

英语学习 四十年精选之

潮 · 流 · 风 · 尚 · 卷

# 时尚款款行

➡ In Vogue

Has Mum Gone Mad

My Life as a Housewife

Obsession

The Chocolate Club

Changes in Clothes

Queen of Talk

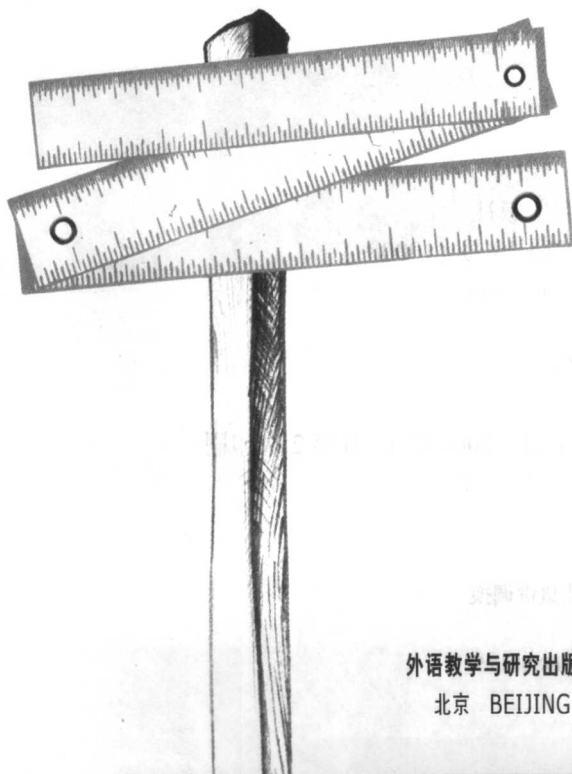
英语学习 四十年精选之

潮 · 流 · 风 · 尚 · 卷

# 时尚款款行

In Vogue

►《英语学习》编辑部 编



外语教学与研究出版社

北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

时尚款款行/《英语学习》编辑部编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2004.8  
(《英语学习》四十年精选本, 第二辑)  
ISBN 7-5600-4401-8

I. 时… II. 英… III. 英语—语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 083149 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 李 琦

装帧设计: 林 力

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京大学印刷厂

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 6.5

版 次: 2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2004 年 12 月第 2 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4401-8

定 价: 12.80 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010) 60017319

9787560044018

# 前言

---

《英语学习》创刊于1958年，是中国第一本英语辅导杂志，从诞生的那一天起，《英语学习》就确立了严谨而不失活泼，品位与趣味并重的办刊风格，在帮助读者提高英语水平的同时介绍国外的社会文化，力图真正成为读者们“学习英语的终身益友，了解世界的精彩橱窗”。四十多年来，《英语学习》与一代又一代读者共同成长，在广大师生及社会各界英语爱好者中树立了崇高的威望，《英语学习》巅峰时期高达百万的单期发行量便是这一点的明证。

2002年，《英语学习》推出了总计七卷的四十年精选丛书，分别是《英语的门槛有多高》（名家箴言卷）、《时日留痕》（时文卷）、《性情人生》（美文卷）、《话里话外》（语言文化卷）、《给我讲个故事吧》（童话故事卷）、《科技之虹》（科技卷）以及《国外风情面面观》（异域风情卷）。四十年精选丛书以高品质的内容和典雅的装帧赢得了广大读者的青睐，短短一年间便重印了十余次。

在选编四十年精选丛书的时候，各位编辑有一个共同的体会，就

是《英语学习》四十年辉煌历程中的精华实在无法用区区七本书来体现。由于主题所限，很多精彩篇章被编辑“忍痛割爱”，未能得到与读者见面的机会。有鉴于此，我们选编了“英语学习四十年精选丛书”第二辑，共分七卷。《时尚款款行》（潮流风尚卷）记录了四十年来的潮流点滴，让你体会人们生活品味的时代变迁；《爱的风景》（情爱卷）尽数爱的缠绵悱恻；《闪亮的句子》（锦句箴言卷）汇集了杂志四十年来收录的无数妙语名言，隽永的文字会令你对人生更添一分体会；《在一起多关照》（职场情态卷）聚焦职场生活，让你了解职场生涯的酸甜苦辣；沿着《成长纪事》（青春记忆卷）中那些简单、地道又优美的文字，你可以再次回返单纯、快乐又迷惘的少年时光；《心智的感动》（哲思小品卷）中的一篇篇短文以精致的英文呈现意韵悠远的哲思，令你在享受阅读乐趣的同时获得诸多启发和教益；《斑斓的叶子》（杂闻卷）犹如一个小小的万花筒，你可以透过它看到我们身处的世界中那些令人着迷的点点滴滴。

