

03.18-Animal-conservation

Animal conservation

The elephants fight back

Remarkable progress on ivory and shark fin; none on **rhino** horn
Nov 21st 2015 | GUANGZHOU | From the print edition

Vocab

1. **rhino** n. A **rhino** is the same as a **rhinoceros** .

FOR anybody who fears that China's interest in elephants' **tusks** could **spell doom** for the great beasts, there have been two pieces of good news. On September 25th Xi Jinping, the Chinese president, joined Barack Obama in **pledging** "significant and timely steps" to **halt** commercial trade in ivory. Then on October 15th China announced a one-year ban on the import of ivory hunting trophies from Africa, closing a big loophole. Wildlife activists are delighted. These moves should have "a profound effect" on elephant numbers, says Peter Knights of WildAid, a charity.

Vocab

1. **tusk** n. (象、野猪、海象等的) 长牙 The **tusks** of an elephant, wild boar, or walrus are its two very long, curved, pointed teeth.

2. **spell** v. ~ **sth (for sb/ sth)** to have sth, usually sth bad, as a result; to mean sth, usually sth bad 招致, 意味着 (通常指坏事)

e.g. The crop failure spelt disaster for many farmers. 对许多农民来说, 庄稼歉收就意味着灾难。

3. **doom** n. death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid 死亡; 毁灭; 厄运; 劫数

e.g. She had a **sense of impending doom** (= felt that sth very bad was going to happen). 她预感到厄运已经逼近。

4. **pledge** v. ~ **sth (to sb/ sth)** to formally promise to give or do sth 保证给予 (或做); 正式承诺

e.g. The government **pledged their support** for the plan. 政府保证支持这项计划。

5. **halt** v. to stop; to make sb/ sth stop (使) 停止, 停下

e.g. She walked towards him and then halted. 她向他走去, 然后停下。

6. **trophy** n. an object that you keep to show that you were successful in sth, especially hunting or war (尤指狩猎或战争中获得的) 纪念品, 战利品

Sentence

Then on October 15th China announced a one-year ban on the import of ivory hunting trophies from Africa, closing a big loophole.

主干: China announced a one-year ban

on the import of ivory hunting trophies from Africa 状语

closing a big loophole. 现在分词引导的, 可以还原为 which close a big loophole. 形式的定语从句

The world's elephant population has **dived** from 1.2m in 1980 to under 500,000 today. In 1989 the sale of ivory was banned worldwide. But in 1999 and again in 2008, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), a conservation **pact**, allowed the sale of **stockpiles** of ivory from southern Africa to China. The countries vowed to use the **proceeds** for conservation; China claimed it had a robust registration system that would **keep** illegal ivory **out**. But conservationists rightly predicted the **concession** would fuel more **smuggling** and so more killing.

Vocab

1. **dive** v. to fall suddenly 突然下降；暴跌

e.g. The share price dived from 49p to an all-time low of 40p. 股价从 49 便士暴跌到 40 便士的历史最低位。

2. **pact** n. a formal agreement between two or more people, groups or countries, especially one in which they agree to help each other 条约；协议；公约

e.g. They have **made a pact** with each other not to speak about their differences in public. 他们彼此达成协议，不公开谈论他们的歧见。

3. **stockpile** n. a large supply of sth that is kept to be used in the future if necessary 囤聚的物资

e.g. the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons 全世界的核武器储备

4. **proceeds** n. the money that you receive when you sell sth or organize a performance, etc.; profits (售物或演出等的) 收入，收益，进款

5. **keep sth. out** remain (or cause someone or something to remain) outside 留在外面；不让...进来

e.g. **cover with cheesecloth to keep out flies**. 用薄纱布盖住，防止苍蝇飞进来。

6. **concession** n. 让步；妥协 something that you allow or do, or allow sb to have, in order to end an argument or to make a situation less difficult

e.g. The firm will be forced to **make concessions** if it wants to avoid a strike. 要想避免罢工，公司将不得不作出一些让步。

7. **smuggling** n. the crime of taking, sending or bringing goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country 走私(罪)

Permitted sales became a cover for illegal ones. In 2010-12 about 100,000 elephants were **slain** for their tusks. In the past five years, Mozambique and Tanzania have lost half their elephants to **poaching**.

Vocab

1. **slay** v. 残杀；屠杀；杀戮 If someone **slays** an animal, they kill it in a violent way.

e.g. ...the hill where St George slew the dragon. 圣乔治屠龙的那座山

时态: *slew slain slaying, slays*

2. **poach** v. 侵入他人地界) 偷猎，偷捕 If someone **poaches** fish, animals, or birds, they illegally catch them on someone else's property.

e.g. Many wildlife parks are regularly invaded by people **poaching** game. 很多野生动物园都时常遭到偷猎之徒的侵入。

Sentence

Permitted sales became a cover for illegal ones.

