

温馨 血香 英文

Warm
English

钟玮 等 编译

大学英语美文赏析



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简约而
时尚



And yet, the purpose of travel remains the same
—to encounter the unfamiliar, to get Elsewhere.

然而，旅行的目的没有变
——去邂逅陌生的国度，去“别处”。

简约而时尚

Simple yet Stylish



浙江工商大学出版社

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前 言

阅读,是一种思考。品味文字的生动,体会言语的情绪,感受书籍的智慧。文字安静而整齐的排列,犹如涓涓细流,浅吟低唱;言语生动而活泼的堆砌,犹如奔涌河流,激昂心动;书籍平淡而朴实的陈白,犹如深蕴海洋,任君遨游。

阅读,是一种享受。一杯茶,一盏灯,一种心情,一番情境,如春之清香,夏之微风,秋之果实,冬之暖炉,或淡定如水,或生动如风,或细语倾述,或豪情壮志。

阅读,是一种力量。白纸黑字,不仅仅给予冷静的思量,深入的考究,也能成为刚强之源,平静之泉,鼓舞人心。有了阅读的力量,也能尝尽甜苦人生,也能体味冷暖人间,也能亲历苦难人世,也能坦然沧桑世间路。

阅读,是一种成长。读书,是一个富有生命力的进程,人生因为阅读而多姿多彩。足不出户,了知天下事。伴随着阅读,经历着成长之点滴,游历着历史之时空,了解着世间之丰富,感叹着人生之精彩。

阅读,是一种快乐。与作者的互动,与文字的游戏,心有灵犀的感悟,心有回应的慰藉。阅读的快乐之于人,犹如水之于鱼,不仅带来生之希望,亦能带来生之喜乐。

阅读之于人,能积累知识,能修生养性,能丰富人生,不受国界之限制,不论语言之异同。

因此,我们要学会阅读,更要学会阅读不同国度的书籍,亲历不同语言的美妙,体会不同文化的魅力。

我们希望《大学英语美文赏析》系列丛书能帮助渴望培养英语阅读能力,提高英文欣赏水平的读者们去破解英语阅读之秘密,去体验英语美文之瑰丽。

本书为《大学英语美文赏析》系列六级丛书之一。精心选取的四十篇国外最新美文,从社会风俗、时尚、教育、科普、旅游、明星趣闻、经济和社会万象八个方面为读者提供接触经典英文的机会。每篇文章包括斟词酌字、佳句有约、译笔生花、情趣链接四个部分,它们不仅帮助读者理解文章,掌握重要单词和句型,还为读者列出丰富的文化语言链接内容,以更好地欣赏美文,了解英语语言和文化。

本书所有的文章均来自于 2005 年之后的英语报刊杂志,选材新颖,结

构安排合理,内容紧跟时代潮流,语言地道真实。本书既能提供英语美文的赏析,也能拓展视野,更好的了解英语世界和文化。

本书的目标读者广泛,不论是教师还是研究生、本科生抑或专科生,只要对优美的英文篇章感兴趣的读者都将从中获益匪浅。

本丛书由浙江工商大学外国语学院骨干教师编写。本册由钟玮主编统稿。其中第6、20、25、29篇由钟玮编写;第4、5、7、9、14、22、23、24、27、28篇由于静波编写;第2、3、8、13、18、26、32、35、39、40篇由周迈编写;第10、11、12、19、36、37篇由王璐编写;第1、15、16、17、21、30、31、33、34、38篇由余美编写。

本书的编辑出版得到了浙江工商大学外国语学院、浙江工商大学出版社以及教务处等有关领导和部门的大力支持和帮助,谨此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,书中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

2009年12月

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Beer, Beer, Everywhere: Oktoberfest ¹

By Benoit Finck

慕尼黑啤酒节原本是为了庆祝婚礼的饮酒狂欢,现在却成为德国境内最盛大、最具特色的传统民俗庆典。这一传统节日一直延续至今,慕尼黑政府于1995年将慕尼黑啤酒节推向国际化,让全世界各地的观光客来此与当地人分享这快乐节庆。

Having waved goodbye to the pope, Catholic-dominated Munich² turns on Saturday to its other “religion”, the 173rd Oktoberfest beer festival which is expected to attract six million visitors.

