

# 英语沙龙

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[合订本]

Diplomatic Anecdotes  
The Fun of Living  
Translation Skill  
A Minute of Fun  
Movies and Stars  
To Study Abroad  
English Clinics  
Newspaper English  
Business English  
World Knowledge

● 知识性 ● 趣味性  
● 实用性 ● 英语学习月刊

ENGLISH SALON

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1999 年 1~12 期合订本

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# 英语沙龙

1999

English Salon

总 62 期



ISSN 1005-1813



● 杜克大学法学院

● 难忘的一段经历

● 从“洋娃娃”到外交官

● 佐罗的面具

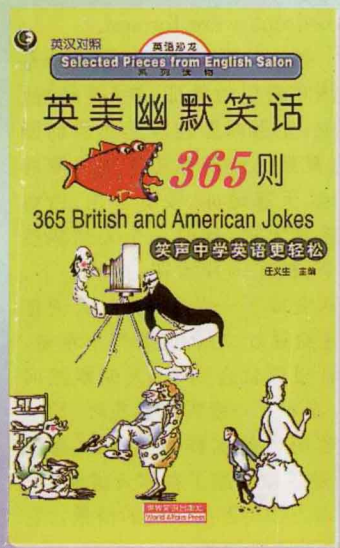




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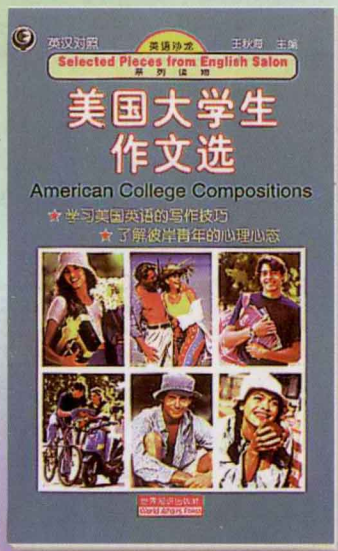


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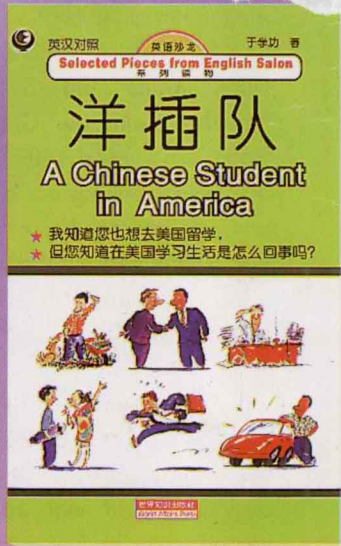
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它与本刊数月前出版的精听音带相配成套，构成该专题完整的精、泛听训练系列。书定价：7元，2盒音带定价：14元。



↑ 本书收集的美国大学生作文均为美国大学教授为本刊精选出来的上乘之作。阅读本书，既可学习美国英语的写作技巧，又可了解当代美国青年的生活及心态。定价：11.50元。

↓ 《洋插队》讲的是一位中国留学生在美国学习生活的故事，语言地道，内容生动有趣。阅读本书，可学习美国英语的表达方法，了解美国社会的风俗人情。如有机会去美国留学，本书很有参考价值。定价：10.00元。



以上读物在各地新华书店、外文书店和常年销售《英语沙龙》月刊、合订本及系列读物的书店均有售。本刊编辑部办理邮购，邮购加收20%邮费。邮购地址：北京东城外交部街甲31号世界知识出版社，邮编：100005，收款人：英语沙龙编辑部。



# Snowdrop

Yes, punctual to the time, thou'rt here again  
 As still thou art: --though frost or rain may vary<sup>1</sup>  
 And icicles<sup>1</sup> blockade the rockbirds'<sup>2</sup> aery  
 Or sluggish snow lie heavy on the plain  
 Yet thou, sweet child of hoary<sup>3</sup> January  
 Art here to harbinger<sup>4</sup> the laggard<sup>5</sup> train  
 Of vernal<sup>6</sup> flowers, of duteous<sup>7</sup> missionary  
 Nor cold can blight<sup>8</sup>, nor fog thy pureness stain  
 Beneath the dripping eaves, or on the slope  
 Of cottage garden, whether mark'd or no  
 Thy meek<sup>9</sup> head bends in undistinguish'd row  
 Blessings upon thee, gentle bud of hope  
 And nature bless the spot where thou dost grow  
 Young life emerging from thy kindred<sup>10</sup> snow

by Hartley Coleridge

The sacred<sup>11</sup> snowdrop has long been a symbol of purity and hope. In a Biblical story, when Adam and Eve were banished from the Garden of Eden, Eve stood with tears in her eyes, looking out over the icy, flowerless Earth around her, blanketed with snow. An angel appeared, caught a falling snowflake and blew gently upon it, whereupon it formed a snowdrop flower. The angel handed it to Eve and told her to have hope, as the summer sun would soon arrive. The angel disappeared, leaving behind a whole ring of snow-

## 雪花莲



drops. That is how the first snowdrops were formed.

