



Tough love

文章导读：美国对以色列巴勒斯坦战争的影响是深远的。美国一直是以色列的主要盟友和支持者，提供大量的军事和经济援助，使得以色列在冲突中保持优势地位。这种支持引起了巴勒斯坦和其他阿拉伯国家的不满，加剧了中东地区的紧张局势。美国的支持也使得巴勒斯坦人感到失望和绝望，加剧了他们对以色列的敌意和对美国的不信任。此外，美国的支持也在国际关系上产生影响，使得以色列在国际社会上得到更多支持和理解，而巴勒斯坦则在国际社会上的地位较为边缘化。这种不平衡的支持关系使得中东地区的和平进程更加困难，也使得美国在中东地区的形象受到了质疑和批评。



[1] **For the sake of** Israel and keeping a two-state solution alive, America has to get tougher with its ally.

[1] 为了以色列和维持两国方案，美国必须对其盟友采取更强硬的态度。

1. For the sake of

为了.....的利益/目的/原因

[2] RECENT DAYS a **truce**¹ has held in Gaza, which was ongoing as we went to press. As the fighting has paused and **hostages**² and prisoners have been **swapped**³, some things have become clear. One is the **cynicism**⁴ of Hamas, which having taken part in the murder, rape or **abduction**⁵ of 1,400 Israelis is now trading infants. Another is the brutal toll Israel has **inflicted**⁶ on Gaza. The north of the strip lies devastated. Some 15,000 people, including terrorists, have been killed according to the Hamas-run authorities, and 2.2m are crowded into the south in **dire**⁷ conditions.

[2] 最近几天，加沙停火，在我们发稿时停火仍在继续。随着战斗的暂停，人质和囚犯被交换，一些事情变得清晰起来。一个是哈马斯的冷嘲热讽，哈马斯参与了1400名以色列人的谋杀、强奸或绑架，现在却在买卖婴儿。另一个是以色列对加沙造成的残酷伤亡。狭长地带的北部遭到破坏。据哈马斯管理的当局称，包括恐怖分子在内的约1500万人已被杀害，220万人在恶劣的条件下涌入南部。

1. Truce /tru:s/

n. 停战协定，休战，停战期

v. 停战；以休战结束

2. Hostage /'hɑ:stɪdʒ/

n. 人质

3. Swap /swɑ:p/

v. 交换，交易；

4. Cynicism /'sɪnɪsɪzəm/

n. 愤世嫉俗；犬儒主义；冷嘲热讽

5. Abduction /əb'dʌkʃən/

n. 诱拐，绑架；

6. Inflict /ɪn'flɪkt/

v. 使遭受，使承受

7. Dire /'daɪər/

adj. 极其严重的，极可怕的；

[3]Also visible is the **dilemma**¹ facing America, Israel's **staunchest**² ally: for how long should it **endorse**³ the war? And how should it try to shape what happens next? These are not abstract questions. As in the past, America has provided Israel with arms and diplomatic cover, and **deterred**³ its regional foes. This **gives it leverage over** Israeli decisions. America's goals must be to protect Israel's security and right to self-defence, and to reopen a path to a two-state solution that offers Palestinians self-determination. President Joe Biden should choose the approach that maximizes **the odds of**⁴ these goals being reached. That means **marginalizing**⁵ the extremists on both sides who want to **sabotage**⁶ along-term settlement.

[3]同样显而易见的是以色列最坚定的盟友美国面临的困境：它应该支持这场战争多久？它应该如何影响接下来发生的事情？这些都不是抽象的问题。与过去一样，美国为以色列提供了武器和外交掩护，并威慑了其地区敌人。这使它对以色列的决定具有影响力。美国的目标必须是保护以色列的安全和自卫权，并重新开辟一条为巴勒斯坦人提供自决权的两国解决方案之路。拜登总统应该选择最大限度地提高实现这些目标的可能性的方法。这意味着将双方想要破坏长期定居点的极端分子边缘化。

