

阳光英语

Joy-Ride English

第



辑

Hurricane Files, New Orleans

新奥尔良飓风档案

The Past in the Present: Discovering the Real Vienna

维也纳风光

Some Differences Between Academic Life in China and the UK

中英大学, 差异何在?

Carnivals Around the World

环球嘉年华



外语教学与研究出版社

Apollo and Daphne Statue

By Bernini



The Apollo and Daphne statue symbolizes many things about love.

Daphne was Apollo's first love, however it only ended in sadness and without completion.

Cupid, was scorned by Apollo and he with malice struck Daphne with a leaden arrow causing her to repeal love and struck Apollo with a gold arrow through the heart causing him to fall in love, instantly, with Daphne.

This Apollo and Daphne statue captures the instant that Apollo catches Daphne. However, Apollo witnesses Daphne being transformed into a laurel tree by her request of her father.

阿波罗和达夫妮的雕像象征了与爱有关的许多事情。

达夫妮是阿波罗的初恋。然而，这是一段以悲伤告终的没有结果的爱情。

爱神丘比特受了阿波罗的嘲弄，含恨在心，用铅箭射中达夫妮，使她弃绝爱情，又以金箭射中阿波罗，使他当即爱上了达夫妮。

这座阿波罗和达夫妮的雕像捕捉到了阿波罗抓住达夫妮的瞬间。然而，达夫妮请求父亲将她变成一棵月桂树，阿波罗就目睹了她的变化过程。





阳光英语

Joy-Ride English

英语学习 系列读物

2005 年第 12 辑

The Gift of Hope

By Douglas Pagels

□李家真 译

Hope is a beautiful answer
to many difficult questions.
Hope only asks that you believe.
Hope only wants you to receive.
Hope is "hanging in there"
until help arrives.
Whenever a day doesn't go
as planned, hope is there as
a comforting guide
to help you understand.

Hope is a quiet, personal place
where you can always take shelter.
Hope is the warm and welcomed knowledge
that beautiful possibilities exist.
Hope is all these special things, and—
in simply knowing this—

When it seems like
hope is all you've got...
you still have got
a lot.

对于许多难题，
希望是美丽的答案。
只要你愿意接受，
只要你心存信念。
直到援兵到来，
希望总在你身边陪伴。
无论何时，
当生活不如预期的圆满，
希望总会帮你开解，
如同一份令人安心的指南。

希望是一个安静私密的空间，
永远是你躲避风雨的港湾。
希望告诉你美好未来依然存在，
这讯息令人欢欣温暖无限。
希望就是这妙不可言的一切——
只要你懂得——

当你似乎两手空空
除了希望别无财货，
这时候 你还拥有
许许多多。

希望
的
礼
物

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阳光英语. 2005年. 第12辑 = Joy-Ride English /
《英语学习》编辑部编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社,
2005. 12

(英语学习系列读物)
ISBN 7-5600-5193-6

I. 阳 … II. 英 … III. 英语课—中学—课外读物
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第119862号

2005年12月

阳光英语

主 编: 侯毅凌
副 主 编: 李家真

编 辑: 彭 彦 周小敏 李 晶
责任编辑: 李 晶
封面设计: 张 峰
版式设计: 王 军

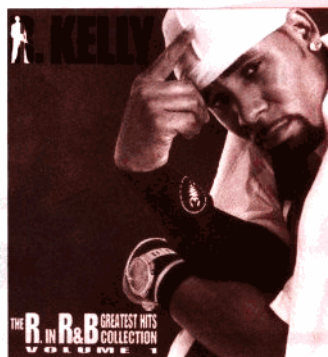
出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社 期刊部
社 址: 北京市西三环北路19号
邮 编: 100089
网 址: <http://www.ell.com.cn/joyride.asp>
电 话: (010)88819828
E-mail: joyride@fltrp.com

