经》中找到了替代品。他的灵感来自《圣经》中的一段,其中讲到摩西询问上帝的名字,上帝的回答是:“我是自有永有的(我是我所是,亦将是我所是)。”“这有点太长了,所以我只用‘我是我所是’作为自己的法定全名,”前哈菲先生说。“至于我的名字,当然就是‘我是’了。”55岁的前哈菲先生说他希望名字的改变能使他摆脱焦虑和愤怒的感觉,他从参加越战开始就一直被这样的感觉所困扰。“我的心智和精神遭到了致命的伤害,”他说。“我的身体毫发无损,是我看到和所做的一切伤害了我。我杀死了我自己。”我所是先生皈依了基督教并在4月份受了洗,此后不久即决定由名字开始进行脱胎换骨的改变。他买了一块墓碑,打算在上面刻下自己以前的名字。他说,碑文会是这样的:“查尔斯·沃尔特·哈菲,生于1948年9月23日,1968年10月21日死于越南。”

Remarks: 元曲作家睢景臣在《高祖还乡》中借一位老农的口说,刘邦在赢得楚汉战争后“改了名换了姓唤作汉高祖”。刘邦毕竟是少数,战争过后,还是像这样想改名叫上帝的比较多。



Moses Blesses Joshua from The Exodus Suite by Marc Chagall
法国画家夏加尔《出埃及记》系列作品中的《摩西祝福约书亚》



“精神污染补贴” Bonus Helps Censors Return to Their Senses

New Zealand censors are given NZ\$1,050 (320 pounds) a year to spend on the likes of piano lessons or aerobics to help rid "psychological pollution" encountered in their work. Twelve staff of New Zealand's Office of Film and Literature Classification, a government body responsible for classifying publications that may need to be restricted or banned, are entitled to the allowance, *The Dominion Post* newspaper reported. Under New Zealand law, "publications" include films, videos, music, books, magazines and computer games. Chief censor Bill Hastings said objectionable material, containing pornography or violence, had the potential to harm. "We're not machines. We're humans. Given that we have to do this job, we have to take some steps to negate the harm," Hastings told the newspaper. Last year the office viewed 1,224 publications, including 201 it classified as objectionable, according to its official website. "As this (NZ\$1,050) is part of their salary, we don't monitor how staff spend it, but some have told me that they spend it on gym memberships, music lessons and the like," Hastings said.

新西兰政府每年发给出版物审查员1,050新西兰元(320英镑)的津贴,让他们参加钢琴课、有氧运动之类的活动,以此帮助他们消除在工作中遇到的“精神污染”。《自治领邮报》报道,新西兰电影及印刷品分级办公室的12名工作人员可以得到这项津贴,该办公室是负责对那些可能需要加以限制或禁止的出版物进行分级的政府机构。根据新西兰法律,“出版物”包括电影、电视录像、音乐、书籍、杂志和电脑游戏。首席审查员比尔·黑斯廷斯说,那些含有色情或暴力内容的庸俗出版物有潜在的伤害性。他对报纸说:“我们不是机器,我们也是人。”

既然必须要做这项工作，我们就得采取一些措施来消除伤害。”按照办公室官方网站上的记录，他们去年审查了1,224种出版物，其中201种被归入内容不雅之列。黑斯廷斯说：“由于这（1,050新西兰元）是工资的一部分，我们不会对其用途进行监督，不过一些职员告诉我他们把这笔钱花在了健身运动和音乐课这一类的事情上。”

Remarks: 也许政府应该做的是挑选心智更加坚强的人来打这份工，因为“精神污染”实在是一个见仁见智的问题。



家务无益健康 No Evidence Housework Improves Health

It's exhausting, time consuming and although it counts as physical activity, housework does not improve health or help to shed those excess pounds, British researchers said. Brisk walking is a much healthier option and a better way to keep fit than mopping floors, dusting and cleaning windows, particularly for older women between the ages of 60 – 79. In a survey of more than 2,300 elderly women in Britain, 10 percent said they enjoyed brisk walking, one percent did more than 2.5 hours of gardening a week and more than half reported doing heavy housework. But the researchers said although housework requires physical activity it does not seem to have any health benefits. Women in the survey who walked vigorously for 2.5 hours a week or did an equal amount of gardening were less likely to be obese and had a lower resting heart rate, which is a sign of physical fitness. Although housework requires effort, more research needs to be done on its long-term benefits before it can be included as a health-promoting activity. "It has been the subject of very little scientific study because most men don't do it, I suspect, and most science is done by men," said Dr. Shah Ebrahim, an epidemiologist and expert on aging at the University of Bristol.

