

## 03.09-Trade with North Korea

### Trade with North Korea

#### What **sanctions**?

##### Vocab

1. **sanction** n. ~ (against sb) an official order that limits trade, contact, etc. with a particular country, in order to make it do sth, such as obeying international law 制裁  
e.g. The economic sanctions have been lifted. 经济制裁业已取消。

On the border between China and North Korea it is business as usual  
Mar 12th 2016 | DANDONG | From the print edition

ONLY a few hundred metres separate the small but lively Chinese city of Dandong from Sinuiju, its **drab** North Korean counterpart on the opposite bank of the Yalu River. There are two **iron-truss** bridges in the city centre, built by Japanese who were then occupying the area: one in 1911 and the other in 1943. Both were badly damaged by American bombers during the Korean war of the 1950s. A surviving stretch of the older one, renamed “Broken Bridge”, is now a tourist attraction (on the right of the picture). The newer one (on the left) still carries road and rail traffic across the river, a vital **conduit** for North Korea’s trade with China.

##### Vocab

1. **drab** adj. without interest or colour; dull and boring 单调乏味的；无光彩的；无生气的  
e.g. a cold drab little office 冷冰冰的小办公室
2. **truss** n. a frame made of pieces of wood or metal used to support a roof, bridge, etc. (支撑屋顶、桥梁等的) 构架，桁架
3. **conduit** n. (联系的) 渠道，通道 A **conduit** is a person or country that links two or more other people or countries.  
e.g. Pakistan became a **conduit** for drugs produced in Afghanistan. 巴基斯坦成了阿富汗毒品的贩运通道。

##### Sentence

ONLY a few hundred metres separate the small but lively Chinese city of Dandong from Sinuiju, its **drab** North Korean counterpart on the opposite bank of the Yalu River.

这里有个对比，dandong 和 Sinuiju, 对比的内容是 drab  
its drab.... 这里 its 指 Sinuiju

In theory, that may now be **disrupted** by **sweeping** sanctions **imposed** by the UN, with China’s **backing**, on March 2nd. They ban trade in luxury items and call for (potentially **time-consuming** and costly) **inspections** of cargo going into, and coming out of, North Korea. China is by far the biggest trading partner of the North; if these sanctions are being applied **rigorously**, it should be evident in Dandong, which handles an estimated 70% of the trade between the two countries.

##### Vocab

1. **disrupt** v. to make it difficult for sth to continue in the normal way 扰乱；使中断；打乱  
e.g. Bus services will be disrupted tomorrow because of the bridge closure. 明日公共汽

车将因大桥停止通行而受影响。

2. **sweeping** adj. **having an important effect on a large part of sth** 影响广泛的；大范围的；根本性的

e.g. **sweeping reforms/ changes** 全面改革；彻底变化

3. **imposed** adj. 强加的；施加的；应用的

4. **backing** n. **=support** help 帮助；协助

e.g. The police gave the proposals their full backing. 警方对这些提案给予全力支持。

5. **time-consuming** adj. **taking or needing a lot of time** 费时的；耗时间的

e.g. a difficult and time-consuming process 困难而又费时的过程

6. **inspection** n. **=examination** the act of looking closely at sth/ sb, especially to check that everything is as it should be 检查；查看；审视

e.g. The documents are available **for inspection**. 这些文件可供查看。

7. **rigorously** adv. 严厉地；残酷地

### Sentence

They ban trade in luxury items and call for (potentially time-consuming and costly) inspections of cargo going into, and coming out of, North Korea.

主干：they ban trade

其中 going into, and coming out of 这里是对 inspection 的修饰，表示进出朝鲜货物的检查

It is not, yet. The first reported case of sanctions being enforced involved the **impounding** of a North Korean cargo ship at a commercial port in the Philippines a few hours after the UN voted to impose fresh sanctions in response to tests by North Korea earlier this year of a nuclear device and a **long-range ballistic missile** (**dressed up as** a rocket carrying a satellite into space). But there has been no report of trade between North Korea and China being affected.

