

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

第19辑

Than先生的告白

Will Tourism Spoil China's
Kingdom of Women?

Candle in the Wind 1997

翻译中的“顾此失彼”现象

NBA: YAO PART OF DYNAMIC DUO

福建人民出版社

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第 19 辑

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The Cracked Pot

A water bearer in India had two pots, each hung on each end of a pole, which he carried across his neck. One of the pots had a crack in it, and while the other pot was perfect and always delivered a full portion of water at the end of the long walk from the stream to the master's house, the cracked pot arrived only half full.

For a full two years this went on daily, with the bearer delivering only one and a half pots full of water to his master's house. Of course, the perfect pot was proud of its accomplishments, perfect to the end for which it was made. But the poor cracked pot was ashamed of its own imperfection, and miserable that it was able to accomplish only half of what it had been made to do. After two years of what it perceived to be a bitter failure, it spoke to the water bearer one day by the stream.

"I am ashamed of myself, and I want to apologize to you."

"Why?" asked the bearer, "What are you ashamed of?"

"I have been able, for these past two years, to deliver only half my load because this crack in my side causes water to leak out all the way back to your master's house. Because of my flaws, you have to do all of this work, and you don't get full value from your efforts," the pot said.

The water bearer felt sorry for the old cracked pot, and in his compassion he said, "As we return to the master's house, I want you to notice the beautiful flowers along the path."

Indeed, as they went up the hill, the old cracked pot took notice of the sun warming the beautiful wild flowers on the side of the path, and this cheered it some.

But at the end of the trail, it still felt bad because it had leaked out half its load, and so again it apologized to the bearer for its failure.



The bearer said to the pot, "Did you notice that there were flowers only on your side of the path, but not on the other pot's side? That's because I have always known about your flaw, and I took advantage of it. I planted flower seeds on your side of the path, and every day while we walk back from the stream, you've watered them.

For two years I have been able to pick these beautiful flowers to decorate my master's table. Without you being just the way you are, he would not have this beauty to grace his house."

Each of us has our own unique flaws. We're all cracked pots. But if we will allow it, the Lord will use our flaws to grace His Father's table.

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印度有一个挑水的脚夫，他有两个水罐，分别挂在挑杆的两端，挑杆横跨在脖子上。其中一个水罐有一道裂缝，而另一个则完好无损。因此脚夫从小溪走很长的路挑水到主人家时，那个完好的水罐总能满载而归，而被裂的水罐却只能装回一半的水。

整两年的时间他每天如此，挑到主人家的水只有一罐和半罐。当然那个完好无损的水罐对自己的成就感到十分骄傲，因为它所做的事自始至终都是完美的。而那个可怜的有裂缝的水罐则为自己的不完美而感到羞愧难当，想到自己只能完成所做的事的一半，伤心极了。经过了两年自认为是痛苦的失败后，有一天它在小溪旁对这个挑水脚夫说：

“我对自己感到羞愧，我想向你道歉。”

“为什么呢？”脚夫问道，“是什么事让你觉得羞愧呢？”

“这两年来，因为我身上的裂缝，运水到主人家时一路上总是漏水，等到了主人家就只剩下半罐水了。由于我的缺陷，你必须做所有的工作，而你的价值却没法得到充分的体现。”这个水罐说。

脚夫为这个破旧的水罐感到难过，心里产生了同情，说道：“我们返回主人家的時候，我希望你注意路边那些美丽的花儿。”

的确，当他们上山的时候，这个破旧的水罐注意到，太阳暖暖地晒着路边美丽的野花，这使它多少有些快乐。但是当行程结束时，它仍然为自己漏了一半的水而感到难过。所以它又一次因为自己的失败而向脚夫道歉。

脚夫对这个水罐说：“你注意到了吗？那些野花只生长在你这一侧的路上，而不是另一侧。那是由于我早就了解你的瑕疵，并充分利用了它。我在你这一边的路上种上花籽，每天当我从小溪旁挑水而归时，你就给它们浇了水。

这两年以来我都可以摘下这些美丽的花儿来装饰主人家的桌子。倘若不是因为你的特别之处，主人就不会有那些美丽的花儿来美化他的屋子了。”

