

跟新概念英语 学英美文化

(第3册)

Learn British and
American Culture Through
New Concept English



中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

考天下学习网 编

跟新概念英语 学英美文化

(第3册)



中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

跟新概念英语学英美文化. 第3册 / 考天下学习网编.
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2013. 5
ISBN 978-7-5114-2155-5

I. ①跟… II. ①考… III. ①英语—阅读教学—自学
参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 103303 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

读者服务部电话: (010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

700×1000 毫米 16 开本 14.75 印张 363 千字

2013 年 7 月第 1 版 2013 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

PREFACE

前言

现如今,如何学习英语成为了中国人的必谈话题,越来越多的人加入到了英语学习的队伍中,而英语学习受到英美文化的制约,人们越来越认识到文化学习对语言学习的重要性。这就要求我们在学习英语的过程中,不但要学好作为交际工具使用的英语语言,还要深入了解英美文化。

文化是人类在社会历史发展过程中所创造的物质财富和精神财富的总和,特指精神财富,如文学、艺术、教育、科学等。简而言之,文化就是英文中的 way of life(生活方式)。文化是区分民族最重要的标志,在英语中,文化和社会在很多场合是可以互换的同义词。因此,不同国家和民族之间的一切交流,都必须建立在互相理解和尊重彼此文化的基础之上。

《新概念英语》是以零基础为起点,涵盖了小学到高中的所有必须掌握的语法知识点的教材,能够让学生在学英语的过程中,又同时感受到英语所带来的乐趣。“学习一门语言,不仅仅是掌握一套规则,积累大量词汇。教师工作的重点不应该是告诉学生关于一门语言的知识,而应是使学生能够使用这门语言。”不同的民族语言产生于不同的民族文化土壤,并随着该民族的文化发展而发展,因此,不懂一个民族的文化,就不可能真正学懂这个民族的语言,更不懂这个民族的人民。没有对英美文化的深刻了解,也就无法真正学好该民族的语言。所以,要想学好英语,就必须要了解英美等西方国家的背景文化。因此,我们以新概念英语作为媒介,从中发现丰富的英美文化,感受地道的英语学习。

本书具有以下特点:

一、趣味性强,内容新颖

书中内容与当下的社会生活热点息息相关,话题丰富多彩,极具现代生活气息。话题中既有传统的对人生、家庭、爱情的探讨,又不乏新鲜时尚的生活资讯。

二、简易性与知识性并举

书中尽量选用内容丰富、涉及面广同时语言简易的客观介绍文章,以扩大读者的知识面,提高对英语的理解能力和使用能力。

三、在学习英美文化的过程中学习英语

为便于在轻松的阅读中学习英语,文章中给出的英语词语,一般都是学习英语必须掌握的词语,涉及到英美文化的各个方面,包括常用专有名词、习语、惯用语及著名的英语文章佳句、段落等。本书便于读者边学文化边学英语,可达到一箭双雕之目的。

英美文化知识浩如烟海,不可能一一罗列。鉴于读者的需要,我们这里只选编在《新概念英语》中经常遇到的、与英语学习密不可分的英美文化知识,而且注意选择趣味性强、可读性强、思想健康的有关知识。

《跟新概念英语学英美文化(第3册)》精选了反映西方文化的文章,包含地理、民族、政治、法律、文化名人、服饰饮食、人文典籍等方面的知识,英汉对照,适用于各专业学生和广大英语爱好者。相信大家在阅读完本书后,不但能够深入了解英美文化与生活的方方面面,而且能够切实提高自己的英语交流能力。

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

编者

目 录

Lesson 1

- Keeping Pets in Britain and America ... 1
英美人士爱养宠物 3
Be a Part of Britain's Diversity 4
走进多样的英国 5

Lesson 2

- The Leaning Tower of London: Time's up
for Tilting Big Ben 6
伦敦斜塔: 大本钟不能再倾斜了 7
Golf: There's Nothing Like It 8
高尔夫——没有比它更好的运动了
..... 8

Lesson 3

- Delphi: the Sacred Way 10
德尔斐: 神圣之路 11
Savor the Foods of Greece 12
品尝希腊美食 13

Lesson 4

- Empoyment 15
就业 15
Pay and Conditions 16
报酬和条件 17
Job Security 17
就业保障 18

Lesson 5

- Johannesburg 19
约翰内斯堡 20

录

- Weekly and Monthly Periodicals 20
周刊、月刊 21

Lesson 6

- British Stores 22
英国的商店 23
Helicopters Used to Catch Graffiti Artists
..... 23
直升机抓捕涂鸦艺人 24

