

世界知识出版社

# ENGLISH SALON

## 英语沙龙

96.1-6 期

【合订本】

**DIPLOMATIC ANECDOTES**

**THE FUN OF LIVING**

**TRANSLATION SKILL**

**A MINUTE OF FUN**

**MOVIES AND STARS**

**SITUATIONAL DIALOGUE**

**ENGLISH CLINICS**

**NEWSPAPER ENGLISH**

**BUSINESS ENGLISH**

**WORLD KNOWLEDGE**

● 知识性 ● 实用性 ● 趣味性 ● 英语学习月刊

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Thou on whose stream, mid the steep sky's commotion,  
Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed,  
Shook from the tangled boughs of Heaven and Ocean,

Angels of rain and lightning, there are spread  
On the blue surface of thine airy surge,  
Like the bright hair uplifted from the head

Of some fierce Maenad, even from the dim verge  
Of the horizon to the zenith's height  
The locks of the approaching storm. Thou dirge

Of the dying year, to which this closing night  
Will be the dome of a vast sepulcher,  
Vaulted with all thy congregated might

Of vapors, from whose solid atmosphere  
Black rain, and fire and hail will burst: O, hear!

## 西风颂 (二)

## ODE TO THE WEST WIND

你激荡长空，乱云飞坠  
如落叶，你横扫天和海，  
不许它们像老树缠在一堆；

你把雨和电赶了下来，  
只见蓝空上你奔驰之处  
忽有万丈金发披开，

像是酒神的女祭司勃然大怒，  
愣把她的长发遮住了半个天，  
将暴风雨的来临宣布。

你唱着挽歌送别残年，  
今夜这天空宛如圆形的大墓，  
罩住了混浊的云雾一片，

却挡不住电火和冰雪的突破，  
更有黑雨倾盆而下！呵，听我的歌！

王佐良 译

By Percy Bysshe Shelley

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# 廊桥遗梦

□晓勤 编译



●银幕觅踪●

## THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY

《廊桥遗梦》是根据美国小说家罗伯特·沃勒(Robert Waller)的同名畅销言情小说改编的影片。该片在票房上取得巨大成功。它的成功不仅归功于充满浪漫柔情的故事情节,更得益于影片的导演及演员。好莱坞著名影星克林特·伊斯特伍德(曾因在《不可饶恕》中的出色表演而荣获最佳奥斯卡男主角奖)自导自演,并力请老牌女影星梅里尔·斯特里普(曾主演过《走出非洲》、《法国中尉的女人》)出演片中生活平淡孤独,内心渴望激情的家庭妇女。他们的表演感人至深,催人泪下;而伊斯特伍德的导演艺术也日臻成熟。有些评论家认为此片有望角逐下届奥斯卡奖。此预言是否能实现,影迷们都将拭目以待。

USA 1995

Director 导演: Clint Eastwood (克林特·伊斯特伍德)

Major Cast 主要演员:

Clint Eastwood 克林特·伊斯特伍德(饰 Robert Kincaid)

Meryl Streep 梅里尔·斯特里普(饰 Francesca Johnson)

**M**adison County, Iowa. Brother and sister Carolyn and Michael Johnson are puzzled by their deceased mother, Francesca's, strange request to be cremated and have her ashes sprinkled from the Roseman Bridge nearby, instead of being buried next to her dead husband, Richard. Instructions lead them to her notebooks, and they learn the story of what happened to her back in 1965.....

1965. Francesca sees off Carolyn and Michael, then in their teens, and her husband, Richard, as they leave for the

State Fair. Soon after their departure, a photographer named Robert Kincaid, on an assignment for National Geographic to photograph the bridges of Madison County, pulls up in his truck and asks for directions to the Roseman Bridge. They falls in love almost at the first sight. Francesca shows him the way and invites him back to her house for dinner. She invites him back again the next night, they dance in the kitchen, and soon retire for a passionate night of lovemaking. Robert asks Francesca to run away with him. However, Francesca refuses to leave, knowing that



the scandal would ruin her family's life and leave her eventually feeling embittered. Robert understands and leaves her on the fourth day of their time together, before her family returns home.

Over the years, Francesca takes out a subscription to National Geographic, receives a love letter from Robert, and thinks of him always. When Richard finally dies and the children are grown, she tries to contact Robert, only to find that he died some years ago and left everything to her. His lawyers send her his personal effects, including a book of photographs he made entitled Four Days which is dedicated to "F". The lawyer's letter explains that he had himself cremated and the ashes sprinkled from the Roseman Bridge.....

After reading the notebooks, Michael and Carolyn go to the Roseman Bridge and



sprinkle Francesca's ashes into the wind.