我们每个人都有独特的缺点。我们都是有裂缝的水罐。但是如果我们允许这一点的存在，那么上帝就会用我们的瑕疵来装点他的桌子。

(饶晓红 编译)



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60th World War II Anniversary

◇ 陈鲁倬

Red Square parade marks WWII victory

A grand military parade got underway on Moscow's Red Square to mark (纪念) the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, with more than 50 world leaders gathered to commemorate (纪念) the defeat of Nazism (纳粹主义). The parade, the centrepiece of a day of ceremonies marking the end of Germany's aggression across the continent in 1945, has been clouded by stormy debate over Moscow's post-war occupation of central and eastern Europe.

In a keynote speech to the parade,

Putin vowed that the world must never again be drawn into either a Cold War or a real war, while also paying tribute (称赞) to US and west European support in defeating Hitler's Germany 60 years ago. "There is no alternative to our brotherhood and our friendship," he said.

The parade started with a drive-past inspection (检阅) of long ranks of Russian troops by Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov, who was hailed with loud "hurrahs" as he saluted them from an open-topped Soviet-era Zil limousine (豪华轿车).

World leaders in Moscow to honor VE Day

With dozens of world leaders in town, Russian authorities took extraordinary measures to secure Moscow for celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany. Thousands of police patrolled the streets Sunday while barricades and metal detectors ringed central Moscow and the city's airports.

More than four dozen presidents and prime ministers—including President Bush and his wife Laura—were in town or arriving for Moscow's biggest event in years. French President Jacques Chirac and German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder were also among those expected to attend wreath-laying ceremonies and the veterans parade through Red Square on Monday.

Some 20,000 police officers were out on the streets between May 7 and 11, organizers said. In addition, thousands of Interior Ministry troops were in the capital. Much of Moscow's center near Red Square and the Kremlin was blocked off with barricades, metal detectors and a strict system of permits to allow entrance to commemoration events. Police were randomly stopping pedestrians, checking identification and inspecting bags. Roads leading to the airports were blocked off to normal traffic.

President Hu Jintao flew to Moscow yesterday to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the victory of Russia's Great Patriotic War. He joined Russian veterans last night and will join leaders from other nations today.



Past offers us all lessons for tomorrow

Events across the world to mourn(哀悼) the dead in World War II show we continue to remember the tragedy of the war and the importance of peace. Remembering the fallen is our moral obligation, not only to the dead soldiers and civilian victims but also to honoured veterans.

The price of war, World War II in particular, is staggering(惊人的). Tens of millions of soldiers and civilians died in the largest bloodbath(大屠杀) in history. A generation of young men sacrificed their lives. Cultural centres of the world were ravaged; the intelligentsia massacred; art, architecture, beauty and life destroyed.

The years between 1937 and 1945 marked the darkest days of China and the Chinese people. The Chinese people's role in World War II was not merely that of victim. Chinese soldiers joined in the worldwide fight against the fascists. Their enemies were the Japanese invaders.

The commemoration is also our obligation to generations to come, so that they can learn from the past. The lessons of the Second World War are eternal lessons, always worth attention. But when we consider the bloodshed and slaughter that have taken place since 1945, we must ask if the world has fully learned those lessons. We have an obligation to build a world based on tolerance and mutual respect. But let us never be tolerant of terrorism, violence and fascism. All these still plague the world today.

World War II was not only a historical event.

It also marked a turning point

for humanity. As the years go by, the memories of the war must not grow dim; rather, they ought to become a stern lesson for our generation and for generations yet to come. Nowadays the tragic experience of the war represents a point of reference for all who wish to reflect on the present day and on the future of humanity. The memory of all that took place must be kept alive: this is our duty.

Sadly, the end of the war did not lead to the disappearance of the policies and ideologies which were the cause of the war or contributed to its outbreak. After 1945, wars unfortunately did not come to an end. Violence, terrorism and armed attacks have continued to darken the last six decades. Today too many conflicts still rage in different parts of the world. Horrible pictures enter our homes each day via our television sets.