Lesson 7

- The Financial System 25
财政制度 25
Dollars 26
美元 26
Pounds 27
英镑 28
Spending Money 28
花钱 29
The Structure of Local Government 29
地方政府的结构 30

Lesson 8

- On Christmas—Origin 31
圣诞节的起源 32
On Christmas—Celebration 32
圣诞节的庆祝 33

Lesson 9

- Dick Whittington and His Cat 35
迪克·惠廷顿和猫 36

Black Cat	36	St Lawrence Seaway	51
黑猫	37	圣劳伦斯航道	51
Fast Food Scraps Threaten Rat Plague?	37	Monitor and Merrimack	51
吃剩快餐貽鼠患?	37	“莫尼特”号和“梅里麦克”号	51
Excellence Is Not an Act, But a Habit	38	The Straits Settlements	51
卓越不是一种行为,而是习惯	39	海峡殖民地	52
Lesson 10		The Isle of Man	52
Watch Ice Melt, Win Big	40	马恩岛	52
看冰融,赢大奖	41	Chappaquiddick	52
Liverpool	41	查帕奎迪克岛	52
利物浦	41		
Miami	41	Lesson 13	
迈阿密	42	Nike Guy: Philip Knight	53
Jacksonville	42	耐克小子菲利普·耐特	55
杰克逊维尔	42	The Burger King: Ray Kroc	56
		汉堡大王:雷·克罗克	57
Lesson 11		Lesson 14	
The Management of the Police	43	Edward VIII	59
对警察的管理	44	爱德华八世	60
The Organization of the Police	44	Queen Anne	60
警察的编制	45	安妮女王	61
The British Bobby	45	Sir Lancelot	62
英国警察	46	朗斯洛爵士	62
What a Difference a Day Makes	46	Lesson 15	
一天改变了一切	47	The Chocolate King: Milton Hershey	64
Lesson 12		巧克力大王:米尔顿·赫尔希	65
The Cutty Sark	49	Election Lollipops	66
“短衬衫”号	49	选举棒棒糖	67
Cyprus	50	Lesson 16	
塞浦路斯	50	The Trojan War	68
St Kilda	50	特洛伊战争	69
圣基尔达岛	50	Athens: Then & Now	70
St Kitts-Nevis	50	雅典:过去和现在	71
圣基茨和尼维斯	50		

Lesson 17

The Golden Gate Bridge	73
金门大桥	75
London	76
伦敦	76

Lesson 18

Hanging Gardens of Babylon	78
巴比伦空中花园	79
The First National School of Painting	80
早期民族绘画流派	81

Lesson 19

Two Policemen Rewarded for "Integrity"	83
抓贼有奖	83
How Much Motherly Love Is Too Much?	84
多少爱叫做溺爱?	84

Lesson 20

Sir Galahad	85
加拉哈德爵士	86
Sir Gawain and the Green Knight	86
高文爵士与绿衣骑士	87
Places and People	88
乡土与人	88
The King of the Skies: Herb Kelleher	89
空中之王:赫伯·凯勒赫	91

Lesson 21

Boxing	93
拳击	94
Sports in America	94
体育在美国	95

Baseball	95
棒球	95
Basketball	96
篮球	96

Lesson 22

The Peerage	97
上等贵族	98

Lesson 23

American Cooking	100
美式烹饪	102

Lesson 24

Arthur Conan Doyle: Beyond Sherlock Holmes	103
阿瑟·柯南道尔:福尔摩斯缔造者	105
Tuna Tossing Competition	107
掷金枪鱼比赛	108

