# 持行手三

2004年7-12期

合订本

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

勇于相信

"车神"舒马赫的极速传说

大西洋到底有多宽? ——论欧、美文明的同宗与异见

大卫·科波菲尔的魔幻历程

星满夜空

耶鲁的性格

别样的蓝色

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

## 题 第







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与韩荆州书.

**王清**, 1965年出生于北京市, 1986年毕业于石油大学(华东)油气储运专业, 现在胜利油田工作。

我在中学和大学共学了九年的英语。现在回想起来,我觉得在中学学习英语时,自己有些过分侧重语法。这并不是说语法不重要,在实践中我的体会是:要能说出口,这一点也是非常重要的!这也是中国人学习英语的一个薄弱点。因此,学英语从中学开始就要练习说出来,要不断地说!

我上大学时特别重视自己的听力训练。每天晚饭后都会赶到学校的影视大教室看半小时的英语原版电影,之后马上赶往电视小教室,看半小时的英语电视教学片《跟我学》等。每天周而复始,一遍听不懂就听两遍,直到听懂为止。

参加工作后的人往往会很繁忙,若不再坚持学习英语的话,就很容易把它丢掉。英语学习就怕中断,哪怕一天学一点,一周接触一下也行。把中断了一年半载之后再拾起来学与连续学习相比,前者花费的心血和精力要比后者多得多。当时,我采取的办法是:坚持收听中央人民广播电台的"星期日广播英语",收看中央电视台英语频道的新闻和访谈类节目,去图书馆浏览英文版的《中国日报》等报刊杂志,参加"英语角"等活动。对我而言,这些做法起到了保持英语环境连续性的作用。

我在外贸班进修英语时,口语老师是个美国人,这使我体会到中国人学英语能说出来是难点加重点!自那时起,我就下定决心,要厚着脸皮大胆地说。一开始,肯定是错误百出。说错了没关系,别人笑也别在乎,关键是把正确的学会。不断学习,善于总结,英语水平自然就提高了。

英语学习过程中存在着量变和质变的规律。要想学好英语,必须先有量的积累,而后才能获得质的飞跃。参加亚洲石油工业项目对我来说是一个听、说、读、写全方位学习、实践、提高的过程。举一个记录会议纪要的例子:我们项目经理部每周都要开一个生产例会,经理是美国人莫纽斯先生,我是副经理。因为要主持会议,所以首先要"说";其次要"听"各路专家的介绍;再就是"写",要把各路专家所说的要点记录下来;最后是"读",会后要把会议纪要理顺,能够读下来。一开始是我俩共同主持会议,莫纽斯先生起草会议纪要。有一次,莫纽斯先生郑重其事地对我说,

从下次例会开始,就由你来起草会议纪要。当时,我深感不能胜任,连忙推托。但莫纽斯先生的一番话对我启发很大:我记录完全可以,但你却失去了一次锻炼提高的机会。你刚开始做肯定会困难重重,但我会帮你修改把关的,只要你坚持下去,

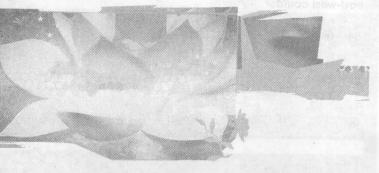
一定会取得成效。于是,我就这样一周、两

周地记录下去,进行着一次次量的积 累。几年下来,果然有了质的飞 跃。

> 总之, 学习英语重在实用, 创造环境, 多说多运用, 定会成功。

字习英语 重 在实用





## 适合人人学习

英语的

英語学習陈毅思

本刊首创英语读物难度等级划分,它既有利于读者根据自己的水平循序渐进地提高英语水平,又有助于学习者把握自己的英语阅读进度,扩展有关知识。③(beginning)级适合于掌握近2000单词的高中学生及广大英语学习者。④(intermediate)级适合于拥有3000左右词汇的普通高校的低年级学生或同等水平的英语学习者。④(college)级适合于大学英语专业一二年级水平,词汇量在4000至5000上下的学习者。④(advanced)级为大学英语专业三四年级以上水平,词汇量超过6000的英语学习者。

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(浙江金华市 吕沁) 我是《英语学习》的老读者,持续阅读已达10年之久。它从最初的薄薄小小(32开本)、到后来的宽大舒展(64页),再到如今的持重深沉(80页),每一次变化都如蝴蝶破茧而出,展现给我们以更美、更绚烂的样子。然而,我心中有两个疑问一直不得其解:其一是大部分文章上的署名显然是笔名,虽光怪陆离但无从知晓底细;其二多达80页的内文全用黑白印刷,是否因太过素淡而有失风韵?

