



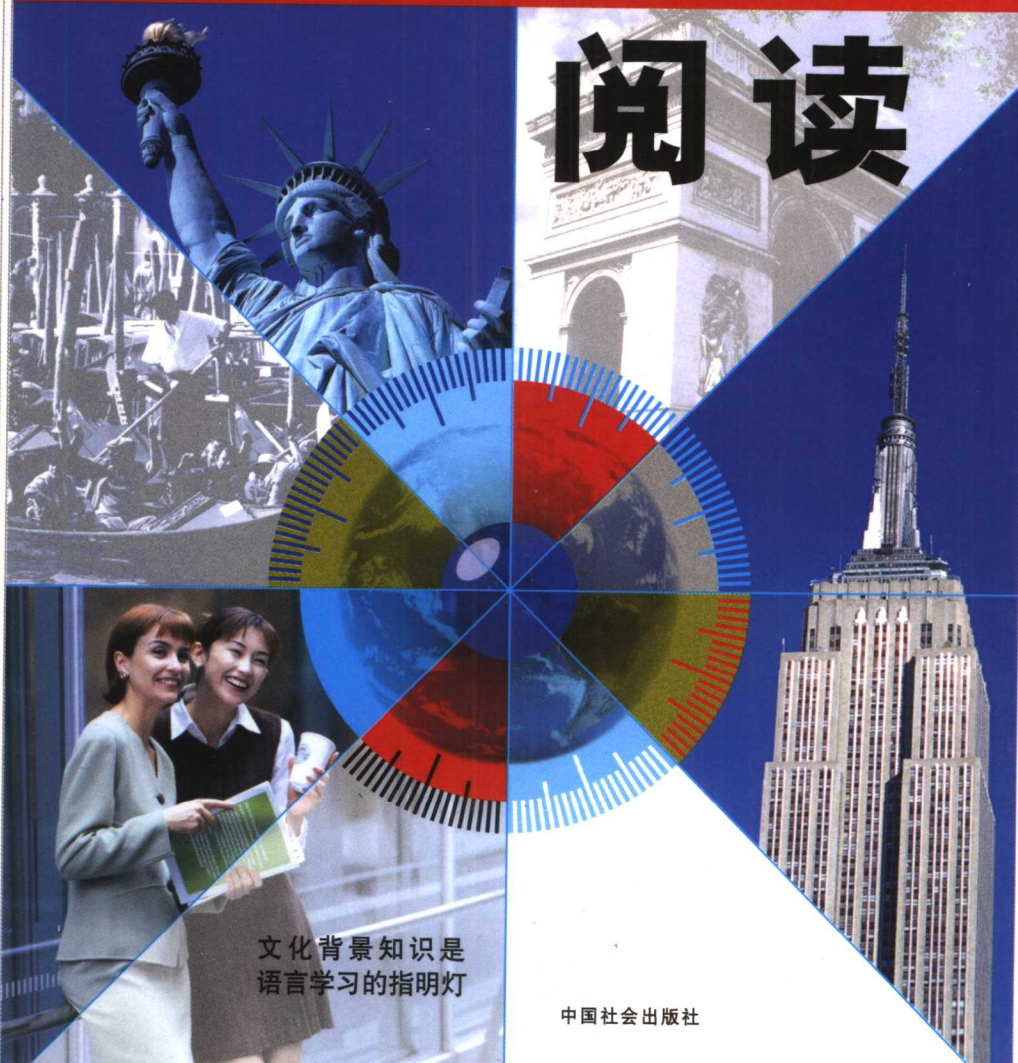
长喜英语高效系列丛书

READING FOR  
CULTURAL BACKGROUND

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王长喜 王笃勤 主编

# 大学英语 文化背景知识

## 阅读



文化背景知识是  
语言学习的指明灯

中国社会科学出版社

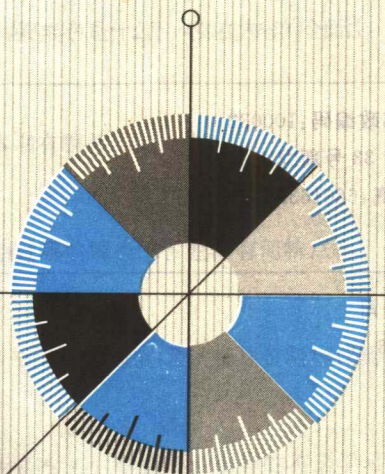


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CULTURAL BACKGROUND

大学英语

# 文化背景知识 阅读

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# 前言

语言与文化关系密切，这已是不可置疑的事实。语言是文化的载体，学习一门外语的过程，也是了解和掌握该国家文化背景知识的过程。掌握文化背景知识的程度将直接影响到一个人对该语言知识的应用能力，是能否得体地运用语言的前提。对英语的熟练掌握离不开对说英语国家文化背景知识的了解，《大学英语文化背景知识阅读》以介绍英美等国家文化背景知识为手段，培养读者的阅读能力，开阔读者的视野，为英语学习者构架了一座了解国外风貌的桥梁。

全书分为六章，涵盖了政治、经济、科技、教育、人文景观、风俗习惯、生活方式、艺术流派、地理环境及自然风貌等方面的知识。其内容注重知识性、新颖性、趣味性和典型性，读者可以对当代国外流行文化、政治经济、科学技术、人文教育等方面有个全新的了解。对文中所谈及现象的评论和文化点击，都能够启发读者的思考。并且在每篇文章的开头都注明了文章的难度级别、四六级词汇、超纲词、全文字数以及建议阅读时间。本书英汉对照，图文并茂。

这本书不只是向学生介绍文化背景知识的，任何一门语言的学习都离不开词汇的学习和积累。每篇文章中的难词突破部分对原文中标记的单词、短语进行解释，并配以例句。语汇拓展部分根据原文题材和内容列出类似主题常用语汇或读者有必要掌握的相关语汇。妙语集粹部分将文中用词优美、表达经典的短语或句子挑出，举一反三，并为读者提供了能马上应用于现实生活中的语境，其目的是为了使读者有针对性地记忆，掌握活学现用的技巧。

阅读本书，不但能掌握大量主题词汇，了解许多文化方面的信息，同时也能得到阅读训练，真可谓做到了一石数鸟。外语学习的最终目的是为了应用，很难想象，一个缺乏文化背景知识的人，能够熟练应用该语言。因此我们要学好英语，必然要通过本书学习这种语言所代表的文化。

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## Chapter

# 1

## 第一章 政治经济

### Introduction



**B**ritain is the oldest industrial country in the world. The Industrial Revolution took place first in this country. A century ago, Britain was known as the factory of the world. However, today things are quite different. Soon after the Second World War, Britain not only gave up its economic hegemony but also suffered a deep loss of its position of industrial leadership.

The United Kingdom is governed, in the name of the Sovereign, by His or Her Majesty's government — a body of Ministers who are the leading members of whichever political parties the electorate has voted into offices, and who are responsible to Parliament. The British Parliament consists of three elements: the Crown, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The system of parliamentary government is not based on a written constitution. There is no written constitution in the United Kingdom. That is, unlike the constitutions of most other countries, the British constitution is not set out in any single document. It is made up of statute law, common law and conventions. The Judiciary determines common law and interprets statutes.

