

英 汉 对 照

ENGLISH FOR TODAY

今日英语

BOOK 4



English For Today

今日英语

(英汉对照)

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写 在 前 面

《今日英语》系美国英语教师全国委员会主编的英语教科书。该书因其取材广泛、内容丰富、词汇面广、语言炼达等特点，被许多院校列为教科书或英语学习的主要参考书之一。

为便于自学，我们根据我院几期部办英语进修班使用该书的情况并结合我院英语教学的实际需要，将其中的第三、第四两册课文译成汉语提供给读者参考。

该书经我院陈芳付教授和周锦安付教授审阅和修改定稿，并由外语教研室讲师秦世福同志校对。

上海第二医学院沈鼎鸿教授对书中有关译文提出了宝贵意见，在此表示感谢。

由于译者水平有限，时间仓促，所存疏漏谬误之处，切望读者不吝斧正。

译 者

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Lesson One

Machines in the City

1. Dick Mallory is a book publisher. His office on the fortieth floor of a skyscraper in the center of New York City is the world he works in. The world he lives in is a white house on a quiet street in a suburb 30 miles from the big city. Whether he is at work in the heart of the big city or at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines. In many ways he represents modern man in the big city—modern man in the machine age.

2. In a typical working day, Dick and his wife are awakened by the buzzing of an electric alarm clock. As he pushes a button to silence the alarm, he turns on the radio beside his bed to hear the morning news. Then he goes to the bathroom for a quick shave with his electric shaver.

3. After dressing, Dick goes to the kitchen, where his wife has begun to prepare breakfast. Eggs are cooking on the electric stove, bread is being toasted in an electric toaster, and coffee is being made in an electric coffee maker. From the electric refrigerator Dick takes a carton of cream, another of fresh milk, and a can of

第一課

城市里的各种机器

迪克·马罗礼是个出版商，他的办公室是在纽约市中心摩天大楼四十层楼上，城里是他工作的地方。他居住的地方是离纽约三十英里的一条宁静的大街上的一座白房子。无论在市中心工作还是在宁静的郊区的家里，迪克的生活都和机械密切相关。在许多方面，他都象征着一个大城市里的现代化男子——一个机械化时代的现代男子。

在一个典型的工作日这一天，迪克和他的妻子被电钟的嗡嗡声唤醒。他按下电钮使闹钟静下来，随手打开床边的收音机收听早晨的新闻广播。然后走进盥洗室用电动剃须刀迅速地刮好胡子。

穿戴完毕，迪克就到厨房去，他的妻子已在那里开始准备早餐。电炉在煮鸡蛋；面包正在电烤炉上烘烤；电咖啡壶正煮着咖啡。迪克从电冰箱里取出一合奶油、一合新鲜牛奶和一罐头冰冻桔子汁。他用电动开听器打开罐头，然后在桔子汁里加进几罐头凉水。这时，桔汁（饮料）就冲好了，迪克和他的妻子便可开始进早餐。有时候，他们一边进早餐一边收看电视新闻

frozen orange juice. He opens the can with an electric can opener and mixes the contents with several cans of cold water. Then the orange juice is ready, and Dick and his wife can begin breakfast. During breakfast, they sometimes watch the morning news program on television.

4. After breakfast Dick gets the car out of the garage, and his wife drives him to the railroad station. The station is crowded with other commuters like himself, people who must travel 30 or even 50 miles to the city and back every day. Some are reading the morning paper; others are talking with one another, waiting nervously for the train. If the train is late, their routine, timed to the minute, could easily be upset. But exactly on schedule, the train arrives at the station. Forty-five minutes later it arrives in the city, still on schedule.

5. With the other commuters, Dick hurries from the train into the station. As he nears the door, it is whipped open by an electric eye, and he passes through into the waiting room. A moment later he steps onto a moving stairway that takes him rapidly up to the street level. Buses and taxis are everywhere, but because Dick's office is only four blocks away, he always walks.

6. Soon he is inside the sixty-story skyscraper where his company has offices. At a long bank of elevators he waits until a green light flashes for an up car, then steps inside. He pushes the button for the fortieth floor,

节目。

早餐后，迪克从汽车库内开出汽车，他的妻子驾驶车子将他送到火车站。车站上挤满了象他一样持月票上下班的乘客。这些人往返于市区、市郊之间，每天得赶三十、甚至五十英里的路。这些人中，有的在看晨报，有的在互相闲聊，紧张地等候着火车（的到来）。好在火车是按规定时间准点到站的。四十五分钟以后到达市区，（它）也是准时准刻的。

同其他乘客一起，迪克匆忙地下车进入站内。当他走近门口时，由电眼控制的门一下子打开了，他走出站台门，进入候车室。一会儿，他跨上了活动楼梯，很快升到了地面。虽然到处都有公共汽车和出租汽车，但由于迪克的办公室与车站只隔四条横马路，所以他总是步行。

不一会他就走进了六十层的摩天楼，这里有他们公司的办公室。迪克在一长排电梯旁直等到有一盏向上的电梯绿灯亮了才跨进电梯。他按了按到四十层楼去的电钮，门关上了，电梯无声而又平稳地往上升。

the door closes, and the car rises smoothly and noiselessly.

7. When the elevator reaches the fortieth floor, the door again slides open, and Dick steps into the familiar hall with its early-morning quiet, and hurries to his office. He turns on the lights and is soon at work. There is much to be done before the clerks and secretaries begin to arrive.