不知怎地,看见你写的"薄薄小小",我不由得想起"邻家有女初长成"或"倚门回首,却把青梅嗅"的词句来,因为觉得那像在形容一个娇羞可爱的小女孩儿。但到最后的"持重深沉",我却又联想至一位手执摇扇,但笑不语的端庄长者,然而于此过程中性别何时转换却可笑地一无所知。

喜欢上一篇文章跟着想进一步了解它的作者是自然而然的事情,曾几何时,我也非常拘泥于此。像打小就牢牢记得的诗句,什么"一川烟草,满城飞絮,梅子黄时雨"呀,什么"去也终须去,住也如何住!若得山花插满头,莫问奴归处"呀,作者贺铸和严蕊都是后来才有意识地挖掘出来的,但因不曾用心,总是时记时忘。于是,每当春雨连绵或山花烂漫之景映入眼帘时,这些诗句总是如行云流水般于心头缓缓流淌,而作者姓甚名谁便显得全然不重要了。

著名作家徐迟说,"美是多种多样的,雄浑阔大是美,激昂慷慨是美,热情澎湃是美,富丽堂皇是美,而含蓄朴素同样是美,而且往往是美的极致。"美国著名诗人惠特曼也说过:"艺术的艺术,表达的光辉和文字的光彩,都在于质朴。没有什么比质朴更好的

了。"写文章如此,办杂志同样如此。所谓"大巧之朴,浓后之淡",《英语学习》始终如一的做法就是,用极其朴素的文字、版式和印刷艺术将无限丰富而精彩的信息传达出去,让读者去想象、去体味、去揣摩。



#### 你成年了吗?

#### Are We Grown Up Yet? Study Says Not 'Till 26

ost Americans believe someone isn't grown up until age 26, probably with a completed education, a full-time job, a family to support and financial independence, a survey said. But they also believe that becoming an official grown-up is a process that takes five years from about the age of 20, concluded the report from the University of Chicago's National Opinion



Research Center. The findings were based on a representative sample of 1,398 people over age 18 surveyed in person in 2002. The poll found the following ages at which people expect the transitions to grown-up status to be completed: Age 20.9 selfsupporting; 21.1 no longer living with parents; 21.2 full-time job; 22.3 education complete; 24.5 being able to support a family financially; 25.7 married; and 26.2 having a child. "There is a large degree of consensus across social groups on the relative importance of the seven transitions," said Tom Smith, director of the survey. The only notable pattern of differences is on views about supporting a family, having a child and getting married. "Older adults and the widowed and married rate these as more important than younger adults and the never-married do," he added. "This probably reflects in large part a shift in values across generations away from traditional family values." The most valued step toward reaching adulthood, the survey found, was completing an education, followed by full-time employment, supporting a family, financial independence, living independently of parents, marriage and parenthood.

一项调查显示,大 多数美国人认为人要到 26岁——届时你也许已 经完成学业,找到了一 份全职工作,支撑着一 个家庭,实现了经济独 立——才算长大。芝加 哥大学全国意见研究中 心的报告指出,人们同 时也认为,成为法定成 人的过程开始于 20 岁 左右,需要五年时间才 能完成。研究人员在

2002年选取了1,398个18岁以上的人作为代 表性样本,并与他们进行了面对面访谈,由此 得出了上述结论。调查显示,人们预计会在以 下年龄实现成年过程中的各个转变——20.9 岁: 自立; 21.1岁: 与父母分居; 21.2岁: 找 到全职工作; 22.3岁: 完成学业; 24.5岁: 具 备养家糊口的能力; 25.7岁: 结婚; 26.2岁: 生子。主持调查的汤姆·史密斯说: "对于这 七个转变的相对重要性, 社会各阶层的人的 意见相当一致。"唯一显著不同的是人们对养 家、生子和结婚的看法。"年长一些的人、已 婚及鳏寡人士比青年和未婚者更看重这些," 史密斯补充道,"这也许在很大程度上反映了 人们背离传统家庭价值观念的代际转变。"调 查发现,在人们心目中,迈向成年的最重要步 骤是完成学业,此后依次为找到全职工作、养 家、财政独立、与父母分居、成家及为人父母。

