

# Everyone's



# American English



## 普及 美语

赖世雄 主编



清华大学出版社

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# 普及 美語

林建雄 主編

普通話與英語對照 粵語與英語對照

THE CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

American English



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## 内 容 提 要

Everyone's American English (《普及美语》) 是赖世雄先生主编的“常春藤英语系列读物”的又一佳作。本书共含26个单元。每单元以简练生动的对话或短文为中心, 内容涉及年轻人特别感兴趣的话题: 国内外生活、健康、文化、教育、自然、体育、休闲等。配上透彻明了的单词和短语讲解, 适当地进行语法指导和词汇练习。在书的末尾专门为读者准备了背诵卡, 供读者整理记忆词汇之用。

本书还配有CD-MAX, 让您学起来更有趣、更有效。

总之, 这本书有助于提高英语口语能力, 还能丰富生活、增添情趣。

本书主要适合于具有初级以上英语基础的中学生、想扎扎实实地学好英语口语的大、专院校学生、以及注重不断巩固英语口语的社会人士。

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# 普及 美语



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## View from the Editor's Desk

编辑致词



If I could turn back time, do you know what I would do? Instead of spending my childhood summers in front of a TV, I would do something much more productive and worthwhile.

You know, time waits for nobody. Sometimes, I regret not making better use of time that has gone by. Don't let it slip through your fingers, my friends. Learn a new skill or get a part-time job. But keep in mind not to be involved in something that you do not enjoy. I want you to have fun while being active. Believe me, by the end of your summer vacation, you will be wiser and more mature.

如果我可以回到过去,你知道我会做什么吗?与其在电视机前面虚度暑假宝贵的光阴,我会选择做一些更有意义、更有价值的事。

岁月真是不饶人!有时候,我后悔未能好好利用那些逝去的光阴。所以,朋友们,不要让岁月从你的指缝间溜走。学些新的技能或找份兼职的工作吧。不过请记住一点:不要勉强自己去做不喜欢做的事,希望你们不管做什么都能快快乐乐的。如果能好好利用时间,相信在暑假结束时,你们将会有更高的智慧且更加成熟。



## CD-MAX使用说明

### 一、适用系统环境

1. IBM PC Personal Computer兼容机种
  2. 486 DX-120以上CPU
  3. 八倍速以上只读光驱 (CD-MAX)
  4. 16Bit色以上彩色显示卡及显示器
  5. 声卡、喇叭
  6. Windows 95或Windows 3.1(DOS 6.0以上)
- 系统软件

### 建议最佳操作环境:

586 PC、12倍速以上光驱、全彩显示

## 二、操作方式

(以Windows 95使用者为例)

1. 请确定启动光碟机的“自动插入通知”
2. 启动步骤:
  - a. 按“开始”键选择“控制面板”
  - b. 选择“系统”
  - c. 选择“设备管理员”
  - d. 选择“CD-ROM”
  - e. 选择“属性”
  - f. 选择“设置”
  - g. 选择“选项”中的“自动插入通知”在其前的空格按下打勾记号
  - h. 按下“确定”

重新开机

即可启动“自动读取光盘”功能



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# Getting around the Test

A urine<sup>1</sup> test is given to see if someone is using drugs<sup>2</sup>. The police use it, and some employers<sup>3</sup> use it, too. And although it may sound like no big deal, some people think that taking the test is an **invasion** of their **privacy**.

In South Carolina, a man named Kenneth Curtis is helping those people out.

- ⑤ For US\$69, a customer can buy a bottle of his drug-free pee<sup>4</sup>. It's in a vial<sup>5</sup> which can be hidden anywhere on the body. The vial can also keep the urine warm so police officers won't become **suspicious**. Furthermore, there is a tube<sup>6</sup> that runs from the vial to the user's crotch<sup>7</sup> so that it looks **natural** when you pee<sup>8</sup>. To get more "merchandise"<sup>9</sup>, Kenneth Curtis only has to drink lots of water or a couple of beers.