Lesson 25

The Summer Season	110
英格兰夏日	111

Lesson 26

The Sandwich King: Fred DeLuca	113
三明治大王:弗雷德·德鲁卡	115

Lesson 27

The Greatest Educator in the Twentieth Century	117
20世纪最伟大的教育家	119

Lesson 28

The Coffee King: Howard Schultz	121
咖啡大王:霍华德·舒尔茨	122

Lesson 29	
Desperation Makes Him Comic:	
Jim Carrey	125
绝望成就喜剧之王: 金·凯瑞	126
Lesson 30	
The Cause of World War II	128
二战的起因	129
Lesson 31	
The Golden "Apple" in Computer Industry:	
Steve Jobs	131
电脑业界的金苹果: 史蒂夫·乔布斯	132
Lesson 32	
Sports Minister Lampooned for Lack of	
Sporting Knowledge	134
体育大臣无知惹非议	134
Butterfly's Wings	135
蝴蝶的翅膀	135
Lesson 33	
Free Orange Bikes to Fight Traffic Woes	
.....	137
行路难? 骑橙色单车吧	137
Turning Garages into Breweries	138
车库变酿酒厂	138
Lesson 34	
Antiques	139
古董	140
Museums	140
博物馆	141
Lesson 35	
The Legal System in Britain	143
英国的法律制度	144

The Legal System in the U. S.	144
美国的法律制度	145
Lesson 36	
The War of 1812	147
1812 年战争	148
Lesson 37	
Railway: Yesterday and Today	151
铁路——昨天和今天	151
Lesson 38	
American Agriculture	153
美国的农业	154
Agriculture in an Expanding Economy	
.....	155
经济发展中的农业	155
Lesson 39	
Natural Environment	156
自然环境	158
Lesson 40	
University Education	160
大学教育	161
Lesson 41	
Happiness Was "Having the Cookie"	
.....	162
幸福就像“拥有小甜饼”	163
Lesson 42	
Hurricane and House	165
飓风与房子	165
Lesson 43	
Insurance a Tough Sell for Death-	
.....	167
Scoffing Mexicans	167
保险掮客的墨西哥城	168

Lesson 44

- Road Development in the New Nation 169
国家诞生后的道路发展 169

Lesson 45

- Electronic Media 171
电子媒介 173

Lesson 46

- Wedding Tradition in the U. S. 175
美国人的婚姻传统 176

Lesson 47

- Fat City 178
肥胖的城市 179
Extinction Surge 179
未来时尚: 绝种 179

Lesson 48

- Lima 181
利马 182

Lesson 49

- In British Bars 183
英国的酒吧礼仪 183
Guide for Traveling 184
旅游指导 184

Lesson 50

- Traditional New Year Celebration in
the West New Year's Traditions 186
西方人庆祝新年的传统方式 187
New Year Party 188
新年聚会 188

Lesson 51

- Father of Telephone—Alexander Graham
Bell 189

- 电话之父——亚历山大·格雷厄姆·
贝尔 190

Lesson 52

- The Beauty Magnate: Coco Chanel
..... 192
美丽权贵: 可可·香奈儿 194
Estée Lauder: Pursuer of Beauty 195
美丽的追逐者: 化妆品女王雅诗·
兰黛 197

Lesson 53

- U. N. Upholds Ban on "Dwarf Throwing"
..... 199
联合国对“投掷矮人”的禁令 200
Don't Lose the Snooze 200
别忘了睡午觉! 200

Lesson 54

- Indian Farmers Turn to Cola to Kill Pests
..... 202
可乐的恐怖用途 202
Body Odour can Repel Mosquitos 203
人体驱蚊剂 203
Smell of Weevil Poo Could Protect
Forests 204
气味防虫 204

Lesson 55

- Cool Suits Help Kids Head Out 205
让孩子走进阳光 205
Man Blames Reckless Driving on
Martians 206
被火星星人追赶 206
Will Man Conquer Space? 206
人类能征服太空吗? 207

Lesson 56

Geese Guard Prisoners	208
鹅看守	208
Indiana Jail Is for Sale	209
拍卖监狱	209
Violence of the Media	209
媒体暴力	210

Lesson 57

The First Americans	212
最早的美洲人	212
The Discovery of America	213
美洲的发现	215

Lesson 58

China's April Trade Surplus Nearly \$ 17

Billion	216
中国 4 月份贸易顺差将近 170 亿美元	217
Police to Train as Magicians	217
警官的魔术训练	217
Pitch in for the Planet	218
为这颗星球努力	218