Remarks: 在眼花缭乱的现代, 人们需要越来越多的时间才能长大(如果他们不拒绝长大的话), 而现实与人们的希望距离遥远——据报道, 当今的英国有100多万年近40还在依赖父母的"老顽童"。

#### 改头换面的问题

#### Face Transplants No Longer Science Fiction

ull face transplants are no longer science fiction fantasy, a leading surgeon has said, adding that they are technically feasible but ethically complex. Peter Butler from London's Royal Free Hospital called for a debate on the ethics of such an operation made possible by new drugs which stop the body's immune system

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rejecting a transplanted face. "It is not 'can we do it?' but 'should we do it?'," he told the BBC. "The technical part is not complex but I don't think that's going to be the very great difficulty... The ethical and moral debate is obviously going to have to take place before the first facial transplantation." The British Association of Plastic Surgeons will discuss the microsurgical procedure, which could give new skin, bone, nose, chin, lips 查, 结果显示大部分人都能够接受人脸移植 and ears from deceased donors to patients disfigured by accidents, burns or cancer. But surgeons could have trouble finding enough willing donors. Butler said his survey of doctors, nurses and members of the public showed most would accept a face transplant but few were willing to donate their own after dying. Despite a number of ethical concerns Christine Piff, who founded the charity Let's Face It after suffering a rare facial cancer 25 years ago, welcomed the possibility of face transplants. She rejected the idea that the procedure would mean people would end up living with a dead person's face. "There are so many people without faces, I have half a face... but we are all so much more than just a face... you don't take on their personality. You are still you," she told reporters. "If we can donate other organs of the body then why not the face. I can't see anything wrong with it."

一位权威外科医生说, 人脸的整体 移植已不再是科幻小说式的梦想。不过他 也补充道,人脸移植虽然技术上可行,但 它牵涉的伦理问题却很复杂。新开发的药 品能阻止人体免疫系统对移植人脸的排斥 作用,这种技术因而成为可能,伦敦皇家 自由医院的彼得·巴特勒呼吁人们对与此 相关的道德问题进行讨论。他对BBC说: "这不是能不能做,而是应不应该做的问 题。(这种手术的)技术环节并不复杂,但 我认为最大的困难并不在此……很显然, 在实施第一例人脸移植手术之前必须就相

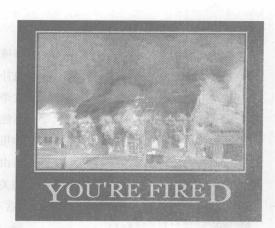
关的伦理道德问题进行讨论。"英国整形 外科医生协会将对这种显微外科技术进行讨 论。人们可以利用这种技术将已故捐赠者的 皮肤、骨骼、鼻子、下巴、嘴唇和耳朵移植给 因事故、烧伤或癌症毁容的患者,问题在于医 生们可能找不到那么多愿意捐献的人。巴特 勒说,他在医生、护士和普通民众中进行了调 手术, 但很少有人愿意在死后把自己的脸捐 出来。尽管有一些伦理上的顾虑,克里斯廷。 皮福还是对人脸移植的可能性表示欢迎。25 年前,皮福患上了一种罕见的脸部癌病,她随 即创立了慈善机构"勇敢面对"。有人认为这 意味着接受手术的人会顶着一张死人的面孔 生活,皮福不赞成这种看法,她对记者说:"那 么多人都没有脸(意思是严重毁容——译者), 我只有半张脸……但我们远远不只是一张 脸……你不会有移植捐赠者的个性, 你还是 你。如果其他器官可以捐赠,为什么脸就不行 呢? 我认为这样做没什么问题。"