The United States is by far the biggest industrial country in the world. It is both an economic and technological giant. It is first in such advanced fields as computers, space, nuclear energy, and electronics. It produces a major portion of the world's machinery, automobiles, oil, electrical energy, and chemicals, al-

## Chapter 1

though its share is decreasing rapidly. Now America has more than half of the European market in transistors, oil refining, farm products, telecommunications, and computers. The American people enjoy a better standard of living than most of the nations in the world.

The political system of the United States is established on the basis of three main principles — federalism, the separation of powers and respect for the constitution and the rule of law. The Constitution of the United States is the basic instrument of American government and the supreme law of the land. For two centuries and more, it has guided the evolution of governmental institutions and has provided the basis for political stability, economic growth and social progress. The American Constitution is the oldest written constitution in the world. The constitution set up a federal system of government which has two layers of rule. There is central or federal government for the nation which alone has the power to answer questions that affect the nation as a whole. There are also state and local governments. Each layer of government has separate and distinct powers laid down in the Constitution. The method of electing the President is peculiar to the American system. Although the names of the candidates appear on the ballots, technically the people of each state do not actually vote directly for the President (and Vice-President). Instead, they select a list of presidential electors, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress. The presidential candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of that state. This is known as the “winner-take-all” system. It applies in all states except Maine.

