

# 英语文摘

ENGLISH DIGEST

第4集



- 为心爱的人活着
- 白宫里的黑人秀才
- 梦中知婴儿性别
- 美国校园作弊现象



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感悟人生

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# The Choosing of Time

By Oswald Mosley

— This shall be the epic generation which scales again the heights of time and history to see once more the immortal lights—the lights of sacrifice and high endeavour summoning through ordeal the soul of humanity to the sublime and the eternal. The alternatives of our age are heroism or oblivion. There are no lesser paths in the history of great nations. Can we, therefore, doubt which path to choose?

我们这代人是史诗般的一代人。我们敢于再次攀登时代和历史的高峰，再次瞻望不朽的明灯——牺牲与奋斗的明灯，召唤人类灵魂经受考验达到崇高和永恒的明灯。我们时代的选择要么威仪雄壮，要么湮没无闻。在伟大民族的历史上没有任何其他道路。那么我们对选择哪条路还会迟疑不决吗？

(曹力 摘译)

时代的  
选择

# English Digest

## 感悟人生

- 1 时代的选择  
9 快乐如猪在泥中  
38 如何生活  
60 金与金的相碰  
66 老爸再次弹钢琴  
128 名言录

曹力/摘译  
魏江志/摘译  
杨行胜/摘译  
李玲/摘译  
马宁/摘译  
何晨/摘译

## 女人男人

- 18 女人在男女关系上常犯的错误  
80 她一举成名  
110 电脑红娘  
114 婚姻幸福的技巧  
116 我们将重新站起来

成之/摘译  
崔海霞/摘译  
吴志/摘译  
崔坤家/摘译  
王韩/摘译

## 追逐成功

- 74 白宫里的黑人秀才  
86 就业成功之道

郑丽红/摘译  
沈昂/摘译

## 漫步文苑

- 4 父亲的双手  
35 我该读什么?  
43 唱一支地铁之歌  
48 的确浪漫  
105 书籍  
106 爱与出租车司机

刘艳/摘译  
高文/摘译  
谢琼/摘译  
李享/摘译  
姜志达/摘译  
刘艳/摘译

## 人与自然

- 17 沙漠龙  
40 拯救猫头鹰

张晓宇/摘译  
王彩霞/摘译

## 养生健身

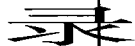
- 24 海洋蔬菜  
78 抗衰老食物  
121 保护面部皮肤的四大必备品

王燕/摘译  
李昕/摘译  
晓楠/摘译

## 文化差异

- 26 美国人与众不同吗?

王松/摘译



- 五花八门**
- 12 美的神秘 蔡艳娜/摘译  
 16 成为美国公民的条件 陈宇/摘译  
 32 布宜诺斯艾利斯的探戈文化 曹力/摘译  
 39 梦中知婴儿性别 姜志达/摘译  
 44 生活节奏越来越快 徐小红/摘译  
 56 杰斐逊的另一半家族 士雨/摘译  
 84 像鸡肉一样鲜美 捷青/摘译  
 122 英国前首相梅杰发现同父异母的哥哥 张伟/摘译
- 海外校园**
- 72 牛津大学图书馆 宁浩/摘译  
 99 计算机评分 姜志达/摘译  
 102 美国校园作弊现象 陈建军/摘译
- 走进科苑**
- 30 E-mail, 电话之家 木清/摘译  
 36 告别信用卡, 迎接数码币 沈昂/摘译  
 64 有文化的黑猩猩 谢加辉/摘译  
 113 移植器官哪里来? 葛小辰/摘译
- 经营之道**
- 15 给你的公司做个“健康”检查 张越/摘译  
 92 “古姿”的沉浮 王晚波/摘译  
 100 你是个好老板吗? 朱迪斯/摘译
- 休闲·时尚·消费**
- 11 旅游篮框 李伟/摘译  
 23 风趣与幽默 汪薇/选  
 43 金玉之言 清瑾/摘译  
 55 电脑躺椅 王瑾瑜/摘译  
 59 漫画 郑健/选  
 71 凭照片取钱 杨薇/摘译  
 83 完美的照片 范景峰/摘译  
 91 为心爱的人活着 秦晴/摘译  
 124 我是谁? 李伟/选  
 125 走近名模 谢珠玮/摘译