Remarks: 皮福的问题差不多就是: 如果其 他东西可以不要,为什么一定要脸呢?-实, 物质的"脸"和观念上的"面子"都远不止 是一个技术问题。

#### 口无遮拦砸饭碗

#### "Bitch Boss" Remark No Way to Win a Job

ne called her boss a "bitch from hell" while another admitted "lying through his teeth" at interview. Both the British job candidates were not surprisingly - turned down after prospective employers discovered their candid comments on a public Web site. The London recruitment firm which revealed the cases warned



that employers were increasingly scouring the Internet to check what candidates are really like behind the rosy image they seek to project in CVs and interviews. "One media sales executive aged 24 had a job offer withdrawn after a quick check on www.friendsreunited.co.uk revealed that the applicant only planned to stay in London for a few months before embarking 应征者只打算在伦敦呆几个月,之后就要去 on a world tour," London's Media Contacts said. As well as missing out on the jobs they were aiming for, the frankness of some also cost them their current employment. "Another "另一位求职者曾是一家著名公关公司的客户 candidate, an account manager for a well-known PR agency, 经理, 她称上司是'该死的贱货', 又把东家 was forced to resign when she described her boss as a 'bitch from hell' and her employer as 'a bunch of cowboys'," Media Contacts said. In a third case, a senior sales executive seeking a move also ended up getting fired after boasting to the Friends Reunited site, set up to keep old school pals in touch, that he lied at interview and his CV was "a masterpiece of fiction." "People should think carefully what they say about employers — past and present — and what they say about themselves in any public domain," Media Contacts' recruitment consultant Gordon Cherrington said. "Having fun... is a good thing, though / 是什么坏事,不过,任何形式的负面言论都 

英国有这样两位求职 者:一个说自己的老板是"该 死的贱货",另一个则承认自 己在面试时"撒下了弥天大 谎"。不出所料,他们都遭到 了拒绝, 因为未来的雇主在 公共网站上看到了他们的直 率言论。伦敦的一家职业介 绍公司公布了这两件事情, 并提醒人们注意: 雇主们越 来越喜欢上网查询,希望借

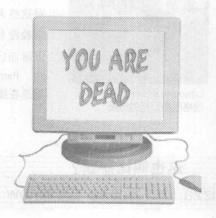
此了解应征者的真实情况,不被他们在简历 和面试中装扮出的美好形象所迷惑。伦敦的 "媒体接触"公司说:"一位24岁的媒体销售 主管到手的职位被取消了,因为雇主在'故友 重逢'网站上进行了一番快速搜索,发现这位 环游世界。"口无遮拦不仅会使你求职失败, 还可能让你丢掉现在的饭碗。"媒体接触"说: 描述为'一帮牛仔',由此被迫辞职。"在第三 个案例中,一位打算调动工作的高级销售主 管最后被炒了鱿鱼,因为他在"故友重逢" 网站——个旨在让老同学保持联系的网站 ——上吹牛,说自己在面试时撒了谎,还说 自己的简历是"虚构的经典"。"人们在公共 网站上评论过去和现在的东家时应该谨慎, 在说到自己时也要小心,""媒体接触"的招 聘顾问戈登·谢林顿说, "开开玩笑……不

Remarks: 打工打得朋友越来越少, 在网上吹 吹牛、发发牢骚还会惹祸,混口饭吃不容易啊!

#### 找不到工作的死者

#### Can't Have a Job If You're Dead

inding a job in Brazil may be tough, especially when your records say that you are dead, as 25-year-old unemployed driver Marcio Freitas da Silva discovered. The problem is that when another man of the same name and age died three years ago, coroners wrote the names of the living da



Silva's parents in the death certificate, "murdering" him for official records. "It's a humiliating situation when others make mistakes and I have to prove that I'm alive," da Silva told Globo television, complaining that he had been told during his ordeal that a dead man "cannot drive vehicles on federal highways.", The civil registry office has already revitalized da Silva, but the new documents, issued late last year, have not reached most government offices. Globo showed an election official eagerly explaining to da Silva that, alive or not, he could not vote while his record said he was dead.