圣洁的雪花莲久远以来就是纯洁和希望的象征。在《圣经》故事中，亚当和夏娃被逐出伊甸园时，夏娃泪涟涟地望着她周围的土地，天寒地冻，没有鲜花，白雪覆盖着大地。这时一个天使飘然而至，抓住一片雪花，轻吹一下，它就变成了一朵雪花莲。天使把它递给夏娃，告诉她要怀抱希望，夏日很快就会到来。天使飘然而去，留下了一簇雪花莲手环。第一代雪花莲就这样诞生了。《雪花莲》这首诗描绘了在冰天雪地的1

月小小的雪花莲点缀着万物待苏的大地的情景，它象征着希望，象征着新生命的开始。

### NOTES 注释:

1. icicle ['aɪsɪkl] *n.* 冰柱
2. rockbird ['rɒkbə:d] *n.* 岩鸟
3. hoary ['hɔ:ri] *adj.* 灰白的, 斑白的
4. harbinger ['hɑ:bindʒə] *vt.* 预告, 预兆

5. laggard ['læɡəd] *adj.* 迟缓的, 落后的
6. vernal ['vɜ:nl] *adj.* (花等) 春天开的
7. duteous ['dju:tjəs] *adj.* 忠实的, 尽职的
8. blight [blaɪt] *vt.* 使枯萎, 摧残
9. meek [mi:k] *adj.* 温顺的, 柔和的

10. kindred ['kɪndrɪd] *adj.* 类似的, 同源的
11. sacred ['seɪkrɪd] *adj.* 神圣的

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### 亲爱的读者:

伴着新年的钟声,《英语沙龙》以新的形象出现在读者面前。这是对去年 10 月读者意见调查反馈的结果。在听取大多数读者意见的基础上,我们对本刊封面进行了重新设计。新的封面试图体现《英语沙龙》浓郁的文化特色和高品位的艺术追求,并借封面窗口传播知识。新的封面是否成功,尚待朋友们评判。我们真诚地期盼着您的指教。在此,我们恭祝《英语沙龙》的新老朋友,新的一年丰硕、灿烂!

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「沙漠风暴」前夜

## 下期预告

●目睹多变的世界风云,我外交官在《太平洋悄悄对我说》的诗作中,表达了对世界的祈盼。

●她以自己的聪慧、时髦和前卫不仅改变了女性的形象,而且改变了她们对自己的看法。这就是《可可·夏奈尔:时装界的传奇女性》。

●你聪明、自信、进取心强,但你知道《怎样在工作中出人头地》吗?

●在以“民族熔炉”著称的美国,世界各地不同种族与宗教的移民,在这个形形色色、变化多端的国度里相互依存,相互影响,也从内心深处发出了《美国还存在吗?》的疑问。

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# The Mask of Zorro

美国 1998 年出品

Director 导演: Martin Campbell 马丁·坎贝尔

Main Cast 主要演员: Antonio Banderas 安东尼奥·班德拉斯 (as Alejandro Murietta 饰阿莱汉德罗·穆列塔); Anthony Hopkins 安东尼·霍普金斯 (as Don Diego de la Vega 饰唐·迪戈·德拉贝加); Catherine Zeta-Jones 凯瑟琳·泽塔-琼斯 (as Elena 饰埃琳娜)

久盛不衰的传奇英雄佐罗在 1998 年火热的夏季再度被搬上银幕, 以其热闹非凡的场面、家喻户晓的形象、荒诞离奇的故事和脍炙人口的主题曲, 将众多大制作科幻片挤下票房排行榜, 独占榜首数周不衰, 可见观众不仅需要未来的英雄, 更喜爱心目中传统的英雄。



影片中的三位主要演员

## 佐罗的面具

① With the slash<sup>1</sup> of a steel<sup>2</sup> blade<sup>3</sup> and the mark of a “Z”, he defends the weak and exploited<sup>4</sup> and avenges<sup>5</sup> the wrongs committed against them.

他用舞动的利刃和“Z”的印记保护弱者和被剥削者, 为他们遭受的冤屈复仇。

The Mask of Zorro is a sweeping romantic adventure of love and honor, of tragedy and triumph set against Mexico's fight for independence from the iron fist of Spain. It is also a rousing, swashbuckling<sup>6</sup> fable about how a roguish<sup>7</sup> outlaw<sup>8</sup> whose only knowledge of a sword is that “the pointy end goes into the other” is transformed<sup>9</sup> into an elegant hero.

《佐罗的面具》以墨西哥摆脱西班牙铁拳统治的独立之战为背景, 全然是一部爱情与荣誉、悲剧与胜利的浪漫冒险故事, 同时它还是一部煽情、夸张的闹剧, 讲述了一名对剑的了解仅限于“尖的那头插进另一头”的无赖之徒是如何被改造成一名优雅的英雄的。

It has been 20 years since Don Diego de la Vega successfully fought Spanish oppression in Alta California as the legendary<sup>10</sup> romantic hero Zorro. Imprisoned for two decades, he now must find a successor to stop Don Rafael Montero--the powerful, former Spanish governor of Alta California who cost de la Vega his freedom, his wife and