# My Father's Hands

By Calvin R. Worthington

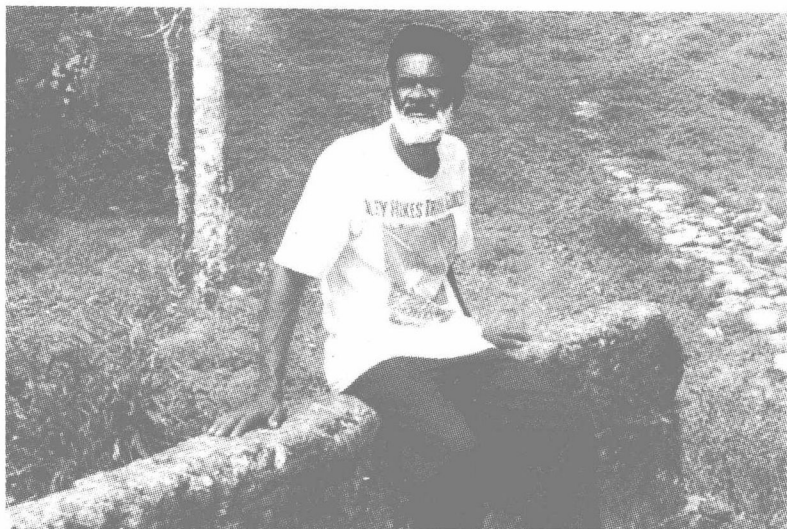
**H**is hands were rough and exceedingly strong. He could gently prune a fruit tree or firmly ease a stubborn horse into a harness. What I remember most is the special warmth from those hands as he would take me by the shoulder and point out the glittering swoop of a blue hawk, or a rabbit asleep in its lair. They were good hands that served him well and failed him in only one thing. They never learned to write.

My father was illiterate. The number of illiterates in our country has steadily declined, but if there were only one I would be sad- ▶

[参考译文]父亲的双手粗糙却非常有力。他修剪起果树来轻松自如,他给烈性子的马上马具时也是不慌不忙、稳稳当当的。让我难以忘怀的是当他扳着我的肩膀,指着猝然下落的老鹰或者在窟穴里熟睡的兔子给我看时的那种特殊的温暖。他的这双坚实的手让他生活得很好,但美中不足的就是这双手从来就没学会写字。

我的父亲没受过教育。在我们国家文盲的人数在不断下降,但是只要还有文盲存在我就会感到难过,▶

父亲的  
双手



dened, remembering my father and the pain he endured because his hands never learned to write. He started school in the first grade, where the remedy for a wrong answer was ten ruler strokes across a stretched palm. For some reason, shapes, figures and letters just did not fall into the right pattern inside his six year old mind. His father took him out of school after several months and set him to a man's job on the farm.

Years later, his wife, with her fourth-grade education, would try to teach him to read. And still later I would grasp his big fist between my small hands and awkwardly help him to trace the letters of his name. He ►

因为这会让我想起我的父亲，想起不会写字给他带来的痛苦。在他上一年级的時候，如果回答问题不正确的话，老师就会用戒尺在他的手掌上打十下。不知道什么原因，当时只有六岁的父亲就是不能正确记住那些形状、数字还有字母什么的。几个月后祖父就让他退学了，并把他安置在农场里干成人的活。

多年之后，他的上过四年学的妻子打算教他读书。再后来就是我用我的一双小手握着他的那只大拳头非常吃力地帮助他写自己的名字。这种情况只持续了很短一段时 ►

submitted to the ordeal for a short time, but soon grew restless and would declare that he had had enough.

One night, when he thought no one saw, he slipped away with my second grade reader and labored over the words until they became too difficult. He pressed his forehead into the pages and wept. Thereafter, no amount of persuading could bring him to sit with pen and paper. He did still like to listen to my mother, and then to me, read to him.

