

# 英语学习 E.L.L.

2010 年 1-6 期

## 合订本

定价: 25 元

Burj Dubai: Towering Ambition  
迪拜塔: 神话的诞生还是破灭?

In the End, We'll Pay a High Price for This Free-for-all  
谁为免费午餐买单?

Is Aviation Security Mostly for Show?  
航空安检, 纯属作秀?

The Sick, Degrading Culture of Celebrity  
病态堕落的名人文化

Blue-Collar Brilliance  
蓝领的智慧

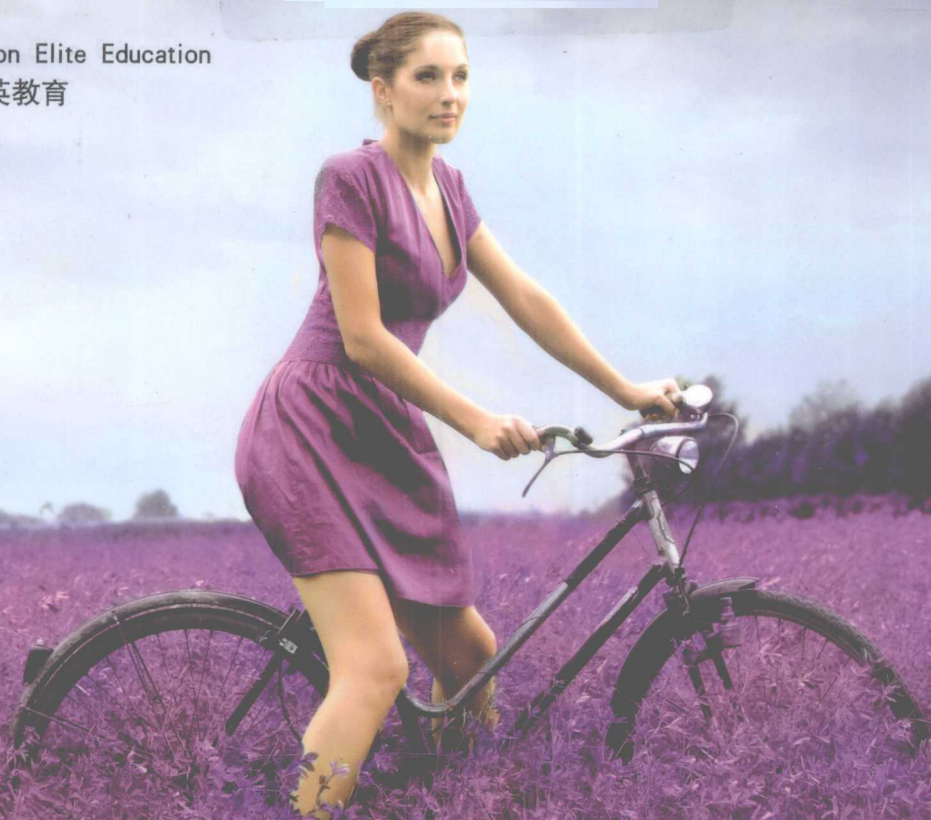
Yale President on Elite Education  
耶鲁校长谈精英教育

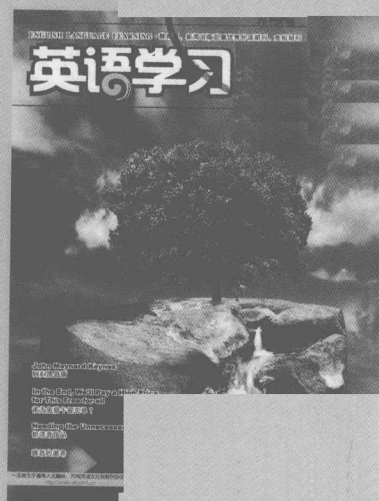
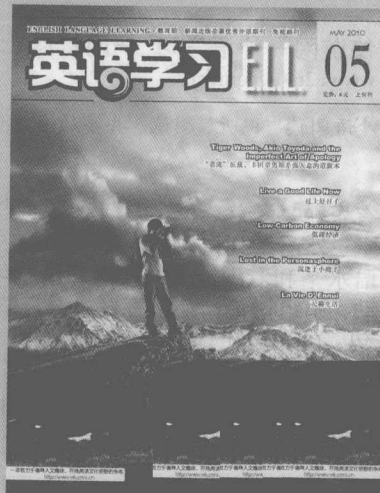
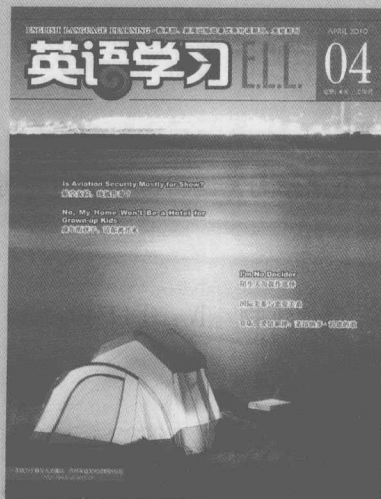
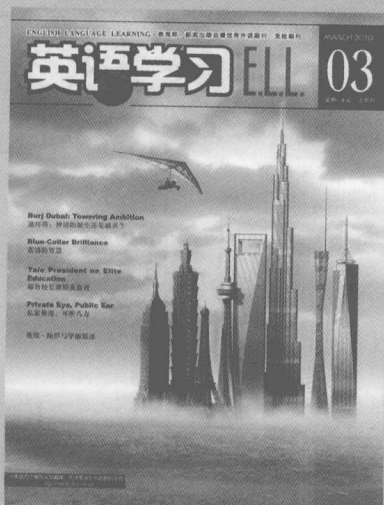
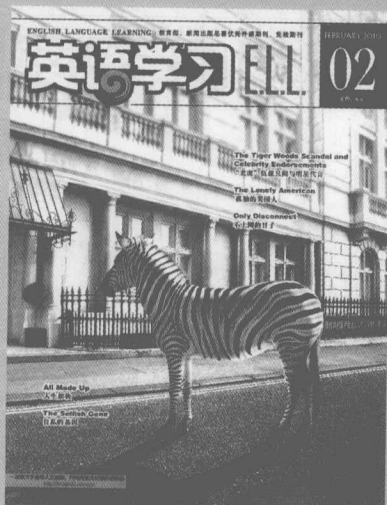
A Frugal Mantra for Hard Times  
艰难时节节俭经

