



英汉对照典藏版

# 轻松走进 牛津大学

*Reading Oxford  
University with Ease*

踏入世界名校的神圣殿堂  
感受世界名校的独特魅力

张丽霞 | 编著  
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[英] Thomas Wolsey



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英汉对照典藏版

# 轻松走进 牛津大学



中国对外翻译出版公司

• 北京 •

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# 前言

## Preface

牛津，如一位从古老悠远的时空里走来的神秘老人，满载着英格兰 800 年的历史，向我们走来。作为一所世界名校，牛津不仅因其卓越的科研成就和培养出的杰出人才而蜚声全球，更因那代代相传、不离不弃的人文精神而璀璨夺目。多年来，它一直在英国社会和高等教育领域占据极其重要的地位。英国甚至全世界的教育界，言必称牛津，英国和世界各地的众多青年学子们都以考入牛津为梦想。本书将透过不同的视角展现牛津独特靓丽的风采。

牛津大学是世界十大学府之一，以美丽的大学城闻名全世界。牛津大学坐落于英格兰南部的牛津市。在牛津，处处都是优美的哥德式尖塔建筑。牛津大学是英国第一所国立大学，她为英国培育出无数的顶尖杰出人士，包括 2 位英国国王、26 位英国首相（其中包括格莱斯顿、艾德礼、撒切尔夫人和布莱尔）、多位外国政府首脑（如美国前总统克林顿）、48 位诺贝尔奖获得者以及一大批著名科学家。该大学共有 30 多个学院，各具特色。牛津与剑桥是英国的骄傲，二校享誉全球，其地位之特殊除渊源于英国上层社会以外，还在于其悠久的历史与独特的学制。在英国社会里，牛剑（Oxbridge）一词即是二校的简称。长久以来，牛津大学和剑桥大学一直是被人们联系在一起的，因为两校差别

并不大。剑桥本身就是牛津大学学生和市民冲突之后，师生流落到剑桥建立的。两校之间的接触交流一直很密切。此外，近年来，越来越多的中国学生留学海外，牛津成为许多人心目中的圣地。本书对于留学牛津的衣食住行和生活学习也将有所介绍。

本书共分为 10 单元，每个单元包括三四篇文章，每篇文章分为 3 个部分，包括焦点对话、难点解析和主题延伸。焦点对话针对口语，让您在了解牛津的同时，又能扩大词汇量，提高口语表达能力。难点解析针对语法，让您轻松记单词、快乐学语法。主题延伸针对文化，让您进一步了解牛津精神和文化。此外，本书还配有由北京外国语大学专家配音录制的 MP3 光盘，您在学习的时候可以模仿诵读，对口语和听力都有很大帮助。

愿此书能穿越时空将牛津的百年兴衰和独特魅力呈现在您面前！

编者

2010年夏于北京

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## 1

## The Hale and Hearty Man Aged 800

## 从 800 年前走来的鹤发童颜



## 焦点对话

Sara is a customer service of a consultancy firm for study abroad, and Wang Qiang, a Chinese student, is consulting her about the detail information of the University of Oxford.

S: Sara

W: Wang Qiang

S: Hello! Can I help you?

W: Yeah. I want to know some information about studying abroad at the University of Oxford.

S: It's my pleasure! What do you want to know?

W: I want to know the **admission process**<sup>①</sup> for the undergraduates at Oxford.

S: Well, selection is based on achieved and **predicted**<sup>②</sup> exam results. Firstly, candidate **submits**<sup>③</sup> written work and school references. Then, receive an interview, which are held between applicants and college tutors. In some subjects, written admission tests prior to interview. However, you must apply through the Universities and Colleges Admission Service application system in advance, which is in common

① mission process 招生过程

② predicted 预定的, 预计的, 预测的

③ submit 提交



with all British universities.

W: I see. What about the scholarships at Oxford?

S: There are many opportunities for students at Oxford to receive financial help during their studies. The Oxford Opportunity **Bursaries**<sup>①</sup>, introduced in 2006, are available to any British undergraduate. In addition, individual colleges also offer bursaries and funds to help their students.