We must never forget what happened in the past and what is still happening today. These are tragedies, which affect countless innocent victims(无辜的受害者), whose cries of terror and suffering are a challenge to the consciences(良心) of all decent men and women. We cannot and must not yield to the logic of arms. We cannot change the past. But we can learn its lessons. We have a responsibility to shape the future wisely. This has to be the outcome of the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II. When leaders from the victorious and vanquished nations stand together in Moscow today for commemoration services, it sends a clear message: the dark aspects of history must never happen again.





① The United States is intent on deepening economic and political ties with Southeast Asia but not by trying to contain China's rising influence in the region, US Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick said. 美国副国务卿罗伯特·佐利克说，美国决心加强与东南亚各国在政治和经济方面的联系，但并不打算抑止中国在该地区日益增强的影响。

② A study of Napoleon Bonaparte's trousers could put an end to the theory that the French Emperor was poisoned, showing he died of stomach cancer, but it has been suggested arsenic poisoning or over-zealous treatment was to blame. 一项对拿破仑·波拿巴穿过的裤子的研究也许可以推翻这位法兰西皇帝中毒身亡的推测。检验报告显示他死于胃癌，但以前人们一直推测他的死因可能是砷中毒，也可能是过度治疗。

③ Before long, American pockets could be jingling with dollar coins engraved with the faces of Ronald Reagan, Millard Fillmore and Bill Clinton, as Congress considers a plan to begin minting dollar coins to commemorate all the past presidents. 美国国会正在考虑一个铸造纪念币以纪念历届美国总统的计划。不久以后，美国口袋里叮当作响的1美元硬币上将出现罗纳·里根、米勒德·菲尔莫尔和比尔·克林顿的头像。

④ Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in Beijing that the US Government supports any dialogue between China's mainland and Taiwan and that it was not in US strategic interests to separate Taiwan from China, adding that the United States hopes the two sides increase dialogue. 美国前国务卿基辛格在北京说，美国政府支持中国大陆和台湾之间的对话，把台湾从中国分裂出去不符合美国的战略利益，因此美国希望双方加强对话。

⑤ Globalization and the demand for cheap labour have helped force at least 12.3 million people into slave-like work worldwide and create a multi-billion-dollar human trafficking industry, a UN agency said. 一个联合国机构说，全球化和对廉价劳动力的需求使全世界至少有12,300,000人沦为奴工，而且还诞生了交易额高达数十亿美元的人口贩卖产业。

◇ 陈鲁仲

6. Work, personal relationships and emotional problems are the major causes of stress for Chinese young people, according to a survey released on May 11 by China Youth Daily, interviewing 1,129 people aged between 19 and 35 across the country in April. 《中国青年报》今年4月份在全国调查了1,129个年龄在19至35岁的青年。根据该报于5月11日公布的调查报告,工作、人际关系和情感问题是中国年轻人产生精神压力的主要原因。

7. Visiting People First Party (PPF) Chairman James CY Soong said here on May 11 his party is steadfast in opposing "Taiwan independence" during his meeting with a senior leader of the Communist Party of China (CPC). 正在大陆访问的亲民党主席宋楚瑜11日会晤中国共产党的一名高级领导人时说,亲民党坚决反对“台独”。

8. It is the common aspirations of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits to maintain peace and stability and promote development across the Straits, said Hu Jintao, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee on May 12, during the historical meeting with the visiting Chairman James CY Soong of the People First Party (PPF) in Taiwan. 中共中央总书记胡锦涛5月12日会见来访的台湾亲民党主席宋楚瑜。在这次历史性的会晤中,胡锦涛说,维护海峡两岸的和平与稳定,促进两岸的发展,是海峡两岸人民的共同心声。

1. 战略伙伴关系: strategic partnership

2. 双边关系: bilateral relations

3. 纳粹德国: Nazi Germany

4. 反击: counteroffensive

5. 远征军: expeditionary forces

6. 中国的顽强抵抗: China's stubborn resistance

7. 对……大加赞赏: to lavish praise on

8. 给……授勋: to award medals to

9. 掌声雷动: a round of applause

10. 以史为鉴, 珍惜和平, 展望未来: to learn from history so as to treasure peace and look forward to the future