这里的 cover 是掩护的意思，这句话的意思为，合法销售为非法销售做了一个掩护

This **dire** trend reflects China's deeper **engagement** with Africa, **combined with** corruption and the presence of criminal **gangs**. But it seems that Chinese leaders have seen the trade's effects on their **reputation**, says Dominic Dyer of the Born Free Foundation, a **charity**. They should now close the legal carving workshops and ban the domestic trade, too, he adds.

Vocab

1. **dire** adj. very serious 极其严重的；危急的

e.g. **dire warnings/ threats** 严重的警告/威胁

2. **engagement** n. 约会;约定 An **engagement** is an arrangement that you have made to do something at a particular time.

3. **combine with** v. ~ (sth) (with sth) | ~ A and B (together) to come together to form a single thing or group; to join two or more things or groups together to form a single one (使) 结合，组合，联合，混合

e.g. Hydrogen and oxygen combine to form water. 氢与氧化合成水。

4. **gang** n. an organized group of criminals 一帮，一伙(罪犯)

5. **reputation** n. the opinion that people have about what sb/ sth is like, based on what has happened in the past 名誉；名声

e.g. to **earn/ establish/ build a reputation** 赢得/确立/树立声誉

6. **charity** n. an organization for helping people in need 慈善机构(或组织)

e.g. Many charities sent money to help the victims of the famine. 许多慈善机构捐款赈济饥民。

Sentence

But it seems that Chinese leaders have seen the trade's effects on their reputation, says Dominic Dyer of the Born Free Foundation, a charity.

主干 says Dominic Dyer 倒装

it seems that Chinese leaders have seen the trade's effects on their reputation 这里 that 从句里的主干 Chinese leaders have seen the trade's effects

a charity. 需要注意的是这里修饰的是 Born Free Foundation 而不是 Dominic Dyer

Despite strong demand for ivory among China's rising middle class, attitudes may gradually be changing. As of 2012, nearly half of Chinese people saw elephant poaching as a problem, according to a survey by WildAid. The figure has been boosted by the support of **celebrities**. Yao Ming, a basketball player, and Jackie Chan, an actor, appear on posters everywhere with the message: "When the buying stops, the killing can too." The government has donated \$200m worth of media space every year since 2008.

Vocab

1. **celebrity** n. a famous person 名人；名流

2. **poster** n. =**placard** a large notice, often with a picture on it, that is put in a public place to advertise sth 招贴画；海报

Sentence

Yao Ming, a basketball player, and Jackie Chan, an actor, appear on posters everywhere with the message: "When the buying stops, the killing can too."

这里在说人和职业的时候，简单粗暴：Yao Ming, a basketball player, and Jackie Chan, an actor 很是厉害

主干很清楚： Yao Ming and Jackie Chan appear on posters everywhere.

with 的用法要掌握！！写作有益

Opinion on ivory has shifted fast, says Mr Knights, partly because of the success of another campaign, to protect sharks. In the markets of Guangzhou, the global centre for the trade, dried shark fins have fallen from 3,000 yuan (\$470) per kilo five years ago to 1,000 yuan today, as Chinese people **abjure** shark-fin soup, a **delicacy**.

Vocab

1. **abjure** v. =**renounce** 发誓弃绝，郑重声明放弃(信仰、生活方式等) If you **abjure** something such as a belief or way of life, you state publicly that you will give it up or that you reject it.

e.g. He **abjured** the Protestant faith and became King in 1594.他放弃了新教信仰，于1594年登基为王。

2. **delicacy** n. =**speciality** a type of food considered to be very special in a particular place 精美的食物；佳肴

Sentence

partly because of 这里意思为：部分是因为。还可以有别的表达：one of the reason that is.... 但显然使用副词 partly 更加简洁

WildAid raised its voice over that issue, too, but more important was the Communist Party's ban in 2013 of shark-fin soup at official **banquets**, part of a drive against corruption and **excess**. The Hong Kong government followed, as did airlines and hotels. A survey in 2013 found 85% of people said they had stopped eating shark-fin soup in the past three years.

Vocab

1. **banquet** n. 宴会；盛宴 A **banquet** is a grand formal dinner.

e.g. Last night he attended a state **banquet** at Buckingham Palace.昨晚他出席了在白金汉宫举行的国宴。

2. **excess** n. 无节制；无度 **Excess** is behaviour that is unacceptable because it is considered too extreme or immoral.

e.g. She said she was sick of her life of **excess**.她说她厌倦了自己无节制的生活。

Sentence

The Hong Kong government followed, as did airlines and hotels.