故事发生在艾奥瓦州的麦迪逊县。迈克尔·约翰逊和卡罗琳·约翰逊兄妹两人对逝去的母亲弗朗西丝卡奇怪的遗嘱感到困惑不解。他们的母亲要求尸体火化,把骨灰从附近的罗斯曼桥上撒下去,而不是要求把尸体葬在先她而去的丈夫理查德身边。根据母亲的遗言,他们发现了母亲的笔记本,由此他们了解到1965年发生在她身上的一段往事.....

1965年的一天。

卡罗琳和迈克尔那时只有十几岁。他们要和父亲理查德一起去参加州里举行的集贸会。弗朗西丝卡目送他们而去。他们走后没多久,一位名叫罗伯特·金凯德的摄影师把卡车停在她家门前,寻问去罗斯曼桥如何走。这位摄影师是由《全国地理》杂志派来拍摄麦迪逊县的大桥的。他们几乎是一见钟情。弗朗西丝卡为他指点了方向,并请他到她家吃晚饭。第二天晚上她再次发出

邀请。

当晚他们在厨房里跳舞,随后一起度过了缠绵浪漫无限柔情的一夜。罗伯特请求弗朗西丝卡与他一同逃离。但是,弗朗西丝卡拒绝这样做,因为她清楚地知道私奔的丑闻会毁了她全家的生活,而她也会因此抱恨终身。罗伯特理解她。在他们共同度过的第4天上午,赶在弗朗西丝卡家人返回之前他离去了。

在以后的岁月里,弗朗西丝卡订阅了《全国地理》杂志,收到过罗伯特寄来的一封情书。她在心中时刻想念着罗伯特。在她丈夫理查德去世以及儿女长大成人后,她试图与罗伯特取得联系,然而却发现罗伯特早在几年前就去世了,并把自己的一切东西都留给了她。罗伯特的律师给弗朗西丝卡寄来了罗伯特的遗物,其中包括一本题为“四日”的他拍摄的影册,这本影册是献给“弗朗西丝卡”的。律师在信中告诉弗朗西丝卡,罗伯特留下遗言,将其尸体火化并把骨灰从罗斯曼桥上撒下.....

读完笔记之后,迈克尔和卡罗琳来到罗斯曼桥,把弗朗西丝卡的骨灰洒向风中.....





A man hit by an automobile in Florida of the United States was given a number of blood transfusions in a hospital. Some time thereafter he was found to have AIDS. The man therefore filed a petition for a court order against the blood bank that had furnished the blood to the hospital. He demanded the names and addresses of all the blood donors so that he could determine if any of them had AIDS. By doing this, he hoped to prove that he had been infected with AIDS as the result of one of the transfusions in the hospital.

The man's petition was rejected by the court because it had interfered the privacy of the blood donors. According to the court's decision, the right of privacy for donors of blood entitles them to have their identity kept confidential. If their identities were made known, there was the great danger that each donor would be subjected to discrimination. From a general social point of view, the donation of blood by others would be discouraged if a donor would run the risk of such publicity. Any interference with the privacy of donors of blood would be harmful to the general welfare and therefore was to be avoided.

Right of privacy is only one of the personal

rights. Laws were first developed to protect the individual from being injured or killed and to protect the individual's property from being damaged. Over the course of time, the protection of personal rights has broadened to include protection of reputation, privacy and economic interests.

American laws regard it as an offense to knowingly injure, intimidate, or interfere with anyone exercising a basic civil right (such as voting). Interference with attendance in a public school or college, participation in any governmental program, or the use of any public facility (common carrier, hotel, or restaurant) is prohibited when based on race, color, religion, or national origin discrimination. Laws also prohibit discrimination in employment, in furnishing hotel accommodations and transportation, and in commercial transactions in the sale of property. Since membership in a professional association, labor union, or business group has economic importance to its members, an applicant can no longer be excluded arbitrarily from the membership, or be expelled without notice of the charges made and an opportunity to be heard.

## 人身权利保护

□ 维钢 编写  
□ 黎明 翻译

一名男子在美国佛罗里达州被汽车撞伤,在某家医院里,他接受了多次输血治疗。此后不久发现他染上了“艾滋病”。该男子于是向法院提起诉讼,起诉为医院提供血液的血库。他要求得到所有捐血者的姓名和地址,以便确定其中是否有人患有“艾滋病”。该男子希望以此来证明,他之所以感染上“艾滋病”是由于他在医院接受的一次输血治疗。

法院以侵犯捐血者的隐私权为由驳回了该男子的诉讼请求。法院裁决认为,捐血者拥有隐私权,他们有权为自己的身份保密。若将他们的身份公开,每一位捐血者都可能置身于遭受不平等待遇的巨大危险之中。从广义的社会角度来看,如果捐血者有可能面临此种公开性的危险,那么其他人来捐血的活动将会大打折扣。任何侵犯捐血者隐私权的行为都将损害公众的福利,因此也都应加以制止。