唐·迪戈·德拉贝加装扮成传奇浪漫英雄佐罗在阿尔塔加利福尼亚成功地反抗了西班牙人的压迫, 转眼 20 年过去了, 坐了 20 年牢的他现在必须找到一个接班人, 以阻止唐·拉斐尔·蒙特罗向墨西哥总统桑塔·安纳将军购买加利福尼亚的企图。

### NOTES 注释:

1. slash [slæʃ] *n.* 砍, 斩, 刀痕, 深砍
2. steel [sti:l] *adj.* 钢制的, 坚硬的
3. blade [bleid] *n.* 刀, 剑
4. exploit [iks'plɔit] *vt.* 剥削
5. avenge [ə'vendʒ] *vt.* 为...报仇

6. swashbuckling ['swɒʃ'bʌklɪŋ] *adj.* 虚张声势的; 夸张的
7. roguish ['rəʊɡɪʃ] *adj.* 流氓的, 无赖的
8. outlaw ['aʊtlɔ:] *n.* 歹徒, 被放逐者
9. transform [træns'fɔ:m] *vt.* (使)变化, (使)转化
10. legendary ['ledʒəndəri] *adj.* 传奇(中)的, 传说(中)的

his daughter who is making plans to purchase California from Mexico's president, General Santa Anna. Alejandro Murieta, a bandit<sup>11</sup> with a troubled past, is transformed by de la Vega into a new Zorro who he hopes will help him foil<sup>12</sup> Montero's schemes once and for all. The new Zorro assumes de la Vega's mantle<sup>13</sup> and enters into a romantic relationship with a woman close to his predecessor's heart.

蒙特罗威力无比,曾是阿尔塔加利福尼亚的前任西班牙州长,是剥夺德拉贝加自由,夺去他妻子和女儿生命的凶手。阿莱汉德罗·穆列塔是一名劣迹斑斑的匪徒,德拉贝加将他改造成一个新佐罗,希望两人携手彻底挫败蒙特罗的计划。新佐罗重披德拉贝加的战袍,与那位令他的前辈心醉神往的女人开始了一段浪漫之旅。

# I WANT TO SPEND MY LIFETIME LOVING YOU

(Music by James Horner, Lyric by Will Jennings)

## THE THEME SONG 主题歌

Moon so bright, night so fine,  
Keep your heart here with mine  
Life's a dream we are dreaming

Race the moon, catch the wind,  
Ride the night to the end,  
Seize the day, stand up for the light

I want to spend my lifetime loving you  
If that is all in life I ever do

Heroes rise, heroes fall,  
Rise again, win it all,  
In your heart, can't you feel the glory?

Through our joy, through our pain,  
We can move worlds again  
Take my hand, dance the dance with me

I want to spend my lifetime loving you  
If that is all in life I ever do  
I will want nothing else to see me through  
If I can spend my lifetime loving you

Though we know we will never come again  
Where there is love, life begins  
Over and over again

Save the night, save the day,  
Save the love, come what may,  
Love is worth everything we pay

## 减轻压力的7种方法

② 1. Cancel<sup>1</sup> your plans for tonight. All of them. 2. Read something frivolous<sup>2</sup> (a comic book or a hobby<sup>3</sup> magazine). 3. Make a call you've been dreading<sup>4</sup> (to the dentist, the bank). It'll take five minutes; spend the other 10 congratulating yourself for getting it out of<sup>5</sup> the way. 4. Give yourself a hand massage<sup>6</sup>: Start with the fleshy pad between your thumb and forefinger<sup>7</sup>, work your way around the palm, proceed down your wrist, all the way to your elbow. Switch sides and repeat. 5. Think of three things you must do today and put off two until tomorrow. 6. Two words: Hot tea. (Hint: Do nothing else while

you drink it.) 7. Write down at least five things you're grateful for (more, if you're inspired). A simple but effective uplifter.

1. 取消今晚的计划。全部取消。2. 读点轻松的东西(连环漫画杂志或自己喜欢的杂志)。3. 花5分钟,打一个一直不敢打的电话(给牙医、银行等);再花10分钟祝贺自己总算摆脱了这件事。4. 给自己做手按摩:从拇指与食指间肉多的部位开始,沿着手掌周围按摩,到手腕,一直到肘部。然后换手,做相同的动作。5. 定3件今天必做的事,留2件到明天。6. 两个字:热茶。(提示:喝茶时什么也别干。)7. 至少写下5件你心存感激的事(如果灵感来了,还可多写几件)。这是一种简单而有效的振奋精神的方式。●潇洒人生● □兴静 选译

## NOTES 注释:

11. bandit ['bændit] *n.* 恶棍, 暴徒  
12. foil ['fɔɪl] *vt.* 挫败, 打破, 阻止  
13. mantle ['mæntl] *n.* 披风, 罩衣, 覆盖之物

- ② 1. cancel ['kænsəl] *vt.* 取消, 注销  
2. frivolous ['frɪvələs] *adj.* 轻浮的, 无价值的  
3. hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 嗜好, 兴趣  
4. dread [dred] *vi.* 害怕, 担心  
5. get out of 由...出来, 摆脱

