

英语沙龙

2000·1—12

合订本

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

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You And Me



*I'm not going out tonight 'cos I don't want to go
I am staying at home tonight 'cos I don't want to know
You revealed² a world to me and I would never be
Dwelling³ in such happiness, your gift⁴ of purity⁵*

Eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh × 2

*Aahh, you and me It will always be
You and me Forever⁶ be,
Eternally⁷ It will always be You and me*

*I don't pay attention to the ones who never cared
Find your own direction⁸ 'cos theres' s sweetness⁹ in the air¹⁰
You will be the world to me and I will always be
Dwelling in this happiness, your gift of purity*

Eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh, eh-ee-oh × 2

*Aahh, you and me It will always be
You and me Forever be,
Eternally will always be You and me*

*Always be You and me
Forever be, Eternally
It will always be You and me
Forever be, Eternally*

(四位歌星简介见第 51 页)

你和我

今晚我不出去因为我不想走
今晚我呆在家里因为我不想知道
你向我展现了一片天地而我永远不会
生活在那种幸福中,你的纯洁是天赐的

啊-哎-噢,啊-哎-噢

啊,永远都是你和我
你和我在一起,直到地老天荒
永远不变——你和我

我从不注意那些不用心的人
找准你的方向因为甜蜜有迹可循
你就是我的全部而我会永远
生活在这种幸福中,你的纯洁是天赐的

啊-哎-噢,啊-哎-噢

啊,永远都是你和我
你和我在一起直到地老天荒
永远不变——你和我

永远都是你和我
直到地老天荒,始终不变
永远都是你和我
直到地老天荒,始终不变

● 流行金曲 ●
□ 李昕 选译

NOTES 注释:

1. 'cos [kɒz] conj. [□] = because
2. reveal [riːvɪl] vt. 展现,揭示
3. dwell [dwel] vi. 居住,生活(于)
4. gift [gift] n. 天赋

5. purity [ˈpjʊərəti] n. 纯洁,纯净
6. forever [fəˈrevə] adv. 永远, [□] 很长久地
7. eternally [ɪˈtəːnəli] adv. 永恒地,永久地
8. direction [diˈrekʃən] n. 方向,方位
9. sweetness [ˈswi:tɪnis] n. 甜蜜,温柔

10. in the air 在空中

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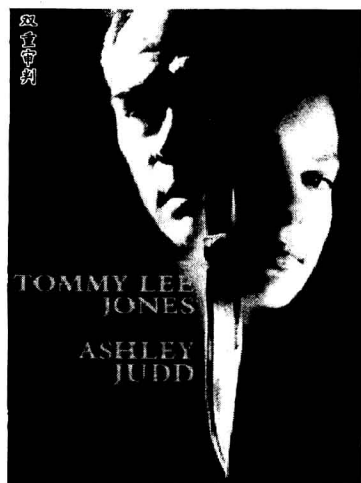
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《英语沙龙》与您相伴相助一起步入了新的世纪。在广泛采纳“读者进言”的基础上,我们更新了杂志封面,以突出杂志的青春气息;加强了本刊英语专访的力度,以使读者能及时详尽地了解外部世界的动态;开辟了“二十世纪回眸”与“同龄人”的专题,以知史明鉴,并在对比中知足知不足,有为有弗为。应年轻朋友的要求,本刊扉页将成为现代名歌金曲的专页;“本期一题有奖问答”力求使您在轻松的氛围中学习,说不定还会有个小小的意外惊喜。不久您还可访问《英语沙龙》的网站,与我们进行网上交流。让我们一起办刊,使《英语沙龙》成为拓展知识的空间、丰富人生的驿站。

□编者



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下期预告

- 新年伊始,很多人走上新的工作岗位。作为生命旅程的又一个新起点,《工作的第一天》,你当如何度过?
- 《希望你的孩子幸福、成功吗》?怎样才能使孩子自信快乐地生活?敬请留意专家建议。
- 如何备战新世纪第一年的高考?专家以《浅析 1999 年高考英语主观题部分》为题,指出只有加强基本功训练,方能提高灵活运用语言的能力。
- 美国青春女歌手布里特尼·斯皮尔斯称《音乐是我的生命》,因而这位 16 岁的美少女在 1999MTV 欧洲音乐大赛中囊括四项大奖便势所必然。

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Double Jeopardy

《双重审判》因汤米·李·琼斯的加盟主演,其情节又以追捕与逃亡为主线而被影评界誉为又一部《亡命天涯》式的影片。悬念、追逐、惊险——一浪高过一浪,令此片重现了《亡命天涯》的票房辉煌。

美国 1999 年出品

Director 导演: Bruce Beresford 布鲁斯·伯瑞斯福特

Main Cast 主要演员: Tommy Lee Jones 汤米·李·琼斯 (as Travis Lehman 饰特拉维斯·雷曼); Ashley Judd 艾施莉·贾德 (as Libby Parsons 饰莉比·帕森斯); Bruce Greenwood 布鲁斯·格林伍德 (as Nick Parsons 饰尼克·帕森斯)

① Libby Parsons has it all -- a handsome, wealthy husband, a son they both adore, a beautiful home near Seattle, wonderful friends. But her idyllic life suddenly turns into a nightmare when her husband Nick disappears overboard¹ during a romantic weekend of sailing and she is accused of his murder.

Convicted² and imprisoned, Libby begs her best friend, Angie, to adopt her 5-year-old son. Angie agrees and then vanishes with Matty. With the help of prison friends Margaret and

Evelyn, Libby uses the telephone to trace³ them to San Francisco. There, she discovers to her horror, the two are living with Nick, who staged⁴ his own "murder" and has adopted a new identity.

