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# 英语学习

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

中国第一本英语辅导杂志

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自己动手为哪般？ ■

走近格莱美 ■

随爱而生长 ■

我非时尚中人 ■

2002 年 1-6 期  
合集





# 2002 年 1—6 期合集

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## 明年，更丰富的英语学习

为答谢全国各地越来越多读者的关爱，《英语学习》编辑部决定从2003年1月起扩版，内文页码将由64页增至80页，扩版后定价从现在的4.5元小幅上涨为5.0元。

凡于2002年10月1日前直接汇款到《英语学习》编辑部订购2003年《英语学习》杂志(不计期次)的读者，均可享受4.50元/期的优惠价格(邮购另加20%邮费，一次订购12册以上者免邮费)。

# 英语专家

如是说

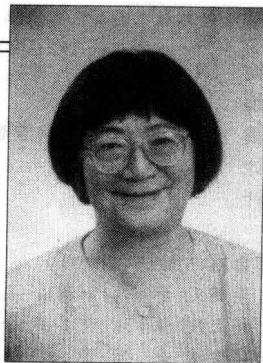
如何才能从仅仅掌握简单的日常生活英语提高到能表达思想,语言自然流畅,能看懂原著并就一般话题展开对话?最初阶段要提高较容易,已达到较高水平而进一步提高也不难,最难的是由初级阶段过渡到能读文字不太难的原著。这时,上精读课就很有必要,因为通过精读可以认识许多英语语法和词汇现象,从而加深对英语语言的了解。但光靠精读接触的英语是不够的。在国内学外语环境不够理想的情况下,主要应靠阅读简易读物来弥补不足。阅读简易读物是吸收新语言现象的最好途径,这些读物中生词较少,不用费很大精力查字典,注意力可以集中在内容和文字的表达式上,因此可以读得快,读得多。这样,一些基本语法和词汇现象可以反复接触。例如,反复见到虚拟语气的例子或过去完成时的使用会使学生加深对其正确使用的印象。同样,反复见到各种日常生活中常用的习惯用语、动词搭配等,有助于我们进一步了解在什么情况下使用,而不至于把英汉词汇机械地对应起来,认为任何时候出现这个中文词就必须用那个英文词表达。犯这种错误的人不可能说出和写出自然流利的英文。

阅读简易读物能给我们提供英语句子的最基本成分,学会简单自如的表达方法。例如 give in (屈服、让步、递交), give out (分布、公布、发出), give away (捐赠、送掉), give back (归还), give up (放弃、终止), give yourself up (投降)。这些动词短语都可以用范围更窄的外来词表达,例如 give away 作为“捐赠”可用 donate; give yourself up 作为“投降”可用 surrender; give out 作为“散发”可用 distribute 等。用词

同语法一样,都是英语句子的基本组成部分。掌握了这些,即便词汇量不大,表达能力仍可较强。读简易读物,反复见到一些常用词汇和语法现象便于我们学习一些基本语言现象,例如语法、词汇搭配,又便于巩固已学过的知识使其成为技巧。就像认识人一样:我们只见过一次的人往往认不出脸,叫不出名字,语言现象也不是见了一次就会认识使用。但在不同上下文中反复见到的语言现象就容易熟悉,进而逐步掌握。

应当看哪些读物提高最快?最好读一些没有专业词汇、文字较简单,篇幅较短、内容有吸引力的作品。这样容易看得快看得多,给自己树立信心。可以读简写的英美文学经典著作,例如《傲慢与偏见》、《简爱》等。最好是选英国朗文出版社组织编写的读物,因为这套读物编写得很科学,文章难度适中,词汇的选用也是经过精心编排的。他们把小说中大篇幅的描写都删掉了,因为这个时期学这些无用。除此以外,可以选一些文字简单的短篇散文或短篇小说,最好是20世纪的,以免词汇和句子结构太老化。内容最好是关于日常生活的,不要专业题材的,这类文章在《读者文摘》中常能找到。还可以读一些短篇的传记或旅行见闻性质的文章,甚至一些较浅的对话较多的世界侦探小说名著,如阿加莎·克里斯蒂的作品。要避免专业词汇较多、描写太细的作品。通过阅读这些书和文章不仅能学到语言而且还能了解英美国家的风俗习惯和文化背景知识。

钱青



1932年生于南京。1953年毕业于江苏师大(现苏州大学),1957年入北京外国语学院英语系副博士研究生班,1984年获得美国芝加哥大学哲学博士学位。1958年起在北京外国语学院英语系任教。现为北京外国语大学英语学院教授、博士生导师,任全国美国文学研究会副会长,国际大学英语教授协会会员。

主要著作有《英语会话手册》、《当代英文散文选读》(与吴景荣、丁往道合编)、《美国文学名著精选》(主编)、《英美文学工具书指南》、《美国六十年代的实验小说》、《当代美国探索性小说的小说技巧》等书籍和文章。



本刊首创的英语读物难度等级划分在国内同类杂志中独一无二。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适合自己的英语阅读难度,扩展有关知识。B(beginning)级适合于掌握近2000单词的广大英语学习者,①(intermediate)级适合于拥有3000左右词汇的高中学生、普通高校的低年级学生或同等水平的英语学习者,②(college)级是大学英语专业一二年级水平,词汇量在4000词以上。A(advanced)级为大学英语专业三四年级以上水平,词汇量超过6000词。

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(陕西咸阳崔蕊)新的一年万象更新,祝愿英语学习爱好者的朋友——ELL的全体编辑身体健康,工作顺利、生活愉快!我想2002年的ELL一定有什么新的创意或举措,能否与读者们先“透露”一下呢?