25 岁的失业司机马西奥·弗雷塔斯· 达·席尔瓦发现,在巴西找份工作不太容 易,尤其是在你已经被有关记录宣布为死 人之后。问题出在三年之前: 当时有一个 跟达·席尔瓦同名同龄的人死了, 而验尸 官把活着的这位达·席尔瓦的双亲姓名填 在了死亡证书上,就此在官方记录上"谋 杀"了他。"这样的处境令人难堪——别人 犯了错误, 而我却必须去证明自己还活

着,"达·席尔瓦对环球电视说。他抱怨道, 在找工作的艰苦历程中,别人曾对他说一个 死人 "不能在联邦高速公路上驾驶交通工 具。"/巴西的公民登记处已经"复活"了达· 席尔瓦, 但去年年底发出的新文件还没有到 达大多数的政府部门。环球电视的报道中有 这样的镜头:一名选举事务官员正在急切地 向达·席尔瓦解释,不管是死是活,他都不能 参加投票——只要记录显示他已经死了。

Remarks: 这从一个方面解释了为什么我们 害怕有一天会被电脑或机器统治——在越来越 电脑化的世界里, 很多时候, 活生生的人(或事 实)已经不如机械的"记录"有说服力了。

#### 冰淇淋的七宗罪

#### Seven Deadly Sins Ice Leaves Church Cold

atholic church leaders in Germany have responded icily to a range of ice creams named after the seven deadly sins, accusing the makers of trifling with serious matters and courting controversy to boost sales. "These sins are serious matters. We cannot support something which advocates turning away from God," said Manfred Nielen, spokesman for the archbishopric of Hamburg. Manfred Becker-Huberti from the archbishopric of Cologne agreed: "All they are trying to do is

德国的天主教领袖们对一系列以七宗大 罪命名的冰淇淋作出了冰冷的反应, 指责制 造商拿严肃的事情来开玩笑,靠引起争议来 促销。汉堡大主教辖区发言人曼弗雷德·涅伦 说: "七宗大罪是严肃的事情。我们不能对鼓 动人们离弃上帝的东西表示支持。"来自科隆 大主教辖区的曼弗雷德·贝克尔一胡伯提也 同意他的观点,他说:"他们就是想通过挑衅 popularise something via provocation," he said. But Ute Sievert, spokeswoman for ice cream makers Languese, a brand of Anglo-Dutch group Unilever, said the seven flavours of envy, gluttony, greed, lust, pride, sloth and wrath did not endorse mortal sins. "Our ice cream has nothing to do with religion. They're just seven great flavours of ice cream," she said.



Langnese poster 朗格尼斯公司的海报

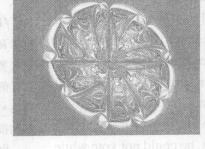
来推广产品。"这一系列冰淇淋的制造商是英 荷合资的联合利华集团旗下的朗格尼斯公司, 该公司女发言人尤特·西尔韦特反驳说,以 嫉妒、暴食、贪婪、纵欲、傲慢、懒惰和愤 怒来命名七种不同风味的冰淇淋并不意味着 对这些大罪的认可。她说:"我们的冰淇淋跟 宗教没有关系,它们只是七种风味绝佳的冰 淇淋而已。"

Remarks: 我觉得冰淇淋公司不是在挑衅, 而是在挑逗: 禁果最甜。犯不行, 吃总可以吧?

#### 这也叫比萨饼?

It's Pizza. But Not As We Know It

izza products without tomato sauce, cheese or bread crust can still be sold as pizza under new government regulations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture says. The USDA, which regulates meat and poultry, said consumers' expectations of pizza products



were much broader than previously thought. "(USDA) has determined that the standards for pizza with meat may be inhibiting manufacturers from producing and marketing styles of pizzas that today's consumers demand," the department said. The USDA said it would also significantly reduce the minimum meat requirements in products labelled "pizza with meat." Products now only have to contain two percent cooked meat or three percent raw, instead of the previously required 12 percent cooked or 15 percent raw.