这里的 as 意思可以理解为 也： **used to make a comment or to add information about what you have just said 正如；如同**

e.g. She's very tall, as is her mother. 她个子很高，和她母亲一样。

One **scourge** is untouched by all this: the illegal trade in **rhinoceros** horn. More than 1,200 rhinos were killed for their horns in 2014 in South Africa alone, up from just 13 killed in 2007. This partly reflects a huge rise in demand in Vietnam, but China is also a consumer. Ground rhino horn is believed to cure fever and improve sexual performance. One **kilo** can **cost up to** \$70,000.

Vocab

1. **scourge** n. 灾难；祸害 A **scourge** is something that causes a lot of trouble or suffering to a

group of people.

e.g. Drugs are a scourge that is devastating our society. 毒品是破坏我们社会的一大祸害。

2. rhinoceros n. 犀牛 A **rhinoceros** is a large Asian or African animal with thick grey skin and a horn, or two horns, on its nose.

3. kilo n. 同 kilogram A **kilo** is the same as a **kilogram**.

4. cost up to 价格达到..., 成本达到...

Ominously, some African nations now want a **one-off** sale of rhino-horn stocks, as happened twice with ivory. To secure this, South Africa must win two-thirds of the member states at the next CITES conference, which it hosts next year. Mr Dyer hopes other countries, including China, will dissuade the Africans. "We are in exactly the same place we were with ivory nearly ten years ago," he **frets**.

Vocab

1. **ominously** adv. 恶兆地; 不吉利地

2. **one-off** adj. made or happening only once and not regularly 一次性的; 非经常的

3. **fret** v. to be worried or unhappy and not able to relax 苦恼; 烦躁; 焦虑不安

e.g. Her baby starts to fret as soon as she goes out of the room. 她一走出房间, 婴儿就躁动起来。

Sentence

"We are in exactly the same place we were with ivory nearly ten years ago," he frets.

这里 in exactly the same place 在完全相同的处境 in place **in 'my, 'your, etc. place in my, your, etc. situation** 处于我 (或你等) 的境况

e.g. I wouldn't like to be in your place. 我可不想处于你的境地。

后面省略了 that, 即 that we were with...

From the print edition: China

Animal conservation The elephants fight back

动物保护：保护大象战役再次打响

Remarkable progress on ivory and shark fin; none on rhino horn.

人们对象牙、鱼翅产品的抵制措施已有显著成效，但对犀牛角来说却并无进展。

For anybody who fears that China's interest in elephants' tusks could spell doom for the great beasts, there have been two pieces of good news. On September 25th Xi Jinping, the Chinese president, joined Barack Obama in pledging "significant and timely steps" to halt commercial trade in ivory. Then on October 15th China announced a one-year ban on the import of ivory hunting trophies from Africa, closing a big loophole. Wildlife activists are delighted. These moves should have "a profound effect" on elephant numbers, says Peter Knights of WildAid, a charity.

对于担心中国对象牙浓厚的兴趣可能给大象带来厄运的人们来讲，如今传来了两条好消息。9月25日，中国国家主席习近平携手奥巴马，承诺将采取“显著且及时的措施”，以期遏制象牙贸易。紧接着，中国当局于10月15日宣布了一项为期一年的非洲象牙进口禁令，从而填补了此方面的一大漏洞，野生动植物保护者对此感到欣喜。来自慈善机构“野生救援”的彼特·奈茨表示，此类措施将对大象的数量产生“深远影响”。

The world's elephant population has dived from 1.2m in 1980 to under 500,000 today. In 1989 the sale of ivory was banned worldwide. But in 1999 and again in 2008, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), a conservation pact, allowed the sale of stockpiles of ivory from southern Africa to China. The countries vowed to use the proceeds for conservation; China claimed it had a robust registration system that would keep illegal ivory out. But conservationists rightly predicted the concession would fuel more smuggling and so more killing.

全球大象的数量已从1980年时的120万降至如今的50万。1989年，全球广泛禁止象牙贸易，但就在1999年及2008年，旨在保护濒危物种的野生动植物种国际贸易公约(CITES)——该公约允许非洲南部的大批象牙储备售往中国。缔约国承诺该笔收益将用于动植物保护，中国声称其拥有健全完善的（贸易）登记制度，非法象牙贸易将无可遁形。但正如物种保护者所作的预测一般，让步将使得走私贸易更为猖獗，导致更多杀戮，非法贸易利用该合法销售作掩护。

Permitted sales became a cover for illegal ones. In 2010-12 about 100,000 elephants were slain for their tusks. In the past five years, Mozambique and Tanzania have lost half their elephants to poaching.

