

E [英语广场]
ENGLISH SQUARE



《英语广场》编辑部 / 编
Around the World
风行
天下



华中科技大学出版社
HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

有声读物

含MP3光盘

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

风行天下(含 MP3 光盘)/《英语广场》编辑部编. —上海: 华东理工大学出版社, 2008. 9
ISBN 978-7-5628-2351-3

I. 风... II. 英... III. ①英语-汉语-对照读物②散文-作品集-世界 IV. H319.4; I
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 098113 号

风行天下(含 MP3 光盘)

《英语广场》编辑部 编

策划编辑 / 陈 勤 信 艳

责任编辑 / 信 艳

责任校对 / 徐 群

封面设计 / 戚亮轩

版式设计 / 成 翔

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社

地 址: 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话: (021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64252710(编辑室)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: www.hdlgpress.com.cn

印 刷 / 上海崇明裕安印刷厂

开 本 / 710mm×1000mm 1/16

印 张 / 8.25

字 数 / 154 千字

版 次 / 2008 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2008 年 9 月第 1 次

印 数 / 1—10050 册

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-2351-3/H·747

定 价 / 19.80 元(含 MP3 光盘)

(本书如有印装质量问题, 请到出版社营销部调换。)

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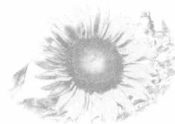
Unit 1

Mother's Day — the 2nd Sunday in May

母亲节——五月的第二个星期日

Mother's Day is to honor Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, one of the mothers in a small town in West Virginia in the United States, during the Civil War. She got the women from both sides — whose husband or son was for the North or against the North — to agree to meet together just to start friendships. And so Mrs. Jarvis started a monthly "Mothers' Friendship Meeting". As the women met and talked and sometimes prayed¹ together for the safe return of their husbands and sons from the War, they began to form real friendships. When the Civil War finally ended in 1865, the soldiers returned home. When the returning Northern soldiers, who wore the blue uniforms² of the Union, would meet men wearing the gray uniforms of the Confederacy³, arguments and fights would

1. pray [preɪ] *v.* 祈祷
2. uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *n.* 军装
3. Confederacy [kən'fedərəsɪ] *n.* 南部邦联



4. Christian ['krɪstʃən;-tʃən] *n.*
基督教徒
5. attitude ['ætɪtju:d] *n.* 态度
6. amaze [ə'meɪz] *v.* 惊讶
7. grace [ɡreɪs] *n.* 体面, 风度
8. suffer ['sʌfə(r)] *v.* 吃苦, 受罪
9. overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] *v.* 征服
10. animosity [ˌænɪ'mɒsəti] *n.* 敌意



break out. Mrs. Jarvis had an idea. If the mothers of those angry men had been able to become friends through meeting and talking together, wouldn't the same thing work with their husbands and sons? Her plan was to ask each mother in her Meeting group and as many other mothers as possible to invite one or more of the returned soldiers to the next Mother's Friendship Meeting. Every one of the soldiers was invited. Since these were mostly Christians⁴ or from Christian backgrounds, they sang the familiar songs about God's love for them. And of course the husbands and sons were thankful that God had brought them home from war and all its dangers. The attitude⁵ of the meeting changed. And by the end many of the men who had been hating and arguing with each other for the past three years on the street of the town shook hands and walked out the door of that Mothers' Friendship Meeting together as friends. The whole attitude of the town changed from that day. Amazing⁶ grace⁷!

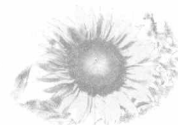
But Mrs. Jarvis wasn't satisfied with the success in that one small town. The mothers there had worked hard for many years to bring about real peace there. Now she wanted to do something for the other mothers in West Virginia who along with their families had also suffered⁸ during the long years of the Civil War. Mrs. Jarvis felt that it was the mothers, as the teachers in the home, who could help the younger children overcome⁹ the feelings of animosity¹⁰ and hatred that had grown



up between the North and the South. A day to honor all mothers from the North and South could encourage the mothers as they worked for a true peace and love. Hadn't Jesus Christ taught them to love their enemies? But in spite of her vision¹¹ and all her years of work, Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis died without ever finding enough official support to bring about the dream of a National Mother's Day.