11. 高举和平、发展和合作的旗帜: to uphold the banner of peace, development and co-operation

12. 不懈努力: to make unremitting efforts

13. 符合……的根本利益: to be in the basic interests of

14. 肩并肩: shoulder to shoulder

15. 历史事件: historic events

16. 对……深表感激: to be deeply grateful to

17. 庆典: celebration ceremony

18. 传递和平和合作的火炬: to hand down the torch of friendship and cooperation

19. 里程碑: milestone

20. 纳粹集中营: Nazi concentration camps

21. 抗日战争: the War of Resistance against Japan

22. 对……表示强烈愤慨: to express strong indignation at

23. 南京大屠杀: Nanjing Massacre

24. 战犯: war criminals

(陈鲁仲 选编)

Candle in the Wind 1997

Goodbye England's Rose
May you ever grow in our hearts.
You were the grace that placed itself
Where lives were torn apart.
You called out to our country
And you whispered to those in pain.
Now you belong to heaven
And the stars spell out your name.

And it seems to me you lived your life
Like a candle in the wind:
Never fading with the sunset
When the rain set in.
And your footsteps will always fall here
Along England's greenest hills.
Your candle's burned out long before
Your legend ever will.

Loveliness we've lost.
These empty days without your smile.
This torch we'll always carry
For our nation's golden child.
And even though we try,
The truth brings us to tears.
All our words cannot express
The joy you brought us through the years.

Goodbye England's Rose
From a country lost without your soul.
Who'll miss the wings of your compassion
More than you'll ever know.

背景简介:

"Candle in the Wind (风中之烛)" 的原曲是艾尔顿·强以一个影迷的身分, 看待他的偶像玛丽莲·梦露绚烂而悲惨的一生。1997年, 英国黛安娜王妃车祸身亡, 这首歌被选为代表性的纪念歌曲, 修改歌词后由艾尔顿·强重新演绎。唱片推出后在英美等地大受欢迎, 一周内就卖出大约350万张, 成为有史以来单周销售速度最快与销售量最高的单曲唱片。从这粒纪念单曲的发行量来看, 不难想象当时黛安娜王妃在大众中的影响力。

(琳琳 译稿)

Than先生的告白



本人Mr. Than, 在英语大家庭里, 个头不高(拼写简单, 仅由四个字母构成), 说话不多(发音简单, 属于单音节单词), 但却因为我特殊的用法, 魅力无穷, 足以“迷晕”一大批人。不是我吹, 各词典都有关于本人的“报道”——术语称之为“条目”, 即使词汇量最小的词典也必定有我的身影。鉴于有很多朋友看到我会“犯晕”, 在此我向大家做个自我介绍。

◇ 王晓兰



一、词性之说

作为一个单词, 我也是有“性别”的, 即同性。据《美国传统辞典(双解)》报道:

自18世纪以来, 语法学家坚持认为than在其所有用法中均应被看作连词。因此, “Bill is taller than Tom.”应解释为“Bill is taller than Tom is.”的省略说法。根据这一观点, than后跟随代词的情况取决于该代词是动词的主语还是宾语。作主语时, “Pat is taller than I.”中I不能用me替换, 因为这个句子是“Pat is taller than I am.”的省略。但“The news surprised Pat more than me.”这样的句子也是正确的, 因为它被认为是“The news surprised Pat more than it surprised me.”的省略, 即me作宾语。然而, 当than跟随一个独立名词短语时常被看作是介词, 因此尽管“John is taller than me.”这种用法仍然被广泛认为是错误的, 但它还是在口语中占主要地位, 并且有著名的文学先例。它也符合than在than whom结构中显然被认为是介词的事实。例如“a poet than whom (而不是than who) no one has a dearer place in the hearts of his countrymen”。然而, 冒险在正式写作中采用诸如“John is taller than me.”的作者必须准备好与那些坚信这种用法是错误的批评家们辩论。

我个人认为语言既然是发展的, 我也要与时俱进, 我认同自己既是连词, 也是介词。



二、个人特长

我的词义简单得很, 就一个字“比”。我的个人特长就是引导than从句, 且多为省略句。有位专家在一本课外辅导材料上对我的这一特长作了专题报道, 摘抄如下:

