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《英语世界》丛书

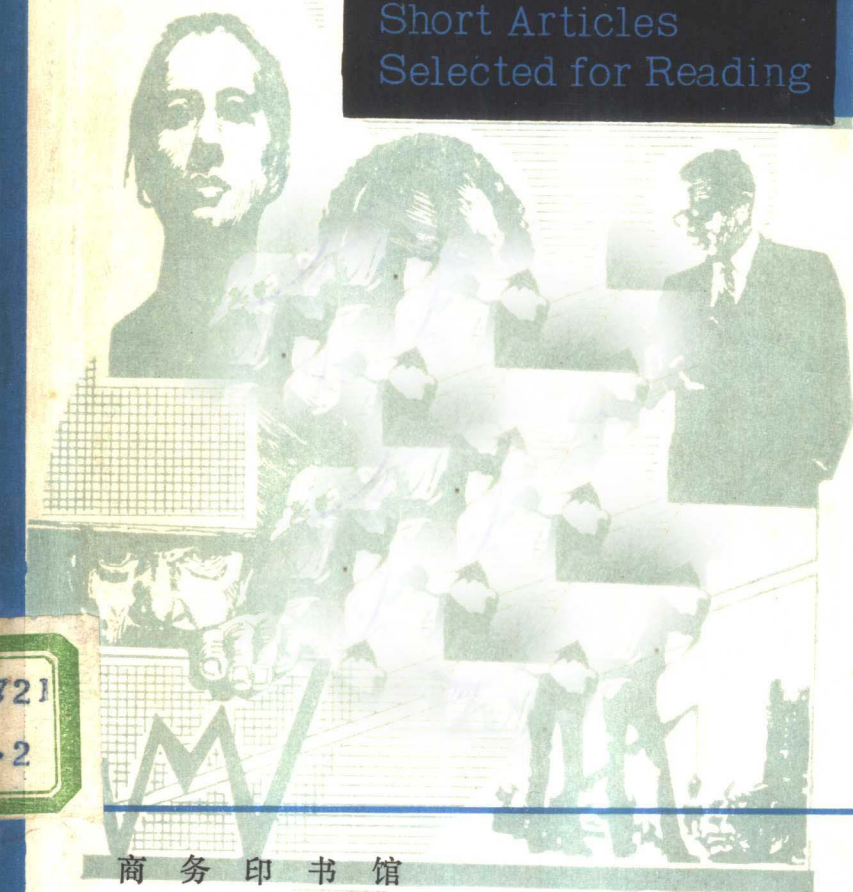
英汉对照

修订本

英美短篇时文选读

Short Articles

Selected for Reading



商务印书馆

The-World-of-English Books

Vol. 1

Short Articles Selected for Reading

A Revised Edition

Selected and Translated

by

Chen Hansheng

陈翰笙

With Notes in Chinese

The Commercial Press

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本书简介

本书中的材料主要选自当代英美报刊杂志,如《星期日泰晤士报》、《今日马克思主义》月刊、《当代评论》、《卫报》、《美国新闻与世界报道》、《每月评论》、《现代史料》、《青年非洲》、《非洲评论》、《经济学家》、《大西洋》月刊、《时代》周刊,等等,其中多为时事报道和专题评述。所选各文之间没有什么系统性,但内容范围比较广泛,语言形式生动活泼,知识性强,有助于读者提高阅读当代英语的能力。

每篇选文均附有汉译及注释。在译法上,比较灵活,注释方面,比较简单,可供中等英语程度的读者阅读。

《英语世界》丛书

英美短篇时文选读

英汉对照

(修订本)

陈翰笙 选译 张澍智 注释

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出版者的话

我馆出版的英语注释读物已出版的有几套科技类和文学类的丛书,前者有“科技英语通俗读物”、“科普英语注释读物”和“工程技术英语注释读物”,后者有“简易英语注释读物”、“英美古典文学注释丛书”、“英美现代文学注释丛书”和“英语世界文学注释丛书”(“文革”前出版的各类文学性质的注释读物皆可分别纳入此四套丛书)。现将再陆续出版一套《英语世界》丛书。这套丛书的内容是属于一般知识性的,英汉对照,并加注释,旨在使读者在扩大视野、增长知识的同时,提高英语阅读水平。