Only Disconnect  
不上网的日子

Old Timer  
旧日丽人

All Made Up  
人生如妆





# 英语学习

2010年1~6期合订本

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语学习: 2010年1~6期合订本 / 《英语学习》编辑部编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2010.5

ISBN 978-7-5600-9654-4

I. ①英… II. ①英… III. ①英语—语言读物 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 096051 号

universal tool·unique value·useful source·unanimous choice



悠游网—外语学习 一网打尽

www.2u4u.com.cn

外研社旗下网站, 打造外语阅读、视听、测试、共享的全方位平台

登录悠游网, 您可以:

- 阅读精品外语读物, 独有资源, 涵盖广泛, 学习必备。
- 观看双语视频、名家课堂、外语系列讲座。
- 多元外语测试, 检测外语水平和专项能力, 获得外语学习方案。
- 外语资源共享, 网友互动, 小组讨论, 专家答疑, 语言学习无疑难。
- 网站推出众多精彩大礼包, 可通过积分换购。

贴心小提示:

刮开封底刮刮卡, 获得网站积分充值验证码, 即可到网站注册、充值。

出版人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 熊洁

装帧设计: 杨硕

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京联华印刷厂

开本: 880×1230 1/16

印张: 30.25

版次: 2010 年 6 月第 1 版 2010 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 978-7-5600-9654-4

定价: 25.00 元

\* \* \*

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: [club@fltrp.com](mailto:club@fltrp.com)

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: [zhijian@fltrp.com](mailto:zhijian@fltrp.com)

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 196540001

# 2010年1~6期合订本

## 总 目 录

(期次/页码)

### 缤纷世界

为“内战”夫妇度假买单.....	1/4
家的味道.....	2/4
幸福有价：经济学家为人生大事算账.....	3/4
就在拉斯维加斯.....	4/4
男性干家务常被女性忽视.....	5/4
女人比男人会理财.....	6/4

### 聚光灯下

奥巴马母亲的故事.....	1/8
尤塞恩·博尔特以及人类的速度极限.....	1/12
“老虎”伍兹丑闻与明星代言.....	2/8
缅怀保罗·A. 塞繆尔森.....	2/11
迪拜塔：神话的诞生还是破灭？.....	3/8
虚妄时代的本·伯南克.....	3/11
航空安检，纯属作秀？.....	4/8
塞林格：沉默的强音.....	4/12
《安妮日记》守护者：梅普·吉斯.....	5/8
“老虎”伍兹、丰田章男和差强人意的道歉术.....	5/11
回归凯恩斯.....	6/8
风光不再的中端市场.....	6/12

### 瞭望台

维基百科：末日来临？.....	1/15
病态堕落的名人文化.....	1/18
孤独美国人.....	2/14
时间就是一切.....	2/18
忆霍克斯先生.....	2/21
蓝领的智慧.....	3/14
火炬伦敦传递后的思考.....	3/18

《偶像》的魅力.....	3/22
六十周年数字看中国.....	4/16
颂扬付出精神.....	4/19
成年的孩子，请你离开家.....	4/22
过上好日子.....	5/14
科技，别总翻新太快.....	5/18
让世界听到中国的声音.....	5/21
谁为免费午餐买单？.....	6/15
乘上独木舟，畅游互联网.....	6/18
关于 The X Factor 选秀大赛的趣事.....	6/22

### 访谈录

与世界更好地交流沟通.....	1/22
互联网之父谈数字化革命.....	2/24
耶鲁校长谈精英教育.....	3/25
谷歌准备好撤出中国了吗？.....	4/26
低碳经济.....	5/24
医保改革的挑战.....	6/24

### 人生纪事

当英雄的日子.....	1/27
“铁公鸡”爸爸.....	1/30
艰难时节节俭经.....	1/32
橄榄球，再为你疯狂.....	1/34
电话旁，备支笔.....	2/29
邮递员的感伤.....	2/32
不上网的日子.....	2/34
私家侦探，耳听八方.....	3/29
湖边的聆听.....	3/32
完美的衣裳.....	3/34
陌生人为我作选择.....	4/31

植物与人生.....	4/34
纪念品.....	4/36
老鼠、鼠夹和我.....	5/28
沉迷于小圈子.....	5/31
我家的餐厅“革命”.....	6/29
失眠者的好伙伴.....	6/32
可怕的呼噜.....	6/36

### 文学角

通过绿色的茎管催动花朵的力.....	1/36
旧日丽人.....	1/38
滨西的白杨.....	2/36
他究竟是怎样的人.....	2/38
英语.....	3/36
周五下午在 51 路公交车上.....	3/38
妻子的亡姊.....	4/39
女孩.....	4/44
气象中心.....	5/34
“偷”雨伞的人.....	5/36
歌.....	6/38
致谢的烦恼.....	6/40

### 经典文选

玩具（节译）.....	1/43
自私的基因（节译）.....	2/51
评论点滴（节译）.....	3/42
人格论（节译）.....	4/46
我的世界观（节译）.....	5/41
事实与真实（节译）.....	6/62

影视文化笔记

“黑人炒作电影”.....	1/46
当代好莱坞黑人影星.....	2/46
当代黑人独立导演及其代表作.....	3/44
早期电影的女性先锋.....	4/52
阿兹娜——好莱坞黄金年代独一无二的女性主义导演.....	5/44
艾达·卢皮诺：演员、编剧和导演.....	6/44

蝶翼文丛

业余者精神.....	1/67
游泳的感想.....	1/70
交谈的艺术.....	1/72
庭院旧货甩卖.....	2/68
人生如妆.....	2/70
游廊赞.....	3/68
美丽的实验.....	3/70
脏兮兮，乐呵呵.....	3/72
反对电子邮件.....	4/70
漫步的哲学.....	4/73
对咖啡说“不”.....	5/62
购物赞.....	5/64
无聊生活.....	5/67
言行一致.....	5/70
隽语的回归.....	5/72
情迷奢侈品.....	6/65
时差.....	6/68