1

省略从句的整个谓语部分, 保留主语。

His daughter eats less than a bird. 他的女儿饭量比小鸟还小。

2

省略从句的部分谓语部分, 保留主语和be, have等助动词。

We all love ourselves more and hate ourselves less than we ought. 我们都对自己爱得过多, 恨得过少。

值得一提的是, 这种比较从句中的be, have等助动词可移至主语之前, 构成倒装。

No leader of a party has kept himself in greater detachment from the sentiment of his than has the late Prime Minister. 任何政党的领袖都没有像已故首相那样不动感情。

3 省略从句的主要动词，保留其余部分。

Imperialism will not change its nature any more than a leopard will its spots. 帝国主义决不会改变其本性，正如豹子决不会改变其身上的斑点一样。

4 省略从句的主语和谓语部分，保留宾语。

They love their liberties even more than their lives. 他们热爱自由胜过他们的生命。

5 省略从句的主语和谓语部分，保留修饰语。

It's pleasanter traveling by day than by night. 白天旅行比夜晚旅行愉快。

6 省略从句的主语（或将than看作代词作主语用），保留谓语部分，这种结构多用于正式文体中。

Don't eat more than is good for you. 不要吃得过量。

注意：在“He returned three days earlier than expected. (他回来得比所预期的早三天。)”一句中，than expected=than he was expected.

7 省略从句的宾语。

She told me more than I cared to know. 她告诉我的比我知道的多。

8 在一些比较省略结构中，than之后可用动词不定式。

I cannot do better than to give you an idea of how I did it. 我只能告诉你我是怎么干的。

注意：有些固定词组的than之后须接不带to的不定式。

I would rather stay than go. 我宁愿留而不愿去。

Sooner than yield he resolved to die. 他宁死不屈。

我觉得这位专家总结得非常全面，但我个人认为，我没有他所描述得那么复杂，其实我的省略结构就一个原则：省略与主句中相同的部分，也就是说，主句中有的东西，我引导的从句中就不啰嗦啦。



三. 亲朋好友

之所以“迷晕”一大批人，全都是我的亲朋好友惹的祸。不信你看：

other than

(1) 与……不同

The outcome was far other than what we expected. 结果与我们所预期的全然不同。

The truth is quite other than what you think. 事实真相与你想的完全不同。

(2) 除了，除了……以外

There is nobody here other than me. 这里除了我以外没有别人。

She can hardly be other than grateful. 她除了感激，还是感激。

no other than [加强语气用]

(1) 除……外没有；只有

The beaten enemy had no other choice than to surrender. 被打败的敌人除了投降，别无选择。

(2) 正是, 就是

It was no/none other than my mother. 这不是别人的, 正是我的母亲。

nothing else than 完全地

His failure was due to nothing else than his own carelessness.
他的失败完全是由他自己的疏忽所致。

What he told you was nothing else than nonsense. 他告诉你的全是无稽之谈。

rather than 与其……不如……

The color is purple rather than red. 这颜色与其说是红色, 不如说是紫色。
They are derived rather from imagination than from reason. 它们与其说来自推理, 还不如说是出于想象。

would rather than 宁愿……也不……

I would rather have died than refused. 我宁愿死也不愿意被拒绝。

I would do anything rather than let him get hurt (=he should get hurt). 我宁愿做任何事也不让他受到伤害。

more... than 倒不如说

The child was more frightened than hurt. 这孩子的伤倒不算什么, 只是受惊不小。
The book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar. 看来这本书与其说是一本语法书, 倒不如说是一部词典。

no more than

(1) 不过是……, 仅仅

It is no more than a beginning. 这仅仅是个开始。

She was no more than a shop assistant. 她不过是个售货员。

(2) 和……一样不是, 与……同样不……

A whale is no more a fish than a horse is. 鲸不是鱼, 就像马不是鱼一样。

I could no more do that than you. 你不能做这件事, 我也不能做。

not more than

(1) 至多, 不超过

not more than five 至多5个

(2) 不比……更

The new edition is not more expensive than the old one. 新版本不比旧版本贵。

sooner than (相当于would...rather than) 宁可……而不……

Sooner than marry that man, she would earn her living as a waitress. 她不肯嫁给那人, 宁愿做女侍维持生活。

