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Trial of Lin-Jiang Cliques Begins

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon on November 20, 1980, the President of the Special Court under the Supreme People's Court,¹ Jiang Hua, took his place in court. Then Jiang Qing and the nine other defendants were brought in.

The opening session was devoted to reading out the indictment.² Huang Huoqing, the Chief Procurator³ read out the document which was 20,000 words long.

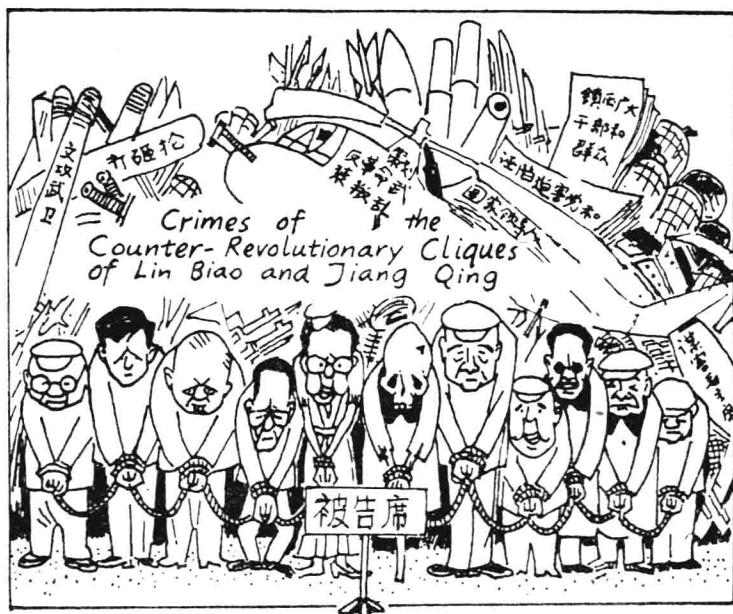
The indictment charged that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques acted in collusion during "the cultural revolution" in trying to seize Party leadership and state power. They took advantage of the power they had to frame and persecute leaders of the Party and State. They plotted together and used every means possible to do all this. The two cliques brought untold disaster to the country.

The indictment accused the defendants of four major crimes,⁴ and it listed 48 specific charges.⁵

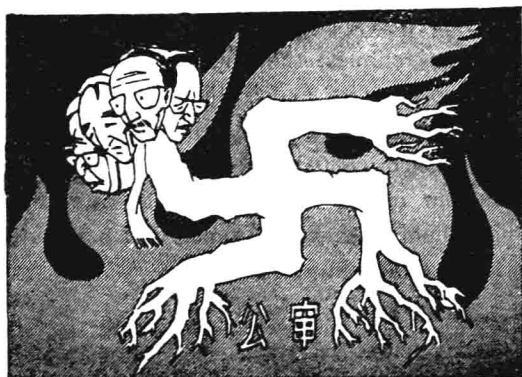
Among the charges were the following: the ten defendants tried to overthrow the government and split the country; they prepared for an armed rebellion; they had people injured or murdered; they framed and persecuted people; they organized and led counter-revolutionary cliques; they put out demagogical propaganda for counter-revolutionary ends;⁶ they extorted confessions by torturing people; they illegally detained people.

The courtroom was packed. 880 representatives from all walks of life had come from all over the country to attend the trial. Many of them had themselves been framed and persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques.

1. 最高人民法院特别法庭庭长。 2. indictment [in'daitmənt]: 起诉书。
3. 检察长。 4. 四大罪状。 5. 四十八条罪行。 6. 他们进行反革命宣传煽动。



A Mountain of Proof by Miao Di



Raging Flames
by Chang Tiejun

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP

Isaac B. Singer

There are knocks and knocks. A knock on the head is no joke. The brain is a delicate thing, or why would the soul be lodged in the brain?¹ Why not in the liver or, if you pardon me, the gut? You can see the soul in the eyes. The eyes are little windows for the soul to look out of.