6. massage ['mæsa:ʒ] *n.* 按摩(术)  
7. forefinger ['fɔ:ɪŋgə] *n.* 食指



地址: P. O. Box 90362 Science Drive and Tower-view Road Durham, NC 27708-0362

电话: (919) 613-7001

网址: <http://www.law.duke.edu>

电子邮件: [admissions@faculty.law.duke.edu](mailto:admissions@faculty.law.duke.edu)

#### THE BASICS 基本情况

Type of School(学校类别): PRIVATE(私立)

Application deadline(申请限期): 1月15日

Application fee(申请费): \$ 65

Financial Aid deadline(申请资助限期): 1月15日

Student faculty ratio(学生与教师比率): 15.4 to 1

Student housing(学生宿舍): No(无)

Term(学期): Semester(2个)

## 杜克大学法学院



# DUKE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

**Introduction** The Duke University School of Law, founded in 1931, is one of the finest and most selective law schools in the country. Over 4,000 applicants<sup>1</sup> vie annually to be among the 200 or so first year students who come to the law school's beautiful Durham campus. Those who make it will become immersed<sup>2</sup> in the study of law at an institution that is, in many ways, as traditional as they come along the country's élite<sup>3</sup> schools.

**Academic Strength** The law school's curriculum<sup>4</sup> is broad within traditional boundaries<sup>5</sup>, but relatively lacking in practical skills offerings and clinical<sup>6</sup> programs. This curriculum is demanding enough, and the surrounding area sleepy enough, that for most Duke students law school is their life. There are some areas in which Duke breaks from tradition. Like many law schools Duke offers numerous concurrent--enrollment programs with various graduate departments of the broader university, but its level of commitment<sup>7</sup> to interdisciplinary<sup>8</sup> study goes well beyond the norm. The law school allows nearly all joint-degree(J. D.)

**简介** 杜克大学法学院成立于1931年,是美国最优秀、最有特点的法学院之一。每年进入法学院那优美的德拉姆校园的一年级新生约200名,而申请者却有4000多名。被录取的学生将在这里全身心投入法律专业的学习。这所学术机构在许多方面很传统,这和它同类的其他美国名牌学校相差无几。

**学术实力** 法学院的课程设置在传统范围之内,其科目广泛多样。不过,相对而言,实用技巧训练偏弱,实习项目偏少。这种课程设置对学生要求很高,学校周围地区非常寂静,大多数学生就这样生活在这里。在有些领域,杜克大学对传统是有所突破的。像其他许多法学院一样,杜克法学院实施了许多联合招生计划——与大学其他诸多研究生院系联合招生,但其跨学科研究水平却远远超过一般院系。法学院允许几乎所有的攻读联合学位的

#### NOTES 注释:

1. applicant [ˈæplɪkənt] *n.* 申请人
2. immersed [ɪˈmɜːst] *adj.* 浸入的,投入的
3. élite [ˈeɪˌliːt] *n.* [法]精华,名牌
4. curriculum [kəˈrɪkjʊləm] *n.* (一个学校、专业或学科的)全部课程,必修课程

5. boundary [ˈbaʊndəri] *n.* 界限,范围
6. clinical [ˈklɪnɪkəl] *n.* 临床的,实习的
7. commitment [kəˈmɪtmənt] *n.* 献身,投入
8. interdisciplinary [ˌɪntə(ɪ)ˈdɪsɪplɪnəri] *adj.* 涉及两门以上学科的

candidates to begin their law study in the summer preceding their first year, allowing them to complete a J. D. and master's in only three years. In part because of this arrangement, and in part because of the incredible<sup>9</sup> strength of many of Duke's other graduate programs, fully 20% of Duke law students pursue<sup>10</sup> joint degrees. Two of the more noteworthy<sup>11</sup> of these programs are a joint J. D. /M. E. M. (master of environmental management) and a joint J. D. /M. L. (master of laws) in International and Comparative<sup>12</sup> Law. Participants<sup>13</sup> in these programs complete a portion of their coursework at Duke's Institute in International Law in Brussels<sup>14</sup>.

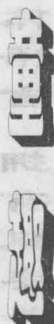
学生在正式开学前的夏季就开始学习法律课程,并准许他们就用3年时间读完联合学位和硕士学位。如此安排,部分是由于课程的设置,部分是由于杜克大学其他研究生专业课程亦具有相当的实力,法学院有20%的学生攻读联合学位。联合学位中最引人注目的是联合学位/环境管理硕士学位和联合学位/国际法与比较法的法学硕士学位。攻读这两大联合学位的学生要在杜克大学的布鲁塞尔国际法学院学习部分课程。

**Admission** If you hope to gain admission to the Duke University School of Law, you had better have very impressive<sup>15</sup> qualifications. Numerical admission standards at this "top-ten" school are the fifth highest in the nation behind only Yale, Harvard, Stanford and Chicago. Its annual tuition<sup>16</sup> is \$20,706. Its total enrollment is 575 and its schedule is full time only.