The tourists from around the world are expected to flock to the southern German region for the 18-day celebration of beer, sausages and good-natured rowdiness³. They will knock back⁴ 6.1 million litres of beer, roughly equivalent to one litre per person.

The Oktoberfest is also a time when Munich, one of the wealthiest and trendiest⁵ cities in Germany, suddenly throws fashion to the wind⁶. Women of all ages and incomes don⁷ the traditional long dirndl⁸ dresses, often with floral motifs⁹ and complete with plunging necklines¹⁰. For men, lederhosen¹¹— knee breeches¹²— are absolutely compulsory. Bavarian tradition dictates that deerskin lederhosen are the best, because they stretch to accommodate an expanding beer belly.

Celebrities like three-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker¹³ dress up in the traditional garb, to parade for the benefit of photographers as the Oktoberfest becomes Germany's society event for a fortnight¹⁴.

This year, Paris Hilton, heiress¹⁵ and American party queen, has promised to make an appearance and pose with a foaming pint¹⁶, although after her recent arrest for drunk driving it is unclear whether she will actually drink it.

The mayor of Munich, Christian Ude, will get the ball rolling at

midday on Saturday by knocking a hole in a barrel of beer with the traditional cry of “Ozapft is” (It’s been tapped). Visitors will then throng¹⁷ through the 75 tents and public spaces on a 31-hectare site in the west of the city.

The to Pprice of the traditional glass of beer served at the event, known as a mass, has risen 55 cents to 7.50 euros¹⁸ (9.50 dollars) this year, but that is not expected to seriously reduce anyone’s consumption.

For the first time, the organisers have set aside no-smoking areas and a special area with fairground¹⁹ rides will be reserved for children.

The celebration of Oktoberfest started in Germany as a wedding celebration in 1810, when Princess Therese²⁰ married to the Bavarian Crown Prince Ludwig²¹. The purpose of the celebration was two-fold²². First, it was to give thanks for the past years crops, and secondly, to share in the joy of the marriage with family and friends. It became an annual event that ran from mid-September to early October.

From sina.com.cn, Dec. 01, 2006

斟词酌字 NOTES

1. Oktoberfest *n.* 德国慕尼黑的啤酒节是慕尼黑民间的传统节日。这个节日的本意为“十月节”，持续 16 天，在 10 月的第一个周日之后结束。节日期间，有狂欢游行，有赛马，有街头戏剧表演、民歌表演和音乐会。也许慕尼黑的啤酒太有名了，也就被外人叫做啤酒节了。
2. Catholic-dominated Munich 天主教为主的慕尼黑
3. rowdiness *n.* 吵闹，粗暴，嘈杂。rowdy *adj.* 吵闹的；惹是生非的；捣乱的
4. knock sth back 很快喝掉（酒等）。knock sb back 表示用掉某人一大笔钱或使某人大吃一惊。
5. trendiest 的原形 trendy *adj.* 时髦的；赶时髦的 *n.* 爱时髦的人；赶时髦的人
6. throw fashion to the wind 不再考虑是否时髦。短语 cast/hurl to the wind 表示不再考虑，完全不顾或抛到九霄云外，如：go to the wind 表示变得无影无踪，消失。
7. don *v.* （正式）to put clothes, etc. on 披上；穿上；戴上
8. dirndl 紧身连衫裙也称佃兜服，是一种典型的胸部可系紧的德国巴伐利亚州传统的民族服饰，逢年过节特别是十月啤酒节的时候一定有很

