

# Bilingual Channel

## 双语播放

白  
羚  
羊

White Antelope

to have  
butterflies  
in one's stomach

紧张不安



Sports shoes; the Essential Look

运动鞋：不可缺少的装束

What is your sign?

你的生肖是什么？

A fool and  
his money  
are soon  
parted.

傻瓜存不到钱。



Two  
heads  
are better  
than one

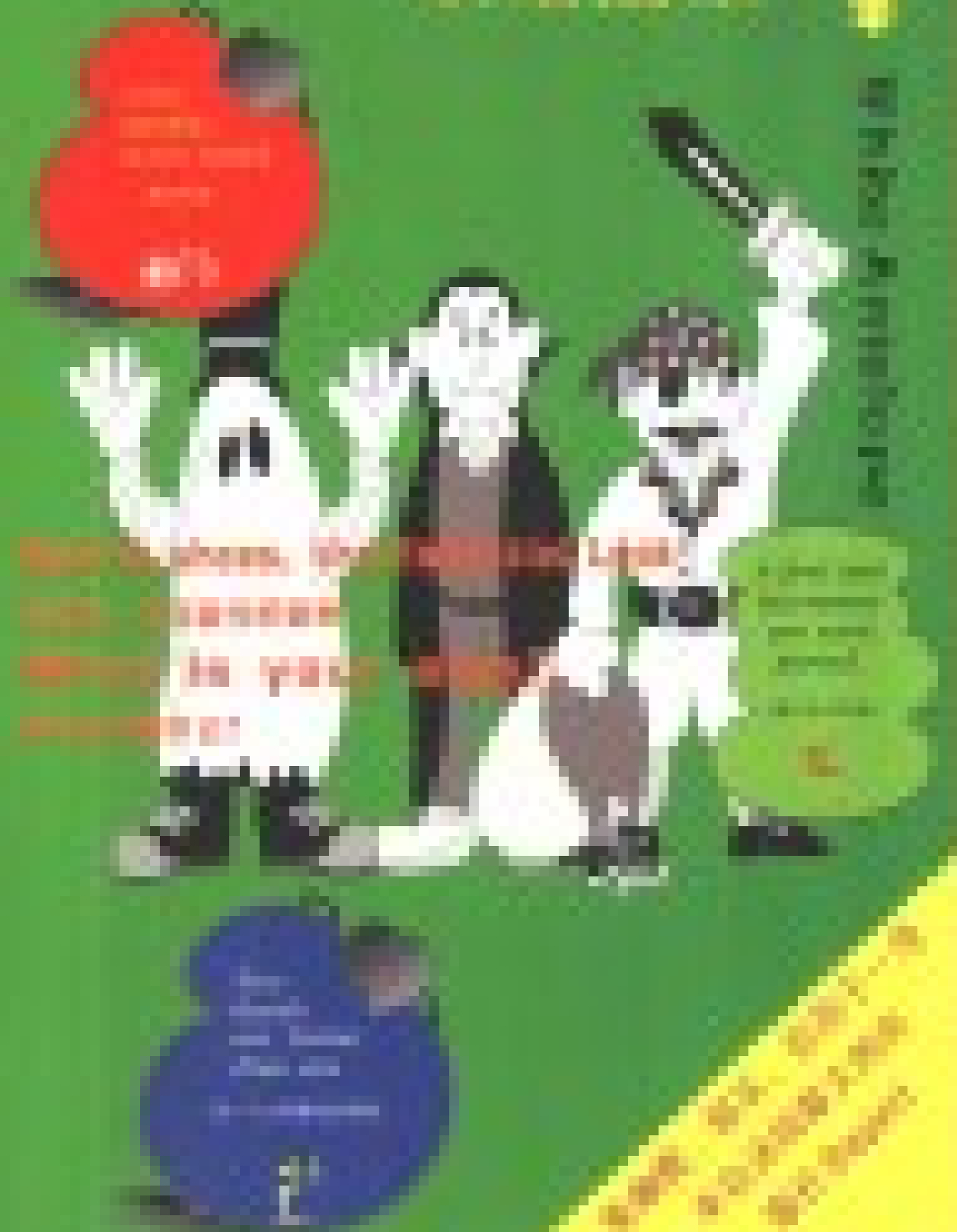
多一个人商量总是好的



集幽默、娱乐、信息于一身  
来自法国最大的出  
版社 Bayard

# Universal Channel

2024-2025







来自法国  
最大的出版社 Bayard



**《白羚羊》——来自法国，在全世界最受你同龄人的青睐！**

想了解异国青少年朋友都在读些什么吗？请读《白羚羊》！

了解自己的方方面面吗？请读《白羚羊》！

想看最新最酷的卡通吗？请读《白羚羊》！

想欣赏最奇异、近乎疯狂的幻想吗？同样，要读《白羚羊》！

来自《白羚羊》的还有：酷、纯正、内容新潮的英文！

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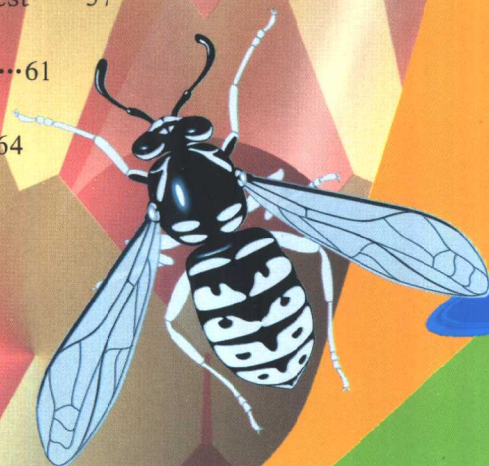
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**从运动场到街头，肯定的是：运动鞋是现今服饰不可缺少的一环。**

