

海外英语

《海外英语》上半年·合订本

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Overseas
English

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Learn to Live in the Present Moment

学会把握现在

To a large degree, the measure of our peace of mind is determined by how much we are able to live in the present moment. Irrespective (不管的, 不考虑的) of what happened yesterday or last year, and what may or may not happen tomorrow, the present moment is where you are—always!

Without question, many of us have mastered the neurotic (神经质的, 神经过敏的) art of spending much of our lives worrying about a variety of things—all at once. We allow past problems and future concerns to dominate (支配, 控制) our present moments, so much so that we end up anxious, frustrated (失败的), depressed, and hopeless. On the flip (冒失的, 轻率的) side, we also postpone our gratification (满意), our stated priorities (优先), and our happiness, often convincing (使确信) ourselves that "someday" will be better than today. Unfortunately, the same mental dynamics (动力学) that tell us to look toward the future will only repeat themselves so that "someday" never actually arrives. John Lennon once said, "Life is what's happening while we're busy making other plans." When we're busy making "other plans," our children are busy growing up, the people we love are moving away and dying, our bodies are getting out of shape, and our dreams are slipping away. In short, we miss out (错失机会) on life.

Many people live as if life were a dress rehearsal for some later date. It isn't. In fact, no one has a guarantee that he or she will be here tomorrow. Now is the only time we have, and the only time that we have any control over. When our attention is in the present moment, we push fear from our minds. Fear is the concern over events that might happen in the future—we won't have enough money, our children will get into trouble, we will get old and die, whatever.

To combat fear, the best strategy is to learn to bring your attention back to the present. Mark Twain said, "I have been through some terrible things in my life, some of which actually happened." I don't think I can say it any better. Practice keeping your attention on the here and now. Your efforts will pay great dividends (意外之财, 利益).

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Overseas English

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3 星: 简单, 生词量少, 具有高中英语水平即可顺利阅读。

4 星: 中等难度, 适合于大学一、二年级的非英语专业水平。

5 星: 难度较大, 专业性较强, 要求具有一定的理解及翻译能力, 具有专业英语中高级水平。



视频频道 · 英语环境

Channel

全球面临的挑战

——环境问题

Global Challenge



随着经济的飞速发展,高度的工业化在给人类生活带来巨大改变的同时,也破坏了人类赖以生存的自然环境。人类的发展与环境息息相关,关注环境保护,也就是关注人类自身的发展。

A variety of environmental problems now affect our entire world. As globalization(全球化) continues and the earth's natural processes transform local problems into international issues, few societies are being left untouched by major environmental problems. Some of the largest problems now affecting the world are Acid Rain, Air Pollution, Global Warming, Hazardous(危险的)

The Environment—

供稿、注释:Velina

Waste, Ozone Depletion, Smog, Water Pollution, Overpopulation(人口过剩), and Rain Forest Destruction.

Acid Rain 酸雨

The term acid rain refers to what scientists call acid deposition(沉积). It is caused by airborne(空气传播的) acidic pollutants and has highly destructive results. Scientists first discovered acid rain in 1852, when the English chemist Robert Agnus invented the term. From then until now, acid rain has been an issue of intense debate among scientists and policy makers. Acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. The invisible gases that cause acid rain usually come from automobiles or coal-burning power plants. Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments.

For years, science studied the true causes of acid rain. Some scientists concluded that human production was primarily(主要的) responsible, while others cited natural causes as well. Recently, more intensive research has been done so that countries have the information they need to prevent acid rain and its dangerous effects. The levels of acid rain vary from

region to region. In Third World nations without pollution restrictions, acid rain tends to be very high. In Eastern Europe, China, and the former Soviet Union, acid rain levels have also risen greatly. However, because acid rain can move about so easily, the problem is definitely a global one.

Air Pollution 空气污染

Every day, the average person inhales(吸入) about 20,000 liters of air. Every time we breathe, we risk inhaling dangerous chemicals that have found their way into the air. Air pollution includes all contaminants(污染物) found in the atmosphere. These dangerous substances can be either in the form of gases or particles(粒子). Air pollution can be found both outdoors and indoors. Pollutants can be trapped inside buildings, causing indoor pollution that lasts for a long time. The sources of air pollution are both natural and human-based. As one might expect, humans have been producing increasing amounts of pollution as time has progressed, and they now account for the majority of pollutants released into the air.

Air pollution has been a problem throughout history. Even in Ancient Rome people complained about smoke put into the atmosphere. The effects of air pollution are diverse(不

Hot Topic

同的) and numerous(众多的). Air pollution can have serious consequences for the health of human beings, and also severely affects natural ecosystems(生态系统). Because it is located in the atmosphere, air pollution is able to travel easily. As a result, air pollution is a global problem and has been the subject of global cooperation and conflict.

Global Warming 全球变暖

On June 23, 1988, James Hansen, the director of the Goddard Institute at NASA(美国国家航空宇航局), told the Senate(参议院) Committee on Energy and Natural Resources that global warming was a reality and that it was extremely dangerous. Global warming, also known as the greenhouse effect, immediately received international attention. Scientists, environmentalists, and governments around the world took an interest in the subject. Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat near the surface of the earth, the greenhouse effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Many scientists criticized Mr. Hansen's report, and the debate over global warming continues today.

Current fears stem(滋生) largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees. Some scientists still do not think that the effects of global warming are as severe as some people say. They think that droughts, hurricanes(飓风), and floods often blamed on global warming might actually have other causes.

One major difficulty in studying global warming is the fact that weather data only exists for the last century and a half. As a result, understanding the present and predicting the future are very difficult.

Hazardous Waste 废物污染

Hazardous waste in addition to releasing gases and particles into the atmosphere, humans produce waste that is dumped on the environment. Often, this waste is hazardous and dangerous to both nature and human life. The levels of dangerous wastes continue to grow. Industries and individuals continue to be largely unaware of this major environmental problem. As a result, many people and industries are failing to prevent the creation of hazardous waste or to limit the negative effects it produces. Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they are headed for a landfill and could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these hazardous waste materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Corporations usually want to avoid the costs associated with having to limit creation of hazardous waste. Consequently, they build landfills on site and fill them with waste, or sometimes pay to have their waste removed. Often, hazardous materials are transported to areas that accept money to take the waste.

It may prove very difficult to reduce hazardous waste in the future. Unlike many other environmental problems, waste creation is something people do not often think about. In the future, people may have to reduce not only their generation of

hazardous waste, but also their consumption of many products that end up in landfills.

Ozone Depletion 臭氧层被破坏

The ozone layer protects the Earth from the ultraviolet rays(紫外线) sent down by the sun. If the ozone layer is depleted by human action, the effects on the planet could be catastrophic(悲惨的,灾难的).

Ozone is present in the stratosphere(同温层). The stratosphere reaches 30 miles above the Earth, and at the very top it contains ozone. The sun's rays are absorbed by the ozone in the stratosphere and thus do not reach the Earth. Ozone is a bluish gas that is formed by three atoms(原子) of oxygen. The form of oxygen that humans breathe in consists of two oxygen atoms, O_2 . When found on the surface of the planet, ozone is considered a dangerous pollutant and is one substance responsible for producing the greenhouse effect. The highest regions of the stratosphere contain about 90% of all ozone. In recent years, the ozone layer has been the subject of much discussion. And rightly so, because the ozone layer protects both plant and animal life on the planet. The fact that the ozone layer was being depleted was discovered in the mid-1980s. The main cause of this is the release of CFCs chlorofluorocarbons(氟氯化碳).

Antarctica(南极洲) was an early victim of ozone destruction. A massive hole in the ozone layer right above Antarctica now threatens not only that continent, but many others that could be the victims of Antarctica's melting icecaps(冰山,冰盖). In the future, the ozone problem will have to be solved so that the protective layer can be conserved(保存).