8. An hour later the day's routine begins with the arrival of the mail. As he reads it, he usually takes notes, and on the more urgent points picks up the telephone and calls other departments in the building and other businesses in New York. It is a matter of routine for Dick to call the company's offices in Chicago and San Francisco, and sometimes even to call its representatives in London and Paris. Once he has the information he needs, he dictates letters into a recording machine for his secretary to type and return to him later for his signature.

9. At times Dick is aware of the workers in the outer office answering telephones, typing letters, and filing papers. From a room next door he hears the even clicking of a machine that is duplicating copies of schedules and instruction sheets. Other machines are taking pictures of important letters and documents and producing many copies in a few minutes. From a special office nearby comes the hum of an electronic computer, which

到了第四十层楼时，电梯门又平稳地滑移开了，迪克跨进了他所熟悉的、还处于清晨宁静的门厅，并匆匆走进他的办公室。他打开电灯便着手工作起来。在办事员和秘书到来之前他有很多事情要做。

一小时以后，信件送来了，一天的例行公事就开始了。他通常是一边看一边做记录。如碰到比较紧急的事情，他就拿起电话筒打电话给大楼里的其他部门以及在纽约的其他办事机构。对迪克来说，打电话给公司设在芝加哥或旧金山的办事处是经常的事，有时甚至得打电话通知伦敦和巴黎的代表。一旦得到了他所需要的情报，他就对着录音机口授给他的秘书去打字，然后再送回给他签字。

迪克时常可听见在外面办公室的工作人员接电话、打信件和汇存文件。从隔壁房间里，他听到了均匀的卡嗒卡嗒的机器声，那是在复制报表和说明书，其它的时器在拍摄重要的信件和文件，并在几分钟时间内复制出许多付本来。从附近一间专用办公室里传来电子计算机的嗡嗡声，它正在收记订货单、为客户开票和填写公司人员的工资单。

is recording orders, billing customers, and making out the company payroll.

10. Often Dick is also aware of other sounds, the more or less muffled traffic noises that come from the street down below—the honking of horns, the blowing of whistles, the screeching of brakes. These are curiously mixed with the clang of hammers and riveting machines and with the shouts of the workmen putting up a new skyscraper next door. But Dick is used to noise—for the big city, a city of machines, must be a city of noise.

11. Although he is used to the noise, Dick usually looks forward to the end of the day, when he can return to his house in the quiet suburb. For relaxation he may mow the lawn with his power mower; or sometimes he repairs a piece of furniture with his electric tools. He may help his young children build a pen for their pet rabbit. Or he may just sit in a comfortable chair watching television or listening to his favorite music on the record player.

12. In the office or at home, machines are a part of the Mallory's life. Like many other city people, they would find it hard to live without machines.

迪克还经常听见其他的声响。楼底下马路上车水马龙的声响也会隐隐约约地传到楼上来。喇叭声、口哨声、急刹车的刺耳响声，其中又奇妙地混杂着正在旁边兴建一座新的摩天大楼的锤子声、铆钉机的响声以及工人們的喊叫声。但是迪克已习惯于这些噪声——因为一个大城市，尤其是机械化的城市，必然是一个嘈杂的城市。

虽然迪克习惯于这些噪声，他通常总是盼望着这一天的结束，那时他就能回到宁静的郊区他自己的住所去。为了轻松一下，他可能用割草机割割草；有时用他的电动工具修理一件家具；有时他也帮助他的小孩子为他们心爱的兔子搭个兔棚。他或者舒适地坐在小沙发上看看电视，或者打开电唱机欣赏他所喜爱的音乐。

无论在办公室还是在家中，机器都是马罗礼生活的一部分。象其他许多城市居民一样，离开了机器，他们就会觉得难以生活。

Lesson Two

Machines on the Farm

1. On the old-time farm in America there were chickens and turkeys. There were also cows, pigs, and other livestock. But there were very few machines. Most of the work was done by the entire farm family with the help of a "hired man." Sometimes extra laborers were needed in busy seasons. Horses provided 79 percent of the power used, human labor 15 percent, and machines only 6 percent.

2. Today all that has changed. On many modern farms machines now furnish 96 percent of the power, human labor 3 percent, and horses 1 percent. Modern farms are enterprising businesses which keep only the livestock that can pay its way. The children go to school by bus every morning, the parents work on the farm or in the house, and hired help is seldom needed. Their work has been replaced by a whole army of farm machines.

3. Farmers in the machine age also use the new fertilizers, new sprays, new feeds, new hybrid seeds, and other helps developed by farm sciences. As a result the farmers are able to produce more food with less

第二课

农场里的机器设备

在美国昔日的农场里有鸡、火鸡，还有牛、猪和其他一些家畜，但是机器却寥寥无几。（农场里的）大部分工作都是由农场主全家人和一名“雇工”一起做的，有时在大忙季节还需另外雇用劳力。在所有动力中，马力占百分之七十九，人力占百分之十五，机器仅占百分之六。

如今情况大不一样了。在许多现代化的农场里，机器提供了百分之九十六的动力，人力占百分之三，马力只占百分之一了。如今的现代化农场是企业经营单位，喂养牲畜只是为了出售以获取利润。每天早晨，公共汽车把孩子们送到学校去上课。他们的父母就在农场或在家里干活，几乎不必再雇用帮工，因为他们的工作已由一整套的农业机械来承担了。

在机器时代农民还要使用新的化学肥料、新型喷雾器、新饲料、新杂交种子和一些由农业科学发展所带来的其他便利。其带来的结果是农民劳动少了，但生产的作物多了。这就是说，农场的数目少了，但规模大了；务农的人数少了，但他们