My father was forced to let the bank take possession of most of the acreage of his farmland one year when a crop failure meant he couldn't make the mortgage payment. He was able to keep one acre of the farmland where the small farm house was located.

From the farm to road building and later to factory work, his hands served him well. His mind was keen, and his will to work was unsurpassed, His enthusiasm and efficiency brought an offer to become a line boss--until he was handed the qualification test.

Years later, when Mother died, I tried to get him to come and live with my family, but he insisted on staying in the small house with the garden plot and a few farm animals close by. His health ►

间,不久他就显得不耐烦了,并且宣称他已受够了。

一天晚上,当他确信没人看见他时,拿着我二年级的课本走了出去,并且费劲地读着上面的字,直到感到太难而无法再读下去时,他把脸埋在书里哭了起来。从此以后,无论怎样劝说都无法让他再坐下来学习写字了。但是他仍然喜欢听母亲和我给他朗读文章。

有一年庄稼歉收,父亲无法偿还银行的贷款,因此他不得不让银行占有了他大部分的农场。他只保留了他的那间小农舍所在的一英亩地。

无论是干农活、修建公路还是后来到工厂工作,他的这双手让他受益匪浅。他的思想敏锐且有着强烈的他人难以比拟的工作意识。他的工作热情及效率使他有当上了工头,直到有一天他被要求参加工头资格考试。

几年以后,母亲去世了,我想让他过来和我们一起生活,但是他坚持要自己住在那间带有小花园的农舍里,附近还养了一些家禽、家畜。他 ►



began to fail, and he was in and out of the hospital with two mild heart attacks.

Old Doc Green saw him weekly and gave him medication, including nitroglycerin tablets to put under his tongue should he feel an attack coming on.

My last fond memory of Dad was watching as he walked across the brow of a hillside meadow with those big warm hands resting on the shoulders of my two children. He stopped to point out a pond where he and I had fished years before. The night, my family and I flew back to our own home. Three weeks later Dad was dead because of a heart attack.

I returned to my father's home for the funeral. Doc Green told me how sorry he was. In fact, he was bothered a bit, because he had just written Dad a new prescription, and the druggist had filled it. Yet the bottle of pills had not been found on Dad's person. Doc Green felt ▶



的健康状况越来越糟糕，曾两次因犯心脏病而住进医院。

老道克·格林每周都来看他并给他一些药品，其中包括硝酸甘油，以便让他在犯病时放在舌下缓解病情。

最后一次感受父亲的慈爱是


上次在家乡，看着他把他那双温暖的大手放在我的两个孩子的肩上带他们走过牧场的那座小山坡，然后停了下来，指给孩子们看那个几年前我和父亲一起在那儿捕过鱼的池塘的情景，我心里暖融融的，但这却成了永远的记忆。那天晚上，我和家人回到了自己家里，三个星期后，父亲因心脏病发作离开了人世。

我赶回老家参加了父亲的葬礼。道克·格林告诉我他为父亲的去世感到难过。事实上，他感到有些困惑，因为他刚刚给父亲开了新药，而且药剂师也按药方给父亲拿了药，但是在父亲的身上并没找到那瓶药。道克·格林认为只需 ▶

that a pill might have kept him alive long enough to summon help.

I went out to Dad's garden plot where a neighbor had found him. In grief, I stooped to trace my fingers in the earth where he had reached the end of his life. My hand came to rest on a half-buried brick, which I aimlessly lifted. I noticed underneath it the twisted and battered, yet unbroken, container that had been beaten into the soft earth.

As I held the container of pills, the scene of Dad struggling to remove the cap and in desperation trying to break it with the brick flashed painfully before my eyes. With deep anguish I knew why those big hands had lost in their struggle with death. For there, imprinted on the cap, were the words: "Child-proof cap--Push down and twist to unlock." The druggist later confirmed that he had just started using the new safety caps.

I knew it was not a rational act, but I went right downtown and bought a leather-bound pocket dictionary and a gold pen set. I bade Dad good-bye by placing them in those big hands, once so warm, which had lived so well, but had never learned to write. 

