

有声英语教学丛书

美国广播英语



的故事

2

WORDS AND THEIR STORIES

上海译文出版社

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STORIES**

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词 的 故 事

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杭 州 大 学 外 语 系

姚 在 祥 范 玉 楷

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说 明

《词的故事》系根据美国之音特别英语节目“Words and their stories”的录音编选而成。

《词的故事》介绍美国英语中一些常用词语的出处、掌故和惯用法，并告诉读者这些词语是如何进入美国英语的。每个词都有一篇故事，文笔简练、生动；每篇故事朗读五分钟，优美、动听。

本书编注“词的故事”十二篇，每篇附有生词、注释、理解性问题，并附参考译文。

本书备有盒式录音带一盒，直接录自美国之音的当天广播，需要者可同上海音乐书店联系。

本书十二篇故事，文字和录音完全相符，阅读和训练听力均较便利，是学习美国英语的好材料。

一九八二年五月

Contents

1. Philadelphia Lawyer	1
精明的律师	
2. Tin 'Pan Alley	11
美国流行音乐	
3. Vaseline	20
凡士林	
4. To have an ax to grind.....	30
别有用心	
5. Muckraker	39
报道丑闻的人	
6. Jinx and hex	47
不吉祥的事和咒语	
7. Scofflaw	56
违法者	
8. Lameduck	65
跛鸭	
9. Bluestocking.....	73
女才子	
10. To play possum	83
装死	
11. Apple polisher	92
马屁精	
12. Pay through the nose	102
被敲竹杠	

PHILADELPHIA LAWYER

"Words and their stories" — a program in special English. Every word has its own story. Where did it come from? How did it get into the language? Our words today are: "Philadelphia lawyer".

Men have been praised by being told that they were as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer.¹ No one knows why there is some thing special about Philadelphia lawyers. But the expression "smart as a philadelphia lawyer" seems to have come from a famous trial early in the eighteenth century.

An Englishman, William S. Cosby, arrived in New York as the royal governor of the province. He was a tyrant. He wanted to make money quickly, and he ruled the province with no thought for the law or the rights of the people.

Among those who opposed his rule was John Peter Zenger, who came to America from Germany.² Mr. Zenger started a newspaper which praised liberty, and sharply criticised the governor. He also published poems which made fun of the governor.

Governor Cosby arrested Mr. Zenger, charged him with slander, and kept him in prison for nine months.

Mr. Zenger could not find a New York lawyer to defend him because of the governor's power. But a leading lawyer from Philadelphia agreed to defend Mr. Zenger. He was Andrew Hamilton, whitehaired and almost eighty

years old.³

The trial opened, the jury was chosen, and the charges were read. At that time, the law on slander said that the jury could decide only if the person accused published the newspaper named in the charges.⁴ The question of whether the words published were true or not was to be decided by the judge.⁵

Mr. Zenger told the court he was innocent. Then, the lawyer from Philadelphia rose and admitted that Mr. Zenger did publish the newspaper, as charged.⁶ But Mr. Hamilton continued, the publishing of a newspaper does not make a person guilty of slander.⁷ He said that the words, themselves, must be proved false and slanderous; otherwise, Mr. Zenger was innocent.

The judge warned Mr. Hamilton that he, the judge, would decide if the words were slanderous or not. Mr. Hamilton quickly turned to the jury, and asked them to decide. He said it was their right to decide whether the alleged slander was, in fact, the truth.

In his final statement to the jury, Mr. Hamilton said the question was much bigger than the charges against Mr. Zenger. He said the question was liberty and the right of a people to oppose dishonesty and tyranny by speaking and writing the truth.

After a brief discussion, the jury declared that Mr. Zenger was not guilty, and cheers broke out in the courtroom.

The decision established the principle of freedom of the press in the American colonies. Mr. Hamilton was praised as a hero.

Through the years, the fame of the Zenger trial and

the praise for Mr. Hamilton has spread throughout the country.

