

FLEA READER S

第二辑③

● 半空中的奇迹 | 充满风险的世界

Robinson grusoe 書宾逊漂流记

外文出版社

FLEA READERS

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跳蚤・阅读精品系列中英文对照文丛

FLEA READERS 跳蚤・阅读

第二辑

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Robinson Crusoe

鲁宾逊漂流记

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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;

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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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Asian Students in the U.S.

By Paul Ciotti

A survey of East Asian scholars in 1986 found that of the perceived 12 best universities in the world, eight were in the United States—Harvard, Stanford, University of California at Berkeley, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, Cornell, University of Michigan and Princeton. The total enrollment of Asians in U. S. universities more than doubled during the 1980's, according to the Institute of International Education in New York.

Of perhaps even greater importance to Asian students than the prestige of American institutions, however, is their accessibility. A given college aptitude test will get a student into a better school in the U. S. than it will in Asia. Compared to Taiwan, where only 8 percent of high school graduates make it into a four-year college, or to Hong Kong, which has only seven key institutions, the U. S. is a cornucopia of academic opportunity with more than 3000 accredited institutions.

Because many Asian students coming to the U. S. have never traveled abroad before, U. S. universities go out of their way to ease the culture shock, inviting students to campus before the start of the fall semester to introduce them to the libraries, the computer systems, shopping

在美国留学的亚洲学生

保尔·乔葶



1986 年在对东亚学者的调查中发现,他们认为世界上最好的 12 所大学中有 8 所在美国——哈佛大学、斯坦福大学、加州大学伯克利分校、麻省理工学院、耶鲁大学、康耐尔大学、密执安大学和普林斯顿大学。据纽约国际教育学院统计,80 年代美国大学中的亚洲学生比以前多了一倍多。

然而,对亚洲学生们来说,比美国大学声望更重要的是人学资格。通过大学人学能力测试就能进入一所比亚洲更好的大学。在台湾,只有8%的高中毕业生能进入四年制的大学,而香港只有7所重点大专院校,相比之下,美国却拥有3000多所合格的大专院校,人们进入大学的机会是很多的。

由于许多来美国留学的亚洲学生 以前从未出过国,美国大学尽量设法 减少对他们的文化冲击。他们邀请亚 洲学生在秋季开学之前来学校,向他 们介绍图书馆、电脑系统、购物中心、 malls, used-furniture stores, married housing, immigration counseling $^{\oplus}$ and work rules.

When Wang Pei was going to school in Beijing, she says, she had to do morning calisthenics ², clean the dorms and attend weekly political study sessions. She was assigned to a group that went to school together and followed the same schedule for four years. Then she came to the U. S. to study communication disorders at the University of Cincinnati, and Wang suddenly discovered she had to find her own housing, buy her own groceries ³ and cook her own meals. "I suddenly became my own parent," she laments. Furthermore, she was totally on her own. And far from having her course of study assigned ⁴ her, it was her responsibility to pick her courses and prepare her own schedule.

Perhaps most traumatic ^⑤ to Asian students is a basic difference in philosophy of education. "In many Southeast Asian countries the emphasis is on memorization and rote ^⑥ learning," says Alan McIvor, vice-president for enrollment at Beloit College, a small liberal arts school northwest of Chicago. "Just get the facts, get the information and give that back on the test. But when undergraduates come to the United States, memorization isn't good enough. They have to argue; they have to debate ^⑤. "Because many Asian students have never had to argue or debate in class, they find it difficult.

旧家具店、已婚学生的夫妇宿舍、移民 顾问和工作规则。

来自北京的王蓓说,她在北京上学时,早上要出操、打扫宿舍,每周还要参加政治学习。她被分配到一个小组,和大家一起上学,学习同样的课程。然后,她来到美国的辛辛那提大学现她得自己找住房,自己光军实验会。"我会自己的父母了。"此外,她得完成自己的父母了。"此外,她得完全靠自己。与以前指定的课程大制定的是她得自己选择课程并且制定对计划。

让亚洲学生最痛苦的可能是教育指导思想的根本不同。芝加哥西北部一所规模较小的文理科学院——贝格特学院负责注册的副校长阿兰·麦克活说:"许多东南亚国家强调熟记和死记硬背式的学习。只要记住事实,记住所学知识,在考试中写出来就行了。可是,当大学生来到美国时,他们发现光熟记所学的知识是不够的。他们必须阐明自己的意见,必须参加辩论。"因为许多亚洲学生从来不在课堂上提出自己的意见或者进行辩论,他们感到很不适应。

(I) counsel ['kaunsl] 忠告. 向面 2 calisthenics [kælis θeniks] 健 美操 3 grocery ['qrəusəni]食品杂 货店,食品 4 assign[ə'sain] 给予,分配 5 traumatic [tro:'mætik]痛苦的 ⑥ rote[rəut]机械的 方法,强记 ⑦ debate [di beit]辩 论

生精新舞

Because American schools require students to go to class only 180 days a year (in contrast to the 243 days a year required in Japan) and because American students routinely [®] score badly on standardized [®] math exams, some Asian students think that when it comes to education Americans are less than first-rate. Before he arrived in the U. S. from Hong Kong, Cheung Sen-Ching, a first-year graduate student in electrical engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, regarded American students as "playful, immature [®] and lazy." Later he realized that notion was too simplistic [®]. "Sure, there are party animals and nut-heads, but the majority are very hard working, "he says.