**From the stadium to the street, one thing is sure: sports shoes are an essential part of today's look.**

第一双运动鞋诞生于19世纪的英国，它是用帆布和橡胶制造而成的。因为当时的人都穿这些鞋子到沙滩，所以人们便称它为“沙滩鞋”。英国是第一个提倡大众运动的国家，她更为不同的运动设计出不同的运动鞋。

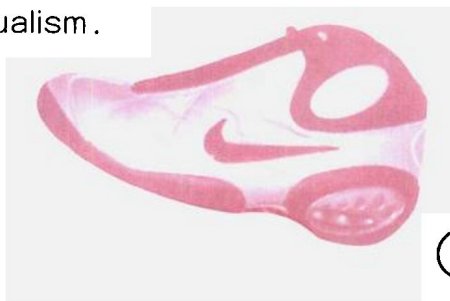
The first sports shoes were made in England in the 1800s from canvas and rubber. They were called “sand shoes” because they were worn on the beach. Britain, the first country to introduce popular sports, developed different sports shoes for different sports.

### 反叛的象征

### A Symbol of Rebellion

在20世纪，运动鞋用于篮球、跑步和网球运动上。在50年代的美国，电影红星詹姆斯·迪恩令“帆布鞋”大行其道。年轻时髦的美国人更视帆布鞋为反叛和个人主义的象征。

In the 1900s, sports shoes were used for basketball, running and tennis. In the 1950s in the US, a film star, James Dean, made “sneakers” very popular. Young trendy Americans saw sneakers as a symbol of rebellion and individualism.