印 刷: 北京联华印刷厂
成品尺寸: 257 × 172 1/16
印 张: 3
版 次: 2005年12月第1版
2005年12月第1次印刷
书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5193-6
定 价: 5元 邮购免收邮费

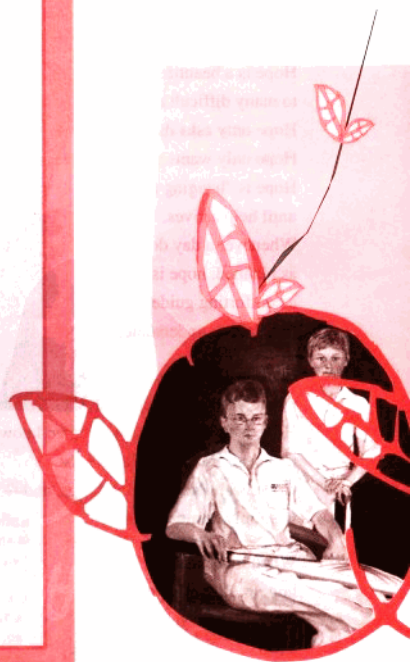
邮购请汇款至

北京市西三环北路19号外研社期刊部(邮编100089)
于晓皖 收

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P25 朋友就像天使，守护着青葱岁月，见证我们成长的点点滴滴。

美国的反战运动尚未平息，飓风洪水已接踵而来。繁华与安稳的表象一旦被打破，种种令人瞠目的社会问题迅速暴露出来。面对突如其来的灾难，恐惧、无奈、哀惋，都是人之常情，但最宝贵的还是反思：一切“天灾”，也许都与“人祸”息息相关。痛定思痛，抚今追昔，人们应如何面对劫后的家园？

Hurricane Files, New Orleans¹

新奥尔良飓风档案

□思存 选译



“Thank God, my whole family is alive,” said a madam after the hurricane. But many people could not say the same about their families. The exact death toll will never be known. The direct monetary loss will easily exceed that of any other disaster, and the entire population of the New Orleans¹ metropolitan area and much of the Gulf Coast will soon be scattered across much of the country.

“感谢上帝，我们一家人都活着，”飓风过后，一位女士这样说。可谈到自己的家人，许多人说不出同样的话来。确切的死亡人数永不可能为人知晓。直接的经济损失极有可能超过其他任何一次灾难。新奥尔良市区的全部人口和墨西哥湾海岸沿线的大部分居民不久后将被疏散到全国各地。

Before Katrina, the flood on the Mississippi River in 1927 was doubtless the most terrible American disaster. In one obvious way, it eerily foreshadowed today's. For one thing, New Orleans officials loudly warned that a disaster was

waiting to

happen, and condemned Washington for ignoring them, just as today's devastation was widely predicted.

在卡特里娜之前，密西西比河1927年的洪水无疑是美国最严重的自然灾害。那次洪水明显地成了这次灾难的怪异先兆。首先，新奥尔良的官员也曾大声疾呼，警告一场灾难即将来临，并谴责华盛顿忽视了他们，就像这一次大破坏也早为人普遍预见一样。



How has New Orleans come so close to collapse?

新奥尔何以如此脆弱?

1. New Orleans: 新奥尔良，美国路易斯安那州 (Louisiana) 东南部港市。

The scope of the 1927 devastation also resembled today's. No one knows the death toll. The official government figures said 500, but one disaster expert said more than 1,000 in Mississippi alone. The homes of roughly one million people, nearly 1 percent of the entire population of the country, were flooded. The Red Cross fed 667,000 people for months, some for a year; 325,000 lived in tents, some sharing an eight-foot-wide levee crown with cattle, hogs and mules, with the river on one side and the flood on the other.