**录取** 如果你想被杜克大学法学院录取,你就各方面都得优秀。这所美国前10位名牌大学的入学资格分在美国排名第5,仅次于耶鲁、哈佛、斯坦福和芝加哥。每年学费20706美元。法学院在校生575人,都是全日制学生。

## FINANCIAL AIDS 奖学金/财政资助

	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total # receiving grants <sup>17</sup> 全额资助	451	75.2	0	0.0	451	75.2
Less than 1/2 tuition 半费以下	414	69.0	0	0.0	414	69.0
Half to full tuition 半费至全费	37	6.2	0	0.0	37	6.2
Full tuition 全费	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
More than full tuition 全费以上	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Median <sup>18</sup> Grant Amount 平均资助额	\$5,426		\$0			



Andrew has just begun to read. He was riding in the car with his mother one day when he noticed a traffic sign. "Mom!" he hollered, "That sign said 'Do not pass' --and you just passed it!" 安德鲁刚刚开始认字。一天他正坐在妈妈驾驶的车里,突然,注意到一个交通标志。“妈妈!”他大叫道:“刚才那个标志写着‘不要超过’——而你刚刚超过它!”(注:Do Not Pass意思是“不许超车”。) ●开心一刻● □晓勤 选译



### NOTES 注释:

9. incredible [inˈkredəbl] *adj.* 难以置信的, 惊人的  
10. pursue [pəˈsjuː] *vt.* 追逐, 追求  
11. noteworthy [ˈnəʊtweɪðl] *adj.* 显著的  
12. comparative [kəmˈpærətɪv] *adj.* 比较的

13. participant [pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt] *n.* 参与者  
14. Brussels [ˈbrʌslz] *n.* 布鲁塞尔(比利时首都)  
15. impressive [ɪmˈpresɪv] *adj.* 令人难忘的  
16. tuition [ˈtjuːʃən] *n.* 学费  
17. grant [ɡrɑːnt] *n.* 补助金  
18. median [ˈmiːdʒən] *adj.* 中间的





图 1

# Body Language:

## OWNERSHIP GESTURES

Management personnel are particularly guilty<sup>1</sup> of continually using the following gestures. It has been noted that employees<sup>2</sup> who have been newly appointed to management positions suddenly begin to use them, despite the fact that they seldom used them prior to their promotion.

It would be normal to assume that the position of the man in Figure 1 reflects an easygoing<sup>3</sup>, relaxed and carefree attitude, because that is in fact what it is. The leg-over-chair gesture not only signifies the man's ownership of that particular chair or

space, but also signals that customary etiquettes<sup>4</sup> may be relaxed.

It is common to see two close friends seated like this, laughing and joking with each other, but let's consider the impact and meaning of this gesture in different circumstances<sup>5</sup>. Take this typical situation: an employee has a personal problem and he goes into the boss's office to ask

his advice on a possible solution. As the employee explains, he leans forward in the chair, his hands on his knees, his face down and looking dejected<sup>6</sup> and his tone of voice lowered. The boss listens intently<sup>7</sup>, sitting mo-

tionless, then suddenly leans back in his chair and puts one leg over the arm. In these circumstances the boss's attitude has changed to lack of concern or indifference because of his carefree<sup>8</sup> gesture. In other words, he has little concern for the employee or his problem and he may also feel that his time is being wasted with the 'same old story'. The boss may have wondered the employee's problem, but soon finds that it's not really a major one and then becomes uninterested in or impatient towards the employee. While he sits in the leg-over-chair position, he will not have a concerned look on his face and he may even terminate<sup>9</sup> the conversation by telling his employee that he shouldn't worry and that the problem will soon go away. When the employee leaves the office, the boss may breathe a sigh of re-

图 2



形体语言：  
拥有权姿势

### NOTES 注释:

1. guilty [ˈɡɪltɪ] *adj.* 有罪的, 犯了错误的
2. employee [ˌemplɔɪˈiː] *n.* 雇员, 职员
3. easygoing [ˌiːziˈɡəʊɪŋ] *adj.* (指人) 随便的, 温和宽容的
4. etiquette [ˌetiˈket] *n.* 礼节, 礼仪
5. circumstance [ˌsɜːkəmstəns] *n.* 情形, 场合

6. dejected [dɪˈdʒektɪd] *adj.* 垂头丧气的, 郁郁不乐的
7. intently [ɪnˈtentli] *adv.* 专心致志地
8. carefree [ˌkeəfriː] *n.* 无忧无虑的, 快活的
9. terminate [ˈtɜːmɪneɪt] *vt.* 使结束, 使终止

lief and say to himself, 'Thank heavens he's gone', and then takes his leg off the chair.

If the boss's chair has no arms (which is usually the case with visitor's chair), he will probably be seen with one or both feet on the desk (Figure 2). If his superior<sup>10</sup> enters his office, it is unlikely<sup>11</sup> that the boss would take an obvious territorial<sup>12</sup>/ownership posture but would resort<sup>13</sup> to more subtle<sup>14</sup> gesture such as putting his foot on the lower drawer of his desk or placing his foot hard against the legs of the desk to stake his claim of the ownership.

Such gestures can be quite annoying<sup>15</sup> if they are found during negotiation, and it is vital for you to make the person change to a different position, because the longer he stays in the leg-over-chair or feet-on-desk position, the longer he will have an indifferent or hostile attitude. An easy way to do this is to hand him something and ask him to look at it, thus forcing him to change his position.