1. **Dilemma** /dɪˈlemə/
n. (进退两难的) 窘境，困境；二难推理，两刀论法
2. **Staunch** /stɔːntʃ/
adj. 坚定的；忠诚的；坚固的
vt. 止住；止血
3. **Endorse** /ɪnˈdɔːrs/
v. (公开) 赞同，认可；
4. **Deter** /dɪˈtɜːr/
v. 使打消念头，防止，震慑
5. **The odds of**
.....的几率
6. **Sabotage** /ˈsæbətəʒ/
v. 蓄意破坏，故意毁坏

[4]One option is for America to urge a permanent **ceasefire**¹ now. That would dramatically cut **civilian**² casualties: were Israel to enter southern Gaza and use the **tactics**³ it has in the north, the toll would be far higher because the area is now more densely populated and civilians have nowhere to go. The end of the war might also lead to the fall of Israel's hard-right **coalition**⁴ government led by Binyam in Netanyahu, which has been and remains an **obstacle**⁵ to a two-state solution. The trouble is a permanent ceasefire now would leave Hamas victorious, undermine Israel's security and **wreck**⁶ the prospects for two states. Hamas still has perhaps three-quarters of its military strength and says it wants more attacks, cheered on by Iran.

[4]一种选择是美国现在敦促永久停火。这将大大减少平民伤亡：如果以色列进入加沙南部并使用其在北部的战术，伤亡人数将高得多，因为该地区现在人口更加稠密，平民无处可去。战争的结束也可能导致内塔尼亚胡领导的以色列极右翼联合政府倒台，这一直是两国解决方案的障碍，现在仍然是。问题是，现在的永久停火将使哈马斯获胜，破坏以色列的安全，并破坏两国的前景。哈马斯仍有大约四分之三的军事力量，并表示希望在伊朗的支持下发动更多袭击。

1. **Ceasefire** /ˈsiːsfarər/
n. 停火（停战）协议
2. **Civilian** /səˈvɪliən/
n. 平民，百姓（区别于军、警）
3. **Tactics** /ˈtæktɪks/
n. 战术，兵法；方法，策略
4. **Coalition** /ˌkəʊəˈlɪʃ(ə)n/
n. 联合政府；联合体，联盟；联合，结合
5. **Obstacle** /ˈɒbstəkl(ə)l/
n. 障碍，阻碍；障碍物
6. **Wreck** /rek/
v. 破坏，断送

[5] **Gazans**¹ would remain under Hamas's **grim**² rule. And if Hamas were Gaza's **de facto**³ government, with growing sway in the West Bank, two-states would be impossible, because Hamas would not be seen as a **plausible**⁴ partner for peace. Having used violence to such effect on October 7th, if it were ever to claim that it renounced terror and recognized Israel, it would take years for its word to be believed (see Middle East & Africa section).

[5] 加沙人将继续处于哈马斯的残酷统治之下。如果哈马斯是加沙事实上的政府，在约旦河西岸不断壮大，两国并存是不可能的，因为哈马斯不会被视为一个可信的和平伙伴。在10月7日使用暴力达到这样的效果之后，如果它宣称放弃恐怖并承认以色列，要想让人们相信它的话，还需要几年的时间（见中东和非洲部分）。

1. Gazans

n. 加沙居民：指生活在巴勒斯坦加沙地带的人们

2. Grim /grɪm/

adj. 严肃的，坚定的；令人不快的

3. De facto

事实上的

4. Plausible /'plɔːzəb(ə)l/

adj. 似乎是真的，貌似有理的

[6] That is why America should instead press ahead with its efforts to shape how Israel conducts the war, influence its post-war planning, and steer its politics towards two-states. Mr Biden must be clear that his support for action in southern Gaza is **contingent on**¹ Israel adopting new tactics, using less **armour**² and **bombardment**³ and more **infantry**⁴, even if that risks more Israeli military casualties. Israel must spell out a realistic military goal: to destroy most of Hamas's military capabilities and its ability to govern Gaza, rather than **eradicate**⁵ it entirely. Israel needs to go beyond its minimum legal responsibilities and open its border at Kerem Shalom to aid flows, and provide Gazans with shelter and medical help in the **enclave**⁶ and in Israel.