隐私权只是人身权利的一种。最初人们制定法律是为了确保个人的生命不受伤害,以及确保个人的财产不受侵犯。随着时间的推移,对人身权利的保护已扩展到了对个人名誉、隐私以及经济利益的保护。

美国法律将故意伤害、恐吓,或干扰他人行使其基本权利(诸如选举)的行为视为非法行为,并禁止以种族、肤色、宗教,以及民族血统歧视为由阻碍个人进入公立学校学习,加入任何政府计划,以及使用任何公共设施(公共交通工具、酒店及餐厅)。法律还禁止在雇工、提供酒店食宿与交通,以及在销售财产的商业交易中搞种族歧视。由于行业协会、工会,以及商业组织的会员资格与其经济利益紧密相关,因此申请人不再能被专断地拒之门外,或预先未得到指控通知并予以机会为自己辩解就被开除。

● 法律案例与常识 ●

# THE THREE "PANDAS"

## 三个老熊



从右至左为熊德兰、熊德成和熊德祝教授

Dear readers, let me introduce the three venerable "Pandas" who are well known in Beijing's English language circle. They got this humorous nickname soon after they had come back to China from England one after another in the early fifties, for they are brothers and sister of a family by the name of Xiong, which means: panda or bear. Needless to say, they all prefer beloved "Panda" to clumsy "Bear", so this pet name has stuck to them to this very day, when they are respectively seventy-one, seventy and sixty-nine years of age.

The eldest Panda is Prof. D. L. Xiong, called "Old Sister" by her brothers since their childhood. Her pen name is simply: Deh Lan. She has been training translators and interpreters for nearly half a century, and has written over a score of English textbooks by now; the newly published ones are a series of 《德兰实用英语》. Since her retirement twelve years ago, she has been writing Chinese novels for a change, including a successful trilogy named 《海外归人》. — 3480

The second Panda is her brother D. W. Xiong, who served in the Chinese People's Volunteers during the Korean War, and was awarded quite a number of medals for his brilliant work that had something to do with English. After that he taught English at a military college for many years. Then he became a language polisher for the English newspaper China Daily. When he retired, he began to do all kinds of translation at leisure, including turning his sister's Chinese novels into English. (See Page 35)

The youngest Panda is old Prof. D. N. Xiong of Beijing Foreign Studies University, where he has been teaching since he was a young man. In those old days his colleagues used to call him "Little Panda", and his students called him "Small Teacher", for he was not only young in age, but also small in size. Since then he has been the language polisher of countless English textbooks, and he is the only English language consultant of the revised edition of the huge Chinese-English Dictionary, as well as the language polisher of this magazine.

You might well ask: how is it that all the three Pandas have become authorities of English? The answer is simple: they have two "mother tongues"—Chinese and English. Their father, S. I. Xiong, was a famous Chinese playwright in the west. Just before the Second World War, he took his three children to England, where they went to school and later to Oxford University. Since their return to the land they belong to,<sup>1</sup> all of them have been doing their best<sup>2</sup> in China's English language field for over four decades.

With the passing years, the three patriotic Little Pandas of yesterday have gradually become the three respected Old Pandas of today.

Chief Editor

亲爱的读者：让我介绍一下北京英语界众所周知的三位年高德劭的“熊”。他们于50年代初从英国陆续回国后不久便有了这个幽默的绰号，因为他们是熊家的兄弟姐妹。熊，即熊猫或狗熊；不用说，他们都喜欢可爱的熊猫而不太喜爱笨拙的狗熊，而“熊”这个爱称陪伴他们直至今日，他们分别已有71、70和69岁的高龄。

熊家老大是熊德兰教授，她的两位弟弟从小就称她为“老姐”。她的笔名则简为：德兰。将近半个世纪以来她一直训练笔译和口译人员，而且现已编著数十册英语课本，最近又出版了一套《德兰实用英语》系列。自从12年前离休以后，她转而从事中文长篇小说创作，作品包括较成功的三部曲《海外归人》。

排行老二的“熊”是她的弟弟熊德威。朝鲜战争期间他在中国人民志愿军服役，由于在某种用英语的工作中成绩出色，他曾被授予不少的奖章。此后他在一所军事学院教英语多年。后来他转到英文报纸《中国日报》的报社从事英语定稿工作。退休之后，他有时便翻译各种各样的作品，包括他姐姐的长篇小说（见本期第35页）。

年龄最小的“熊”是北京外国语大学的老教授熊德锐，他从年轻时起便在该校任教。当年他的同事们喊他“小熊”，而他的学生都称他：“小老师”，因为他不但年龄小，而且身材不高。从那时候起他曾为无数英语教课书进行语言定稿，现在是巨大的汉英词典修订本唯一的英语顾问，也是本刊的英语定稿人。