W: There are Rhodes Scholarships in the University, aren't there?

S: Quite right. However, it is for graduate, to whom there are more scholarships available.

W: Oh. Next, please give me some information about its colleges. It is said that there are 38 colleges in the University.

S: Yeah! The University is a **federation**<sup>②</sup>, **comprising**<sup>③</sup> 38 self-governing colleges and 6 Permanent Private Halls, along with a central administration headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The academic departments provide facilities for teaching and research, determine the **syllabi**<sup>④</sup> and **guidelines**<sup>⑤</sup> for the teaching of students, deliver lectures and seminars, and so on. Colleges have responsibility for admitting undergraduates and arranging the tutorial teaching for them.

W: Tutorial teaching? I don't quite understand.

S: In Oxford, undergraduate teaching is centered on the tutorial, where 1~4 students spend an hour with an academic discussing their week's work, usually an essay, or problem sheet.

W: Fascinating! This is quite different from Chinese teaching! Do they still have classes?

① bursary 助学金, 补助金, 奖学金

② federation 联盟, 联邦, 联合

③ comprise 包含, 包括, 由……构成

④ syllabi 教学大纲, 摘要

⑤ guideline 指导方针, 指南

S: They usually have one or two tutorials a week, and can be taught by academics at any colleges. They are also complemented by lectures and seminars.

W: What's its academic year like? Is it also consists of two terms?

S: No. Its academic year is divided into three terms: Michaelmas Term lasts from October to December, Hilary Term from January to March, and Trinity Term from April to June.

W: Well, is it easy to get a Bachelor's degree there?

S: It depends! However, the passing of two sets of examinations is a **prerequisite**<sup>①</sup> for a **first degree**<sup>②</sup>. The first set of examinations is usually held at the end of the first year, and the second at the end of the undergraduate courses. By the way, what do you want to major in?

W: I haven't yet decided.

S: It doesn't matter. You can call me anytime as long as you have questions. Here is my card!

W: Thank you for your patience.

S: Not at all!

S: 您好！有什么需要帮忙的吗？

W: 是的。我想了解一些去牛津大学留学的情况。

S: 很高兴为您服务！请问您想知道些什么？

W: 我想知道牛津大学的本科申请流程是怎样的。

S: 呃，筛选是基于已有成绩和待测成绩的。首先，申请者要参加笔试并提交学校推荐信。接着，学院导师会对申请者进行面试。在有些学科，笔试先于面试进行。不过，你必须先通过大学入学申请办事处的应用系统提出申请，这与英国其他所有的大学是一样的。

W: 我明白了。那牛津大学的奖学金制度是怎样的呢？

S: 牛津大学的学生在学习期间获得资助的机会是很多的。设立于 2006 年的牛

① prerequisite 先决条件，前提

② a first degree 学士学位



津机遇助学金，为每一个英国籍本科生提供服务。此外，各个学院也提供助学金来资助学生。

W: 牛津有罗德奖学金的，对吧？

S: 没错。但是，这是提供给研究生的，研究生可以申请更多的奖学金。

W: 哦。接下来，请告诉我一些牛津大学学院的相关信息吧。我听说牛津大学有38个学院。

S: 是的！牛津大学是一所联邦学府，包括38个自治学院和6个永久性私人学堂，还有一个由副校长领导的中央管理中心。教务处为教学和科研提供资源，决定学生培养的教学大纲和指导方针，并组织教学和研讨会等。学院则负责接收本科生入学，以及给他们安排导师。