### Vocab

1. **impound** v. **=confiscate** to take sth away from sb, so that they cannot use it 暂时没收；扣押

e.g. The car was impounded by the police after the accident. 那辆车在发生车祸之后被警察扣留了。

2. **long-range** adj. **travelling a long distance** 远距离的；远程的

e.g. long-range missiles 远程导弹

3. **ballistic** adj. **to become very angry** 大怒；暴怒

e.g. He went ballistic when I told him. 我告诉他时他勃然大怒。

4. **missile** n. **a weapon that is sent through the air and that explodes when it hits the thing that it is aimed at** 导弹

5. **dressed up as** adj. **装扮成;伪装成** If you say that something is **dressed up as** something else, you mean that someone has tried to make it more acceptable or attractive by making it seem like that other thing.

### Sentence

The first reported case of sanctions being enforced involved the impounding of a North Korean cargo ship at a commercial port in the Philippines a few hours after the UN voted to impose fresh sanctions in response to tests by North Korea earlier this year of a nuclear device and a long-range ballistic missile (dressed up as a rocket carrying a satellite into space).

句子主干：case being enforced the impounding....

impounding of a North Korean cargo ship at a commercial port in the Philippines 这里

**impounding of** 后面全是对这个 impounding 的修饰

a few hours after the UN voted to impose.... 时间状语从句, 同样也是对 impounding 的修饰, 解析何时发生, 这个从句的主语是 the UN, 谓语是 voted

fresh sanctions in response to tests by North Korea earlier this year of a nuclear device and a long-range ballistic missile 这里指这个新的制裁是为了对 test 的回应(in response to), 这个 tests 由 by 来解释, 指的是 North Korea earlier this year of a nuclear device and a long-range ballistic missile

On March 9th your correspondent saw a sporadic flow of lorries travelling in both directions across the bridge. Locals said the volume looked normal. A foreign observer familiar with the area says it may be that the details of the new enforcement regime “have not yet trickled down to the person wearing the hat at the border”. Traders in the city say they have yet to feel the impact of sanctions. At a riverfront shop selling North Korean alcohol, cigarettes and ginseng, the owner shows no concern. He says the goods he sells will not be affected (he is right that they are not banned, unlike watches, snowmobiles and jet-skis).

### Vocab

1. your DET-POSS 所有格限定词 口语中有时用于 typical, normal 等形容词前表示典型) In spoken English, a speaker sometimes uses your before an adjective such as 'typical' or 'normal' to indicate that the thing referred to is a typical example of its type.

e.g. It's just your average wooden door. 它就是那种平常的木门。

2. correspondent n. a person who reports news from a particular country or on a particular subject for a newspaper or a television or radio station 记者; 通讯员

3. sporadic adj. =intermittent happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular 偶尔发生的; 间或出现的; 阵发性的; 断断续续的

e.g. sporadic fighting/ gunfire/ violence, etc. 零星的战斗、一阵一阵的炮火、间或发生的暴力事件等

4. regime n. (机构、公司、经济等的) 管理制度, 组织方法 A regime is the way that something such as an institution, company, or economy is run, especially when it involves tough or severe action.

5. trickle down PHR v. (especially of money 尤指钱) to spread from rich to poor people through the economic system of a country (经国家经济体制) 由富人向贫者滴流

6. riverfront n. 滨河区 The riverfront is an area of land next to a river with buildings such as houses, shops, or restaurants on it.

7. cigarette n. 香烟; 卷烟 Cigarettes are small tubes of paper containing tobacco which people smoke.

8. ginseng n. 人参; 高丽参; 西洋参 Ginseng is the root of a plant found in China, Korea, and America which some people believe is good for your health.

9. Jet Ski n. a vehicle with an engine, like a motorcycle, for riding across water 喷气式滑艇; 吉斯基水上摩托艇

It would certainly be a bother for traders if Chinese customs officials were to inspect every shipment for items prohibited by the UN, including anything that could be used to help the country's nuclear and missile programmes. But it is far from clear that that is what China intends. The latest UN sanctions allow for less rigorous inspections in the case of goods needed for humanitarian purposes. China could argue that much of its trade with North Korea falls in that category: it is the main supplier of food and oil. Since the latest sanctions were imposed, Chinese officials

have continued to sound **lukewarm** about them. China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, said this week that "blind faith" in sanctions was not a "responsible" approach.