And so it was believed that the expression, "as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer," honors the man from Philadelphia who successfully defended the freedom of the press to print the truth.⁸

New Words and Phrases

lawyer /'lɔ:ɜ:/ *n.* 律师

smart /smɑ:t/ *a.* 精明的

trial /'traɪəl/ *n.* 审判

royal ['rɔɪəl/ *a.*

(英国)皇家的

governor /'gʌvənə/ *n.*

(英国殖民地)总督

province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.*

(旧时)英国在北美的殖民地

tyrant /'taɪənt/ *n.*

暴君, 专制统治者

sharply /'ʃɑ:pli/ *adv.*

尖锐地

make fun of 取笑

charge sb. with ...

以...指控某人

slander /'slɑ:ndə/ *n.*

诽谤, 造谣中伤

slanderous /'slɑ:ndərəs/ *a.*

诽谤的

jury /'dʒʊəri/ *n.*

(法律)陪审团

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *n.* 法官

innocent /'ɪnəsnt/ *a.*

无罪的

the alleged slander /ə'ledʒd/

被指控的诽谤罪

liberty /'libəti/ *n.* 自由

dishonesty /dis'hɒnɪsti/ *n.*

不正直, 不诚实

tyranny /'tɪrəni/ *n.*

暴政, 专制

declare /di'kleə/ *v.* 宣布

guilty /'gɪlti/ *a.* 有罪的

cheers /tʃiəz/ *n.*

(复)欢呼, 喝采

courtroom /'kɔ:trum/ *n.*

审判室

establish /is'tæblɪʃ/ *vt.* 建立

principle /'prɪnsəpl/ *n.* 原则

the press /pres/ *n.*

(总称)报刊

freedom of the press

出版, 言论自由

colony /'kɒləni/ *n.* 殖民地 **honour** /'ɒnə/ *vt.*
fame /feim/ *n.* 名声 给...以荣誉

Proper Names

Philadelphia /,fɪlə'delfjə/ 费拉德尔菲亚(即费城)(地名)
Englishman /'ɪŋɡlɪʃmən/ (一位)英国人
William S. Cosby /'wɪljəm'es 'kɒsbi/ 威廉·S·考斯贝 管辖纽约
 这块殖民地的英国总督
New York /'nju: 'jɔ:k/ 纽约
John Peter Zenger /'dʒɒn 'pi:tə 'zengə/ 约翰·彼得·曾格
 (1674—1746) 美国的新闻工作者, 印刷商和发行人, 生于德国
Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ 德国
Andrew Hamilton /'ændru: 'hæmɪltən/ 安德鲁·汉密尔顿
 (1676?—1741) 美国殖民时期费城一律师, 曾格先生的辩护人

Explanatory Notes

1. Men have often been praised by being told that they were as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer.

凡受人称赞的人通常被说成为象费城律师那样精明能干。

1) that they were ... 是一个以从属连词 that 为引导的从句作 told 的宾语, that 在这里可用可不用。

2) as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer 整个短语句中作表语用。
 “as ... as” 意为“象...一样”。第一个“as”是副词, 修饰 smart, 作“in the same way”或“in the same degree”(同样地, 同程度地)解; 第二个“as”是从属连词, 引导一个比较状语从句, 修饰第一个“as”。

2. Among those who opposed his rule was John Peter Zenger, who came to America from Germany.

在所有奋起反抗他的专制统治的人当中，有一位名叫约翰·彼得·曾格的德国人。

1) 这是一个倒装句。主语 John Peter Zenger; was 是系动词，among those ... 是介词短语，作表语。

2) who opposed his rule
是一个以关系代词 who 为引导的定语从句，修饰 those。

3) who came to ... 是一个以 who 为引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰 Mr. Zenger。

3. He was Andrew Hamilton, whitehaired and almost eighty years old.

这位律师就是安德鲁·汉密尔顿，一位白发苍苍，年近八十的老人。

whitehaired and almost eighty years old 是一个复合结构作同位语，对前面的名词 Hamilton 作进一步的解释，以说明它指的是什么样的一个人。这种复合结构往往由若干词组加上并列连接词 and 或 or 连接起来构成的，可以放在句首、句末或插入句中。

4. ... the law on slander said that the jury could decide only if the person accused published ... named in the charges.