1927年大破坏的规模也和这次相似。谁也不知道死亡总人数。官方的数字是500人，但一位灾害专家称，仅密西西比一地就有千余人死亡。大约有100万人的家被淹没，这个人数占到全国总人口的百分之一。红十字会向66.7万人提供了数月的救济，有些甚至长达一年。32.5万人住着帐篷，有人和牛、猪、骡子一起挤在堤顶八英尺宽的地方，堤下一边是河水，一边是洪水。

Even amid that horror, as in other natural disasters, people responded by bonding together. Goodness emerged. The fault lines of race and class melted away with the levees, and the commonality of the burden that victims shared created a sense of common humanity. But as days dragged into weeks, honor and money collided, white and black collided, regional and national power structures collided. The collisions cracked open the fault lines and caused America to stagger and shift as well.



Voices

飓风回响

"I was in the attic for four days, with no food, water, nothing. Just roaches crawling all over me. And I seen a rat, too. I had to use a board to hold my head above the water, 'cause it was up to my neck. So help me, I thought I was going to die." — Bernice Jones, 64.

“我在阁楼上待了四天了，没吃的，没喝的，什么都没有。只有蟑螂在我身上爬来爬去，还看到一只老鼠。我不得不拿一块木板把头撑在水面上，因为水已经漫到了脖子。帮帮我，我想我快死了。”——博尼斯·庄尼斯，64岁。

即便是在那样的恐慌中，就像在其他的自然灾害里一样，人们的反应仍是团结一致。善意涌现出来。种族和阶级的矛盾与大堤一道消失无踪，受害者一起承受的灾难激发了共通的人性。但灾难绵延数周后，荣誉和金钱的冲突、白人和黑人的冲突、地方权力机构和国家权力机构的冲突纷纷出现，引爆了原来的矛盾，并导致了美国国家的动摇和转变。

As a result, Americans rethought the responsibility the federal government had toward individual citizens. The government had felt little such responsibility. In 1905, a yellow fever² epidemic struck New Orleans. Scientists knew how to fight yellow fever, and the Army had completely eliminated the disease from Havana. Yet, before the Public Health Service would come to New Orleans to save the lives of Americans, the city had to raise \$250,000, in advance, to cover the expenses. Americans accepted this.

由此，美国人重新思考了联邦政府对于个体国民的责任。过去政府几乎没意识到这种责任。1905年，一场黄热病袭击了新奥尔良。科学家明白如何与之斗争，军队也早已在哈瓦那根除了这一疾病。然而，在公共卫生局赶到新奥尔良救助居民之前，该市必须先筹集25万美金来应付所需开支。美国人接受了这种状况。



But in 1927, even after the expansion of government during the Progressive Era³ and World War I, not a single federal dollar went to feed, clothe or shelter any of the 667,000 being fed by the Red Cross. (Indeed, the Army even demanded reimbursement from the Red Cross for use of its field kitchens and tents.) Americans did not accept this. Overwhelmingly they expressed a new belief that the government should help the flood victims and other individuals in distress through no fault of their own. This represented an enormous shift in public attitudes.

但在1927年，即便是政府在大发展时期和一战中已富足起来，联邦政府还是没为红十字会负担的66.7万人的食品、衣物或住所花费一分钱（实际上，军队甚至还要求红十字会付钱，因为该会用了他们的厨房和帐篷。）。美国人没有接受这种事情。他们以压倒性的态度表示出一种新的信念：政府应该帮助遭遇洪水的灾民，以及其他无辜遭受灾害的人民。这代表着公众态度的一个重大转变。

2. yellow fever: 黄热病，一种由病毒引起的热带急性传染病。

3. the Progressive Era: 进步时代，因发生在19世纪末20世纪初的进步运动（Progressive Movement）而得名，是美国国家制度建设历史上的一个具有关键意义的转折时期。

The flood also left a legacy directly relevant to today. It led to the passage of the *1928 Flood Control Act*, which was the most expensive bill Congress had ever passed, exceeded only by the cost of the Civil War and World War I. That same bill set a precedent redefining the relationship between the federal and state governments, and for the first time gave the federal government full responsibility for flood control along the lower Mississippi and many tributaries. Today we face a disaster even greater than the one in 1927, and for all the similarities a single difference between now and not only 1927 but the other natural disasters is most striking.