Margaret, a disbarred⁵ lawyer imprisoned for murdering her husband, pulls Libby back from despair with some comforting news: When Libby finally gets out, she'll be free to murder Nick—in the middle of Times Square if she wants—because she can't be tried twice for the same crime. That would be double jeopardy⁶, and she's already been convicted of killing Nick.)

Six years later, Libby is discharged from prison into a halfway house⁷ and the care of Travis Lehman, a cynical, burnt-out parole officer⁸ haunted by failures in his past. Lehman won't tolerate the slightest breach of the rules, but Libby almost immediately violates parole to track down her son Matty and Nick.

NOTES 注释:

1. overboard ['əuvəbɔ:d] *adv.* 从船的舷侧
2. convict [kən'vikt] *vt.* (律)(经审讯)证明...有罪
3. trace [treis] *vt.* 跟踪, 追踪
4. stage [steidʒ] *vt.* 谋划, 策划
5. disbar [dis'bɑ:(r)] *vt.* (律)取消...的律师资格

6. double jeopardy ['dʒepədi] (主美) (律) 一罪不受两次审理原则
7. halfway house (美) (年轻犯人服刑期将满、释放前的) 过渡教习所
8. parole [pə'raul] officer 假释审查官

Embarrassed by her escape, Lehman becomes as obsessed⁹ with finding Libby as she is with finding her son. What begins as a simple, albeit¹⁰ terrifying chase¹¹ soon turns into an odyssey¹² that changes his life as profoundly as it changes Libby's.)

莉比·帕森斯拥有一切——英俊、富有的丈夫，他们共同珍爱的儿子，西雅图附近一所漂亮的房子和一群挚友。然而在一个扬帆出海的浪漫周末，莉比的丈夫尼克从船上失踪，而她被指控杀夫，田园诗般的生活突变为了一场恶梦。

判刑入狱后，莉比请求好友安吉收养 5 岁的儿子。安吉应允了，带走马蒂后便销声匿迹。莉比在狱友玛格丽特和伊芙琳的帮助下通过电话在旧金山市找到了他们，令她恐惧的是他们竟和尼克住在一起。原来尼克导演了这场“谋杀”，改头换面有了新的身份。

玛格丽特是一名被取消资格的律师，因杀夫被判入狱。她告诉莉比一些令人宽慰的消息，把她从绝望中拉了回来。她告诉莉比：待她出狱后她可以随时随地杀死尼克——假如她愿意，就是在（热闹非凡的）时代广场下手也未尝不可——因为她不能因同一罪名被审判两次。她已因谋杀尼克被判有罪，再因同一罪名受审就是双重审判（为法律所不许）。

6 年后，莉比获释进入了监管所，交由假释官特拉维斯·雷曼看管。雷曼愤世嫉俗，江山已去，深受往昔失败的困扰。他不能容忍半点违规行为，可莉比一到就违反假释规定去追踪她的儿子和丈夫。雷曼对她的逃脱倍感窘迫，于是走火入魔般地寻找莉比，而此时莉比也同样走火入魔般地寻找她的儿子。这场开始看似惊险但简单的追逐很快变成一个曲折漫长的历程，它在彻底改变莉比生活的同时，也彻底改变了雷曼的生活。

●银幕觅踪●

□依旧 选择

The Leading Role of the film Double Jeopardy



演员简介：在演艺界拼搏了 20 年的汤米·李·琼斯 (Tommy Lee Jones) 在《亡命天涯》中以恪尽职守且又极富人情味的警官形象征服了观众。随后佳片不断，1999 年主演了卖座片《双重审判》。他虽因体格瘦长而未能成为橄榄球运动员，但却在影视界露出了锋芒，终成大腕明星。

② Despite his remarkable dramatic range¹, it took Jones more than twenty years of steady work in film, television, and theater to finally break into the limelight². It was his role as U. S. Marshal Sam Gerard in the 1993 big-screen remake of the classic television series *The Fugitive*

《双重审判》的男主角汤米·李·琼斯

live³ that finally propelled⁴ Jones to the top of the A-list. He succeeded not only in looming large over co-star Harrison Ford, but he took home an Academy Award⁵ for Best Supporting Actor⁶. Hollywood producers and directors have been knocking down his door ever since.

An eighth-generation Texan, Jones was the only child of an oil-worker father and a police-woman mother. Reared⁷ in a state famous for its consuming passion for football, Jones sought refuge⁸ from his troubled home life on the grid-iron⁹ from the time he was a scrawny¹⁰, ninety-eight-pound seventh grader. He secured for himself a football scholarship to St. Mark's, an elite prep school in Dallas, becoming both an excellent student and a football star.

Football opened yet another hallowed¹¹ door for Jones, when he was awarded a schol-

NOTES 注释：

9. obsess [əb'ses] vt. 使着迷，使心神不宁

10. albeit [əl'bi:t] conj. 尽管，即使

11. chase [tʃeɪs] n. 追逐，追击

12. odyssey [l'ɒdisi] n. 漫长的行程

② 1. range [reɪndʒ] n. 领域，(范围等的) 广泛性

2. limelight [ˈlaɪmlaɪt] n. 公众注意中心，著名

3. fugitive [ˈfjuːdʒɪtɪv] n. 逃亡者，亡命者

4. propel [prəu'pel] vt. 推，推进

5. Academy Award 奥斯卡 (Oscar) 金像奖

6. supporting actor 男配角演员

7. rear [rɪə] vt. 培养，养育

English Salon
January 2000

arship to attend Harvard University, where he pursued¹² a degree in English. Although he became an A. P. All-American and was named to the All-Ivy and All-East teams, Jones was too slight of build to be recruited by any professional teams, so he was forced to abandon his dreams of returning to his home state to play for the Dallas Cowboys.

