

# 1999

95 年合订本

# 英语沙龙

ENGLISH SALON



世界知识出版社



# 英语沙龙

一九九五年合订本

主编 吴龙森

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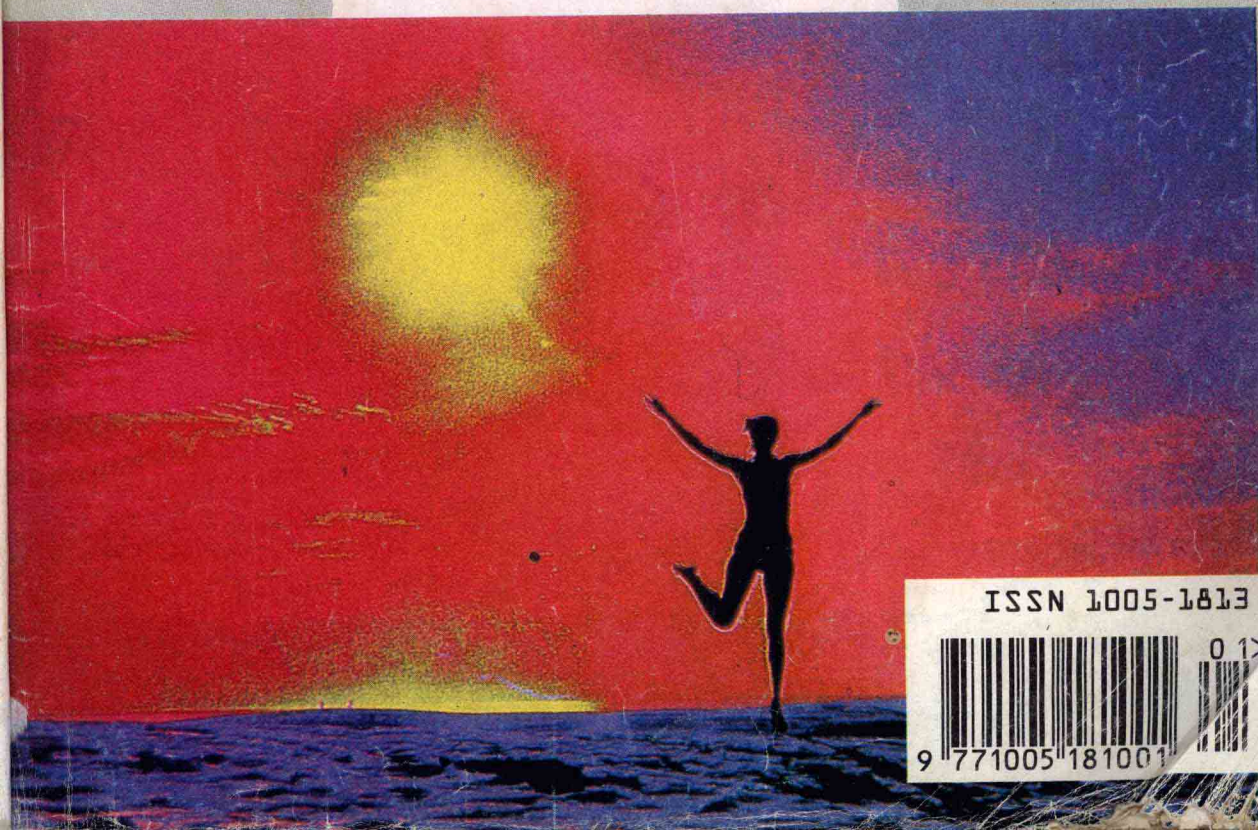
# 英语

95·1

# 沙龙

## English Salon

- 过个好节
- 如何进行面试
- 美国人进餐的礼节
- 重返音乐之路



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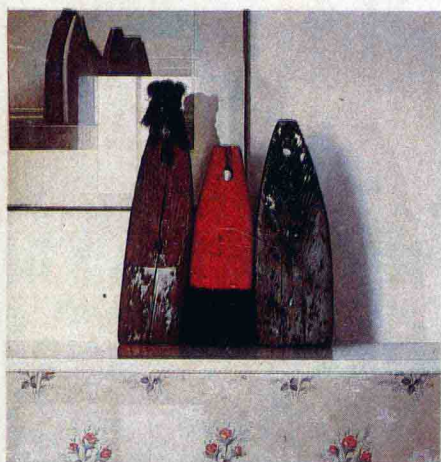