洪水还有一个遗物与今天直接相关。它导致了《1928年防洪法》的通过，这是国会通过的最昂贵的法案，只有内战和一战的花费超过了它。该法案还首开历史先河，重新定义了联邦政府和州政府关系，并首次确认联邦政府对密西西比河下游及其支流洪水防治的全部责任。我们今天面对的灾难甚至比1927年的更严重——它与1927年及其他所有的自然灾害之间，在所有的相似之处以外，有一点显著的不同。

That sense of common humanity, of a shared burden, did not dominate the immediate aftermath of Katrina.

那就是在卡特里娜飓风过后，人性共有的良知中有难同当的感觉，并没有立即确立起来。

It is understandable that when no market or restaurant is open to sell food and water, people break into them to survive. As things escalate, some people go the next step and become looters. Once order begins to break down it is difficult to redraw the line. But how to comprehend the hell, the breakdown of society, the snipers shooting at hospitals, shooting at helicopters trying to evacuate people?

在市场、餐馆都不开放，买不到食物和水的情况下，人们为了生存而破门抢劫是可以理解的。但随着事态的发展，有些人越走越远，成了强盗。一旦秩序打破，重新确立规范就非常困难了。这个地狱，这场社会的大崩溃，狙击手在医院里开枪，向正在疏散灾民的直升机射击，又该如何理解呢？

Voices

飓风回响

"In America, even with our incommensurable memories of 9/11, we still do not have an exact human vocabulary for the loss of a city—our great, iconic city, so graceful, livable, insular, self-delighted, eccentric."—Richard Ford, American writer.

“在美国，即便是有了‘9·11’那无可比拟的记忆之后，我们仍然找不出确切的语言来描述一个城市的失去——我们伟大的、标志性的城市，那样优雅、宜人、超然、自足自乐、特立独行的城市。”——理查德·福特，美国作家。

Many people who stayed in New Orleans chose to. But many, and probably most, of those who remained either paid too little attention to the warnings or would have gotten out if they could.

许多人留在新奥尔良是自己的选择。但许多人，也许绝大多数人，都是没注意到警告，或是想走而走不了的。

Once the levee gave way things deteriorated instantly. Communications between rescue personnel, between government officials became almost impossible. Things soon became so bad a senior aide to the mayor broke into an Office Depot to commandeer communication and computer equipment to rebuild a command post when water knocked out the original one.

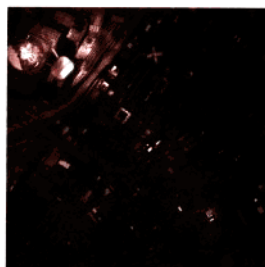
大堤一崩溃，事态立即恶化。救援人员之间、政府官员之间的沟通都已变得几乎不可能。情况严重到如此地步，以至于市长的一位高级助理在战地指挥所被水冲毁之后，霸占了火车站办公室的通讯和电脑设备，来重建一个指挥所。

Midwest farm exports still need cheap freight to compete in the world market, and the nation still needs the oil and gas from the gulf; moving that infrastructure and building new refineries would cost billions and take years. If—a major if—the existing plan to reverse the coastal erosion will work, then it and the cost of protecting the city against hurricanes may well pass even a cost-benefit⁴ test.

中西部的农场出口商仍然需要廉价的运输，以便在世界市场上竞争。国家仍然需要这个海湾的原油和天然气，搬迁基础设施和重建新的精炼厂将花费数十亿美金。还要数年的时间。如果——这是个很重要的假设——现有的改变海岸侵蚀的计划能够奏效，那么这个计划和为保护城市免遭飓风袭击的花费也许可以安然通过一个“成本效益的”测试。

But past the question of rebuilding this city, will this disaster leave an imprint like the 1927 flood? Will it cause the world to change the way it engages the environment? Will it cause Americans to think about the role of government and this newly seething underclass?