Jones instead moved to New York to commence¹³ a career as an actor, and won his first role in a Broadway production just ten days after arriving in the city. For the next several years, he had no trouble finding work in theater and on television, but managed to land only two film roles, including a big-screen debut¹⁴ in the 1970 *Love Story*. Looking for a fresh start, Jones moved his base of operations from New York to Los Angeles in 1975. The move provided just the career jump-start he needed. Though many of his performances over the next two decades won critical acclaim, Jones toiled in relative obscurity. He became visible in 1992 when he appeared as a mad bomber in the Steven Segal blockbuster¹⁵ *Under Siege*. Jones finally made his mark in his next movie, 1993's *The Fugitive*. He had major roles in no fewer than five films the next year, three of which were bona fide blockbusters: *Blown Away*, *The Client*, and *Natural Born Killers*.

After successfully saving the city of Los Angeles in 1997's natural-disaster thriller *Volcano*¹⁶, Jones tackled¹⁷ the task of saving the whole planet in the summer blockbuster *Men in Black*. In 1999, Jones co-starred opposite Ashley Judd in the action-thriller *Double Jeopardy*. Over the course of his long and distinguished acting career, Tommy Lee Jones has tried his hand at playing just about every character in the book. And he succeeded.

尽管汤米·李·琼斯在演艺界拓展了从电影到电视再到戏剧异常宽广的表演空间,他却用了20多年的扎实努力才最终引起世人瞩目。把他推上一流演员高峰的是1993年根据经典电视系列剧改编的电影《亡命天涯》,他在片中扮演山姆·杰朗德警官。琼斯

不仅成功地以其精湛演技直逼同片搭档哈里森·福特,还赢得了奥斯卡最佳男配角奖。从此好莱坞的制片人和导演们纷纷上门请求与他合作。

琼斯是第8代德克萨斯人,家中的独子,父亲是石油工人,母亲是警察。琼斯所在的德州以对橄榄球运动怀有炽热激情而著称,在他还是一个骨瘦如柴,体重只有98磅的7年级学生时,他就开始在橄榄球场上奔跑以便从矛盾重重的家庭生活中寻求解脱。后来他赢得了橄榄球奖学金,得以进入达拉斯一所精英预科学校——圣马克,在那里他既是一名优秀学生,又是一名橄榄球明星。

橄榄球又一次为琼斯打开了圣殿之门,为他赢得了进入哈佛大学的奖学金,主修英语学位。尽管他是美联社选出的全美橄榄球明星队的一员,也曾入选常春藤大学橄榄球联队和东部地区橄榄球联队,但最终因其体格过于瘦削而未被任何职业球队录用。他被迫放弃了返回故乡为达拉斯牛仔队效力的梦想。

琼斯转而去去了纽约,开始了演艺生涯,他到那里才10天就得以在一部百老汇剧目中扮演自己的第一个角色。随后几年,他轻松地获得在剧场和电视上的演出机会,但却只找到过两个电影角色,其中包括1970年他首次登上大银幕的影片《爱情故事》。1975年,琼斯为了寻求新的开始,将事业发展基地从纽约移至洛杉矶,此举带给他的正是他所渴望的事业上的起动点。尽管在随后的20年中琼斯的众多表演赢得了评论界的赞誉,他依然在相对默默无闻中辛勤耕耘。直到1992年,他在史蒂文·西格尔的卖座片《全面围攻》中扮演一名疯狂的恐怖分子时才开始星光展现。琼斯的最后一部电影,1993年推出的《亡命天涯》终于使他功成名就。翌年,他在多达5部影片中扮演主要角色,其中3部是货真价实的卖座片:《爆炸》、《当事人》和《天生杀人狂》。

1997年,琼斯继在自然灾害惊险片《火山》中力救洛杉矶于危难之中后,又接拍了夏季火爆片《黑超特警队》,拯救了整个地球。1999年,他与艾施莉·贾德在动作惊险片《双重审判》中演对手戏。在琼斯漫长而卓越的演艺生涯中,他尝试扮演了书中所能描绘的每一个角色,并且取得了成功。 □星辰 选译

本刊特别推荐《英语常见问题解答大词典》

《英语常见问题解答大词典》由哈尔滨工业大学教授赵振才编著。本书解答英语常见问题5000余则,“所涉及的问题很多是教师经常在课堂上被问到的,有些是学生学习英语时常常进入的误区。”全书1532页(精装),定价:74.80元。本刊办理邮购,邮购地址及方法请见封底。

NOTES 注释:

8. refuge ['refju:dʒ] n. 躲避,避难
9. gridiron ['gridaɪən] n. (美)橄榄球场
10. scrawny ['skrɔ:ni] adj. (□)骨瘦如柴的
11. hallowed ['hæləud] adj. 神圣的
12. pursue [pə'sju:z] vt. 从事,继续

13. commence [kə'mens] vt. 着手,使开始
14. debut ['deibju:] n. (演员的)首次登台演出
15. blockbuster ['blɒk,bɔ:stə] n. 耗费巨资拍摄的电影
16. volcano [vɒl'keɪnəu] n. 火山
17. tackle ['tækl] vt. (着手)对付,(开始)处理



本刊记者李昕(左)与英国文化参赞马丁·戴维森

英国文化参赞谈赴英留学

编者按:英国首相托尼·布莱尔题为《吸引更多的外国学生来英国》的讲话在本刊1999年第9期发表后,引起了广大读者的浓厚兴趣和密切关注,他们纷纷来电来函询问有关赴英留学的详细情况。为满足广大读者的要求,本刊记者李昕小姐就中国学生赴英留学、参加雅思考试、如何获取奖学金以及接受终身教育和获取信息等读者关注的问题,专访了英国驻华使馆主管文化教育的参赞马丁·戴维森和他的同事。

British Cultural Counselor

●本刊专访●

on Going to Study in Britain

□本刊记者 李昕

Li: Mr counselor¹, your Prime Minister² Tony Blair mentioned in a recent speech that the British Council³ overseas⁴ plays a very important role in marketing⁵ UK⁶ education. Would you please say something on that?