### Vocab

1. **bother** n. 麻烦；不便；麻烦事 **Bother** means trouble or difficulty. You can also use **bother** to refer to an activity which causes this, especially when you would prefer not to do it or get involved with it.

e.g. Most men hate the **bother** of shaving. 大多数男士嫌刮胡子麻烦。

2. **inspect** v. =**examine** to look closely at sth/ sb, especially to check that everything is as it should be 检查；查看；审视

e.g. The teacher walked around inspecting their work. 老师走来走去检查他们的作业。

3. **prohibit** v. =**forbid** to stop sth from being done or used especially by law (尤指以法令) 禁止

e.g. a law prohibiting the sale of alcohol 禁止售酒的法令

4. **rigorous** adj. =**strict** demanding that particular rules, processes, etc. are strictly followed 严格的；严厉的

e.g. The work failed to meet their rigorous standards. 工作没有达到他们的严格标准。

5. **humanitarian** adj. concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in 人道主义的 (主张减轻人类苦难、改善人类生活)；慈善的

e.g. They are calling for the release of the hostages on **humanitarian grounds**. 他们站在人道主义立场要求释放人质。

6. **lukewarm** adj. =**tepid** slightly warm 微温的；不冷不热的；温和的

e.g. Our food was only lukewarm. 我们的食物只是温乎的。

### Sentence

It would certainly be a bother for traders if Chinese customs officials were to inspect every shipment for items prohibited by the UN, including anything that could be used to help the country's nuclear and missile programmes.

主干：it would be a bother....这里的 it 强调句指代后面的 if 从句

if 从句的结构很简单，主干是 officials were to inspect shipment

, including anything...这里现在分词结构的非限定性定语从句，还原可以为：which include anything

that could be used to... 这里是 anything 的宾语从句

South Korean press reports have said, however, that China had already begun restricting some North Korean transactions at Chinese banks and barring North Korean vessels at Chinese ports by late February, before the latest sanctions.

China's agreement to the tougher regime is certainly a sign of its **frustration** with its dangerously **capricious** neighbour, whose leader, Kim Jong Un, said this week that North Korea had developed **miniaturised** nuclear **warheads** that could be **mounted** on ballistic missiles. He even threatened a nuclear attack in response to large-scale South Korean and American **military exercises** now under way. Some observers are **sceptical** that the North has acquired such technology. Most discount its **bellicose bombast**.

### Vocab

1. **vessel** n. a large ship or boat 大船；轮船

2. **frustration** n. the feeling of being **FRUSTRATED** 懊丧；懊恼；沮丧

e.g. Dave thumped the table **in frustration**. 戴夫懊恼得捶打桌子。

3. **capricious** adj. =**unpredictable** showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour (态度

或行为) 反覆无常的; 任性的

e.g. The Union accused Walesa of being **capricious** and undemocratic. 工会指责威尔沙反复无常, 不讲民主。

4. **miniaturized** adj. 微型的

e.g. a miniaturized listening device 微型监听装置

5. **warhead** n. the **EXPLOSIVE** part of a **MISSILE** (导弹的) 弹头

e.g. nuclear warheads 核弹头

6. **mount** v. ~ sth (on/ onto/ in sth) to fix sth into position on sth, so that you can use it, look at it or study it 镶嵌; 安置

e.g. The specimens were mounted on slides. 标本安放在载片上

7. **military exercise** 军事演习

8. **sceptical** adj. having doubts that a claim or statement is true or that sth will happen 怀疑的

e.g. I am sceptical about his chances of winning. 我怀疑他取胜的可能性。

9. **bellicose** adj. =**aggressive, warlike** having or showing a desire to argue or fight 好争辩的; 好斗的; 好战的

10. **bombast** n. 夸夸其谈; 大放厥词 **Bombast** is trying to impress people by saying things that sound impressive but have little meaning.

e.g. There was no **bombast** or conceit in his speech. 他的演讲并没有夸大其词和自吹自擂。

### Sentence

South Korean press reports have said, however, that China had already begun restricting some North Korean transactions at Chinese banks and barring North Korean vessels at Chinese ports by late February, before the latest sanctions.

主干: reports have said that....

however 在这里插入, 起到和上文转折的作用, 即这段话和上一段的转折。

that China had already begun restricting .... 这里的宾语从句的主语是 China 谓语是 had begun restricting... and barring...