Water Pollution 水资源污染

Attention for water pollution exploded in the 1980s. The oil spill(泄露) of the Exxon Valdez showed many around the world just how horrible the effects of water pollution could be.

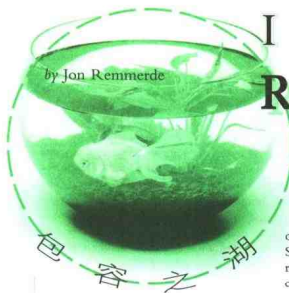
However, even the Exxon Valdez spill barely touched the surface of the problem of water pollution. The ship spilt only 5% of the oil spilt that year, and oil is just one of many pollutants that people dump into the water every year. Every year, 14 billions pounds of sewage(污水), sludge(淤泥), and garbage are dumped into the world's oceans. 19 trillion gallons of waste also enter the water annually.

The problem of ocean pollution affects every nation around the world. This is especially true because water is able to transport pollution from one location to another.

For many years, chemicals were dumped into bodies of water without concern. While many countries have now banned such behavior, it continues to go on today.

As the world has industrialized and its population has grown, the problem of water pollution has intensified(加强). The simple fact that millions of people live along coastlines and near rivers means that these bodies of water are likely candidates for heavy and destructive pollution. It is hard to know now what our oceans will look like in the future. Just how damaged they will be by pollution is uncertain.

★★★★



I See Nature's Reservoir of Forgiveness

by Jon Remmerde

In autumn and winter one year on the Girl Scout (童子军) ranch we took care of in the Rocky Mountains of northern Colorado, men

measured and marked the earth by Lone Pine Creek. Then they brought machines that roared, growled, and dug out a half acre. The workers lined the new reservoir with impermeable (不能渗透的) clay, covered the clay with topsoil, loaded up their machines, and drove away.

Twice in early spring, we postponed planting the reservoir because the ground was frozen, and snow covered the frozen ground. Then one sunny Saturday morning, Girl Scouts and their leaders drove up the mountain.

Small girls, larger girls, women, and two men, we planted wetland plants and seeds in and around the reservoir. We gathered together in sunshine, scraped off mud, and ate lunch at picnic tables in tent site No. 2.

Then scouts and leaders hiked up the ranch while I took care of details in and around the reservoir. Before sunset, they walked down the meadow trail, got into their vehicles, and returned to the city. To satisfy state laws regulating water use, the Girl Scouts, owners of this ranch, will run water from this reservoir into the creek when the water level gets low during the summer. This is to make up for the water used by the camp throughout the year.

At the headworks, I spanned the banks with a long pole, placed posts from the pole down to the front of the concrete apron (挡板) set into the bottom of the stream, and spanned the posts with boards. The water in the creek rose, and some of it flowed into the reservoir. I checked the slowly filling reservoir and the headworks every day.

Spring storms brought new snow. Sunshine and warm days melted some of the snow. More snow drifted down from dark clouds above us. Snow melted on the mountain and ran into the stream. Water in the stream ran faster and higher between the stream's banks.

I walked toward the reservoir across snow a foot deep. I broke through the crust with nearly every step, an energy-consuming way to walk. I stopped and rested often. I looked at the mountain, at dramatic (生动的) ridges of granite (花岗岩) rising toward the sky on both sides of me. It was white where falling snow had found lodging. Gray, green,

black, and all the colors of lichen grew on granite where snow fell away toward level ground. Forest and grasses grew from all available soil between giant stones. Lone Pine Creek flowed past me, past our two lodges and three tent sites, and across the open meadow. Sun shone into the warming day. Here, a hundred yards into my journey, an owl had swooped (突然下降) silently down just after midnight and taken a vole (野鼠类) or a mouse. The owl's wings had marked the snow, which had stopped falling about midnight and frozen too hard to receive more impressions by 2 or 3 in the morning.

When the reservoir was full, the dam had to come out. I worked carefully. Every board was a potentially deadly force, with a fast current and hundreds of pounds of water pushing it. I prised boards clear of the water with a steel bar and threw them up onto the bank. Spring rain poured down for part of several days and washed the last snow into the creek. I walked the streamside bank of the reservoir to see what effect high water in a terrific rush to leave the mountain had. The rip-rapped bank held well. Two great blue herons flew up from the creek, downstream from me, and landed in the tops of pine trees. Small limbs supported the large birds. Their long necks curved into living question marks silhouetted (侧面影像) pale blue against the gray, cloudy sky. I was thinking about the question, "Will this rude gouge (沟) in the earth blend into the earth?"

I walked by willow bushes spreading lush green leaves into spring, and when I walked to where I could see the two pine trees again, the great blue herons had flown. Two Wilson's snipes (猎鸟) flew close above the water, over the reservoir's bank and down into wet, concealing grass. A killdeer (一种小水鸟) ran along the bank, just above water level. The wetlands plants the Scouts had dug into the mud, underwater now, were growing toward the sky. Grass seed had sprouted on the banks. New green blades livened the spring day. Animals and plants forgave the loud, ripping machinery and accepted the new banks, the carefully placed earth, the water.

So did I. My memory of noise and disruption faded. Herons (苍鹭的巢) accepted the new reservoir. Snipes and killdeers did, too. Coyotes (一种北美大草原上的小狼; 山狗) left tracks in the raw earth of the new banks. Two mallard ducks flew above the creek, turned, braked with their wings, and settled onto the reservoir's surface.

Ripples spread in circles toward the shores. The reservoir began to blend in with the surrounding wetlands. Water sang in the rapidly running stream. Wind blew across last year's bleached grasses and the first green grasses of spring. Birds sang. These sounds of spring lingered in our small mountain valley.

★★★★



本刊特约专栏作家: 乔安娜

by Joanna Beresford

Sugar Land

Have you heard of Sugar Land? I've never been there, but it sounds like sweet paradise, with delicate skies and pleasant breezes. In Sugar Land, beyond mountains, deserts and the shifting sands of everyday experience, I imagine we could reach the endless pleasure and perpetual bliss we've always dreamed of — or at least find good schools, clean streets and the glow of abundance on everyone's cheeks. It's a place you sing about at the end of a long night, the place you yearn for when the bonds of reality are tight, and you long to escape.

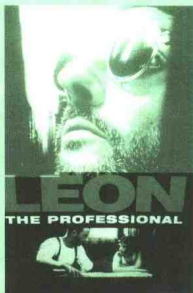
Actually, Sugar Land is a posh suburb of Houston. It's where J. Clifford Baxter, former Vice Chairman of Enron, lived with his family until he shot himself with a .38 caliber revolver (38 口径的左轮枪) in his Mercedes last week. He was being sued, along with other executives and directors, by shareholders who accuse them of dumping Enron stock before the company crashed. I keep thinking about him, and I keep thinking about Afghan children freezing to death in their tents. I saw a picture of a little girl, surrounded by snow, pulling a thin jacket around her and wearing a pair of woman's pumps with the heels broken off. Her mother stood in the background, head down, not looking at anyone. If they knew about Cliff Baxter I think they would say, "You mean you got all the way to Sugar Land you shot yourself in the head?"

I visited the new Wild Animal Hospital at

the Living Desert this week and I think it's a fine living facility for a human family like mine. They have large and small animal wards — for adults and children. Laundry, library, reception area, and mounted video surveillance throughout so you could sit in a booth, if you lived there, keeping an eye on husband, children, pets and guests. There's a special room for Dry Feed — like pretzels, crackers and overcooked pot roast — and a room for Carnivores, which I refer to as the dining room. Also a pharmacy (stocked with horse tranquilizers I assume), a Sterility Room (upgraded version of family bathtub mentioned in a recent article), and my personal favorite — the Padded Recovery Room. Finally, there's a Flight Cage, so if you're feeling absolutely batty you could climb in there and flap around.