Counselor: Well, our main function is to create⁷ partnerships⁸ and friendships between Britain and China, and we do this in different places and different countries because conditions⁹ are not the same in each country. And so conditions in France and Germany is quite different from that in China, in Malaysia or in Singapore. Here in China, our purpose is really three things, first of all we want people to know more about UK because at the moment I believe people in China doubtfully¹⁰ understand our country. And we want to create long-term partnerships and friendships between Britain and China, and we want to ensure that there is British contribution to the reform and economic development of China. So these are our major purposes. We put lots of our efforts particularly into education because we believe that education is the underpinning¹¹ of economic reform and development

李昕(以下简称李):参赞先生,贵国首相托尼·布莱尔在最近一次演讲中,提到了在海外的英国文化委员会在推广英国教育方面起着重要作用。您愿意就这方面谈一谈吗?

参赞:哦,我们的主要作用是在英国和中国之间建立合作和友谊。因为各国国情不同,我们在许多不同的国家和地区都致力于这种工作。正如法国和德国与中国、马来西亚和新加坡的国情有着千差万别一样。在中国,我们的目标主要有三个,首先,我们希望人们能更多地了解英国,因为我认为目前中国人未必了解英国。其次,我们想在英、中两国间建立长期的合作和友谊;再次我们想确保在中国的改革和经济发展中有英国的贡献。以上就是我们的主要目标。我们在教育方面投入的精力尤其多,因为我们相信教育是经济改革和发展的基础,同时也是国家间长期友谊的基础。在此有两个领域我们很重视,其中之一是我们努力在英国和中国的科研机构之间建立长期合作的渠道。例如,我们已在英、中

NOTES 注释:

1. counselor ['kaunsələ] n. (使馆等的) 参赞
2. Prime Minister 首相
3. British Council 英国文化委员会
4. overseas ['əuvə'si:z] adv. 在海外,在国外

5. market ['mɑ:kit] vt. (尤指有组织地、大规模地) 销售
6. UK = United Kingdom 联合王国
7. create [kri:'eit] vt. 创建,创设
8. partnership ['pɑ:t'nəʃɪp] n. 合作关系
9. condition [kən'dɪʃən] n. 状况,形势
10. doubtfully ['daʊtfuli] adv. 未必地,不明确地

and the underpinning of long-term friendships between countries. On that there are two areas that we emphasize¹², one is that we try to develop long-term links in collaborations¹³ between British institutions and Chinese institutions. We know for example, there are more than six hundred links in sciences between British universities and Chinese universities. We also work closely with the Chinese authorities and Ministry of Education at the central government level but also education commissions¹⁴ at provincial level. Obviously we also very much welcome Chinese students wanting to study abroad. For those who made their decisions to study abroad, we hope they will choose Britain. And so one of our purposes is to ensure the information about Britain is available¹⁵ to students. That's really our purpose, so it's to create long-term links and long-term friendships between Britain and China.

Li: That's very interesting. Well, admitting the excellence of your education, the tuition is also very high. That's why scholarships are very important and necessary. Would you like to say something about your flagship¹⁶ Chevening scholarship¹⁷? And as we know this scheme is said to be expanded by about 1,000 extra, will it be open to all international students?

Counselor: Well, I think there are several questions in your one question. First of all about the costs of British education, British education has a reputation of being expensive, but I think it is probably unfairly so. Yes, there are limits of British education which are expensive, but if you bear in mind the total cost of obtaining a degree, the difference in cost between United States, Britain and Australia is actually quite small. We have got a comparison¹⁸ table here. I'll give you all of these materials that I think will be helpful to you. I don't think we totally accept the idea that British education is much more expensive than others. But for any Chinese student, study overseas is very expensive, so scholarships are clearly very important. Chevening scholarships are our most important scholarships scheme and we are very pleased that our Prime Minister announced the increase in numbers. How exactly it will be managed is not completely clear at the moment. But my expectation¹⁹ is that the number of scholarships will be aimed at particular²⁰ countries.

Li: At China for instance?

Counselor: And China will certainly be included. The number of scholarships for China has already been increased. We aim to ensure that there is at least 100 scholarships each year for China. But we expect to get a substantial²¹ increase in that number through the new scheme. So China is certainly one of the most

大学间建立了 600 多条科学上的联系渠道。而且我们还与中国的国家机构如中央政府的教育部和地方政府的教育委紧密合作。很显然,我们也非常欢迎中国学生去海外留学。那些已决定要去海外留学的学生,我们希望他们能选择去英国。因此我们的目标之一也是确保这些学生能够获得有关英国的信息。所以,在英、中两国间建立长期的联系和长期友谊正是我们的目的。

李: 这很引人关注。如您所知,英国的教育质量优异,但学费也很昂贵,所以奖学金不但重要而且必要。您能简要谈谈你们的王牌志奋领奖学金吗?据我们所知,该奖学金计划将要再增加 1000 名,对吗?至于这另增加的 1000 名,是对所有海外学生开放的吗?