Then in 1907 on the first anniversary¹² of Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis's death, her daughter, Miss Anne Jarvis's church held a special service to honor all mothers. She then took up her mother's crusade¹³ for a Mother's Day. She quit¹⁴ her job, and used the money she had saved to go anywhere she could, talking about Mother's Day. She went first to different churches, and many agreed to honor mothers once a year. But Anne wanted a National Mother's Day to be on the date of her own mother's birthday as memorial¹⁵ to her. She talked to everyone, to the city officials in Philadelphia, to the government of the state of Pennsylvania, to the people in her hometown in West Virginia, to the government leaders of West Virginia, to leaders in other states, and to those in the United States Government in Washington, D.C. Finally, in 1914 the United States Congress recommended¹⁶ that May 10th, the birthday of Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, which came on the second Sunday in May that year, be called Mother's Day in recognition¹⁷ of the influence¹⁸ mothers have in

11. vision ['vɪʒən] *n.* 想象
12. anniversary [ˌænɪ'vɜːsəri] *n.* 周年纪念
13. crusade [kruː'seɪd] *n.* 运动
14. quit [kwɪt] *v.* 放弃
15. memorial [mɪ'mɔːriəl] *n.* 纪念
16. recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v.* 推荐
17. recognition [ˌrekəg'nɪʃən] *n.* 承认
18. influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响



19. proclaim [prə'kleɪm] *v.* 宣布
 20. reverence ['revərəns] *n.* 敬意
 21. committee [kə'mɪtɪ] *n.* 委员会
 22. accomplishment
 [ə'kɒmplɪʃmənt] *n.* 成就
 23. commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl] *adj.*
 商业的
 24. outstanding [ˌaʊt'stændɪŋ]
adj. 突出的



the making of better citizens. President Woodrow Wilson then proclaimed¹⁹ that the birthday of Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis, the “mother of Mother’s Day”, would become the National Day of the United States. From then on, the second Sunday in May would be Mother’s Day in memory of the work Mrs. Jarvis had done to bring families together after the Civil War, her work to bring the whole North and South together, her work to honor all the mothers of America throughout history and on into the future, but most of all to honor Mrs. Anna Reeves Jarvis as America’s National Mother. President Wilson asked that the American people fly the United States flag from public buildings and homes on that day, as he said, as a public expression of our love and reverence²⁰ for the mothers of our country.

Now for each Mother’s Day, an American Mother’s Day Committee²¹ considers the names of many women who have been successful mothers and who have other important accomplishments²². From these, they choose a “Mother of the Year”.

We’ll look now at what happens on Mother’s Day. As with most American holidays, Mother’s Day has both a personal side and a commercial²³ side — a part that is based on love for mothers, and another part which is based on, well, a love to make money.

The outstanding²⁴ thing about Mother’s Day has to be the sending of Mother’s Day cards. For Mother’s Day most people want to at least show



love to their mother, and a beautiful card will do this. And many cards do have the words “I love you, Mom.” So even for those who are not comfortable speaking of love to their mother, they can say it with a card. And between one hundred and two hundred million Americans do this each year.

But there's another slogan²⁵ that has been made famous by one kind of American business, the florist (the person who sells flowers). It is, “Say it with flowers”. For Mother's Day any kind of flowers are appreciated²⁶ by mothers, but florists urge²⁷ you to send red roses, which are both beautiful and very expensive.

Besides sending cards or flowers, or buying a gift for Mother's Day, what else do people do? One custom for many years has been to wear a carnation²⁸ flower on Mother's Day, a white one if your mother is not living and a red one if she is.

Well, one more thing happens on Mother's Day — phone calls, millions of them from long distance away. Mother's Day morning the telephone lines are not too busy, since so many mothers will be in church until about noon. But from about one o'clock until five or so in the afternoon, it may be difficult to make a long-distance telephone call to any place in America. It seems everyone with a mother somewhere is using the telephone then. In the past, there have been more telephone calls made in the United States on Mother's Day than on any other day of the year.

- 25. slogan ['sləʊɡən] *n.* 口号
- 26. appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v.* 欣赏
- 27. urge [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* 敦促
- 28. carnation [kɑ:'neiʃən] *n.* 康乃馨



母亲节是向安娜·丽芙斯·贾维斯夫人表示敬意的节日。她是美国内战期间弗吉尼亚西部一个小镇上许多母亲中的一员。她让南北两方的妇女——她们的丈夫或儿子有的支持北方,有的反对北方——相聚在一起建立友谊。为此,贾维斯夫人举办了一月一次的“母亲联谊会”。这些妇女相聚在一起交谈,有时还为她们的丈夫或儿子能从战争中平安归来而祈祷,慢慢地,她们开始建立起真正的友谊。内战终于在1865年结束了,当那些从北方归来身穿合众国蓝色军装的士兵遇见身穿南部邦联灰色军装的士兵时,争吵和打斗随即又爆发了。贾维斯夫人想,既然他们的母亲们曾经通过聚会、交谈能够成为朋友,相同的形式难道不会在她们的丈夫和儿子身上产生同样的效果吗?为此她计划让联谊会里的每一位母亲和尽量多的其他妇女邀请一个或更多归来的士兵参加下一次的母亲联谊会。每一个士兵,无论是来自北方,还是来自南方,都受到了邀请。由于他们大部分都是基督教徒,或是来自于基督教家庭,他们唱着彼此熟悉的上帝爱教民的歌曲,感恩上帝把他们从危险的战争中带了回来。于是彼此的态度改变了。最后,那些曾在过去三年中彼此敌对仇视的男人们握手言和,当他们一起走出联谊会的大门时已经成了朋友。从那天开始,整个城镇发生了改变。真是奇异的上帝恩典!