By reading the chapter of British and American politics and economy, you will get a deeper understanding of the two countries.

A man may build himself a throne of bayonet, but he cannot sit on it. — William Ralph Inge  
一个人可以为自己支撑起一座刺刀宝座，但是他却无法坐上去。 — 英格, W. R

## Passage 1

### Has Everything Changed Since Sep.11? Maybe Not

9·11 之后一切都改变了吗？未必

难度级别：拓展级

六级词汇：2

全文字数：445

四级词汇：44

超纲词：0

建议阅读时间：4.5 分钟

#### 原文

Years ago, as a tourist in Vienna, I met an old lady who called herself “the Prinzessin (带德语口音的 “princess” 的发音) and claimed<sup>1</sup> to be a Hapsburg<sup>2</sup> princess, now reduced to the status of tour guide. When she was in her childhood, she complained<sup>3</sup> to her mother one day that life was boring. “The next day,” she said, “we heard that Archduke (奥匈帝国皇储) Franz Ferdinand had been shot.” Pause for effect. “And life was never boring anymore.”



The notion that there are days when history swings<sup>4</sup> on a pivot (枢纽) is irresistible<sup>5</sup> and, to some extent, valid. The shooting of

#### 参考译文

多年前，当我在维也纳旅游时，遇到一位自称“公主”的老妇人。她说自己是哈布斯堡王朝的一位公主，但现在却落魄到靠当导游为生。在她孩童时，有一天向妈妈抱怨生活无聊。“第二天，”她说，“我们就听说了奥匈帝国皇储弗兰茨·菲迪南大公被刺的消息。”她意味深长地停顿了一下说，“从此，生活就再也不无聊了。”

历史上总有些日子是重大转折的时刻，这种观点是不容反驳的，在某种程度上也是有道理的。奥匈帝国皇储的遇刺导致了第一次世界大战的爆发……日军偷袭珍珠港……肯尼迪总统遇刺身亡。在此之前呈现在眼前的是：



the archduke that started World War I ... the bombing of Pearl Harbor ... the Kennedy assassination<sup>6</sup>. Before: innocence and sun-dappled lawns. Afterward: knowledge, modernity and darkness. Will Sept. 11, 2001, really turn out to have been one of those days? Maybe so, but there are excellent reasons to avoid *leaping*<sup>7</sup> to that conclusion if it can be avoided.

For journalists and politicians, the irresistible notion is required. It's just the nature of journalism to make "this is more important than you think". And when you've devalued concepts like "crisis" and "war", as TV news especially has done in recent years, the only conclusion you can make is that the doomsday is coming. As for pols(老资格的政客), they are natural hyperbolizers(爱夸大其词的人) who are not *disposed*<sup>8</sup> to conclude that a national crisis is smaller than it seems.

There is a logical contradiction among the official clichés of the moment that "everything has changed" and "this means war". Victory in the war against terrorism consists precisely of everything not changing. If life has changed permanently and dramatically, terrorism has won the war. In fact, if people become *convinced*<sup>9</sup> that, say, getting on an airplane is wildly riskier than they previously thought, terrorism has won whether that is objectively true or not.

Certainly it's ironic that so many Americans seem convinced life was wonderful until

单纯的世界和日影斑驳的农场。在此之后眼前的一切转变为知识、现代性和黑暗。2001年的9·11事件也将真的成为这样的日子吗?也许会的,但如果可以避免的话,有很多绝妙的理由可以避免得出这样的结论。

对于新闻记者和政客而言,这种不容反驳的观点是必需的。新闻业的本质就是让你觉得“这比你想象得重要的多”。当你也贬低了“危机”、“战争”等概念的价值,就像新闻媒体近年来动不动就提“危机”、“战争”等字眼一样,你得出的结论只会是:世界末日就要到了。政客们则天生爱夸大其辞,他们绝不会得出这样的结论:国家危机并不像看上去那么严重。

这一时刻“一切都已改变”和这一时刻“这就意味着战争”,这两种官方的陈词滥调之间存在着逻辑上的矛盾。因为战争中对恐怖主义的胜利恰恰就包含了一切都未改变。如果生活戏剧般永久地改变了,恐怖主义也就赢得了这场战争。实际上,如果人们相信现在坐飞机比以前要冒险得多,不管客观上讲对不对,恐怖主义都赢了。

当然,具有讽刺意味的是:许多美国人似乎相信,上周之前,生活原本是丰富多彩的。而从现在

last week and will be terrible from now on. For over a decade until last week, the main idea of American politics was "change". Voters demanded it, politicians promised it. Now "everything has changed", and Americans don't like it one bit. They long for the lost world of Sept. 10th.

