# 常春藤英语学习读本

风俗·多彩多姿

# Ivy League English Reading



英汉对照・有声讲解

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# 常春藤英语学习读本 风俗・多彩多姿 Ivy League English Reading

赖世雄 主编



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# 序 PREFACE

《常春藤英语学习读本》是针对想提高自己英语基础、增强应试能力的社会人士和在校学生所推出的一系列书。

该系列书中的内容来自台湾知名的英语学习杂志《常春藤解析英语》 和《常春藤生活英语》。这两本杂志隶属于著名英语学习品牌"常春藤"旗下,由赖世雄教授担任主编。

《常春藤解析英语》创刊于 1988 年,是一份制作严谨的专业英语广播 月刊,也是台湾首创针对升学考试及各种英语考试、并结合广播所发行的 英语杂志。发行后,一路畅销,并获得全台湾英语老师的口碑肯定,被多所 高中指定为英语课外教材,成为无数青年学子心目中的第一品牌。

1993年,《常春藤生活英语》杂志应运而生,内容更贴近生活、更具流行性,符合现下读者求新求变的需求。同时也加入一些简易语法单元,以深入浅出的方式在无形中奠定读者的英语基础。

为了使大陆学习英语爱好者以及想提高自己英语基础、增强应试能力的读者共享这一盛宴,我们从这两本杂志中选取出大量精彩的内容,分门别类,以飨读者。

#### 该系列书的特点如下:

- 1. 题材广泛,内容新鲜有趣,涉及人文、趣事、生活、科技、娱乐、旅游等各个方面,是你欣赏美文的最佳选择。
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# 特别的日子 这样庆祝 Festival Celebrations



# 欢喜庆新年 New Year's Celebrations

● 01

## Part 1

Fireworks, parties, and excitement are just a few words that cross our minds when we talk about celebrating the New Year. It is a time for celebration all over the world. However, people in various places celebrate the New Year in different ways.

The New Year is an important time to share with loved ones. In the southern part of the world, it occurs during the summer. People in Australia and New Zealand hold parties and barbecues on beaches with family and friends. This is a popular way to ring in the New Year in this part of the world.

When the clock strikes 12, cries of "Happy New Year" are heard everywhere. There are numerous fireworks displays on beaches and from famous landmarks<sup>1</sup>. Sydney Harbor<sup>2</sup> Bridge in Australia and the Skytower in New Zealand are both flooded with people. People visit these two famous spots to watch the fireworks. Many music festivals also take place outdoors. Different bands play to packed crowds in celebration of the New Year.

烟火、派对和兴奋之词都是讲到庆祝新年时,所会想到的字眼。新年

是个普天同庆的时刻。不过不同地方的人有不同的庆祝方式。

新年是和我们所爱的人共度的重要时刻。南半球的新年正值夏季。 澳大利亚及新西兰人会与亲朋好友在海滩上举行派对或烤肉。在南半球, 这是迎接新年非常普遍的方式。

12 点整的时候,到处都可以听见有人大喊"新年快乐"。海滩及著名的地标都有许多的烟火秀。悉尼海湾大桥及新西兰的天空之塔都会涌入许多人。人们到这两处著名的景点观赏烟火。户外也有许多的音乐庆典。不同乐团在爆满的人群前演奏以庆祝新年。

#### **Extra Words**



- 1. landmark [ 'lænd,mark ] n. 地标
- 2. harbor [ harba ] n. 海港,港湾

# Building Your Vocabulary

- 1. numerous [ 'njumərəs] a. 很多的
  The detective found numerous clues about the murder at the scene.
  侦探在命案现场发现了许多线索。
- packed [ pækt ] a. 拥挤的
   Ken went home on a packed bus yesterday.
   肯昨天乘了—班很挤的公交车回家。

## Phrases for Learning

- 1. cross + 所有格 + mind (想法等)出现,掠过 Pedro didn't even cross my mind while I was writing the invitations. 我在写这些激请函时,甚至连想都没想到佩卓。
- ring in the New Year (鸣钟)迎接新年
   Let's ring in the New Year by going on vacation.
   咱们去度假来迎接新年的到来吧。
- 3. be flooded with... 挤满……
  This beach is always flooded with tourists.
  这座海滩总是挤满了游客。

4. take place 发生;举行 When will the meeting take place? 会议将于何时举行?