汉玉精雕

《孟子》选.....	1/56
《孟子》选.....	3/48
《孟子》选.....	5/50

杂文英译

读书心态.....	2/42
别说我是新人.....	4/56
冷不防，栽进“表现陷阱”.....	6/48

名校流韵

小常春藤上的一片绿叶——威斯里安学院.....	1/54
瓦萨学院.....	2/62
史密斯学院.....	3/58
阿默斯特学院.....	4/68
布林莫尔：“女超人”的古堡.....	5/48
斯沃斯摩尔学院.....	6/52

西洋镜

奥尼尔的“戏剧中国”.....	1/49
徘徊于高尚与卑鄙之间的好人——布莱希特的《四川好人》.....	2/54
龙与鹰的初相逢.....	2/59
卡夫卡作品中若隐若现的中国.....	3/53
马尔罗对中国革命的文学化建构.....	4/49

他山之石

黑暗中的嘶喊：黑色安息日.....	1/63
赤足舞蹈：Patti Smith.....	2/64
戴维·鲍伊与华丽摇滚.....	3/60
文明的冲突？.....	3/64
国际关系与恋爱关系.....	4/61
音乐、爱情和禅：莱昂纳多·科恩的歌.....	4/64
吉姆·莫里森：向童年告别的歌.....	5/54
重温马克思.....	5/58
感恩的逝者.....	6/54

列宁的学习经验.....	6/58
--------------	------

对话雅典娜

前苏格拉底哲学家（六）.....	1/59
------------------	------

英语杂谈

短文二则.....	1/74
短文二则.....	2/75
短文二则.....	3/75
短文二则.....	4/75
短文三则.....	5/75
短文二则.....	6/70
小议路名翻译.....	6/75

词语故事

国家的故事：从《建国大业》说起（上）.....	1/77
国家的故事：从乡村、米字旗到欧盟（中）.....	2/77
国家的故事：国土、爱国者、祖国等等（下）.....	3/77
色彩的故事：从白眼狼到白狗子.....	4/77
色彩的故事：中国红和英国红（上）.....	5/77
色彩的故事：中国红和英国红（下）.....	6/73

谐趣角

幽默墓志铭.....	6/77
------------	------

# Business before pleasure. 先工作，后娱乐。

先恪守职责，再享乐生活。该谚语可上溯至约1640年的《格罗比安娜的婚礼》(Grobiana's Nuptials)。1855年，英国小说家威廉·梅克皮斯·萨克雷 (William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811—1863) 在其小说《玫瑰与戒指》(The Rose and the Ring) 中对此谚语稍作改动后写道：“公事在先，娱乐在后 (Business first; pleasure afterwards)”。在美国首见于《托马斯·哈钦森日记书信集》(Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, 1767)。托马斯·哈钦森 (1711—1780) 是北美英属马萨诸塞湾殖民地总督，曾因厉行印花税条例而激起波士顿倾茶事件 (1773)，引发美国独立战争。该谚语的异体形式还有：Business comes before pleasure. / Duty before pleasure. 等等。Combine business with pleasure (工作玩乐两不误) 的说法也与此谚语密切相关。

e.g. Keep business and pleasure strictly  
separate this coming week.

—Jeane Dixon, *Times* (1994)

下周请把工作和娱乐严格区分开。

——珍妮·狄克逊，《泰晤士报》(1994)



插图 百年制作

**主管单位** 中华人民共和国教育部  
**主办单位** 北京外国语大学  
**出版单位** 外语教学与研究出版社

**主 编** 侯毅凌  
**副 主 编** 张黎新  
**编 辑** 丁飞 金辉 熊洁  
**本期责编** 熊洁  
**封面设计** 杨硕  
**版式设计** 李研

顾问 (以下按姓氏笔划排列)

丁往道 危东亚 李金达 李朋义 刘承沛 刘润清  
何其莘 吴 冰 吴古华 陈国华 陈 琳 杜学增  
金 莉 张 剑 张中载 周 燕 胡文仲 钟美荪  
高厚望 郭棣庆 楼光庆 蔡剑峰 薄 冰 熊德树

## 收获的园地

英语学习 陈毅 题 (1958年)

**编辑部地址:** 北京市西三环北路19号外研社

《英语学习》编辑部 (100089)

**电话:** (010)88819834/9743 **E-mail:** ell@fltrp.com


**发行部电话:** (010)88819867/9869

**传真:** (010)88819419

**广告部电话:** (010)88819827

**本刊网址:** <http://www.ell.com.cn>

● 杂志目录及部分文字资料可在线查阅

● 杂志目录页及内文标题旁附有  的文章均可在线试听和下载

● 互动论坛已开通, 欢迎从网站首页点击进入

### 本刊难度等级:

[E]	= easy	简易
[I]	= intermediate	中级
[C]	= challenging	较难
[A]	= advanced	高级

### 订阅方法:

1. 在当地邮局订阅 (邮发代号2-447), 有多种方式可供选择:

① 拨打当地邮局的服务电话11185, 工作人员会上门收订; ② 与当地邮局的投递部门或投递员联系, 上门取费; ③ 到邮局的订阅窗口办理

2. 直接汇款至外研社邮购部订阅

邮资标准: 购书定价的10%

汇款地址: 北京市西三环北路19号 外研社邮购部

收 款 人: 邮购部

咨询电话: (010) 88819929/9930/9931/9743

电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

本刊如有印装质量问题, 请寄往:

北京市西三环北路19号外研社期刊部 (100089) 调换

# contents

## the brave new world 缤纷世界

- 4 为“内战”夫妇度假买单 / 最讨厌词汇出炉: “随便”夺冠 / 2009年全球饥饿人口超10亿 / 悲观消极助记忆 / 最恼火的事: 没赶上公交车

## in the spotlight 聚光灯下

- 8 The Story of Barack Obama's Mother  
奥巴马母亲的故事 【I】  
12 Usain Bolt and the Limits of Human Speed  
尤塞恩·博尔特以及人类的速度极限 【C】