英国研究者说，家务劳动既费时又累人，虽然也算是体育运动，却既无益于健康也无助于减除赘肉。与拖地、除尘和清洁窗户相比，快步走更有利于健康及保持体形，对60到79岁之间的老年妇女来说尤其如此。在对英国2,300多名老年妇女的调查当中，10%的人说自己喜欢快步走，1%每周做超过两个半小时的园艺，而报称担负着繁重家务的人则超过50%。但研究者们说，尽管家务劳动会使身体得到运动，但它似乎不能带来任何健康上的好处。在接受调查的妇女中，那些每周快步走两个半小时或做等量园艺劳动的人更不容易发福，静态心率也较低，这正是身体状况良好的标志。虽然家务劳动也耗费体力，但它在长期内的好处还有待进一步的研究证明，因此还不能说它是一种有益健康的活动，布里斯托尔大学的流行病学家及老年问题专家夏·埃布拉希姆博士说：“有关这一课题的科学研究少之又少，我想这是因为大多数男人都不做家务，而大多数科研工作都是由男人完成的。”

Remarks: 同许多其他事情一样，家务活是否有益健康取决于做这些事时的心情。我相信，美满家庭里的家务活一定是有益身心的。



芬芳止痛 Sweet Smells Mean Pain Relief — but Only for Women

Sweet scents, such as the smell of roses or almonds, could help to relieve pain but the effect only seems to work in women. In a study by scientists at the University of Quebec in Canada, women and men both said they felt better when they sniffed pleasant fragrances while foul smells put them in a bad mood. But only the women said the pain from holding their hand in very hot water lessened while smelling a sweet aroma and intensified when they sniffed vinegar or other foul smells. Women are usually more sensitive to scents than men but *New Scientist* magazine said that doesn't explain why sweet scents are a pain relief

for women and not men, because both sexes rated the intensity of the pain the same. "Pleasant sensations of touch are known to activate an area of the brain's frontal cortex used for taste and smell. So it's possible that smells could be altering the sensory processing of touch, pain and temperature by affecting this part of the brain in women," the magazine said.

芬芳的气味——比如玫瑰或杏仁的香气——可以减轻人的痛苦,不过这似乎只对女性有效。根据加拿大魁北克大学的科学家们所做的研究,男性和女性都认为芬芳的气味会令自己心情变好,而恶臭的气味则使人心情沮丧。但是只有女性觉得把手放在烫水中的痛楚会在嗅到香气时减轻,并在闻到醋味或其他臭味时加剧。女性通常比男性对气味更敏感,但《新科学家》杂志说这并不能解释为什么香气对女性来说是镇痛剂而对男性则并非如此,因为两种性别对痛苦程度的判定是一致的。杂志说:“我们知道令人愉悦的触感会激活大脑前部皮层中负责品尝和闻味的区域,因此可能的解释是气味能通过影响女性大脑中的这一部分来改变她们对触摸、疼痛和温度的感觉。”

Remarks: 怪不得女孩子那样喜欢玫瑰,但得花气芬芳,便手心刺痛又何妨!

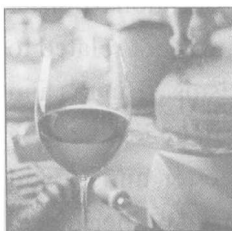
品酒专家的本事

Smell Memory Separates Wine Tasters

The honeyed phrases flow like the wines they describe, but the truth is that wine experts often use a torrent of language to disguise the fact they can't always put a name to the aroma they are smelling. Those wine buffs who say "you'll be impressed by its berried impudence" or urge us to "bask in its sumptuous oakiness" are actually no better at getting the right description than any other drinker, *New Scientist* magazine said. But the magazine said wine experts do have a strong memory for smells, which is crucial to their appreciation of

the grape. Researchers in New Zealand tested the ability of 11 wine experts and 11 novices to recognise and name 12 individual chemicals that are components of wine aromas. They were then given an additional 12 samples and asked both groups to name them and say whether they were among the original 12. "The wine experts proved just as inept as the novices at naming odours," the magazine said. "But the experts did excel in recognising whether an odour had been repeated — a task that draws on their memory of smell itself, rather than their verbal ability." The ability to remember the experience of various wines is crucial, Anthony Dias Blue, wine editor of *Bon Appetit* magazine told *New Scientist*.