2010年至2012年间，约10万头大象因象牙而惨遭杀戮。在过去的五年间，莫桑比克、坦桑尼亚的大象遭无情猎杀，数量已减少了一半。

This dire trend reflects China's deeper engagement with Africa, combined with corruption and the presence of criminal gangs. But it seems that Chinese leaders have seen the trade's effects on their reputation, says Dominic Dyer of the Born Free Foundation, a charity. They should now close the legal carving workshops and ban the domestic trade, too, he adds.

某种程度上，骤减趋势反映出中国与非洲之间更为深入的“交流合作”，其中还兼具贪污腐败，犯罪分子也从中分得一杯羹。“然而，中国领导人似乎注意到了象牙贸易对其名声的负面影响”，慈善机构“生而自由基金”的多米尼克·戴尔说道。他补充说，他们现在应勒令关停合法经营的雕刻工作室，并禁令国内的一切象牙贸易。

Despite strong demand for ivory among China's rising middle class, attitudes may gradually be changing. As of 2012, nearly half of Chinese people saw elephant poaching as a problem, according to a survey by WildAid. The figure has been boosted by the support of celebrities. Yao Ming, a basketball player, and Jackie Chan, an actor, appear on posters everywhere with the message: "When the buying stops, the killing can too." The government has donated \$200m worth of media space every year since 2008.

中国国内日益壮大的中产阶级对象牙有着强劲需求，然而尽管如此，人们的态度正逐渐发生变化。据野生救援的一项调查指出，2012年将近一半的中国人认为猎杀大象已是个不容小觑的问题。这一数字很大程度上受中国明星的推动所影响，在中国，篮球运动员姚明和演员成龙拍摄的公益广告海报随处可见，上面写着“没有买卖，就没有杀害”。自2008年起，政府每年捐款于广告媒体空间的价值约2亿美元。

Opinion on ivory has shifted fast, says Mr Knights, partly because of the success of another campaign, to protect sharks. In the markets of Guangzhou, the global centre for the trade, dried shark fins have fallen from 3,000 yuan (\$470) per kilo five years ago to 1,000 yuan today, as Chinese people abjure shark-fin soup, a delicacy.

“人们对于象牙的态度转变得十分迅速”，奈茨说，“部分原因在于另一场运动的成功——保护鲨鱼。”随着人们纷纷发誓弃绝美味的鱼翅汤，作为全球鱼翅贸易中心的广州，在市面上鱼翅干的价格已从5年前的每公斤3000元(约合470美元)下跌至如今的1000元。

WildAid raised its voice over that issue, too, but more important was the Communist Party's ban in 2013 of shark-fin soup at official banquets, part of a drive against corruption and excess. The Hong Kong government followed, as did airlines and hotels. A survey in 2013 found 85% of people said they had stopped eating shark-fin soup in the past three years.

野生救援也高声疾呼抵制该问题，但更重要的原因在于，中共在2013年发布了一项禁令——作为反腐反奢运动的一部分，该禁令禁止在公务宴席上食用鱼翅汤。香港特区政府随之效仿，就连航空公司和酒店也一样。2013年发布的一项调查指出，约85%受访者表示在过去三年中未曾食用鱼翅汤。

One scourge is untouched by all this: the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn. More than 1,200 rhinos were killed for their horns in 2014 in South Africa alone, up from just 13 killed in 2007. This partly reflects a huge rise in demand in Vietnam, but China is also a consumer. Ground rhino horn is believed to cure fever and improve sexual performance. One kilo can cost up to \$70,000.

尽管如此，另一灾难丝毫未得到缓解：非法犀角贸易。仅在2014年的非洲，逾1200头犀牛因犀角而惨遭猎杀，而2007年这一数字仅为13。这一现象部分反映了越南对犀角的需求大幅上升，中国同样是犀角的大买家。磨碎成粉的犀角据说可以医治发烧，甚至可以促进床第之欢。一公斤犀角的价格能达到7万美元。

Ominously, some African nations now want a one-off sale of rhino-horn stocks, as happened twice with ivory. To secure this, South Africa must win two-thirds of the member states at the next CITES conference, which it hosts next year. Mr Dyer hopes other countries, including China, will dissuade the Africans. "We are in exactly the same place we were with ivory nearly ten years ago," he frets.

令人不安的是，一些非洲国家现希望一次性销售库存的犀角，就像之前两次销售象牙一样。明年南非将主办华盛顿公约大会，为确保这一点，届时南非必须赢得三分之二成员国的支持。戴尔希望包括中国在内的其他国家劝阻非洲国家。他表示了担忧，“犀角保护的现状和十年前象牙保护的状况相差无几。”