## 大改革

造鞋业眼见美国人沉醉于健康舞和慢跑，便在70年代进行改革。造鞋公司更以大量金钱，换取球星穿着其品牌的运动鞋。

## 新科技

70年代的运动鞋融合高科技、精细设计及鲜艳颜色于一身，而价钱亦昂贵。当Nike发明气垫鞋时，这创新的运动鞋为其公司带来好几百万美元的收入。1980年至1990年间，运动鞋的销量倍增。

## 街头形象

在70至90年代，运动鞋与街头装束扯上关系。今天，运动鞋成为身份的象征——它的价钱便是最好的证明！

## A Revolution

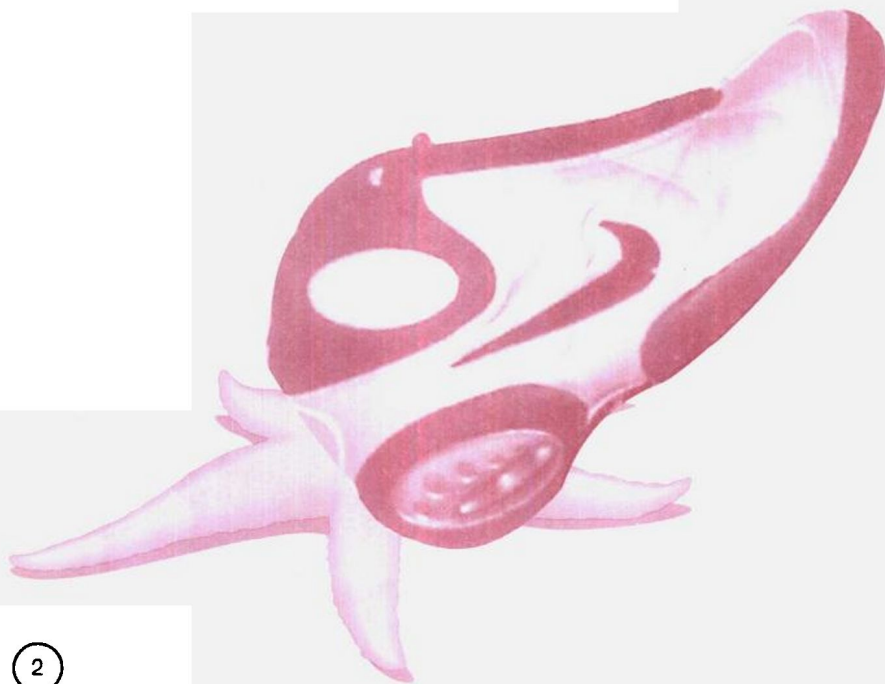
The shoes industry changed in the 1970s, when the US became obsessed with aerobics and jogging. Shoe companies paid sports stars lots of money to wear their trainers.

## New Technology

Trainers in the 1970s were hi-tech, sophisticated, colourful and expensive. When Nike invented the air soles, it revolutionized trainers and made millions of dollars. From 1980 to 1990, sales of sports shoes doubled.

## Cool Street Style

In the 1980s and 90s, trainers were associated with a cool street style. Today, sports shoes are a status symbol—and the prices prove it!



德国人 Adi Dassler 在 20 年代开始与他的弟弟 Rudi 制造运动鞋。在 1948 年, Rudi 兴办 Puma; Adi 则创办 Adidas, 他更以自己名字的首 6 个字母为公司命名。在 90 年代的一段时期, Adidas 的销售额比它的两大对手 Reebok 和 Nike 还要高。

In the 1920s, a German, Adi Dassler, began making sports shoes with his brother Rudi. In 1948, Rudi created Puma. Adi founded Adidas, using the first six letters of his name. At one point in the 1990s, Adidas sold more than its two big rivals, Reebok and Nike.



在 1971 年, 一个名叫 Phil Knight 的美国人创办 Nike (希腊文解作胜利)。Nike 与体坛巨星, 如迈克尔·乔丹、埃里克·坎通纳、安德鲁·阿加西等签约, 更制造出最昂贵的运动鞋: 限量版 Nike Air Jordans。

In 1971, an American, Phil Knight, created Nike (the Greek word for victory). Nike has had contracts with sports superstars like Michael Jordan, Eric Cantona, Andre Agassi, ect. Nike also make the most expensive sports shoes: a limited edition of Nike Air Jordans.



