

英语学习 四十年精选之

职 · 场 · 情 · 态 · 卷

在一起多关照

All the Boss's Men



外语教学与研究出版社

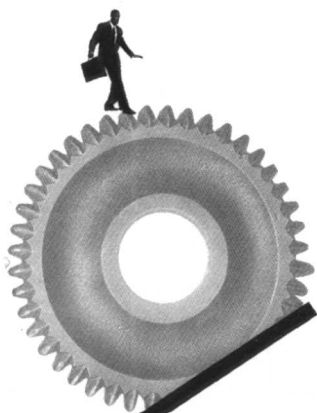
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►《英语学习》编辑部 编



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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甜酸苦辣；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。

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本文选自特克尔的《工作着》(Studs Terkel: *Working*) 一书，是 Grace Clements 口述的，她是一个制作手提箱的女工。

格雷斯·克莱门特

Grace Clements

■ Studs Terkel / 李品伟 选注

We're about twelve women that work in our area, one for each tank¹. We're about one-third Puerto Rican² and Mexican, maybe a quarter black, and the rest of us are white. We have women of all ages, from eighteen to sixty-six, married, single, with families, without families.

We have to punch in³ before seven. We're at our tank approximately one to two minutes before seven to take over from the girl who's leaving. The tanks run twenty-four hours a day.

The tank I work at is six-foot deep, eight-foot

1. tank: 配料池 (槽)。

2. Puerto Rican: 波多黎各人。

3. punch in: 指上班时在每人卡片上打上上班时间。

square. In it is pulp, made of ground wood, ground glass, fiberglass, a mixture of chemicals and water.⁴ It comes up through a copper screen felter⁵ as a form, shaped like the luggage you buy in the store.

We work eight straight⁶ hours, with two ten-minute breaks and one twenty-minute break for lunch. If you want to use the washroom, you have to do that in that time. By the time you leave your tank, you go to the washroom, freshen up a bit, go into the recreation room, it makes it very difficult to finish a small lunch and be back in the tank in twenty minutes. So you don't really have too much time for conversation. Many of our women take a half a sandwich or some of them don't even take anything. I'm a big eater. I carry a lunch box, fruit, a half a sandwich, a little cup of cottage cheese⁷ or salad. I find it very difficult to complete my lunch in the length of time.

You cannot at any time leave the tank. The pieces in the die⁸ will burn while you're gone. If you're real, real, real sick and in urgent need, you do shut it off. You turn on the trouble light and wait for the tool man⁹ to come and take your place. But they'll take you to a nurse and check it out.

I guess my scars are pretty well healed by now, because I've been off on medical leave for two, three months.

4. pulp: 纸浆; ground wood: 压碎的木头。
此处 ground 是动词 grind 的过去分词。

5. copper screen felter: 铜丝网制毡器。

6. straight: 连续的, 不间断的。

7. cottage cheese: 用酸奶做的白色软干酪。

8. die: 冲垫, 冲模。

9. tool man: 保养维修工。

Ordinarily I usually have two, three burn spots. It's real hot, and if it touches you for a second, it'll burn your arm. Most of the girls carry scars all the time.

We've had two or three serious accidents in the last year and a half. One happened about two weeks ago to a woman on the hydraulic lift¹⁰. The cast-iron extension deteriorated with age and cracked and the die dropped. It broke her whole hand. She lost two fingers and had plastic surgery to cover the burn. The dry die runs anywhere from 385 degrees to 425.

I have arthritis in the joints of some of my fingers. Your hands handling hot pieces perspire and you end up with rheumatism or arthritis in your fingers.¹¹ Naturally in your shoulder, balancing that wet piece. You've got the heat, you've got the moisture because there's steam coming out. You have the possibility of being burnt with steam when the hot die hits that wet felt¹². You're just engulfed¹³ in a cloud of steam every forty seconds.

It's very noisy. If the tool man comes to talk to you, the noise is great enough you have to almost shout to make yourself heard. There's the hissing of the steam, there's the compressed air, a lot of pressure—it's gotta lift that fifteen pounds and break it loose from that copper screen. I've lost a certain percentage of my hearing already.¹⁴ I can't hear the phone in the yard. The family can.

10. hydraulic lift: 液压升降机。

12. felt: 指制箱子的材料。

11. perspire: 出汗, 流汗; rheumatism: 风湿病。

13. engulf: 吞没, 淹没。

14. 我的听力已减弱了一些。

In the summertime, the temperature ranges anywhere from 100 to 150 degrees at our work station. I've taken thermometers and checked it out. You've got three open presses¹⁵ behind you. There's nothing between you and that heat but an asbestos sheet¹⁶. They've recently put in air conditioning in the recreation room. There's been quite a little discussion between the union and the company on this. They carry the air conditioning too low for the people on the presses. Our temperature will be up to 140, and to go into an air-conditioned recreation room that might be set at 72—'cause the office force is happy and content with it—people on the presses almost faint when they go back. We really suffer.

I'm chairman of the grievance committee¹⁷. We have quite a few grievances. Sometimes we don't have the support we should have from our people. Sometimes the company is obstinate¹⁸. For the most part, many of our grievances are won.

Where most people get off at three, I get off at two o'clock. I have an hour to investigate grievances, to work on them, to write them up, to just in general check working conditions. I'm also the editor of the union paper. I do all my own work. I cut stencils¹⁹, I write the articles, copy the pictures. I'm not

15. press: 压榨机。

grievance: 申诉, 诉苦。

16. asbestos sheet: 石棉瓦, 隔热性能差。

18. obstinate: 顽固的, 不让步的。

17. grievance committee: (由工会或劳资双方组成的) 劳资协调委员会。

19. stencil: (印刷图案或文字用的) 模版。

a very good freehand artist²⁰ (laughs), so I copy them. I usually do that in the union office before I go home and make supper. It takes about five hours to do a paper. Two nights.