We had a chimney sweep in town, nicknamed Black Yash.² All chimney sweeps are black — what else can they be? — but Yash looked as though he had been born black. His hair was spiky and black as pitch. His eyes were black, and his skin could never be washed free of soot. Only his teeth were white. His father had been the town's chimney sweep, and Yash inherited the job. He was already a full-grown man, but he wasn't married and lived with his old mother, Maciechowa.³

He came to us once a month, barefoot, and every step would leave a black mark on the floor. My mother, may she rest in peace,⁴ would run to meet him and let him come no further. He was paid by the town, but the women would hand him a groschen⁵ or a slice of bread after he had done his work. That was the custom. Children were terrified of him, although he never harmed anyone. And while he was the chimney sweep, the chimneys never caught fire. On Sundays, like all Gentiles, he would wash up and go to church with his

* 艾萨克·巴什维斯·辛格是美国当代犹太作家，一九七八年曾获得诺贝尔文学奖。他于一九〇四年出生在波兰一乡间小镇，一九三五年移居美国。他的主要作品有《傻瓜吉姆佩尔》、《市场街的斯宾诺莎》、《卡夫卡的朋友》等短篇小说集；长篇小说有《莫维凯特家族》、《卢布林的魔术师》等。本篇故事写扫烟囱的约什因偶然磕了头部，变成了一个能洞察别人一切隐密的人，使大小贪官污吏惊恐不安，也使盗贼无法作恶。因此，故事从一个侧面反映了旧时波兰的社会生活。

1. or why would the soul be lodged in the brain? 不然的话，灵魂为什么会寓于人脑之中呢？（犹太迷信认为灵魂存在于头脑之中）。 2. Yash [joʃ]: 约什。 3. Maciechowa [ˌma:tʃə'hovɑ]: 玛切霍娃。 4. may she rest in peace: 愿她安息吧。（西方风俗，提到故去的亲友时常这么说，以示尊敬）。 5. groschen ['grɒʃən]: 格罗申（波兰旧时流通的一种硬币）。

mother. But, washed, he seemed even blacker than before;⁶ maybe that's why he had never found a wife.

On Monday — I remember it as yesterday — Feitel⁷ the water carrier came in and told us that Yash had fallen off Tevye Boruch's⁸ roof. Tevye Boruch owned a two-story house in the market square. Everybody felt sorry for the chimney sweep. Yash had always clambered over the roofs as nimbly as a cat, but if a man is fated to suffer a misfortune, it cannot be avoided. And it had to be the tallest building in town, too.⁹ Feitel said that Yash had struck his head, but had not broken any limbs. Someone had taken him home. He lived on the outskirts of town, near the woods, in a ramshackle hut.

For a while nobody heard of Yash. But what did a chimney sweep matter? If he could no longer work, the town would hire someone else. Then one day Feitel came again, with two pails of water on his yoke, and said to my mother, "Feige Braine,¹⁰ did you hear the news? Yash the chimney sweep has turned into a mind reader."¹¹ My mother laughed and spat. "What sort of a joke is that?" she asked. "It's no joke, Feige Braine," he said. "It's no joke at all. He is lying on his cot with a bandaged head and guessing everybody's secrets." "Have you gone crazy?" my mother scolded. Soon the whole town was talking about it. The knock on Yash's head had loosened some screw in his brain, and he became a seer.

We had a teacher in town, Nochem Mecheles,¹² and he called Yash a diviner. Who had ever heard of such a thing? If a knock on the head could make a man a seer, there would have been hundreds of them in every town. But people had gone there and witnessed it with their own eyes. A man would take a fistful of coins from his pocket and ask, "Yash, what have I got in my hand?" And Yash would say, "So many three-groschen coins, so many fours, sixes,

6. But, washed, he seemed even blacker than before: 但是,他洗过之后似乎比没洗时还要黑。 7. Feitel ['faitl]: 发依特尔。 8. Tevye Boruch ['tevjə 'borəh]: 特夫耶·波勒。 9. And it had to be the tallest building in town, too: 而且偏偏从镇上最高的楼房顶上摔下来(意为真是倒大霉了)。 10. Feige Braine [feig 'bra:ine]: 费格·布拉依奈。 11. mind reader: 能看出别人思想活动的人。下文中的 seer 也是此意。 12. Nochem Mecheles ['nohəm mə'heləs]: 诺荷姆·莫海勒斯。

kopecks."¹³ The coins would be counted, and everything was right to the last groschen.¹⁴ Another man would ask, "What did I do last week at this time in Lublin?"¹⁵ And Yash would say that he had gone to a tavern with two other men. He described them as if they were standing before him.

When the doctor and the town authorities heard the story, they came running. Maciechowa's hovel¹⁶ was tiny and so low that the visitors' hats touched the ceiling. They started questioning him, and he had all the answers. The priest became alarmed; the peasants had begun to say that Yash was a saint. A little more, and they would have started taking him around on pilgrimages, like an icon.¹⁷ But the doctor said he was not to be moved. Besides, no one had ever seen Yash in church except on Sundays.