但跳过重建城市的问题不谈，这场灾难会像1927年那次洪水一样留下烙印吗？它能使世人改变利用环境的方式吗？它能促使美国人思考政府的角色，考虑这一千近来怨声沸腾的下层民众吗？



4. cost-benefit: 成本效益(分析)的。
看某项花费是否值得，是否合算。

色泽艳丽、仪态万方的金鱼自古以来就是吉祥如意
的征兆，庭园居所的爱宠。它们是如何从东方
传到西方的？它们有哪些不为人知的本领？与金
鱼相关的文化艺术又是怎样异彩纷呈的呢？



金鱼趣话

Goldfish

□ 蓝山 选注

A goldfish has universal meaning and recognition. It is a rare symbol that crosses cultural barriers with ease. In many Asian cultures the goldfish portends¹ good fortune.

Facts

The goldfish was one of the earliest fish to be domesticated, and is still one of the most commonly-kept aquarium fish.² It is a kind of dark-grey carp³

native to East Asia (first domesticated in China) that was introduced to Europe in the late 17th century. It may grow to a maximum⁴ length of 23 inches and a maximum weight of 3.0kg, although this is rare: most individuals grow to under half this size.

Goldfish natively live in rivers, lakes, and other slow or still moving bodies of water in depths up to 20m. Their diet consists of crustaceans⁵, insects, and plant matter. They lay their eggs on aquatic vegetation.⁶ They quickly hatch into fry visible to the naked eye, often described as

1. portend: 预示，预兆。
2. domesticate: 驯养。
aquarium: 养鱼缸，水族池。
3. carp: 鲤鱼。
4. maximum: 最大限度的。
5. crustacean: 甲壳纲动物。
6. aquatic: 水生的，水栖的。
vegetation: (总称) 植物，草木。

appearing like “an eyelash with two eyeballs”⁷. Within a week or so, they begin to look more like a goldfish in shape, although it can be as much as a year before they take their mature goldfish color. In those first weeks, they grow remarkably fast; an adaptation borne of the high risk of getting devoured by the adult goldfish in their environment.⁸

Variations

Goldfish come in many shapes and sizes. The “common” goldfish more closely resembles the many species of carp found in ponds and lakes all over the world. Many cultures began to “domesticate” the goldfish, as long as 1,300 years ago. They selected for a variety of genetic traits, like color, fin shape, and body shape.⁹ The result of this selective breeding allows the myriad of goldfish types available to us as hobbyists today.¹⁰ The typical common goldfish, also sold as feeder fish at many pet stores, appears much as its wild natural great grandfather would have appeared in Asia. However, all the fancy variations, veil-tails, bubble-eyes, etc., are all strains developed through selective breeding, and do not occur in nature in that form naturally.

Selective breeding has produced several colour variations, some of them far removed from the “golden” colour of the original. There are also different body shapes, fin and eye configurations¹¹. Such extreme versions of the goldfish do need to be kept in an aquarium—they are much less hardy than varieties closer to the “wild” original.

Magic Abilities

It is often said that goldfish have a memory span of only a few seconds, but

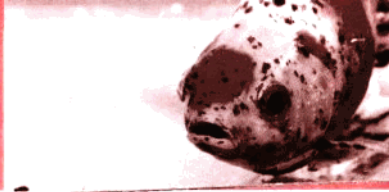
7. 它们很快孵化成肉眼可见的小鱼，照常见的描述，样子就像“一根睫毛带着两只眼珠”。

8. 这是一种适应作用，源自被周围的成年金鱼吞食的高度危险，adaptation: 适应；bore: bear的过去分词；devour /di'vaʊə(r)/: 吞食。

9. genetic: 基因的，遗传性的；trait: 特征，特性；fin: 鳍。

10. 这种选择育种的结果是让现在的金鱼爱好者们得以拥有种类繁多的金鱼。(a) myriad of: 无数的，极大数量的；hobbyist: 沉溺于某种癖好者，此处指金鱼迷。