美国农业部宣称, 根据新的政府条 例,不含番茄酱、奶酪或面皮的烘饼仍 然可以被当成比萨饼来卖。负责管理畜 禽产品的美国农业部说,消费者心目中 的比萨饼概念比人们此前所想的要宽泛 得多,"(我们)发现,关于比萨肉饼的 标准可能对生产商形成了制约, 使他们 不能生产和销售符合今天消费者需要的

比萨饼品种。"农业部还说,政府也会大幅度 降低对"比萨肉饼"类产品最低肉含量的要 求。在以前,贴有"比萨肉饼"标签的产品至 少得含有12%的熟肉或15%的生肉,现在则 只要有2%的熟肉或3%的生肉就可以了。

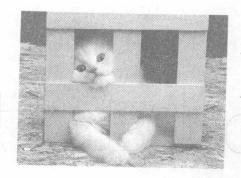
Remarks: 是的, 消费者心目中的许多概念 都比以前宽泛得多了, 所以巴掌大的地方可以 叫做"广场",而门口有几根草的房子也可以叫 "花园"了。

#### 牢房,我选这一间

#### Connoisseur Criminal Chooses Better Jail

from God," said Manfred Nielen, spokesman for the 动人们离弃上帝的东西是赤支持 f you have to go to jail, you may as well stay in a place you 要是非得坐牢的话,倒不如挑个喜欢的 Llike. That must have been the reasoning of one Italian man 地方去坐。一名意大利男子大概就是这么想

who traveled to another Italian city because he preferred its jail over one in his hometown. According to the Italian news agency Ansa the 32-year-old man showed up at the police headquarters in northern Vercelli and asked to be



arrested. He said he was wanted in Biella, another city in the north where he had not completed a jail term, but told police in Vercelli: "Arrest me. Your jail is better." Police checked out his claims, discovered that he was indeed wanted, and took him to jail - his preferred jail.

的, 他跑去了意大利另外一个城市, 因为他觉得那里的监狱比家乡的好。 据意大利安莎社报道,这名32岁的 男子出现在意大利北部城市维切利 的警察总局,要求警方将自己逮捕。 他说, 北方另一个城市比埃拉正在 通缉他, 因为他尚未服满在那里的 刑期。不过,他对维切利警方说:"抓

我吧。你们的监狱要好一些。"警方对他的说 法进行了调查,发现他的确是在逃的通缉犯, 于是把他送进了监狱——他喜欢的那一座。

Remarks: 不知道这位先生会不会寄请柬给 朋友:"我最近搬了新班房,环境比原来的好,有 空来坐坐。"

#### 听单羔诉菩

#### Is Your Sheep Stressed? Just Ask It

tressed-out sheep bleat out their anguish, U.S. researchers reported. They found that, like humans, sheep communicate stress by changing the timbre of their voices. Mark Feinstein of Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts, said his findings could help farmers



and, of course, the sheep they herd. An expert in bioacoustics\*, Feinstein did his work at Teagasc, an Irish government agricultural research organization. He isolated sheep and separated lambs from their mothers as part of his experiments - then recorded their bleats. His recordings suggest that sheep express stress by altering the timbre of their vocalizations, or the overall quality of sounds, rather than by changing pitch or loudness. Stress can be measured by taking an animal's blood, but it would be much easier, cheaper and, yes, less stressful to simply listen, Feinstein said.

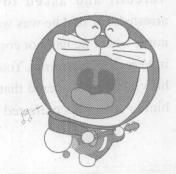
\* bioacoustics: 生物声学, 研究对象为生物发出的声音及影响生物的声音, 尤其是 与生物间沟通有关的声音。

美国研究人员说,不堪重负 的绵羊会用叫声诉说苦闷。他们 发现,绵羊和人一样会通过改变 声音的音色来抒发压抑的情绪。 马萨诸塞州阿姆赫斯特镇汉普郡 学院的马克·费恩斯泰因宣称自 己的发现可以助农夫们一臂之力, 对他们放牧的羊群当然也有好处。 费恩斯泰因是一位生物声学专家,

在爱尔兰政府的农业研究机构Teagasc进行研 究工作。他的实验内容之一是把绵羊隔离起 来,并把母羊和小羊分开,然后记录它们的叫 声。录音显示绵羊表达压抑感的方式是改变 音色,亦即声音的整体性质,而不是改变音调 或声音的大小。费恩斯泰因说,检测动物压力 的方法之一是采血,但倾听是一种简便得多、 成本也低得多的方法。还有,它也是最轻松的 方法。

Remarks: 看起来, "狼来了" 的悲剧可以避 免了——是真是假, 听听音色就行了(狼对羊造 成的压力想必不小)。

温泉四十二十一 浪漫凄美的爱情电影, 人见人怜的卡 声,我的来见出声形。灵通小猫,纤巧精致的什锦寿司……我 们被日本流行文化团团包围啦!



ince Japan hit the economic wall just over a decade ago, there has been an unseemly rush to write it off.1 For many, uneasy with the country's remarkable rise from the ashes of World War II, the worry came easily.