[6] 这就是为什么美国应该继续努力塑造以色列如何进行战争，影响其战后计划，并引导其政治走向两国。拜登必须清楚，他对加沙南部行动的支持取决于以色列是否采用新战术，减少装甲部队和轰炸，增加步兵，即使这可能会增加以色列军队的伤亡。以色列必须阐明一个现实的军事目标：摧毁哈马斯的大部分军事力量及其统治加沙的能力，而不是完全消灭它。以色列需要超越其最低限度的法律责任，开放其在凯雷姆沙洛姆的边界，允许援助流动，并向飞地和以色列境内的加沙人提供住所和医疗帮助。

1. Contingent /kən'tɪndʒənt/

n. （军队的）分遣队；代表团

2. Armour /'ɑːrmər/

n. 盔甲；装甲；护面

3. Bombardment

/bə:m'bɑːrdmənt/
n. 轰炸；炮击

4. Infantry /'ɪnfəntri/

n. 步兵；步兵团

5. Eradicate /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/

v. 根除，消灭

6. Enclave /'enkleɪv/

n. 飞地，（某一人群的）聚居地

[7] Last, America should insist that Israel **articulate**¹ long-term plan. In the coming weeks we will explore how a new two-state solution might work. But the ingredients are an interim authority in Gaza, with a role for Israel's friendly Arab neighbours; a new government in Israel and new, moderate Palestinian leaders; and a resumption of negotiations. As an **ardent**² opponent of two-states, Mr Netanyahu is not credible on the subject. But America can signal its **intent**³ by talking to his potential successors and by requiring that he release cash owed to the Palestinians, crack down on violent settlers and **restrain**⁴ the army in the West Bank. If this

1. Articulate /ɑːr'tɪkjuleɪt/

v. 明确表达，清楚说明；

adj. 善于表达的；

2. Ardent /'ɑːrd(ə)nt/

adj. 热心的，热切的；

3. Intent /ɪn'tent/

adj. 专注的，专心致志的

4. Restrain /rɪ'streɪn/

v. 制止，阻止；克制，抑制

5. So be it

results in Mr Netanyahu's coalition falling , so be it ⁵ . America, rightly, offers Israel extraordinary support in times of need. That gives it extraordinary influence. It should be put to use.	那就这样吧
[7]最后，美国应该坚持以色列阐明长期计划。未来几周，我们将探讨新的两国解决方案如何运作。但其要素是在加沙建立一个临时政府，让以色列友好的阿拉伯邻国发挥作用；以色列新政府和温和的巴勒斯坦新领导人；以及恢复谈判。作为两国方案的强烈反对者，内塔尼亚胡在这个问题上并不可信。但美国可以通过与他的潜在继任者对话，要求他释放欠巴勒斯坦人的现金，镇压暴力定居者，约束约旦河西岸的军队，来表明自己的意图。如果这导致内塔尼亚胡的联合政府垮台，那就顺其自然吧。在以色列需要的时候，美国理所当然地给予了非凡的支持。这赋予了它非凡的影响力。它应该被利用起来。	

一、积累表达

(一) 表达“对.....具有影响力”

1. Have a significant impact on

This movie has **had a significant impact on** the audience.

这部电影对观众产生了很大的影响。

2. Exert influence on

This leader has **exerted influence on** the development of the country.

这位领导人对国家的发展产生了深远的影响。

3. Hold sway over

This artist **holds sway over** the local art scene.

这位艺术家在当地艺术界占据着主导地位。

4. Carry weight with

She **carries weight with** the decisions in the company.

她在公司的决策中具有很大的影响力。

5. Bear influence on

This policy **bears influence on** the economy.

这项政策对经济产生了直接的影响。

(二) 表达“为了.....的利益，出于.....考虑”

1. For the sake of

They decided to extend working hours **for the sake of** the company.

他们决定延长工作时间，是为了公司的利益。

2. In the interest of

The government took some measures **in the interest of** the nation.

政府采取了一些措施，是为了国家的利益。

3. For the benefit of

The implementation of this policy is **for the benefit of** society.

这项政策的实施是为了社会的利益。

4. In the name of

They claimed that all their decisions were **in the name of** peace.

他们宣称所有的决定都是为了和平的利益。

5. With a view to

They formulated a new plan **with a view to** improving production efficiency.

他们制定了新的计划，是为了提高生产效率。

6. In furtherance of

This measure is **in furtherance of** the people's interests.

这项举措是为了促进人民的利益。