no sooner... than ……就……

No sooner said than done. 说了就做。

No sooner has he arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey. 他刚到家就被要求再一次远行。

neither more nor less than 不多不少, 恰好; 简直

neither more nor less than 100 恰好100个

neither more nor less than absurd 简直荒谬

看了上面的例子, 你们会明白我是无辜的吧, 我的意思“比”可一直保持没变哦。



四. 科研成果

众所周知,我经常和more出双入对。在长期的语言运用中,我们俩的研究已是硕果累累。以下所列举的常用表达法你可以直接“拿”去用,可千万别改动字眼,因为我们已经申请专利保护啦。

more brave than wise 有勇无谋

more in name than in reality 名不副实

more bark than bite 刀子嘴,豆腐心(像小狗一样叫得多,咬得少)

more nice than wise 因爱面子而损坏自己的实际利益

more praise than pudding 恭维多而实惠少(只表扬却不给物质奖励,如好吃的布丁)

more dead than alive 累得要死

more in sorrow than in anger 悲哀多于愤怒

More is meant than meets the ear. 意在言外。

more royalist than the king 比国王还要保皇(真有比国王还保皇的royalist?)

more wit in his little finger than in your whole body 他比你聪明千百倍(瞧瞧,人家单单一个指头里蕴涵的智慧比你全身蕴涵的智慧都多!)



五. 总结报告

讲了这么多,请允许我作以下总结陈词:

than

conj. 连词

1. [用于比较级之后] 与……相比较

Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

Easier said than done. <谚>说来容易做起来难。

There are more shops here than I expected. 这里的商店比我预期的多。

2. [用于rather, sooner等之后] 与其……不如

3. [用于other, else, otherwise, different等之后] 除了……之外

He has been to every other province than Yunnan. 除了云南之外,他到过每一个省。

What he did was nothing else than a practical joke. 他的做法纯粹是恶作剧。

She couldn't do otherwise than love her. 他无法不爱她。

prep. 介词

1. 〈口语〉[用于比较级之后,与代、名词宾格连用] 较……

You are taller than him. 你比他高。

2. 〈书面语〉[用于than whom, than which 两个词组和某些用不及物动词的句中] 较……

a man than whom no one is more fit for this job 最适宜做这项工作的人

He is a man than whom no one is better able to judge. 他比任何人都具有更好的判断力。

最后,我在这里积极表态,作为一名光荣的语言工作者,在语言的发展过程中,如果组织上赋予我新的内涵,我会愉快接受任务,并且圆满完成,为英语语言文字建设做出自己的贡献!



源于《圣经》的习语

◇ 吴臻

基督教是英语国家的主要宗教，因此英语中不少习语同《圣经》有关。这些习语鲜明生动，是现代英语的重要组成部分。在这里给大家介绍一下一些习语及其渊源。

■ 1. wash one's hands 洗手不干

该习语出自《新约·马太福音》：犹太总督彼拉多主持审判耶稣，由于他判定耶稣无罪，一些犹太人不悦，因此他当众宣布洗手辞职，并交出耶稣，以示自己与此无关。

■ 2. a Judas 犹大, thirty pieces of silver 30块银币, a kiss of death 死亡之吻

这三个习语皆来自同一故事：犹大是耶稣的12个门徒之一，为了30块银币把耶稣出卖给犹太教祭司，犹大出卖耶稣时以吻耶稣为暗号，让犹太教当局把耶稣抓走。因此这三个习语分别表示叛徒、因背叛他人而获得的钱财或其他报酬、表面上友好实际上坑人的行为。

■ 3. an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth 以眼还眼，以牙还牙

该习语源于《旧约·申命记》：摩西受上帝之命，成为在埃及做奴隶的以色列人的领袖。他要求任何人都不得作伪证，如果作伪证就要受到惩罚，为此颁布法令：The punishment is to be a life for a life, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a hand for a hand, and a foot for a foot. 要以命还命，以眼还眼，以牙还牙，以手还手，以脚还脚。