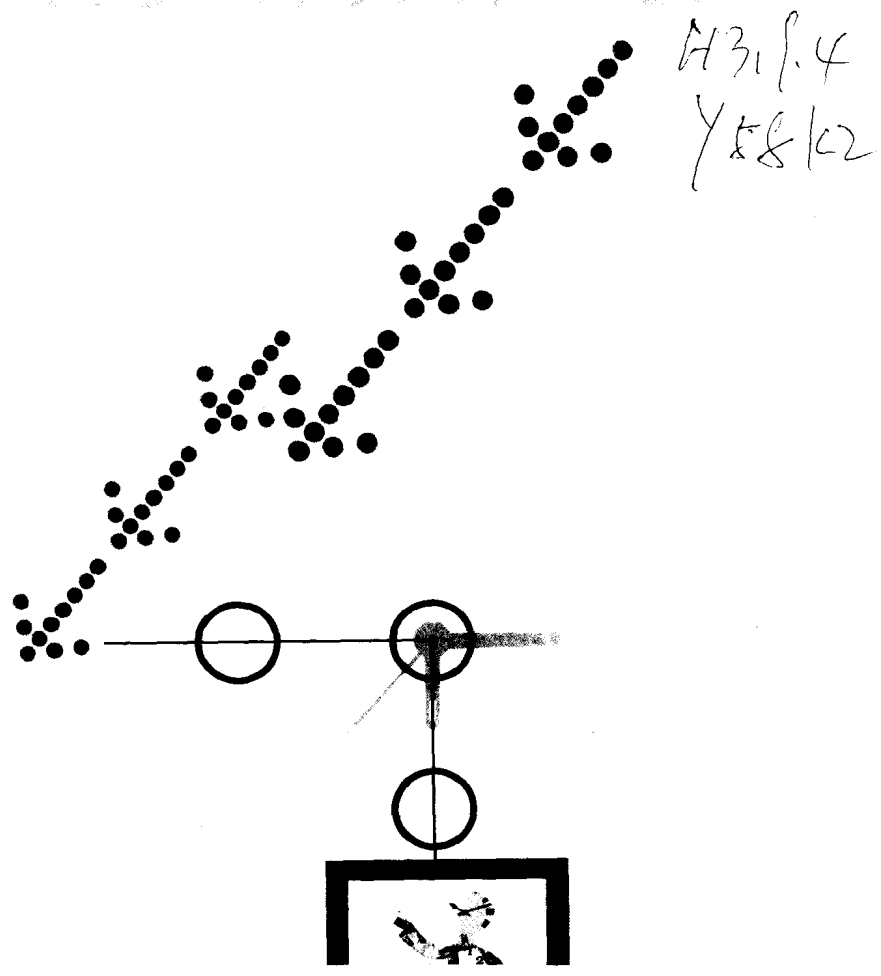


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Time and Tide

【英语学习 四十年精选之  
时 · 文 · 卷】+ 时日留痕



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# 前言

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《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向他们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”。40多年来，《英语学习》和一代又一代的读者共同成长，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。

在现代社会中，英语无疑是越来越重要的一种交流与学习的工具，人们学习英语的热情也达到了前所未有的高度。身处信息时代，各式各样的学习材料俯拾即是，作为杂志编者的我们也感到了空前的压力。我们尽力在庞大芜杂的信息流中为读者选取真正有价值的材料，并把它们加工成营养丰富同时又美味可口的精神食粮，以此来最大限度地满足读者的要求。英语之于英语国家的社会文化恰如鱼之于海，学习英语不能脱离它存在的环境；尽管全球化进程正在把我们的星球变成一个小村庄，我们对村里邻

居们的了解实在也还非常有限。有鉴于此，我们尽力在杂志中为读者展现最新的国外社会风貌，使读者不光能学到鲜活生动的语言，更能对它所植根的土地有所认识。惟其如此，英语才能真正成为他们手中得心应手的工具。