## outlook 瞭望台

- 15 Where Wikipedia Ends  
维基百科: 末日来临? 【C】  
18 The Sick, Degrading Culture of Celebrity  
病态堕落的名人文化 【C】

## interview 访谈录

- 22 China Seeks to Communicate Better with the World  
与世界更好地交流沟通 【I】

\*\*\*\*\*

## tales of life 人生纪事

- 27 Life as a Hero  
当英雄的日子 【I】   
30 Cheap Father  
“铁公鸡”爸爸 【E】   
32 A Frugal Mantra for Hard Times  
艰难时节节俭经 【I】   
34 Pigskin Passion Relived  
橄榄球, 再为你疯狂 【I】 

## assorted articles 蝶翼文丛

- 67 The Amateur Spirit  
业余者精神 【I】

# 留言板

## 致读者

新的一年到来了!值此辞旧迎新之际,《英语学习》杂志全体工作人员恭祝读者朋友们新年快乐!“悦”读每一天!

对于《英语学习》杂志社而言,过去的2009年是极其丰富多彩的一年:

《英语学习》在坚持其经典风格的同时,增添了“对话雅典娜——西方哲学漫步系列”等以中文为主、英文为辅的人文专栏,它们在给本刊注入新鲜血液的同时,为广大读者打开了一扇扇了解西方人文知识的窗户;除每月的杂志外,我们还出版了“世说英语”系列丛书、《凯蒂的心情咖啡》和《小词语,大能量》等图书;举办了一系列互动活动,包括有奖竞猜、竞答和读者调查,拉近了与读者之间的距离。《英语学习》2009年的两本合订本也如期上市。

这一本本期刊、一册册图书汇集了《英语学习》编辑们的心血,所以每当我们收到热心读者的来信,看到那些真诚的建议和鼓励时,都会倍感欣慰,也有了继续前进的更大动力。

跨入2010年的门槛,我们心怀更多期许。对于《英语学习》而言,我们希望带给读者朋友更多更丰富的精神食粮,和各位一起畅游于中外文化的长河中;同时期待从你们那儿获得更多反馈,以进一步夯实《英语学习》的办刊基础。最后,向一直给予我们帮助和支持的读者朋友表示最诚挚的感谢!

祝大家新年快乐!

《英语学习》杂志社全体工作人员

70 Reflections on Swimming  
游泳的感想 【1】

72 The Art of a Lively Conversation  
交谈的艺术 【1】

\*\*\*\*\*

## classic prose 经典文选

43 Toys (Excerpt)  
玩具 (节译) 【A】

## literary corner 文学角

36 The Force that Through the Green Fuse Drives the Flower  
通过绿色的茎管催动花朵的力

38 Old Timer  
旧日丽人 【1】

\*\*\*\*\*

46 影视文化笔记:“黑人炒作电影”——美国银幕上的黑人形象(三)

49 西洋镜:奥尼尔的“戏剧中国”

54 名校流韵:小常春藤上的一片绿叶——威斯里安学院

56 汉玉精雕:《孟子》选

59 对话雅典娜:前苏格拉底哲学家(六)

63 他山之石:黑暗中的嘶喊:黑色安息日

## about the language 英语杂谈

74 短文二则

77 词语故事:国家的故事:从《建国大业》说起(上)

● 本刊内文注释均参考《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》

# Malaysian State Offers Free Trips to Warring Couples

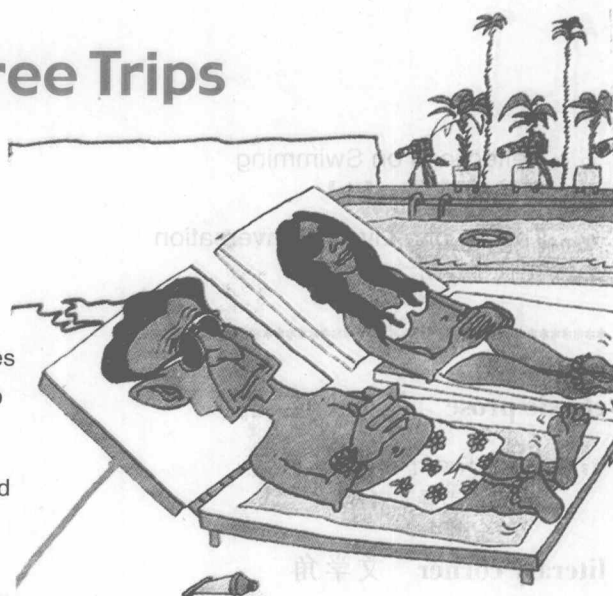
## 为“内战”夫妇度假买单

A Malaysian state is offering free second honeymoons for couples on the brink of divorce, hoping that romantic getaways will help rekindle their marriages,<sup>1</sup> an official said.

Under the ambitious plan, feuding couples will spend three days and two nights on one of the tropical islands off Terengganu state,<sup>2</sup> said government official Ashaari Idris. “Newly-wed couples are facing numerous problems. Among them are financial issues and problems related to their in-laws<sup>3</sup>,” said Ashaari, chairman of the state’s welfare, community development and women affairs committee.

“Before marriage, all was good. But after marriage, some are unable to cope with the new challenges,” he said, “I want to strengthen family ties. If a marriage breaks down, it will hurt the children and it will have serious implications on society.”

Couples will have to make an application and then undergo an interview before being accepted for the package<sup>4</sup> which is worth an estimated 440 dollars.