你很可能要问：这三位“熊”老怎么全都成了英语权威？答案很简单：他们都有两门“母语”：汉语和英语。他们的先父熊式一，曾是西方的一位著名华人戏剧家。第二次世界大战前夕他把这三个孩子带到英国，在那里他们上了中学，后来又入牛津大学。自从他们回到了故土之后，已在我国的英语田野上辛勤耕耘长达40余年之久。

随着岁月的消逝，往日那三个爱国的“小熊”，逐渐变成了今日这三位受人尊敬的“熊老”。

主编

#### NOTES 注释：

1. the land they belong to: 他们所属的国土，即：故土，祖国。
2. do one's best: 尽最大的努力，奋力。

## 英语外来词趣谈 (三) □ 吴黎明

英国历史漫长，中间交织着侵略和反侵略的曲折过程，也深受希腊、罗马等文明古国的熏陶，这些过程对英语单词不可能不带来影响。

公元前55年，罗马帝国统帅凯撒挥师渡过英吉利海峡，他们的单词chester(城堡)、cester(城市)，就在英语单词中打下了烙印；Winchester(温彻斯特)、Manchester(曼彻斯特)、Leicester(莱斯特)、Rochester(罗切斯特)、Gloucester(格罗斯特)。

此后，丹麦曾称雄海上，德国也以君临天下之势俯视邻国。他们先后侵略英国。语言方面给英国带来了很深的影响。迄今，英国全国1400个地名均源自斯堪的纳维亚半岛诸国之名；600个还用这些国家的地名。如北欧诸国“SK”一词在英语单词中屡见不鲜；sky(天空)、skin(皮肤)、skill(技巧)、skull(颅骨)、ski(滑雪板)、skip(跳、蹦)、whisk(拂、扫)、bask(晒太阳)。丹麦语“by”有“农场”或“城镇”之意，英语借用过来用作地名的如Derby

(德比市)、Rugby(拉格比市)，均以by结尾，至于by law(细则)、by road(小路)也是如此。

受德语影响的英语单词也不少，如古英语中的scyrte变成现代英语的shirt(衬衫)，以及skyrt转变而来的skirt(裙子)等。

英法历史上关系密切，或联姻友好，或反目操戈，不可避免地给英语单词带来变化。

受诺曼底法语影响的英语单词有：realm(王国)、sovereign(君主)、tax(税收)、homage(顺从)、assembly(议院)。在一些官衔称谓上也有所体现，如chancellor(总理)、chamberlain(侍从)、treasurer(司库)、governor(总督)、constable(警察)；还包括贵族的头衔：baron(男爵)、duke(公爵)、count(伯爵)、marguis(侯爵)；此外尚有court(法庭)、courtier(朝臣)以及已经广泛应用的尊称sir(先生、阁下)和madam(夫人)等。

● 词语拾趣 ●

# NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION: FACIAL EXPRESSIVENESS

## 非言语交流:

□曼诚 编译

●Do you often judge one's personality through his/her facial expressions?你常常通过某人的脸部表情来判断他(她)的个性吗?

●If a stranger smiles at you on a street, would you smile back or would you feel puzzled?如果在街上有陌生人对你微笑,你会报以微笑吗?你会感到不解其意吗?

Facial expressions carry meaning that is determined by situations and relationships. For instance, in American culture the smile is typically an expression of pleasure. Yet it also has other functions. A smile may show affection, convey politeness, or disguise true feelings. It is also a source of confusion across cultures. For example, many people in Russia consider smiling at strangers in public to be unusual and even suspicious behaviour. Yet many Americans smile freely at strangers in public places. Some Russians believe that Americans smile in the wrong place; some Americans believe that Russians don't smile enough. In Southeast Asian cultures, a smile is frequently used to cover emotional pain or embarrassment.

Our faces reveal emotions and attitudes, but we should not attempt to "read" people from another culture as we would "read" someone from our own culture. The degree of facial expressiveness one exhibits varies among individuals and cultures. The fact that members of one culture do not express their emotions as openly as do members of another does not mean that they do not experience emotions. Rather, there are cultural restraints on the amount of nonverbal expressiveness permitted.

If we judge people whose ways of showing emotions are different according to our own cul-

### 脸部表达方式



tural norms, we may make the mistake of "reading" the other person incorrectly.