W: 导师教学制？我不太明白。

S: 在牛津大学，本科生教学是围绕着导师制展开的。1~4名学生与一位老师用一个小时的时间一起讨论每周的作业，通常是一篇读书笔记，或者是一张问题单。

W: 真有趣！这与中国的教学很不同呀！他们还上课吗？

S: 学生们通常一周有一到两次辅导课，他们也可以去听任何学院学者的课。作为补充，学生们还可以参加讲座和研讨会。

W: 那学年安排是怎样的呢？也包括两个学期吗？

S: 不是的。牛津大学的一个学年分为三个学期：从10月到12月为秋季学期；从1月到3月为春季学期；从4月到6月为夏季学期。

W: 那么，在牛津取得学士学位难度大吗？

S: 依情况而定吧！不过，通过两次考试是取得学士学位的前提。第一次考试通常在第一学年末举行，而第二次考试则在本科课程结束时举行。对了，你想读哪个专业呢？

W: 我还没有决定。

S: 没关系，你有问题的话随时都可以打电话给我。这是我的名片！

W: 谢谢你的耐心解答。

S: 不用谢！



## 难点解析

- 1 Firstly, candidate submits written work and school references. Then, receive an interview, which are held between applicants and college tutors. In some subjects, written admission tests **prior to** interview.

prior to 意思是在……之前。局限，先于。

- We received no notification prior to today's date.  
我们在今日之前未获得通知。
- Prior to this time, but a very small percentage of the population was engaged in industry, most of which was domestic or craft type.  
在此之前，只有很小一部分人口从事工业，而当时的工业大都是一些家庭式或者手工业式的小产业。

- 2 However, you must apply through the Universities and Colleges Admission Service application system **in advance**, which is in common with all British universities.

in advance 用作副词，表示预先，提前，事先。

- The teacher told her students to prepare for the coming test in advance.  
老师告诉学生们要为即将到来的考试提前作好准备。
- If we check the weather report in advance, we can forecast the meteorological changes more precisely.  
如果我们事先查看气象报告，我们就可以更准确地预测天气的变化。

- 3 Yeah! The University is a federation, comprising 38 self-governing colleges and 6 Permanent Private Halls, along with a central administration **headed by** the Vice-Chancellor.

head by 含有由……主导，以……为首，由……率领之意。

- Each department within the division is headed by a department manager.  
分公司的每个部门由一位部门经理领导。
- a delegation headed by former President Jimmy Carter.  
一个以前总统吉米·卡特为首的代表团。

- 4 In Oxford, undergraduate teaching **is centered on** the tutorial, where 1 ~ 4 students spend an hour with an academic discussing their week's work, usually an essay, or problem sheet.

be centered on 意为集中于。



- On the other hand, the teaching method should be centered on practical training and development of creativity as well as case analysis.  
另一方面, 在教学方法上, 除了案例分析外, 要把重点放在实际操作训练和创新能力的发展上。
- Classroom teaching should be centered on students, focus on solving problems and take variant practice as its main method so as to foster students' innovative consciousness and abilities.  
只有以学生为主体, 以解决问题为核心, 以变式训练为方法设计教学模式, 才能达到培养学生创新意识和创新能力的目的。



## 主题延伸

### Oxford with a Glorious Accomplishment

Located in Oxford, Britain, the University of Oxford is respected internationally as a teaching and research centre, with a long history of more than 800 years. Although the Oxford University does not have an exact date of foundation, its history can be traced back to the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. There is evidence showing that teaching existed in Oxford as early as 1096. At the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Oxford had grown rapidly into a very important teaching centre. During over 8 centuries, Oxford has always been the world's leading academic institution. In the subject tables of the *Times Good University Guide*① between 2002 and 2010, it has been ranked as the top university in the UK, with Cambridge as the second. The tables of 2008 shows that Oxford is ranked first in Politics, Physiological Sciences, English, Fine Art, Business Studies, Materials Technology, Middle Eastern and African Studies, Music, Philosophy, and also Education and Linguistics.

Oxford is not only the top university in the UK, but is a member of the Russell Group, which is a **collaboration**② of twenty UK universities specializing in academic research. The Russell Group is a university union that produces the most Nobel Prize winners around the world. **So far**③, there are some 300 Nobel Prize winners from the

① *Times Good University Guide*《泰晤士报》名校指南栏目

② collaboration 合作, 协作

③ so far 到目前为止, 迄今为止

Group, among which 188 are from Cambridge, Oxford, and London University. Moreover, the Oxford University is also a membership of the Coimbra Group, which is a network of 38 European leading universities, including some universities that are the oldest and most **prestigious**<sup>①</sup> in Europe.