While there I watched the veterinarian perform a routine procedure on a golden eagle. An awesome task for bird and staff. When they finally got the creature pinned down his chest was heaving and his yellow eyes were popping out of his head; he's waiting for a moment to escape, said the vet. Is that the way J. Clifford Baxter felt, I wondered. Did he get all the way to Sugar Land only to find himself pinned down and terrified, searching desperately for a way out? It easy to feel contempt for the guy, but I think bird and man were not much different in the end — wild things caught in the irrevocable hands of a force much greater than their own.

★★★



《这个杀手不太冷》

Leon

LEON
THE PROFESSIONAL

the Professional



剧情简介:

里昂是个职业杀手，一天他无意中解救了一家惨遭黑帮毒手的少女玛蒂尔达，女孩的出现改变了里昂单调枯燥的杀手生活。为了给全家报仇，玛蒂尔达请求里昂训练她，两人在共同的生活成为亲人和知己。最后终于大仇得报，里昂却同玛蒂尔达的仇人同归于尽。



对白背景:

玛蒂尔达的全家遭到黑帮的杀害，她在里昂的帮助下幸存下来。在极度的惊恐中玛蒂尔达渐渐恢复平静，杀手里昂开始和她交谈，就像所有陌生人见面时一样，互问姓名、职业、家庭。由于环境的特殊，两个人的年龄和生活背景的差距又十分大，一个是冷酷但心存温情的职业杀手，一个是毫无家庭温暖性格叛逆的孤儿。然后话题自然而然地转到了复仇。

对白欣赏:

Leon: What's your name?
Matilda: Matilda.
Leon: Sorry about your father.
Matilda: Somebody didn't do it one day or another I would have probably done it myself.
Leon: Your mother, she...
Matilda: She's not my mother. My sister, she wanted to lose some weight anyway. But she never looked better. Not even my real sister. Just a half sister and not a good half at that.
Leon: If you couldn't stand them, why are you crying?
Matilda: Because they killed my brother. What the hell did he do? He's four years old, he never used to cry, he just used to sit next to me and cuddle. I was more of a mother to him than that goddamn pig ever was.
Leon: Hey, don't talk like that about pigs. They are usually much nicer than people.
Matilda: They smell like shit.
Leon: Not true. As a matter of fact, right now, I have one in my kitchen that's very clean, smells very nice.
Matilda: You don't have a pig in your kitchen.
Leon: Yes, I do.
Matilda: I was just in there and I didn't see any goddamn pig.
Leon: Don't move, I'll get him. (Goes to the kitchen.)
 Piggy, piggy, where are you? There you are.
Leon: (Puts on a hand-piggy puppet and imitates the

piggy's voice) Hi, Matilda.
Matilda: Hi, piggy.
Leon: (Imitates the piggy's voice) How are you today?
Matilda: I've seen better days. What's your name?
Leon: Leon.
Matilda: Cute name.
Leon: (Shocked by her words and choking on his milk) You have anyone to go to, any family any place else? (Matilda shakes her head "no.") I'm going to get some more milk.
Matilda: (Opens a case on the table and finds it is filled with guns.) Holy shit.
Leon: Don't touch that, please.
Matilda: Leon, what exactly do you do for a living?
Leon: Cleaner.
Matilda: You mean you're a hit man.
Leon: Yeah.
Matilda: Cool.
Matilda: You clean anyone?
Leon: No women, no kids. That's the rules.
Matilda: How much would it cost to hire someone to get those dirtbags who killed my brother.
Leon: Five-grand* a head.
Matilda: Wow. How about this? I work for you and in exchange you teach me how to clean. Hmmm? What do you think?
Leon: I'll clean your place, I'll do the shopping. I'll even wash your clothes. Is it a deal?
Matilda: No, it's not a deal.
Leon: What do you want me to do, humm? I've got no place to go.
Leon: You've had a rough day today. Go to sleep and we'll see tomorrow. Okay?
Matilda: You've been really great with me Leon and they are not always like that. You know. Goodnight.

1. cuddle ['kʌd(ə)l] v. 拥抱
2. goddamn ['gɒdəm] adj. (受)诅咒的, 讨厌的
3. dirtbag ['dɜ:tbaɪg] n. 坏蛋
4. grand [grænd] n. [单复同] [美俚] 一千元



体坛内外

足球皇帝:



贝肯鲍尔



FIFAWORLD.COM

供稿:蔡训峰

by Stacie Houglan

The Kaiser: Franz Beckenbauer

Franz Beckenbauer is without doubt one of the greatest players and managers of all time. He redefined (重新定义) the role of 'libero', lifted the FIFA World Cup as captain in 1974, before repeating the feat as a manager in the 1990.

Born in Munich (慕尼黑) on 11 September, 1945, the son of a General Manager of a postal depot (仓库), he began his career at the age of 9, in the youth team of SC Munchen 06, before joining FC Bayern (拜仁) Munich in 1958.

He made his debut for Bayern on the left wing, against FC St. Pauli, on 6 June 1964. In only his first season in the regional league, 1964/65, he won promotion to the Bundesliga.

Franz celebrated his first international cap on 26 September 1965 at the tender age of 20, and went on to play in three FIFA World Cups. The young Beckenbauer made his first finals appearance in 1966, scoring 2 goals in a 5-0 victory over Switzerland in his first game. Although Germany lost in that legendary Final to hosts England at Wembley, more than 30 years later, Beckenbauer can reflect positively on events: "Being a runner-up (亚军) in the FIFA World Cup isn't too bad for a young player".

His second tournament in Mexico 1970 was also memorable as he played in the semi-final against Italy with a dislocated (脱臼的) shoulder, carrying his injured arm in a sling (绷带). However, his dedication went unrewarded, as Italy won the match 4:3, and the Germans had to settle for third place.

Nevertheless, Beckenbauer still has fond memories of Mexico: "1970 was a magnificent tournament. The fans were fanatical (狂热的) and stadium security wasn't quite so intense in those days. You could still do pretty much what you wanted to. There was just one armed policeman who sat outside the entrance and watched the whole ground. Obviously, that would be unthinkable today. Back then, it was simply more relaxed. The games in Mexico were colourful. The country laughed and football danced".

Then in 1974 came his finest hour. By now, Beckenbauer was playing in the position he revolutionized (宣传革命) — as libero behind the defence. He organised the team from the back but also came forward when his side attacked. It was in his nature to go forward, he simply couldn't stop himself.

The 1974 FIFA World Cup in Germany was something extra-special for Beckenbauer and his team. From the first whistle, the home fans expected nothing less than victory. The high expectations were something the captain was all too aware of, "when you are hosts,

there is obviously twice the pressure, because everybody expects you to win".

Gerd Müller, Paul Breitner, Wolfgang Overath and the rest of the team withstood (经受住) the pressure to make Germany winners for the second time. After the 2-1 victory over The Netherlands (荷兰), Beckenbauer became the first captain to lift the brand new FIFA World Cup trophy after Brazil had retained (保持, 保留) the Jules Rimet cup in 1970.

In 1977, Beckenbauer left Bayern Munich to join the New York Cosmos. By the time he left Munich he had won every major honour with "his" Bayern (hat-trick of European Cups, four Championships, four German Cup medals). He hoped to find a new challenge in America's professional league, as well as earn a good living. From a sporting point of view, however, the switch to America did not further his development: "Football—wise it was a non starter" he said.

The move across the Atlantic also brought an end to his international career. Since he was playing his trade abroad, he was no longer considered for selection by the German Football Association. He made 103 appearances for his country, becoming the first ever German player to break through the "magical" 100 cap barrier.

In 1982, he made his comeback (恢复, 复原) in the Bundesliga at 35, playing for one season with Hamburg. He retired from playing in 1983 after another spell with the Cosmos in New York.