参赞: 哦,我想你的问题包含了好几个问题。首先,关于英国教育的费用,英国教育以其昂贵而著称,但我认为这么讲似乎是不公平的。是的,英国教育有些方面是昂贵的,但如果你考虑一下获得一个学位的全部费用,并与美国、澳大利亚相比,差别实际上是相当小的。我们有一个费用比照表,我会把这些材料都给你一份,希望会对你有所帮助。我不认为我们会全盘接受英国教育费用比其他国家高昂得多这种说法。对任何中国学生来讲,出国留学费用总是很昂贵的,所以奖学金是很重要的。志奋领奖学金是我们最重要的奖学金计划,而且我们很高兴我们的首相宣布了扩大这一奖学金的名额。至于将如何具体实行目前还不明确。但我们期望这一增加的名额将特别针对几个国家。

李: 中国也包括在内吗?

参赞: 中国当然会被包括在内。中国的奖学金名额已经有所增加。我们的目标是确保每年给予中国至少 100 个该奖学金名额。现在我希望在新的奖学金计划中能获得较大的

NOTES 注释:

11. underpinning ['ʌndəˌpinɪŋ] *n.* 基础材料,基础

12. emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *vt.* 强调,着重

13. collaboration [kəˌlæbə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作,协作

14. commission [kə'mɪʃən] *n.* 委员会

15. available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可获得的

16. flagship ['flæɡʃɪp] *n.* [用作定语] 头号,王牌

17. Chevening scholarship 志奋领(又译舍韦宁)奖学金,是英国政府为各国中层管理人员提供在英国修读研究生课程的奖学金。

18. comparison [kəmˌpærɪsən] *n.* 比较,对照

important areas for this. And the purpose of the scheme is to ensure that bright young people from overseas countries who might not have the necessary financial means²² have the opportunity to study in Britain and then return to their own countries. For us it is very important that people come back to their own countries to help build their own motherlands' development and reform but also to build the friendship between Britain and the particular country. And also the whole Prime Minister's initiative²³ was started by his visit to China when he saw the importance of overseas study and how the impact²⁴ on that and how friendship between countries can be established.

Li: We are encouraging students to study overseas in such countries as UK, US. But there are all kinds of examinations that the students have to pass so as to study in UK. Could you compare these examinations with TOEFL and GRE? And which are more difficult?

Counselor: Well, I'm not sure if I'm well qualified²⁵ to say. We have an examination which we call IELTS²⁶ which I think you know about. That's the examination we prefer for English language before people goes to study in Britain. The great thing about IELTS is that it tests all the different aspects²⁷ of your skills. It tests reading, writing, listening and speaking, so it's a tough learning test. It provides a very good basis on which students can be confident that they are going to be studying successfully in an overseas country.

Li: Thank you. And for higher education, there is another test, right?

Ms Wang: We actually have two types of IELTS, general and academic²⁸. So if you want to study in UK for higher education, you would take the academic one.

增长。而中国显然是几个最重要的国家之一。该奖学金计划的目的在于确保海外有才华但缺乏必要财力的年轻人有机会去英国读书,并在学成之后归国效力。对我们来讲,这些年轻人回到自己国家致力于祖国的改革和发展并建立他们国家与英国的友谊是很重要的。而我们首相的这一创意也是由他的中国之行所引发的。他看到海外留学的重要性并看到如何能对此施加影响从而建立起国家间的友好关系。

李:我们国家鼓励学生出国留学,比如去英国、美国。但学生去英国前要通过各种考试。您能比较一下去英国的考试与去美国的托福、GRE 吗?孰难孰易?

参赞:哦,我不能肯定我是否够资格回答这个问题。我们有一个名叫雅思的考试(IELTS),我想你知道这个考试。在学生去英国学习之前我们要求参加这种英语水平的考试。雅思的高明之处在于它测试你能力的各个方面,有读、写、听、说,所以它是一种严格的学识考试。通过该考试,学生会很自信他在外国的学习将会成功。

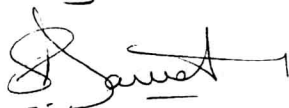
李:谢谢您。但对高等教育,是否还有考试?

王女士:是的,我们其实有两种雅思考试。一种是一般考试,一种是学术考试。所以你如果想去英国高等院校学习,你就得参加学术级别的考试。(待续)

英国文化参赞为本刊读者题词

我们旨在通过教育合作、文化交流及鼓励两国的学生到对方国家留学来发展面向 21 世纪的英中两国的友谊并加深相互了解。

We aim to build friendships and better understanding between Britain and China for the 21st Century through education partnerships, cultural exchanges and encouraging students from both sides to study in each other's country.



NOTES 注释:

19. expectation [ˌekspekˈteɪʃən] n. 期望, 预期
20. particular [pəˈtɪkjələ] adj. 特定的, 特指的
21. substantial [səbˈstænʃəl] adj. 可观的
22. means [mi:nz] n. 财力, 收入

23. initiative [ɪˈnɪʃiətiɪv] n. 倡议
24. impact [ˈɪmpækt] n. 影响, 作用
25. qualified [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd] adj. 有资格的
26. IELTS (International English Language Testing System 的缩写): 雅思

27. aspect [ˈæspekt] n. 方面
28. academic [ˌækəˈdemɪk] adj. 学术的

Divorcing couples wrangling¹ over possessions and executives embroiled² in corporate disputes³ could benefit from a mathematical⁴ recipe⁵ that guarantees fair shares for both sides. Academics in the US have just been granted the first-ever patent for a method of resolving⁶ disputes called Adjusted Winner, which they have mathematically proved is the best way to divide up anything from homes to corporate responsibilities.