## 价值连城竟变成一文不值

有些名词后面可加 less 成为形容词,指“没有”,如useless(无用的),meaningless(无意思的),endless(无止境的)和spotless(无污点的)。但是我们要注意不是每个名词后面加 less 都能达到同一效果,如priceless 这个字。虽然它的后缀是less,但是priceless却不是解作“无价值的”,反而是“价值连城”。为了让大家更清楚priceless的意思,请看看以下例子吧!

This diamond ring is priceless.

这只钻石指环是十分贵重的。



Proverb

谚语

**Cast not a  
clout till May  
be out.**

不过五月底,不忙藏冬衣。



中英

界限街

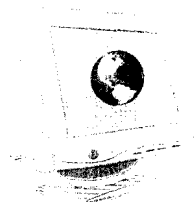
to have butterflies  
in one's stomach

紧张不安





# 互联网 接通全世界



**互联网是信息高速公路，它正影响着全世界，以至我们的日常生活。学校用互联网制定电子书目；医生则可透过互联网为身处其他国家的病人诊病……**

**The Internet is a highway of information that affects the world and our daily lives. Schools use the net as an electronic library; doctors can consult with patients who live in other countries...**

你怎样在一日内游博物馆或图书馆、参加歌迷会、玩游戏、与世界各地的人说笑、查阅电子邮箱及练习英文，而又不离家门半步？答案是进入互联网。虽然连线互联网并不能真的带你到达博物馆或图书馆，但你可在网上看名画和书籍，你更可在互联网上找到所有你能想到的东西。

How do you visit a museum or a library, join a music fan club, play games, exchange jokes with people from all over the world, check your e-mailbox, and practise English all in the same day, and without leaving your home? The answer is by “surfing the net”? You cannot actually go to a museum or library by connecting to the Internet, but you can see their paintings and books. You will find all the information you can imagine on the Internet.

互联网看似是昨日才面世的科技，但是这并不正确！在20世纪60年代早期，美国因害怕会与苏联爆发核战，所以美国军方设计了一个联系政府与各美国城市的电脑系统。

在1989年，互联网在42个国家拥有30万个网络供应商和400万个用户。在1996年，互联网发展至150个国家，用户达1000万。每天更会有15个新网页诞生，2000个新用户加入。

在约三十年前，互联网的诞生是用来避免核战；现在，它将世界各地的距离拉近，甚至罗马天主教教皇以及英女皇也有自己的网页。这表明即使你现在再加入互联网也不算落后！

It seems as if the Internet appeared only yesterday, but that is not true! In the early 1960s, the United States was afraid of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. US military officials decided they needed a computer system to link the government to American cities.

In 1989, Internet had 300,000 service providers and 4 million users in 42 countries. In 1996, it had 10 million users in 150 countries. Every day there are 15 new sites and 2,000 more users.

About thirty years ago, Internet was created in fear of nuclear war. Today it brings the world together. Even the Pope and the Queen of England have websites, which proves that you are never too late to surf the net!