In July 1984, after the failure of Jupp Derwall at that year's European Championships, Beckenbauer was installed as national manager.

His first major success as manager was at Mexico 1986, where he led his team to the Final. Although Argentina won the trophy, Beckenbauer had come of age as a manager.

At Italia 1990, Germany became undefeated World Champions, and when Andreas Brehme converted his penalty (处罚) in the Final against Argentina, Beckenbauer secured his place in German football history for all eternity. He became the first man to win the FIFA World Cup as captain and as manager.

Winning the trophy as a manager remains the pinnacle (顶点) of Franz Beckenbauer's football career: "I would say 1990 in Italy was the most important to me, it doesn't come any better than managing a side to victory," he has been quoted as saying.

Beckenbauer was President of FC Bayern Munich until 1998, when he was made Vice-President of the German Football Association. It was under his reign that the successful campaign to host the 2006 FIFA World Cup was launched.

Since Germany's bid to host its second finals tournament was accepted, he has taken an active role in the planning and staging of 2006 FIFA World Cup as Chairman of the organising committee.

Playing career 职业生涯

Club honours

424 Bundesliga appearances (44 goals)
78 European Cup appearances (6 goals)
1976 World Club Championship winner
1974 ~ 1976 European Championships Cup winner

1967 European Cup Winners Cup winner
1969, 1972 ~ 1974, 1982 German Championship winner
1970, 1971, 1981 German Championship runner-up
1966, 1967, 1969, 1971 German Cup winner
1977, 1978, 1980 US Championship winner
International honours
103 caps (14 goals), 50 as captain
1974 FIFA World Cup winner
1966 FIFA World Cup runner-up
1970 FIFA World Cup third place
1972 European Championships winner
1976 European Championships runner-up

一. INTERVIEW: 访谈录

Which of the FIFA World Cup goals you scored do you remember especially?

I didn't score that many goals. But I did score a few when I was still a midfielder. The 1966 goal in the semifinal against Russia, which took us into the final, is the one I cherish most — partly, of course, because I beat Lev Yashin, who was the best keeper in the world at the time.

What are your memories of your first ever FIFA World Cup game?

My first game was in 1966 against Switzerland. We won 5-0. It was a happy day for me, because I scored twice. So I got off to a good start, and I think it ended well too, because we did well in getting to the Final at Wembley and taking it into extra time. Finishing runner-up is not too bad for a young player.

Which other national team in your era would you like to have played for?

I liked playing for Germany. I always felt German and liked wearing the German strip. Otherwise, I would not have played 103 internationals.

So you wouldn't have liked to play with the Brazilians just once?

I played in several selected teams, so I had the opportunity to play alongside the Brazilians, Argentines, Italians and Spanish. They were always great teams.

You have been called the first modern sweeper (后卫, 清道夫). Do you agree with that analysis?

I was pretty much the first to interpret the position offensively (进攻性地), as an attacker, and not only stay back and play as a sweeper, as was usual then, but to try to go forward into the midfield as an additional player. Or, when the opportunity arose, to come right forward and even score goals. Maybe that was just my game. By nature I was more of an attacking player than a defensive one. That's why I

always pushed forward.

You are known as "the Kaiser". Does the nickname bother you?
I'm used to it after 30 years.

Which team are you tipping as favourite for the FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan 2002 and do you have a private favourite?

A surprise team can emerge at any moment, but I can't see many. Right now I see the French as favourites alongside Argentina. For me the Argentines are impressive.

二. 17 JUNE 1970: ITALY — WEST GERMANY (4:3

Those old enough to remember the 1970 semi final (半决赛) will not have forgotten one of the most dramatic matches of all time — the epic (大规模的, 壮丽的) clash (冲突, 接触) of styles between the opportunism (机会主义) of "Gigi" Riva's Squadra and the will to win of "Kaiser" Beckenbauer's Mannschaft. The match had club rivalry (竞争) too, with the Inter trio (三人组) of Facchetti, Mazzola, and Riva facing old foes in the shape of Bayern's Maier, Beckenbauer and Müller. It was also a duel (决斗) between two formations whose hallmark (特点) was a balance between defensive steel and inspired forward play.

1. Boninsegna opens the scoring 首开纪录

The two giants of Europe were doing battle to decide who would line up in the final against the winner of the all South American tie between Brazil and Uruguay (乌拉圭), played at Guadalajara on the same day. The Italians had been crowned European champions two years earlier, while the Germans had finished runners-up at the last FIFA World Cup in England. At the start of the game, stifled (抑制) by the high stakes and the oppressive heat of Mexico's brand new Aztec stadium, both sides kept it tight, content to sit back and ease their way into the game. The 100,000 spectators (观众) were also unusually subdued (沉默的, 不太兴奋的), and even the ball seemed lifeless, prompting Sepp Maier to ask for it to be changed early on.

But it was the Italians who turned this false rhythm to their advantage, springing a surprise on the West German team led by the old lion Uwe Seeler. In the eighth minute, Roberto Boninsegna exchanged a defence-splitting one-two with Luigi Riva before dispatching an unstoppable half-volley from 16 metres out which left Sepp Maier rooted to the spot. Game on.

The Germans responded immediately, with the main threat coming from rising star Franz Beckenbauer, first with a pass into space which Gerd Müller just failed to reach, then a 40-yard burst of acceleration (加速度) before he was stopped in his tracks by a questionable challenge from Squadra Azzurra captain Giacinto Facchetti.

Although the Mannschaft clearly dominated (支配, 占优势) the first period, the Italians often looked comfortable at the back, mopping up (扑灭) the somewhat predictable (可预言的) assaults of Seeler and Co. At the tender age of 34, the tireless Seeler was taking part in his fourth consecutive (连续的) FIFA World Cup, and it was the Hamburg striker's ability to get his head to almost every free kick that constituted the main threat to the Italians in the opening half-hour.

But little by little, his strike partner, "Bomber" Müller started to make his presence felt at the heart of the Italian defence. First he just failed to control a curling cross from the ever-present Wolfgang Overath, allowing Mario Bertini to come out and claim. His 20-yard half-volley on the turn just two minutes later (31') then drew the





Florentina keeper into a smart save. Bertini had been picked instead of Dino Zoff by coach Ferruccio Valcareggi, much to the displeasure of the Friulan's supporters, and he was soon called into action again, this time turning an even better-struck shot from Jürgen Grabowski round the post for a corner.

The second half followed the same crescendo-like (高潮的, 顶峰的) rhythm. Seeler, put through cleverly by the "Kaiser", lost out in a one-on-one duel with Albertosi (50'), and Grabowski was thwarted (阻碍) by the Florentine guardian on the hour mark. The Germans then failed to capitalise on an under-hit backpass from Bertini. Müller robbed Albertosi, Grabowski gathered and laid it back into the path of Overath, but his shot cannoned back off the crossbar (球门的横木) with the Italian keeper stranded (束手无策的) (66').

2. Injury time equalizer 伤停补时

West Germany were throwing everything forward now, but just couldn't find a way through. In the 67th minute Beckenbauer changed forward only to be bundled over by Pierluigi Cera. Penalty (处罚)... surely! But no, Arraro Yamakasi decided the foul had been committed outside the box. As the furious German side crowded around the ref. (裁判员), Beckenbauer stayed down, his right shoulder pulled out of joint (关节), and since the Mannschaft had already made their two substitutions (替补, 取代者), the Kaiser had to stay on the field. Tension (紧张, 压力) mounted with each passing second. Siegfried Held wallopped (猛冲) a volley past Albertosi only to see Roberto Rosato acrobatically (杂技似地, 特技地) clear off the line. Seeler and then Müller fluffed (搞糟, 失去) chances in quick succession (连续).