确保公平分配财产



正在为分割财产而争吵的离婚夫妇、卷入了公司纠纷的高级主管们可能会从一种数学诀窍中受益。这种诀窍会确保双方享受公平份额。美国学术界刚刚被授予这项有史以来首次作为解决纠纷的一种方法的专利，即“调整性赢家”。学术界已用数学方法证明该专利是小到家庭，大到公司责任的最佳分割方法。

Guarantee Fair Shares of Possessions

Steven Brams, a political scientist at New York University, and Alan Taylor, a mathematician at Union College in Schenectady, New York, devised⁷ the algorithm⁸ after working on ways of solving an apparently simple problem: how to divide up a cake fairly between a group of three or more people. One challenge in such decisions is to ensure the division is “envy-free”, so everyone feels they have a slice⁹ at least as good as anyone else's. With a cake, where one slice is pretty much like any other, this isn't hard to achieve. But in many other situations, from divorce settlements to corporate mergers¹⁰, avoiding envy can be very difficult. Even so, Adjusted Winner does it automatically.

纽约大学政治科学家斯蒂芬·勃拉姆斯和纽约州斯克盖尼特迪协和学院数学家艾伦·泰勒在不断工作解决了一个显而易见的问题之后，发明了一种算法——即如何在三人或更多的人之间公平分割一块蛋糕。作出这类决定的一个棘手问题是如何确保分割“免除妒忌”，从而使每人都觉得他/她的那一份起码同别的一样好。就蛋糕而言，做到每一份都差不多一样并不难。但是在许多情况下，从离婚争端到公司合并，避免妒忌则可能是非常难的。即使如此，“调整性赢家”诀窍也会自动把事情办好的。

To see how, suppose Adam and Barbara are in the throes of a divorce and can't agree on who gets the town house, the holiday cottage¹¹ and the sports car. First,

NOTES 注释:

1. wrangle ['ræŋɡl] *vi.* 吵架, 争吵
2. embroil [im'brɔɪl] *vt.* 使...卷入纠纷
3. dispute [dis'pjʊt] *n.* 纠纷, 争端
4. mathematical [məθə'mætɪkəl] *adj.* 数学的
5. recipe ['resɪpi] *n.* 诀窍, 方法

且举例以明之。设想亚当和芭芭拉正处于离婚的混乱时期，他们不能就镇上的房子、度假别墅以及跑车的归属问

6. resolve ['rɪzɒlv] *vt.* 解决, 解答
7. devise [di'vaɪz] *vt.* 发明, 想出
8. algorithm ['ælɡərɪðəm] *n.* [数] 算法
9. slice [slaɪs] *n.* 份, 部分
10. merger ['mɜ:dʒə] *n.* (公司、企业等的) 合并

Adam and Barbara allot¹² points to each item out of a total of 100, according to how much they value them. Adam is besotted¹³ by the car, giving it 60 points, and quite likes the town house (25 points). But he isn't particularly bothered about the cottage, which gets his remaining 15 points. Barbara, in contrast, wants the town house (65 points) and the car (25 points), but is also unimpressed¹⁴ by the cottage, which gets her remaining 10 points. Each item initially¹⁵ goes to whoever allotted them the most points. So Adam gets the car and cottage, and Barbara gets the town house. But this doesn't seem fair: Adam has two items, and 75 of his 100 points, while Barbara got just one, worth 65. So now the "adjustment" part comes in. The item rated most similarly by both Adam and Barbara--the cottage, at 15 and 10 respectively--is taken from Adam's heap, so his total drops to 60. Simple algebra¹⁶ then shows that if the cottage is sold off with Adam keeping three-fifths of its selling price, worth 9 points to him, and Barbara getting the remaining two-fifths, worth 4 points to her, both end up with the same final total: 69 points.

So the final division is fair, as both parties get the same number of points. It is also envy-free, as both ended up with the bulk¹⁷ of what they wanted. Brams and Taylor stress that the algorithm is no panacea¹⁸. "But it takes much of the worry out of being an inept¹⁹ bargainer²⁰ by providing a guarantee of fairness," says Brams.

题达成协议。为此,首先让亚当和芭芭拉用百分制计分法,根据每件东西在他们心中的价值来打分。亚当痴迷于那辆跑车,给它打了60分,他还喜欢镇上的房子(打了25分)。但是,他不怎么在乎那栋别墅,所以他把剩下的15分给了它。相对而言,芭芭拉则想要镇上的房子(打了65分)和跑车(打了25分)。她对别墅也不感兴趣,所以把剩下的10分给了它。谁给哪样东西打分最高,谁就将先获得哪样东西,这样,亚当得到了车和别墅,而芭芭拉却仅得到了镇上的房子。这似乎不太公平,因为亚当得到了两样东西(占75分),而芭芭拉却仅得了一样东西(占65分)。所以,现在该“调整”功能起作用了。亚当和芭芭拉打分差不多的东西,即那栋别墅,从亚当处收回,这样他的总分降到了60分。简单的算法表明,若将别墅卖了,亚当将获卖房所得款的3/5,对他而言值9分。芭芭拉则获剩下的2/5,对她而言值4分。这样两人最后都得69分。

于是这宗财产分割案得到了公正的解决,因为双方的得分相同。与此同时,这也免除了妒忌,因为双方最终得到了他们各自想要的东西。勃拉姆斯和泰勒强调说,这种算法不是万灵药。“但是它提供了一种公平的保证,为不善讨价还价者免除了许多烦恼,”勃拉姆斯说。

●潇洒人生●

Which One Is The Original?