#### **Tips in Use**

Many music festivals also take place outdoors. 户外也有许多的音乐庆典。

outdoors 为副词,表"在室外地",用法与 indoors (在室内地)相同。而 outdoor 及 indoor 均为形容词,为"室外/内的"之意。upstairs (楼上的;在楼上地)与 downstairs (楼下的;在楼下地)则是形容词和副词皆须加 s。至于 uptown (在住宅区的;往住宅区地)以及 downtown (在闹区的;往闹区地),形容词及副词皆不加 s。

Patty loves to spend time outdoors, but her husband prefers indoor activities.

佩蒂喜欢待在户外,不过她先生比较喜欢室内活动。

#### You CAN do this!

1.	篮球比赛将在下周一举行。 The basketball games will next Monday.
2.	吕先生的新电脑有很多问题。 Mr. Lu was having problems with his new computer.
3.	我的信箱总是塞满了传单。 My mailbox is always flyers.
	(1. take, place 2. numerous 3. flooded, with)

# 欢喜庆新年 New Year's Celebrations •■ 02

## Part 2

New Year's celebrations are also very popular in the northern part of the world. Although it is the winter, the cold does not **prevent people from having** a great time. New York City is especially famous for its New Year's celebrations. In Times Square, a gigantic<sup>1</sup> ball of light on the top of a building is **lowered** at 11:59. By the time midnight<sup>2</sup> arrives, the people go crazy. Hundreds of thousands of people watch the ball drop in person while many more watch it on their televisions.

An interesting New Year's tradition has **come about** in Spain. People must have 12 grapes ready in their hands before midnight. At each chime<sup>3</sup> of the clock, everyone must put a grape in their mouth. As soon as the clock finishes chiming at 12, the grapes should be eaten. Of course, this is **practically** impossible, so everybody just **cracks up** with all the grapes in their mouths. Whether it's **taking in** a fireworks display or eating grapes, the New Year is a time to celebrate the achievements of the old year. It's also a time for welcoming the new.

在北半球,庆祝新年的活动也相当普遍。虽然此时是冬天,但寒意丝

毫不减人们庆祝新年的欢乐气氛。纽约市的新年庆祝活动尤其著名。时代广场中,某栋建筑物最顶端一颗五光十色的大球会于 11 点 59 分缓缓降下。午夜 12 点一到,群众就陷入疯狂的状态。数十万的人在现场亲眼目睹这颗球落下,还有更多人在家中看电视转播这一刻。

西班牙有项有趣的新年传统。人们得在午夜 12 点前准备好 12 颗葡萄放在手上。每听到一次钟声,就要放一颗葡萄在嘴里。午夜 12 点钟声结束时,就得吃完手上的葡萄。当然,这几乎是不可能的事情,所以大家嘴里都塞满葡萄,并且笑得合不拢嘴。不论是观赏烟火还是吃葡萄,新年是庆祝去年成就的时刻。它也是迎新之时。

#### **Extra Words**

•

- 1. gigantic [dʒaɪˈgæntɪk] a. 庞大的
- 2. midnight [ 'mɪd,nart ] n. 半夜12点,午夜
- 3. chime [tʃaɪm] n. 钟声

# Building Your Vocabulary

1. lower [ 'loa ] vt. 降低

Would you please lower your voice? 可以请您降低您的音量吗?

2. practically [ 'præktɪklɪ ] adv. 几乎;差不多 I feel like it's practically impossible for me to lose. 我觉得我几乎不可能会输。

# 🌞 Phrases for Learning

- 1. prevent + 人 + from + 动名词 阻止某人(做)…… Billy's father prevented him from going out with Denise again. 比利的父亲不让他跟丹妮丝再次约会。
- come about 发生;产生 How did this tradition come about? 这项传统是怎么形成的?

3. crack up 大笑

When Mark broke the chair, everyone in the office cracked up. 马可把椅子坐坏时,办公室的人都哈哈大笑。

4. take in... 观看……

I'd like to take in a movie before dinner tonight. 今天吃晚餐前,我想先看部电影。

#### **Tips in Use**

...this is practically impossible...

practically 和 almost 通常用来修饰涵盖性完全的词类,共计有四个: every、no、all、any。

## You CAN do this!

- 1. 苏珊锁上窗户以防小偷进入。
- 2. 我跟汤姆讲完笑话后,他大笑起来。
- 3. 咱们这周末去看场音乐剧吧。

( 1. Susan locked the windows to prevent thieves from coming in. 2. After I told Tom a joke, he cracked up. 3. Let's take in a musical this weekend.)