# **RICHARD THOMAS DAVIS**

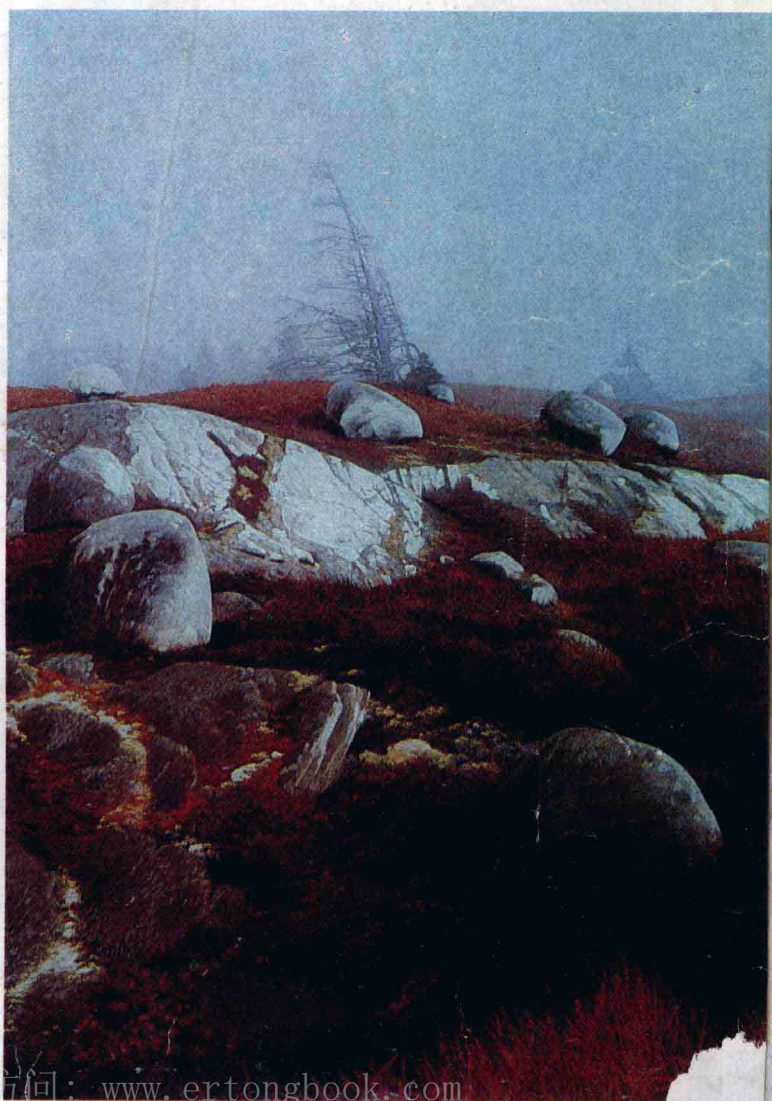
Born in New York State in 1947. Canadian artist Richard Thomas Davis paints pictures that investigate their subjects down to the last detail, and faithfully capture surface textures and subtle nuances of color. An almost uncanny stillness characterizes Davis' works.

白菊花(作于 1990 年)



三件组的静物(作于 1989 年)

白色石英岩(作于 1990 年)





# 我们将不再出去游逛

So we'll go no more a-roving  
So late into the night,  
Though the heart be still as loving,  
And the moon be still as bright.

For the sword outwears its sheath,  
And the soul wears out the breast,  
And the heart must pause to breathe,  
And Love itself have rest.

Though the night was made for loving,  
And the day returns too soon,  
Yet we'll go no more a-roving  
By the light of the moon.

—Lord George Gordon Byron

那我们就不再出去游逛，  
夜已经这样深了；  
虽然心儿仍旧是那样地动情，  
月儿仍旧是那样明亮。

因为剑鞘比剑磨损得快，  
而肉体经不起精神的消耗，  
心脏不得不停下来呼吸，  
爱情本身也不得不休息。

虽然夜晚是为谈情说爱而天设，  
白天又太快就会回来，  
但我们将不再出去游逛，  
纵使可乘着皎洁的月色。

□ 拜伦 作  
□ 裘克安 译注

英国浪漫主义诗人拜伦 (1788—1824) 作于 1817 年 2 月 28 日，那时他在意大利威尼斯水城狂欢节期间过着一段花天酒地的生活。他刚过 30 岁，而此诗已表达了一种倦游和疲于爱情的情调，这在浪漫派诗中是不多见的，不过头两行诗实际是出于一首苏格兰民歌，而不是拜伦的独创。