## Words to Memorize

1. urine	['juərɪn]	尿液 (n.)
2. drug	[drʌg]	毒品, 药物 (n.)
3. employer	[ɪm'plɔɪə]	雇主 (n.)
4. pee	[pi:]	(俚语)尿液 (n.)
5. vial	['vaɪəl]	玻璃瓶 (n.)
6. tube	[tju:b]	管, 筒 (n.)
7. crotch	[krɒtʃ]	胯部 (n.)
8. pee	[pi:]	(俚语)解尿 (vi.)
9. merchandise	[mər'tɪʃəndaɪz]	商品 (n.)

## 送检尿液有妙招

为一个人作尿液检验是为了查看他是否服用毒品。警方会使用这项检验,有些雇主也会使用。虽然这听起来可能没什么大不了的,有些人却认为作这项检验侵犯了他们的隐私权。

在南卡罗来纳州,一位名叫肯尼斯·寇提斯的男子就在帮助那些人解决这个问题。每一位顾客只要花 69 块美金就可以买到一瓶他的无毒品反应的尿液。尿液是装在一个可以藏在身上任何地方的玻璃瓶里。玻璃瓶还可以保持尿液的温度以使警察不致于起疑。此外,玻璃瓶上有一根管子通到使用者的胯部,这样当你解尿时,看起来甚为自然。若要补“货”,肯尼斯·寇提斯只要喝大量的水或两三杯啤酒就行了。





## Putting Words to Good Use

### 1. **invasion** [in'veiʒən] n. 侵入, 侵犯, 攻击

*The invasion of the country was ordered by the president.*

攻击该国的命令是由总统下达的。

### 2. **privacy** ['praɪvəsi] n. 隐私(权)

*We should respect other people's privacy.*

我们应该尊重别人的隐私。

### 3. **suspicious** [səs'piʃəs] a. 疑心的

*Brenda is suspicious of the stranger who's been walking around in her neighborhood.*

布兰达觉得那名在她住宅区徘徊的陌生人很可疑。

### 4. **natural** ['nætʃərəl] a. 自然的

*It's natural for people to want to live better lives.*

人们想过更好的生活是很自然的事。

## Let's Try These Phrases

### 1. **to get around...**

避免 / 绕过……

*How can we get around the traffic jam?*

我们如何能避开塞车呢?

### 2. **to sound like** + (代)名词 / 动名词

听起来像……

*What's that? It sounds like a wolf.*

那是什么声音? 听起来像是狼在叫。

### 3. **no big deal**

没什么大不了的

*It's no big deal. Look, it's just a dead rat.*

没什么大不了的。你看, 只是一只死老鼠。

### 4. **to help...out**

帮助……摆脱困境

*Can you lend me a thousand to help me out?*

能不能借我一千块帮助我摆脱困境?

### 5. **so that** + 主词 + 动词...

以便 / 为了……

*Move over so that I can sit down, too.*

移过去一点, 让我也可以坐下来。

### 6. **a couple of...**

两三个……

*There are a couple of farmhouses in the distance.*

远处有两三间农舍。





# A Doctor a Day

Can you believe it? From December 1997 to November 1998, Taiwanese people went to the doctor's 310 million times. This means, on average, each person went to see a doctor 15 times during the 12-month period<sup>1</sup>. And according to records<sup>2</sup>, 75 people in Taiwan have visited hospitals and clinics<sup>3</sup> at least once a day, every day during this period. One of these "patients"<sup>4</sup> even traveled around the island, seeking admission<sup>5</sup> into hospitals and clinics. In all, he was admitted into 146 hospitals and clinics.

⑤ Something must be wrong, to put it mildly. Why do people see the doctor so often? Are they  
⑩ really sick? Is there a flaw<sup>6</sup> in our health insurance<sup>7</sup> program<sup>8</sup>? That probably has something to do with it. Whatever the reason, somebody should really look into this matter<sup>9</sup>, don't you think? It's costing an awful lot of money.