多人穿。dirndl apron 装饰用围裙。

9. floral motifs 花卉图案

10. plunging neckline (女服)低胸领,大 V 字领;深露型低衩开胸领型。

11. lederhosen *n.* (阿尔卑斯山区男人和男孩穿的)皮短裤

12. knee breeches 长及膝部的短裤

13. Bavarian *n.* 巴伐利亚人(语) *adj.* 巴伐利亚的;巴伐利亚人的

14. Wimbledon champion Boris Becke 温网冠军鲍里斯·贝克尔,于 1967 年 11 月 22 日出生在德国的 Leimen,曾是职业网球赛的世界冠军。

15. fortnight *n.* 两星期

16. heiress *n.* 女继承人;嗣女

17. pint *n.* 品脱(容量单位,约 1/8 加仑,在英国约合 0.568 升,在美国约为 0.473 升)。a pint of beer 一品脱啤酒(尤用于酒吧)。

18. throng *v.* 群集;拥塞;拥向。throng with sb/sth, be thronged with sb/sth 意思是挤满(人、汽车等)。

19. Euro *n.* 欧元

20. fairground *n.* 举行赛会的场所,露天市场

21. Princess Therese 泰瑞莎公主

22. Bavarian Crown Prince Ludwig 巴伐利亚王子路德威格,后来登基为国王路德威格一世。

23. two-fold *adj.* 双重的,由两部分组成的,此外该词还意指:两倍的。

佳句有约 PATTERNS

1. They will knock back 6.1 million litres of beer, roughly equivalent to one litre per person.

点拨 句中的 equivalent 意为“相当于”,后面的 to 是介词,属于固定搭配,整个形容词短语作状语,补充说明主句,以示强调。

2. The Oktoberfest is also a time when Munich, one of the wealthiest and trendiest cities in Germany, suddenly throws fashion to the wind.

点拨 本句是典型的定语从句,先行词是 time,这种句式严谨正式,常常用来强调从句发生的事情就是在主语这个时间里。如: The Spring Festival is a time when Chinese people have a family reunion(春节是中国人家庭团聚的时刻。)

啤酒、啤酒，比比皆是：德国慕尼黑啤酒节

□ 贝诺瓦·芬克

在与教皇挥手告别后，天主教占主导的慕尼黑于周六转向了它的另一个信仰：预计会吸引 600 万游客的第 173 届德国慕尼黑啤酒节。

来自世界各国的游客将会涌向这个德国南部地区，以啤酒、香肠与友善的喧闹来举行为期 18 天的庆祝。他们将会喝掉 610 万升啤酒，约合每人一升。

慕尼黑是德国最富庶最时髦的城市之一，而啤酒节是慕尼黑突然之间将时尚抛之脑后的时刻。各个年龄与收入层次的女士们穿上传统的带花纹图案的低领紧身连衫裙。对于男士而言，巴伐利亚吊带花饰皮裤——长至膝盖的裤子——是绝对必要的。按照巴伐利亚传统，鹿皮吊带花饰皮裤是最好的，因为它们可以拉伸，容纳下不断发福的啤酒肚。

各界名人，如三届温布尔登冠军鲍里斯·贝克尔以传统装束打扮参加游行，这可乐坏了摄影师。慕尼黑啤酒节已成为一项为期两周的德国社会盛事。

今年，帕丽斯·希尔顿，这位女性继承人与美国派对女王，曾答应到场出席并摆出与一品脱啤酒在一起的姿势。虽然她前不久因酒后驾车而被捕，尚不清楚她是否还会真的喝酒。

慕尼黑市长克里斯蒂安·乌德将在周六正午时分宣布活动开始，他将把一桶啤酒敲开一个洞，并且按照传统习俗高喊“Ozapft is”（开桶了）。然后游客们将拥至城市西部 31 公顷土地上的 75 个帐篷与公共场所里。