我们此次推出的丛书汇集了《英语学习》杂志40年的精华，按所收文章内容分为7卷。《英语的门槛有多高》（名家箴言卷）中集中了多位名家学习英语的切身体会，读者可以从中分享他们的成功经验，更可以此为参照找出适合自己的学习方法；《时日留痕》（时文卷）中的时事文章从各个角度反映了我们的世界40年来发生的变化，折射着时间之河的粼粼波光，读者也可从中看到英语以及英语学习的流变；《性情人生》（美文卷）收录的都是精彩美妙的好文章，它们的光彩不会因时光流逝而减退；《给我讲个故事吧》（童话传说卷）以精彩有趣的故事和传说阐释了西方传统和民俗，让你在不知不觉间跨越了不同文化之间的鸿沟；《科技之虹》（科技卷）记录了40年来科技给我们生活带来的许多变化，你会发现一些我们如今习以为常的东西曾经多么地让人惊讶；《话里话外》（语言文化卷）揭示了许多英语习语背后的历史和文化，让你知其然更知其所以然；《国外风情面面观》（异域风情卷）则是展示各国人民生活的一个万花筒。这套丛书中所有文章都曾在《英语学习》上刊载，此次结集时我们又对之进行了深入细致的整理和加工，希望能予读者最大的方便和乐趣。

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。我们相信它能对读者改进英语阅读能力有实质性的帮助，而作为一切语言能力之基础的阅读能力的改进必能带来英语整体水平的大幅提高，愿大家读得兴味盎然！

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时日留痕

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安娜·路易斯·斯特朗 (1885-1970), 美国记者、作家, 抗战期间两度来华, 报道中共领导的工农革命及中共军队的抗战。1946年, 她访问延安时, 毛泽东在同她谈话中提出著名的“一切反动派都是纸老虎”的论断。

一切反动派都是纸老虎

## All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers



图为 1946 年周恩来与安娜·路易斯·斯特朗在延安合影。

“All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance<sup>1</sup>, they are frightening, but in reality<sup>2</sup> their strength is not so great. From the long-term point of view,<sup>3</sup> the really powerful strength lies not with<sup>4</sup> the reactionaries, but with the people. Before the February 1917 Revolution in Russia, which side in Russia was really strong? Superficially,<sup>5</sup> the tsar<sup>6</sup> at the time<sup>7</sup> was powerful; but he was swept away<sup>8</sup> by one blast of the February Revolution. In the

1. in appearance: 表面上。

2. in reality: 实际上。

3. 从长远的观点看。long-term: 长远的。term 在这儿作“期间”讲; point of view: 观点、看法。这是一个有用的短语, 前后可加不同的定语, 构成不同的意思。如: from the socialist point of view (从社会主义的观点看); from every point of view (从各方面看); from the point of view of philosophy (从哲学的观点看)。

4. to lie with: 在于, 和……在一边, 属于。to lie: (原意“躺”)是不规则不及物动词, 现在分词为

lying, 过去式为 lay, 过去分词为 lain。注意: 切勿把这个词与作“谎话”、“说谎话”讲的 lie (名词或动词) 相混淆。(后者的动词四式为 lie, lying, lied, lied) 也不要把它过去式 lay 与及物动词 to lay (放、摆) 相混淆, to lay 的其他三式为 laying, laid, laid。

5. superficially: 表面上。

6. tsar: 俄国沙皇, 也可拼作 tzar, czar。

7. at the time: 当时。

8. to sweep (swept, swept) away: 吹走, 扫清, 很快消灭。

final analysis,<sup>9</sup> the strength of Russia was on the side of the soviets<sup>10</sup> of workers, peasants and soldiers. The tsar was only a paper tiger. Wasn't Hitler once considered very powerful? But history proved him to be a paper tiger. So were Mussolini and Japanese imperialism. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the democracy and freedom-loving people of all countries are more powerful than expected.<sup>11</sup>

"Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, the U.S. reactionaries, are also paper tigers. Speaking of U.S. imperialism, people seem to feel that it is exceedingly powerful, and the Chinese reactionaries are using the 'power' of the United States to frighten the Chinese people. But the U.S. reactionaries, like all reactionaries in history, will be proved to be not strong at all<sup>12</sup>. In the United States, there are people of another kind who really have strength — they are the American people.