## Words to Memorize

1. period	['piəriəd]	期间 (n.)
2. record	['rekɔ:d]	记录 (n.)
3. clinic	['klinik]	诊所 (n.)
4. patient	['peɪjənt]	病人 (n.)
5. admission	['æd'mɪʃən]	许可(本文指准许住院) (n.)
6. flaw	['flɔ:]	缺点 (n.)
7. insurance	['ɪnʃʊərəns]	保险 (n.)
8. program	['prəʊgræm]	计划, 制度 (n.)
9. matter	['mætə]	事, 问题 (n.)

每天看一次病

你能相信吗?从 1997 年 12 月到 1998 年 11 月之间,台湾居民看病的次数高达 3 亿 1 千万次。也就是说,在这 12 个月期间,每个人平均去看了 15 次病。且根据记录显示在这段期间,台湾有 75 人每天至少去医院或诊所一次。这些“病人”中有一位甚至走遍全岛申请住院或住诊所治疗。结果他一共住过 146 家医院及诊所。

说得好听一点,我们的社会一定有什么地方出了问题。为什么人们去看病的次数那么频繁呢?那些人真的是生了病去看医生吗?还是我们的保健制度有问题呢?后者可能有些许的关系。无论是什么原因,总该有人彻底追查一下这个问题,你认为呢?这种情形正在花费相当多的金钱。





## Putting Words to Good Use

### 1. seek [si:k] vt. 寻求

*I think she should seek psychiatric help.*

我认为她应该寻求心理方面的帮助。

### 2. awful ['ɔ:ful] a. 非常的

*I think watching TV is an awful waste of time.*

我觉得看电视很浪费时间。

## Let's Try These Phrases

### 1. on average

= generally speaking

= on the whole

一般而言

*On average, Tim spends about ten thousand yuan a month on food.*

提姆平均一个月花大约一万块钱在食物上。

### 2. according to...

根据 / 依照……

*According to experts, many countries aren't prepared for the Y2K problem.*

根据专家表示,许多国家尚未为千年虫问题做好准备。

### 3. at least

至少

*Even if you hate her, you should at least listen to what she has to say.*

即使你讨厌她,至少你该听听她有什么话要说。

### 4. in all

= in total

合计,总共

*In all, Ivan lost about \$7,000 gambling in Las Vegas.*

艾凡在赌城总计赌输了大约 7000 美元。

### 5. to be admitted to...

被允许进入……

*Mr. Black was admitted into the hospital with bleeding ulcers.*

布拉克先生因溃疡出血而获准住院治疗。

### 6. to put it mildly

说得婉转 / 好听一点

*To put it mildly, the company is in financial trouble.*

说得婉转些,这家公司有财务困难。

### 7. to have something to do with...

与……有关系

*His parents' strictness has something to do with his success.*

他父母严厉的管教和他的成功有关系。

Note:

“to have nothing to do with...”则指“与……无关”。  
*Her craziness has nothing to do with the fact that she's not married.*

她疯狂的行为和她没结婚无关。

### 8. to look into...

调查……

*The police are looking into the robbery.*

警方正在调查这件抢劫案。

Note:

“to look into...”亦可表示“直视……”,后接天空、镜子、眼睛等作宾语。

*He looked into her eyes and said, "Baby!"*

他凝视着她的双眼,说了声:“宝贝!”

## Grammar Points

本文第 2 行

...Taiwanese people went to the doctor's 310 million times.