管理人员特别易犯的错误之一是惯用下面的姿势。观察记录也表明那些刚提拔到管理层次的雇员也忽然摆出如此姿势,尽管在提拔前他们很少使用。

推测图1中这位男士的姿势反映出的是—种随便的、放松或无忧无虑的态度是很自然的,因为实际上正是如此。把腿翘在椅子扶手上不仅表明此人对该椅子或周

围区域的主权所有,也表明那些常规礼节可以放松些。

常常能看见两位好友把腿翘在椅子扶手上坐着,相互说笑调侃着,但是让我们想想这种姿势在不同场合中的影响和含义。就拿这个典型情形来说吧:一个雇员为某个个人问题所困扰,此时走进老板的办公室以寻求咨询找到解决办法。在说明他的问题时,雇员身子前倾、双手放在膝盖上,脸朝下,神情沮丧,声音低沉。老板先是专心地听着,一动不动,可忽然又往椅背上一靠,把一条腿翘到扶手上。在如此情形中,老板的态度已变成了不大关心或无所谓,正是他那漫不经心的姿势说明了这点。换句话说,他对这位雇员或他的问题没有兴趣,恐怕还会觉得他的时间正被“同样的老故事”所浪费。老板也许对雇员的问题本有几分好奇,但不久发现没什么大不了的,因而也就对雇员失去了兴趣甚至有几分不耐烦了。他的腿翘在椅子扶手上

时,脸上也不会有关切之情,他甚至还会终止谈话,告诉雇员他不应急,问题会很快解决的。当雇员离开办公室时,老板可能会长嘘一口气,心说“他可算走了”,然后把腿从椅子上拿下。

如果老板的椅子没有扶手(通常来访者的椅子是没有扶手的),他恐怕会把一只脚或双脚放在办公桌上(图2)。如果他的上司走进他的办公室,这位老板不可能摆出明显的表示领地或拥有权的姿势,而是借助一些更为微妙的姿势,如把脚放在办公桌较低的抽屉上或把脚使劲贴在办公桌的桌腿上以表明他的拥有权。

如此姿势若在谈判中出现是很让人恼火的,你必须让此人改变他的姿势,因为腿翘在椅上或把脚搭在桌上的时间越长,他那无所谓的或敌对的态度就会拖得越长,一个简单的办法是给他点东西让他看,这样他就不得不改变姿势。

## 名词新解

**[2] CHILDHOOD 童年:** 1. A period in one's life which begins with his asking where he came from and ends with his refusing to answer where he is going. 人生中的一个阶段,以问自己从哪里来开始,以拒绝回答自己到哪里去为止。2. A happy period of life when nightmare occurs only during sleep. 只有睡觉时才做恶梦的一段快乐的人生阶段。

**ADOLESCENCE<sup>1</sup> 青春期:** The period when children stop asking questions and begin to question the answers. 孩子停止提问而开始对答案表示疑问的那个阶段。

**YOUTH 青年时期:** The wonderful time of life which only the young are strong enough to endure. 只有年轻人才有强壮的体魄去享受的、生活中一段绝妙的时光。

**ADULT 成人:** A person who has stopped growing at both ends and started to grow in the middle. 一个两端停止生长而中间开始生长的人。

**GROWNUP 成年人:** One who has stopped belonging to the younger generation and has started to complain<sup>2</sup> about it. 一个不再属于年轻一代并开始对此埋怨的人。

● 词语拾趣 ● □ 陈德彰 编译

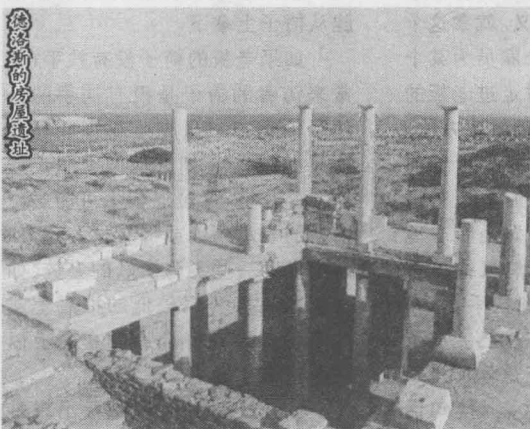
### NOTES 注释:

10. superior [sju:'piəriəl] *n.* 长者,上司
11. unlikely [ʌn'laɪkli] *adj.* 未必可能的,不大可能的
12. territorial [ˌteri'tɔ:riəl] *adj.* 领地的,领土的
13. resort [ri:'zɔ:t] *vi.* 求助,诉诸,凭藉

14. subtle [ˈsʌtl] *adj.* 微妙的,精细的
15. annoying [ə'noɪɪŋ] *adj.* 令人烦恼的,令人厌烦的
2. complain [kəm'pleɪn] *vi.* 抱怨,申诉,控诉

[2] 1. adolescence [ˌædəu'lesns] *n.* 青春期





## 建筑与文化：秩序与人文尺度

into orderly blocks of houses which presented only entrance doors and blank walls to the street. Houses, one or two stories high, looked inwards to a courtyard, the focus of home life. But the houses were often very small; life in Greece was a public one and, as in café life today, friends entertained one another at the agora<sup>7</sup> meeting places. Accordingly, the domestic gridiron plan was always arranged around the public buildings, which provided the focal<sup>8</sup> point.