That, he said, is just a matter of practice.



优美动听的酒评流泻一如它所形容的美酒,但实际上品酒专家们经常用连珠炮似的言辞来掩盖这样一个事实:他们并不总能给自己闻到的香气冠以正确的名

称。《新科学家》杂志说,在正确描述酒的气味方面,那些念叨着“你会被它浆果般的粗野打动”或是敦促我们“享受它华丽的橡树风味”的内行们并不比其他酒徒高明多少。但杂志同时也说,品酒专家对气味的记忆能力的确很强,这对品评葡萄酒是至关重要的。新西兰的研究者对11个品酒专家和11个新手进行了测试,检验他们识别12种独特的化学品并标出其名称的能力,这12种化学品都是构成葡萄酒香气的要素。研究者随后又向他们出示了另外12份样品,让他们标出其名称,并指明它们是否是原来的12种之一。“事实证明专家在冠以气味名称方面与新手同样无能,”杂志说。“但他们在辨别一种气味是否重复出现时的表现的确更为出色——这取决于他们对气味本身的记忆,而不是口头表达能力。”《好胃口》杂志的品酒编辑安东尼·迪亚斯·布卢对《新科学家》杂志说:“记住各种酒带来的不同感觉的能力是非常重要的。”而这据他说不过是种多加练习就能掌握的技能。

Remarks: 虽然多加练习就可以,但要做到能骄傲地说一声:“无他,惟手(鼻)熟耳”也不是件容易的事啊。

让国歌深入人心

France Makes Wacky CDs to Revive National Anthem

France is dishing out thousands of compact discs featuring traditional and wacky versions of the *Marseillaise* to schoolchildren, amid fears the nation's young are forgetting the national anthem's catchy tune. All French schools will receive a copy of the CD and a book aimed at helping children understand the history of their national song. The distribution of the CD and book comes after right-wing politicians moaned children no longer knew the song's words or melody, but Education Minister Jack Lang insisted the initiative was not related to

such criticisms. "But the aim of the project is to make children better understand their history and heritage," Lang said. The anthem, which was composed in the southern port town of Marseille during the 1789-1792 French revolution and played as troops marched into Paris to oust the king, was banned by Napoleon for



La Marseillaise by
Francois Rude
法国雕塑家弗朗索瓦·
吕德的雕塑《马赛曲》

its radical tone and reinstated in 1879. Writer and historian Michel Vovelle, who wrote part of the book that accompanies the CD, said the collection, which includes a Brazilian samba version and a rendition in Arabic, showed the *Marseillaise* was not dead, as some had feared. "But the fact there are versions from all over the world, show it is an international song of liberation, not just a patriotic song for France." The *Marseillaise* calls the people to revolution and freedom but does not specifically cite the glory of France.

由于担心国内的年轻人忘记国歌琅琅上口的曲调，法国向小学生们发放了数千张包括《马赛曲》的传统版本及其他各种怪诞版本的音乐光盘。法国所有的学校都将得到一张光盘和一本帮助孩子们了解国歌历史的书。虽然在此之前右翼政客们曾抱怨法国的孩子们不再记得国歌的歌词和曲调，但教育部长杰克·朗坚持说分发光盘和书籍的行动与这些批评无关。“此次行动的目的是让孩子们更了解祖国的历史和文化遗产，”朗说道。这首歌在1789-1792年法国革命期间创作于南部的港口城市马赛，革命军伴着这首歌曲进军巴黎去赶走国王。它曾因调子激进而被拿破仑禁止，1879年又得恢复。光盘附带的书籍中部分文稿的作者、作家及历史学家迈克·沃维爾说，这张专辑——其中包括《马赛曲》的巴西桑巴版和阿拉伯语翻译版——显示《马赛曲》并不像有些人担心的那样已经死亡。“世界各地都有《马赛曲》的不同版本，这一事实表明它不仅是属于法国的爱国歌曲，而是一支国际性的解放之歌。”《马赛曲》号召人们起来革命争取自由，但并没有特别赞颂法国的光荣。