"Take the situation in China for instance.<sup>13</sup> What we rely on is only millet plus rifle,<sup>14</sup> but history will finally prove this millet-plus-rifle stronger than Chiang Kai-shek's aircraft-plus-tanks. Although many difficulties still confront the Chinese people, although the Chinese people will suffer hardships for a long time under the joint attacks of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese

9. in the final analysis: 归根结蒂。

10. soviet: 苏维埃, 名词; 也可作形容词, 当“苏联的”讲。“苏联”是“the Soviet Union”。

11. the Soviet Union and the democracy and freedom-loving people of all countries are more powerful than expected = the Soviet Union and the democracy-loving and freedom-loving people of all countries are more powerful than they are expected. loving 是现在分词, 它和自己的宾语 democracy 和 freedom 一起构成定语, 形容 people. 这种构成定语的方法在英语中用得很多, 如 oil-refining centre (炼油中心), cotton-growing region (产棉区), record-breaking crops (打破记录的收成)。

12. at all: 常用在否定句或疑问句中, 以加强语气。用在疑问句的例子: Do you know him at all? (你到底认不认识他?)

13. 拿中国的情形来说。Take... for instance (或 for example) 是一个句型, 译为“以……为例”。

14. 我们所依靠的不过是小米加步枪。这是一个语气较强的句型。若用一般口气, 说 “We rely only on millet plus rifle” 就够了。为了使宾语部分更突出就用 what... is... 这个句型, 将它变成谓语。这种强调方式与汉语相似。又如: I want to say this. 可以变成 What I want to say is this. 还应注意 plus 是前置词, 别以为汉语里“加”是动词而将 plus 也误认为动词。

reactionaries, one day these reactionaries will fail and we shall win. The reason is none other than<sup>15</sup> the fact that the reactionaries represent reaction, while we represent progress.” ■

(From **Comrade Mao Tse-tung's** interview given to the American journalist Anna Louise Strong in August, 1946)

(选自 1958 年第 3 期)

---

15. none other than: 不是别的, 正是……。表示强调语气时用。

我们读过的书——列宁童年的故事

## Books That We Read

—A Story of Lenin's Childhood

■ After N. Veretennikov



When our great leader, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was a teen-aged boy<sup>1</sup>, I was fortunate enough to be his playmate. For his mother and my mother were sisters.

I was a great lover of books. I was often ill during my childhood. As I lay in bed I often had Russian and foreign books read to me<sup>2</sup>, and I myself read quite a lot and knew more about classical literature<sup>3</sup> than most boys of my age. But to my surprise<sup>4</sup>, I found Volodya was much more well read than I<sup>5</sup>.

Volodya liked to talk about books he had read.

“Did you read this?”

“No,” I answered.

“What about that?”<sup>6</sup>

1. a teen-aged boy: 十多岁的孩子。

2. 经常有人读俄国书或外国书给我听。这和 to have one's hair cut 是同一种结构。

3. classical literature: 古典文学。

4. to my surprise: 出乎我意料之外。to one's surprise 是一个成语，作状语用。类似的短语有：to one's pleasure (使人满意的是)，to one's horror (使人嫌恶的是……) 等等。

5. 瓦洛加比我读的书要多得多。这里的 read 是过去分词，作表语用。well read: 博览群书的。

6. 那本书怎么样？(你读过那本书吗？) What about something or somebody? 在口语中常用。例如：I'm going to the countryside. What about you? (我要下乡了。你呢？)

“No.”

Finally, I got tired of answering “No” all the time<sup>7</sup> and said “Yes.”

“Did you read ‘Smoke’ by Turgenev<sup>8</sup>?”

“Yes.”

But Volodya immediately sensed that I was lying<sup>9</sup>, and his next question was rather cunning<sup>10</sup>:

“Did you read a story called ‘Litvinov’?”