Lesson 59

Darwin Beer Can Regatta	220
达尔文啤酒罐船赛	220

Lesson 60

Time in American's Eyes	221
美国人的时间观	222
Christmas Day	223
圣诞节	224

Lesson

1

课文文化知识

从 Puma 看英文广告的翻译

puma 是本课里面学到的一个动物的名称。除此之外,大家对 puma 这个单词记忆犹新还因为大部分同学,尤其是男生,一定对 puma 这个牌子非常熟悉。对, puma 是一个非常知名的运动品牌,下属阿迪达斯公司。在中文里面,我们把这个品牌翻译成“彪马”,也非常的贴切。因为在中文里,“马”给人的联想往往是“腾跃,奔腾”。我们自古就有“骏马奔腾”之说,还有著名的“八骏图”。所以将 puma 这个运动品牌翻译成“彪马”实在是再合适不过了。一来,“puma”,“彪马”发音很近似;二来,马在中文中的联想意也与该运动品牌不谋而合。这样的翻译可以称得上是一种双关。

与之类似的一个广告是 Robust。首先,robust 本来就是一个完整的英语单词,意思是“健壮的,强壮的”。在市场上卖得很多的一种饮料“乐百氏”其实就是这个单词翻译过来的。首先,“乐百氏”和“robust”发音也非常相似,便于消费者记忆;其次,由于 robust 本身是“强壮”的意思,所以给人感觉好像喝了这个牌子的饮料就会身强力壮。因此这也不失为一个经典的广告翻译。

文化美文阅读

Keeping Pets in Britain and America

Over half of all British and U. S. families keep an animal as a pet. Families with children are most likely to have pets, but other people, especially old people, often keep a pet for company. Some animals belong to a group of people; for example, many British railway stations, old people's homes and even offices have a resident cat.

The most popular pets for children include cats, dogs, birds, fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters and mice, and children are usually expected to help take care of their pets. Older people are more likely to have a cat or dog, or perhaps a budgerigar. Since dogs and cats have different characters and needs, many people have a strong preference for one or the other. People who say that they are dog people like the fact that dogs like to go for walks, enjoy being touched and need lots of attention. Cat people like cats because they are independent. Other

people prefer exotic pets, such as snakes, spiders, iguanas and stick insects. Many pets can be bought at a pet shop, though people often buy dogs and cats direct from breeders or from homes for stray (= lost) animals.

Most pets are treated as members of the family. People buy special pet food and biscuits, or sometimes fresh fish or meat. Pets have their own place to sleep, bowls to eat from and toys to play with. There are even clothes for pets, and salons where their fur is washed and cut.

Pets are a responsibility which must be taken seriously. Dog owners in the U. S. have to buy a dog licence (*AmE* dog license) which allows them to keep a dog. This was formerly also the case in Britain. Pure-bred dogs may also be taken to local and national shows where there are prizes for the best of each breed. But many people are not bothered about having a pure-bred dog and are happy with a mongrel (*AmE* mutt).

A few dogs are kept outside and sleep in a kennel (*AmE* dog house). Most, however, like cats, are allowed to go where they like inside the house. Most dogs wear a collar, with a small metal disc attached giving the dog's name and address. In the U. S. there are laws in most places requiring dogs to be kept on a leash (*BrE* lead). People teach their dogs to walk to heel (*AmE* heeling) and not to jump up at people. Some also teach them to do tricks like fetching or begging. Some people take their dog to obedience school (*BrE* obedience classes) for training. There is now pressure for dog-owners to clear up any mess left by their dog, and people can be fined for not doing so.

Cats are less trouble to look after. They can often enter or leave their house as they please through a cat flap. If they are kept inside they are trained to urinate in a litter tray filled with cat litter (= a special absorbent material). Many cat-owners give their cats a flea collar and a disc with their name and address on it in case they get lost.

Looking after a pet properly can be quite expensive. In 1996 Americans spent \$22.7 billion on their pets. Many animals, especially dogs, go on holiday with their owners, but if British people go abroad they leave their pets at home as there would be a problem bringing them home again because of quarantine regulations. Many pay for their dog to stay at a local kennels, or their cat at a cattery. In the U. S. there are pet motels. Many people take out insurance to cover medical treatment by a vet. In the U. S. animals with emotional problems can be taken to a pet psychologist. When a pet dies many people bury it in their garden, but others arrange for it to be buried in a special pet cemetery.

If people do not want a pet of their own they can sponsor an animal through a charity and receive regular information about it. Many people also put out bird tables containing food for wild birds.