If he wants to **curry favour with** China, Mr Kim could try holding up his end of a deal for building a new bridge in Dandong. **Gleaming** but still **idle**, it was built by China at a cost of more than \$325m. China has **publicly** blamed North Korean **foot-dragging**: in North Korea, the bridge ends in an empty field, connected to nothing.

### Vocab

1. **curry favour with** 短语 讨好; 奉承; 拍...的马屁 If one person tries to **curry favour with** another, they do things in order to try to gain their support or co-operation.

e.g. Politicians are eager to promote their 'happy family' image to **curry** favour with voters. 政客们极力宣传他们的“幸福家庭”形象以讨好选民。

2. **gleaming** adj. **shining brightly** 闪耀的; 明亮的

e.g. gleaming white teeth 皓齿

3. **idle** adj. (机器、工厂等) 闲置的 If machines or factories are **idle**, they are not working or being used.

e.g. Now the machine is lying **idle**. 如今机器闲置着。

4. **publicly** adv. so as to be seen by other people; in public • 公开地, 公然地, 当众地

5. **foot-dragging** n. 故意拖延; 有意放缓; 拖拉 **Foot-dragging** is the action of deliberately slowing down a plan or process.

e.g. Their bargaining position with America was weakened by their **foot-dragging** over the Gulf... 他们在同美国交涉时的地位因他们在海湾问题上的迟疑不决而降低。

From the print edition: China

## Trade with North Korea What sanctions?

### 中朝两国贸易：实施什么制裁？

On the border between China and North Korea it is business as usual.

在中朝两国边境，贸易正照常进行。

ONLY a few hundred metres separate the small but lively Chinese city of Dandong from Sinuiju, its drab North Korean counterpart on the opposite bank of the Yalu River. There are two iron-truss bridges in the city centre, built by Japanese who were then occupying the area: one in 1911 and the other in 1943. Both were badly damaged by American bombers during the Korean war of the 1950s. A surviving stretch of the older one, renamed "Broken Bridge", is now a tourist attraction. The newer one still carries road and rail traffic across the river, a vital conduit for North Korea's trade with China.

与虽小但富有活力的中国丹东市相比，几百米之外鸭绿江对岸的新义州显得毫无生气。丹东市中心有两座铁桁架桥，是曾经占有该区域的日本人于1911年和1943年建造的。这两座桥在20世纪50年代朝鲜战争期间遭到美国炸弹轰炸，损毁严重。其中较早建造的那座桥残存的一段并被重新命名为“断桥”，现在是一个旅游景点。另一座较新的桥仍承载着渡江的公路和铁路运输，是中朝两国贸易往来的重要通道。

In theory, that may now be disrupted by sweeping sanctions imposed by the UN, with China's backing, on March 2nd. They ban trade in luxury items and call for (potentially time-consuming and costly) inspections of cargo going into, and coming out of, North Korea. China is by far the biggest trading partner of the North; if these sanctions are being applied rigorously, it should be evident in Dandong, which handles an estimated 70% of the trade between the two countries.

理论上来说，中朝贸易应该已经停止，因为中国支持联合国3月2日期对朝鲜的全面制裁。该制裁禁止向朝鲜出口奢侈品，也要求对进出朝鲜的集装箱进行检查（该举措可能耗时大而且成本高）。中国目前是朝鲜最大的贸易伙伴。如果真的要严格实施这些制裁手段的话，丹东市应该会有明显的表现，因为中朝贸易额的70%都是在丹东产生的。

It is not, yet. The first reported case of sanctions being enforced involved the impounding of a North Korean cargo ship at a commercial port in the Philippines a few hours after the UN voted to impose fresh sanctions in response to tests by North Korea earlier this year of a nuclear device and a long-range ballistic missile (dressed up as a rocket carrying a satellite into space). But there has been no report of trade between North Korea and China being affected.