脸部表情所表达的意思随情况和关系而定。例如,在美国文化中,微笑是表达愉快的典型方式,但同时它还有着其他作用,如表达爱意,表示礼貌,或掩饰真实的情感。由于文化背景的不同,微笑也会造成误解。例如,许多俄国人认为当众对陌生人微笑是非同寻常的,甚至是可疑之举,而许多美国人却常在公共场合无拘束地向陌生人微笑。所以俄国人认为美国人总在不合时宜的场合微笑,而美国人则认为俄国人对笑太吝啬。在东南亚文化中,微笑常被用来掩饰感情上的痛楚或尴尬。

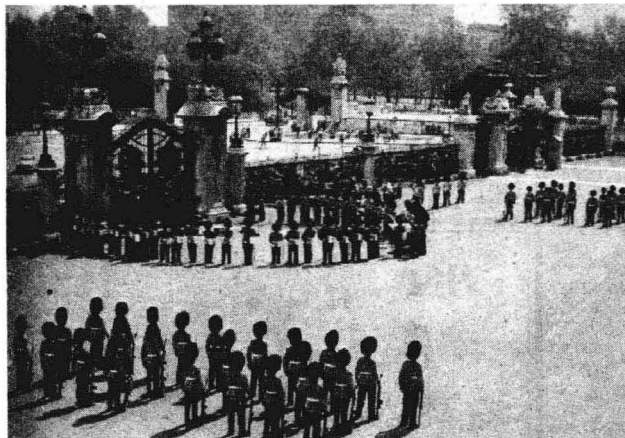
我们可用面部表达情感和态度,但我们不能像判断本国人脸部表情那样去衡量异国人。不同文化中不同的个人,脸部表达方式有深有浅。某一文化背景的人,不像另一文化背景的人那样公开地表达自己的情感,这并不意味着他们没有情感,而是他们在非言语表达方式上存有文化禁锢。

如果我们以自己的文化标准去衡量那些表达感情方式不同的人,我们就可能犯对他人做出不正确判断的错误。



# Changing the Guard

□ 朱兰萍 编译



## 换岗

**T**WO guard-changing ceremonies take place, one involving cavalry regiments, the other the infantry of the Queen's Guard. In the former, the Changing of the Queen's Life Guard at the Horse Guards in Whitehall, the two mounted regiments making up the Household Cavalry the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals--each perform alternate twenty-four hour guard duty. Their duties include manning the arches and sentry boxes in Whitehall, often a test for both man and horse who must remain unmoving as crowds press closer, cameras click, sugar lumps are waved about and remarks of a sometimes personal nature are heard. The ceremony begins at 11.00, when the new guard arrives at Horse Guards Arch from Knightsbridge Barracks and forms up opposite the old guard. Once installed, the new guard remains on duty until the following day; an inspection on foot takes place at 16.00.

Viewing space at the Horse Guards is severely restricted by the small size of the forecourt, and many visitors prefer to forego the spectacle of the Life Guards' fine black horses in favour of a larger area of vision at Buckingham Palace. There, from a position along the front

railings, one may observe the grander ceremony of the Changing of the Queen's Guard. This usually takes place every other day, and for the most part involves two of the five regiments of the Guards Division-- the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. All wear a scarlet tunic and bearskin cap or busby, the regiments being differentiated by the grouping of the buttons on their tunics and by plumes of various colours worn in the busby (or no plume at all in the case of the Scots Guards).

The new guard marches into the forecourt at 11.30, preceded by the band that has accompanied it from either Chelsea or Wellington Barracks. The old and new guards face each other across the forecourt and then change about. When the Court is in London, the regiments carry the Queen's Colour, a crimson standard; on other days they carry their regimental colours. At various times, and according to availability, other regiments share duty at the Palace with the Guards.

英国举行两种换岗仪式,一种是骑兵团换岗,另一种是女王禁卫团步兵换岗。前者是在白厅禁卫骑兵团司令部女王禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队的换岗,御林军由两个骑兵团组成——禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队和禁卫骑兵团——各自轮流执行24小时的警卫任务。其职责包括把守白厅的拱门和岗亭。这对士兵和马常常是个考验,因为当人群挤压过来,相机咔嚓作响,糖块挥撒,品头论足之声时时飞入耳中时,士兵和马必须保持纹丝不动。换岗仪式在11点钟开始,此时新上岗的卫兵从骑士桥兵营来到禁卫骑兵团司令部拱门,面对下岗卫兵列好队形。一旦进入角色,上岗卫兵就要负起职责,一直坚守到第二天;下午4点钟进行步行检阅。

骑兵团司令部前院不大,观看场地受到很大限制,所以许多游客宁愿放弃欣赏禁卫骑兵团第一第二连队精壮黑马的壮观景象,而喜欢去白金汉宫观赏更为广阔的场面。在那里,站在前面栏杆的后面,可以看到盛大的女王禁卫团换岗仪式。该仪



## ●外交趣闻●

Khrushchev was a very excitable and loud-mouthed person. He was especially so once he had picked up his glass and was reluctant to put it down. An instance in 1956 best illustrates this special trait of his.

On May 27th of that year, the Soviet Union held a reception in the garden of the Kremlin for air force officers from the West. Khrushchev attended the function and made quite an exhibition of himself on that occasion.