英美人士爱养宠物

在英国和美国,一半以上的家庭拥有宠物。有孩子的家庭大多数都养宠物,而其他人,尤其是老年人,则往往养宠物做伴。有些动物是集体所有,比如,英国许多火车站、养老院,甚至办公室都有一只留守猫。

最受孩子喜爱的宠物有猫、狗、鸟、鱼、兔子、貂鼠、仓鼠和小家鼠,一般来说家长都希望孩子帮忙照顾宠物。年龄大些的人更可能养猫或狗,也许养只虎皮鹦鹉。因为狗和猫的性格和需求迥然相异,许多人要么特别喜爱狗,要么特别喜爱猫。说自己是爱狗者的人喜欢狗的这些特点:狗爱散步,喜欢人触摸它,还需要人多加关注。养猫的人喜爱猫是因为猫很独立。而有的人则喜爱奇异的宠物,比如蛇、蜘蛛、鬣蜥和竹节虫。许多宠物可以在宠物店买,但人们往往直接从饲养人或走失动物之家那里购买。

许多宠物被当做家庭成员看待。人们购买专门的宠物食品和饼干,有时买鲜鱼和肉。宠物有自己睡觉的地方,有自己吃食的碗,还有玩具玩儿。甚至还有宠物服装,有美容店为他们洗毛、剪毛。

养宠物是一种责任,必须认真对待。在美国,狗的主人必须购买养狗许可证。在英国,过去也是如此。纯种狗也可能被带到当地或全国性的展评会上,每种犬类中佼佼者会获得奖励。不过,许多人并不在乎自己的狗是不是纯种,养一只杂种狗也很高兴。

有些狗养在户外,睡在狗舍里。但是大多数宠物都像猫一样,可以在室内随意走动。大部分狗身上系着颈圈,上面带有金属小圆片,写着狗的名字和住址。美国大部分地区有法律规定狗都要系上皮带。人们教自己的狗跟着人走,不要冲人跳。有些人还教狗表演绝技,如衔东西或做乞求状等。有些人送狗去驯犬学校去训练。如今要求狗主人清理狗留下的粪便,否则要被罚款。

照料猫的麻烦要少些。猫可以钻过猫洞在房间里随心所欲地出入。要是待在屋里,就训练它们在一个装满猫褥草的褥草盘里排尿。许多猫主人给猫带上灭蚤颈圈和上面写着猫的名字和地址的圆片,以免它们走失。

把宠物照料得好会很花钱。1996年,美国人花在宠物身上的钱有227亿美元。许多动物,尤其是狗,跟主人一起去度假。但英国人在出国时,则把宠物留在家里,因为有检疫规定,再把宠物带回家来会有问题。许多人付钱把狗送到当地的养狗场,把猫送到猫房里。美国有宠物汽车旅馆。许多人办理保险以支付兽医的医疗费用。在美国,有心理问题的动物可能被送到宠物精神病专家那儿。宠物死了,许多人把它埋花园里,有的人则安排把它埋葬在专门的宠物墓地。

如果不想自己养宠物,人们也可以通过慈善机构赞助一个动物,并定期收到有关它的消息。许多人还在外面放置鸟桌,放些供野鸟吃的食物。

Be a Part of Britain's Diversity

When Britain hosts the London Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012 it will not just celebrate sport. The Games will celebrate cultures, peoples and languages in London, the rest of Britain and around the world.

The London 2012 Cultural Olympiad will begin on September 26 ~ 28 2008 in an "Open Weekend" programme involving hundreds of innovative cultural events around the country. The weekend will open up opportunities for people across the UK to visit spaces, places and people and get them involved in imaginative, thought-provoking and creative activities.

The Cultural Olympiad will be for everyone. It will; celebrate London and the whole of the UK welcoming the world to our unique internationalism, cultural diversity, sharing and understanding;

inspire and involve young people; generate a positive legacy through cultural and sports participation, audience development, cultural skills, capacity building, urban regeneration, tourism and social cohesion and international links.

London is one of the most international cities in the world. Almost 30% of London's population come from a minority ethnic group and there are 50 non-indigenous communities with more than 10,000 people living in London.

London is also the home to many annual festivals that celebrate world culture. The annual Notting Hill Carnival (23 ~ 25 August) is London's largest public event and Europe's largest street festival. The carnival first began in 1964 by Caribbean immigrants with the aim of encouraging people, both black and white, to go into the streets and express themselves, socially and artistically. It now attracts 2 million people and is the second largest street festival behind Rio.

Another widely celebrated festival is the Russian Winter Festival, held in London every year in January to mark New Year according to Russia's pre-1917 calendar. This festival features music and dance performances as well as market stalls, games for children and Russian films.