The clock ticked (滴答地响) on. Just a few more minutes and the Squadra Azzura would be home and dry. But just as they had shown against England in the quarter-final, Beckenbauer and his teammates just did not know when they were beaten: in injury time, after two further close calls in the Italian goalmouth (球门), the hard-working Grabowski swung in a cross from the left which was met by defender Karl Heinz Schnellinger at the penalty spot. Albertosi was beaten all ends up and the Italians held their heads in disbelief.

3. A ding-dong battle 势均力敌

And so began probably the most memorable period of extra-time in footballing history. Beckenbauer set the tone by taking the field with his arm in a sling — which did nothing to stop him tearing towards goal whenever he got the ball. Helmut Schoen's men now had the bit between their teeth. Müller intercepted (中途阻止, 截取) a Poletti back pass and poked the ball home just before Albertosi could grab (抢夺, 夺取) it. The 100,000 fans packed into (涌进, 挤进) the Aztec stadium

were in raptures (兴高采烈, 欢天喜地).

German joy was short lived, however. Just 9 minutes into extra-time, Gianni Rivera, the Golden boy from AC Milan, sent over a free kick (任意球) which was cleared by Held to an advancing Tarcisio Burgnich, who beat Maier easily from the 6-yard box. The European champions were back level. And just before the teams changed ends, Italy went one better when Angelo Domenghini crossed from the left for the inevitable Luigi Riva to run on and score. It was Gigi's 22nd goal in just 21 outings for his country.

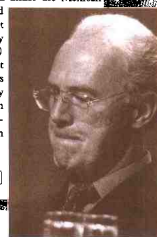
There was no let up (停止, 中止) in the action in the second period of extra-time either. The pace (速度) of the game was furious with both sides looking capable of scoring each time they went forward. Germany soon hit back when another Seeler header was pounced on by the ever-opportunistic Müller, who once again steered it home. Rivera, standing at the far post held his head in disbelief. The great Gerd had just scored his tenth goal of the tournament, while Beckenbauer, grimacing (面部扭曲) with pain, could have been forgiven for not celebrating too overly (公然的, 公开的).

4. 26 players go down in history 名垂青史

But the Italians were not to be outdone (打败) by this umpteenth (第无数次的) German fight back. Almost immediately from the restart, Boninsegna reached the bylines on the left and knocked the ball back for Rivera. The 1969 European footballer of the year sent Maier the wrong way to score the fifth extra-time goal. The AC Milan marksman (神射手), who had only come on after 60 minutes, had shown that he could indeed partner Riva upfront (在前面).

The game had now reached fever pitch (狂热). After 2 gruelling (极度紧张的, 精疲力尽的) hours of football under the Mexican sun, the two exhausted (疲惫的) teams finished the game almost in slow motion. The Italians, past masters at killing time, stayed down after every tackle, fired the ball high into the stands (看台) and contested every decision the referee made. At the final whistle, the players fell into each others arms and then to the ground in exhaustion. By now it no longer seemed to matter who had won and who had lost. The crowd fell silent in admiration, privileged no doubt to have witnessed an unforgettable spectacle.

★★★



History of the FIFA World Cup

世界杯
起源

No other sporting event captures the world's imagination like the FIFA World Cup ever since the first tentative (试验性的, 尝试的) competition in Uruguay (乌拉圭) in 1930. FIFA's flagship has constantly grown in popularity (普及) and prestige (声望).

A group of visionary French football administrators, led in the 1920s by the innovative (创新的, 革新的) Jules Rimet, are credited with the original idea of bringing the world's strongest national football teams together to compete for the title of World Champions. The original gold trophy bore Jules Rimet's name and was contested three times in the 1930s, before the Second World War put a 12-year stop to the competition.

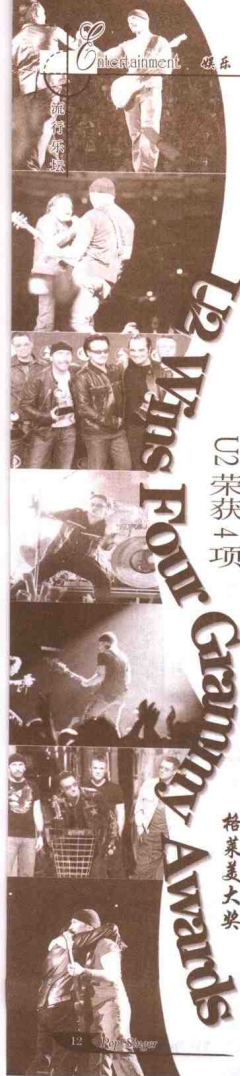
When it resumed (重新开始), the FIFA World Cup rapidly advanced to its undisputed (无异议的) status (地位) as the greatest single sporting event of the modern world. Held since 1958 alternately (交替的) in Europe and the Americas, the World Cup broke new ground with the Executive Committee's (常务会的) decision in May 1996 to select Korea and Japan as co-hosts for the 2002 edition.

Since 1930, the 16 tournaments have seen only seven different winners. However, the FIFA World Cup has also been punctuated (不时打断) by dramatic upsets (混乱) that have helped create footballing history — the United States defeating England in 1950, North Korea's defeat of Italy in 1966, Cameroon's

(喀麦隆的) emergence in the 1980s and their opening match defeat of the Argentinean cup-holders in 1990.

Today, the FIFA World Cup holds the entire global public under its spell (魅力). An accumulated audience of over 37 billion people watched the France 98 tournament, including approximately 1.3 billion for the final alone, while over 2.7 million people flocked (集结) to watch the 64 matches in the French stadia.

After all these years and so many changes, however, the main focus of the FIFA World Cup remains the same — the glistening (闪光的) golden trophy, which is the embodiment (体现) of every footballer's ambition.



U2 Wins Four Grammy Awards

U2 荣获四项

格莱美大奖

Edge and Bono Talking after Wednesday's Four Grammy Wins.

"We're huge fans of his work," said the Edge about T-Bone Burnett, producer of the Grammy Winning 'O Brother, Where Art Thou—soundtrack'. "So it felt, on one front, we're disappointed [we didn't win Album of the Year], but on another, we're so proud of him and so proud of his work we wouldn't have wanted to lose to anyone but T-Bone. It was kind of a sweet defeat."

On a different tack, Bono discussed what it has been like for U2 being in the USA in recent months.

"When this country takes you to its heart, it's an extraordinary feeling," Bono said. "The songs did change their meaning. You're supposed to know what you're writing about; you're the songwriter. The music changes shape to fit the predicament [困境] it finds itself in, and this year, the predicament was a very different America," he continued.

It was at last year's GRAMMY Awards that Bono said the group was applying for the job of the "Greatest, Most Important Rock Band," something many would agree they've now lived up to after the band's successful Elevation Tour.

"You know, when you're in a corner, we do make, I do make, wild pronouncements [声明, 宣言], about our potential, but you know what, we're not in a corner tonight, we're right in the middle of main street. We like it much better here. We think it suits us," he said. "But last year, we were pushing our rock up the hill. This time last year, rock and roll music was very much the outsider. And that's always where we get defensive and start making wild pronouncements about being the greatest rock band in the world."

And are they, he was asked? "Yes, as it happens," he answered, to a roar of laughter. "But some of our friends are very good too!"

"The United States has a role to play in the world not just as a police force, but actually just continuing the idea of the country. And it's an amazing idea. The Declaration of Independence is incredible — we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor — these are poetic ideas. And it seems like the idea of America has gone away in the last while, it's just a country, with great military might."