没问题!如同任何事物我们都期望一个美好的开始,而ELL作为我们自己的产品,我们也希望2002年的它有一个崭新的起点。新一年的ELL在汇集广大读者的意见与编辑创想的基础上,在形式与内容上都作了一些积极适宜的改动,旨在能够更全面地符合读者的需要,帮助英语学习者提高英语水平,并尽可能更好地满足阅读者的欣赏需求。在栏目设置、文章选择、以及插图与版面设计等方面,我们进行了适当地调整与修改,希望这一期的ELL到你的手上时可以带给你一个小小的“惊喜”。

(河北石家庄安素卿)我是贵刊的忠实读者,总习惯先看后边的“英语用法问答A—Z”,其中提出的所有问题几乎都是我的问题,刘承沛教授的解答简明扼要,一语破的。尤其读了去年某一期上他给编辑部的公开信之后更感动,因为他接受 Scott Pond 给他指出的错误后不仅立刻向 Scott Pond 致谢,还写信给编辑部说明“我的答案确实错了,为此我向读者致歉”,我要为他诚信的精神和虚心的态度喝彩。

很感谢你的来信。刘承沛教授是北京外国语大学英语系德高望重、学术严谨的一位知名教授。他这种严谨的治学精神与知错就改的态度也一直深深影响着。在做一本杂志的过程中,或者因为受水平限制,或者因为校对疏漏,也会出现错误。本着“学无止境”和“对读者负责”的原则,我们始终苛于律己,力求将杂志的失误率降至最低。

此外,刘承沛教授在本刊负责的专栏——“有问必答”(“英语用法问答A~Z”)自1998年底推出以来,深受读者好评,纷纷来信说刘教授的解答详细准确,解决了许多在答题中间遇到的难题。目前这个栏目已经集结成书,书名就是《英语用法问答A~Z》(刘承沛编著,外语教学与研究出版社),来信咨询的读者可以据此购买。

(湖南长沙王如南)上了高中后我就开始订阅ELL,最初觉得有点难,但在它的翻译与注释的帮助下,我看得懂的文章越来越多了,觉得ELL对自己的英语学习很有帮助。后来我又将它介绍给了我其他的同学,现在全班同学几乎人手一本ELL了。但是久而久之,我们也跃跃欲试,想向你们的杂志投稿,所以在这里想问一下“习作园”可以用我们的稿件吗?

去年第11期本刊推出“习作园”以来,得到了诸多读者的认可和积极参与。“习作园”是英语写作爱好者一展文采的舞台。诚然,用英语描述你的经历感受,用文字表达你的喜怒哀乐,有趣之余又不至于乏味,ELL欢迎你们的来稿。但由于内容与篇幅需要,该栏目体裁与字数均有所限制,具体要求感兴趣的读者参见该栏页首。



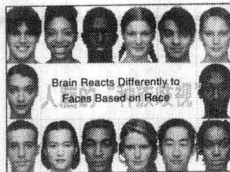


## Americans in Italy Seek Food, Not Ruins 美景何如美食

More and more Americans are visiting Italy not to see the sites of ancient Rome but to taste the delights of the rest of the country, according to a new survey. Not only are long waits under the hot summer sun to get into sites such as the Colosseum turning visitors away, but the attractions of good wine, pasta and Parmesan cheese are drawing people to other, lesser-known destinations. A little over a quarter of those surveyed said they were choosing alternative locations because they wanted to get to know Italian cuisine better. Another 21 percent said it was much more relaxing to be in the countryside eating wholesome Italian food after leaving stressful jobs and unhealthy diets in the United States. And 17 percent said they were following in the footsteps of their Hollywood heroes. For years, Hollywood stars have enjoyed low-key vacations at quiet but luxurious villas in rural Italy, and it appears the trend is rubbing off on Americans. “Americans are realizing that the Mediterranean diet is the best way to stay in shape and that courses in Italian cooking are better for handling stress than visiting a psychologist,” a statement accompanying the survey said.

根据新近的一项调查结果，越来越多的美国人去意大利不是为了参观古罗马遗址，而是为了品尝这个国家其他地方的美食。一方面，参观圆形大剧场之类的地方往往需要在炎炎夏日排队苦等，这让游客们望而却步；另一方面，美酒、面点和帕尔马干酪也吸引人们去往其他一些不太出名的地方。1/4强的受访者说他们选择其他旅游点是为了更好体验意大利的烹调风味。另有21%的人认为抛开紧张的工作和不健康的美国食谱，在乡间品味有益健康的意大利食品实在是一件十分惬意的事情。还有17%的人则说他们是在追随好莱坞英雄们的脚步。好莱坞的明星们一直以来都喜欢在意大利乡间安静而豪华的别墅里享受低调的假期，看来这一时尚已经对美国人产生了影响。调查随附的一份声明中说：“美国人已经认识到地中海地区的饮食是保持体形的最好办法，而去上意式烹饪课程比看心理医生更能缓解压力。”

Remarks: 旅游真谛只在轻松愉快的心境，是玩出好心情还是吃出好心情并不重要。



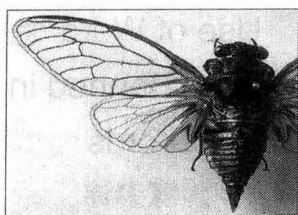
## Brain Reacts Differently to Faces Based on Race 人脑的“种族歧视”

People have been found to remember faces of their own race better than they remember faces of other races. Now researchers have uncovered the changes in the brain that underlie that phenomenon. Dr. Jennifer L. Eberhardt and colleagues from Stanford University asked 19 men—9 black and 10 white—to look at pictures of faces of people from both races while they monitored participants’ brain activity with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The investigators found that when the study participants looked at faces matching their own race, a specific area of the brain “lit up” on the MRI. But when they looked at pictures of faces of another race, the brain area did not activate to the same degree, according to the report in the *Nature Neuroscience*. The part of the brain is called the fusiform region. “It is an area that is activated when someone looks at a face, but not while they look at other objects or even other parts of the body. It is also activated when a person looks at an object about which they are an expert,” Eberhardt explained, noting that a bird watcher’s fusiform region might be activated if he looks at a bird.

人们对同种族人的面孔记得比其他种族人的面孔要牢是一个已知的事实。现在科学家们已经发现了这一现象背后的大脑变化。斯坦福大学的珍妮弗·L·爱伯哈德博士和她的同事让19名男子——9个黑人和10个白人——观看来自这两个种族的人脸图片，同时用磁共振成像仪（MRI）监测其脑部活动。据发表于《自然神经科学》上的报告所载，研究者们发现当受试者看到自己种族的人脸时，MRI显示其大脑中的一个特殊区域“亮”了起来。而当受试者看到其他种族的人脸时，这一区域的反应就不是同样强烈。该区域被称为“纺锤状区”。爱伯哈德解释道：“这一区域只有当人们看到人脸时才会被激活，而在看到其他事物甚至是身体其他部分时都没有反应。当人们看到某种他非常了解的事物时，这一区域也会有反应。”她举例说，当鸟类观察者看到一只鸟时，他的“纺锤状区”就会有反应。

