



跳蚤 · 阅读精品系列中英文对照文丛

跳蚤 · 阅读 FLEA READER S



第三辑⑦

国际互联网
中世纪传奇
汤姆叔叔的小屋



外文出版社

跳蚤·阅读精品系列中英文对照文丛

FLEA READERS

跳蚤·阅读

第三辑

⑦

Schindler's List

辛德勒的名单

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前 言

《跳蚤·阅读》(FLEA READERS) 是刘国彬教授和美籍专家迈克·理斯顿先生为大中学生和广大英语爱好者精心策划的一套英语课外读物, 是针对教育部对目前英语教学现状提出的意见编撰的, 旨在为广大中学生和大学低年级学生提供一套既实用又轻松的中英文对照读物。

这套书编排形式活泼新颖, 文章短小精悍, 图文并茂, 注释详实, 这是本书的第一个特点;

第二, 本丛书取材广泛, 纵横古今中外, 品类繁多, 包罗影视文(章)网(络)。

我们拟先推出三辑 30 本, 以后再陆续添加。在本丛书的成书过程中, 许多人都付出了大量的时间、精力和心血。我们在此向他们表示由衷的感谢。

尽管我们在尽最大的努力做好每一件事, 但是失误仍然在所难免。希望广大读者一如既往地对我们的工作进行监督与批评, 并欢迎广大读者随时与我们联系。

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Internet

The Internet is a giant network of computers located all over the world that communicate with each other.

The Internet is an international collection of computer networks that all understand a standard system of addresses and commands, connected together through backbone systems. It was started in 1969, when the U. S. Department of Defence established a nationwide network to connect a handful of universities and contractors. The original idea was to increase computing capacity that could be shared by users in many locations and to find out what it would take for computer networks to survive a nuclear war or other disaster by providing multiple path between users. People on the ARPNET (as this nationwide network was originally called) quickly discovered that they could exchange messages and conduct electronic ^① “conferences” with distant colleagues for purposes that had nothing to do with the military industrial complex. If somebody else had something interesting stored on their computer, it was a simple matter to obtain a copy (assuming the owner did not protect it).

Over the years, additional networks joined which added access to more and more computers. The first international connections, to Norway and England, were



国际互联网

Internet 是由位于世界各地相互通信的计算机连成的巨大计算机网络。

Internet 是计算机网络的国际性的集合，这些网络都符合具有地址和命令的标准体系，并经骨干网连在一起。Internet 始建于 1969 年，当时美国国防部为连接少数几所大学和协议企业而建立了一个全国性网络。最初的想法是要增加计算机能力并可由许多地点的用户共享，并且通过提供用户间多条路径来找到哪一种计算机网络能够在核战或其他灾难中幸存。ARPNET(这种全国网络最初的名称)上的用户很快就发现他们可以与远距离的同事交换消息，并且进行某种目的的电子“会议”，而这些目的与军事工业企业没有任何关系。如果另外一些人在其计算机中存有有趣的东西，得到其拷贝是很容易的事（假定拥有者没有进行保护）。

几年间，新的网络接入使越来越多的计算机加入进来。在 1973 年进行了第一次与挪威和英国的国际连接。



① electronic
[ilek·tronik] 电子的

added in 1973. Today thousands of networks and millions of computers are connected to the Internet. It is growing so quickly that nobody can say exactly how many users "On the Net".

The Internet is the largest repository ^① of information which can provide very very large network resources. The network resources can be divided into network facilities resources and network information resources. The network facilities resources provide us the ability of remote computation and communication. The network information resources provides us all kinds of information services, such as science, education, business, history, law, art, and entertainment, etc.

The goal of your use of the Internet is exchanging messages or obtaining information. What you need to know is that you can exchange message with other computers on the Internet and use your computer as a remote terminal on distant computers. But the internal details of the link are less important, as long as it works. If you connect computers together on a network, each computer must have a unique address, which could be either a word or a number. For example, the address of Sam's computer could be Sam, or a number.

The Internet is a huge interconnected system, but it uses just a handful of method to move data around. Until the recent explosion of public interest in the Internet, the



今天，有成千上万的计算机网络和数百万台计算机与 Internet 相连。Internet 发展如此之快以至于没有人能准确地说出网上有多少用户。

Internet 是最大的信息贮藏宝库，它可以提供非常非常巨大的网络资源。这种网络资源可以分为网络设备资源和网络信息资源。网络设备资源为我们提供了我们能够进行远程计算和通信的能力。网络信息资源向我们提供各种各样的信息服务，诸如科学、教育、商务、历史、法律、艺术和娱乐等等。

使用 Internet 的目的是交换消息或获得信息。你只须知道你可以与 Internet 上的其他计算机交换消息并将你的计算机用作远端计算机的远程终端，而链路的内部细节并不太重要，只要网络能工作就行。若将多台计算机连接到网络上，每台计算机须有唯一的地址，地址可以是一个字或一个数字。例如 Sam 的计算机地址可以是 Sam 或一个数字。

虽然 Internet 是一个巨大的互联系统，但它仅使用一点简单办法就将数据传来传去。近来公众对 Internet 产

① repository

[ri'pozitəri]贮藏所

vast majority of the computers on the Net use the Unix operating system. As a result, the standard Unix commands for certain Internet services have entered the online community's languages as both nouns and verbs to describe the services themselves. Some of the services that the Internet can provide are: Mail, Remote use of another computer(Telnet), File Transfer(FTP), News, and Live conversation.