第44届格莱美奖主要奖项获奖名单

- 一、年度奖项:
 - 年度最佳唱片(Record Of The Year)
U2 — *Walk On*
 - 年度最佳专辑(Album Of The Year)
《O Brother, Where Art Thou? — Soundtrack》
- 多名艺术家共同创作
 - 年度最佳歌曲(Song Of The Year)
Alicia Keys — *Fallen*
 - 年度最佳新人(Best New Artist)
Alicia Keys
- 二、流行类:
 - 最佳流行女歌手(Best Female Pop Vocal

Performance)

- Nelly Furtado
- 最佳流行男歌手(Best Male Pop Vocal Performance)

- James Taylor
- 最佳流行乐队(Best Pop Performance By A Duo Orsgroups With Vocal)

- U2
- 最佳流行音乐对唱奖(Best Pop Collaboration With Vocals)

- Christina Aguilera, Lil' Kim, Mya & Pink
- 最佳流行乐演奏(Best Pop Instrumental Performance)

- Eric Clapton
- 最佳舞曲唱片(Best Dance Recording)
Janet Jackson — *All For You*
- 最佳流行乐演奏专辑(Best Pop Instrumental Album)

- Larry Carlton & Steve Lukather — *No Substitutions? Live In Osaka*

- 最佳流行乐演唱专辑(Best Pop Vocal Album)

- Sade — *Lovers Rock*
- 三、传统流行音乐类:
 - 最佳传统流行乐演唱专辑(Best Traditional Pop Vocal Album)

- Harry Connick, Jr. — *Songs I Heard*
- 四、摇滚类:
 - 最佳摇滚女歌手(Best Female Rock Vocal Performance)

- Lucinda Williams
- 最佳摇滚男歌手(Best Male Rock Vocal Performance)

- Lenny Kravitz
- 最佳摇滚乐队(Best Rock Performance By A Duo Orsgroups With Vocal)

- U2
- 最佳摇滚专辑(Best Rock Album)

- U2 — *All That You Can't Leave Behind*
- 五、乡村类:
 - 最佳乡村女歌手(Best Female Country Vocal Performance)

- Dolly Parton
- 最佳乡村男歌手(Best Male Country Vocal Performance)

- Ralph Stanley
- 最佳乡村音乐组合(Best Country Performance By A Duo Orsgroups With Vocal)
- Alison Krauss & Union Station
- 最佳乡村音乐对唱(Best Country Collaboration With Vocals)

- The Soggy Bottom Boys (Dan Tyminski, Harley Allen & Pat Enright)

- 最佳乡村歌曲(Best Country Song)
- Robert Lee Castleman 创作: Alison Krauss + Union Station 演唱 *The Lucky One*

- 最佳乡村音乐专辑(Best Country Album)
- Timeless — *Hank Williams Tribute*

- 六、新世纪音乐:
 - 最佳新世纪音乐专辑(Best New Age Album)

- Enya — *A Day Without Rain*

(供稿:徐地)

★★★



A Beautiful Mind

《美丽心灵》

by Kit Bowen

A Beautiful Mind is the true life story of John Forbes Nash Jr., a mathematical genius and Nobel Prize winner, who simply wants to think—about theories, about life, about love—if only his own mind would let him do it.

Story 剧情

The film spans (横跨) the life of John Nash (Russell Crowe) from mathematical prodigy (天才, 神童), to delusional (妄想症) schizophrenic (精神分裂症), to Nobel Prize winner. We first meet John in 1948, and he is entering Princeton University as a graduate student. He rarely goes to class and calculates his mathematical theories on dorm room and library windows. Most of his colleagues steer clear of (避开, 绕开) him, except his roommate, Charles (Paul Bettany), who tries to lighten him up. John eventually closes in on a hypothesis (假设) for an economic theory and becomes a star in the math world. He lands a prestigious position at MIT (麻省理工学院), meets his wife, Alicia (Jennifer Connelly) and consults for the Pentagon, cracking impossible codes no one else can. He meets William Parcher (Ed Harris), a CIA (中央情报局) agent who brings John in on a top-secret government operation to catch Russian spies—or so we think. Unbeknownst (未知) to those around him, Nash's "beautiful mind" is descending (递减) into madness and his grip (掌握, 控制) on reality is fading. Alicia gets him psychiatric (精神病学) help, but the drugs and shock therapy dull him so senselessly, it's painful to watch. All Nash

wants is his mind back, so he begins to fight his illness on his own terms. Through the years, John's delusions don't necessarily go away, but he learns to deal with them sanely (稳健的). More importantly, in Nash's later life, he finally gains the respect and admiration he deserves from his peers.

Acting 表演

We all know the man can act, but Crowe is truly a wonder in this film. He really gets under Nash's skin, having obviously studied the real-life mathematician's movements and mannerisms (特殊习惯) carefully. From Nash's walk to the twitches (痉挛, 抽搐) of the mouth to the eyes that never stop moving, he fleshes out a character that melds perfectly with the real Nash. Crowe shows us the horror of being locked in a mind that works brilliantly yet won't let him see things normally. It's a tour de force (绝技) performance and one richly deserving an Oscar. The other standout (杰出的人) in Mind has to be the stunning (极好的) Connelly. Over the years, she's quietly been turning in stellar performances in such films as Requiem for a Dream and Pollock, but as Nash's beleaguered wife, Alicia, she finally gets to shine. At times, you are wondering what the heck (地狱) a beauty like her sees in the weird Nash, but Connelly convincingly (有说服力地) portrays a woman in love with a man whose mind is great, if troubled. Witnessing her torment and anguish (痛苦, 苦恼) over her husband's debilitating (衰弱的, 虚弱的) illness was moving.



We Were Soldiers

《征战岁月》

Based on a true story, the film follows a band of American soldiers led by Lt. Col. Harold Moore in one of the bloodiest battles in Vietnam War—the Landing Zone X-Ray in the Ia Drang.

Story 剧情

War is hell. Any good soldier will tell you that. But Lt. Col. Harold Moore (Mel Gibson), wants his soldiers to know they are fighting not only for their country but also for each other. Moore and his right-hand man, the tough-as-nails Sgt. Maj. Basil Plumley (Sam Elliott), well train their men, who include the idealistic 2nd Lt. Jack Geoghegan (Chris Klein) and the cocky (骄傲自大的) helicopter pilot Maj. Bruce Crandall (Greg Kinnear). Moore's wife Julie (Madeleine Stowe) acts as the leader for the wives on the base, helping them cope with what their husbands are about to face. When Moore gets his orders to go into Vietnam, he knows it may be an impossible situation. He tells his men the only way to survive is to watch each other's backs—and that he'll be the first one in and the last one out. What he doesn't know once they get to Ia Drang is that his men are terribly outnumbered by the North Vietnamese. The bloody battle that ensues (跟着发生) kills many men on both sides, but thanks to Moore's sheer willpower (毅力) and strategic know-how (诀窍), he and his men make it out

to tell the story.

Acting 表演

Besides some pretty lame (无说服力的) dialogue in parts, the performances are all solid. Gibson knows this terrain (领域, 范围) very well. Let's see, this makes, what, the fourth war movie Gibson has done in his career? He's fought in just about all of them—World War I (Gallipoli), Revolutionary (The Patriot), apocalyptic (The Road Warrior) and well, Braveheart—and now Vietnam. Moore is a just the kind of great combat leader we envision (想像, 预想)—strong, fair, emotional—and Gibson embodies (具体表达) him to a tee, but it's just not much of a stretch (伸展). Elliott is particularly good as the grouchy (不高兴的, 不满的) Plumley, delivering some of the only humorous (幽默感感的, 滑稽的) lines in the film. Klein falls into his sweet-guy persona (角色) easily and turns on the sap (活力) when it's needed. Unfortunately, this may be the only thing Klein will be able to do in his career. The always good Barry Pepper comes off as the most genuine as journalist Joe Galloway, who witnesses these soldiers bravely fighting for their lives. Pepper isn't new to the war game either, having brilliantly played the religious sharpshooter (神枪手) in Saving Private Ryan.