Well, there he was lying on his pallet, talking like an ordinary fellow — eating, drinking, playing with the dog his mother kept. But he knew everything: what people had in their breast pockets and in their trouser pockets; where this one had hidden his money; how much that one had squandered on drink¹⁸ the day before yesterday.

When his mother saw the rush of visitors, she began to charge an admission price of a kopeck per head. She got it, too. The doctor wrote a letter to Lublin. The mayor of the town sent in a — what do you call it, now? — a report, and highly placed personages came down from Zamosc¹⁹ and Lublin. The governor himself was said to have sent a deputy. The mayor became frightened and ordered all the streets cleaned up. The market-place was swept so clean that not a stick or a straw remained on the ground. The town hall was hastily whitewashed. And all because of whom? Yash the chimney sweep. The house of Gitel²⁰ the innkeeper was in an uproar — who had ever dreamed of such important guests?

(to be continued)

13. so many fours, sixes, kopecks: 多少个四格罗申硬币, 多少个六格罗申硬币, 多少个一戈比硬币。 14. everything was right to the last groschen: (数后)一分不差。 15. Lublin ['lu: bli: n]: 卢布林(波兰东南部一城市)。 16. hovel [həvəl]: 矮小简陋的住房。 17. A little more ... like an icon: 再过不久, 他们本来会象带着圣像一样带着他去四处朝圣的。 18. how much that one had squandered on drink: 那个人喝酒又花了不少钱。 19. Zamosc ['za: moʃtʃ]: 扎莫希奇(波兰一城镇)。 20. Gitel [gitl]: 吉特尔。 (兰 关注释)

My Dear Aunt

by Donn Byrne

Characters

HARRY ['hæri]: 哈里

JANE [dʒein]: 珍妮

AUNT MARY ['mæri]: 玛丽姨妈

AUNT AGATHA ['ægəθə]: 阿加莎姨妈

MAID: 女仆(名叫 Dora)

NEIGHBOUR: 邻居

POSTMAN: 邮递员

Scene I

(Harry and Jane are at home.¹ Harry is watching TV. Jane is sitting at the table. She is writing.)

HARRY (looking at Jane): Come and watch TV, dear.

JANE: No, I want to finish these letters. I've written to Aunt Mary and now I'm writing to Aunt Agatha.²

HARRY: To Aunt Mary and Aunt Agatha?

JANE: Yes, Why not? I've written to Aunt Mary and I've said bad things about Aunt Agatha. Now I'm writing to Aunt Agatha and I'm saying bad things about Aunt Mary! I write two letters—but I put the same ideas in them.³ It's easy!

HARRY: Yes, of course it's easy ... but is it a good idea?

JANE: A good idea? Of course it is! They love my letters! Look,

* 珍妮为了得到她两位姨妈的钱财,当面说好话,背后则搬弄是非。两位姨妈偶然发现这一情况后,将计就计,终于揭穿了珍妮的伎俩。这个短剧内容较好,情节有趣,语言生动,可读可演。材料选自英国 Longman 出版社的结构读物丛书。

1. at home: 在屋里,在家。at home 有几个意思,这里等于 in the house; 另如 I've left my glasses at home. (我把眼镜拉在家里了。)

2. I've written to ... to Aunt Agatha: 我已经给玛丽姨妈写了信,现在正给阿加莎姨妈写信。write 在这里作“写信,写信说,函告”解,后面带 to; 口语里 to 可省去,如 John wrote me that he was staying with his uncle in Hongkong. (约翰给我写信说他呆在香港他叔叔那里。)

3. I write two letters—but I put the same ideas in them: 我写两封信——但信里的意思却一样。珍妮在这里泛泛而谈,所以动词用现在一般时。

they're old and rich, and one day they will die ... and I want their money!

HARRY: Well, I want their money, too, but ...

JANE: Oh, Harry, listen! (*She gets up.*) Aunt Mary and Aunt Agatha live in the same town, but they don't meet. They quarrelled. I can't remember the year because I was very young then. But they quarrelled, and now they don't speak.⁴ So I can send the same letter to them and they are very, very happy. And one day I'll be happy too --- because I'll get their money. Now I want to finish my letter to Aunt Agatha.