In architecture and planning the Greeks created a system which, like the laws governing their country, respected both the individual and the community. Aesthetic<sup>9</sup> order was maintained throughout; variations<sup>10</sup> in house types disappeared behind walls, and important architectural statements were reserved for the public buildings--the agora, temples, theatres, assembly halls, educational buildings attached to gymnasia, libraries and so on.

Greek public architecture succeeded because it created a background order with a

① Architecture<sup>1</sup> is a product of society. The buildings, and the arrangement of buildings, reflect the nature of society in ancient Greece: freedom, equality, a love of the arts, a passion for theatre, a community of people who worked for, and had a share in, the good of the community. Greek architecture describes the spirit of these endeavours<sup>2</sup>; it provided a background order for the diversity<sup>3</sup> of Greek life. Cities such as Delos, Miletus and Prience were laid out on a gridiron<sup>4</sup> plan--an innovation<sup>5</sup> for the Mediterranean<sup>6</sup>. Street separated a town

# ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE: ORDER AND HUMAN SCALE

建筑是社会的产物。建筑物及建筑物的布局反映了古希腊的社会本质：自由、平等、爱好艺术、酷爱戏剧，以及共同为社会利益工作而又共同分享社会利益的民众。希腊建筑描绘了这种努力的精神；为丰富多彩的希腊生活提供了背景秩序。德洛斯、米利都和普里恩斯等城市交叉平行，坐落有致——这是献给地中海地区的一项创新。街道把一座城镇划分为整齐的宅区，临街的一侧只有进宅的大门和无窗的墙。而房屋本身，一两层楼高，内侧面向中央庭院——家庭生活的中心。但房屋通常很小；古希腊的生活是开放性的，正如今日的咖啡馆生活，朋友们在大会场等聚集地说

笑笑相互娱乐。因此，交叉平行的家居总围绕公共建筑布局，而那些公共建筑则是一城一镇的焦点。

在建筑及其设计上，希腊人创立了一种体系，正如治国的法律，既尊重个人又尊重社区。审美要求始终得以维护，房屋形式的变化藏于院墙之内，而重要的建筑规范则恪守于公共建筑中——民众会堂、寺庙神殿、剧场、集会厅、体育场所附属的教育建筑、图书馆等等。

希腊公共建筑之所以能成功是因为它以人文尺度创立了一种背景秩序，这一尺度是由一根根的石柱标出的，它们既构造了独特景观也打破了将建筑

### NOTES 注释：

- ① 1. architecture [ˈɑːkɪtektʃə] *n.* 建筑(学)
2. endeavour [ɪnˈdeɪvəl] *n.* 努力,尽力
3. diversity [daɪˈvɜːsɪti] *n.* 多样,驳杂
4. gridiron [ˈɡrɪd, aɪən] *n.* 格状结构,格状物
5. innovation [ɪˌnəʊˈveɪʃən] *n.* 创新,革新

6. Mediterranean [ˌmedɪtəˈreɪnjən] *n.* 地中海
7. agora [ˈæɡərə] *n.* 古希腊的大会场(尤指集市)
8. focal [ˈfəʊkəl] *adj.* (集中在)焦点上的
9. aesthetic [iːsˈθetɪk] *adj.* 审美的,美的
10. variation [ˌveəriˈeɪʃən] *n.* 变化

## 它只是在做饭前的祷告

② A tiger was about to eat a missionary<sup>1</sup>. The tiger cornered the helpless man and then suddenly fell down on its knees and started to pray. "It's a miracle<sup>2</sup>!" exclaimed the missionary. "I'm saved. The tiger isn't going to eat me." Just then he heard a heavenly voice say, "You're wrong. The tiger is going to eat you. He's just saying grace<sup>3</sup> before his meal."

一只老虎正要吃掉一位传教士。当它把那个无助的传教士逼得走投无路时,突然跪了下来,并开始祈祷。“这真是个奇迹!”传教士惊叹说。“我得救了,老虎

不会吃掉我了。”就在这时他听到了上天的声音说道,“你错了,老虎要吃你的。它只是在做饭前祷告。”



human scale, achieved by the repetition of columns, which framed the view and broke down conventional barriers (walls) that separate the interior of a building from the outside. This introduced the freedom of movement which is important to people, besides relating inside to outside.

We can trace the origins of Greek architecture as far back as 4000BC, to the hearth, the focus of early houses in Anatolia. Four columns supported the roof around the opening above the hearth; this developed into the characteristic Greek house-plan: the megaron<sup>11</sup>. The hearth was the focus around which all other parts were arranged--living, sleeping, and entrance porch. Eventually a plan developed: a columned entrance porch, an anteroom with a central internal part separated from the rest by a wall (the megaron). This not only brought the internal and external parts together, but also provided a place of importance for the people's activities.