一粒药就足以让他能坚持到叫人来救他。

我来到父亲的花园，父亲就是在这里被一个邻居发现的。我非常难过，弯下身用手抚摸着这块土地，父亲就是在这儿去世的。我的手触摸到了一块石头，我下意识地把它拿了起来，看到在石块下有一个被砸得变了形可却又完整无缺的药瓶深陷在地里。

我手握这个药瓶，父亲拼命想打开瓶盖，在绝望中他试图用石头把瓶盖砸碎的场面浮现在我的眼前，我终于痛苦地知道父亲的那双大手在与死神的搏斗中为什么失去了作用，那是因为瓶盖上有：“儿童安全保护盖——先向下推再拧开”的字样。药剂师后来对我说他也刚刚开始使用这种安全瓶盖。

我知道我这样做很不理智，但我还是直奔县城，在那里买了一本皮面字典和一支金笔。在与父亲的遗体告别时我把字典和笔放在父亲的那双大手里，那双手曾是那样的温暖，那双手曾让他生活得很美满，但是却从来没有学会写字。（刘艳 摘译）

By Ken Keobke



# Happy as a Pig in Mud

Everyone has different ideas of happiness and what it takes to achieve it. These ideas change through one's life and as the candies of childhood give way to adolescence's sweet looks of love, we begin to learn, as adults, that most pleasures are temporary. Among those which

[参考译文] 对于快乐的含意和如何获得快乐,每个人都有不同的看法。这些看法在人的一生中都在不断变化。童年时期的糖果被青春期恋人甜蜜的笑脸所取代,我们长大成人

are more lasting are the company of good friends, the adventure of learning, and the opportunity to create.

Good friends are the greatest of all joys and a child soon tires of any toy if not given the chance to share its pleasure with someone who can understand. The ▶  
后开始懂得,大多数快乐都是一时的。而较能持久的快乐,包括好友的相伴、求知的探索和创造的机遇。

好朋友是最大的喜悦;如果一个孩子没有机会与他的同伴分享玩 ▶

price we pay for this company is to selflessly, and without a price, return compassion, understanding and joy. It is an odd equation in which we continue to receive as much as we give. To have a friend, a loved one, whom one would die for means without saying that this person would do as much for us.

What is as true as for children with toys continues into old age with learning. We share what we know not just because of the joy of it, but because each time we try and tell what we know, we test that idea against another opinion, confirming, learning

具所带来的快乐,那么他很快就会对任何一种玩具感到厌倦。我们这种为同伴付出的代价,是不求索取的、无私的,并回报以关怀、理解和喜悦。这是一个奇妙的等式,我们给予多少就会收获多少。不言而喻,结交一位我们愿为之以死相许的挚友,就意味着他也会为我们付出一切。

孩子从玩具中得到快乐,进入年长时就是从求知中寻求快乐。我们分享我们的知识,不只是因为它有趣,而是因为每次在与人交流时,我们推敲质疑相左的思想和意见,取长

and taking off into ever remote geographies of the mind. It is an adventure without parallel because even when we travel with our feet into a dark African jungle or the brilliant light of the snow swept wasteland of the arctic, we are only animals unless we reflect on the experience, compare it to some larger, some emotional, context. That we can leave messages to the future, that is, write books to be read a thousand years or more after our deaths, is the great and unselfish measure of the success of these adventures.

Many stories of gods ▶  
补短,证实我们的知识,发掘我们思想深处的未知领域。这是一次无与伦比的探索,因为,即使我们跋涉于荫蔽昏暗的非洲丛林中,或者行进在冰天雪地的北极荒原上,如果我们对这种经历不进行思考,不赋予更宽广的、带有某种感情的内涵,那我们就与兽类无异了。我们可以写书,把知识留给未来人,在我们死后的千百年中仍为人阅读,这就是对成功的探索所给予的巨大而慷慨的回赠。

许多关于神的故事都是从创 ▶

# Have Hoop, Will Travel



With Huffy Sports' portable Alley Hoop, you can play basketball wherever you like. The backboard and hoop attach to a pole, post, or tree and are designed to be installed and removed in less than 5 minutes, says the company. The easy mounting means you could lower the hoop or raise it as you like. [参考译文] Huffy 体