★★★

注译: 张 强



The Future of the Forest

by Heather Dewar

森林的未来

编译：郑虹 朱胜超

Deep in Savage River State Forest—a long scramble and slither from the nearest road—stands a forest so old that its giants were already standing tall at the start of the Civil War.

Here, on a steep slope overlooking the ravine cut by the Savage River, black bears' trails ramble among towering red oaks, white oaks, maple and beech that ecologists say are at least 200 years old. The soft gray of the winter forest is hazed by the green of ancient, moss-covered hemlocks. Velvety red fungi explode from the trunk of a long-dead fire cherry tree, and rare plants poke through a litter of decaying branches.

On a mild winter afternoon, veteran conservationist Ajax Eastman beamed with pleasure as he stood amid one of the few remaining patches of never-logged forest in Maryland. "The last time I was here," Eastman said, "we thought we had just lost it."

In 1997, Eastman and other conservationists gave up a chance to place this tract on a list of state-protected "wildlands" where most kinds of human alteration, including logging and trail-building, are banned. In a last-minute deal, the conservationists agreed to remove the tract in exchange for legislative approval of 25,000 acres of other wildlands throughout the state.

Now a new coalition of environmentalists thinks the time might be right to designate two tracts inside Savage River State Forest as wildlands, off-limits forever to everything but hiking and hunting.

The move has ruffled some feathers in Annapolis, among state land managers who say it's their job to decide what's best for the forest, and among Western Maryland legislators who want to keep state forestland available for logging. And there's a rival proposal to set aside part of one tract as an ecological research site.

Top officials at the state Department of Natural Resources, which owns and manages the forest, say they haven't decided whether to support the wildlands bill.

DNR Secretary J. Charles Fox said last week that the agency is considering the wildlands proposal and other options for protecting the two tracts. "We've made a commitment that we will not timber them [through 2003], and I believe there are some unique values there that may be deserving of special protection," Fox said.

No one knows how much old-growth forest remains in Maryland, but everyone agrees it's a tiny amount. Almost all of the state's forests like those all over the East—have been cut at least once since Europeans arrived here nearly 400 years ago. All but the steepest and most inaccessible slopes in Western Maryland were logged before the turn of the 20th century.

Portions of the most rugged mountain forests were left alone. Now they harbor a mix of young and ancient trees, said forest ecologist Durland L. Shumway, who reported finding 1,000 acres worth of old growth on South Savage Mountain. "There are trees in there that are over 400 years old," Shumway said. "We're pretty sure it is the largest contiguous tract of old-growth forest north of the Smoky Mountains."

Maxim believes there are no more than 15 to 20 acres of old forests on South

野人河国家森林深处，在从最近的公路蜿蜒攀行了很长一段路之后，一片森林赫然矗立面前，这片森林年代久远，一些参天大树早在内战开始时就已轰然而立了。

在这片俯瞰着野人河穿过的陡峭斜坡上，黑熊的踪迹散布于高耸的红橡树、白橡树、枫树和桦树之间，这些树，据生态学家们说，至少有200年的历史了。那爬满了苔藓的古老铁杉散发出来的绿色光晕，使得冬日森林那柔和的灰色变得模糊起来。一片有如红色天鹅绒的真菌从一棵早已枯死的樱桃树的树皮下钻了出来，一些稀有的植物从一堆快要枯死的枝杈间探出头来。

在一个温和的冬日下午，当老森林防护员埃克斯·伊斯特曼站在马里兰州剩余的几处水禁砍伐的森林之中时，她的脸上洋溢着笑容。“上次我来这儿的时候，”伊斯特曼说道，“我以为我们已经失去了它。”

1997年，伊斯特曼和其他森林防护员放弃了把这块土地纳入国家保护的“野生地”名单上的机会。在国家保护的“野生地”上，许多人为的变动，包括砍伐

和修路，都是被禁止的。在讨论的最后时刻，防护员们同意把这块地区从名单上画掉，条件是立法批准该州的其他25,000公顷野生地。

目前，一个环保者的新联盟认为现在也许正是时候，把野人河森林内部的两块土地划为野生地，永久禁止除了徒步旅行和狩猎以外的一切人类行为。

此举激怒了一些国安那波利斯的首府土地经理们，他们说决定怎样做对森林才是最好的是他们的工作；该

举动也激怒了西马里兰州的议员们，他们想保留该州的林地伐木用。还有一个反对意见是要把其中一块地的一部分划出来作为生态研究基地。

自然资源署已经发令在2003年底之前禁止在这两块被称为“野人”和“南荒山”的土地上伐木，但他们说2003年之后可以进行局部采伐。“只有一小块地区上的古树应该受到保护，”自然资源署的拉里·马克西姆说，他是管理野人河国家森林的木材砍伐和其他林业事务的负责人。“但从长远来看，我们会在那儿计划一些林业活动的。”

无人知道马里兰州还有多少古木资源，但人们都承认只剩下很小的一部分了。自从400年前欧洲人来到这儿以来，国内几乎所有的森林，比如整个东部地区的那些阔叶林，至少被砍伐过一次。在20世纪到来之前，除了西马里兰州最佳峭



Savage Mountain and none in the Savages. But independent ecologist Daniel Boone, who used to be in charge of the DNR's efforts to protect endangered species and historical sites, said there are several stands of ancient trees in The Savages.

On a December day, Boone and Eastman hiked deep into the area, to the confluence of the Savage and Little Savage rivers. They walked among oaks more than three feet in diameter and at least 200 years old, by Boone's estimate. They paused at a shredded old log, one of many giants lying on the forest floor.

A bear had plucked the wild grapes that grew in the old tree's branches, gobbled the acorns it bore, then ripped apart the log to feast on grubs below the bark.

Oak trees don't reach their maximum output of acorns until they're 125 years old, Boone said, so old oak forests like this one are ideal habitats for bears, wild turkey and other acorn-loving creatures.

The fallen trees have drawn mounds of nutrient-rich soil to the surface with their roots as they toppled, and have created clearings where sunlight enters the forest, encouraging seedlings to grow.

Many dead trees remain upright, providing nest sites for scarlet tanagers, cerulean warblers and other songbirds that are becoming rare because they depend on old trees, Boone said.

The hikers reached the banks of the Savage River, which flowed over tilted beds of sandstone. In side pools, the chill water moved as slowly as smoke on a windless day. Here biologists have found the state's highest density of native brook trout, Boone said. "This is probably biologically the richest of all the Savage River lands," he said.

It's also rich in potentially valuable timber cut from tall old oaks, cherries and other hardwoods. Savage River State Forest is famous for the high-quality red oak it produces, Maxim said. Although timber companies might not want the oldest trees, which might be rotting, adjacent stands that date from the early 1900s could be valuable.

Richard P. Barton, DNR's superintendent of state forests and parks, said he recognizes that old-growth tracts are worthy of protection. "I have given explicit orders that there is to be no timbering in those areas until they are thoroughly reviewed," Barton said. "They are as protected as I can make them."

Barton said he believes the forest will do better if state experts have freedom to manage it. The wildland designation would prohibit the state from putting out wildfires or spraying the trees with pesticides to fight gypsy moths, he said.

"Wildlands are a good thing. I understand why we want to have that," Barton said. "But too much of that, and we can limit our ability to correct mankind's errors."

Boone counters that natural forces such as fire are good for the forest and should not be kept out. It's folly to think humans can correct past forestry errors, he said—only time and nature can do that. "Folks who are opposed to wildlands call it locking up the forest," Boone said. "In my opinion, it's setting it free. ... If you let it go, it's going to take care of itself."

Whatever the outcome of this year's debate, Barton said no one can guarantee that the old trees will be preserved forever. "Anybody who thinks anything is permanent is dreaming," Barton said. "There's no such thing as permanent protection."