1. getaway: 逃跑机会, 此处指度“二次蜜月”; rekindle: 重燃。
2. feuding: 长期不和的; Terengganu state: 马来西亚一州。
3. in-laws: 姻亲。
4. package: 此处指package tour, 包价旅游。

# “Whatever” Voted Most Annoying Word

## 最讨厌词汇出炉: “随便”夺冠

“Whatever” has been voted the most annoying word in American English. The comment, popularised by sullen teens, was judged more grating than “anyway” and less tolerable than phrases including “it is what it is” and “you know”.<sup>1</sup>

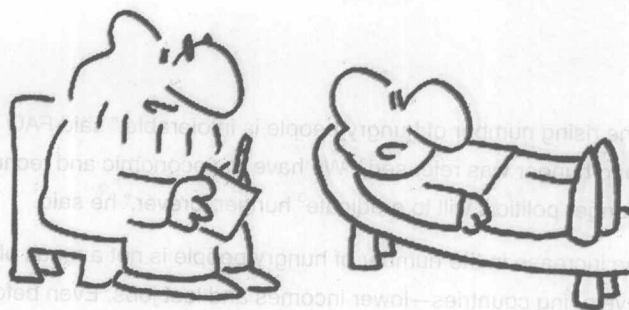
“The impetus of this poll was a casual conversation where we started discussing those words that get on your nerves.<sup>2</sup> You hear them over and over again,” explained Mary Azzoli, director of media for Marist, a US college which conducted the research among 938 adults.

Nearly 50 percent of people questioned said “whatever” was the word that bothered them the most. It was the most irritating word in all regions of the country, and among both sexes, all age groups, educational levels and income brackets<sup>3</sup>.

“It is used so often in terms of casual conversation. Also, when you think of the meaning behind it, it is often a way to dismiss<sup>4</sup> someone. It is irritating in that regard. It is much more off-putting compared to any of the other statements we asked,” she added.

A quarter of people selected “you know” as the phrase they would like to ban most from the English language. Eleven percent simply could not tolerate “it is what it is,” while seven percent found “anyway” irksome. “At the end of the day”, notorious in Britain as a cliché employed by footballers also made an appearance in the list,<sup>5</sup> although it attracted just two percent of the vote.

“In order to be a good conversationalist<sup>6</sup>, the key is to be always aware of what you are saying and maybe to do a little research about which words are overused,” Miss Azzoli added.



“You have a condition called ‘extreme gullibility.’”

“Whatever you say, Doc.”

\*gullibility: 易受骗, 轻信。

1. sullen: 阴郁的, 闷闷不乐的; grating: 令人不快的, 讨厌的, 下文的irritating、off-putting和irksome皆为此意; it is what it is: 现实如此。

2. impetus: 推动力; get on one's nerves: 使人不安或心烦。

3. bracket: 等级, 阶层。

4. dismiss: 打发。

5. at the end of the day: 总而言之, 到头来; notorious: 臭名昭著的; cliché/'kli:ʃeɪ/: 用滥了的套话。

6. conversationalist: 健谈的人。

## World's Hungry Reached More Than 1 Billion in 2009

### 2009年全球饥饿人口超10亿



BELIEVE ME, BUDDY... I CAN FEEL YOUR PAIN!

A combination of the food crisis and the global economic downturn had pushed more than 1 billion people into hunger in 2009, U.N. agencies said, confirming a grim<sup>1</sup> forecast released earlier.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP) said 1.02 billion people—about 100 million people more than the previous year—had been undernourished<sup>2</sup> in 2009, the highest number in four decades.

"The rising number of hungry people is intolerable," said FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf as the new annual report on world hunger was released. "We have the economic and technical means to make hunger disappear, what is missing is a stronger political will to eradicate<sup>3</sup> hunger forever," he said.

The increase in the number of hungry people is not a result of poor harvests but is due to high food prices—particularly in developing countries—lower incomes and lost jobs. Even before the recent twin crises of food and recession, the number of undernourished people had risen steadily for a decade, reversing progress made in the 1980s and early 1990s.

The WFP last year raised a record \$5 billion to feed poor people as a spike in food prices from 2006 to 2008 had sparked rioting and hoarding in some countries.<sup>4</sup> But later it had to cut food rations or scale back operations in places like Kenya and Bangladesh.<sup>5</sup>

FAO and WFP urged a twin-track approach, saying longer-term investment in agriculture development should not come at the expense of short-term initiatives to fight acute hunger spurred by sudden food shortages.<sup>6</sup>

1. grim: 严酷的, 无情的。

2. undernourished: 营养不良的。

3. eradicate: 根除, 消灭。

4. spike: 激增; spark: 导致; hoarding: 囤积(粮食)。

5. ration: 配给, 定量; scale back: 相应地缩减; Bangladesh: 孟加拉国, 南亚国家。

6. twin-track: 双向的, 双轨的; initiative: 措施; acute: 严重的。

## Thinking Negatively Can Boost Your Memory, Study Finds

### 悲观消极助记忆

**B**ad moods can actually be good for you, with an Australian study finding that being sad makes people less gullible<sup>1</sup>, improves their ability to judge others and also boosts memory.

The study, authored<sup>2</sup> by psychology professor Joseph Forgas at the University of New South Wales, showed that people in a negative mood were more critical of, and paid more attention to, their surroundings than happier people, who were more likely to believe anything they were told.

For the study, Forgas and his team conducted several experiments that started with inducing happy or sad moods in their subjects



through watching films and recalling positive or negative events.<sup>3</sup> The study also found that sad people were better at stating their case through written arguments, which Forgas said showed that a “mildly negative mood may actually promote a more concrete, accommodative<sup>4</sup> and ultimately more successful communication style.”