Terrorism is not "an enemy" that can be defeated. It is an infinite variety of methods available to any enemy. Particular enemies can be defeated and terrorism in general can be discouraged, but the possibility can never be *eliminated*<sup>10</sup>.

Life was riskier than Americans realized before Sept. 11 and is not as risky as they fear now. Resisting the conclusion that everything has changed is one way to help prevent it from being true.

开始,生活变得恐怖了。十几年来,直到上周为止,美国政治的主要观点就是“求变”。选民们要求变革,政客们就都许诺要变革。而如今,“一切都已改变,”美国人一点儿都不喜欢了。他们希望回到九月十号之前什么都没变的世界。

恐怖主义不是一个可以被打垮的敌人,而是一个可供任何敌人采用的数不胜数的战争手段。具体的敌人可以被歼灭,广义上的恐怖主义也可以被打击,但其存在的可能性永远不能被排除。

生活比美国人在9月11日之前所认识到的要危险得多,但也不像他们现在所担心的那么恐怖。抵制那种鼓吹一切都变了论调是防止其真正变成事实的好办法。

### 文化点击

世贸大楼轰然倒塌,似乎将美国人许久未曾受到挑战的自信也一并摧垮。此后,新闻媒体的大肆渲染,政客们鼓动战争的煽动性演说,将一股深深的危机感与恐惧感注入人们心中。因此,这起灾难发生后不久,美国各地发生了数起针对阿拉伯裔移民的暴力事件,纽约市民的心理状态极不稳定,应激能力下降。这都是灾难给人们心理造成影响的表现。危机不是没有,但最严重的可能还是信心危机。

### 难词突破

1. **claim** [kleim] *v.* 声称 Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea. 渔夫和水手有时声称看到过海里的妖怪。
2. **Hapsburg**, 哈布斯堡王朝,是欧洲最古老的王室家族,其成员从1273年到1918年之间当过罗马帝国、西班牙、奥地利、奥匈帝国的皇帝或国王。



3. **complain** [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* 抱怨 Almost immediately he began to complain about the weather to me. 他几乎马上就开始向我抱怨起天气来了。
4. **swing** [swɪŋ] *v.* 骤变, 剧变 She swung from happiness to tears. 她转喜为悲。
5. **irresistible** [ɪrɪ'zɪstəbl̩] *adj.* 不容反驳的, 不可抗拒的 an irresistible desire 不能压制的欲望
6. **assassination** [ə'sæsi'neiʃən] *n.* 暗杀
7. **leap** [li:p] *v.* 突然想起 The idea leaped into his mind. 这个想法突然闪过他的脑海。
8. **dispose** [dɪs'pəʊz] *v.* (常与 to 连用) 有...倾向; 有意于 The low salary did not dispose him to accept the position. 菲薄的待遇使他不接受这项工作。
9. **convince** [kən'vɪns] *v.* 使相信 He convinced me that I should study law. 他劝我应该学法律。
10. **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *v.* 排除 eliminate the possibility of 排除这种可能性; 使不可能

### ◎ 词汇拓展 有关“恐怖”的词汇

terror ['terə] *n.* 恐怖, 恐怖时期    terrorism ['terərɪz(ə)m] *n.* 恐怖主义, 恐怖统治  
 terrorist ['terərɪst] *n.* 恐怖分子    terroristic means 恐怖手段  
 terrorization ['terərəɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 恐怖手段抑制



### 妙语集锦

“The next day,” she said, “we heard that Archduke (奥匈帝国皇储) Franz Ferdinand had been shot.” *Pause for effect.* “And life was never boring anymore.”