但是,贾维斯夫人并不满足于现有的成功,这里的母亲们通过多年的努力已经给小镇带来真正的和平。现在,她想为西弗吉尼亚州的其他母亲做点什么,因为她们及其家庭在漫长的战争岁月里也历经磨难。贾维斯夫人感到,正是这些母亲们在家中像老师一样,帮助年轻的一代消除了南北战争中积累起来的敌对和仇恨情绪。应该有特别的一天来对这些来自于北方和南方的母亲们表示敬意,这也必定能鼓励她们,因为她们为真正的和平与爱付出了心血。耶稣基督不是曾经教导她们要爱她们的敌人吗?尽管贾维斯夫人对建立一个全国性的母亲节有着美好的憧憬,多年来,也开展了许多相关工作,可直至她去世,这一想法仍未得到官方的足够重视。

后来,1907年在安娜·丽芙斯·贾维斯夫人逝世一周年时,她的女儿安妮·贾维斯小姐在她做礼拜的教堂里举行了一个特别的仪式来对所有母亲表示敬意。她接过母亲的担子,为建立母亲节而继续努力。她放弃工作,用她节约下来的钱到她能去的一切地方,去宣讲母亲节。她首先到不同的教堂去,许多教民都赞成一年一次对母亲表示敬意。但是,安妮希望全国性的母亲节定在她母亲生日那天,作为对她母亲的纪念。她向每个人呼吁,向费城的市政官员们呼吁,向宾夕法尼亚州政府呼吁,向西弗吉尼亚州家乡的人们和政府官员们呼吁,向其他州的领导们呼吁,向首都华盛顿的美国政府官员们呼吁。1914年美国国会终于提议5月10日,即安娜·丽



芙斯·贾维斯夫人的生日——这一天也恰好是当年5月的第二个星期日，为“母亲节”，以便让人们认识到母亲在塑造优秀公民方面所具有的影响力。总统伍德罗·威尔逊宣布安娜·丽芙斯·贾维斯夫人为“母亲节之母”——并以她的生日作为美国全国性的节日。从那以后，每年5月的第二个星期日就成了母亲节，以纪念贾维斯夫人在家庭团聚方面所做的工作，纪念她使美国南北得以统一所做的工作，纪念她给历史上所有美国母亲带来荣誉并让这种荣誉一直继续下去所做的工作，但这个节日最主要的还是为了感谢被人们尊称为“国母”的——安娜·丽芙斯·贾维斯夫人。威尔逊总统要求美国人民这天在公共建筑物上和每家每户悬挂美国国旗，并说，“这应作为我们大家对我们的母亲表达爱和敬意的的方式。”

现在，每年母亲节，美国母亲节委员会从许多成功母亲和做出重要成就的母亲中选出一位“本年度最佳母亲”。

我们先来看看在母亲节有什么活动。与美国大多数节日一样，母亲节也有其私人的一面和商业的一面——一部分是基于对母亲的爱，而另一部分则是基于对金钱的爱。

母亲节最显眼的事莫过于赠送母亲节贺卡了。在母亲节，大多数人都想着至少用一张美丽的贺卡向母亲表达子女的爱，许多贺卡上都写着这样的话：“妈妈，我爱你。”那些无法亲口对母亲表达爱的人们，可以用贺卡表达。每年有一两亿美国人以这种方式表达对母亲的爱。

但是，有另外一种方式被美国的花商炒出名了，即：“用花向母亲表达爱吧。”在母亲节任何一种花都能受到母亲们的赏识，但是花商会力劝你送红玫瑰，因为这种花既美丽又贵重。

除了送贺卡或鲜花，或者买母亲节礼物之外，人们还做些什么呢？许多年以来，有一种风俗是在母亲节佩戴康乃馨。如果母亲已过世则佩戴白色康乃馨，母亲健在则佩戴红色的。

当然，母亲节还有一件事就是打电话，大多数都是从千里之外传来的问候。母亲节这天上午电话不是太忙，许多母亲要去教堂直到中午才回去。但是下午1点钟到5点左右，可能很难在美国打长途，好像所有母亲健在的人都拿起了电话筒。近年来，母亲节的电话比一年里任何时候都要多。



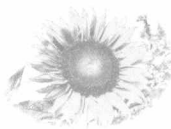
Unit 2

Take Our Daughters to Work Day

带着女儿上班节

Rich Fullner
刘本龙 译

1. horizon [hə'reɪzn] *n.* 眼界
2. self-confidence *n.* 自信
3. executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] *n.* 行政官; 高级官员
4. activity [æk'tɪvəti] *n.* 活动



April 27 is Take Our Daughters to Work Day in Britain. Started at first in the United States and brought to Britain in 1994, Take Our Daughters to Work Day has become a special day for girls between 11 and 15. On that day thousands of girls take a day off school and go together with one of their parents to their work places. The purpose of this day is to broaden girls' horizons¹ and raise their self-confidence².