本书1980年出版后,受到读者欢迎。现经重新修订再版并列入《英语世界》丛书,以满足读者需要。

此书原分为一、二两册,现并为一册出版,并在每篇文后标明出处,以便查考。

这次修订工作,承《英语世界》编委刘炳章同志担任,并承北京旅游学院美国专家乔治亚·柯尔斯纳(Georgia Kirsner)女士协同核校英文原文,特此志谢。

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1. Mankind

Two to three million years ago in East Africa a new species of primate began to evolve. Over millennia¹ his brain became larger, he began to walk on his hind legs, his hands became more flexible, he developed an opposable thumb, he evolved a language, his brain and his hands enabled him to become a tool-maker — in short, he became Man.

Nature began a new experiment. Instead of adapting to a specific environment,² man acquired the capacity to adapt himself to any specific environment. He spread throughout the globe, changing as he moved,³ until he became the most widely distributed species on earth.

Man adapted physically as well as culturally to the new surroundings into which he moved. Those who stayed in or moved to equatorial climates developed dark skin to protect them from the rays of the sun. Those who moved to colder climates developed light skin to take advantage of⁴ the sunlight for the synthesis⁵ of vitamin D. People in cold dry climates became stocky, to conserve heat. People in hot dry climates tended to become tall and thin, to dissipate heat.

Popularly and simplistically, most of the people of the world fall into three generally acknowledged racial groups — Mongoloid,⁶ Negroid,⁷ and Caucasoid.⁸ This grouping is based

1. **millennia** [mi'leniə]: 单数是 millennium [mi'leniəm]: 一千年。millennia 的译法随上下文而定,不一定一律译为“数千年”,就象 thousands 不一定都译为“数以千计”一样。 2. **adapting to ... environment**: 适应...环境, environment = surroundings. 3. **changing as he moved**: 这是一个分词短

1. 人类

两百万至三百万年前,一种新的灵长类动物开始在非洲东部演化。经过许多万年之后,他们的脑子变大,开始用后腿走路,两手变得更加灵活,拇指能同其他指头合握,逐渐发展了语言,他们已能手脑并用制造工具。总之,他们已成为人了。

自然界开始了一次新的实验。人类不再是适应某一特定的环境,而是有了能适应任何环境的能力。他们分散到世界各地,在迁移中不断变化,直到成为在地球上分布最广的动物。

人类在身体和文化方面都能适应他们迁进去的新环境。留在或者迁移到气候炎热的赤道地带的人为了在强烈日光下保护自己,渐渐有了黑色皮肤。迁移到较冷地带的人为了利用日光合成丁种维生素,渐渐有了较白的皮肤。住在寒冷而干燥地区的人们长得矮胖,以便节省热量。住在干燥而炎热地区的人们长得高瘦,以便使热气容易发散。

很多人笼统地把世界上大多数人分为公认的三大人种——蒙古人种、黑色人种、高加索人种。这种以皮肤颜色、

语,当状语使用,表示在迁移中继续变化; as 此处用作连词。 4. take advantage of ...: 利用... 5. synthesis ['sɪnθɪsɪs]: 综合物。 6. Mongoloid ['mɒŋɡəloɪd]: 蒙古人种。 7. Negroid ['ni:ɡroɪd]: 黑色人种。 8. Caucasoid ['kɔ:kəsoɪd]: 高加索人种。

on rather arbitrary characteristics — skin color, eye form, and hair form.

In temperate river valleys, agriculture developed about 10,000 years ago. It became necessary for large groups of people to cooperate in order to distribute the waters of irrigation equitably. With irrigation came surplus food, which meant that large numbers of people were freed from the land to pursue nonagrarian specialties — technological development, scholarship for its sake — and war. These were the seeds of “civilization”. Human society became complex under these circumstances.