谨以此丛书向王佐良、许国璋、周珏良、刘世沐、刘承沛、熊德锐等关怀《英语学习》成长的前辈及为杂志付出过心血的所有编者、作者表示敬意，并向予以我们最大支持的广大读者深致谢忱。《英语学习》的一贯宗旨是让读者充分体会阅读的乐趣，相信这套丛书也不会让读者们失望。

# Contents

---

· 时尚款款行 ·

Aspects of America .....	1
美国剪影	
Playing for Love or Money .....	6
从事体育运动是出于热爱, 还是为了金钱	
Flying Backwards and Forwards .....	10
飞来又飞去	
Winning Images .....	13
形象取胜	
My Life as a Househusband .....	20
我的“家庭主夫”生活	
What Is the Price of a Wedding? .....	29
婚礼的代价	
Parties .....	34
聚会秘诀	
Slaves to Technology .....	38
科技的奴隶	
Changes in Clothes .....	43
衣着变迁	
There's No Business Like Showbusiness .....	47
星光灿烂之时	
The Chocolate Club .....	51
巧克力俱乐部	

Obsession .....	54
着迷高尔夫	
Has Mum Gone Mad? .....	61
妈妈也疯狂?	
Classics in Crisis .....	69
身陷囹圄的古典音乐	
Birth of the Groundscraper .....	74
低矮建筑的崛起	
Sounds of Country .....	77
乡村之声	
True Blues .....	79
泰晤士河上的较量	
Blue Jeans .....	84
牛仔裤史话	
A Cure for Sick Building Syndrome? .....	88
大楼综合症	
Cyber- 网络时代新时尚 .....	93
The Channel Tunnel: A New Underwater Connection Between Britain and Europe .....	95
架起英伦和欧洲的水下通道	
Chan Charms Hollywood .....	100
成龙: 魅力好莱坞	
Money's Electronic Future .....	104
货币的电子时代	
Y2K: The Year 2000 .....	110
千禧之年	
The Web Lifestyle .....	116
网上生活方式	

A Letter From America .....	122
美国来信	
Assignment in 2004 .....	125
2004 年的家庭作业	
Oscar Trivia .....	129
奥斯卡花絮	
The Gladiator Bruce Lee .....	136
功夫大师李小龙	
Queen of Talk .....	142
脱口秀皇后	
A Taste for the World's Wine .....	148
世界著名葡萄酒品赏	
Brave New Baby Doctors .....	152
造就新人的大夫们	
Out of the Attic for the 21st Century .....	155
阁楼旧货新用	
When Love's not Enough .....	160
当爱已不足以	
The Second Internet Revolution .....	168
第二次因特网革命	
Looking to the Future .....	176
展望未来	
How Hollywood Rules .....	183
好莱坞方式与文化	
Be Your Own Cyber Watchdog .....	191
守住你的网上隐私	
The 50 Most Beautiful People in the World 2000 .....	194
《人物》评选本年度最美人士	



美国剪影

# Aspects of America

■ 成永刚 选注

## Bike for a Better City

Some people think they have an answer to the troubles of automobile crowding and dirty air in large cities.<sup>1</sup> Their answer is the bicycle, or "bike".

In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a group called Bike for a Better City<sup>2</sup>. They claim that if more people rode bicycles to work there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.<sup>3</sup>

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help

1. 有些人认为找到了解决大城市中汽车拥挤和空气污浊难题的办法。

2. a group called Bike for a Better City: 一个叫做“为了城市更美好而骑自行车”的团体。

3. 他们说：假如更多的人骑自行车上班，市中心的汽车就会减少，汽车排出的废气也就会少一些，if 引导的从句是虚拟语气，所以用了rode和would be这样的动词形式。

bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to draw special lanes—for bicycles only—on some of the main streets,<sup>4</sup> because when bicycle riders must use the same lanes as cars, there are accidents. Bike for a Better City feels that if there were special lanes, more people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been drawn. Not everyone thinks they are a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow traffic.<sup>5</sup> Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from downtown to travel by bike.<sup>6</sup>

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. On weekends, Central Park—the largest piece of open ground in New York—is closed to cars,<sup>7</sup> and the roads may be used by bicycles only. But Bike for a Better City says that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes downtown.