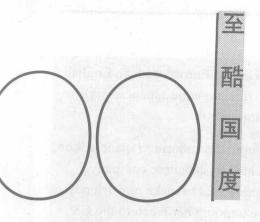
But they have missed a couple of salient<sup>2</sup> points. First, in economic terms, Japan's economy remains the world's secondlargest, still dwarfing3 many other developed countries. What's more, the economy is looking stronger than it has in years. But forget the economy — the real Japan story today is not gross national product, but gross national cool.4

In a development which some say could rival the emergence of Japan Inc. in the 1980s, Japanese culture — displayed in what the world watches and listens to, eats and wears — is sweeping the globe. Japan, no longer hot, is very cool.

"Japan's pop culture, gradually cultivated since the end of the war, is being

- 1. 日本自10多年前经济触礁以来就一直 不顾时机地急于摆脱困境。unseemly: 不适宜的,不得体的, write off; 结束 (GNP), 而是国民"酷"总值。 掉, 毁掉。
- 2. salient/'seiliont/: 显著的, 突出的。
- 3. dwarf: 超过, 使相形见绌。
- 4. 不过还是别谈经济了——今天日本真正 的厉害之处不是国民生产总值
- 5. 日本文化正席卷全球——体现在世人 看的、听的、吃的和穿的等各个方面, 一些人认为其发展可与20世纪80年代 "日本公司"蓬勃兴起的状况相提并论。

rival: 与 ..... 匹敌, 比得上; Japan INC .: 20世纪80年代,美国的汽车及电子产 品制造业受到日本的强力挑战。"日本 公司"一词应运而生, 意指日本经济兴 盛的原因在于其整体合作精神。日本 人石森章太郎于1988年出版的一本介 绍日本经济的著作即题为《日本公司》。



recognized by the global community," said Ichiya Nakamura, executive director of research at the Stanford Japan Research Center. "In other words," said Mr Nakamura, who has charted6 the trend, "people overseas have come to acknowledge that Japan is an originally cool country."

Last year, this concept was expounded by Douglas McGray in the article "Japan's Gross National Cool" published in Foreign Policy. "Japan is reinventing superpower again," he said. "Instead of collapsing beneath its political and economic misfortunes, Japan's global cultural influence has grown.8

"In fact, from pop music to consumer electronics, architecture to fashion, and food to art, Japan has far greater influence now than it did in the 1980s, when it was an economic superpower."

Look no further than your local cinema for evidence. Ruijin Counce Whole! 日本知名後

Tom Cruise's The Last Samurai, the story of an American Civil War hero who embraces the samurai and their way of bushido, is a clue.9 "The samurai swords, the costumes, the amazing landscapes," Cruise said in a recent interview. "There's just something about it all that's eternally cool."

The Japan connection continues with Lost in Translation, Quentin Tarantino's Kill Bill, and the Australian Japanese Story, about an Australian geologist and a Japanese businessman finding each other in the outback.10 Then there is the pervasive influence of Japanese animation, which some estimates suggest has 60 per cent of the world market.11

"You can ask children in the US. Europe and many other places, 'What is the image of Japan?' Their answer would be Pikachu, DragonBall Z, Sailor Moon and Super Mario Brothers,12" writes Mr Nakamura in his recent paper on Japan's pop culture.