Remarks: 不懂得察言观色的人们应该反躬自省：是不是自己的“纺锤状区”有什么问题？





## Primed to Survive 质数化生存

Cicadas, those tubby brown bugs that spend most of their lives underground, emerge from dormancy every 7, 13, or 17 years—all prime numbers. Physicists Eric Goles of the University of Chile and Mario Markus of the Max Planck Institute in Germany sensed an evolutionary logic behind this pattern. To prove it, the researchers designed a computer model of how cicadas interact with their predators. In the simulation, predator and prey follow randomly assigned life-cycle durations. If the cicadas appear when many predators are waiting, their population drops; if the cicadas arise when few predators are around, they flourish. Eventually the cycles settled into the most beneficial pattern, and sure enough, the periods were prime numbers. Because of their metabolic demands, predators cannot remain dormant for many years. “It’s better for the predator’s life cycle to be a small, even number because then they most often have the same peak year as their prey,” says a physicist on the German team. That explains why there are no even-cycle cicadas. “For the cicada, 12 years is bad because predators on 2-, 3-, 6-, and 12-year cycles would eat them,” he says. But 13 (as with 7 and 17) offers safety in numbers because it is divisible only by itself and 1.

蝉一生中的大部分时间都在地下度过，这些圆滚滚的褐色虫子结束休眠来到地面的间隔期是7年，13年或是17年——都是质数。智利大学的物理学家埃里克·科尔斯和德国马克斯·普朗克学院的马里奥·马库斯感到这种数字模型背后存在着某种进化逻辑。为了证明这一点，研究者们设计了一个关于蝉与其天敌之间互动关系的计算机模型。在这个模型中，天敌和猎物按照随机设定的生命周期活动。如果蝉出来的时候有许多天敌环伺在侧，其数量就会下降；而如果它们在天敌很少的时候出来就可以大量繁衍。最终，蝉的生命周期以一个最有利的模式固定下来，这个数字果然是质数。由于新陈代谢的需要，天敌们无法长时间地休眠。德国小组的一位物理学家说：“对蝉的天敌来说，生命周期最好是一个小的偶数，这样它们最有可能和猎物一同进入高峰年。”这也解释了为什么没有生命周期为偶数的蝉。他说：“对蝉来说，12年无疑是不妙的周期，那样的话周期是2、3、6和12年的天敌都有机会捕食它们。”不过13（以及7和17）是安全的数字，因为它只能被它本身和1整除。

Remarks: 我们把蝉叫做“知了”多少带点讽刺的意思，但是看起来它们还是知道一些东西的。

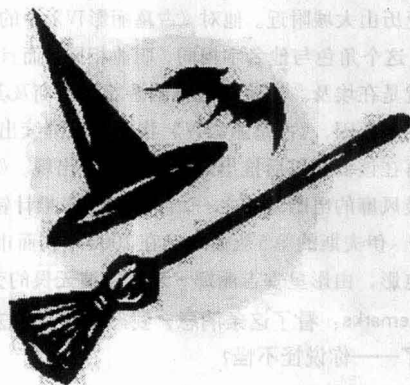
## Witches Upset by Broomstick Style 骑扫把的正确方法

Hollywood studio Warner Bros\* has had a spell cast on it for showing apprentice wizard Harry Potter riding his broomstick with the brush part at the back. Kevin Carlyon, a high priest of British White Witches, said broomsticks should be ridden the other way round, and has wished for the film to do badly at the box office until the studio admits it got it wrong. “Warner Bros claims the film is an accurate portrayal of things that happen in witchcraft, yet woodcuts from the 16th and 17th centuries show broomsticks being ridden with the brush part in the front,” said Carlyon. “It’s a common mistake — even the sixties TV series ‘Bewitched’ showed broomsticks being ridden backwards, but this is not correct,” he said. Carlyon knows first hand the proper way to ride a broomstick — he said he had three, though all were grounded at the moment. “The CAA (Britain’s Civil Aviation Authority) won’t give me permission to fly,” he said.

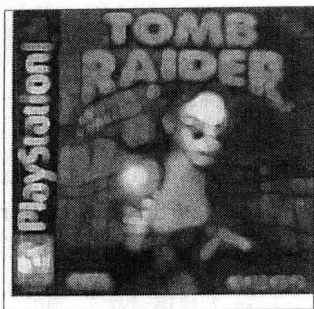
\*Bros: brothers 的略写。

由于把魔法学生哈里·波特骑扫把的方式拍成是帚头朝后，好莱坞电影制片公司华纳兄弟公司受到了诅咒。英国白巫会的高级牧师凯文·卡尔扬宣称扫把应该反过来骑，并诅咒这部电影票房惨淡，直至该公司承认错误。“华纳公司声称这部影片精确描绘了魔法世界里的万物，可是16及17世纪的木版画显示骑扫把的方式是帚头朝前。”卡尔扬说，“这是一个常见错误——在60年代的电视系列剧《着魔》中帚头也是朝后的，不过这并不正确。”卡尔扬有关于骑扫把的正确方式的亲身体验——据他说他有3把扫把，尽管它们此刻都在地上呆着。他说：“CAA（英国民航管理局）不会允许我（骑扫把）飞行。”

Remarks: 扫把的方向问题和猪八戒的钉耙所用的材料问题一样没有什么讨论价值，其意义在于增加而非减少电影票房。







## Archaeologist Wins Tomb Raider Apology 纯属巧合!

The makers of popular computer game *Tomb Raider* issued a public apology to a French archaeologist who was miffed that a character appearing alongside cyber heroine Lara Croft seemed to resemble himself. In a statement published in a French daily, Eidos Interactive Ltd said any likeness between Jean-Yves Empereur and the archaeologist Jean-Yves in version four of its adventure game was purely coincidental. Empereur, famous for discovering the remains of the Pharos lighthouse — one of the seven wonders of the ancient world — near the Egyptian city of Alexandria, objected to the character of the same name and profession in *Tomb Raider Four*, which is partly played out in Egypt. The British computer games maker and its French distributor said *Tomb Raider Four* would continue to be sold in its present state for technical reasons, but that no such character would appear in any of its games in the future. *Tomb Raider* is one of the most popular computer games around the world, having sold almost 25 million copies since 1996. Version five, which does not include the Jean-Yves character, has been on sale since the start of 2000 and was turned into a Hollywood film starring Angelina Jolie as the intrepid Lara Croft.