“第二天,” 她说, “我们就听说了奥匈帝国皇储弗兰茨·菲迪南大公被刺的消息。”她意味深长地停顿了一下说, “从此, 生活就再也不无聊了。”

A man can succeed at almost anything for which he has unlimited enthusiasm.

— Charles M. Schwab

只要有无限的热情，一个人几乎可以在任何事情上取得成功。

——施瓦布

## Passage 2

### Has Hierarchy Been The Past?

等级社会已成为过去了吗？

难度级别：拓展级

六级词汇：6

全文字数：483

四级词汇：56

超纲词：4

建议阅读时间：5分钟

#### 原文

These days, we hear a lot of nonsense about the “great classless society”. The idea that the twentieth century is the age of the common man has become one of the greatest *clichés*<sup>1</sup> of our time. The same old arguments are put forward in evidence. Here are some of them: *monarchy*<sup>2</sup> as a system of government has been completely *discredited*<sup>3</sup>. The monarchies that survive have been deprived of all political power. *Inherited*<sup>4</sup> wealth has been savagely reduced by taxation and, in time, the great fortunes will disappear altogether. In a number of countries the victory has been complete.



#### 参考译文

如今，我们听到很多关于“伟大的无阶级社会”的废话。二十世纪是普通公民的年代，这种观念是我们这个时代最滥的陈词滥调。那些一贯的、陈旧的争论又被拿出来作为证据。这里列举其中的一些：君主政体已经完全被摧毁，幸存下来的王公贵族已经被剥夺了一切政治权利。继承的财产被税收大幅度削减，到时候，巨大的财富将消失殆尽。许多国家都已经取得了全面胜利，人民主权，伟大的太平盛世已成为政治现实。但是，真的是这样吗？深入调查证实，这一断言不符合事实。

如果认为给每个人都提供



The people rule; the great *millennium*<sup>7</sup> has become a political reality. But has it? Close examination doesn't *bear out*<sup>6</sup> the claim.

It is a *fallacy*<sup>7</sup> to suppose that all men are equal and that society will be *leveled out*<sup>8</sup> if you provide everybody with the same educational opportunities. (It is debatable whether you can ever provide everybody with the same educational opportunities, but that is another question.) The fact is that nature *dispenses*<sup>9</sup> brains and abilities with a total disregard for the principles of equality. The old rules of the jungle, "survival of the fittest", and "might is right" are still with us. The spread of education has destroyed the old class system and created a new one. Rewards are based on merit. For "*aristocracy*"<sup>10</sup> read "*meritocracy*"<sup>11</sup>; in other respects, society remains unaltered: the class system is rigidly maintained.

Genuine abilities, animal *cunning*<sup>12</sup>, skill, the *knack*<sup>13</sup> of seizing opportunities, all bring material rewards. And what is the first thing people do when they become rich? They use their wealth to secure the best possible opportunities for their children, to give them "a good start in life". For all the lip service we pay to the ideal of equality, we do not consider this wrong in the western world. Private schools are not banned because one of the principles in a *democracy*<sup>14</sup> is that people should be free to choose how they will educate their children. In this way, the new meritocracy can *perpetuate*<sup>15</sup> itself to a certain extent:

相同的受教育的机会(是否能够提供给所有人平等受教育的机会还有待争议,但那是另一个问题了),所有的人就都平等了,社会也就安稳了,这就错了。事实上,大自然在赋予人类智慧和能力的时候,根本没有考虑平等原则。丛林里的一贯规则“适者生存”,“强权即公理”,依然存在。教育的普及摧毁了老的阶级体系,却又创造了新的阶级体系。报酬是基于价值的。贵族统治就是英才统治。在其他方面,社会还是原来的样子,阶级体系还是严格地存在着。

真实的能力、动物般机敏狡猾、技能、善于抓住机会的诀窍,这一切都带来了物质的回报。有了钱,人们首先要做的事情是什么呢?那就是用他们的财富给孩子争取最好的机会,给他们“一个好的生活起点”。尽管我们口头上大谈特谈平等的理想,在西方世界里,以自己的财富为孩子谋求好的机会,也不被认为是错的。私立学校没有被禁止,是因为民主中一个主要的原则就是人们应该能够自由选择教育孩子的方式。在这个意义上,英才教育在某种程度上是永存的。一个出身于富有家庭的有能力的孩子要比那些和他能力相当,但家境差一些的孩子取得

an able child from a wealthy home can succeed far more rapidly than his poorer *counterpart*<sup>16</sup>. Wealth is also used *indiscriminately*<sup>17</sup> to *further*<sup>18</sup> political ends. It would be almost impossible to become the leader of a democracy without massive financial backing. Money is as powerful a weapon as ever it was.