今年的啤酒节上，售价最高的传统啤酒称之为“马斯”，每杯价格上升了 55 欧分，达到 7.50 欧元（9.50 美元）。不过，预计这并不会真的降低人们的消费量。

组织者首次划出了无烟区，并特意儿童留出了有旋转木马的游乐场。

慕尼黑啤酒节起源于 1810 年的一场婚庆仪式，当时泰瑞莎公主与巴伐利亚王子路德维希结婚。庆祝具有双重目的。首先是对过去几年收成的感谢。第二，与家人和朋友一起分享结婚的快乐。之后，这就成为了每年 9 月中旬至 10 月初举行的庆典。

各式各样的 Party

德国的十月正值大麦和啤酒花丰收的时节,人们在辛勤劳动之余,也乐得欢聚在一起,饮酒、唱歌、跳舞、以表达内心的喜悦之情。其实无论什么节日,都是一个 happy 的借口。不想寂寞的你,可以去疯狂 party 哦!说到 party,你知道老美常常举行的 party 都有什么名目吗?

Birthday party (生日 party): 其中 16, 18, 21 岁的最为重要,这可是三个标志性的年龄段哦!

Bachelor/bachelorette party (单身汉/单身女郎 party): 为准新郎和准新娘准备的,一般参加的都是单身朋友,为准新郎举行的还会请 Stripper(脱衣舞女)来表演。

Housewarming party: 从字面上解释就是“把屋子弄热”,一般是搬了新家以后开,给新家增加人气的。

Baby shower (婴儿洗礼): 虽然是叫“给宝宝洗澡”,其实没有 baby 也没有水,是准妈妈的朋友们为她开的 Party。

Farewell party (欢送会): 在办公室里,占用上班时间开,一般是买点礼物点些 Pizza 就完了。

Holiday party(节日 party): 包括 Fourth Of July, Christmas, New year's eve, Mardi Gras(狂欢节)等等。

Theme party (主题 party): 很受年轻人欢迎,定下主题,然后根据主题风格购买衣服,礼物,等等。

Surprise party (惊喜 party): 朋友间经常开,大多是为某人生日,搬家,升迁等举行的。Party 主角一般事先不知情,被骗到现场后大家从藏身之处跳出来大喊:“Surprise!”

The History of Valentine's Day¹

By Anonymous

爱是一种感受即使痛苦也会觉得幸福。爱是一种体会即使心碎也会觉得甜蜜。爱是一种经历即使破碎也会觉得美丽。情人节时,情人发出如此深深的慨叹,人们不禁要问:“2月14日的情人节缘何而来?”

Every February, across the country, candy, flowers, and gifts are exchanged between loved ones, all in the name of St. Valentine. But who is this mysterious saint² and why do we celebrate this holiday? The history of Valentine's Day — and its patron saint — is shrouded³ in mystery. But we do know that February has long been a month of romance. St. Valentine's Day, as we know it today, contains vestiges⁴ of both Christian and ancient Roman tradition. So, who was Saint Valentine and how did he become associated with this ancient rite?⁵

One legend contends⁶ that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius⁷ II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he outlawed⁸ marriage for young men — his crop of potential soldiers. Valentine, realizing the injustice of the decree,⁹ defied¹⁰ Claudius and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death.

Other stories suggest that Valentine may have been killed for attempting to help Christians escape harsh Roman prisons where they were often beaten and tortured.

According to one legend, Valentine actually sent the first 'valentine' greeting himself. While in prison, it is believed that Valentine fell in love with a young girl — who may have been his jailor's¹¹ daughter — who visited him during his confinement.¹² Before his death, it is alleged that he wrote her a letter, which he signed 'From your Val-

entine,' an expression that is still in use today. Although the truth behind the Valentine legends is murky,¹³ the stories certainly emphasize his appeal as a sympathetic, heroic, and, most importantly, romantic figure. It's no surprise that by the Middle Ages¹⁴, Valentine was one of the most popular saints in England and France.