Remarks: 孩子们往往对新奇的事物印象更深，因此这样的措施说不定会让法国的孩子们以为《马赛曲》原本是桑巴舞曲或者阿拉伯民谣，这就让人有点尴尬了。

扒手的国度 British Stores

Napoleon branded Britain a "nation of shopkeepers." Now it seems it is a nation

of shoplifters. Research released recently showed Britain to be the most light-fingered* country in Europe, with nearly one in every two cases of shoplifting across the continent taking place in British stores. The report, by the UK-based Center for Retail Research, said there were nearly 566,000 reported cases of shoplifting in Britain during 2001 out of a Europe-wide total of 1.27 million. The next



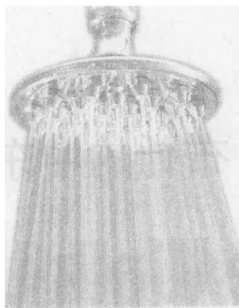
Harrods Department Store in
London
伦敦的哈罗德百货商店

worst offenders, France and Germany, came well below Britain with only 188,000 and 167,000 cases, respectively. Switzerland lived up to its clean-living reputation, with just 10,198 recorded cases of shop theft, the lowest in Europe. "The only reason I can think of is the higher level of criminality in Britain," report author Joshua Bamfield said. But the blame for Britain's poor showing does not lie wholly at the doorstep of Britons, Bamfield said, but also with organized foreign gangs hitting on cities such as London: "There are traveling gangs of thieves, many from places like Poland and Russia, that target large department stores," Bamfield said. "The problem is right across Europe — the criminals have formed their own European Union." Bamfield said one factor skewing the statistics was also likely to be that retailers in Britain were more likely to log and record thefts compared to other nations, such as Greece.

拿破仑曾把英国命名为“店主的国度”，现在看来它似乎是一个商店扒手的国度。新近公布的研究结果显示英国是欧洲“手法最高明”的国家——整个欧洲将近 1/2 的商店扒窃事件发生在英国。位于英国的零售研究中心的报告中说，2001 年据报导全欧洲发生了 127 万起商店扒窃事件，其中将近 56.6 万起是在英国。比英国稍好的是法国和德国，数字分别是 18.8 万和 16.7 万，大大低于英国。瑞士不负其清白生活的美誉，记录在案的商店扒窃行为只有 10,198 件，为全欧最低。报告撰写人约书亚·班菲尔德说：“我能想出的惟一理由就是英国的高犯罪率。”不过英国的差劲表现也不能全怪英国人，班菲尔德说，外国犯罪团伙对伦敦这样的城市的袭击也难辞其咎。“存在着以大百货商店为目标的流动扒窃团伙——其中许多来自波兰和俄罗斯，”他说，“这个问题正蔓延整个欧洲——罪犯们已经组建了他们自己的欧盟。”班菲尔德还指出，引起统计偏差的一个因素还可能是与其他一些像希腊那样的国家相比，英国的零售商更倾向于记录失窃。

