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HOTTEST POLITICAL NEWS

深度阅读: 世界知名报刊

英汉
对照

时政新闻

最热点

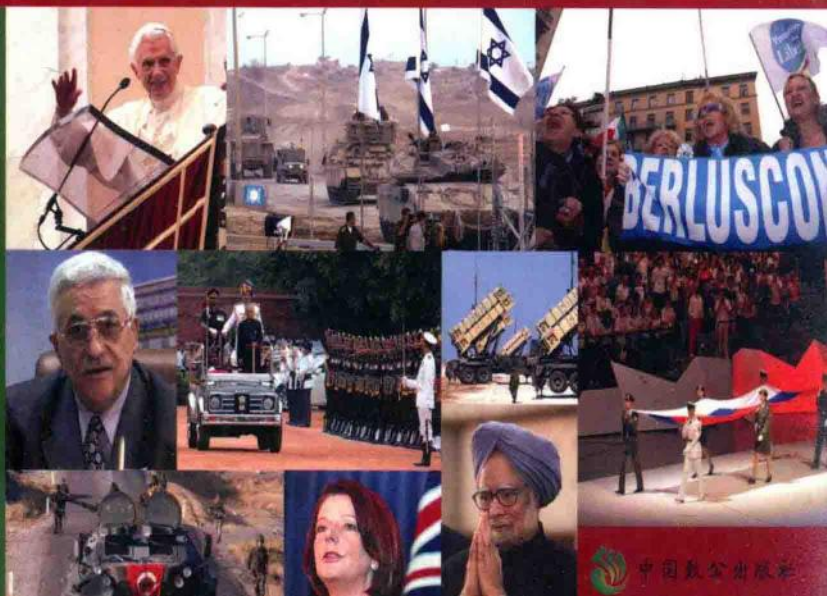
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[美] Michelle Woo 张 浩 / 编译

读点世界知名报刊
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中国教育出版社

HOTTEST POLITICAL NEWS

深度阅读：世界知名报刊

时政新闻 最热点

[美] Michelle Woo 张 浩 / 编译



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前言

学习英语最重要的是能够无障碍地听懂别人讲的话，并能准确地向对方表达自己想说的话，但绝大多数的英语学习者因缺乏纯英语的学习环境，不能从“用中学”，只能从“书中学”。阅读是学习英语的重要途径，选择什么样的阅读素材内容对于英语学习者来说尤为重要。英文报刊因其具有时效性、综合性、创新性和实用性等特点，已成为提高英语综合素养的极佳阅读材料。为了满足读者对英文报刊的学习需求，“深度阅读：世界知名报刊”这套丛书就是汇集英文报刊时下热点选编而成的英文学习读物。本套书所选内容来源于英美国家的主流报刊杂志，质量上乘，报道前卫，语言地道，是国内各大英语考试的绝佳题源。