I didn’t want to lie twice and answered firmly, “No, I didn’t.”

“That means you lied when you said you read ‘Smoke’! If you had read it, you would have known<sup>11</sup> that Litvinov is the hero<sup>12</sup> of the novel and that Turgenev never wrote a story called ‘Litvinov’.”

I still remember my embarrassment at the fact that I lied and had been found out so easily<sup>13</sup>.

Volodya never spoke of the incident and never told anyone about it. This instance was characteristic of<sup>14</sup> his resourcefulness<sup>15</sup> and cleverness. And what is more<sup>16</sup>, it showed that he had a real

7.all the time: 老是这样, 始终。

8. ‘Smoke’ by Turgenev: 屠格涅夫所写的《烟》。

9. 瓦洛加马上觉察出来我在说谎。注意宾语从句中的时态, 用过去进行时说明在说谎这一动作的同时瓦洛加就觉察到了。

10. 他的第二个问题十分狡猾。形容词 cunning (狡猾, 富有心机) 可以有坏的意思, 也可以没什么坏意思。这儿就是后一种情况。

11. 假如你读过的话, 你就知道……。这是虚拟语气, 表示所说的和过去现实相反。例如: If the USSR had not helped us, we could not have made so much progress. (如果没有苏联的援助, 我们不可能取得这么多进步。)

12. hero: 主人公。

13. 由于我自己说了谎, 而且又这么容易地被说穿了而引起窘迫的心情。embarrassment: 窘态。

-ment 是名词性后缀, 加在动词之后, 例如: to move (动) - movement (运动); to govern (管理) - government (政府); to achieve (达到, 取得) - achievement (成就)。at the fact 是前置词短语作定语, 说明发窘的原因。that 所引导名词从句是 fact 的同位语。

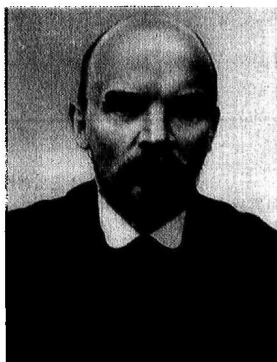
14. be characteristic of...: 是……的典型例子。

15. resourcefulness: 足智多谋。其词根是名词 resource (资源, 机智), 加上后缀 -ful 就成了形容词 resourceful (有机智的)。-ful 是形容词性后缀, 加在名词之后, 如: beauty - beautiful, respect - respectful, resourceful 再加后缀 -ness 又成了名词。-ness 是名词性后缀, 加在形容词之后, 如: kind - kindness, rich - richness, happy - happiness。

16. what is more: 而且, 此外更重要的是。

and true feeling of tact<sup>17</sup>, and that his attentiveness<sup>18</sup> towards other people was genuine<sup>19</sup>. ■ (From *Volodya Ulyanov*)

(选自 1959 年第 4 期)



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17.true feeling of tact: 真切体贴之心。tact 的本义是善于洞悉别人的心情，不伤害别人的自尊。

18.attentiveness: 关心人、照顾人的品德。attentive: 形容词，意思是“关心的”、“体贴的”。

19.genuine: 真诚的。

解开日内瓦会议的结

——认真的会谈能否开始要看英国

## Cut the Geneva<sup>1</sup> Knot!

It's up to<sup>2</sup> Britain to get real talks started

■ the Daily Worker Editor



Foreign Ministers' Conference (FWS 15.5.1959)  
The American delegation with Foreign Minister  
Christian Herter (centre, at the conference table)  
during the Berlin Conference in Geneva.

本文选自1959年5月23日英国《工人日报》。文章有力地揭露了西方国家在日内瓦外长会议上毫无谈判诚意,坚持冷战政策的死硬态度,指出了苏联在外长会议上始终为争取达成协议而进行的积极努力,号召英国人民起来向政府施加压力,迫使英国政府改变其顽固态度,坐下来认真谈判,以缓和国际紧张局势。文章写得深入浅出,富有战斗性,文字通俗,接近口语,是我们了解英国共产党如何领导英国人民为争取和平而斗争及学习阅读英美进步报刊的良好材料。

——编者

Get out the scissors and cut that Geneva knot! This is what Selwyn Lloyd<sup>3</sup> must be told now that<sup>4</sup> he is back in Britain for the weekend. For Britain can decide whether the Foreign Ministers' Conference will be a success or a failure.