* light-fingered: 善于扒窃的，惯窃的。

Remarks: 也许还有一个原因，就是英国人——福尔摩斯的老乡们——都拥有更善于发现失窃的火眼金睛。

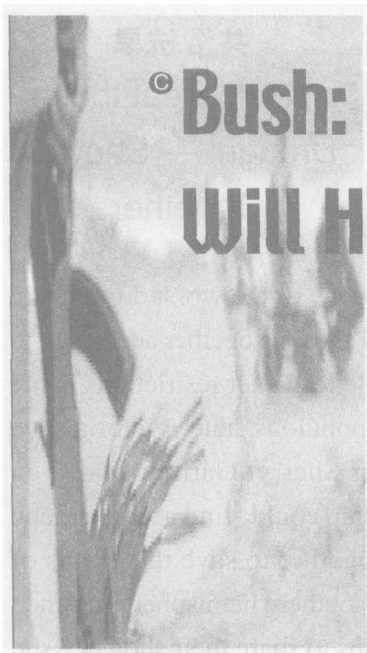


共浴抗旱 Help Beat the Drought — Shower Together

Australians hit by one of the worst droughts in a century should shower together according to the minister responsible for water restrictions in the nation's second most populous state. Victoria state Environment Minister Sherryl Garbutt said even those not in a relationship could "find a sympathetic friend" and shower together to save thousands of liters of water over the southern hemisphere summer. "I would urge Victorians to share their shower," she said in the *Herald-Sun* newspaper. "It is a very popular idea around my office for people to be showering with a friend. It is a great way to add to the overall water savings." Water restrictions take effect in Australia's second-largest city, Melbourne, from November 1 for the first time in 20 years. They target mainly outdoor water use, such as swimming pools. 2002's drought is being exacerbated by the El Niño weather pattern, which tends to cut rainfall in eastern Australia and parts of Southeast Asia.

澳大利亚人口第二大州负责用水限制的部长认为，遭受百年未遇的重大旱灾袭击的澳大利亚人应该一同淋浴。维多利亚州环境部长谢里尔·加巴特说，即使是与他人素无来往的人也可以“找一个志同道合者”，然后在南半球的夏天共浴以节约数千升水。“我敦促维多利亚州居民与人同浴，”她在《先驱太阳报》上说。“在我的办公室里，与朋友共浴的观念十分流行。这是个绝妙的方法，有助于全面节水。”澳洲第二大城市墨尔本从 11 月 1 日开始实施用水管制，这是 20 年来的第一次。管制目标主要是户外用水，比如游泳池。2002 年的干旱因厄尔尼诺气候而加剧，后者会使澳洲东部地区及东南亚部分地区的雨量减少。

Remarks: 我怀疑这种节水方法的实际效果（同时入浴的人数一定与用水量成反比吗？），但如此抗旱是一定可以培养出一批“患难之交”的。



° Bush: 布什的中东和平“路线图”

Will He Walk the Road Map Talk?¹

By Richard C. Hottelet

■ 无虞 选注

伊拉克战争告一段落后,美国总统布什如今把目光转向了巴以问题,因为这是中东长久和平与稳定的关键。今年4月,布什正式公布了分三步走的中东和平“路线图”。他说,他希望看到两个国家,以色列和巴勒斯坦,能够在安全、繁荣以及和平的环境中共存。中东和平不再是遥远的梦想,决心、远见和行动就能使之实现。

1. walk the talk: 说到做到; road map: 指中东和平“路线图”。今年4月30日美国总统布什正式公布了分三步走的中东和平“路线图”计划,具体内容是:巴政府机构和安全部队的改革与重建;以色列撤军及停建定居点;2003年底建立临时巴勒斯坦国。

2. quartet: 四重奏乐队,四重唱乐团。此处指就“路线图”达成一致的欧盟、联合国、俄罗斯和美国四方。

3. cajole: 哄骗,(用甜言蜜语)诱哄。

4. intervene: 干预,介入。

5. 总统布什明确允诺建立一个经济独立、自主、与安全的以色列和平相处的巴勒斯坦国。

6. 巴勒斯坦人已经着手起草一部民主宪法,组建一个排除总统亚瑟·阿拉法特的政府,并结束以色列人民遭受的恐怖袭击。sideline: 使……靠边,降格。

7. 与此同时,以色列准备拆除定居点前哨设施,停止在定居点的一切活动,从占领地区撤军,并撤销对日常生活的严格限制。(在以色列有一个很特殊的团

The road map to peace between Israel and Palestine assumes they won't follow it by themselves. The obstacles of hate, mistrust, and violence on both sides are too high. The "quartet"² of road map authors — the European Union, the United Nations, Russia, and the United States — believe they may have to cajole³, persuade, even push Israelis and Palestinians to follow the course. In reality, only the US has the power to intervene⁴. The question is: Does it have the will?