流行电脑游戏《古墓丽影》的制造商向一位恼怒的法国考古学家公开致歉，因为游戏中与网络女英雄劳拉·克罗夫特一同出现的一个角色似乎是以他为蓝本。爱多思互动公司在发表于法国一家日报上的声明中说，其冒险游戏第4版中的考古学家让·伊夫斯与让·伊夫斯·恩佩如之间的任何雷同纯属巧合。恩佩如以发现古代世界七大奇迹之一的法罗斯灯塔遗迹闻名，该遗迹位于埃及亚历山大城附近。他对《古墓丽影IV》中的一个角色提出了抗议，这个角色与他名字相同，职业相同，而且出现的场景有一部分就是在埃及。这家英国电脑游戏制造商及其法国分销商说，由于技术原因，《古墓丽影IV》将照原样继续出售，但此类角色不会再在该公司以后推出的任何游戏中出现。《古墓丽影》是世界上最风靡的电脑游戏之一，自1996年来累计销量已达2500万。没有让·伊夫斯的第5版游戏已在2000年初面市，并被改编成好莱坞电影，由影星安吉丽娜·朱莉饰演无畏的劳拉·克罗夫特。

Remarks: 看了这条消息，我忽然有点想去买《古墓丽影》游戏了——你说怪不怪？



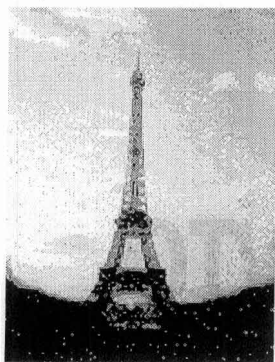
## Use of Word 'Widow' Banned in Records 为寡者讳

Authorities in the strife-torn Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir\* have banned the use of the word “widow” in official records, saying the word added to the women's depression. Kashmiri human rights groups say at least 10,000 women have been widowed in separatist violence since a rebellion broke out in the Himalayan region at the end of 1989. “Agreeing with the instructions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the government has ordered that all government offices use the expression ‘wife of late’ in place of ‘widow’ in official records,” a government statement said. “At a time when she is already grief-stricken, referring to her with such unpleasant usage adds to her depression and creates a psychological crisis in her.” Nearly a dozen militant groups are fighting New Delhi's rule in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state where authorities say more than 30,000 people have been killed in more than 11 years. Separatists put the toll closer to 80,000. Separatist violence in Kashmir has soared since India-Pakistan summit aimed at resolving their dispute over Kashmir failed to produce any concrete results.

\*Jammu and Kashmir: 查谟和克什米尔地区，简称克什米尔。

在饱受争端之苦的印控查谟和克什米尔邦，当局已经下令禁止在官方记录中使用“寡妇”一词，理由是这个词加深了妇女的痛苦。克什米尔人权组织说，自从1989年底喜马拉雅地区发生叛乱以来，至少有1万名妇女在分离主义者暴动中失去了丈夫。“遵照全国人权委员会的指示，政府已经下令所有政府部门在官方记录中使用‘已故者妻子’字样代替‘寡妇’一词，”一份政府报告称。“在她已经痛苦不堪的时候，给她冠以这样令人不快的称呼无异于雪上加霜，而且会给她带来心理危机。”印控查谟和克什米尔是印度唯一一个穆斯林占多数的邦，那里有将近12个军事组织在反抗新德里政府的统治。当局称11年来已有超过3万人被杀，而据分离主义者所说这个数字是将近8万。旨在解决克什米尔争端的印巴峰会无疾而终，之后该地区的分离主义暴动就愈演愈烈。

Remarks: 想法很体贴，却有画饼充饥的味道，还是设法解决争端实现和平更实在。



## Bureaucracy to Cut Out Jargon on Forms 革除官腔

France's state administration is notorious for its use of jargon, and according to a report in daily newspaper *Le Monde*, a large majority of the country's population is unable to decipher official documents. The newly-created Orientation Committee for the Simplification of Administrative Language began work in last July to promote the translation of standard forms, used in areas such as social security and taxation, into plain French. Some of the 1,600 most-used forms, documents and letters will be rewritten, slashing through jargon and archaic language to make them clearer. "The main mission of language is to be able to say something to someone and to be understood," Josette Rey-Debove, a linguistic expert, told *Le Monde*. Rey-Debove is one of the many specialists, civil servants and members of the public who have been called up to undertake the mammoth task. By last autumn, six of the most common French administrative forms have been translated into plain French. By this year, editing tools will also be available, including software and a dictionary to translate complex jargon into layman's terms.

法国的行政部门素有好用术语的狼籍声名。据《世界日报》报道,大多数法国国民无法“破译”官方文件。新成立的官方用语简化指导委员会从去年7月份开始运转,旨在推进把社会保险及税收等领域使用的标准表格改写成通俗法语的工作。1600种最常用的表格、文件和信函中有一部分将被重写,去除其中的术语和过时古语以使它们明白易懂。语言学专家约瑟特·雷·迪波夫对《世界日报》说:“语言的主要功能就是把意思传达给他人并使他人能够理解。”雷·迪波夫是应召担负这项艰巨任务的众多专家、公务员和公众代表中的一员。到去年秋季,法国最常用的6种行政事务表格已经被改写成通俗的法语。有关的编辑工具将于今年问世,包括能将晦涩的术语译成日常语言的软件和一部辞典。

Remarks: 其实百姓们看不看得懂关系不大,反正解释权也不在他们手里。

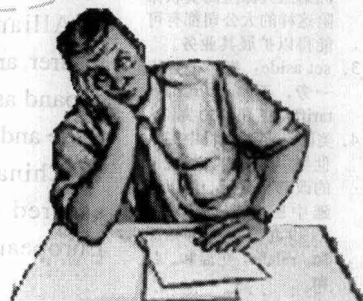
## One in 3 Britons Lies in Job Applications? 居不易, 编简历

One in three Britons lies in their job applications, according to a survey by pollsters MORI. The lies vary from relatively harmless claims about leisure activities to lying about career histories and criminal records, the poll showed. It said 18 percent of those who admitted lying on their CVs\* said they thought it was necessary to exaggerate because employers expected them to do so. One-third of managers questioned for the poll admitted to relying on gut instinct rather than going through the time-consuming procedure of checking applicants' backgrounds. Three percent of those who lied in job applications said it was about their criminal records—all of them men. The survey found that men and those aged under 34 were most likely to be untruthful when applying for work. More than one-third of male workers said they had lied, compared with a quarter of women workers. The survey covered 1,042 workers and 345 managers.