11. configuration: 构型，外形。



this is not entirely true. Goldfish have what could be called a selective memory; that is to say, they have some kind of consciousness of what has happened on previous occasions, but may not be sure exactly what it was. They can learn to eat from a certain ring inside their tank, or even from their caretaker's hand, because they will remember that there is something good in that area, but might not remember what. This behavior, or type of learning is an example of classical conditioning¹². If a predatory animal such as a heron is around, they will likely hide away for quite a while, but they probably do not know what it is they are hiding from; they simply know it is worth avoiding.¹³

Goldfish have a sense of time, and in captivity may be able to recognize a set feeding schedule, becoming excited before food even appears. Contrary to the notion that goldfish have poor memory, they will respond to a visit by a predator such as a raccoon, which may completely trash a small pond traumatizing the resident goldfish, by remaining extremely shy and jittery to any approach thereafter.¹⁴

12. conditioning: n. 条件反射作用.

13. predatory: 掠食性的, 下文的 predator 意思是“食肉动物, 捕食者”; heron: 鹭.

14. 有人认为金鱼的记忆力很差, 事实正相反, 金鱼会对捕食者的到来有所反应, 比如浣熊可能会在一个小池塘里大搞破坏, 使池里的金鱼受惊, 此后每当有东西靠近, 金鱼都会极为胆怯, 紧张不安. raccoon: 浣熊; trash: 破坏; traumatize/trɔːmətaɪz/: 使受精神创伤; jittery: 神经过敏的, 紧张不安的.

15. ceramic: 陶艺, 陶瓷艺术品; jade carving: 玉雕.

History and Culture

Ancient Chinese art and literature suggests goldfish have been kept in Chinese homes since 800 AD. Goldfish became widespread in many other countries in the Far East after 1650. At this time, Europeans were trading with the East and brought goldfish back to Europe with them. At first, goldfish were kept in outside ponds and were not housed indoors until the late 1800s.

From silks to ceramics to jade carvings, goldfish have found their way into Chinese art since the Ming dynasty, when they began to be kept as pets.¹⁵ The usual aspect was the top view until glass tanks were introduced, when side views began to feature. In many countries, the operators of carnivals and fairs commonly give goldfish away in plastic bags as prizes for winning games. 🐟

Summer mornings in Vienna are a treasure all their own. The air is filled with the smell of baking bread and rich coffee. Colorful flowers fill the window boxes that adorn each building, offering a stark¹ contrast to the gray of the cobble-stoned streets. The narrow sidewalks slowly fill with varied pedestrians: shopkeepers fishing keys from their pockets to open tiny shops, businessmen hurrying to the office, children playing a game of tag.²

Like most European capitals, Vienna, Austria is a curious mixture of modern technology and old-world charm. But there all similarities end, for Vienna has a nature all its own. Though now an international center for the United Nations, Vienna is a city that lives the present in the past, clinging to long-gone imperial roots.³