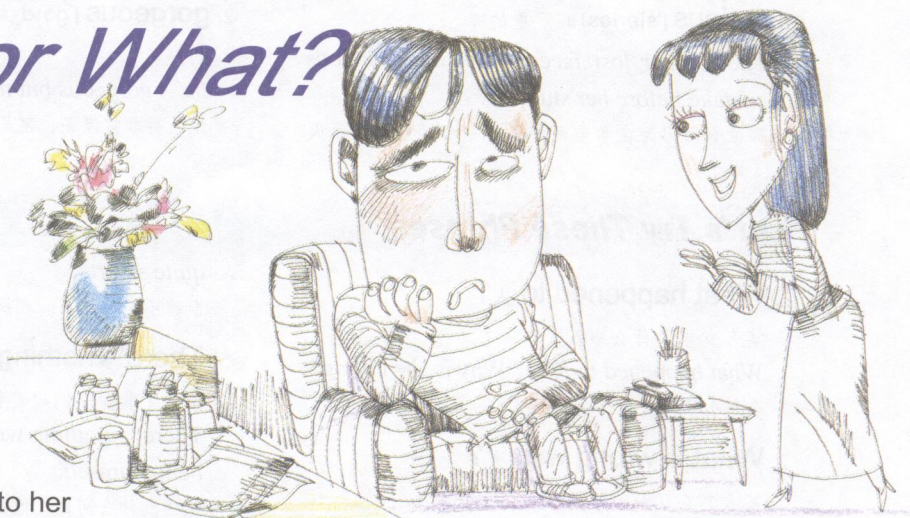
本句中的动词短语“to go to the doctor's”即“to go to the doctor's office”之意,表示“到医师诊所看病”;本短语乃是将所有格 the doctor's 之后的名词 office 予以省略,直接以该所有格来表示医生给病人治疗的场所;类似用法的短语尚有“to go to the dentist's (office)”(去看牙医)、“to go to the barber's/barbershop” (去理发店)、“to go to the grocer's/grocery store” (去食品杂货店)等。

*I go to the barber's about once every two months.*

我大约两个月理一次发。



# Are You Nuts or What?



Nancy is talking to her friend Mark.

Nancy: What happened to you last night? I thought you were going to the pub with us.

⑤

Mark: I wasn't feeling too well.

Nancy: Oh! Did you go see a doctor?

Mark: Of course.

Nancy: What's wrong with you anyway?

⑩

You seem to get sick quite often. This month alone<sup>1</sup>, I think you've gotten sick at least seven times.

Mark: Do you want to know something?

Nancy: Oh, no! You have a **serious illness**<sup>2</sup>, don't you? Don't tell me it's **cancer**<sup>3</sup> or anything like that.

⑮

Mark: No. Of course not. **On the contrary**, there's **absolutely**<sup>4</sup> nothing wrong with me.

⑳ Nancy: Then what's the story? Are you nuts or what?

Mark: Actually, you're right. I'm nuts about this **gorgeous** nurse at the doctor's clinic.

## Words to Memorize

1. alone	[ə'loun]	单 / 仅是 (ad.)
2. illness	[ilnis]	疾病 (n.)
3. cancer	['kænsə]	癌症 (n.)
4. absolutely	['æbsəljʊ:tli]	完全地 (ad.)

你疯了吗?

南希正在和她的朋友马克谈话。

南希: 你昨晚是怎么了? 我还以为你会跟我们一起去酒吧呢。

马克: 我觉得不太舒服。

南希: 噢! 你去看医生了吗?

马克: 当然看了。

南希: 那你到底是怎么了呢? 你好像经常生病。光是这个月, 我想你至少生了 7 次病了。

马克: 你想知道一件事吗?

南希: 噢, 不会吧! 你得了重病是吗? 该不会是癌症之类的病吧。

马克: 没有。当然不是。相反的, 我根本什么病也没有。

南希: 那是怎么回事? 你疯了吗?

马克: 实际上, 你说的没错。我是为诊所里的那位漂亮的护士而疯狂。



## Putting Words to Good Use

### 1. serious ['siəriəs] a. 严重的

The teacher lost face by making a serious mistake before her students.

那位老师因为在学生面前犯了一个严重错误而失了面子。

### 2. gorgeous ['gɔ:dʒəs] a. 极好看的, 非常漂亮的

he's gorgeous but nobody dares ask her out.

她长得非常漂亮, 但是没有人敢约她出去。

## Let's Try These Phrases

### 1. What happened to 人?

某人发生了什么事?

What happened to Kim? Why is she crying?

金怎么了? 她为什么在哭?

### 2. What's wrong with 人?

某人怎么了?

What's wrong with you? Why are you so angry?

你怎么了? 为什么那么生气?

### 3. at least

至少

You could have at least given me a call when you were in town. Why didn't you?

你在城里时至少也该打个电话给我。为什么没打呢?

### 4. on the contrary

相反地

Ted's no fool. On the contrary, I think he's

quite smart.