### **The Happy Way to Get to Work**

The Golden Gate Bridge joins the beautiful city of San Francisco<sup>8</sup> with the suburbs to the north. Each day, about

4. 他们要求市政府在一些主要街道上划出特殊的行车道专供自行车使用。

5. 出租汽车司机不喜欢这个办法——他们说这么做会使车辆来往慢下来。slow在句中作动词用。

6. 而且，大部分人住在远离市区的地方，

无法骑车来回。

7. 每到周末，纽约最大的开阔地中央公园不许汽车通过。

8. San Francisco: 旧金山，美国加利福尼亚州西部港市。也译作三藩市或圣弗兰西斯科。

100,000 automobiles cross the bridge taking people to and from the city.<sup>9</sup> Fully half of them cross the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours; with traffic so heavy, the trip is hardly a pleasure.<sup>10</sup>

Now, however, there is at least one group of happy commuters<sup>11</sup>. These are the people who travel under the bridge instead of on it. They go to work by boat and enjoy it so much that most of them say they will never go by car again.

The ferry they take is the roomy, quiet, comfortable "Golden Gate"<sup>12</sup>. Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck. In the morning they can have breakfast in the coffee shop, and in the evening they can order a drink in the bar while watching San Francisco's famous skyline and the nearby hills.

The trip takes only thirty minutes and is not very costly. But best of all, being on a boat seems to make people friendlier toward each other. There has already been a marriage of two commuters who met on the "Golden Gate".

Because the experiment has been successful, there are plans to use other, still larger boats. There is also a proposal

9. 每天大约有十万辆汽车通过这座桥，载运由城里来往的人们。分词短语 taking people to and from the city 在句中作状语，说明伴随状况。

10. 由于交通运输如此繁忙，跑一趟可不是一件乐事。with 引起的介词短语在

句中说明原因。

11. commuter: 买月(季)票的乘客。这里指每天使用公交工具上下班者。动词是 commute，意思是“购买和使用长期车票”。

12. Golden Gate: 金门号(渡轮)。

for a high-speed boat that will make the trip in fifteen minutes.<sup>13</sup>

Not everyone is happy about that.<sup>14</sup> "A lot of people don't want to get back and forth faster," said one commuter. "They feel that half an hour is just enough time for two drinks at the bar."

### Rent or Buy?

When John and Victoria Church<sup>15</sup> arrived in New York from London for a one-year stay, they brought no furniture with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture.<sup>16</sup> But they soon learned about a new way of furnishing an apartment or a house that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (furniture, dishes, and so on) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses.<sup>17</sup>

Why do people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? Many kinds of people: international

---

13. that will make the trip in fifteen minutes: 十五分钟就能驶完全程的轮渡。make 在句中作“完成”解。

14. 不是每一个人对这个建议(指使用快速轮渡)都感到高兴, be happy about (或 over) sth. 是惯用搭配。

15. John and Victoria Church: 约翰·丘奇和维多利亚·丘奇夫妇。按西方习

惯, 妇女结婚后改姓丈夫的姓。

16. to live in a furnished... furniture: 住在备有家具的公寓房子里或者购买旧的家具。furnished 和 used 都是过去分词当形容词用。

17. 出租家庭用的器具(家具、餐具之类的东西)已经成了美国发展最快的商业项目之一。

businessmen, government officials, airline workers, young married couples<sup>18</sup>—the people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city (or country) to another—find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture, that they will soon grow to dislike.<sup>19</sup> They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they rent.<sup>20</sup> And people whose work takes them from place to place are saved the trouble of moving their furniture each time.<sup>21</sup> They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new home.

One family, now settled in a large, beautiful home, liked their rented furniture so much they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things.<sup>22</sup> But they don't like to tell people about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think. ■

(选自 1981 年第 9 期)

18. international businessmen... couples:

在国外工作的商人、政府官员、航空公司工作人员以及新婚的年轻夫妇。

19. 他们很快就会不喜欢的 (便宜家具)。

20. 在此期间, 他们就租。

21. 那些因为工作关系经常从一个地方搬到另一个地方的人就省得每次都费劲

去搬运家具了。

22. they decided to keep... new things:

他们决定继续租用家具而不买新的。furniture 是集合名词, 所以句中用它来指代。若是几件家具, 可以说 a few pieces of furniture, 或者像这句那样用 things 这个词也行。