\*CV: 拉丁文 curriculum vitae 的缩写, 意为简历、履历。

根据民意测验机构MORI的调查, 1/3的英国人在求职简历里撒谎。其中既有关于闲暇活动的相对无伤大雅的假话, 也有关于工作经历和犯罪纪录的谎言。调查显示承认编造简历的人中有18%认为夸大是必要的, 因为雇主们希望他们如此。而受访的管理人员中有1/3承认自己是依靠直觉来选择员工, 而不是花费大量时间去了解申请人的背景。3%的说谎者——皆为男性——说他们的谎言与犯罪纪录有关。调查还发现男性及34岁以下的人是最有可能在申请工作时撒谎的人。超过1/3的男性员工承认撒过谎, 而在女性员工中这一比例只有1/4。此次调查涉及了1042名工人和345名管理人员。

Remarks: 不料英国绅士也出此下策, 看来真的是“仓廩实而民知礼义。”





# 'Long March's Peak: China's Admission to WTO



At the meeting in Doha (在多哈会议上)

By Jose Bove ■ 恩汐 选注

联合国法律事务处资深法律顾问、中国WTO工作组秘书杰夫瑞·盖特勒曾经说：“从来没有一个国家加入世贸的过程像中国这样独特，其间的曲折可以写成一本书。”……今天，中国终于超越了种种困难，跨上了成功的阶梯。

**W**orld trade ministers admitted China to their global club on 10 November 2001, finally opening a potential market of 1.3 billion people. China's membership was unanimously ratified by the 142-nation WTO at a meeting in the emirate of Qatar.<sup>1</sup> The vote makes the country of 1.3 billion consumers the WTO's largest member and provides a boost to the group as it struggles to expand trade. "The accession of China into the WTO puts the 'world' into the World Trade Organization," said French Finance Minister Laurent Fabius.

The move gives foreign companies, from banks to movie studios, a wider opening in the world's most populous market. Even companies from Tyson Foods of the United States, the world's biggest chicken processor, to Allianz AG, Europe's second-largest insurer, are among those likely to see business expand as China fulfils pledges to tear down trade and investment barriers.<sup>2</sup>

China's participation in the WTO was assured in September, when the US and European Union set aside differences over

American International Group's access to the insurance market and Mexico agreed to limit punitive tariffs on Chinese goods.<sup>3</sup>

For China, stronger competition from foreign companies threatens to force unprofitable companies out of business and cost thousands of jobs, a difficulty acknowledged in Doha by Chinese Trade Minister Shi Guangsheng. "This will inevitably exert a widespread and far-reaching impact on China's economy and on the world economy in the new century," Shi said.

China ended a quest that began in 1986 to have its market of 1.3 billion people opened to the world trading system with unanimous approval by the more than 140 nations gathered in a pyramid-shaped meeting center facing Qatar's glittering seas. "After 15 years of difficult negotiations, we finally came to this historical moment," China's Foreign Trade Minister Shi Guangsheng said.

The United States, which for years stalled Beijing's membership by linking it to improvement in its human rights record before relenting in 1999,<sup>4</sup> immediately

1. 在卡塔尔酋长国，中国的成员国地位得到了世贸组织 142 个国家一致认可。ratify: 正式签署认可；emirate/'emirət/: 酋长国。
2. 在中国履行其诺言，打破贸易与投资的壁垒后，连美国最大的鸡肉生产商泰森公司以及欧洲第二大保险商安联保险这样的大公司都有可能得以扩展其业务。
3. set aside: 把……置于一旁，不顾；punitive tariff: 惩罚性的关税。
4. 美国长期以来将中国入世与中国国内人权记录的改善相联系，借以拖延中国加入 WTO，1999 年态度才开始缓和。relent: 变温和，缓和。

welcomed China's entry as a move that would strengthen the WTO and boost China's development.

"I believe that as this century unfolds and people look back on this day, they will conclude that in admitting China to the WTO we took a decisive step in shaping a global economic and commercial system," US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick said.

Chinese officials dismissed fears that it would fail to comply. "China's market is open to the outside. As long as the market is open to the outside, the more economic growth we have and the better for the world," Beijing's top trade negotiator Long Yongtu told reporters.

The working group made up of the WTO's 142 members, which has been discussing China's accession for the past 15 years, approved the agreement based on which China will liberalize its trade regime and open its doors to foreign investment. China's admission to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will have a major impact on international trade and on the political balance within the multilateral institution.

WTO authorities and trade negotiators said the significance of the decision was enormous. WTO Director Mike Moore said it was a defining moment in the history of the organization and the multilateral trade system. With the membership of a country that accounts for one quarter of the world's population, "the WTO will take a major step toward becoming a truly world organization", said Moore.

China's Deputy Minister of Trade Long Yongtu described China's incorporation as a "win-win" situation.<sup>5</sup> "The great potential of China's market will be gradually translated into purchasing power, so as to provide a huge open market to all countries and regions in the world," said Long.

Having China in the WTO and subject to<sup>7</sup> the same rules governing the rest of the world's countries will have a positive effect on the global economy, agreed Federico

Cuello, a negotiator from the Dominican Republic.<sup>6</sup> China's admission must be analyzed in the light of the difficult situation facing the world economy today, marked by a dramatic slowdown in the United States and Europe and recession in Japan, he pointed out.

The WTO secretariat was also confident that the new member would revitalize an organization that has been weakened by discrepancies among its members regarding the real benefits of the freeing up of trade.<sup>8</sup> Moore was pleased that China's admission would enable the WTO to play "a pivotal role in global economic cooperation".

In the view of developing countries, China could become an important force in achieving more equitable results in the future, said Uruguayan<sup>9</sup> representative Carlos Perez del Castillo. China's presence would help to correct the "asymmetries"<sup>10</sup> seen in WTO accords, and help to pursue objectives that have long been postponed in areas that are vital to poor countries, like agriculture and textiles, said Perez del Castillo.