The most commonly used network service is electronic mail (E-mail), or simply as mail. Mail permits network users to send textual messages to each other. Computers and networks handle delivering the mail, so that communicating mail users do not have to handle details of delivery, and do not have to be present at the same time or place.

The simplest way to access a file on another host is to copy it across the network to your local host. FTP can do this.

Presently, a user with an account on any Internet machine can establish ^① a live connection to any other machine on the Net from the terminal in his own office or laboratory. It is only necessary to use the Unix command that sets up a remote terminal connection(Telnet), followed by the address of the distant ^② machine.

Before you can use the Internet, you must choose a way to move data between the Internet and your PC. This



生了极大的兴趣,在这之前,绝大多数网上计算机都使用 Unix 操作系统。结果,用于某些 Internet 业务的标准 Unix 命令已经进入联机团体语言当作名词和动词来描述业务本身。Internet 可以提供的一些服务为:电子邮件、远程使用其他计算机、文件传送、电子新闻和实况对话。

最经常使用的网络服务是电子邮件 (E-mail), 或者简称为邮件。电子邮件允许网络用户彼此传送文本消息。邮件的传递的细节由计算机和网络进行处理, 邮件用户不必关心处理传递的细节, 也不必同时出现在场。

从其他主机获得文件的最简单方式是通过网络将其拷贝到你的计算机上。文件传送(FTP)可完成这项工作。

目前, 用户在 Internet 建立账户后, 就可从其办公室和实验室的终端上与网上其他计算机建立实时连接。只需使用 Unix 命令 Telnet 来建立远程终端连接, 命令后跟上远端计算机的地址即可。

在使用 Internet 之前, 必须使用一种方法在你的 PC 机和 Internet 之间传

① establish[is'tæblɪʃ]

建造, 证实

② distant['dɪstənt]

远的

link may be a high-speed data communication circuit, a local area network (LAN), a telephone line or a radio channel. Most likely, you will use a Modem attached to your telephone line to talk to the Internet. Naturally, the quality of your Internet connection and service, like many other things in life, is dictated ^① by the amount of money that you are willing to spend.

Although all these services can well satisfy the needs of the users for information exchange, a definite requirement is needed for the users. Not only should the users know where the resources locate, but also he should know some operating commands concerned to ease the searching burden of the users, recently some convenient ^② searching tools appears, such as Gopher, WWW and Netscape.

World wide web(www) is a networked hypertext protocol and user interface. It provides access to multiple services and documents like Gopher does but is more ambitious in its method. A jump to other Internet service can be triggered by a mouse click on a "hotlinked" word, image, or icon on the Web page.

As more and more systems join the Internet, and as more and more forms of information can be converted to digital form, the amount of stuff available to Internet users continues to grow. At some points very soon after the nationwide (and later worldwide) Internet started to grow,



送数据。这种连接的链路可以是高速数据通信电路、局域网(LAN)、电话线路或无线信道。最有可能的是,你使用 Modem 连到电话线上与 Internet 对话。当然,像生活中许多其他的事物一样,与 Internet 连接和服务的质量是由你所花钱的数量决定的。

虽然所有这些服务可以很好地满足用户对信息交换的需要,但用户仍旧还需要具有一些特定的先决条件。用户不仅要知道信息资源所处的位置,而且要知道一些有关的操作命令。为了减轻用户寻找信息的负担,近来出现了一些方便的搜索工具,如 Gopher, WWW 和 Netscape。

全球网(WWW)是一种网络的超文本协议和用户界面。像 Gopher 一样,它提供多种服务和文件接入方法,但其方法更有前途。向 Internet 其他服务跳转可在“网”页上由鼠标器点击“热链接”的字、图像或按钮来启动。

随着越来越多的系统加入 Internet,同时随着越来越多的信息可以转变成数字形式,Internet 用户所能得到的东西也在继续增加。随着国家(后来是国际)Internet 的发展,很快在某些

① dictate[ˈdɪkteɪt]

口述,命令

② convenient

[kənˈviːniənt]适合的

的,方便的

people began to treat the Net as a community, with its own tradition and customs. For example, somebody would ask a question in a conference, and a complete stranger would send back an answer: after the same question were repeated several time by people who hadn't seen the original answers, somebody else gathered list of "frequently asked questions" and placed it where newcomers could find it.

So we can say that the Internet is your PC's window to the rest of the world.



方面人们开始将互联网看作是一个社区,有自己的传统和习惯。例如某些人会在会议上提出一个问题,一个完全陌生的人会传送一个答案;由于一些人没有看到最初的答案而多次重复这一问题,这时另外一些人会搜集一系列“经常提到的问题”并将其放置在新来者能找到的地方。

所以我们可以说,Internet 是你的PC 机通向世界其他地方的窗口。

An Interview with Bill Gates

比尔·盖茨一个让众多微软爱好者翘首的名字，今年41岁，美国微型软件公司总裁兼行政主管。

他的努力使得微软公司成为世界上最成功的公司之一。他的《未来之路》也随即成为全球畅销书。在以下的访谈中，他阐述了自己写书的初衷，以一种乐观的现实主义态度，对微软的前景作出分析。

Question 1: When will the information highway be here?

Bill: One of the key propositions in the book is that this will be a more evolutionary process than many people have suggested, that is, the PC will continue to get better; the internet will have more and more cool content on it; people be connecting up at higher speed through ISDN and PC cable Modems. And so all those here-and-now things that companies are going after and there is a real business case for them. The ultimate where you connect up all the video devices, as we say, information appliances in the book, ah, we'll take quite some time. I still believe that within a decade pretty much that ultimate^① vision will be available to a lot of people around the world.

AROUND THE WORLD