有关诽谤罪的法令规定：只要被告人发行了被列入指控范围的报纸，陪审团便能授权给予定罪。

1) on slander 是介词短语作定语，修饰 the law。on 此处作“关于”解。

2) only if 是一个从属连词，作“只有”解，引导了一个表示条件的状语从句。它与“if only”意义有所不同。

3) accused 是过去分词作定语，修饰 the person。单独的一个过去分词作定语时，可以放在被修饰的名词（或代词）之前或之后，但有的过去分词作定语时则一定要放在后面。这类词为数不多，如：concerned（有关的），involved（涉及到的）和 accused 等等。

4) named in the charges 是过去分词短语作定语，修饰 the newspaper。过去分词短语作定语时，有被动或完成的意义。

5. The question of whether the words published were true or not was

to be decided by the judge.

至于报纸上发表的言论是真还是假，则由法官做出裁决。

1) whether the words ... 是以从属连词 whether ... or not 为引导的一个名词从句，作介词 of 的宾语。

2) to be decided by the judge

是被动形式的不定式短语在句中作表语。

6. Then, the lawyer from Philadelphia rose and admitted that Mr. Zenger did publish the newspaper, as charged.

接着，从费城来的律师站了起来。他承认曾格先生确实如指控所说的发行了这种报纸。

• 1) did publish ... did 是助动词 do 的过去式，在句中有“确实，的确”的含义，用以加强语气。do 的这种用法除有时态变化外，还有性数的不同。

2) as charged: 是以从属连词 as 为引导的一个从句作状语，而从句中的主语和谓语动词一部分省略掉，补足后为：as he was charged。

7. But, Hamilton continued, the publishing of a newspaper does not make a person guilty of slander.

但汉密尔顿先生继续说，刊行一种报纸并不会使一个人犯有诽谤罪。

1) the publishing

是一个名词化的动名词 (the verbal noun) 句中作主语。

2) guilty of slander 是形容词短语在句中作“make”的宾语补足语。

8. And so it was believed that the expression, “as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer”, honors the man who successfully defended the freedom of the press to print the truth.

所以据传为了表彰这位曾经成功地捍卫了报界有报道真情实况自由的费城律师，人们使用了“象费城律师那样精明能干”的表达方式。

1) 这是一个主从复合句，以从属连词 that 为引导的是一个主语从

句。

- 2) "as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer"

是一个复合结构，作主语 the expression 的同位语。

- 3) who successfully defended ...

是一个以关系代词 who 为引导的定语从句，修饰 the man。

- 4) to print the truth

是不定式短语，作定语，修饰 the freedom。

Word Derivation

slander — slanderous

guilt — guilty

innocence — innocent

power — powerful

tyranny — tyrannical

free — freedom

honest — honesty

true — truth

false — falsehood

honesty — dishonesty

quick — quickly

successful — successfully

sharp — sharply

brief — briefly

law — lawyer

govern — governor

defend — defender

publish — publisher

Comprehension

1. Where and when did the expression "smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" come from?
2. Why was William S. Cosby, the English royal governor of the province New York, opposed by the people?
3. Who was Mr. Zenger?
Why was he arrested by the royal governor Cosby?
4. At that time no New York lawyer dared to defend Mr. Zenger.
Why?
Who agreed to defend him at last?

5. Describe briefly how Mr. Zenger was defended by the lawyer in the trial ?
6. What was the decision the jury made at last ?
And what role did the decision play in American history ?
7. It's believed that the expression "as smart as a Philadelphia Lawyer" is used to honour a man. Who was the man ? Why was he honoured ?

[参考译文]

精明的律师

“词的故事”——特别英语节目。每个词均有自己的典故。它来自何方？怎样进入到语言之中的？今天我们要讲的一组词语是：“philadelphia Lawyer（精明的律师）”。

凡受人称赞的人通常被说成为象费城律师那样精明能干。究竟费城律师为何与众不同，谁也说不上来。但“象费城律师那样精明能干”这一表达方式似乎出自于十八世纪早期一次有名的审判。

有位名叫威廉·S·考斯贝的英国人，被封为皇家的殖民地总督来到了纽约。他为人专制暴虐。他一味想尽快地赚钱，在管辖期间，无视法律，侵害民权。

在所有奋起反抗他的专制统治的人当中，有一位名叫约翰·彼得·曾格的德国人。他来到美国之后，开办了一家报纸，颂扬自由，并对总督进行了猛烈的抨击，还在报纸上刊登了取笑总督的诗文。