“Positive mood is not universally desirable: people in a negative mood are less prone to judgmental errors, are more resistant to eyewitness distortions and are better at producing high-quality, effective persuasive messages,” Forgas wrote.<sup>5</sup>

1. gullible /'gʌləbl/: 易受骗的。
2. author: v. 发起。
3. induce: 引起; subject: 实验对象。
4. accommodative: 随和的。
5. be prone to: 有……的倾向, 易于; eyewitness: 目击者; distortion: 歪曲, 曲解。

## Missing a Bus Voted Most Annoying Thing

### 最恼火的事: 没赶上公交车

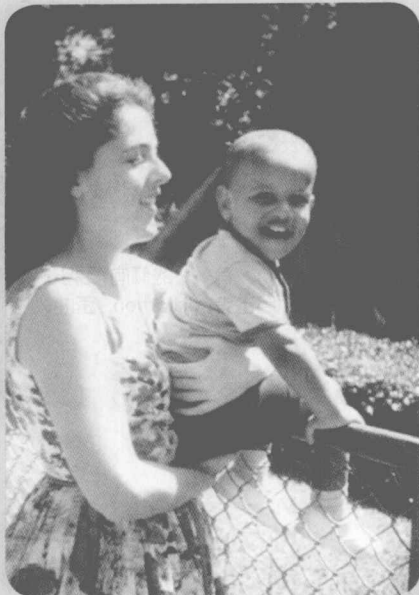
A survey indicated that half of Britons think that just failing to catch a bus is the most exasperating<sup>1</sup> experience. Arriving at a bus stop to see the vehicle pulling away has topped a list of the most annoying events. The second most irritating incident is being caught by an unexpected downpour without an umbrella or raincoat, with getting a parking fine coming in third,<sup>2</sup> according to the research. Other things that make us fed up are being told we're late paying a bill and needing a filling.<sup>3</sup>

The research was carried out in Britain by the Flower Council of Holland, who questioned 2,000 people. Psychologist Dr. Glenn Wilson said that seemingly unimportant day-to-day happenings could have a significant effect on a person's state of mind<sup>4</sup>. He said: “Minor mishaps<sup>5</sup> like being caught in the rain, trouble with the teeth, missing a train, or getting a parking ticket might seem small. But research shows that an accumulation of such events leads to an increase in stress hormones<sup>6</sup> and the likelihood of depression. In the last twelve months many Britons have seen a few closures on their high streets or received an unexpectedly large bill—it's amazing how your state of mind can be changed for the worst in a split second.<sup>7</sup> However, by equal measure, the smallest things in life can have a profoundly uplifting effect.”<sup>8</sup>



“The alarm didn't go off, my car wouldn't start, missed the bus, my back's aching, haven't had a raise in two years ...”

1. exasperating: 令人恼怒的。
2. downpour: 倾盆大雨; parking fine: 违章停车罚款。
3. fed up: 恼火的, 不满的; filling: 补牙。
4. state of mind: 心情。
5. mishap: 小意外。
6. stress hormone: 应激激素。
7. closure: 关闭, 停业; high street: 大街, 主要街道; in a split second: 一瞬间。
8. by equal measure: 用同样的方式; uplifting: 振奋的。



安与幼年的奥巴马

# ["] The Story of Barack Obama's Mother

## 奥巴马母亲的故事

By Amanda Ripley

∴ 李伟 选注

1. teen mother: (十几岁就生子的) 少女妈妈; anthropology: 人类学; be obsessed with: 对……着迷; pragmatist: 实用主义者。

2. grounded: 沉稳的, 明智的。

3. recklessness: 鲁莽, 不顾虑。

4. segregation: 种族隔离。

5. whisk away: 迅速带走; Honolulu: 火奴鲁鲁, 美国夏威夷州首府。

Each of us lives a life of contradictory truths. We are not one thing or another. Barack Obama's mother was at least a dozen things. S. Ann Soetoro was a teen mother who later got a Ph.D. in anthropology; a white woman from the Midwest who was more comfortable in Indonesia; a natural-born mother obsessed with her work; a romantic pragmatist, if such a thing is possible.<sup>1</sup>

"When I think about my mother," Obama told me recently, "I think that there was a certain combination of being very grounded<sup>2</sup> in who she was, what she believed in. But also a certain recklessness<sup>3</sup>. I think she was always searching for something. She wasn't comfortable seeing her life confined to a certain box."

Obama's mother was a dreamer. She made risky bets that paid off only some of the time, choices that her children had to live with. She fell in love—twice—with fellow students from distant countries she knew nothing about. Both marriages failed, and she leaned on her parents and friends to help raise her two children.

Born in 1942, just five years before Hillary Clinton, Obama's mother came into an America constrained by war, segregation<sup>4</sup> and a distrust of difference. Her parents named her Stanley because her father had wanted a boy. During her life, she was known by four different names, each representing a distinct chapter. In the course of the Stanley period, her family moved more than five times—from Kansas to California to Texas to Washington—before her 18th birthday. Her father, a furniture salesman, had a restlessness that she inherited.

After she finished high school, her father whisked the family away again—this time to Honolulu.<sup>5</sup> Stanley went along yet again, enrolling in the University of Hawaii as a

她的一生叛逆而传奇：18岁就放弃学业，怀孕生子；在种族歧视严重的年代先嫁给了一位黑人，离异后又嫁给了一位亚洲人；辍学多年后重返校园，努力完成学业，最终获得人类学博士学位。她就是美国首位黑人总统奥巴马的母亲——安·苏托洛。

freshman. By college, Stanley had started introducing herself as Ann. She met Barack Obama Sr. in a Russian-language class. He was one of the first Africans to attend the University of Hawaii and a focus of great curiosity. He spoke at church groups and was interviewed for several local-newspaper stories. "He had this magnetic personality," remembers Neil Abercrombie, a friend of Obama Sr. in college. "Everything was oratory<sup>6</sup> from him, even the most commonplace observation."

Obama's father quickly drew a crowd of friends at the university. They would drink beer, eat pizza and play music. They talked about Vietnam and politics. Everyone had an opinion about everything, and everyone was of the opinion that everyone wanted to hear their opinion—no one more so than Barack. The exception was Ann, the quiet young woman in the corner who began to hang out with<sup>7</sup> Obama and his friends that fall. Obama Sr.'s friends knew he was dating a white woman, but they treated it as a nonissue<sup>8</sup>. This was Hawaii, after all, a place enamored of<sup>9</sup> its reputation as a melting pot.

But when people called Hawaii a "melting pot" in the early 1960s, they meant a place where white people blended with Asians. At the time, 19% of white women in Hawaii married Chinese men, and that was considered radical by the rest of the nation. Black people made up less than 1% of the state's population. And while interracial marriage was legal there, it was banned in half the other states.