According to statistics, the Oxford University produced a total number of two Kings of England, **forty-eight**<sup>②</sup> Nobel Prize winners, twenty-six British Prime Ministers, twelve saints and twenty Archbishops of Canterbury. The King of the Britain in 1901, Edward VII, studied in Oxford between 1859 and 1860; and Edward VIII, the King of the Britain in 1936, learned in the University between 1912 and 1914. Including Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma leader of the Opposition, forty-eight Nobel Prize winners have studied or taught at Oxford. Twenty-six British Prime Ministers have attended Oxford, including William Gladstone, Herbert Asquith, Clement Attlee, Harold Macmillan, Harold Wilson, Edward Heath, Margaret Thatcher, Tony Blair, and so on. Oxford has also produced at least twelve saints, and twenty Archbishops of Canterbury, including the current **incumbent**<sup>③</sup>, Rowan Williams. There are also many other famous **senior and junior**<sup>④</sup> members of the University in various areas, such as writers, economists, scientists, composers, and actors.



## 卓有成就的牛津大学

位于英国牛津市的牛津大学是在国际上备受尊崇的教学与研究中心，有着 800 多年的悠久历史。虽然牛津大学成立的确切日期不详，但其历史可追溯到 11 世纪末。有证据表明，早在 1096 年，牛津就有教学活动了。到 12 世纪末的时候，牛津已经快速发展成为了一个重要的教育中心。8 个多世纪以来，牛津大学一直是全球的顶尖学府。从 2002 年到 2010 年，它已经连续 9 年被英国《泰晤士报》名校指南栏目评为全英国综合排名第一的大学，剑桥则排名第二。2008 年的调查

① prestigious 有声望的，享有声望的，声名远播的

② forty-eight 化学奖 10 个，经济奖 9 个，文学奖 5 个，生理或医学奖 14 个，和平奖 5 个，物理奖 5 个

③ incumbent 在职者，现任者

④ senior and junior 师兄弟





显示，牛津在以下科目排名第一：政治、生理学、英语、美学、商业研究、材料科学、中东和非洲学、音乐、哲学，还有教育学和语言学。

牛津大学不仅是英国的顶级大学，同时也是英国专门从事学术研究的由 20 个大学组成的“罗素集团”中的一员。罗素集团是全世界产生诺贝尔奖得主最多的大学联盟。迄今为止，有大约 300 名诺贝尔奖得主出自该集团，其中，仅剑桥、牛津和伦敦大学就产生了 188 名。此外，牛津大学也是科英布拉集团的成员，它是由 38 个欧洲顶尖大学组成的联盟，包括一些全欧洲最古老、最有声望的大学。



据统计，牛津大学总共产生了 2 位英国国王，48 位诺贝尔奖得主，26 位英国首相，12 位圣徒和 20 位大主教。1901 年即位的英王爱德华七世曾在 1859—1860 年求学于牛津大学，而于 1936 年即位的英王爱德华八世也在 1912—1914 年就读于牛津大学。包括缅甸反对党领袖昂山素季在内的 48 位诺贝尔奖获得者都曾在牛津学习或者工作过。在牛津学习过的 26 位英国首相包括威廉·格莱斯顿、赫伯特·阿斯奎斯、克莱门特·艾德礼、哈罗德·麦克米伦、哈罗德·威尔逊、爱德华·希思、玛格丽特·撒切尔、托尼·布莱尔等。牛津大学还培养了至少 12 位圣徒和 20 位坎特伯雷大主教，包括现任坎特伯雷大主教罗恩·威廉斯。此外还有其他很多牛津著名校友遍布于众多领域，其中包括作家、经济学家、科学家、作曲家和演员。