考斯贝总督下令逮捕了曾格先生，指控他犯有诽谤罪，并将他囚禁于监狱之中达九个月之久。

曾格先生在纽约找不到律师来为他辩护，因为总督大权

在手。但费城有一位主导律师愿为曾格先生出庭辩护。这位律师就是安德鲁·汉密尔顿，一位白发苍苍，年近八十高龄的老人。

法院开庭审判。陪审团挑选定了，于是就宣读诉讼罪状。当时，有关诽谤罪的法令规定：只要被告人刊行了被列入指控范围的报纸，陪审团便能授权给予定罪。至于报纸上发表的言论是真是假，则由法官做出裁决。

曾格先生到庭声称自己无罪。接着，从费城来的这位律师站了起来。他承认曾格先生确实如指控所说的刊行了这种报纸，但汉密尔顿先生继续说，刊行一种报纸并不会使一个人犯有诽谤罪。他说首先得证实报纸上刊登的言论是捏造事实的，是造谣中伤的；否则，曾格先生是无罪的。

法官警告汉密尔顿先生说，至于报纸上发表的言论究竟是否是造谣中伤的，则由他——法官作出鉴定。汉密尔顿先生听后立即转身面对着陪审团，他要陪审团作出判决。他说，陪审团的职权就是要断定这个所谓的诽谤罪实际上到底是否符合事实。

最后，汉密尔顿先生对陪审团郑重其事地宣称：现在的问题要比指控曾格先生大得多。他说这是一个事关自由，事关一个民族到底有没有通过说实话、报道真实情况来反对欺诈、反对暴政之权利的大问题。

陪审团经过一番短暂讨论之后，宣布曾格先生无罪。审判室里爆发出了热烈的欢呼声和喝采声。

这一判决确定了美洲殖民地里的出版、言论自由的原则。汉密尔顿先生被颂扬为一位英雄。

这些年来，曾格受审一事扬名天下，举国上下对汉密尔顿先生传颂不休。

后来，据传为了表彰这位曾经成功地捍卫了报界有报道真情实况自由的费城律师，人们广泛地使用了“象费城律师那样精明能干”的表达方式。

TIN PAN ALLEY

"Words and their stories" — a program in special English. Every word has its own story. Where did it come from? How did it get into the language? Our words today are: "Tin Pan Alley".

For many years, the phrase "Tin Pan Alley" has stood for American popular music, and the composers and publishers who made it great.

It started in the late 1800's, on busy, crowded 28th Street in New York City.

At that time, the offices of music publishers lined the street. Music from pianos inside the offices filled the air.

The music was played by piano demonstrators, song pluggers, people who tried out new songs. They played and sang the songs for orchestra leaders, vaudeville singers, and stars of operettas and musical comedies — anyone who could bring the songs to the public.

One day 70 years ago, a newsman from a New York paper visited the publishing house of Harry Von Tilzer. The newsman, Monroe Rosenfeld, was planning a series of stories on American popular music.

During the visit, he heard someone playing Mr. Von Tilzer's piano.¹ The piano was old, and played with a rasping sound. To Mr. Rosenfeld, the piano sounded like tin pans clashing together.² "Tin Pan music", he commented, rolling the phrase on the tip of his tongue.

"Why," he said at last, "the whole street is a tin pan alley."

Mr. Rosenfeld used this phrase when he printed his stories about the publishing business. And from that time on, New York's 28th Street was known as "Tin Pan Alley".

But Tin Pan Alley became much more than just a street of music publishers. It produced a period of American popular music that lasted from about 1880 to around 1930.³

Song writers developed a new way of writing songs, publishing them, selling them, and keeping them alive in the public mind.

In earlier years, American publishing houses chiefly handled serious music.

But, toward the end of the century some young men decided to change this — to take a chance and go into the music publishing business. Some are salesmen, or printers of sheet music. Others were songwriters, who felt that the easiest way for a composer to publish his song was to do it himself.⁴

So they went to New York City — where they could find the performers to sing and sell their songs.⁵

Here, on Tin Pan Alley, American popular music developed. Here were published ballads and love songs, sad songs and silly songs, songs for operettas and for musical comedies, and also ragtime, jazz and blues.⁶

From Tin Pan Alley came such great composers as⁷ George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers.

On Tin Pan Alley, the composers learned their trade, learned what the public wanted and what would make