One day you'll put the letters in the wrong envelopes.

(*Jane returns to the table and sits down. She writes for some time.*)

JANE (*getting up*): Well, I've finished.

HARRY: And have you invited your aunts this month?

JANE: Yes, of course I've invited them. But not on the same day!

HARRY: And what have you said to them?

JANE: Do you want to hear? I'll read Aunt Mary's letter to you.⁵

4. now they don't speak: 现在她们彼此不说话。 5. I'll read Aunt Mary's letter to you: 我把写给玛丽姨妈的信读给你听听。

(Jane reads one of the letters.)

Dear Aunt Mary ... How are you, my dear aunt? Are you well? The weather is very bad these days, so take good care.⁶ Wear warm clothes ... Aunt Agatha takes good care — *of her money!* She doesn't light a fire in her house because she doesn't want to spend any! Oh, that woman! But I don't want to tell stories.⁷ It isn't nice. When can you come and visit us? Can you come on March 21st? We want to see you very much. Harry sends his love. I send my love too.

Jane

HARRY: And your letter to Aunt Agatha?

JANE: The same, my dear, the same! But of course, I've written: "Aunt Mary takes good care ..." And I've invited *her* on March 28th.

(Jane puts the letters in envelopes.)

HARRY: One day you'll put the letters in the wrong envelopes. Your aunts will get the wrong letters⁸ and then they'll quarrel with *you*.

JANE: Oh, I take good care ... *(She looks at the clock.)* Half past five already! I must go and post these letters. Then they'll arrive on Monday. Will you come with me?

HARRY: Well, I'm watching this game on TV ...

JANE: Oh, all right. I'll go and post the letters without you. You make some tea. I need a good cup of tea now.⁹

(Jane goes out of the room. She returns in a quarter of an hour. Harry has made the tea and is watching TV again.)

JANE: Well, I've posted the letters. I was just in time¹⁰ and the letters have already gone. Oh, I'm tired!

HARRY: Sit down and drink your tea, then. *(Jane sits down.)* This is a very good game.

JANE: Football again! I don't like football.

HARRY: Well, there's a film at half past seven.

JANE: A film? That's nice.

HARRY: Yes, and it's good, too. I've seen it. It's about a woman ...

6. so take good care: 所以(希望您)多多保重。下一行的 takes good care — of her money 应解释作“(阿加莎姨妈)看重的是——她的钱”。 7. tell stories: 瞎说,乱说,搬弄是非。 8. Your aunts will get the wrong letters: 你两个姨妈收到的信不是写给本人的。 9. I need a good cup of tea now: 现在我得好好地喝一杯茶。 10. I was just in time: 我刚好赶上(寄信)。

编 后 记

本刊“扩大篇幅致读者”刊出后,我们收到了全国各地读者大量来信,对刊物内容、版面、印刷等方面提出了各种建议和改进意见。对于广大读者对我们的关心和支持,我们表示衷心感谢。我们一定认真考虑各方面读者的意见和要求,努力使本刊更好地为广大读者服务。欢迎大家继续提出各种改进意见。

本刊 1981 年封面是由外文出版社何佩珠同志设计的,特此表示感谢。

代 邮

应刘承沛同志要求,读者提问请寄本刊编辑部,请不要寄给他本人,以免贻误。

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she has a rich aunt and she wants her money. (*Jane looks at Harry but he is not laughing.*) ... Then one day the aunt gets a letter. There are horrible things in the letter.¹¹ So the aunt quarrels ...

JANE: Oh, stop it, Harry! The film isn't about that. (*Harry laughs but Jane does not laugh.*)

JANE: You just want to frighten me. You're horrible! Well, you *can't* frighten me.¹² I haven't put the letters in the wrong envelopes.

HARRY: Can you be sure?

JANE: Of course I'm sure. I take very good care.

HARRY: But you can't be *sure*! And the letters have gone.

JANE (*getting up*): I'm not going to listen to you, Harry. You just want to frighten me. All right. There's a very easy answer. I'll phone Aunt Mary. I'll phone her on Monday and then I'll be sure. (*Jane gets up and goes out of the room.*) (to be continued)

11. There are horrible things in the letter: 信里(说了她)许多坏话。horrible 在口语里作“讨厌的,很坏”解,在这个短剧里多次出现,值得注意。 12. Well, you *can't* frighten me: 哼,你吓唬不了我。 (汪墨江 注释)