Every culture gives its members an identity and, to a large extent,¹ molds the way in which they perceive the world and interact with other people. People of one culture are likely to see other peoples in terms of two basic categories: “we” (“people like me”) and “they” (“people not like me”).

(Lester Markel, ed., *World in Review*, N.Y., 1972, p. 120)

2. The Oldest Face in the World

Today the Sunday Times Magazine publishes the first colour photograph of the oldest intact mummy² in the world. He is a man who died 2,372 years before the birth of Christ. He lies underground in a shallow rock niche³ at Saqqara,⁴ the site of the Step Pyramid⁵ and only a 30 minute drive from the centre of Cairo.

1. to a large extent: 在很大程度上。
2. mummy ['mami]: 木乃伊, 干尸。
3. rock niche: 石壁上的凹处。
4. Saqqara [sa:'kwetɹə:]: 萨卡拉

眼睛形状和头发式样等特点为根据的分类是相当武断的。

在温带的河流两岸大约一万年以前就开始有农业。为了公平合理地分配灌溉用水，大量的人必须合作。有了灌溉就有了多余的粮食，这样也就可以腾出很多人来从事农业以外的专业（发展工艺和研究学问），并且进行战争。这些都是“文明”的种子，人类社会就在这种情况下变得复杂起来了。

每一种文化都使它的成员具有一种共性，而且在很大程度上形成他们观察世界和同其他民族相互影响的方式方法。因此属于一种文化的人往往以“我们”（同自己一样的人们）和“他们”（同自己不一样的人们）这样两种基本范畴的观点来看待其他民族。

（莱斯特·马克尔编《世界概论》，一九七二年纽约出版，第一二〇页。）

2. 世界最古老的人的面貌

今天出版的《星期日泰晤士报杂志》登载了第一张世界最早的完整的木乃伊的彩色照片。这是在公元前二千三百七十二年死去的一个男人。他的干尸藏在萨克拉一面石壁上一个不很深的凹处。萨克拉是梯级金字塔所在地，离开罗市中心只有半小时的汽车路程。

克拉。 5. Step Pyramid: 是斜面呈梯级形的金字塔，这是早期的金字塔，晚期的金字塔的斜面则是平的。

He was found partly by accident by Dr. Ahemed Moussa, the Inspector of Antiquities at Saqqara, who is reconstructing the causeway built by the Pharaoh¹ Unas more than 4,000 years ago. Dr. Moussa discovered a quarry close to the causeway which had been filled with sand and debris. Tombs were cut into the quarry face but had been looted within a few centuries. Each tomb was painstakingly cleared by hand in the hope that something might have survived. In the last corner of the last tomb, Dr. Moussa found the beautiful and intact mummy of a singer named Waty.

Waty died 4,348 years ago — a full 500 years before the oldest intact mummy previously discovered. He is a unique survivor of the old Kingdom of Egypt. The history of his time is covered by Gardiner's² "Egypt of the Pharaohs" and Margaret Murray's³ "The Splendour that was Egypt," both available in paperback editions.

The mummy still lies in its tomb at Saqqara. It is too rich a discovery to be moved⁴ to a museum. Scholars have been aware of⁵ its existence, but tourists cannot see it. The tomb was unlocked by Dr. Moussa for Sunday Times photographer Bryan Wharton to capture the first pictures of Waty for the public. The result is an extraordinary view of Man as he was more than four millennia ago.