I was one of the organizers here (laughs) when the union came in. I was as anti-union in the beginning as I am union now. Coming from a small farming community in Wisconsin, I didn't know what a union was all about. I didn't understand the labor movement at all. In school you're shown the bad side of it.

Before the union came in, all I did was do my eight hours, collect my paycheck²¹, and go home, did my housework, took care of my daughter, and went back to work. I had no outside interests. You just lived to live. Since I became active in union, I've become active in politics, in the community, in legislative problems. I've been to Washington on one or two trips. I've been to Springfield. That has given me more of incentive for life.

My whole attitude on the job has changed since the union came in. Now I would like to be a union counselor or I work with humans as grievance committee chairman. They come to you angry, they come to you hurt, they come to you puzzled. You have to make life easier for them.

I attended a conference of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Another lady went with me. We

20. freehand artist: 徒手而不求助于器械的画家。

21. collect my paycheck: 领取我的工资。

were both union officers. Most of the women there were either teachers or nurses or in a professional field. When they found out we were from labor, their attitude was cold. You felt like a little piece of scum²². They acted like they were very much better than we were, just because we worked in a factory. I felt that, without us, they'd be in a heck of a²³ shape. (Laughs.) They wouldn't have anything without us. How could we employ teachers if it wasn't for the factory workers to manufacture the books? And briefcases, that's luggage. (Laughs.)

I can understand how the black and the Spanish-speaking people feel. Even as a farmer's daughter, because we were just hard-working poor farmers, you were looked down upon by many people. Then to go into factory work, it's the same thing. You're looked down upon. You can even feel it in a store, if you're in work clothes. The difference between being in work clothes going into a nice department store and going in your dress clothes. It is two entirely different feelings. People won't treat you the same at all.

I hope I don't work many more years. I'm tired. I'd like to stay home and keep house²⁴. We're in hopes my husband would get himself a small hamburger place and a place near the lake where I can have a little garden and raise my flowers that I love to raise... ■

(选自1978年第3期)

22. scum: <口> 卑贱的人; <喻> 渣滓。

23. a heck of a: 极度的, 糟糕的。

24. keep house: 料理家务。

职业

Occupations

■冀新河 选注

Everyone who has to earn his own living follows some occupation or other.¹ Occupations include professions, trades and the various services of the State.²

Professions require special training and knowledge. The various members of the medical profession are physicians and surgeons (generally known as doctors), oculists, dentists and nurses.³ Chemists may be included, as they supply medicines prescribed by the doctors.

The legal profession, or the profession of law, had in its ranks judges, barristers and solicitors;⁴ all of them are lawyers.

1. 每个自谋生计的人都得从事这种或那种职业。
2. profession: 职业 (主要指脑力劳动或受过专门训练的工作) trade: 行业, 手工艺; the various services of the State: 国家的各种机构。

3. physician: (内科) 医生; oculist: 眼科医生; chemist: 药剂师。
4. barrister: = barrister-at-law. (英国有任何资格在任何法庭作辩护的) 出庭律师; solicitor: 在英国指“初级律师”。

Then, in Christian countries, there is the Church, the name given to the clerical⁵ profession. (Clerical is the adjective from "clerk"; priests were once called clerks.) The highest rank in the clerical profession is that of Archbishop; the lowest is that of deacon.

The teaching profession includes professors in universities, lecturers, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who have taken degrees at a university or training college⁶, besides men teachers and women teachers who may or may not have received some preparatory training.

The officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force follow the profession of arms⁷. On them depends the defence of the country in time of war.

Architects and engineers belong to the engineering profession.

The theatrical profession includes actors, actresses and stage-managers.

People belonging to the various professions are said to be brain workers⁸. They generally receive higher pay than people who work with their hands.

After the professions come the skilled trades. An artisan⁹ is a skilled workman who follows a trade that requires some

5. clerical: 牧师的。

6. 从大学或专门学院获得学位。

7. the profession of arms: 军队。arms在这里指“兵种”。

8. brain worker: 脑力劳动者。下面的人
people who work with their hands 则指

体力劳动者。有时则说 manual worker。

9. artisan: 手艺人，工匠。

special knowledge and training. If he deals with machinery he is called a mechanic.

Work people who have had no special training are called unskilled labourers¹⁰ and are paid less. If they work in a factory they are called factory-hands; if in a mill, mill-hands. Many of these people may be "unskilled", but, as a matter of fact, they are often very skilled indeed at their particular work, for they may have spent many years doing it.

The name tradesman¹¹ is given to a shopkeeper. The butcher and the baker are tradesmen. The word may also be applied to any person engaged in trade.

The building of a house requires the work of many trades. The surveyor (who considers himself a professional man) measures out the ground, the architect draws the plans and estimates the cost, and the contractor supplies all the building materials. Ordinary labourers dig out the foundations, bricklayers lay the bricks and stick them together with mortar and cement, the carpenter looks after the woodwork,¹² floors, doors and windows, etc., the plumber comes and puts in the pipes, the plasterer covers the walls with plaster, the painter paints all the woodwork, and the electrician puts in the electric circuit and fixes the lamps and bells.¹³

10. unskilled labourer: 无特殊技能的劳动者, 干粗活的工人。下文的 ordinary labourer 意思一样。

11. tradesman: 店主, 手艺人。

12. 木匠负责木工活儿。注意 the carpenter

中定冠词的用法, the 在这里不是特指某一个木匠, 而是指木匠这个工种的所有人。这种用法在这篇文章里多次出现。

13. 电工安装线路, 电灯和门铃。