泰德不是个傻瓜。相反地, 我觉得他很聪明。

### 5. There's nothing wrong with 人/事物.

某人/事物没问题/毛病。

There's nothing wrong with Bob. He's just being himself.

鲍伯没什么问题。他就是那个样子。

Note:

"There's something wrong with 人/事物."

则表示“某人/事物有点问题/毛病。”

There's something wrong with this CD.

这张 CD 有点问题。

### 6. to be nuts about...

= to be crazy about...

为……而疯狂

Jack is nuts about his sister's best friend.

杰克为他妹妹最好的朋友而疯狂。

## Grammar Points

本文第 7 行

Did you go see a doctor?

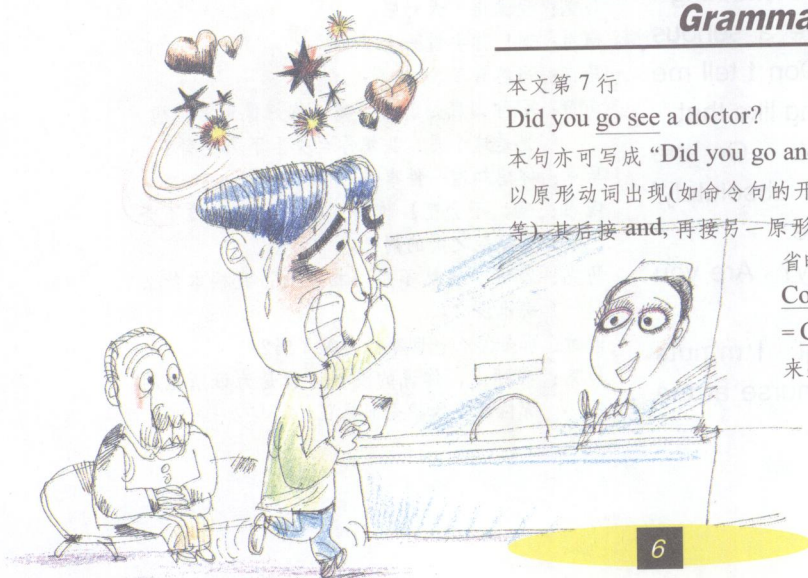
本句亦可写成“Did you go and/to see a doctor?”. 凡 go 或 come 以原形动词出现(如命令句的开头、助动词之后、动词不定式 to 之后等), 其后接 and, 再接另一原形动词时, 两原形动词间的 and 可予以

省略。

Come have a drink with me.

= Come and have a drink with me.

来跟我喝一杯吧。





### Words to Memorize

1. rapid transit	['ræpid'trænsɪt]	快运 (n.)
2. symbol	['sɪmbəl]	象征 (n.)
3. commuter	[kə'mju:tə]	通勤者 (n.)
4. authorities	[ɔ:'θɔritiz]	当局 (n.)
5. vendor	['vendo:]	小贩 (n.)
6. entrance	['entrəns]	入口 (n.)
7. mess	[mes]	脏乱 (n.)
8. eventually	[i'ventʃuəli]	最后 (ad.)
9. cockroach	['kɒkroutʃ]	蟑螂 (n.)
10. cleanliness	['klenlɪnis]	洁净 (n.)

## CONVENIENCE OR CLEANLINESS?

Some of you might be familiar with San Francisco's BART, which stands for Bay Area Rapid Transit<sup>1</sup>. It is one of the symbols<sup>2</sup> of this West Coast city, and it has been serving Bay Area commuters<sup>3</sup> quietly up until now.

According to the authorities<sup>4</sup>, food vendors<sup>5</sup> are now allowed to sell snacks near the station entrances<sup>6</sup> even though commuters aren't allowed to bring food or drinks into the stations. They think that most people are mature enough not to litter. But those who disagree say that there will be a mess<sup>7</sup> and eventually<sup>8</sup>, rats and cockroaches<sup>9</sup> will appear. So far for us, Taipei's MRT stations are clean, but who knows how long they will stay that way? Maybe one day, Taipei's commuters will want to have breakfast and dinner on board. What's more important to you, convenience or cleanliness<sup>10</sup>?