Vodka was in plentiful supply and Khrushchev helped himself freely with the stuff. Soon his stomach was bulging with this fiery liquor and the alcohol began to work on him. He became very loose with his tongue and lost all his sense of proportion. First of all he belittled all small nations, saying that they didn't count at all in world affairs. Then he picked on Britain and France as butts for his ridicule. He said he couldn't understand why France wanted to pretend to be a great power. He thought her effort to make an atomic bomb to be ridiculous, as she was trying something impossible, something totally beyond her. God simply had not blessed her with either the financial or the material resources needed. As for the British, he had no good words for their arrogance and conceit. He cited as an example the treatment Tupolev had received during his visit to Britain. There this top Soviet aircraft designer were refused admittance to all the aircraft factories. In actual fact, Khrushchev went on to say, the British had nothing

# 赫鲁晓夫 与 伏特加



徐行舟 中文 熊德轲 英译

new to show to the world besides their diplomatic "flexibility".

As he rambled on and on, he became more and more offensive. In the end he had to be "led" away by concerned personnel. It was he who became the real "butt" of ridicule at that reception.

赫鲁晓夫是一个感情容易冲动又爱叽里呱啦的人。当他拿起酒杯不肯放手时,这种性情就极充分地表露出来。1956年发生的一件事就充分体现了他的这一特性。

那年5月27日,苏方在克林姆林宫花园里举行招待会,招待西方空军军官。赫鲁晓夫出席了那次招待会,并在会上当众出丑。

伏特加酒犹如流水般被倾倒了出来。赫鲁晓夫畅饮不止。很快,进入他肚肠的这种烈性酒就过了量。赫鲁晓夫醉了。他信口乱说,分寸全无。首先,他发表了小国在国际事务中无足

轻重的议论,然后把话题转向英、法,对这两国进行嘲讽。对于法国,他说不知道为什么他们要装出一副大国的样子。他嘲笑法国人说,他们力图搞出一颗原子弹,可惜他们心有余而力不足,上帝没有赐予他们必要的条件,使他们无论在财力方面还是在物力方面都显欠缺。对于英国,他抱怨他们妄自尊大。他援引的例子是图波列夫访问英国时,那里的一些工厂给苏联这位第一流的飞机设计师吃了闭门羹。他还说,实际上英国人除去外交上的“灵活性”之外,再也拿不出什么新东西来了。

他越说越放肆无礼,最后有关人员只好把他领出了招待会。他其实才真正是那次招待会上被人嘲笑的对象。

# KHRUSHCHEV AND VODKA

式每隔一天举行一次,禁卫师分5个团——禁卫军格雷迪尔团、冷溪团、苏格兰团、爱尔兰团和威尔士团,一般情况下每次由两个团参加仪式。士兵们都身穿鲜红的紧身上衣,头戴熊皮鸟缨高顶帽,从卫兵上衣纽扣的排列组合和熊皮鸟缨高顶帽上插的各色羽毛可以区分出各个团队(苏格兰团的帽子上什么羽毛都没有)。

新上岗的卫兵在11点半列队进入前院,乐队走在最前面,他们是从切尔西或惠灵顿兵营一起出发过来的。新老卫兵在前院面对面站好,然后交换位置。当王室成员在伦敦时,各团高擎一面深红色的英军军旗;其他日子,则各擎本团的团旗。在不同时期,根据兵源情况,其他团队和禁卫团一起分担保卫王宫的任务。



"The government of Israel announces with astonishment and deep sorrow the death of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin who was murdered by an assassin tonight in Tel Aviv," Rabin's spokesman Eytan Haber said on late 4th of November, 1995.

Rabin, 73 and a former general, had just addressed 100,000 people at the left-wing "Peace Yes Violence No" rally and was walking down the steps of Tel Aviv City Hall when he was shot three times in the chest, the spleen, and spinal column by a 27-year-old law student. After the shooting he was bundled blood-stained into a car and rushed to hospital but died shortly afterwards.

Rabin, who has faced threats from the extreme rightwing for his self-rule deal with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, became the first Israeli Prime Minister to be assassinated since the country was created in 1948.

Thousands of shocked Israelis took to the streets of Tel Aviv weeping as news of the premier's death spread, and a mass rally of mourning was held on the same spot where only hours earlier Rabin had delivered what was fated to be his last message of peace. "I always believed that most of the people want peace and are ready to take a risk for it, ... Today I believe there is a chance for peace and we have to seize it," Rabin told the rally.

The attack was claimed by the previously unknown Jewish Avenging Organization, but another two extremist organizations also claimed to have carried out the attack.

Rabin gave his life for peace, shocked world leaders said as they learned of his assassination.