While some believe that Valentine's Day is celebrated in the middle of February to commemorate¹⁵ the anniversary of Valentine's death or burial — which probably occurred around 270 A.D. — others claim that the Christian church may have decided to celebrate Valentine's feast day in the middle of February in an effort to 'christianize'¹⁶ celebrations of the pagan¹⁷ Lupercalia festival.¹⁸ In ancient Rome, February was the official beginning of spring and was considered a time for purification. Houses were ritually cleansed by sweeping them out and then sprinkling¹⁹ salt and a type of wheat called spelt throughout their interiors. Lupercalia, which began at the ides²⁰ of February, February 15, was a fertility²¹ festival dedicated to Faunus, the Roman god of agriculture, as well as to the Roman founders Romulus and Remus.²²

To begin the festival, members of the Luperci, an order of Roman priests, would gather at the sacred cave where the infants Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were believed to have been cared for by a she-wolf or lupa. The priests would then sacrifice a goat, for fertility, and a dog, for purification.

The boys then sliced the goat's hide into strips, dipped them in the sacrificial blood and took to the streets, gently slapping both women and fields of crops with the goathide strips. Far from being fearful, Roman women welcomed being touched with the hides because it was believed the strips would make them more fertile in the coming year. Later in the day, according to legend, all the young women in the city would place their names in a big urn.²³ The city's bachelors would then each choose a name out of the urn and become paired for the year with his chosen woman. These matches often ended in marriage. Pope Gelasius declared February 14 St. Valentine's Day around 498 A.D. The Roman 'lottery' system for romantic pairing was deemed un-Christian and outlawed. Later, during the Middle Ages, it was commonly believed in France and England that February 14 was the beginning of

birds' mating season, which added to the idea that the middle of February — Valentine's Day — should be a day for romance. The oldest known valentine still in existence today was a poem written by Charles, Duke of Orleans to his wife while he was imprisoned in the Tower of London following his capture at the Battle of Agincourt.²⁴ In Great Britain, Valentine's Day began to be popularly celebrated around the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century, it was common for friends and lovers in all social classes to exchange small tokens of affection or handwritten notes. By the end of the century, printed cards began to replace written letters due to improvements in printing technology. Ready-made cards were an easy way for people to express their emotions in a time when direct expression of one's feelings was discouraged. Cheaper postage rates also contributed to an increase in the popularity of sending Valentine's Day greetings. Americans probably began exchanging hand-made valentines in the early 1700s. In the 1840s, Esther A. Howland²⁵ began to sell the first mass-produced valentines in America.

From <http://www.history.com/content/valentine/history-of-valentine-s-day>

斟词酌字 NOTES

1. Valentine's Day 情人节, 又名圣华伦泰节, 在每年的 2 月 14 日, 是西方的传统节日之一。情人在这一天互送巧克力、贺卡和花, 用以表达爱意或友好。
2. saint *n.* 圣徒, 圣人, 如: He is a saint in her sight. (他在她心目中是圣人。)
3. shroud *vt.* 隐藏, 覆盖。如: A face shrouded by a heavy veil. (用厚面纱罩住的脸。)
4. vestige *n.* 遗迹, 痕迹, 残余, 如: There is not a vestige of truth in what he says. (他所说的没有一句是真话。)
5. rite *n.* 仪式, 典礼, 习俗, 惯例, 礼拜式, 如: A customary rite or ceremony. (一项习惯性的礼仪或仪式)
6. contend *vt.* 坚决主张, 声称[Y][+(that)], 如: The police contended that the difficulties they faced were too severe. (警察强调说他们面临的困难太严重了。)