In 2008 Britain held the six-month "China Now" festival which concluded in time for the Olympic Games. 1300 events were held in 100 towns and cities in the UK as part of "China Now" attracting 2 million attendees. In previous years London also hosted "India Now", which ran from July to September 2007.

Through these festivals and other measures Britain aims to promote understanding between all communities, and ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, irrespective of their colour, race, religion or gender.

走进多样的英国

当伦敦举办2012年奥运会及残奥会的时候,这不仅仅是体育盛会,还是在伦敦、英国乃至整个世界举行的文化、民族和语言的盛会。

2012年伦敦“文化奥运”将以2008年9月26日至28日的“开放周末”拉开序幕,届时,全英将举办数百场创新文化活动。“开放周末”将为英国各地的人们创造机会,让人们参观各种场所、地点,访问各种人,并亲自参加充满想象、发人深省的创造性活动。

“文化奥运”是面向每个人的,将做到:

伦敦和全英举国欢庆,欢迎全世界来了解英国独特的国际性、文化多样性、共享和理解的解性。

激励青年人并让我们参与进来;

通过文化和体育参与、观众发展、文化技能、能力建设、城市复兴、旅游和社会凝聚力,以及国际联系,留下积极的奥运遗产。

伦敦是世界上国际化大都市之一,伦敦人口的30%来自少数民族团体,有10000多人居住在伦敦50个非原住民社区中。

伦敦还是许多庆祝世界文化年度盛事的举办地。一年一度的“诺丁山狂欢节”(8月23日~25日)是伦敦最大的公共活动,也是欧洲最大的街头欢庆节。狂欢节始于1964年,是来自加勒比地区的移民举办的,目的就是鼓励人们,无论是黑人还是白人,走上街头,从社会和艺术方面表现自己。现在,狂欢节吸引着200万人,是继“里约热内卢狂欢节”之外的世界第二大街头欢庆节。

另一个大范围庆祝的节日就是“俄罗斯冬日节”,每年1月份在伦敦举办,迎接新年(按照俄罗斯1917年之前使用的历法)的到来。节日上会有音乐和舞蹈表演,还有货摊、为孩子们准备的游戏和俄罗斯电影。

2008年,英国举办了为期六个月的“当代中国”(China Now)活动,在2008北京奥运会开幕之前结束。在英国100多个乡镇和城市举办了1300场有关“时代中国”的活动,吸引了200万人参加。去年,伦敦还举办了“当代印度”(India Now),时间是从2007年7月到9月。

通过举办这些节日和采取其他措施,英国增进了本国内所有社区间的相互了解,保证所有公民都能享有平等的机会,而不论他们的肤色、种族、宗教和性别。

Lesson

2

课文文化知识

“Whatever are you doing up here Bill?” asked the vicar in surprise.

【译文】“比尔，你究竟在这上面干什么？”牧师惊奇地问道。

【文化链接】 vicar 英国圣公会(the Church of England)教区牧师; pastor 基督教牧师; missionary 派往国外的基督教传教士; minister 基督教新教的牧师; priest 基督教教士, 英国圣公会牧师, 罗马天主教神甫, 东正教祭司; padre [非正式]基督教随军牧师; chaplain 在医院、学校、监狱及监狱中的基督教传教士。

文化美文阅读

The Leaning Tower of London: Time's up for Tilting Big Ben

Fears over the long-term stability of Big Ben have been raised because it is beginning to tilt to one side.

The top of the clock tower is leaning one-and-a-half feet off a level position, according to surveyors, and getting worse each year.

The tower in Westminster, which houses the giant bell known as Big Ben, is sinking into the banks of the Thames, partly as a result of decades of underground excavation.

Subterranean works beneath the tower include the Jubilee line station, an underground car park and sewers.

Its lurch of 0.26 degrees is said to be visible to the naked eye-and if it goes uncorrected could cause the tower to crash.

However, at current rates, it would take 4,000 years before the tower is as slanted as the Leaning Tower of Pisa which leans by four degrees and is around 12 ft off the vertical.

John Burland, emeritus professor at Imperial College London, said: “I’ve heard tourists saying ‘I don’t think it is quite vertical’ and they are right. If it started greater acceleration we would have to look at doing something, but I don’t think we need to do anything for a few years yet.”