育用品公司的便携式阿利篮筐,使你能够在你所喜欢的任何场地上打篮球。把篮板和篮框固定在杆柱或树干上,安装和拆卸的时间加起来还不足5分钟。另外,你还可随意升降篮框的高度。

(李伟 摘译)

begin with their creation of the world. It is no wonder, for throughout history we have revered and sometimes hated those who create not just things--the wheel, the gun, the computer--but also ideas--justice, art, war. To create something new is a challenge and to do it, we most often use the greatest tool on earth, the human mind. But sometimes we use our bodies and create the most miraculous achievement: a baby.

世开始的,这并不奇怪,因为纵观历史,我们对那些不只是创造物质——汽车、枪炮、计算机,而且也创造精神——正义、艺术、战争的人满怀崇敬,有时也有憎恨。创造新事物是一项挑战;要对付这项挑战,我们经常使用世上最伟大的工具——人的智慧。但

tool on earth, the human mind. But sometimes we use our bodies and create the most miraculous achievement: a baby.

There are certainly other measures of happiness, but of these three, the memories are sweet and hold fast, long after the candies of childhood have melted away. 有时,我们也用自己的肉体创造最非凡的奇迹——婴儿。

当然,获得快乐还有其他的样式。但是在上述的三种样式中,童年的糖果虽然融化已久,而它们留给人们的回忆却是甜美的、持久的。

当然,获得快乐还有其他的样式。但是在上述的三种样式中,童年的糖果虽然融化已久,而它们留给人们的回忆却是甜美的、持久的。

(魏江杰 摘译)

# The Enigma of Beauty

## 美的神秘

I was standing behind a one-way mirror watching a six-month-old baby make a choice. The baby is shown a series of photographs of faces that have been rated for attractiveness by a panel of college students. A slide is flashed; a clock ticks as the baby stares at the picture. The baby looks away; the clock stops. Then it's on to the next slide.

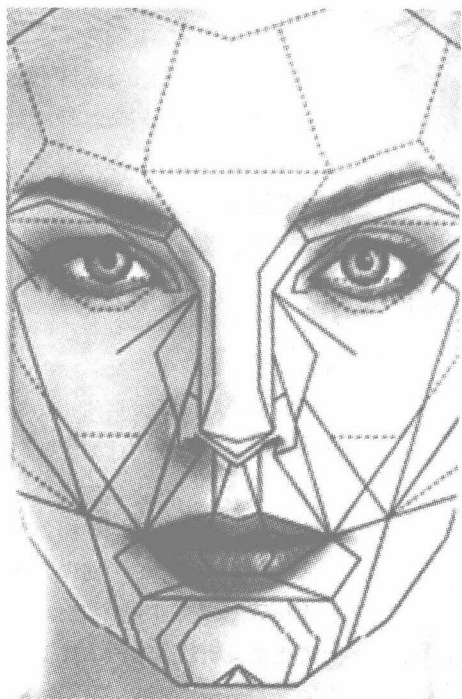
After more than a decade of studies like these, Judith Langlois, professor of psychology at the University of Texas in Austin, is convinced that this baby, like others she has tested, will spend more time looking at the attractive faces than the unattractive ones. ▶

[参考译文]我站在一单向玻璃的后面,看一个6个月大的婴儿如何做选择。他正在看一组由大学生按漂亮程度分好等级的一套头像。幻灯机闪出一张照片,婴儿盯着看,钟便滴答计时。婴儿移开目光,钟便停止计时。然后,开始下一张照片。

经过10多年类似的研究,得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校的心理学教授朱迪思·朗格卢瓦确信,正如她测试过的其他婴儿一样,这个婴儿看漂亮面孔要比看不漂亮面孔的时间长。▶

What's an attractive face? It's a symmetrical face. Most important, it's an average face, says Langlois. Averaged, that is, in terms of position and size of all the facial features. As the slides flash in front of the baby, I see what she means, some faces are more pleasing to look at than others. It's a question of harmony and the placement of features. The picture of the young girl with wide-set eyes and a small nose is easier on the eye than the one of the young girl with close-set eyes and a broad nose. Extremes are off-putting and generally not attractive, Langlois says.