然而，丹东状况依旧。第一件报道出来的制裁事件是一艘朝鲜的货船在菲律宾的某个商业港口被扣押，此事件的发生距离联合国投票决定对朝鲜进行新一轮的制裁仅仅几个小时。这次的制裁是回应今年早些时候，朝鲜试验核装置以及长距离弹道导弹（导弹被伪装成卫星火箭发射升空）。但目前尚未有报道显示中朝两国贸易受到制裁的影响。

On March 9th your correspondent saw a sporadic flow of lorries travelling in both directions

across the bridge. Locals said the volume looked normal. A foreign observer familiar with the area says it may be that the details of the new enforcement regime “have not yet trickled down to the person wearing the hat at the border”. Traders in the city say they have yet to feel the impact of sanctions. At a riverfront shop selling North Korean alcohol, cigarettes and ginseng, the owner shows no concern. He says the goods he sells will not be affected (he is right that they are not banned, unlike watches, snowmobiles and jet-skis).

3月9日，特派记者看到桥上偶尔有货车来往鸭绿江两岸。当地人表示这是正常的交通量。一位熟悉当地状况的外国观察员表示，这也许是因为新的制裁措施“还没有向下影响到边境附近的普通群众。”该市的商人表示自己的生意还没有受到制裁的影响。江畔的一家卖朝鲜烟酒和人参的商店老板并不担心，他说自己卖的商品不会受到影响（他说的没错，不像手表、摩托雪橇和水上摩托车，他卖的这些商品没有被禁止）。

It would certainly be a bother for traders if Chinese customs officials were to inspect every shipment for items prohibited by the UN, including anything that could be used to help the country's nuclear and missile programmes. But it is far from clear that that is what China intends. The latest UN sanctions allow for less rigorous inspections in the case of goods needed for humanitarian purposes. China could argue that much of its trade with North Korea falls in that category: it is the main supplier of food and oil. Since the latest sanctions were imposed, Chinese officials have continued to sound lukewarm about them. China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, said this week that “blind faith” in sanctions was not a “responsible” approach.

如果中国海关真的对每一艘船都进行检查，搜寻联合国禁售品，包括任何可能用于和朝鲜核试验导弹项目的商品，这确实会给商人们造成很多麻烦。但是中国到底打算怎么做也依然是未知的。联合国最新的制裁措施放宽了对人道主义物品的检查。中国可以说和朝鲜贸易往来的大部分商品都属于这一类，因为中国是朝鲜主要的食物和油供应国。自最新的制裁措施实施以来，中国官员对此事的态度一直都是不冷不热的。中国外交部部长王毅在本周发言时讲到“盲目相信”制裁并不是一种“负责任的”解决办法。

South Korean press reports have said, however, that China had already begun restricting some North Korean transactions at Chinese banks and barring North Korean vessels at Chinese ports by late February, before the latest sanctions. China's agreement to the tougher regime is certainly a sign of its frustration with its dangerously capricious neighbour, whose leader, Kim Jong Un, said this week that North Korea had developed miniaturised nuclear warheads that could be mounted on ballistic missiles. He even threatened a nuclear attack in response to large-scale South Korean and American military exercises now under way. Some observers are sceptical that the North has acquired such technology. Most discount its bellicose bombast.

然而，据韩国媒体报道，2月底时，最新的制裁尚未出台，中国就已经开始限制朝鲜在中国的银行业务，并禁止朝鲜船只停留在中国港口。中国同意对朝鲜实施更严厉制裁是一个明确的信号，表明中国对这个危险且任性的邻居感到失望。朝鲜最高领导人金正恩在这周的讲话中表明，朝鲜已经研制出可以装置在弹道导弹上的小型核弹头。他甚至威胁发动核武器袭击，以回应韩国和美国当下正在进行的大规模军事演习。一些观察员对于朝鲜是否真正获得了该项技术表示怀疑。大部分人都对他好战的夸张言辞不予理会。

If he wants to curry favour with China, Mr Kim could try holding up his end of a deal for building a new bridge in Dandong. Gleaming but still idle, it was built by China at a cost of more than \$325m. China has publicly blamed North Korean foot-dragging: in North Korea,

the bridge ends in an empty field, connected to nothing.

如果想讨好中国，金正恩可以尝试履行承诺，完成新鸭绿江大桥的建设。这座新桥由中国斥资逾3.25亿美元建造而成，虽然崭新锃亮，但实际上一直未能投入使用。中国曾公开指责朝鲜拖后腿：这座桥在朝鲜的一端本应有朝鲜建设的公路连接，但现在依然是空空如也的田野。（译者注：朝方已于2015年4月开始正式修建新鸭绿江大桥辅路及引桥部分，不过竣工日期尚未确定。）