- 6. chart: 用图表表示 (或说明)。
- 7. expound:解释,详细说明。
- 8. "日本正在重新确立其超级大国的地 位,"他说,"日本在全球范围的文化影 响力并没有在其政治和经济厄运的压 力下崩溃,相反,这种影响还增强了。" reinvent: 重新确立, 重新使用。
- 9. The Last Samurai/'sæmjurai/:《最后的 武士》, 由好莱坞著名演员汤姆・克鲁 斯主演; embrace: (乐于) 采取, (欣 然)接纳; bushido/'bu:∫ɪdəu/: 武士道。
- 10. Lost in Translation: 《迷失东京》, 讲 述了两个美国人在日本东京发生的一 段故事; Kill Bill:《杀死比尔》,由素 有"鬼才"之称的导演昆汀·塔伦蒂 诺执导的影片,其中请日本剑道学家 千叶真一设计并指导了精彩的打斗场 面; Japanese Story:《日本故事》,该 片的男主人公是日本籍商人; outback: (尤指澳大利亚的) 内地。
- 11. pervasive: 遍布的, 流行的; animation: 卡通片, 动画片。
- 12. Pikachu: 皮卡丘, 是任天堂公司推出 的游戏《宠物小精灵》(Pokemon)中 的形象; DragonBall Z: "七龙珠", 日 本著名漫画,已被制作成游戏,此处 指其中的卡通形象; Sailor Moon: 月 野兔,日本漫画《美少女战士》中的 主要人物; Super Mario Brothers: "超 级马利奥兄弟", 日本任天堂公司出 品的游戏, 此处指其中的卡通人物。

Last year, Hayao Miyazaki's *Spirited*Away won the Golden Bear at the Berlin

Film Festival, a first for animation films.<sup>13</sup>

Running in tandem with the animation industry has been the entertainment technology of Japan, seen in Sony and Nintendo game consoles, and the development of video games. <sup>14</sup> Even old-technology manga — Japanese comic art that transcends age barriers and inspired the *Astro Boy-Pokemon* genre — is making inroads abroad. <sup>15</sup>

Raijin Comics Weekly is finding a big market in the US and Europe with an English manga, complete with authentic Japanese-style pages turning right to left.<sup>16</sup>

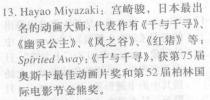
Beyond Pokemon, the enduring Japanese icon of Hello Kitty, created by Japanese company Sanrio in 1974, 17 continues to make new friends across the world, extending her reach to the US and Europe.

"Kitty's success is part of the rise of what we call the 'culture of cute', a unique blend of post-modern desire and infantile affectation, states Mr Nakamura. "This grew up first in Japan in the 1970s and 1980s and is now spreading overseas."

While Japanese pop culture is now making significant inroads into the West, it is already huge in Asia. In June the Asian edition of *Time* magazine ran a cover story "Japan Rules OK!", a "special report on Asia's pop culture superpower".

The magazine listed the pervasive areas of cool: music, art, fashion and design, and their potential to generate a new kind of prosperity for the country.

Spirited Away



- 14. 与卡通片行业齐头并进的是日本的娱 乐技术,表现在索尼与任天堂公司的 游戏机以及电视游戏业的发展。 in tandem with: 同······呈纵列。
- 15.连老式的"漫画"艺术也开始向国际市场进军,这种日本漫画艺术超越了时

代的界限,刺激了《铁 臂阿童木》和《宠物小

精灵》一类作品的产生。manga:"漫画",该词于1814年提出,用来描述三卷绘画作品,风格多以随意、夸张为主,作品的内容来自神话、历史和日常生活,manga并不是西方的"卡通(comic)"或"卡通书(comic books)",也不是"连环画(sequential art)"或"画书(graphic novel)"; Astro Boy:《铁臂阿童木》,日本经典漫画; Pokemon:即漫画《宠物小精灵》,下文中出现的"Pokemon"则指其中的形象,故未用

斜体; genre: (艺术等) 类型,流派; inroads: (常用复数) 侵袭。

- 16. Raijin Comics Weekly (日本知名漫画杂志) 在美国和欧洲销路可观,它除了刊登英式风格的漫画外,还附有从右向左翻页的那种真正的日式漫画。complete with:包括,连同。
- 17. Hello Kitty: 凯蒂猫,最初是绘在贺卡上的卡通形象,如今由其生产公司推广至儿童产品、时尚行业乃至经授权的多种商品,风靡全球,Sanrio: 三丽欧公司,成立于1960年8月,公司的业务范围包括: 社交礼品和贺卡的设计与销售,主题公园的规划与管理以及录像节目的制作和销售等,Hello Kitty 是其成立以来推出的最成功的卡通形象。
- 18. infantile:幼稚的,孩子气的; affectation:矫揉造作,装模作样。