# 日本成人节

# Coming-of-Age Day

On the second Monday of January, people on the street in Japan will see something special. This day is known as seijin shiki, which means Coming-of-Age<sup>1</sup> Day. Men and women who will be 20 years old during the school year get dressed up. In the morning, they participate in a formal ceremony<sup>2</sup> and city officials deliver speeches to congratulate them. Most of these young adults also receive presents from teachers or their parents.

Coming-of-Age Day became a national holiday in Japan in 1948. It is celebrated because students are considered to be mature when they turn 20. At that age, men and women are legally allowed to drink alcohol<sup>3</sup>, vote, and join the military.

On this day, women usually wear a special kimono<sup>4</sup> with very wide sleeves<sup>5</sup>. Most of them are not used to wearing a kimono. Therefore, Coming-of-Age Day is the busiest time of year for beauty salons<sup>6</sup> around Japan. Professionals<sup>7</sup> make sure the kimonos are put on correctly and the women are looking their best. Men, on the other hand, usually wear dark-colored suits. To celebrate, many men and women have a party for the rest of the day after the formal ceremonies are over.

在一月的第二个星期一,走在日本街头上的人们会看到特别的事物。 这天称为 seijin shiki,意思是成人节。即将在这个学年年满 20 岁的男女 会盛装打扮。他们在早上参加正式典礼,政府官员会发表演说以示祝贺。 这些青年大多也会从老师或家长那边收到礼物。

成人节于 1948 年成为日本的国定假日。之所以庆祝这个节日是因为 当学生年届 20 时,就会被当作是个成熟的大人。到了这个年纪,男女依法 可以喝酒、投票和从军。

当天,女生通常会穿袖子宽大的特殊和服。她们大多不习惯穿和服。 因此,成人节是全日本美容院一年中最忙碌的时间。专家会确认女生的和 服穿着正确,并让她们看起来容光焕发。另一方面,男生会穿着深色西装。 许多男女会在正式典礼结束后,利用剩下的半天举办派对来庆祝。

#### **Extra Words**

- 1. coming of age *n*. 成年(本文中作形容词用)
- 2. ceremony ['sɛrə,monɪ] n. 仪式, 典礼
- 3. alcohol [ 'ælkə,həl ] n. 酒;含酒精的饮料
- 4. kimono [kə'monə] n. 和服
- 5. sleeve [ sliv ] n. 袖子
- 6. beauty salon ['bjutr sə'lan] n. 美容院
- 7. professional [ prəˈfɛʃənl ] n. 专家

# Building Your Vocabulary

- 1. deliver [ dr'lrva ] vt. 发表(演说、言谈等) The boss delivered a five-minute talk. 老板发表了一个 5 分钟的讲话。
- 2. congratulate [ kənˈɡrætʃə,let ] vt. 祝贺,恭喜 I want to congratulate you on your victory. 我想恭喜你获胜。

3. mature [ mə'tjur ] a. 成熟的 Irene is quite mature for her age. 以艾琳的年纪而言,她相当成熟。

# Phrases for Learning

- participate in... 参加······
   I participated in a singing contest last Friday.
   我上星期五参加了一个歌唱比赛。
- consider...to be + 形容词 认为……是……的
   Gary's behavior is considered to be rude.
   加里的行为被认为是无礼的。
- 3. be allowed to + 动词原形 被允许…… You aren't allowed to chew gum on the subway. 你不能在地铁上嚼口香糖。

#### Tips in Use

...city officials deliver speeches...

……政府官员会发表演说……

- 1. deliver 在本句中当及物动词,表示"发表"。
- deliver 也可表示"生下"及"接生"。
   Mary delivered healthy twins last night.
   玛丽昨晚生了健康的双胞胎。
- deliver 亦表示"递送"。
   When will the letters be delivered to the office?
   信件何时会送到办公室?
- deliver 与介词 on 并用,表示"履行(承诺)"。
   Dad delivered on his promise and took me to Disneyland.
   爸爸履行承诺,带我去迪斯尼乐园。