For many years people have thought that boys can do better than girls in society. But actually, "girls can be whatever they want to be just like boys, whether it is a pilot, a nurse or a chief executive³," says the chairman of the Our Sons and Daughters Charitable Trust, an organization which supported the activity⁴ of the Day. "Now the girls



have a close look at what their parents are doing and this may help them to be more self-confident when they are faced with a choice of work.”

Schools and many companies support the activity too. Palmers Green High School for girls, in north London, has made the day a necessary part of career⁵ education.

Zarina Bart, 15, from Palmers Green, went with her mother Gwen to her Lawyer’s Office this year’s Take Our Daughters to Work Day. “I learned how to fill in a legal⁶ aid⁷ form⁸ and I read details⁹ of a case. Then I went to see the actual trial,” she said.

Zarina found it interesting to see her mother at work. “It’s really strange seeing Mum at work — running around, getting serious and telling people what to do.” She has always liked this idea of going into law and thinks it likely that she will follow in her mother’s footsteps. Having a chance to see how her mother works has given her more self-confidence.

Experts believe that girls with higher self-confidence aim higher and are more likely to be successful in life. Parents have most important effect on the confidence of teenage¹⁰ girls. If parents believe in their daughters and show examples both at work as well as at home for them, this will give a lot of help to girls. Take Our Daughters to Work Day is surely a step in the right direction.

5. career [kəˈrɪə(r)] *n.* 职业
6. legal [ˈliːɡəl] *adj.* 法律的
7. aid [eɪd] *n.* 援助
8. form [fɔːm] *n.* 表格
9. detail [ˈdiːteɪl] *n.* 详情
10. teenage [ˈtiːneɪdʒ] *adj.* 少年时代的



风行天下

4月27日是英国的“带着女儿上班节”。此节源于美国,并于1994年传入英国。“带着女儿上班节”已经成为11岁到15岁女生的一个特别的节日。在那一天,成千上万的女生从学校放假一天,跟随父亲或母亲到其工作单位“上班”。这个节日的目的是开阔女生的视野,增强她们的自信。

许多年来,人们一贯认为男孩在社会上会比女孩干得出色。但事实上,“女孩能像男孩那样做好她们想做的任何事情,无论是当飞行员、护士还是行政主管,”支持这个节日活动的“吾之子女慈善信托”组织的主席说,“现在,女孩子们能亲眼观察父母所从事的工作。当她们面临实际工作时,这种体验有助于增强她们的自信。”

许多学校和公司也支持这项活动。位于伦敦北部的帕默斯·格林女子中学把这一天作为职业教育中必修的一课。

今年的“带着女儿上班节”,来自帕默斯·格林女子中学15岁的赞瑞娜·巴特和她的母亲格温一道去了律师事务所。“我学会了怎样填写法律援助表格,了解了一宗案件的详情。然后,我去看了真正的审判。”她说。

赞瑞娜认为看她母亲工作是件有趣的事。“母亲工作时跑来跑去,神情严肃,告诉别人要做什么。我对这一切感到陌生。”她一直想进入法律业,并且认为有可能继承母业。有机会看母亲怎样工作给了她更多的自信。

专家认为,如果女孩的自信心越强,那么在未来她们的目标就越远大,成功的可能性就越大。父母对女孩子自信心的培养有着举足轻重的影响。如果父母信任自己的女儿,在工作中、在家里为她们做出榜样,这将会给她们很大帮助。“带着女儿上班节”确实是一着好棋。



Unit 3

Father's Day — the 3rd Sunday in June

父亲节——六月的第三个星期日

This holiday has a very short history. Father's Day was started because there was a Mother's Day, and just because some Americans thought that if we had a Mother's Day, we should also have a Father's Day. So if we didn't have a Mother's Day, we never would have had a Father's Day. Another part of the reason why Father's Day has become important in North America is that businesses found it was a good way to get people to buy a gift for their father, a gift from their store or their company.

By the way, very few countries have a Father's Day, though some have a Children's Day, or a special day for boys and another for girls. More and more countries are having Mother's Day, so maybe Father's Day will also become popular before too long. Now, what do people in North America do on Father's Day? The newspapers, radios, and TV tell children what they should do — buy, buy, buy a Father's Day gift for your father. They even tell a wife to buy, buy, buy a Father's Day gift — not for her father but for her husband, even if he is not yet a father. And they tell grandchildren to buy, buy, buy a Father's Day gift for their