对于希腊建筑的起源我们可以追溯到公元前4000年的炉灶——那是安纳托利亚早期房屋的中心。炉顶是由四根柱子支撑,这就发展成希腊房屋设计的特点——中央设有炉灶的住宅大厅,炉灶是中心,其他一切均围绕它布局——日常生活的地方、睡觉的地方,还有门廊。最终又演变成这种设计:有柱子的门廊,有中央大门的前厅,有中央炉灶、炉顶由四个

doorway, a living space with a central hearth and four columns supporting the roof around the opening, and a sleeping compartment at the back. On the Greek mainland, houses had pitched roofs--a northern feature--and gable<sup>12</sup> ends. The hearth itself, which also came from the north, gradually disappeared as unnecessary in a hot climate.

The Greeks worked chiefly in stone and marbles<sup>13</sup>; there were ample<sup>14</sup> supplies of both. But it was the marble from Mount Pentelicus near Athens, and from the isles of Paros and Naxos, which was of greatest importance to Greek architecture; monumental<sup>15</sup> and strong, it can be cut with exact lines and precise detail. To confirm the marble's durability<sup>16</sup>, this precision survives for us to see today.

柱子支撑的起居室,还有在其后面的卧室。在希腊大陆上,房屋有倾斜的屋顶——这是北方特色——和山墙。同样是北方传过来的炉灶本身渐渐消失,因为在炎热的地方它是没多大用的。

希腊人主要以石头和大理石为建筑原料;这两种原料的供应相当充足。但来自靠近雅典的彭泰利科斯山和帕罗斯岛、纳克索斯岛的大理石对希腊建筑才最为重要;这些大理石虽然巨大而坚固,但可以根据不同需求进行精确的切割。正是这大理石的坚固使我们看到了经久不变的希腊建筑。

### NOTES 注释:

11. megaron ['megəron] n. 古希腊迈锡尼人住宅的中央大厅,其中心通常设有炉灶

12. gable ['geɪbl] n. 山墙,三角墙

13. marble ['mɑ:bl] n. 大理石

14. ample ['æmpl] adj. 丰富的,充足的

15. monumental [mə'nju:mentl] adj. 巨大的

16. durability [djuərə'biliti] n. 经久,牢固

2. miracle ['mirəkl] n. 奇迹

3. grace [greɪs] n. 感恩祷告

② 1. missionary ['mɪʃənəri] n. 传教士



# Moments of Tranquility

## 宁静



当夜幕无声地落下,将一切远山近景从你的视野里抹去的时候,当热闹的晚会结束,欢声笑语已经消逝的时候,什么都没有留下,只有思想还在活动。你能清楚地感觉到,这便是宁静。

不要害怕,宁静不是孤独和寂寞的同义词。在宁静的氛围里,你的思想有了自由驰骋的空间,你可以坐下细心梳理你的思绪,检讨你的过失。

如果静思太久,觉得孤独了,不妨翻开你喜爱的书,书会使你轻松让你充实。在静静的空间里读一本好书,如同冬日里围坐一盆炭火与挚友谈心。平日,因工作太忙,或交际太繁,你难得与古今中外的智者交谈。而今,你却可以凝神倾听他们的教诲了。在静心的阅读中,你的学识逐渐得到增长。你也可以依随自己的爱好,去干任何一件感兴趣的事。静静地听一段音乐,专注地画几笔画,认真摆一盘残局,甚至翻翻往日影集,想念一番遥远的朋友。这些,无一不是人生的快乐。

When night falls, blurring from view the distant hills and the nearby landscape, or when a hilarious party is over and all the noise and laughter gone, nothing is left but your own thoughts.<sup>1</sup> It is such a moment that brings you a sense of tranquility.

Do not shy away from it<sup>2</sup>. Tranquility is not the same as loneliness or solitude. On the contrary, it does you a lot of good<sup>3</sup>, for it provides your mind with full freedom to travel anywhere it likes. A quiet atmosphere is most favorable for you to sort out your thoughts or examine yourself and make a self-criticism.

When loneliness comes over you as a result of too much thinking, a favorite book will ease your mind and broaden your horizons<sup>4</sup>. Reading a good book is like having a fireside chat<sup>5</sup> with a close friend. At other times you may be so occupied with work or social intercourse as to have no time for books. Then you can peacefully listen to wise men of all times<sup>6</sup>, enriching yourself with their ideas and enlarging your stock of knowledge. Or you can do other things to suit your taste<sup>7</sup>: enjoy a piece of music, attentively draw a picture or arrange Chinese chess pieces for a near-end game. If you are in the mood<sup>8</sup>, you may as well open an album and let the photos bring back memories of those now far away. Isn't any one of these a real pleasure in life?

### NOTES 注释:

1. 句首的两个状语分句,第一个指视觉,第二个指听觉。这两种感觉的目的物都消失之后,便真正宁静了。“还在活动”因连前文可以不译。
2. “害怕”可以不译成 be afraid of, 因为从上下文来看,它实指避免或逃避之意,其所以“害怕”正是因为人们往往把宁静误认为就是孤独和寂寞。
3. 这一句之所以要添加是因为不如此便无法承前启后。
4. 汉语句包含四个分句,前三个的主语是未明言的“你”,最后一个是“书”,译文合成两个分句均以事物(loneliness, book)为主语,这符合英语的规律。“充实”改译为 broaden your horizons 是考虑到前文有思