The truth is, after enrolling in an American school, many foreign students often are dismayed to discover how exhausting it is. Not only do they have to do all their schoolwork, says Gayatri Lyer, a graduate student at the University of Cincinnati, but they have to work part-time as well, often at jobs that middle-class Asians normally consider beneath their dignity—such as work at McDonald's. "The workload in U. S. colleges is much harder than I originally thought it would be, " says Berkeley engineering student Cheung. Instead of being examined only once at the end of a semester, there are weekly quizes, mid-term exams, voluminous "reading assignments and what seems like an avalanche of papers to write. "Life is physically

因为美国的学校一年只要求学 生上 180 天的课 (日本一年要求学生 上 243 天的课), 而且美国学生在标 准化的数学考试中成绩普遍很差. 一 些亚洲学生认为, 在教育方面美国人 算不上最优秀的。钟森勤是加利福尼 亚大学伯克利分校电子工程学系一 年级的研究生。他从香港来美国之前 认为,美国学生"贪玩、不成熟和懒 惰。"后来他认识到,这种思想过于简 单。他说:"的确,他们之中有些人贪 玩并且整天鬼混,但是大多数学生是 非常用功的。"

事实是进入美国学校以后, 许多 外国留学牛经常惊愕地发现学校牛活 是多么的辛苦。辛辛那提大学的研究 生盖亚特里・耶尔说、他们不光要做 所有的功课,在业余时间还得去打工, ③ immature 而日时常做一些被属中产阶级的亚洲 学生认为是有损尊严的工作,像在麦 当劳打工。伯克利工程学系的学生钟 说,"美国大学的学习负担比我原先想 像的重得多。不是仅仅有期终考试,这 里有每周测验、期中考试,大量的阅读 作业以及像雪片般飞来的报告。"辛辛 那提大学一位姓王的学生说:"在大学 | 涌至

[ru: ti:nli]例行地 2 standardize ['stændədaiz] 使标 准化 [limə'tiuə]不成熟 的 4 simplistic [sim'plistik] 过分简 单化的 (5) voluminous [və·ljuːminəs] 著作 多的,广大的 6 avalanche

['ævəla:nt[]雪崩,

1 routinely

harder, "says University of Cincinnati student Wang. "You can expect to be exhausted at the end of the day."

Despite the workload, the language barrier and the e-motional drain [®] of dealing with a foreign culture, Asian students generally do rather well. They work around the clock if need be. They have a tremendous [®] desire for a good education. "They come well prepared, " says Maxwell D. Epstein, dean of international students at the University of California, Los Angeles. "They study hard and they succeed. " In fact, for many of these students, their biggest problems are less academic than social. Because they read and write English better than they speak it, they're completely adrift [®] with American idioms. They feel ill-at-ease at parties and social gatherings.

Many U. S. observers have speculated [®] that as the e-conomies of Asia become even more prosperous [®], Asian students will quit coming to the U. S. in favor of attending their own universities. But as many Asian students themselves point out, if you want to go into business, it makes sense to study business—the leading field of study among foreign students—in the citadel [®] of capitalism. Then there's the matter of English being the language of international business. "The best way to learn a language is to experience the Language itself," says Andy Soelistio, a sophomore [®] from Indonesia at Beloit College.

LIKE AMERICALISME

生活中体力上的消耗比以前大,一天 下来你会感到精疲力尽。"

尽管有学习负担、语言障碍以及 应付外国文化时的情绪消耗,一般来 说亚洲学生的表现相当不错。倘若需 要,他们能学习工作一昼夜。他们非常 渴望受到良好的教育。加利福尼亚大 学洛杉矶分校国际学生部主任马克斯 学路杉矶分校国际学生部主任马克斯 等习努力,并且获得成功。"实际上,这 些学生中,他们的题更多的是在社 会交往方面,而不是在学业上。因为得 会交往方面,而不是在学业上。因好得 多,他们根本听不懂美国俚语。在宴会 和社交场上他们就感到很不自在。

许多美国观察家曾经推测,随着亚洲经济繁荣,亚洲学生更愿意在自己国家的大学读书,而不再来美国。但是,正如许多亚洲学生们自己指出的,如果你想进入商界,在资本主义的大本营学习商业是最明智的——商业是许多外国留学生学习的最主要的领域。再说,英语已经是国际商业的通用语言。在贝格特学院,一位来自印度尼西亚的大二学生安迪·索莉斯狄奥说:"学习语言最好的方法是亲身体验。"

- ① drain[drein]外 流,开支,消耗,枯 竭
- ② tremendous [tri'mendəs]巨大的
- ③ adrift[əˈdrift]失
- 常的,偏离的 ④ speculate
- ['spekjuleit]推测
- ⑤ prosperous
- ['prɔspərəs]繁荣的 ⑥ citadel['sitədl]城
- ⑦ sophomore ['sɔfəmɔː]大学二年 级学生



Though many Asian universities are just as good as their U. S. counterparts ^①, the fact remains that there still aren't enough universities in Asia to satisfy student demand. "I've been hearing for years that as different countries develop their educational systems they will quit sending students here, "says UCLA's Epstein. "In fact, the number of foreign students increases every year. I suspect there will always be a market for getting an American degree."

虽然许多亚洲大学和美国大学一样好,但事实是亚洲仍然没有足够的大学来满足学生们的要求。加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校的爱泼斯坦说:"多年来我一直听说,当不同的国家完善了他们的教育系统的时候,他们便不会送学生来这儿了。可事实是每年外国留学生的人数都在增加。我觉得想获得美国学位的这个市场总会存在。"

① counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t]对应 物,副本