The Chinese delegation said China's adherence to the institution that regulates the liberalization of trade and the world's economies was "in line with China's reform and opening-up policy and the goal of establishing a socialist market economic system". Evidently there is no doubt that China's presence, political clout<sup>11</sup> and market size will have an impact when it comes to achieving specific objectives, as the Uruguayan negotiator said, who welcomed the incorporation of the giant new member. ■



China's top trade negotiator Long Yongtu with reporters (龙永图答记者问)

5. 双赢局面。
6. 多米尼加共和国。
7. subject to: 服从于……。
8. 世贸组织秘书处也相信, 中国这个新成员会使该组织得到复兴, 后者由于其成员国在贸易自由化后的实际利益问题上争执不休而受到削弱。discrepancy: 差异, 不一致。
9. Uruguayan/juə'ra:gweɪn/: 乌拉圭的。
10. asymmetry/æ'sɪmətri/: 不对称。
11. clout: <口>(尤指政治方面的)影响, 力量。

中国的“长征”之巔

成功入世



# Iron Woman of Japan — Foreign

## 田中真纪子：日本政坛“铁娘子”

By Dawn Stover ■高辅卿 选译



When Junichiro Koizumi was sworn in as Japan's prime minister in April last year, one of his most daring acts was to name Makiko Tanaka as his foreign minister—Japan's first woman to hold the post. The daughter of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Makiko is known for her casual dress and blunt manner. In the past, she has been voted Japan's most popular politician, and her support for Koizumi was a key factor in his victory.

But Tanaka has critics too, who question whether she's up to the job of foreign minister. In the past, her outspokenness has brought her censure as well as praise. She was ever disciplined after referring to the late Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi as a "dead duck" and "the king of debt." Other political colleagues have received put-downs: One party loyalist was described as "a bean-jam-filled wafer"; another as "a glasses-wearing cherry."

Perhaps unsurprisingly, Tanaka began her new job by addressing a recent controversy: the publication of a new textbook that drew criticism from China and South Korea for the way it glossed over Japan's wartime history. Her statement that "some people were trying to distort historical facts" won widespread approval—raising hopes that this unconventional politician will provide an effective new voice for Japan.

According to a recent public-opinion poll, the support rate for Junichiro Koizumi's cabinet marked an amazing record, 87%. After Koizumi took office, the record popularity rating has been rising. It is very unusual because most popular Cabinets lose their support one month after their inauguration. "Koizumi's high popularity is largely based on Tanaka's," says one political analyst.

Ms. Tanaka is a 57-year-old politician from Niigata prefecture. In 1993, the year her father passed away, Makiko Tanaka ran for the first time for the House of Representatives from the third constituency of Niigata. She was elected with the highest number of votes. In June 1994, at the age of 50, she joined the Murayama cabinet as Minister of Science and Technology.

Ms. Tanaka has won popularity by openly criticizing not only politicians with the Opposition party, but also political leaders within LDP, even though she is a member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). She inherited Kakuei's brightness and

去年4月份小泉纯一郎在宣誓就任日本首相的时候，所做的最勇敢的事情之一就是任命田中真纪子为外务大臣——这是日本历史上首位担任此职位的女性。田中真纪子是前首相田中角荣的女儿，她以其衣着随便与行为率直而著称。她曾被评选为日本最受欢迎的政治家，她对小泉的支持是后者能够获胜的关键因素。

然而，批判田中真纪子的也大有人在，他们质疑她掌管此要职的能力。过去田中真纪子的直言不讳使她在受到褒奖的同时也大受责难。她曾经由于把前任首相森喜郎说成“死鸭子”和“债务国王”而遭处分。其他的政治同行也难免奚落：一个党派忠诚分子被形容成为“夹满土豆酱的华夫饼”，而另一个则被叫做“戴眼镜的樱桃”。

于是，田中真纪子以一个有争议事件为题发表讲话作为新工作的开端就不足为奇了：即因为掩盖日本的侵略历史而遭到中国与韩国谴责的历史教科书问题。她讲话中的“有些人极力歪曲历史事实”使她赢得了广泛的认同，期望这位非传统的政治家会为日本政坛带来一种有效的新声音。

# Minister Makiko Tanaka

eloquence and her raspy voice and her way of speaking are exactly like her father's.

Since she came into office, everyone knew that Makiko Tanaka would not be an average foreign minister. Now she is trying to reform the traditional bureaucratic system used by Foreign Ministry. By the appearance of Tanaka, state politics greatly draws the attention of the people. Some say she doesn't have a necessary experience for her job. Indeed she has little top-level experience, having only headed the Science and Technology Agency in 1994-1995. However, the people strongly expect the new leader to change the nation's politics, and the ministry receives a mass of telephone calls and e-mails from her supporters telling her to hang in there.

Ever since she took office, Japan's "Iron Lady" has been the target of leaks from within her own Foreign Ministry, and vicious attacks in the Japanese media. The apparent reason is that she has alienated the lifetime civil servants who staff Japan's central government, and who will brook no interference with their financial and political prerogatives. Tanaka strode into office and was no sooner through the door when she began investigating rampant embezzlement — a top ministry official spent hundreds of thousands of yen on the racetrack and girlfriends — and moving to establish control over an out-of-control institution.

Different from other figures in Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's Cabinet, Tanaka represents the spirit of reform, of the urge to challenge and change the paralysis of Japanese politics: and, perhaps because of this, she is arguably the most popular figure in the government, even more popular than Koizumi. In the narcotized Japan of postwar prosperity, no normal person ever took the slightest interest in politics: the Koizumi revolution changed all that. Japanese housewives and "office ladies" are now glued to the tube during the afternoons, when Japan's parliamentary debate is televised: they can't wait to watch Makiko Tanaka take on the men and win. ■

近来的民意调查显示,小泉内阁的支持率创造了令人吃惊的87%的高记录,在田中真纪子就职后,此记录仍在上升。这是迥乎寻常的现象,因为此前大多数原本很受欢迎的内阁在就职一个月后就失去了民众的支持。“小泉内阁能如此受欢迎主要是因为田中真纪子,”一个政治分析家说。

田中真纪子现年57岁,出生在新泻县。1993年,也就是她父亲去世的那年,她在新泻县第三选区首次竞选众议员,并获得了最多选票。1994年6月她50岁的时候,出任了村山内阁的科学技术厅长官。

田中真纪子之所以受爱戴是因为她不但公开批评反对党的政治家,对自民党内部的领袖们也毫不留情,尽管她自己就是该党成员。她继承了田中角荣的睿智和能言善辩,刺耳的嗓音与说话的方式像极了她的父亲。

任职以来,所有人都认为田中真纪子不会是一位寻常的外务大臣。目前她正着手改革外务省传统的官僚体制。自田中出现以后,国家政治引起了民众越来越多的注意。一些人说,她欠缺担当其职务的必要经验。事实上她除了于1994年至1995年间掌管科学技术厅以外也确实没有什么高位经历。尽管如此,民众仍强烈期待着