## SO WE'LL GO NO MORE A-ROVING

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# 目录



《逃亡者》系根据60年代末电视连续剧《法网恢恢》改编的影片。它讲述了一个涉嫌杀害妻子的医生，在警方和元凶的双重追杀下绝路逢生的故事。此片去年一经推出，便赢得票房满堂彩。它的成功很大程度归功于老牌明星哈里森·福特（他在片中饰金波医生）和好莱坞硬汉演员汤米·李·琼斯（他在片中扮演冷酷无情的副警察局长）之间的对手戏。该影片获第66届奥斯卡3项金像提名。最终，汤米·李·琼斯以其出色的演技荣获最佳男配角奖，也因而成为炙手可热的性格演员。

Chicago. Richard Kimble, a respected surgeon, returns home to find his wife Helen has been murdered by a one-armed man who struggles with him and escapes. On circumstantial evidence, Kimble is convicted of murder and sentenced to death. En route to prison, another convict fakes illness and stabs a guard, causing the bus to plunge off the road and on to a railroad track. The driver uncuffs Kimble so that he can see to the guard's wound and it falls to him to haul the man free when a train ploughs into the bus. Kimble makes his way to a rural hospital where he shaves off his beard and tends his injuries, while deputy marshal Samuel Gerard and his team take over the escape case.

芝加哥。里查德·金波是位受人尊重的外科大夫。一天他回到家，发现妻子海伦被一独臂人杀害。金波与独臂人展开了搏斗，但还是让他逃之夭夭。根据间接的证据，金波被判谋杀罪，处

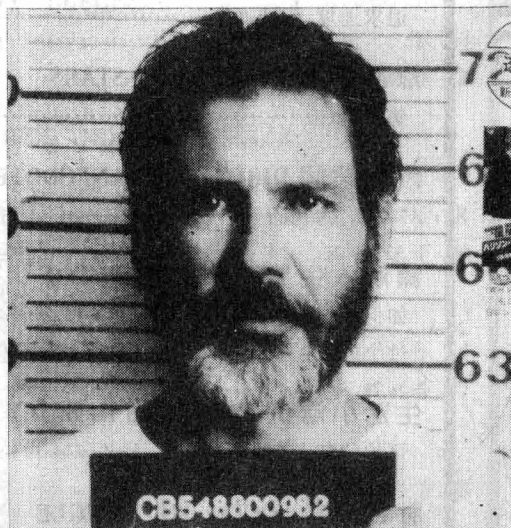
# 逃 亡 者 THE FUGITIVE

1993 年美国出品

Director 导演: Andrew Davis 安德鲁·戴维斯

Major Cast 主要演员: Harrison Ford 哈里森·福特,

Tommy Lee Jones 汤米·李·琼斯



局长塞缪尔·杰拉尔德及其手下接管了这宗犯人逃亡案。

Gerard picks up the trail and runs Kimble to ground, pursuing him into the tunnels behind a dam and confronting him at a precipitous outlet. When Gerard tells

以死刑。在驶往监狱的路上，另一名罪犯假装生病，借机刺伤了一名警卫。结果车子滚下公路，冲上了火车轨道。驾驶员为金波打开手铐，让他帮助照料警卫的伤口。这时一辆火车迎面而来，在两车相撞前的瞬间金波把警卫拖出了汽车。之后，金波趁乱来到一个乡村医院，他刮掉胡子，包扎好伤口。与此同时，警察局副

him he does not care if his quarry is innocent, Kimble jumps and is assumed dead by everyone but Gerard. In Chicago, Kimble contacts Dr Charles Nichols, a colleague, for a hand-out and impersonates a hospital janitor to gain access to computer records about

prosthetic arms. Nichols admits to Gerard that Kimble is still alive. Gerard, following in his quarry's steps, also examines the records of men with prostheses. Kimble visits an imprisoned one-armed man who turns out not to be the killer; Gerard nearly catches him in the county lock-up but he escapes into a St. Patrick's Day parade. Kimble learns that the murderer is Fred Sykes, an ex-cop employed by a pharmaceuticals firm which wants to market the drug Kimble was involved in testing.