从事体育运动是出于热爱，  
还是为了金钱

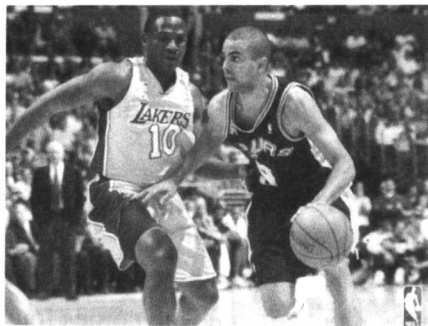
## Playing for Love or Money

■ W S Fowler / 冀新河 选译

Many amateur administrators who run international sporting events often complain that sportsmanship is a thing of the past. They put the blame for everything wrong with sport on the growth of professionalism. They are horrified that some athletes today regard running as work and expect to be paid for what they do. They claim that when the modern Olympic Games began athletes felt that it was sufficient reward for them to compete.

The truth is that such high ideals were always an aspiration and never had much to do with reality. The Olympic Games of 1900 and 1904 were tied up with business, because they were organised as a secondary attraction to international trade fairs.

The love of amateurism and the belief that what is important is how you behave on the field, not whether you win or lose, comes from a time when the only people who played



许多国际体育比赛的业余组织者经常抱怨说，体育道德已不复存在了。他们把体育方面出现的问题全部归咎于日益增长的职业化。他们震惊地看到，现在有些运动员把赛跑当作工作，参加赛跑就要得到报酬。他们宣称，当现代奥林匹克运动会兴起时，运动员觉得参加比赛本身就是一种奖励，别无他求了。

事实上如此崇高的理想向来只是一种愿望而已，同现实从来就无多少关系。1900年和1904年的两届奥运会就和商业有着非常密切的关系，因为当时就是为国际博览会招徕顾客而举办那两次奥运会的。

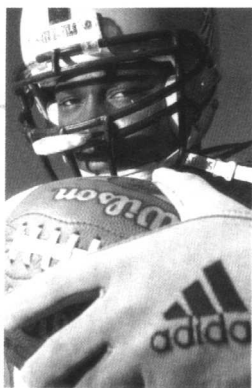
热衷于体育运动业余化和认为重要的是运动场上的表现，而非胜负的理念可追溯到过去，当时那些真正从事体育运动的人是无需挣钱养活自己的。即使在那个时

games seriously did not need to earn their living. Even then, it was common for rich men and universities in some countries to subsidise 'amateurs' by paying their bills or tuition fees.

Whatever the idealists may say, it is obvious that what matters to the public is success. Even the organisers of the Olympic Games admit this. Whoever comes first wins a gold medal but anyone who comes fourth gets nothing. What the administrators sometimes ignore is that anyone who wants to become an Olympic champion must do without spare time and possibly break off his studies. It is not surprising that athletes want some tangible reward.

The fact that sport is becoming less entertaining is more important than the question of amateurism. The reason for this is that it is often easier for a team to break down another team's resistance by defensive tactics than to break through and score themselves. In international matches, prestige is so important that the only thing that matters is to avoid being beaten. In view of the fact that sport will become more necessary to society in the future as entertainment, because people will have more spare time to fill, it might be better for administrators to do away with amateurism altogether and concentrate on improving the standards of play and facilities for players and spectators alike.





候，一些国家的有钱人和大学经常资助“业余运动员”，替他们付清帐目或交纳学费。

不论理想主义者怎么说，很明显，公众关心的是获胜，就连奥运会组织者也承认这一点。谁得第一，谁就得金牌；名列第四，就什么牌牌也得不到。这些比赛组织者有时忽视的一点是，任何想成为奥林匹克冠军的人必须牺牲业余时间，可能还得中断学业。运动员们想得到一些实惠的奖赏，也就不足为奇了。

体育比赛的娱乐性日益下降，比业余资格的问题更加重要。造成这种情况的原因是，一个队以防御战术战胜对方比进攻取胜来得更容易。在国际比赛中，声誉变得过于重要，以致避免输给别人成了唯一要紧的事。体育运动作为一种娱乐对未来社会来说将更为需要，因为人们将有更多的业余时间，有鉴于此，比赛的组织者最好抛开业余资格问题，而集中精力去提高竞赛水平，改进运动员和观众所需的各项设施。■

(选自1984年第7期)