(*Sunday Times*, London, June 13, 1976, p. 1)

1. Pharaoh ['fearou]: 法老 (古代埃及君王的称号)。 2. Gardiner ['ga:dno]: 姓。 3. Margaret Murray ['ma:gorit-'mari]: 姓名。 4.

这个古人是萨克拉的古代文物检查官艾默特·莫沙博士偶然发现的。在重新建造四千多年前尤纳斯法老筑成的人行道时，莫沙博士在人行道附近发现一个满是沙堆和碎石的采石场。在这个采石场的石壁凹处修建了一些坟墓，但是这些坟墓在建成几百年后就被盗一空。为寻找一些残存的有价值的东西，他对每个坟墓都艰苦地用手去清理。在最后一个坟墓的最后一个角落里他终于发现了一个名叫沃蒂的歌唱家的美丽而完整的木乃伊。

沃蒂是在四千三百四十八年以前死去的，比已经发现的最早的、完整无损的木乃伊足足早五百年。他是埃及古王朝时代唯一的遗体。加德纳所著的《法老时代的埃及》和马格丽特·默里所著的《富丽堂皇的埃及》都叙述了沃蒂时代的历史。这两部书都有平装本问世。

现在沃蒂的木乃伊还留在萨克拉地方的坟墓里。这个发现内容太丰富了，不宜于把它迁到博物馆。学者们已经知道这个发现，但游客们还不能看到它。莫沙博士为《星期日泰晤士报》的摄影记者布赖恩·沃顿打开了墓门，好让他为公众拍摄沃蒂的第一批照片。结果是大家有了看到四千多年以前的人类的面目的难得机会。

(伦敦《星期日泰晤士报》，一九七六年六月十三日，第一页。)

too rich a discovery to be moved: 内容太丰富了，不宜于移动。 5. have been aware of: 已经知道了。

3. The "Green Revolution"

The introduction of new varieties of rice and wheat in Asia and Latin America has been known as the "Green Revolution". So far the new seeds and the accompanying technology have not resulted in increased agricultural production per head or reduced malnutrition.¹ The direct, quantitative effects of introducing high-yielding varieties of foodgrains have been modest.

The indirect and quantitative effects, however, have sometimes been significant. The new technology has led to changes in crop pattern² and in methods of production. It has accelerated the development of a market-orientated, capitalist agriculture. It has encouraged the growth of wage labour, and thereby helped to create or augment a class of agricultural labourers. It has increased the power of landowners, and this in turn has been associated with a greater polarization³ of classes and intensified conflict.

Changes in status and class alignments have been accompanied by changes in the distribution of income. Profits and rents have increased absolutely and relatively. The share of wages has declined and in some instances real wages rates or the number of days worked, or both, have declined. In short, an old system of agriculture, slowly or swiftly, is in the process of being destroyed by the advance of contemporary technology.

The policies that have accompanied the "green revolution" in many underdeveloped countries have aggravated the problems these countries face. Supplies of some commodities have

3. “绿色革命”

亚洲和拉丁美洲采用了各式各样的稻麦新品种，通称为“绿色革命”。但到目前为止新品种和伴随而来的新耕作技术并未使按每个人头计算的农产品产量增加，也没有使营养不良的程度减轻。试用高产新品种的直接的数量效果并不显著。

但间接的数量效果有时倒很显著。新技术改变了收成的次数和生产方法，同时也加快了面向市场的资本主义农业的发展。新技术使领工资的劳工不断增加，从而有助于农业劳动者阶级的形成和壮大。它使地主的权力增加，这反过来就促进了阶级的两极分化，使阶级斗争更加尖锐。

在阶级地位和阶级关系发生变化的同时，人们收入的分配情况也有所变动。利润和租金的绝对数量和相对数量都增加了，而工资部分却减少了。在有些情况下，实际工资或工作日数减少了，甚至二者都减少了。总而言之，新的技术发展正在或快或慢地促使旧的农业制度趋于崩溃。

在许多不发达国家中，随着“绿色革命”而执行的政策已经使这些国家面临的问题更加严重。有些农产品的供应是增

1. malnutrition ['mælnju(:)'trɪʃən]: 营养不良。 2. pattern ['pætən]: 原意为“型，式样”，此处指收成的次数。 3. polarization [,pɔləraɪ'zeɪʃən]: 两极分化。