和最难以到达的地区以外,所有的森林都被砍伐掉了。

森林生态学家杜兰德·L·沙姆博说,只有生长在崎嶇地区的山林逃脱了被砍伐的命运。现在,这些山林里既有古木也有小树。他报告说在南荒山上发现了1000公顷的古木。“那儿的一些树有400多岁了,”沙姆博说,“我们确信这块山林是斯莫基山北部最大的连成片的古木林。”

马克西姆认为南荒山上只剩下15到20公顷的古木林,野人区则一棵也没有。但是不隶属任何研究机构的生态学家丹尼尔·布恩说野人区尚有几片古木林。布恩曾经在自然环境署负责保护濒危物种和历史古迹。

12月的一天,布恩和伊斯特曼徒步深入林区内部,到达野人河和小野人河的汇流处。他们走在一片直径长达三英尺的橡树林中,这些橡树,据布恩估计,有200多年的历史了。他们在一棵倒在地上已经腐裂的树木前停了一会儿,林中有许多这样的参天大树横躺在地上。

一只熊早已把长在这棵老树枝桠上的野葡萄藤揪了下来,狼吞虎咽地吃着橡树果实,然后扯开树干,大块朵颐树皮下的美味。

布恩说,橡树要长到125岁时所结的果实才达到最大量,所以像这样的老橡树林是熊、野火鸡和其他爱吃橡树果实的动物们居住的理想场所。

当这些巨树倒下时,它们的根把大量的富含营养的土壤翻到了地表,为阳光射入森林创造了空间,促进了树种的生长。

许多树已死,但依然挺立着,为猩红比蓝雀、天蓝刺嘴嘴和其他的鸟儿提供了搭窝的场所,由于这些鸟儿得依靠古树生存,它们已经越来越珍稀了,布恩说。

两位徒步者来到了野人河的岸边,野人河从倾斜的砂石河床上流过。在旁边的池子里,冰冷的水流得很慢,如同青烟在无风的时候缓慢的消散。布恩说,生态学家在这儿发现了国内最大的土生鲱鱼群。“从生物角度来说,野人河这片土地上拥有的最多东西就是它们了,”他说。

这片土地还富有具备潜在价值、可砍伐的高大的老橡树、樱桃树和其他硬木。马克西姆说,野人河国家森林以其所产的优质红木而闻名于世。尽管木材公司并不想砍伐最古老的树,因为这些树木可能正在腐烂,但附近的长于20世纪初期的林子会很便宜的。

自然环境署管理国家森林和公园的理查德·P·巴顿说他承认古树林值得保护。“我已经明确下令,禁止在那些林地伐木,直到它们完全恢复为止。”巴顿说,“我尽可能去保护它们。”

巴顿认为如果专家们有管理森林的自由权,这片森林会比现在更好的。他说,划分野生地将会阻止国家扑灭闪电引起的大火,阻止国家对林地喷洒消灭舞毒蛾的杀虫剂。

“划分野生地是件好事。我理解我们为什么想这么做,”巴顿说。“但是,如果做得过火,我们就限制了纠正人类自己所犯错误的能力。”

布恩不赞成这个看法,他认为像火这样的自然力对森林是有好处的,是不该灭的。他说,认为人类能纠正自己过去对森林犯下的错误是愚蠢的想法,只有时间和自然能够做到。“反对划分野生地的人说划分野生地是封存了林子,”布恩说,“我却认为,这恰恰是解放了林子……如果不去管它,它会管理好自己的。”

不管今年的辩论有什么结果,巴顿说,没人能保证这些古树会永远被保护。“如果有人认为有什么东西是永久的话,那他一定是在做梦,”巴顿说。“根本没有永久保护这样的事。”



★★★★

Inner Earth May Hold More Water than the Seas

地球内部水源更加丰富

Molten rocks deep in the earth's interior may be surprisingly wet, Japanese researchers say. From lab experiments, they have concluded there may be more H₂O deep underground than in all oceans, lakes, and rivers combined.

The scientists first heated "mineral cocktails" to a white-hot 1600 degrees Celsius and squeezed them until the pressure reached more than three million pounds per square inch. Then they cooked the samples for an hour. The experiments replicated the environment and conditions deep in the Earth.

Based on what they witnessed² in their lab, the researchers concluded that more water probably exists deep within the Earth than is present on Earth's surface—as much as five times more. "Our results suggest that the lower mantle³ can potentially store considerable amounts of water," said Motohiko Murakami of the Tokyo Institute of Technology, where the experiments were conducted.

"The presence of water in the crystal structure of [deep-Earth] minerals would be expected to soften the minerals and change their flow behavior," he added. That, in turn, could affect how the innards⁴ of the planet mix and shift over time, and could indirectly affect conditions and forces near the surface, such as plate tectonics.⁵

Wet Rocks 湿岩

Far beneath the seas, in the lower mantle, rocks exist at temperatures and pressures similar to those recreated in the Tokyo lab. The research team wanted to determine how much water might be in that region of Earth's interior, which they did by studying the nature of the chemical reactions in their tabletop mini-mantle.

The results indicated that the lower mantle has a lot of water, they reported.

Murakami and his colleagues reached their con-

clusion based on⁶ how much water they managed to dissolve under the experiment's extreme conditions in several types of material that make up much of the lower mantle.

They used heat and pressure—25.5 gigapascals⁷ of it, or more than 250,000 times natural atmospheric pressure at sea level—to create four mineral compounds that exist in the lower mantle.

These minerals—manganese perovskite, calcium⁸ perovskite, magnesiowustite⁹, and stishovite¹¹—were produced as a result of the reactions among the chemical ingredients the researchers had placed inside a pressurizing multi-anvil apparatus. When water was added, some of it was absorbed into the newly formed minerals.

In different trials, the scientists slightly varied the proportions of the ingredients they used, and added or removed trace quantities of certain metallic compounds that they suspect mix in small amounts with more abundant materials in the lower mantle.

The trials resulted in different amounts of water being absorbed into the mantle-like matter. But in each case, water made up at least 0.19 percent of the material's mass.

That doesn't sound like a lot, but for Murakami and his team, the finding was a watershed.

A Waveless Waterworld 宁静的水世界

Earth's oceans make up just 0.02 percent of the planet's total mass. This means the vast lower mantle could contain many times more water than floats on the planet's surface.

The Japanese experiments don't guarantee that that's the case, of course, because the researchers haven't actually measured the mantle. No one is ever likely to get a direct sample of material from the fiery¹² mantle itself. But by simulating mantle-like conditions in the lab, Murakami and his colleagues have demonstrated that a water-rich inner Earth is plausible.¹³

Just how water-rich it is depends on the amount of trace¹⁴ impurities in the minerals. Compounds such as aluminum and iron could dramatically change the solubility¹⁴ of water in these minerals, Murakami explained.

Other research has suggested that a zone between the mantle and the crust also contain a great deal of water, the Japanese researchers noted. If so, there could be more than ten times the amount of water inside the planet as there is on its surface.

★★★★

1. replicate ['replikeɪt] *vt.* 复制
2. witness ['wɪtnɪs] *vt.* 目击; 表明
3. mantle ['mæntl] *n.* 覆盖物
4. innards ['ɪnɑːdz] *n.* (复) 内脏
5. tectonics ['tektənɪks] *n.* 地质学
6. base on 根据
7. gigapascal [gɪgə'pæskəl] *n.* 几十亿
8. perovskite [pə'rovskɪt] *n.* 钙铁矿
9. calcium ['kælsɪəm] *n.* 钙
10. magnesiowustite *n.* 铁铁矿
11. stishovite ['stɪʃvaɪt] *n.* 钛铁矿
12. fiery ['faɪəri] *a.* 炽热的
13. plausible ['pləʊzəbəl] *a.* 似是而非的
14. solubility [sə'ljuːbɪləti] *n.* 溶度, 溶性