In societies wholly dedicated to the principles social equality, *privileged*<sup>19</sup> private education is forbidden. But even here people are rewarded according to their abilities. In fact, so great is the need for skilled workers that the least able may be neglected. Bright children are carefully and expensively trained to become future rulers. In the end, all political *ideologies*<sup>20</sup> *boil down to*<sup>21</sup> the same thing: class divisions persist whether you are ruled by a *feudal*<sup>22</sup> king or an educated peasant.

成功快得多。财富也同样被用于实现政治目的。要成为民主国家的领袖,就要有雄厚的财力支持。金钱自始至终都是一个强有力的武器。

在完全遵循平等原则的社会里,特权的私人教育是被禁止的。但即便是在这里,人们也是按能力获得报酬的。事实上,对于熟练的技术工人有如此大的需求以至于无能的工人没人关注。聪明的孩子被小心翼翼而又耗资巨大地培养成为未来的统治者。总之,所有的政治意识归结为同一个东西——不论是被封建帝王统治,还是被受过良好教育的农民统治,阶级划分一直存在。

## 文化点击

似乎并没有多少人能明确地认识到我们生活的世界还存在着阶级,因为现代社会已经使过去明显的阶级特征淡化或消失了。而事实上,当今的年代,我们所明显感受到的阶级,是所谓的“有钱阶级”和“无钱阶级”。有钱阶级利用财富,给生活其他方面带来了优于他人的优势,最明显的一点是给子女一个高起点。尽管这造就了一系列的不平等,然而我们都知道,绝对的平等是不存在的。而且即便存在,也是不利于个人和社会的竞争与发展的。但值得庆幸的是,我们的年代是迄今为止最相信能力的年代。只要有能力并去争取,都会得到认可。因而与其奔走呼号,试图创造一种完全的平等,不如埋头苦干,以能力让世界听见自己的声音。



## 难词突破

1. **cliché** ['kli:ʃeɪ] *n.* 陈词滥调
2. **monarchy** ['mɒnəki] *n.* 君主政体, 君主政治, 君主国
3. **discredit** [dis'kredit] *v.* 使人泄气; 使人沮丧; 使人丧失信心; 怀疑  
The idea that the earth is flat has long been discredited. 地球是方的这种说法早已不为人们所相信了。
4. **inherited** [in'heritɪd] *adj.* 通过继承得到的, 遗传的, 继承权的
5. **millennium** [mi'leniəm] *n.* 太平盛世, 一千年
6. **bear out** 证实 Recent evidence bears out the idea that students learn best in small groups. 近来的证据证明了学生组成小组学习效果最佳。
7. **fallacy** ['fæləsi] *n.* 谬误, 谬论
8. **level out** 保持平衡 Inflation has begun to level out. 通货膨胀已经开始趋于平衡了。
9. **dispense** [dis'pens] *v.* 分配, 分发 This automatic machine dispenses coffee. 这部自动化的机器是用来配售咖啡的。
10. **aristocracy** [æris'tɒkrəsi] *n.* 贵族, 贵族政府, 贵族统治
11. **meritocracy** [meri'tɒkrəsi] *n.* 知识界精华; 精英; 能人统治
12. **cunning** ['kʌniŋ] *n.* 狡猾, 诡诈
13. **knack** [næk] *n.* 诀窍
14. **democracy** [di'mɒkrəsi] *n.* 民主政治, 民主主义
15. **perpetuate** [pə(:)'petʃueɪt] *v.* 使永存, 使不朽
16. **counterpart** ['kauntəpɑ:t] *n.* 极相似的人或物, 配对物 Belgian officials are discussing this with their French counterparts. 比利时的官员正和法国的对等官员讨论这件事呢。
17. **indiscriminating** [ɪndis'krimineɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 不区别的, 无差别的, 不加选择的
18. **further** ['fə:ðə] *v.* 促进, 增进, 助长
19. **privileged** ['prɪvɪlɪdʒd] *adj.* 有特权的, 有特别恩典的
20. **ideology** [aɪdi'ɒlədʒi, id-] *n.* 意识形态
21. **boil down to** 等于; 归结为 The whole matter boils down to the fact that you two don't like each other. 这件事除去枝节不管, 可以归结为你们俩谁也不喜欢谁。
22. **feudal** ['fju:dl] *adj.* 封建制度的, 封地的