哪一幅是原画?



□ 捷青

A painting by a world-renowned (世界闻名) nature artist was stolen from the Forest Museum (森林博物馆). The missing masterpiece (遗失的名作) is now in Koppy Kat's studio (画室). The feline forger (狡诈的伪造者) has already painted a copy of the artwork (艺术品). Which one does Slylock Fox suspect (发觉, 认为) is the original painting (原画)?

(答案见本期 33 页)

NOTES 注释:

11. cottage [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] n. 别墅,小屋
12. allot [əˈlɒt] vt. (按份额)分配,分给
13. besot [biˈsɒt] vt. 使痴迷,使沉醉
14. unimpressed [ˌʌnɪmˈprest] adj.

无印记的,没留下深刻印象的

15. initially [ɪˈnɪʃəlɪ] adv. 首先,开头
16. algebra [ˈældʒɪbrə] n. 逻辑演算
17. bulk [bʌlk] n. 物体,块
18. panacea [ˌpænəˈsiə] n. 万灵药

19. inept [ɪˈnept] adj. 不善干的,笨拙的
20. bargainer [ˈbɑːɡɪnə] n. 讨价还价者

Some time ago, I received a call from a colleague who asked if I would be the referee¹ on the grading of an examination question. He was about to give a student a zero for his answer to a physical question, while the student claimed he should receive a perfect score and would if the system were not set up against the student. The instructor² and the student agreed to submit³ this to an impartial⁴ arbiter⁵, and I was selected. I went to my colleague's office and read the

一段时间以前,我接到一个教师同行打来的电话。他问我是否愿意当一回裁判,给一名参加考试的学生所答的题评分。他说那是一道物理题,就那个学生的答案他准备判零分,但那个学生声称自己应该得满分,而且如果现存的制度不是与学生作对的话,他会得满分的。因此,教师和学生争执不下,最后同意找一个公正的



□by Alexander Calandra



吴玉山 图

针尖上的天使

examination question: "Show how it is possible to determine the height of a tall building with the aid of a barometer⁶." The student had answered: "Take the barometer to the top of the building, attach a long rope to it, lower the barometer to the street, and then bring it up, measuring the length of the rope. The length of the rope is the height of the building."

人来裁决一下,于是选中了我。我来到那个同行的办公室,看了考试题:"借助气压计,表示一下如何能确定一座大楼的高度。"那个学生是这样答的:"把气压计拿到楼顶,系上一根绳子,垂到街面,然后提起绳子,量一量绳子的长度。绳长即是楼高。"

I pointed out that the student really had a strong case for full credit, since he had answered the question completely and correctly. On the other hand, if full credit were given, it could well contribute to a high grade for the student in his physics course. A high grade is supposed to certify competence⁷ in physics, but the answer did not confirm this. I suggested that the student have another try at answering the question. I was not surprised that my colleague agreed, but I was surprised that the student did.

我指出那学生确实有足够的理由得满分,因为问题回答得既完整又无误。但话又说回来,如果给他满分,就等于他的物理成绩得了高分,而高分就证明他在物理上能力强,但他的答案无法确定这一点。我建议再给这学生一次机会解答那道题。对此,我的教师同行没有异议,我不觉得奇怪。但那个学生爽快答应,倒使我颇感惊奇。

I gave the student six minutes to answer the question, with the warning that his answer should show some

我给他6分钟解题,并提醒说答案应显示出某些物理学知识。5分钟过

NOTES 注释:

1. referee [ˌrefəˈriː] n. 仲裁人
2. instructor [inˈstrʌktə] n. 教员,指导者
3. submit [səbˈmɪt] vt. 提交,呈递
4. impartial [ɪmˈpɑːʃəl] adj. 公正的,无偏见的
5. arbiter [ˈɑːbɪtə] n. 公断人,裁决人

6. barometer [bəˈrɒmɪtə] n. 气压计
7. competence [ˈkɒmpɪtəns] n. 能力,胜任
8. dash off 迅速写,迅速完成
9. stopwatch [ˈstɒpwɒtʃ] n. 秒表,跑表
10. concede [kənˈsiːd] vt. (不情愿地)承认,容许

knowledge of physics. At the end of five minutes, he had not written anything. I asked if he wished to give up, but he said no. He had many answers to this problem, he was just thinking of the best one. I excused myself for interrupting him, and asked him to please go on. In the next minute, he dashed off⁸ his answer which read: "Take the barometer to the top of the building and lean over the edge of the roof. Drop the barometer, timing its fall with a stopwatch⁹. Then, using the formula $S = 1/2at^2$, calculate the height of the building." At this point, I asked my colleague if he would give up. He conceded¹⁰, and I gave the student almost full credit.

On leaving my colleague's office, I recalled that the student had said he had other answers to the problem, so I asked him what they were. "Oh, yes," said the student. "There are many ways of getting the height of a tall building with the aid of a barometer. For example, you could take the barometer out on a sunny day and measure the height of the barometer, the length of its shadow, and the length of the shadow of the building, and by the use of a simple proportion¹¹, determine the height of the building." "Fine," I said. "And the others?"

"Yes," said the student. "There is a very basic measurement method that you will like. In this method, you take the barometer and begin to walk up the stairs. As you climb the stairs, you mark off the length of the barometer along the wall. You then count the number of marks, and this will give you the height of the building in barometer units. A very direct method." "Of course, if you want a more sophisticated¹² method, you can tie the barometer to the end of a string, swing it as a pendulum¹³, and determine the value of 'g'¹⁴ at the street level and at the top of the building. From the difference between the two values of 'g', the height of the building can, in principle, be calculated." "Finally," he concluded, "there are many other ways of solving the problem." "Probably the best," he said, "is to take the barometer to the basement and knock on the superintendent's¹⁵ door. When the superintendent answers, you speak to him as follows: 'Mr. Superintendent, here I have a fine barometer. If you will tell me the height of this building, I will give you this barometer.'"