### 方便抑或清洁?

你们之中有些人可能熟悉旧金山的 BART, 这个字代表海湾区快运。它是这个西部港都的象征之一, 到目前为止一直默默地在为海湾地区通勤的民众服务。

据当局说, 虽然快运的通勤乘客不准携带食物及饮料进入车站, 售卖食物的小贩仍可以在车站入口处贩售点心。当局认为大部分民众的心智已够成熟而不会随意丢弃垃圾。不过反对人士表示, 环境将会变得脏乱, 甚至到最后会有老鼠和蟑螂出现。对我们来说, 目前台北的快运还算干净, 但是谁知道这种情况会维持多久呢? 也许有一天, 台北的快运乘客会想在车上吃早餐和晚餐。对你来说什么比较重要: 方便还是干净呢?



## Putting Words to Good Use

### 1. **serve** [sɜ:v] vt. 为……服务

*The president may be the most powerful person in our country, but he serves us common folks.*

总统或许是我们国家最有权力的人，但他是为我们一般老百姓服务的。

### 2. **mature** [mə'tjuə] a. 成熟的

*Hank is a mature, responsible young man.*

汉克是一个成熟负责的年轻人。

### 3. **litter** ['lɪtə] vi. 乱丢垃圾

*Don't litter in public places.*

在公共场所不要乱丢垃圾。

### 4. **disagree** [dɪsə'grɪ:] vi. 不同意

*I disagree; I don't think it's a good idea to work on Saturdays.*

我不同意，我觉得星期六上班不好。

## Let's Try These Phrases

### 1. **to be familiar with...**

对……熟悉

*Are you familiar with Windows 95?*

你熟悉视窗九五吗？

### 2. **to stand for...**

代表……

*USA stands for United States of America.*

USA 代表美国。

### 3. **up until/till + 时间**

到某时间之前

*Up until today, Eric has been happy with his job.*

今天之前，艾瑞克对他的工作一直很满意。

### 4. **to be allowed to + 原形动词**

被允许(做)……

*The prisoners are allowed to exercise for an hour every day.*

那些囚犯被允许每天运动一小时。

### 5. **even though...**

即使/虽然……

*Even though Cindy didn't like Jerry's cooking, she complimented him anyway.*

虽然辛蒂不喜欢杰瑞的厨艺，她还是称赞了他。

### 6. **so far**

到目前为止

*So far, the missing boy hasn't been found.*

到目前为止，还没找到那名失踪的小男孩。

### 7. **on board**

在火车/船/飞机上

*What? Sean isn't on board? Maybe he got off the train at the last stop.*

什么？史恩不在火车上？也许他在前一站下车了。





# Graduation Day

I don't want to talk about music today as I have had enough of it making my new album<sup>1</sup>! Instead, I want to

⑤ share with you some of the joys<sup>2</sup> and frustrations<sup>3</sup> of graduating from school and entering the "real world".

Graduation day was

⑩ awesome and very special.

Yo-Yo Ma was our commencement<sup>4</sup> speaker, and Philip Glass, one of my favorite composers<sup>5</sup>, received an honorary degree<sup>6</sup>. Yet underneath<sup>7</sup> all of this celebration<sup>8</sup>, in each of us, there was a deep fear of the uncertainties<sup>9</sup> of our future.

## Words to Memorize

1. album	['ælbəm]	专辑(唱片)(n.)
2. joy	[dʒɔɪ]	欢喜, 高兴(n.)
3. frustration	[frʌs'treɪʃən]	挫折(感)(n.)
4. commencement	[kə'mensmənt]	毕业典礼(n.)
5. composer	[kəm'pəʊzə]	作曲家(n.)
6. degree	[di'ɡri:]	学位(n.)
7. underneath	[ʌndə'ni:θ]	在……之下(prepos.)
8. celebration	[sælibreɪʃən]	庆祝/典(n.)
9. uncertainty	[ʌn'sə:tnti]	不确定(性), 不确定(n.)