On Feb. 2, 1961, several months after they met, Obama's parents got married. At that point, Ann was three months pregnant with Barack Obama II. Even by the standards of 1961, she was young to be married. At 18, she dropped out of college after one semester, according to University of Hawaii records. When her friends back in Washington heard the news, "we were very shocked," says Box, her high school friend.

Then, when Obama was almost 1, his father left for Harvard to get a Ph.D. in economics. He had also been accepted to the New School in New York City, with a more generous scholarship that would

6. oratory: 慷慨激昂的演说。

7. hang out with: 和……在一起活动。

8. nonissue: 没什么问题的事情。

9. be enamored of: 倾心于, 陶醉于。



安(左)与父母



老奥巴马与儿子

have allowed his family to join him. But he decided to go to Harvard. “How can I refuse the best education?” he told Ann, according to Obama’s book.

Obama’s father had an agenda: to return to his home country and help reinvent<sup>10</sup> Kenya. He wanted to take his new family with him. But he also had a wife from a previous marriage there—a marriage that may or may not have been legal. In the end, Ann decided not to follow him. “He was a man of his time, from a very patriarchal<sup>11</sup> society.” Ann filed<sup>12</sup> for divorce in Honolulu in January 1964.

Ann had already done things most women of her generation had not: she had married an African, had their baby and gotten divorced. At this juncture<sup>13</sup>, her life could have become narrower. She could have become a young, marginalized<sup>14</sup> woman focused on paying the rent and raising a child on her own. She could have filled her son’s head with well-founded<sup>15</sup> resentment for his absent father. But that is not what happened.

When her son was almost 2, Ann returned to college. Money was tight. She collected food stamps<sup>16</sup> and relied on her parents to help take care of young Barack. She would get her bachelor’s degree four years later. In the meantime, she met another foreign student, Lolo Soetoro, at the University of Hawaii. He was easygoing, happily devoting hours to playing chess with Ann’s father and wrestling with her young son. Lolo proposed in 1967.

Mother and son spent months preparing to follow him to Indonesia, and neither had left the country. After a long journey, they landed in an unrecognizable place. “Walking off the plane, the tarmac rippling with heat,<sup>17</sup> the sun bright as a furnace,” Obama later wrote, “I clutched her hand, determined to protect her.”

Lolo’s house, on the outskirts of Jakarta, was a long way from the high-rises of Honolulu.<sup>18</sup> There was no electricity, and the streets were not paved. And everything was scarce.

Obama attended a Catholic school and attracted attention since he was not only a foreigner but also chubbier<sup>19</sup> than the locals. He didn’t seem to mind that the other children called him “Negro”. In her own way, Ann tried to compensate for the absence of black people in her son’s life. At night, she came home from work with books on the civil rights movement<sup>20</sup>. Her aspirations for racial harmony were simplistic. “She was very much of the early Dr. [Martin Luther] King era,” Obama says. “She believed that people were all basically the same under their skin, that bigotry<sup>21</sup> of any sort was wrong and that the goal was then to treat everybody as unique individuals.” Ann gave her daughter, who was born in 1970, dolls of every

10. reinvent: 彻底改造。

11. patriarchal: 家长制的, 父权制的。

12. file: 提出 (申请等)。

13. juncture: 关键时刻。

14. marginalized: 被忽视的, 处于社会边缘的。

15. well-founded: 有根据的, 理由充分的。

16. food stamp: (政府发给或以低价供给贫民的) 食品券。

17. tarmac: 用柏油碎石铺的停机坪; ripple with heat: 泛起热浪, 形容天气异常炎热。

18. Jakarta: 雅加达, 印度尼西亚首都; a long way: 差得远; high-rise: 高楼大厦。

19. chubby: 圆胖的。

20. civil rights movement: 黑人民权运动, 第二次世界大战后美国黑人反对种族隔离与歧视、争取民主权利的群众运动, 马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King) 是民权运动的领袖人物。

21. bigotry: 持偏见的行为 (或态度等)。

hue: “A pretty black girl with braids, an Inuit, and a little Dutch boy with clogs,”<sup>22</sup> says her daughter Soetoro-Ng, laughing. “It was like the United Nations.”

As Ann became more intrigued by Indonesia, her husband became more Western. He rose through the ranks of an American oil company and moved the family to a nicer neighborhood. She was bored by the dinner parties he took her to, where men boasted about golf scores and wives complained about their Indonesian servants. The couple fought rarely but had less and less in common.

In 1971, when Obama was 10, Ann sent him back to Hawaii to live with her parents. A year later, Ann followed Obama back to Hawaii, as promised, taking her daughter but leaving her husband behind. She enrolled in a master's program at the University of Hawaii to study the anthropology of Indonesia. Around this time, Ann began to find her voice.

Ann's husband visited Hawaii frequently, but they never lived together again. Ann filed for divorce in 1980. As with Obama's father, she kept in regular contact with Lolo and did not pursue alimony or child support,<sup>23</sup> according to divorce records.

“There have certainly been moments when she complained to us,” says Soetoro-Ng. “But she was not someone who would take the detritus of those divorces and make judgments about men in general or love or allow herself to grow pessimistic.”<sup>24</sup> With each failed marriage, Ann gained a child and, in one case, a country as well.

Ann's most lasting professional legacy was to help build the microfinance program in Indonesia,<sup>25</sup> which she did from 1988 to 1992. While his mother was helping poor people in Indonesia, Obama was trying to do something similar 7,000 miles away in Chicago, as a community organizer.

In 1992, Obama's mother finally finished her Ph.D. dissertation, which she had worked on, between jobs,<sup>26</sup> for almost two decades. She dedicated the tome<sup>27</sup> to her mother; to Dewey, her adviser; “and to Barack and Maya, who seldom complained when their mother was in the field.” In the fall of 1994, Ann was having dinner at her friend Patten's house in Jakarta when she felt a pain in her stomach. When Ann returned to Hawaii several months later, she learned it was ovarian and uterine cancer<sup>28</sup>. She died on Nov. 7, 1995, at 52.