词汇拓展 各种“统治”

technocratic 技术专家统治的, 技术专家政治的

autocratic 独裁统治的

oligarchic 寡头统治的

constitutional 宪法所规定的, 宪法统治的

bureaucratic 官僚统治的

meritocratic 能人统治的

theocratic 神权统治的



妙语集锦

1. They use their wealth to secure the best possible opportunities for their children.

(那就是用他们的财富给孩子争取最好的机会。)这里的 secure 一词用得很好。secure 作为动词, 原意是“使安全”, 这儿“使机会安全”即“赢得, 取得”的意思。大家可以灵活运用这个词。譬如说, 毕业在即, 大家都在纷纷找工作, 你刚刚敲定了一个比较满意的工作。如果有人问你: “Have you found a job yet?”, 你就可以颇为自豪地说: “I have just secured my job.”

2. For all the lip service we pay to the ideal of equality, we do not consider this wrong in the western world. (尽管我们口头上大谈特谈平等的理想, 在西方世界里, 以自己的财富为孩子谋求好的机会, 也不被认为是错的。) lip service “动动嘴的”, 意即“口头上的”, 就是我们通常所说的“说得好听的话, 空口的应酬话”, 要比我们讲 “say good but empty words” 要形象、有味道得多。

After the verb to love, to help is the most beautiful verb in the world.

— Bertha Von Suttner

除了“爱”之外, “帮助”是世界上最美的动词。

——苏特纳



Passage 3

Graying America

日渐苍老的美

难度级别: 拓展级

六级词汇: 2

全文字数: 501

四级词汇: 61

超纲词: 5

建议阅读时间: 5.5 分钟



## 原文

"My husband and I farmed for 35 years, until he died," she said. "Now," Marguerita gestures around her hotel room with her arm, "I live here."

After the death of her husband, Marguerita was forced to sell the farm. When all their debts were paid off, Marguerita, who is Hispanic, was *virtually*<sup>1</sup> penniless. At 68 and in poor health, she depends on Social Security to survive.

Mr. Washington has an old grocery cart that contains every possession he owns. The cart also helps support him when he walks. Washington, who thinks he is between 70 and 75 years old, is an African-American. Newspaper *pad*<sup>2</sup> the holes in the bottom of his tennis shoes. Washington is homeless. Having never married, he became despondent after being forced into retirement from his custodial job. He somehow fell through the *cracks*<sup>3</sup> of the social support system. He eats at the local city mission occasionally, and sleeps there in severe weather, but prefers the solitude the streets to the crowds at the mission.

In *contrast*<sup>4</sup>, 73-year-old Margaret is on her way to committee meeting for a local charity. She has more energy than many



## 参考译文

"我和丈夫务农三十五年，直到他去世”，“现在，我就住在这儿，”玛格丽塔边用胳膊示意着她所在的政府救济房，边如是说。

丈夫死后，玛格丽塔被迫卖掉了农场。讲西班牙语的她在偿还了一切债务后，几乎是身无分文了。现在六十八岁的玛格丽塔身体状况很差，依靠社会救济生存。

华盛顿先生有一辆旧杂货车，上面装着他的所有家当。杂货车也是他的代步工具。身为美国黑人的华盛顿不知道自己的确切年龄，但应该是在七十到七十五岁之间。他的网球鞋底破了个洞，是用报纸垫上的。华盛顿无家可归，终生未娶，自从被迫从保管员的职位上退下来后就一直很沮丧。不知为什么，他没有得到社会救济。他偶尔在慈善机构吃饭，天气很差的话，也就睡在那，但他宁愿在冷清的街上流浪，也不愿去拥挤不堪的慈善机构。

与之相反，七十三岁的马格丽特正忙着去参加当地的慈善组织的委员会议。她比那些三、四十岁的女士更有活力。

“下周给我打电话吧，我们