本套书共三册，分别是：《时政新闻最热点》《社会生活最热点》《关注民生最热点》。

《时政新闻最热点》本书内容涵盖世界聚焦；国际关系；外交访问；军事形势；硝烟四起；新人新政；领袖风姿；全球经济，财经风云；金融危机等十大新闻热点话题。

《社会生活最热点》本书内容包括低碳环保；最新科技；极端气候；法制变革；体育娱乐；奇闻轶事；社会福利；名企要闻；经济论坛等十大社会热点话题。

《关注民生最热点》本书内容包括衣食住行；情感世界；健康生活；教育与家庭；社会保障；投资与理财；节日庆典；财富名人；投资策略等九大新闻热点话题。



我们期望您在阅读本书的同时，不单提升英语水平，也或者充足的社会知识。基于此，我们在本书的编排方面做了如下工作：

1. 选材“热”。书中所选题材来源于《纽约时报》《华尔街日报》《商业周刊》《新闻周刊》《泰晤士报》《国际先驱导报》《读者文摘》《国家地理》等国际知名报刊。

2. 选材“精”。书中所选题材尽量选择大部分读者词汇量可以覆盖的新闻，对于文中出现的个别生僻词汇也作了中文特别注释。

3. 选材“熟”。书中所选的内容以读者早有耳闻的“熟人”、“熟事”、“熟公司”为衡量标准，以使读者阅读时会有似曾相识的感觉，读起来更容易理解。

4. 知识“深”。对于每篇英文中难理解的句子、固定搭配、文化现象、背景知识等做了详尽解释，读者不仅学到地道英文，同时提升了英语的综合能力。

学习英语并不是件苦差事，如果您真正发现了其中的乐趣，就会乐在其中。相信使用本套图书的英语学习者，能够发现很多前所未有的阅读趣味；意识到学习英语虽然没有投机取巧的捷径，但却充满了乐趣。依照本书按图索骥，就能收获丰硕的果实。

编者

2013年6月于北京



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世界聚焦

1

Obama Signed the United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act 奥巴马签订美以加强安全合作法案

①On July 27, 2012 President Obama signed the “United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012”, which strengthens Israel’s qualitative military edge. The bill expressed **bipartisan** Congressional support for Administration **initiatives** that deepen US defense and security cooperation with Israel, include providing Israel with financial and technological assistance to produce defensive systems to counter the threat of rockets and missiles; access to US manufactured defense equipment and excess defense articles; and increased opportunities to train with US military forces. ②Despite tough fiscal times, the President fought for and secured full funding for Israel in FY 2012, including \$3 billion in Foreign Military Financing—the largest amount of funding for Israel in US history.

President Obama secured an additional \$205 million in FY 2011 to help produce an Israeli-developed **short-range** rocket defense system called Iron Dome, which has helped defend Israeli communities against rocket attacks by successfully striking rockets as they are fired at Israeli civilians.

In July 2012, President Obama provided an additional \$70 million to Israel to ensure that Israel could maximize its production of the Iron Dome system for 2012. Over the next three years, the Administration intends to request additional funding for Iron Dome, based on an annual assessment of Israeli security requirements against an evolving threat.

Israeli forces now benefit from regular joint exercises and training opportunities, access to advanced US military hardware, emergency **stockpiles**, and **favorable terms** for the acquisition of equipment.



The President has made clear that Israel cannot be expected to negotiate with Hamas, a **terrorist** group sworn to its destruction. ③In his speech in Cairo and elsewhere, the President has consistently demanded that Hamas accept Israel's right to exist, reject violence, and adhere to all existing agreements before it can play a role in achieving Middle East peace.

The President has spoken out forcefully to condemn Hamas attacks against Israelis. He has made clear that “it is a sign neither of courage nor power to shoot rockets at sleeping children, or to blow up old women on a bus. That’s not how moral authority is claimed; that’s how it is **surrendered**.” At the United Nations, he emphasized that “the **slaughter of innocent** Israelis is not resistance—it’s injustice.”

①2012年7月27日，美国总统奥巴马签署了“2012美国-以色列加强安全合作法案”，旨在加强以色列的军事实力上质的优势。法案表明两党在国会上对政府这一举措给与支持，该法案加强了美国与以色列之间的防务及安全合作，包括向以色列提供经济和技术援助来建立防御系统以应对火箭和导弹的威胁；有权使用美国制造的防御装备和额外防御物品；多提供和美军一起训练的机会。②尽管美国政府面临着财政困难，奥巴马在2012年的财政年度争取并确保了对以色列的全力支持。包括30亿美元的对外军事援助——这是美国历史上对以色列最大数额军事援助。

奥巴马在2011财年追加2.05亿美元援助，用于帮助以色列研发“铁穹”短射程火箭防御系统；该防御系统曾经在有火箭袭击以色列平民时成功反击，使得以色列民众免遭袭击。

2012年7月，奥巴马为以色列提供7000万美元的额外援助，确保以色列今年能



最大规模生产“铁穹”防御系统。基于每年对以色列防御系统应对不断发生的威胁的能力评估，美方还将在未来三年内继续追加针对“铁穹”防御系统的援助。

现在以军从定期的联合演习和训练机会中受益，拥有了美国高端军事武器、急救物资和获得

bipartisan *adj.* 两党连立的，代表两党的
initiative *n.* 积极性，主动性
short-range *adj.* 短射程的
stockpile *n.* 储备，库存
favorable term 优惠条件，有利条件

terrorist *n.* 恐怖分子
surrender *v.* 投降，屈服
slaughter *n.* 屠宰，屠杀
innocent *adj.* 无辜的，无罪的