President Bush has explicitly committed to an economically viable, independent Palestinian state living in peace with a secure Israel.⁵ It is an unusual and profound responsibility, demanding parallel constructive action by both sides. The Palestinians have

体,他们是在巴勒斯坦人的土地上居住生活的以色列人,他们生活居住的地方叫做“定居点”(settlement)。大部分定居点是在1977年以后设立的,集中在Judea、Samaria(以上二处合称西岸)及Gaza(加沙)地区,人数约在16至18万之间。)

started by drafting a democratic constitution and forming a government that is to sideline President Yasser Arafat and put an end to the terrorism inflicted on Israel's people.⁶ At the same time, Israel is to dismantle settlement outposts, stop all settlement activity, start withdrawing from occupied territory, and lift crushing restrictions on daily life.⁷

No one expected a rocket-propelled takeoff down this road, and Secretary of State Colin Powell is putting his shoulder to the wheel.⁸ The new Palestinian government must prove that it can do what it must. On the other hand, Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon shows no signs of compliance.⁹ He disliked the road map from the start. Consequently, the US may have to pressure Sharon — something more easily said than done.

8. put one's shoulder to the wheel: 全力以赴,发挥干劲。

9. Ariel Sharon: 阿里埃勒·沙龙,以色列右翼利库德集团领导人,2001年3月当选以色列总统; compliance: 依从,顺从。

The US has supported Israel from the day it was born in 1948. But all presidents, from Truman¹⁰ on, have had difficulties with Israeli governments over various issues, including water rights, refugees, boundaries, and the use or misuse of American weapons. Most of all, the US has objected to Israel's settlement policy, seen by one administration after another as provocative and a hindrance to peace.¹¹

The closest thing ever to an open breach¹² came in 1956, when Israel joined Britain and France in a military adventure to seize the Suez Canal after it had been nationalized by Egypt's president, Gamal Abdel Nasser¹³. President Eisenhower¹⁴ furiously demanded they withdraw. Britain and France quickly did, but Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion¹⁵ refused; whereupon Eisenhower threatened to stop the flow of all aid to Israel, down to terminating the federal income-tax deduction for contributions, such as bonds, benefiting Israel. Two weeks later, as the Israeli government began to run out of money, Ben-Gurion capitulated¹⁶.

For many years, Washington saw the problems of the Middle East largely in terms of the cold war with the Soviet Union. Arab hostility strengthened Israel's assertion that its hard-nosed policy and its claim to advanced American weaponry were essential for security.¹⁷

Former President Carter¹⁸ wrote last year that President Nixon¹⁹ stopped Ariel Sharon and Israel's military advance into Egypt in the 1973 war by citing the agreement that Israel would employ American arms only in self-defense. Mr. Carter wrote, "I used the same demand to deter Israeli

attacks on Lebanon in 1979. (A full invasion was launched by Ariel Sharon after I left office.)"

That invasion, in the summer of 1982, roused President Reagan to protest Israel's massive bombardment of West Beirut and its use of American cluster bombs.²⁰ He asked that Israeli forces withdraw. Mr. Reagan expressed his outrage and horror as attacks continued, carried out not by Israeli forces but with their connivance²¹. Nonetheless, there was never any pressure to make Defense Minister Ariel Sharon or Prime Minister Menachim Begin²² stop.

The issue of money, which Carter called "The other persuasive factor... approximately \$10 million daily in American aid to Israel," came up once more in the administration of President Bush the elder. The president stipulated that none of a \$10 billion loan guarantee to house the influx of Russian Jews be spent in the occupied territories. The loan guarantee was held up for a while, but by June 1993 the affair was ancient history²³.

Now comes George Bush and his commitment to a two-state solution. No need to pressure the Palestinians, whose fate hangs upon it. But what about the Sharon government and its strong public approval? The president himself has called Sharon a man of peace, and a large majority in Congress seems to agree. Furthermore there is, as always in the US, an election in the offing²⁴, and supporters of Israel — Jews and Christians — vote their beliefs. Small wonder that some say Bush will not force a showdown²⁵ before November 2004 — if ever. ■



10. Truman: 即 Harry S. Truman, 杜鲁门(1884—1972), 美国第33任总统(1945—1952)。

11. 被历届政府视为颇具挑衅性并阻碍了和平进程。

12. breach: 违背, 破坏。

13. Gamal Abdel Nasser: 加麦尔·阿卜杜拉·纳赛尔(1918—1970), 埃及总统(1956—1970), 1956年7月他宣布了苏伊士运河国有化的法令。为了破坏这一行动, 英、法、以三国首脑在伦敦制订了入侵埃及的计划。1956年10月29日晚, 以色列出动4.5万人的兵力, 向西奈半岛发动全面进攻。第二次中东战争爆发。