### 毕业典礼

今天我不想谈音乐, 因为我在制作新专辑时已经受够了! 然而我想和你们分享从学校毕业及进入“现实社会”的喜悦和挫折。

那天的毕业典礼是个很棒的特别场面。马友友是我们毕业典礼上致词的来宾, 而我最喜爱的作曲家之一菲利普·葛雷斯获荣誉学位。然而在这些典礼仪式之下, 我们每一个人都为自己不确定的未来深感恐惧。





## Let's Try These Phrases

### 1. to talk about...

谈论……

*The old people are talking about their health.*

这些老人在谈论他们的健康问题。

### 2. to have had enough of...

已受够……

*Nancy has had enough of her boyfriend's lies.*

南希已受够她男友的谎言了。

### 3. to share 事物 with 人

和某人分享某事物

*I can't wait to share the good news with my husband.*

我等不及要和我丈夫分享这个好消息。

Note:

本文 “..., I want to share with you some of the joys and...” 的原句法为 “..., I want to share some of the joys and...with you.” 但因及物动词 share 的宾语 “some of the joys and...” 过长, 故将其置于介词短语 “with you” 之后, 以使语意表达更加顺畅。

### 4. to graduate from...

毕业于……

*Jenny graduated from a private high school.*

珍妮毕业于一所私立高中。

## Putting Words to Good Use

### 1. instead [in'sted] ad. 取而代之, 而

*I don't want a hamburger; I want a sandwich instead.*

我不想要汉堡包, 而要一个三明治。

### 2. awesome ['ɔ:səm] a. 很棒的

*The concert was awesome.*

那场音乐会棒极了。

### 3. receive [ri'si:v] vt. 接受, 得到

*Roy received a grant for his research on animals.*

罗伊得到一笔用于进行动物研究的津贴。

### 4. honorary ['ɔ:nərəri] a. 名誉(上)的, 荣誉的

*Didn't Michael Jackson get an honorary black belt in karate?*

迈克·杰克森不是曾获得空手道荣誉黑带吗?





# Your Own Grading System

In school, there is a way to **judge** one's performance<sup>1</sup>. It is clearly better to **receive** an A than an A- on a project<sup>2</sup>. But since there is nothing like a grading<sup>3</sup> system<sup>4</sup> in the real world, it seems important that we find our own set<sup>5</sup> of rules to live by.

⑤ I must say that I have not been able or willing to make any set of rules for myself yet. But I have been quite successful in staying busy and avoiding<sup>6</sup> the issue<sup>7</sup> altogether<sup>8</sup>! Maybe that's a good thing. Maybe I think too much. In any case, I wish all of you graduates<sup>9</sup> the best of luck in finding your own goals<sup>10</sup> and grading systems. Play by your own rules and you'll be happy.

Yours,  
Lee-hom Wang

## 自己的评分标准

在学校, 评定一个学生成绩的好坏有一定的模式。在一项作业的成绩上得 A 明显地比得 A- 来得好。不过, 既然在现实的世界里没有这样的评分标准, 为我们自己找出一套可资遵循的规则似乎是件重要的事。

我得说我还未能也不愿为我自己定下任何一套规则。我倒是很有办法忙得不亦乐乎而完全避开了这个问题! 也许这是件好事。也许我想得太多了。不管怎样, 我祝所有的毕业生在找寻自己的目标和评分标准时都能心想事成。照自己的原则去做吧, 这样你会活得很快乐的。

王力宏敬上

## Words to Memorize

1. performance	[pə'fɔ:məns]	表现(本文指“学业”)(n.)
2. project	['prɒdʒekt]	(学术研究)作业(n.)
3. grading	['greɪdɪŋ]	分等级的(a.)
4. system	['sɪstɪm]	系统, 体系(本文适合译为“标准”)(n.)
5. set	[set]	(一)组 / 套(n.)
6. avoid	[ə'vɔɪd]	避免, 避开(vt.)
7. issue	['ɪʃu:]	问题(n.)
8. altogether	[ˌɔ:l'tə'geðə]	完全地(ad.)
9. graduate	['grædʒuɪt]	毕业生(n.)
10. goal	[gəʊl]	目标(n.)