"I condemn in the strongest possible terms this outrageous act of terror which has struck down one of the greatest leaders in Israel's history, ... Prime Minister Rabin will forever be remembered for his courageous leadership these past three years," UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said in a statement.

An emotional US President Bill Clinton expressed his deep sorrow at Rabin's killing in a televised address at the White House, saying: "I am outraged at the news of this attempt on the life of Yitzhak Rabin, a great leader for peace and a good friend, ... Peace must be... and peace will be... Prime Minister Rabin's lasting legacy." US Secretary of State Warren Christopher said: "The world has lost a leader and a statesman." He noted that Rabin had proved "heroic in war and in the service of his country" and "pursued peace with the same courage and determination. ... History will record Prime Minister Rabin as one of the towering figures of this century."

PLO leader Yasser Arafat said he was saddened and shocked at what he called the "awful and terrible crime" against a brave leader and a "tragedy for the peace process."

Arafat and Rabin signed at the White House on September 28, 1995, an accord to extend Palestinian self-rule across the West Bank, which provoked fierce opposition from the right-wing Jews.

King Hussein of Jordan, who made peace with Israel in 1994, mourned the passing of "a dear friend" and "a soldier of peace and a martyr

for peace in the whole region.”

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said: “I deplore the death of Mr. Rabin from the gunfire of treacherous enemies of peace. Only brave and courageous men can bring about a just and durable peace.”

Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng expressed condolences over the death of Rabin and strongly condemned the terrorist act.

Most of other world leaders condemned the assassination and mourned Rabin as a brave man of peace and of principle, a courageous leader and an architect of peace in the Middle East.

More than 40 world leaders, from American and European presidents to Arab kings, attended the emotional funeral of Prime Minister Rabin at Jerusalem's Mount Herzl Cemetery on November 6, 1995. Included were US President Clinton, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, British Prime Minister John Major, French President Jacques Chirac, Germany's President Roman Herzog and Prime Minister Kohl, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Jordan's King Hussein, Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Chinese vice minister of the State Planning Commission, etc. One notable absentee was PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. His aides said he was staying away for “political and security reasons.” But days later on November 10, Arafat paid a secret and surprise 90-minute condolence call to Rabin's widow at the family home in Tel Aviv.

A grieving Israel buried Yitzhak Rabin to the eulogies of world leaders and a pledge by acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres that the dream of Arab-Israeli peace would live on. “We have all decided to carry on the path of peace begun by Yitzhak Rabin. It was the last testament that he left us,” said Peres who is a co-architect of peace with Rabin. Rabin, Peres and Arafat

shared 1994 Nobel Peace Prize.

The United States said it would step up its efforts to advance the peace process, while the presence in the disputed city of Jerusalem of Arab leaders such as Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan will be a powerful boost to the Israeli peace camp.

However, Rabin's death leaves a void in Israeli politics at a critical juncture in the Middle East peace process. The assassination threatens to harm the peace process by destroying the sense of security the former general turned peacemaker had offered his people. Despite official assurances that the peace process would go on, it could be considerably weakened by Rabin's death. The swell of public outrage from world leaders at the

killing and the presence of many of them at Rabin's funeral, will go a long way towards keeping the peace process on track.

拉宾的发言人哈贝尔于1995年11月4日午夜宣布, “以色列政府怀着极大的悲痛和震惊宣布, 伊扎克·拉宾总理今晚在特拉维夫遇刺身亡。”

73岁的前将军拉宾, 刚刚在一个由左翼发起的、有10万人参加的“要和平, 不要暴力”的集会上发表完演讲, 正走下特拉维夫市政大厅的台阶时, 被一名27岁的法律系学生在其胸、背和脊椎部位连开3枪。遭枪击后, 身浴鲜血的拉宾立即被送入医院, 但不久去世。

拉宾由于和巴勒斯坦解放组织达成自治协议, 一直受到极端右翼组织的威胁, 成为以色列1948年立国以来第一位被刺杀的总理。

随着以总理死讯的传开, 成千上万的以色列人倍感震惊, 纷纷哭泣着涌上街头, 在拉宾数小时前发表过并已成为

为他临终和平致辞的地方, 举行哀悼活动。拉宾在集会上称: “我总是相信, 大多数人需要和平, 并愿为之冒险, ……今天我相信和平的机会已经来到, 我们必须抓住这一机会。”

鲜为人知的犹太复仇组织声称其对这一暗杀行动负责, 但



沉浸在悲哀中的拉宾夫人



有40多位国家领导人出席的拉宾总理的葬礼



另外两个极端组织也声称是其所为。

各国领导人在得知拉宾遇刺身亡后，极感震惊，称拉宾为和平献出了生命。

联合国秘书长加利发表声明称：“我以最强烈的言辞谴责这种残暴的恐怖行径，它使以色列历史上最伟大的领导人之一倒下了。拉宾总理在过去3年中的领导充满勇气，将被永远缅怀。”