Adenauer<sup>5</sup> and de Gaulle<sup>6</sup> want it to be a flop<sup>7</sup>. They are against anything that will reduce tension or lead to peace. There is also strong American opposition to a Summit meeting.

So the Western Powers produced their "package"<sup>8</sup>. "Unless you agree with us on everything, we won't negotiate with you on anything," they told the Russians.

This is why, so far<sup>9</sup>, there have been no real negotiations at Geneva. It is not Gromyko<sup>10</sup> who saying No. It is Herter<sup>11</sup> and Couve de Murville<sup>12</sup> who won't do business<sup>13</sup>.

### INVITATIONS TO NEGOTIATE

Gromyko says: "We have our plan for a peace treaty with Germany. But if you want to alter it, put your proposals." This is an invitation to negotiate.

Gromyko also says: "We don't like your 'package plan,' but some points in it are worth discussing." This is another invitation to negotiate.

But, so far, the West refuses to untie<sup>14</sup> the knot and open the package.

---

1. Geneva: 日内瓦。

2. to be up to someone: 由某人来决定。全看某人。

3. Selwyn Lloyd: 劳埃德, 英国外交大臣。

4. now that: 既然现在。这是一个连接词词组。

5. Adenauer: 阿登纳。

6. de Gaulle: 戴高乐。

7. flop: 失败。口语的说法。

8. package: 原意“包裹”, 这里指西方“一揽子”计划。

9. so far: 到目前为止。

10. Gromyko: 葛罗米柯。

11. Herter: 赫脱, 美国国务卿。

12. Couve de Murville: 德姆维尔, 法国外长。

13. won't do business: 不干。口语的说法。

14. untie: 解开。



## SIGN A PACT

Selwyn Lloyd should tell the West Germans to go to blazes<sup>15</sup>. He should tell Herter that we won't put our lives in the hands of a lot of crazy fire-breathing<sup>16</sup> American generals in Washington.

Let him announce that Britain will sign a non-aggression pact<sup>17</sup> with the Soviet Union. Let him declare that Britain will sign tomorrow an agreement to end nuclear tests.

Let him say that Britain will seriously discuss the Soviet proposals on Berlin. Let him name a date for the Summit meeting.

## LOSING BATTLE<sup>18</sup>

If Britain took such a stand it would transform<sup>19</sup> the whole international situation. The die-hard cold warriors<sup>20</sup> in Bonn, Paris, Washington and London are not all-powerful<sup>21</sup>. They are fighting a losing battle, and they know it.

Once they are winkled out of their cold-war last ditches they will turn like rabbits.<sup>22</sup>

This is the job the British people must do. If they act now the Summit can be made certain<sup>23</sup> and a great step forward taken to end the cold war this year. ■

(选自 1959 年第 7 期)

15. tell the West Germans to go to blazes: 叫西德那些家伙去见鬼去。to tell someone to go to blazes (or to go to hell) 是口语中诅咒的话。

16. fire-breathing: 作“好战的”解。

17. non-aggression pact: 互不侵犯条约。前缀 non- 表示否定的意思。

18. losing battle: 注定要失败。to fight a losing battle 原意是“打一场非输不可的仗”。这里指帝国主义的冷战政策注定要失败。

19. 虚拟语气，表示与目前事实不符的假设。

20. the die-hard cold warriors: 顽固的冷战战士们。“冷战”是 cold war, 加词尾(r)-ior 就成为 warrior (战士)，这样就构成了 cold warrior 这个词。这里带有讽刺的意思。

21. all-powerful: 全能的，无敌的。

22. 一旦他们从进行冷战的最后几道壕沟中被撵出来，他们就会像兔子那样落荒而逃。

23. to make certain: 使有保证。