St. Stephen's Cathedral⁴ has often been called the heart of

乐音光影里的小城，缭绕的咖啡香气，长长的岁月，沉沉的历史，就这样缓缓地流过……

The Past in the Present: Discovering the Real Vienna

维也纳风光

By Janna Graber

□ 萧然 选注

1. stark: 明显的，突出的。

2. fish: 掏出; tag: (儿童的) 捉人游戏。

3. cling to: 坚持，墨守; imperial: 帝国的。

4. St. Stephen's Cathedral: 圣史蒂芬大教堂，维也纳市的标志，世界最著名的哥特式教堂之一。



5. Gothic: 哥特式的; steeple: (教堂等的) 尖塔。
6. 1939年奥地利合并到法西斯德国，失去了国家主权，也失去了国家的名称。奥地利不再叫做Oesterreich，而是叫做Ostmark(东部省)，但在奥地利仍然活跃着地下抵抗运动组织。这个组织的战士在维也纳的许多地方，包括圣史蒂芬大教堂的墙上刻下了“05”的记号。“0”代表字母O，“5”代表第五个字母“E”，OE即Oesterreich，代表奥地利依然存在。二战结束后，圣史蒂芬教堂墙上的记号被小心地保存下来，etch: 蚀刻，凿出。
7. Haas Haus: 哈斯屋，建于1990年的现代化购物中心，具有玻璃外墙。
8. 你只须花几先令就可以品尝到一份营养丰富的香肠和厚厚的，刚出炉的切片面包。Schilling/山令: 奥地利先令。
9. tuxedo-clad: 穿小礼服的; aloof: 冷漠的，超然离群的。

Vienna. Rebuilt during the 13th-15th century, the Gothic church has a steeple 370 feet tall.⁵ If you take the winding stairs to the top, you have an incredible view of the entire city. Be sure to look on the outside walls of the church for remnants of the building's varied past—a round circle which measured loaves of bread for the local bakers, and the number “05” etched into the stone wall for an Austrian underground resistance group during World War II.⁶

The image of St. Stephen's reflects in the hundreds of mirrored windows in the modern Haas Haus⁷ right across the Town Square. The combination of today's architecture next to a centuries-old cathedral demonstrates the constant conflict between old and new in this city. The Haas Haus, a three-story restaurant and café, offers the best in fine Austrian dining. The local sausage stands are often a good bet when you're out sightseeing. You can grab a hearty sausage and thick slice of fresh bread for only a few Schillings.⁸ Almost every stand and restaurant carries a large variety of beers, the local drink of choice.

The romantic coffeehouse culture is still thriving in Vienna. These cafés are not just a place for coffee and a pastry; they are an entire institution. Some say that the coffeehouses are the “living rooms” of Vienna, where the people love to be. Coffeehouses range from the incredibly elegant to the everyday. But all serve their fair with a touch of class. Don't take it personally if the tuxedo-clad waiter seems a bit aloof.⁹ The Viennese tend to carry this royal, melancholy air in everything they do. There can be



维也纳风光



something appealing about this—after you get used to it.

If ever there was a city of music, Vienna is it. Many of the world's greatest composers have called this city home. Schubert was born in Vienna about 200 years ago, and Mozart, Haydn, Brahms, and Beethoven moved to Vienna later in their lives.¹⁰ Classical music is a household staple for the Viennese, and every good Austrian learns how to waltz at a young age.¹¹ During the summer, the city hosts free open-air concerts in front of the City Hall, and in many parks. Other worthwhile cultural options to visit include the State Opera House, and the Vienna English Theatre.

The most well-known cultural attraction is the Vienna Boys' Choir¹². They perform each Sunday (except in June-August) at a mass at the Burgkapelle in the Hofburg Palace.¹³

Probably the best way to experience Vienna is to take your time. Stop for a morning cup of coffee at a local coffeehouse, and linger over the paper. Then wander through the narrow streets, browsing the small shops this city still loves.

The Viennese treasure a slow pace, and take pleasure in the small and enjoyable things in life. When you're in Vienna, try to follow their example. If you do, you may just find that Vienna has cast its spell¹⁴ on you too. 🍷

10. 舒伯特于约200年前出生在维也纳。莫扎特、海顿、勃拉姆斯和贝多芬晚年也都移居维也纳。

11. 古典音乐是维也纳人的家庭必备之物。每个优秀的奥地利人都是自幼就学会了华尔兹舞。

12. Vienna Boys' Choir, 维也纳童声合唱团。拥有500年历史，与维也纳爱乐乐团被视为奥地利的两大国宝。是世界上最著名的音乐团体之一。

13. mass: 弥撒; Burgkapelle: 城堡小教堂; Hofburg Palace: 霍夫堡皇宫。

14. cast a spell on/over: 迷住。