7. Claudius II 罗马帝国皇帝(公元 213—270)。他在位不到两年的时间(公元 268—270),但是在这不到两年的时间里面,他在收复罗马帝国的土地方面做出了一些成绩。
8. outlaw *vt.* 宣告非法。如: The government will outlaw the rebels unless they surrender immediately. (除非反叛分子立即投降,否则政府将宣布他们为不法之徒。)
9. decree *n.* 法令,判决,圣旨,如: This decree has the force of law behind it. (这一裁决有法律的力量作后盾。)
10. defy *vt.* The black population is defying curfew and repression. (黑人居民正在反抗戒严和镇压。)
11. jailor *n.* 看守监狱的人,狱卒
12. confinement *n.* (被)监禁,意同 imprisonment
13. murky *a.* 黯暗的,阴沉的,笼罩的,这里的意思相当于 uncertain, unclear, 如: She had a decidedly murky past. (她的历史背景令人捉摸不透。)
14. the Middle Ages 中世纪(约公元 476 年—公元 1453 年),是欧洲历史上的一个时代(主要是西欧),由西罗马帝国灭亡(公元 476 年)数百年后,在世界范围内,封建制度占统治地位的时期,直到文艺复兴时期(公元 1453 年)之后,资本主义抬头的时期为止。“中世纪”一词是从 15 世纪后期的人文主义者开始使用的。这个时期的欧洲没有一个强有力的政权来统治。封建割据带来频繁的战争,造成科技和生产力发展停滞,人民生活在毫无希望的痛苦中,所以中世纪或者中世纪的早期在欧美普遍称作“黑暗时代”,传统上认为这是欧洲文明史上发展比较缓慢的时期。
15. commemorate *vt.* 纪念,如: This memorial commemorates those who died in the war. (这座纪念碑是纪念战争中牺牲者的。)
16. Christianize *vt.* 使成基督徒
17. pagan *n.* 异教徒,无宗教信仰者,这里是指不信基督教的其他教徒。
18. Lupercalia festival 古罗马的牧神节
19. sprinkle *vt.* 洒,散置,撒,点缀,如: Grandma sprinkle the flowers with water. (祖母将水洒在花上。)
20. ides *n.* [古罗马] nones 之后第八日
21. fertility *n.* 肥沃,丰饶,生产力,如: The fertility of the soil has been greatly improved by the use of pesticides. (土壤施用杀虫剂后肥力大增。)

22. Romulus and Remus 传统认为他们是罗马的缔造者,在罗马神话中他们是孪生兄弟,是战神(Mars)之子,同受狼哺乳,后来 Remus 被 Romulus 所杀。
23. urn *n.* 瓮,缸。
24. the Battle of Agincourt 英法百年战争中一次英军以少胜多的战役,时间是 1415 年 10 月 25 日。这一天被称作 Saint Crispin's Day。
25. Esther A. Howland (1828—1904): 英国艺术家和女商人,为普及情人节贺卡作出了很大的贡献。

佳句有约 PATTERNS

1. But we do know that February has long been a month of romance.

点拨 句中的 do 表示强调,用来强调谓语动词 know。

2. Later, during the Middle Ages, it was commonly believed in France and England that February 14 was the beginning of birds' mating season, which added to the idea that the middle of February — Valentine's Day — should be a day for romance.

点拨 本句主干部分为 it was commonly believed,句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 believe 后面的所有内容,是一个比较长的主语从句,而在这个主语从句中,which 所引导的是一个非限制性的定语从句,idea 后面的 that 所引导的从句是一个同位语从句。

译笔生花 TRANSLATION

情人节的历史

□ 无名氏

每年 2 月,全国各地的情人都以圣瓦伦丁的名义互相交换糖果、鲜花以及礼物。但是这个神秘的圣人是谁?为什么我们要庆祝这个节日呢?情人节的历史及它的守护神,都笼罩在神秘的迷雾之中。我们都知道二月和浪漫紧密相连,由来已久,也知道到圣瓦伦丁节蕴含着基督教和古罗马传统的痕迹。那么,圣瓦伦丁是何许人?他是如何跟这个古老的仪式联系在一起的呢?

一种说法是瓦伦丁是一个三世纪的罗马神父。当时,罗马皇帝克劳迪