14. Eisenhower: 即 Dwight David Eisenhower, 艾森豪威尔(1890—1969), 美国第34任总统(1953—1961)。

15. David Ben-Gurion: 以色列前总理戴维·本-古理安(1886—1973), 犹太复国主义运动领导人, 以色列国主要倡建者和首任总理兼国防部长。

16. capitulate: 让步, 认输。

17. 阿拉伯世界的敌意令以色列更坚定了自己的主张; 顽固政策和拥有美国先进武器对国家安全是至关重要的。

18. Carter: 即 James Earl Carter, 卡特(1924—), 美国第39任总统(1976—1981)。

19. Nixon: 即 Richard Milhouse Nixon, 尼克松(1913—1994), 美国第37任总统(1968—1974)。

20. 对贝鲁特((黎巴嫩首都))西部的大规模轰炸和美国集束炸弹的使用。

21. connivance: 纵容, 默许。

22. Menachim Begin: 梅纳赫姆·贝京, 1977年5月当选为以色列总理。

23. ancient history: <口>(人所共知的)旧闻。

24. in the offing: 即将来临的。

25. showdown: 摊牌。

The Cost of

SARS 恐慌的经济代价

By Daniel Ben-Ami

■ 适可 选注

在年底评选的本年度全球十大风云事件中,短时间内令世人措手不及的 SARS,势必“榜上有名”。尽管如今 SARS 疫情已大为改观,然而它所引起的恐慌对经济的影响却不可小觑。

1. SARS: 即 Serious Acute Respiratory Syndrome, 严重急性呼吸道综合症, 由世界卫生组织 (WHO) 于 2003 年 3 月 15 日正式定名。
2. panic: 惊慌, 恐慌。
3. 公众医疗在对抗 SARS 方面的开支也许是最少的。
4. David Baltimore: 戴维·巴尔的摩, 加州理工大学校长, 国际生物学研究领域的权威之一, 37 岁时获诺贝尔奖。主要研究 RNA 病毒引起的细胞变形作用, 最主要的贡献为发现反转录酶。virologist: 病毒学家。
5. de facto: <拉>事实上的, 实际的; boycott: (联合起来) 抵制, 拒绝使用。
6. 不那么明显但可能更为重要的是 SARS 恐慌令生意场上小心翼翼的气氛加剧。
7. casualty: (事故、灾难等的) 死者、受害人。

Experts have predicted huge economic losses resulting from SARS — the World Bank, for example, forecast \$15 billion in Asia alone.

But while there may be billions of pounds of economic costs associated with SARS, the greatest part of these losses will be the result of an irrational panic² rather than the disease itself.

The public health costs of dealing with SARS are probably minimal.³ As some researchers have previously argued, the medical impact of SARS is being exaggerated in some way. The losses caused by the public panic, which have already led to a decrease in tourism and could hit production, are a different matter.

Perhaps the clearest example of irrational panic is the widespread avoidance of Chinese restaurants and Chinatowns in the USA. According to the latest figures from the World Health Organisation (WHO), there have so far been 65 cases of SARS in America, and no deaths. David Baltimore, a Nobel prize-winning virologist and the president of the California Institute of Technology,⁴ argues that: 'The de facto

boycott⁵ of Chinese restaurants across America is the most alarming overreaction, since there's absolutely no reason to think that SARS can be transmitted through food, or by people who happen to be Chinese.'

Worldwide, industries such as airlines and hotels are already suffering from a fear of travel — and this is particularly the case in America. Less tangible but probably more important is the added edge the SARS panic gives to the mood of caution in business.⁶ Business commitments and investment decisions, which businesses have avoided in recent years, are likely to be postponed yet again as a result of worry about SARS.

But it is Asia — the only area of the world economy that is enjoying reasonably strong economic growth — that is suffering the most serious losses from the SARS panic.

Much of the discussion about the impact of SARS in Asia has focused on Hong Kong, which accounts for many SARS casualties⁷, and other tourist destinations such as Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Commem-