装备的优先待遇。

奥巴马明确表示，以色列不能与誓要摧毁以色列的恐怖组织哈马斯谈判。③他在开罗和其他地方都讲到，美方一贯要求哈马斯承认以色列政权，禁止使用暴力，遵循所有现存的协议，然后在寻求中东和平中发挥作用。



奥巴马公开严厉谴责哈马斯袭击以色列的行为。他表示：“用火箭弹袭击熟睡的儿童或炸死公交车上的老妇，都不是勇气和力量的象征，那不是有一个有道德的机构会做出的行为；那意味着投降和屈服。”奥巴马在联合国的发言中强调：“屠杀以色列无辜的人民，不是（合理）防御，而是非正义行为。”

语法难点解析

1. On July 27, 2012 President Obama signed the "United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012", which strengthens Israel's qualitative military edge.

文中which引导定语从句strengthens Israel's qualitative military edge，修饰前面的“United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012”；strengthen是一个由词根strength通过添加后缀-en构成的动词，含义为“加强”；qualitative military edge的含义为“军事实力上的优势”。

2. Despite tough fiscal times, the President fought for and secured full funding for Israel in FY 2012, including \$3 billion in Foreign Military Financing—the largest amount of funding for Israel in US history.

fight for 的含义为“争取、为……而战”；文中full funding的含义为“充分提供资金”；FY的含义为“财政年度”；Foreign Military Financing 的含义为“对外军事援助”；the largest amount of funding for Israel in US history为\$3 billion的同位语。

3. In his speech in Cairo and elsewhere, the President has consistently demanded that Hamas accept Israel's right to exist, reject violence, and adhere to all existing agreements before it can play a role in achieving Middle East peace.

Hamas（哈马斯）的全称是“巴勒斯坦伊斯兰抵抗运动”，其创始人谢赫·艾哈迈德·亚辛，集宗教性、政治性为一体的哈马斯主张用武力消灭巴土地上的犹太复国主义者，反对同以色列和平共处，主张建立一个以耶路撒冷为首都的独立的巴勒斯坦国；adhere to的含义为“遵守”。

2

Arab League Asks Syrian President Assad to Step Down 阿拉伯国家联盟要求总统阿萨德弃权

①Arab League foreign ministers have called Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to step down, as rebels are encouraged by **assassinations** in Damascus. The rebels said the deaths of four top officials were a severe blow to the government. Islamist rebels where he is are receiving weapons and money from outside. Fighting continued overnight. Government forces recaptured parts of Damascus, the suburbs of Barzeh and Mezzeh, which had fallen into rebel hands. There and in other quarters, activists said a number of suspected rebels or sympathisers were **summarily executed**.

Syrian state TV on Monday showed images of Syrian forces going house to house and kicking down doors in Damascus, searching for any



remaining rebel fighters. Fighting was also reported in Syria's second city, Aleppo. After an emergency meeting in Qatar, Arab League foreign ministers called on President Bashar al-Assad to resign rapidly, and offered his family safe

passage out of Syria. They also called on the Syrian opposition to form a transitional government. The call appears to have fallen on deaf ears.

Bashar al-Assad held a meeting with his new army chief of staff and gave him instructions, reportedly including a drive to crush armed rebels. The meeting followed the attack in Damascus, in which four senior officials were killed in what the Syrian government described as a suicide blast. Rebels outside Damascus say the assassinations were a blow to the government. They said the once-feared secret police were now a spent force, and the government was relying entirely on a weakened military. However, the rebels are divided, between the Free Syrian Army (FSA) and the Salafists (hardline Islamists). The Salafists are better armed, he says, because they are receiving weapons and money from outside.

Meanwhile, the EU is to tighten sanctions and an arms **embargo**