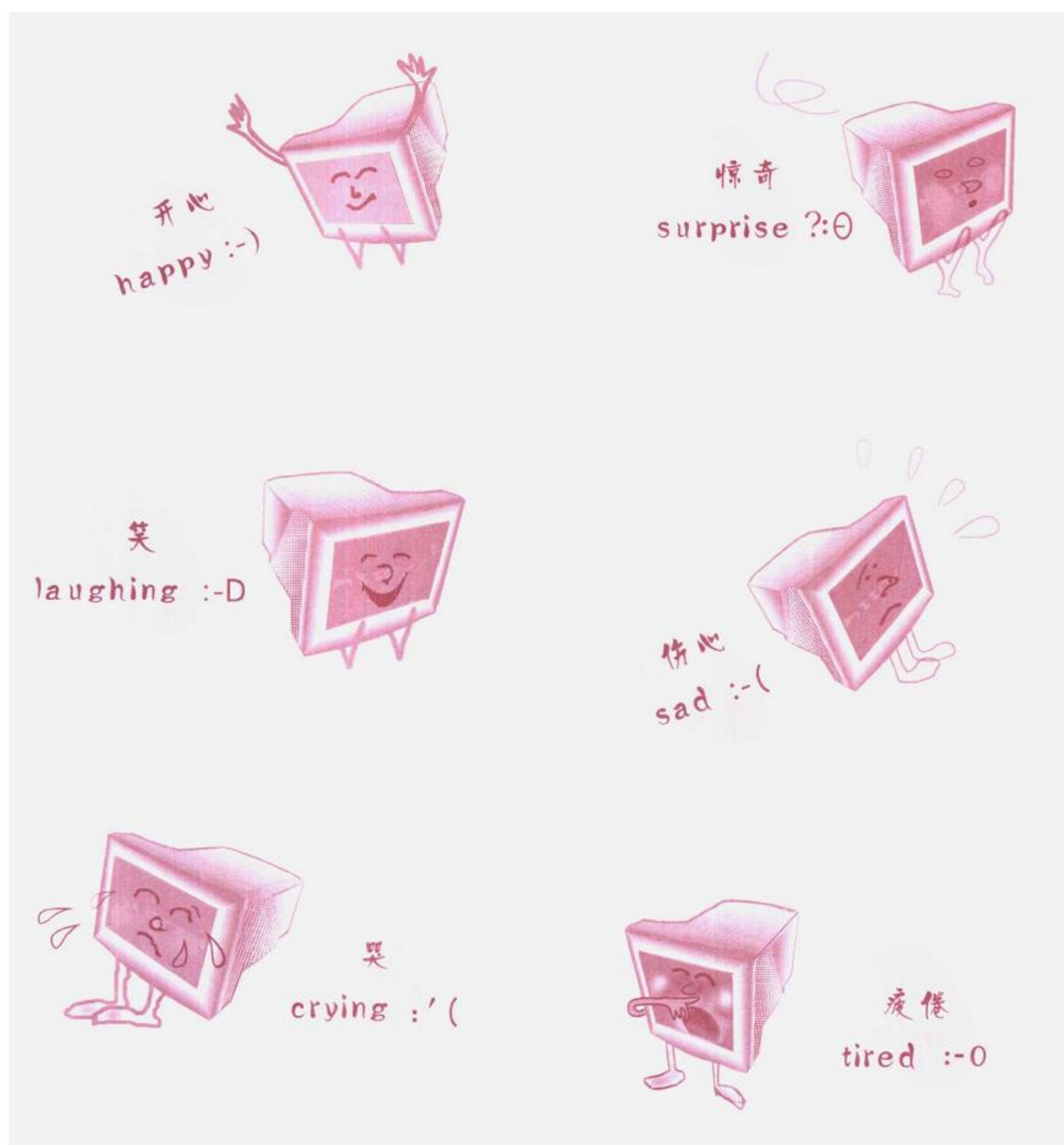




标点符号可在互联网中来表达情感。以下有一些例子可供参考。

或许你更可自创一些新符号呢!

Punctuation marks are used to show emotion on the Internet. Here are some examples. To read the symbols, perhaps you can invent some symbols of your own!





## 是 I 还是 Me?

你是否犹豫过，不知何时用 I，何时用 me，尤其当 I 或 me 之前还有其他人名字时。请试着回答下列问题，看看你能否掌握 I 和 Me 的用法。

1. Tom, Sally and (I/me) went to England.

2. He gave it to Tom, Sally and (I/me).

有一个简单的方法可助你避免错误。技巧是：暂时把 Tom 和 Sally 的名字删去，答案便明显得多。

相信你不会说“Me went to England”或“He gave it to I”，同样地，he/him, she/her, we/us, they/them 的用法也是一样。



Proverb

谚语

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

不要对计划的实现过于乐观。



中英

界限街

I could eat a horse!