这位新的领导者使国家政治有所改变。因此,外务省常接到大量电话与电子邮件,表示他们支持田中真纪子坚持下去。

自她就职后,这位日本的“铁娘子”一直是外务省向外界透露的消息中的中心人物,也是日本媒体恶意攻击的对象。很明显的原因是她疏远了那些中央政府里的终身公务员,而后者在财政与政治方面享有特权,通常是不允许别人干涉的。但田中真纪子却一上台后就开始调查其中一个高级官员猖獗挪用公款,把成千上万的日元花在赛马与女朋友身上的行为,并准备在失控的机构中重建控制。

不同于小泉内阁里的其他成员,田中代表着一种革新的精神,代表着对日本政治瘫痪状态的挑战与改变。或许正因为此,她成为日本政府中最受欢迎的人物,其受欢迎程度甚至超过了小泉本人。在战后繁荣中麻痹的日本,鲜少有人关心政治:小泉革命改变了这一切。无论是家庭主妇还是“办公室女性”在下午都会牢牢地盯着电视机,观看正在播放的议会辩论实况——她们急切地想要看田中真纪子与男人们较量并最终击败他们。■





如果说科学技术日新月异不算太夸张的话,千年以后的情形似乎就很难想象。其实,我们真正关心的是科技对人类生活会产生什么样的影响,或者更直接地说,会使人类生活变成什么样子。既然以千年之隔无法想象那时的科技,是否因此也就无法推知千年后的人类生活图景呢?据本文作者说,不管科技发展如何匪夷所思,在下一个千年里的人类生活也不至于与现在相比面目全非,理由是人性的恒常决定了人类生活的本质。在很大程度上,这种观点是令人信服的。人性的确是坚实的堡垒,但再坚实的堡垒也须维护、加固才不致于被攻克(科技的异化力量不容低估)或自行颓败。而维护的方式之一,在我看来也可以是作者在文中批评的一些未来学家们耸人听闻之言,其荒诞、恐怖不正可以成就新的醒世恒言吗?

Science and technology could transform our world — if it weren't for human nature.

1. 当今人们所享受的世界,对生活在人类已存在的10万年里我们的祖先来说是不可想象的。the third millennium:即从2000年到3000年的千年。
2. despotism:专制君主统治; blood feuds:民族或家族之间的血仇。
3. 大同时代,指占星术士所谓的在世界新纪元,以人类征服宇宙空间、享受高度自由和博爱为特征。wired:指通讯化的。
4. 科学是否会发展到能以夸克解释宇宙,使宇宙再也没有神秘和神奇可言? quark:夸克,为基本粒子之一,源自乔伊斯小说 *Finnegan's Wake* 中 "three quarks for Muster Mark" 一语,由美国物理学家 M.Gell-Man (1929-) 用作核物理名词。
5. domed cities 指太空城市(美国在亚利桑那州建有太空城市实验模型); jet-pack commuters:背着伞包或飞行器上下班的人。
6. blank slate:心灵“白板”说由英国哲学家 John Locke (1632-1704) 提出。他在其《人类理解论》中阐述了这一观点,原文为: The human mind at birth is like a blank tablet on which the environment writes the individual's understanding and beliefs. Human development is therefore determined by education and social institutions, for good or for evil.

# Life in the Fourth

By Steven Pinker

■时锋 选注

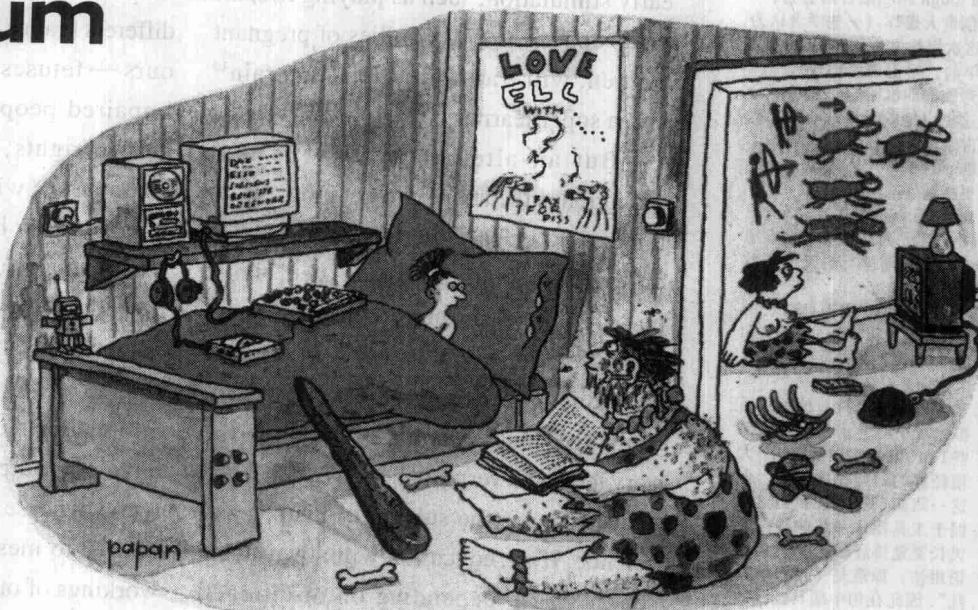
People living at the start of the third millennium enjoy a world that would have been inconceivable to our ancestors living in the 100 millennia in which our species has existed.<sup>1</sup> Ignorance and myth have given way to an extraordinarily detailed understanding of life, matter and the universe. Slavery, despotism, blood feuds<sup>2</sup> and patriarchy have vanished from vast expanses of the planet, driven out by unprecedented concepts of universal human rights and the rule of law. Technology has shrunk the globe and stretched our lives and our minds.

How far can this revolution in the human condition go? Will the world of 3000 be as unthinkable to us today as the world of 2000 would have been to our forebears a millennium ago? Will our descendants live in a wired Age of Aquarius?<sup>3</sup> Will science explain the universe down to the last quark, extinguishing mystery and wonder?<sup>4</sup> Will the Internet turn us into isolates who interact only in virtual reality, doing away with couples, families, communities, cities? Will electronic media transform our minds?

Obviously it would be foolish to predict what life will be like in a thousand years. We laugh at the Victorian experts who predicted that radio and flying machines were impossible. But it is just as foolish to predict that the future will be utterly foreign—we also laugh at the postwar experts who foresaw domed cities, jet-pack commuters<sup>5</sup> and nuclear vacuum cleaners. The future, I suggest, will not be unrecognizably exotic because across all the dizzying changes that shaped the present and will shape the future one element remains constant: human nature.