The idea that even babies can judge appearance makes perfect sense to Don Symons, an anthropologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara. ▶




那么,什么样的面孔是漂亮的呢?漂亮的面孔是对称的。最重要的是要匀称端正,朗格卢瓦说。所谓匀称端正,是指面部五官的位置和大小而言。随着这组幻灯片在婴儿面前一一闪过,我明白了她的意思。一些面孔看起来比另一些好看。这是一个协调性和面部五官位置的问题。眼睛离得开一些、小鼻子女孩的照片看起来比眼睛长得近一些、大鼻子女孩的照片舒服得多。面部五官长得太开太近都会让人看着不舒服,而且通常是不漂亮的,朗格卢瓦说。

连婴儿也能分辨漂亮与否,加州大学圣巴巴拉分校的人类学教授唐·西蒙斯认为这很能说明问题。▶

“Beauty is not whimsical. Beauty has meaning. Beauty is functional,” he says. Beauty, his argument goes, is not much in the eye than in the brain circuitry of the beholder.

In studies by psychologists such as Victor Johnson at the New Mexico State University and David Perrett at St. Andrews University in Scotland, men constantly showed a preference for women with larger eyes, fuller lips, and a smaller nose and chin. Studies by psychologist Devendra Singh at the University of Texas show a preference for the classic hourglass-shaped body with a waist-hip ratio of seven to ten.

“That men prefer women with smooth skin, big eyes, curvaceous bodies, and full lips is anything but random.” Symons insists. All these traits are reliable cues to youth, good health, and fertility. Take lips, which, plumped up by estrogen, reach their fullness at 14 to 16 when women enter the fertile stage of their life. With menopause and the loss of fertility, lips lose their fullness. Likewise lesions or sores on the skin signal the presence of infectious disease or parasites. Clear, smooth skin speaks of youth and good health. 

他说：“美不是随便说的。美是有意义的，是实用的。”他认为，与其说观者眼中出美景，不如说观者脑中出美景。

新墨西哥州立大学的维克托·约翰逊和苏格兰圣安德鲁斯大学的戴维·佩雷特等心理学家的研究表明，男人总是对有着大眼睛、嘴唇丰满、小鼻子、小下巴的女人比较感兴趣。得克萨斯大学的心理学家德文德拉·辛格的研究表明，人们比较喜欢古典的沙漏体形、腰臀比例为7:10的身材。

西蒙斯坚持说：“男人们喜欢皮肤光滑、大眼睛、曲线优美、嘴唇丰满的女人绝不是偶然的。”所有这些都是青春、健康和生育能力的可靠象征。以嘴唇为例，在14到16岁期间，女性进入成熟期，由于雌性激素的刺激，嘴唇也到了最丰满的时候。进入更年期，失去了生殖能力，嘴唇也随之变得干瘪。同样，皮肤损伤或溃疡表明感染了疾病或有寄生虫。明洁光滑的皮肤象征着青春和健康。（柴艳娜 摘译）





给你的公司做个“健康”检查

Check

## If Your Organization Is Healthy

Here are two checklists, the first unhealthy, the second healthy. 以下是两份健康检查。第一份表明组织是不健康的。第二份则表明组织是健康的。

*Your bosses/ colleagues:*

- Regard any new idea from below with suspicion.
- Encourage people to criticise each other's proposals.
- Express their criticisms freely and withhold praise. ▶

你的老板/同事:

- 对下面的任何新观点持怀疑态度。
- 鼓励员工评判相互间的建议。
- 随意批评员工，并且吝于赞扬员工。▶

Your personal happiness is greatly affected by the mental health of the business you work for. Like families, companies can be dysfunctional, extremely well-balanced or, more likely, somewhere in the middle. 你个人的快乐在很大程度上受到你在公司的精神健康状况的影响。与家庭一样，公司也可能会出现机能障碍，或是保持得极其平衡，但更多的情形可能是处于这两者之间。