Obama has said his biggest mistake was not being at his mother's side when she died. He went to Hawaii to help the family scatter the ashes over the Pacific. And he carries on her spirit in his campaign. When Barack smiles, there's just a certain Ann look. He lights up<sup>29</sup> in a particular way that she did. ❖

22. hue: 颜色; braid: 辫子; Inuit: 伊努伊特人, 是美洲的爱斯基摩人; clog: 木屐。

23. alimony: (离婚后男方给女方的) 赡养费, 生活费; child support: 子女抚养费。

24. detritus: 瓦砾, 碎屑, 此处指(离婚带来的)不利影响; pessimistic: 悲观的。

25. legacy: 遗赠, 贡献; micro-finance: 小额信贷。

26. dissertation: (博士学位) 论文; between jobs: 工作之余。

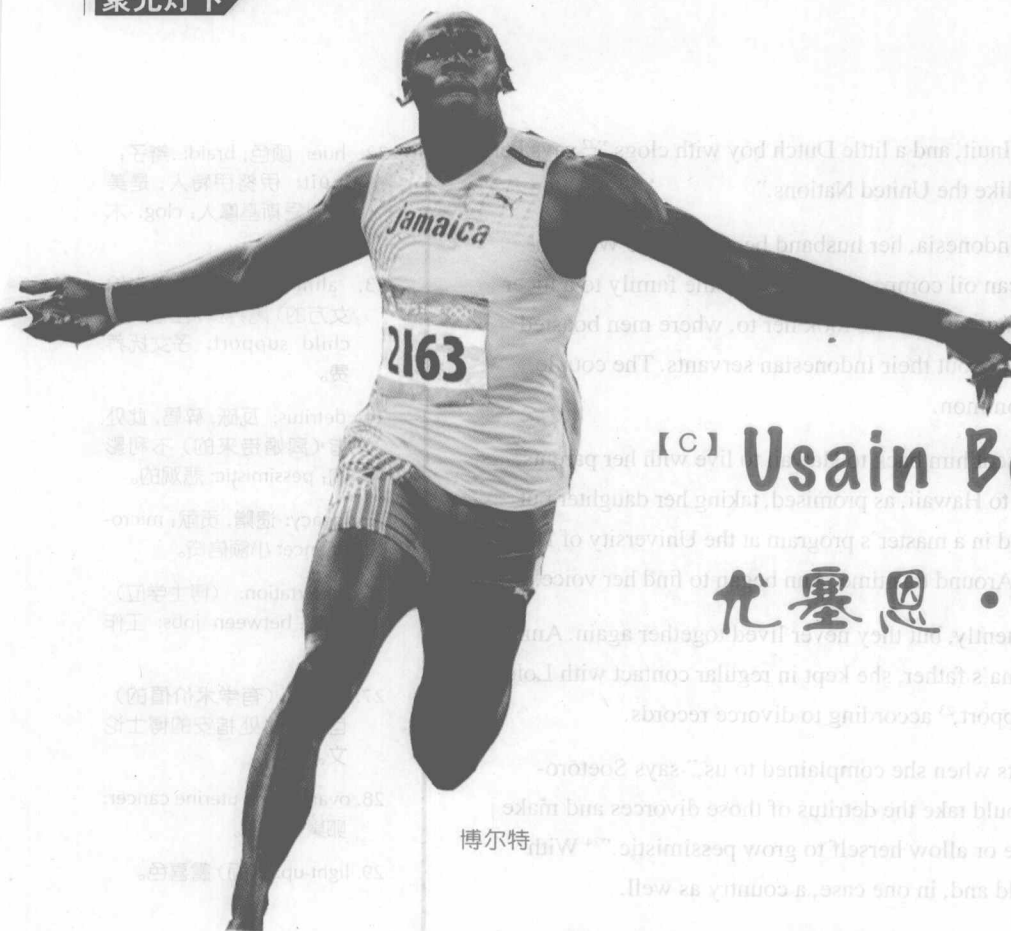
27. tome: (有学术价值的) 巨著, 此处指安的博士论文。

28. ovarian and uterine cancer: 卵巢子宫癌。

29. light up: (面)露喜色。



安在印尼进行调研



博尔特

# Usain Bolt<sup>1</sup> and the 尤塞恩·博尔特以及

By Peter Weyand

王芸可 选注

1. Usain Bolt: 尤塞恩·博尔特, 牙买加短跑名将, 在2009年柏林世锦赛上分别以9秒58和19秒19的成绩打破男子100米和200米世界纪录(之前的世界纪录由他在2008年北京奥运会上创造, 分别为9秒69和19秒30)。

2. track and field: 田径赛; mph: = miles per hour, 每小时英里数; at a crossroads: 处于关键时刻, 在紧要关头; athletics: 体育运动, 下文的athleticism表示“体育活动”。

3. be poised to: 随时准备着; overwhelm: 压倒, 征服。

4. motion: 运动, 动作; Newtonian mechanics: 牛顿力学, 以牛顿运动定律和万有引力定律为基础, 研究速度远小于光速的宏观物体的运动规律; translate into: 转化成。

5. 不难想象, 具有这样闪电般的速度, 其秘密或在于以下两种能力之一: (奔跑时) 在空气中迅速摆动四肢; 每一步都大力蹬地。

6. intuition: 直觉。

How fast might human beings ultimately run?

Usain Bolt's attack on the track and field record book—running 9.58 in the 100m and reaching a top speed of nearly 28 mph—has raised this question at a crucial crossroads for organized athletics recently.<sup>2</sup> While specific predictions by modern science are not precise, the general influence of scientific advancement is poised to overwhelm human performance and organized athletics as we have known them.<sup>3</sup>

Although we can readily quantify the forces acting on the body and predict the motion they produce using classical Newtonian mechanics, we still have an incomplete understanding of the process of force production within the body, and how the body's internal forces eventually translate into motion.<sup>4</sup>

Conceivably, the secret to blazing running speeds might be explained by either of two abilities: repositioning the limbs quickly through the air, or hitting the ground forcefully with each step.<sup>5</sup> Contrary to intuition<sup>6</sup>, fast runners achieve their greater speeds, not by repositioning their legs any more rapidly, but rather by hitting the ground with greater force and quickness than slower runners do.