我十分饿!





新年快乐  
Happy New Year



**In every nation, the new year is a happy celebration. There is always a lot of noise, and sincere wishes for happiness.**

**在每个国家，新年都是一个欢愉的节日。佳节期间四处热闹非凡，恭贺之声不绝于耳。**

The “Occidental” New Year is celebrated on January 1, of course. But until 1582, it was on March 25! Now, people all over the world celebrate January 1. They dance, eat and drink and make resolutions: things they want to change in the new year.

西方国家的新年理所当然是在1月1日。不过，在1582年以前，3月25日才是新年。现在，世界各地的人也会庆祝1月1日的新年。他们跳舞狂欢、大吃大喝，并于新年订立大计：写出下年度决心改过的事情。



农历新年通常在1月或2月期间。不同的年份有不同的生肖：马年、虎年……下年度是马年。

中国人认为人的性格会受所属生肖的影响。

The Chinese New Year falls on a day between January and February. The years have animal names; the Year of the Horse, the Year of the Tiger... Next year is the Year of the Horse. The Chinese say that your personality is influenced by the animal of your year.







The Chinese New Year is one of the most important festivals of the Chinese lunar calendar, a time for visiting friends and relatives. Families, including those whose members are scattered throughout the world, gather for a reunion dinner on the eve of this celebration. Peach blossoms, together with fruit and sweets help spread New Year's cheer in the flower markets of Victoria Park on Hong Kong Island and at various places in Kowloon and the New Territories. Some of these markets are open all night, so that everyone has a chance to buy blossoms, which symbolize good fortune.

So wherever you are...Gong Xi Fa Cai.

农历新年是中国节令里的一个大节日——亲友相聚的时刻。家人以及移居海外的亲人，都会在大年三十晚聚首吃团圆饭。桃花、水果及糖果令新年气氛遍布香港岛的维园花市，热闹气氛更传至九龙新界各处。为了让每个人有更多时间购买象征幸运的桃花，有些花市更会通宵营业。

无论你身处何地……

恭喜发财!





**Where have you been?**

**How have you been?**

以上两句句子都是问句。然而，只是一字之差，它们的意义已大有不同。“Where have you been?”的意思是“你刚才到哪儿去？”例如你在找一个朋友，即使你翻天覆地也找不到他，当见到他时，你可能会气冲冲地问：Where have you been?

“How have you been?”却来得友善。当遇到一个很久没见的的朋友，你可以用“How have you been?”来问他近况。这句子的用法正如我们常说的How are you?



**Proverb**

谚语

**The early bird catches the worm.**

捷足先登



中英

界限街

**She was tearing her hair out.**

她焦急得要扯自己的头发；像热锅上的蚂蚁。



# Titanic 泰坦尼克号

——走上不归路

## The Road with No Return

泰坦尼克号曾被誉为“梦想号”。这艘船在短短两年内紧锣密鼓地建成，却用上整整一年的时间装修、布置，终在1912年第一次现身。竞争对手的追赶以及通讯发展的成就带动泰坦尼克号，在前无古人，后无来者的全球宣传攻势下启航。

泰坦尼克号在1912年4月10日驶离英国，沿途接载乘客上船，向美国纽约市进发。超过二千名来自不同阶层的人在船上，泰坦尼克号向着目的地全速前进。

Titanic was called the “ship of dreams”. As for her first incarnation in 1912, the ship was constructed during a pressured two-year period, taking yet a third year to outfit. Motivated by her competitor and thanks to the new achievements in communication, Titanic was launched with an unprecedented wave of worldwide publicity.

Titanic left Britain on Wednesday, April 10, 1912, picking up passengers on her way to New York City. With more than two thousand people from different social classes on board, Titanic steamed at top speed for her destination...