动情的美国总统克林顿在白宫发表了电视讲话，对拉宾的遇害深表悲哀，并称：“拉宾是一位伟大的和平领袖，我的挚友，对他的谋杀令我十分愤慨……和平必须成为，也将成为拉宾总理永恒的遗产。”美国国务卿克里斯托夫称：“世界失去了一位领袖和政治家。”他指出，拉宾“在战争和为祖国服务中”都显示出其勇敢性，并“以同样的勇气和决心去追求和平……历史将把拉宾总理作为本世纪一位伟大人物而载入史册。”

巴解组织领导人阿拉法特表示悲痛和震惊，称这是针对一位勇敢的领导人的“可恶的犯罪”，是“和平进程中的悲剧”。

阿拉法特和拉宾曾于1995年9月28日在白宫签署了延长西岸巴勒斯坦自治的协议，这激起了右翼犹太人的强烈反对。

约旦国王侯赛因对“亲密朋友”和“本地区和平战士和烈士”的去世表示哀悼。约以于1994年实现和解。

埃及总统穆巴拉克称：“我对拉宾先生死于叛逆的和平之敌的枪口下感到悲哀。只有勇敢的和有勇气的人才能带来公正和持久的和平。”

中国主席江泽民和总理李鹏对拉宾的去世表示哀悼，并强烈谴责这一恐怖主义行径。

大多数其他世界领导人都谴责了这次暗杀行动，并对这位坚持和平与原则的勇士、有勇气的领导人和中东和平

的设计师表示哀悼。

1995年11月6日，40多位国家领导人，包括美欧国家的总统和阿拉伯国家的国王，出席了在耶路撒冷赫茨尔山墓地举行的感人的拉宾总理的葬礼。其中有美国总统克林顿、俄国总理切尔诺梅尔金、英国首相梅杰、法国总统希拉克、德国总统赫尔佐克和总理科尔、埃及总统穆巴拉克、约旦国王侯赛因、日本外相河野洋平和中国国家计委副主任等。引人注目的是，巴解组织主席阿拉法特未出席葬礼。他的助手称，阿因“政治和安全原因”不能出席。但几天后，在10日，阿拉法特出人意料地秘密慰问了拉宾总理的遗孀，在特拉维夫拉宾总理的家中逗留了90分钟。

沉浸在悲痛中的以色列，伴随着世界各国领导人的颂扬和佩雷斯代总理将继续阿以和平进程的保证，安葬了拉宾。佩雷斯表示：“我们都决心继续坚持拉宾开辟的和平道路。这是他留给我们最后的嘱托。”佩雷斯和拉宾同是中东和平的设计师。他俩和阿拉法特3人共同获得了1994年诺贝尔和平奖。

美国表示将加大推进和平进程的努力，同时阿拉伯领导人如埃及总统穆巴拉克和约旦国王侯赛因等出现在有争议的城市耶路撒冷，也将对以色列和平阵营起到极大的促进作用。

然而，在中东和平进程的关键时刻，拉宾的去世为以色列的政治留下了真空。此次谋杀可能危害到和平进程，因为它破坏了这位由前将军转变为和平缔造者向其人民承诺的安全感。尽管政府保证将把和平进程继续下去，但这一进程将因拉宾的去世而受到相对削弱。世界各国领导人对拉宾遇刺公开表示强烈愤慨及许多领导人出席葬礼，都仍将使和平进程走过一段漫长的道路之后才会重新步入正轨。

(选自法新社、路透社、美联社、合众社新闻报道)

## 英国儿童歌谣

各国都有自己的儿童歌谣，大多数儿童歌谣都没有作者，可是会很快在一个地方流传开来。许多儿童歌谣并没有什么意思，是儿童游戏时唱着玩的，但是儿童歌谣往往在押韵，有其特有的童趣，而对学英语的人来说，也会显得有趣。下面是几首当今流行的英国儿童歌谣。

1. One, two, three,  
Mother caught a flea,  
Put in the tea pot,  
And made a cup of tea.
2. What's the time?  
Five past nine,  
Hang your knickers on the line,  
When it rains, bring them in,  
Put them in the biscuit tin.

Eat the biscuits,  
Eat the cake,  
Eat your knickers by mistake.

有的儿童歌谣听起来荒诞不经，但却有其独特的幽默感。你能说出下面这首名为“Nonsense”的儿童歌谣的荒谬之处吗？

One fine day in the middle of the night,  
Two dead men got up to fight;  
Back to back they faced each other,  
Drew their swords and shot each other,  
A paralyzed donkey passing by,  
Kicked a blind man in the eye,  
Knocked him through a nine inch wall,  
Into a dry ditch and drowned them all.

□ 鹰志 选注

● 中学生英语天地 ●