After decades of viewing the mind as a blank slate<sup>6</sup> upon which

# Millennium



the environment writes, cognitive neuroscientists, behavioral geneticists and evolutionary psychologists<sup>7</sup> are discovering instead a richly structured human psyche. The mind has a toolbox of concepts for space (millimeters to kilometers), time (tenths of seconds to years), small numbers, billiard-ball causation,<sup>8</sup> living things and other minds. It is powered by emotions about things — curiosity, fear, disgust, beauty—and about people—love, guilt, anger, sympathy, pride, lust. It has instincts to communicate by language, gesture and facial expressions.

We inherited this standard equipment from our evolutionary ancestors, and, I suspect, we will bequeath it to our descendants in the millennia to come. We won't evolve into bulbous-brained, spindly-bodied homunculi<sup>9</sup> because biological evolution is not a force that pushes us to greater intelligence and wisdom; it simply favors variants that out-reproduce their rivals in some environments.<sup>10</sup> Unless people with a particular trait have more babies worldwide for thousands of generations, our biological constitution will not radically change.

It is also far from certain that we will redesign human nature through genetic engineering. People are repulsed by genetically modified soybeans, let alone babies, and the risks and reservations surrounding germ-line engineering of the human brain consign it to the fate of the nuclear-powered vacuum cleaner.<sup>11</sup>

If human nature does not change, our lives in the new millennium may be more familiar than the futurologists predict. Take education, where many seers predict a revolution that will make the schoolroom obsolete. Some envision Summerhillesque free schools, where children interact in a technology-enriched

7. 研究认知活动的神经系统科学家、行为遗传学家和进化心理学家。
8. 以台球击撞而喻的因果关系。
9. 我们不会演变成长着球形大脑、身体细溜的矮人。homunculi 是 homunculus/həu'mʌŋkjʊləs/ 的复数形式。
10. 生物进化只是偏袒在某些环境中繁衍力超过对手的变体。
11. 此句意为很难想象人们会用微生物工程技术改造人脑，因为其风险和所遭异议远非生产核能吸尘器的情况可比，而即使是后者的命运（是否要生产）现在也很难判定。

下一个千年里的  
人类生活



12. 未来学家们所憧憬的是一种华兹华斯式的自然主义加高科技的教育, 虽则极富浪漫色彩, 但没有多少现实性。
13. 指婴儿的具有可塑性的头脑。
14. a tough slog: 艰苦的努力。
15. 创世大爆炸 (一些学者认为这次爆炸发生于100至150亿年前, 宇宙由此形成)。
16. 弯曲的四维时空。
17. 这里以地质学用语形容人类古老沉积的心灵。  
Pleistocene/'plaistəʊsi:n/ [地] 更新世 (沉积岩)。
18. fetus/'fi:təs/ 胎儿。
19. 安乐死, 为结束不治之症患者的痛苦而施行的无痛苦致死术。
20. 图表式的用户界面 (窗口、图像、按钮、滑行条、鼠标) 和万维网所表现的是让机器就范, 而非让人就范。
21. 我们摆布计算机。偏要它模拟出一个与它内部系统 (那些1和0的数字以及逻辑) 大相径庭的幻像物体世界, 但这一幻像世界却让我们这些惯于工具操作和依赖视像的灵长类觉得舒服。jigger为俚语用法, 原意是“把……搅乱”, 因此在句中颇具幽默效果。
22. 情感蕴存, 指长久以来积淀下的人类情感内容。



environment and literacy and knowledge will just blossom, free from the drudgery of drill and practice.<sup>12</sup> Others hope that early stimulation, such as playing Mozart piano concertos to the bellies of pregnant women, will transform a plastic brain<sup>13</sup> into a super learner.

But an alternative view is that education is the attempt to get minds to do things they are badly designed for. Though children instinctively speak, see, move and use common sense, their minds may be constitutionally ill at ease with many of the fruits of modern civilization: written language, mathematical calculation, the very large and very small spans of time and space that are the subject of history and science. If so, education will always be a tough slog,<sup>14</sup> depending on disciplined work on the part of students and on the insight of a skilled teacher who can stretch stone-age minds to meet the demands of alien subject matter.

Our mental apparatus may also constrain how much we adults ever grasp the truths of science. The Big Bang,<sup>15</sup> curved 4-D space-time<sup>16</sup> and particles that act like waves—all are required by our best theories of physics but are incompatible with common sense. Similarly, consciousness and decision-making arise from the electrochemical activity of neural networks in the brain. But how moving molecules should throw off subjective feelings (as opposed to mere intelligent computations) and choices for which we can be held responsible (as opposed to behavior that is caused) remain deep mysteries to our Pleistocene psyches.<sup>17</sup>

That suggests that our descendants will endlessly ponder the age-old topics of religion and philosophy, which ultimately

hinge on concepts of matter and mind. Why does the universe exist, and what brought it into being? What are the rights and responsibilities of living things with different brains, hence different minds, from ours — fetuses,<sup>18</sup> animals, neurological impaired people, the dying? Abortion, animal rights, the insanity defense and euthanasia<sup>19</sup> will continue to agonize the thoughtful (or be settled by dogma among the unthoughtful) for as long as the human mind confronts them.

One can also predict that the mind will shape, rather than be reshaped by, the information technology of the future. Why have computers recently infiltrated our lives? Because they have been painstakingly crafted to mesh better with the primitive workings of our minds. The graphical user interface (windows, icons, buttons, sliders, mice) and the World Wide Web represent the coercion of machines, not people.<sup>20</sup>

We have jiggered our computers to simulate a world of phantom objects that are alien to the computer's own internal workings (ones, zeroes and logic) but are comfortable for us tool-using, vision-dependent primates.<sup>21</sup> Many other dramatic technological changes will come from getting our machines to adapt to our quirks — understanding our speech, recognizing our faces, carrying out our desires in accord with our common sense—rather than from getting humans to adapt to the ways of machines.

Our emotional repertoire,<sup>22</sup> too, ensures that the world of tomorrow will be a familiar place. Humans are a social species, with intense longings for friends, communities, family and spouses, consummated by face-to-face contact.

E-mail and e-commerce will continue their inroads, of course, but not to the point of making us permanent antisocial shut-