At this point, I asked the student if he really did not know the conventional¹⁶ answer to this question. He admitted that he did, but said that he was fed up with high school and col-

去了,他只字未写。我问他是否想放弃,他说不。他说答案有很多,他正在考虑哪个是最好的。我对打断他表示歉意,请他继续思考。最后一分钟里,他迅速写下了答案:"把气压计拿到楼顶,倚身楼边,让气压计落下,用秒表计时,然后由公式 $S = 1/2at^2$ 导出楼高。"此时,我问同行是否让步,他同意了。我给了那学生接近满分的成绩。

要离开同行办公室时,我想起那学生曾说过有其他的答案,于是就问他其他的答案是什么。"噢,是的。"学生说,"借助气压计,有很多方法可求得大楼的高度。比方说,阳光明媚时,拿气压计到室外,量出气压计和它阴影的长度,再量出大楼阴影的长度。列一个简单的比例式,就能算出楼高。" "很好!"我说道,"其他方法呢?"

"有的。"学生说道。"有一个基本的测量方法,你会喜欢的。带上气压计爬楼。一边爬,一边以气压计的长度为单位在墙壁上作标记。数出标记总数,再乘以气压计的单位长度,得出楼高。此法很直接。" "当然啦,更复杂的方法也有。把气压计拴到绳子一头,作钟摆式摆动,分别在街面及楼顶测出其摆动时重力 'g' 的值。由两个重力 'g' 的值差,从理论上讲可算出楼高。" "最后,"他总结道 "有很多其他方法解答这个问题。"他说: "或许,最好的方法就是把气压计拿到地下室,敲敲管房人的门。他开门时,你就这样说: '房管先生,我这儿有一个很不错的气压计。要是你告诉我这楼的高度,就送给你。'"

听到这儿,我就问那学生是否真的不知道这题的常规解法。他承认知道,但说他烦透了中学和大学老

NOTES 注释:

11. proportion [prəʊˈpɔːʃən] *n.* 比例
12. sophisticated [səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的
13. pendulum [ˈpendjʊləm] *n.* 钟摆,摆锤
14. g [物](gravity的缩写符号)重力

15. superintendent [ˌsjuːpərɪnˈtendənt] *n.* [美]管房人
16. conventional [kənˈvenʃənəl] *adj.* 常规的,惯例的
17. inner [ˈɪnə] *adj.* 内部的,里面的
18. pedantic [piˈdæntɪk] *adj.* 学究式的,迂腐的
19. scholasticism [skəˈlæstɪsɪzəm] *n.* 经院哲学

20. lark [lɑːk] *n.* 玩笑,嬉戏,玩乐

□ by Langston Hughes



吴玉山 图

早秋的重逢

quickly between his eyes.

"Always wondered what happened to you, Bill."

"I'm a lawyer. Nice firm, way downtown."

"Married yet?"

"Sure. Two kids."

"Oh," she said.

✓ A great many people went past them through the park. People they didn't know. It was late afternoon. Nearly sunset. Cold.

"And your husband?" he asked her.

"We have three children. I work in the bursar's office at Columbia."

"You're looking very... (he want to say old)... well," he said.

She understood. Under the trees in Washington Square, she found herself desperately reaching back into the past. She had been older than he then in Ohio. Now she was not young at all. Bill was still young.

"We live on Central Park West," she said. "Come and see us sometime."

Early Autumn

When Bill was very young, they had been in love. Many nights they had spent walking, talking together. Then something not very important had come between them, and they didn't speak. Impulsively, she had married a man she thought she loved. Bill went away, bitter about women.

Yesterday, walking across Washington Square, she saw him for the first time in years.

"Bill Walker," she said.

He stopped. At first he did not recognize her, to him she looked so old.

"Mary! Where did you come from?"

Unconsciously, she lifted her face as though wanting a kiss, but he held out his hand. She took it.

"I live in New York now," she said.

"Oh" -- smiling politely, then a little frown came

lege instructors trying to teach him how to think, to use the "scientific method", and to explore the deep inner¹⁷ logic of the subject in a pedantic¹⁸ way, as is often done in the new mathematics, rather than teaching him the structure of the subject. With this in mind, he decided to revive scholasticism¹⁹ as an academic lark²⁰ to challenge the Sputnik-panicked classrooms of America. (注释见第13页)

师教的那一套;如何思考,如何运用“科学方法”,如何以学究方式探索学科内部的深层逻辑(在新数学中常用这一方式)。他们就是不教学生某某学科是如何构建的。想到这一点,他决定把中世纪繁琐的经院哲学搬来,开个学术玩笑,刺激一下患有苏联人造卫星恐慌症的美国学校课堂。 □王永胜 选译

美国的节日

14 English Salon
January 2000

Palm Sunday (the Sunday before Easter)

棕榈星期日(复活节前的星期日)

Good Friday (the Friday before Easter)

耶稣受难日(复活节前的星期五)

Easter (Mar. 26) 复活节(春分满月后的第一

个星期日)

April Fool's Day (Apr. 1) 愚人节(4月1日)

Passover (Apr. 20) 逾越节(犹太历每年正月十四日,犹太历比公历晚两至三个月)

Secretaries' Day (Apr. 26) 秘书节(4月26日)