杰拉尔德追踪而至，金波狼狽不堪，他被追至一个大坝后面的隧道里，最后被逼到大坝陡峭的出口处。杰拉尔德告诉金波他才不管他所追踪的逃犯是否无辜，于是，金波纵身跳入水中。所有的人都以为他死定了，但杰拉尔德却不相信。在芝加哥，金波

和他的同事查尔斯·尼科尔取得联系并得到接济。之后，他假冒医院看门人，寻机查阅了有关假胳膊的电脑档案。尼科尔向杰拉尔德承认金波仍然活着。杰拉尔德寻踪而至，也查看了装过假肢的人的档案。金波寻访了一个被监禁的独臂人，结果并不是他要找的杀手；杰拉尔德差点在这个拘留所将金波逮住，但最终金波还是混入庆祝圣·帕特里克日的游行队伍中逃脱了。金波弄清凶手名叫弗雷德·赛克斯，曾当过警察，现受雇于一家制药公司。该公司准备上市一种新药，而金波正是参与检验这种药的大夫。

Kimble realizes he was the intended murder victim and Nichols, hoping to conceal the harmful side effects of the drug, was instrumental in setting him up. Kimble phones Gerard from Sykes' apartment, knowing the call will be traced, and Gerard begins to piece together the evi-

dence. Sykes attacks Kimble and is overpowered and left handcuffed to a pole. Kimble goes to a hotel where a medical conference is in progress and confronts Nichols during a speech. Kimble and Nichols fight and Kimble wins. Gerard catches up with them, finally admitting that Kimble is innocent.

金波意识到凶手想杀的人是他。尼科尔想隐瞒这种药的副作用，于是帮助陷害他。金波从赛克斯的寓所给杰拉尔德打电话，因为他明白电话一定会被追踪。于是杰拉尔德开始把所有的线索联系在一起。金波制服了赛克斯的进攻，将他绑到一个柱子上，然后奔向一家饭店，那里正在举行一次医学会议。正当尼科尔发言时，金波出现在他面前。两人进行搏斗，金波最终取胜。杰拉尔德紧跟而至，终于承认金波是无辜的。

## 一个书呆子的新婚之夜

### A BOOKWORM'S WEDDING NIGHT

James was a famous scholar who married rather late in his life. In the wedding night the bride found her husband reading instead of attending to her.

"I wish I were a book," she said, sighing.

"What do you want to be a book for?" James asked with surprise.

"You would be more interested in me, then."

After serious thinking, he finally said to his bride: "I'm afraid that wouldn't do, my dear. You see, when I finish reading a book, I always start

with another. Do you want me to do the same thing with you?"

詹姆斯是一个有名的学者，他结婚很晚。新婚之夜，新娘发现她的这位丈夫不理睬自己，只顾自己看书。

"我希望我自己是一本书，"她叹着气说。

"为什么你想自己是一本书呢？"詹姆斯吃惊地问。

"那样你就能对我更有兴趣了。"

詹姆斯沉思了一会儿后对她说："亲爱的，恐怕那不行。你看，我看完一本书后总是又开始看另外一本。你愿意我也同样地对待你吗？"

□ BY PANDA



# 『发臭』的礼品

□ □  
徐行舟 熊德锐

中文译

In 1960 Khrushchev headed a delegation to visit Indonesia and was royally treated by his host. Once in Djakarta the hosts treated the guests to a special fruit, the durian. President Sukarno picked up one, took a bite and handed it to Khrushchev. Just then, Khrushchev noticed that all the Indonesians present were staring at him, whispering and tittering. Obviously something funny was going to happen. Puzzled, he took over the fruit and immediately a very offensive odour attacked his nostrils which nearly made him sick. Being a good guest he braced himself and gingerly took a small nibble. To his utter amazement he found the fruit to be uncommonly

delicious. He was so impressed by this strange fruit that he decided to let his colleagues in Moscow have a taste of it too. So he sent via the air route that had just opened between Moscow and Djakarta one portion for each member of the Presidium. The plane was to pass New Dehli and Kabul and Khrushchev didn't forget his friends in India and Afghanistan. He gave orders that Prime Minister Nehru and the King of Afghanistan should each have a package.

When Khrushchev returned to Moscow, his colleagues all thanked him for his kind gifts, but at the same time they pointed out that either because the plane must have

been delayed on the way or because of some other reason, all the fruit had gone bad. They had to throw them away because they gave out an awful stink. Later Khrushchev received similar messages of thanks from his friends in India and Afghanistan, only the messages were more delicately worded.

1960年,赫鲁晓夫率团出访印度尼西亚,他受到了主人的盛情款待。有一次,在印尼的首都雅加达,主人们向贵宾们献上了一种奇特的食品——榴莲。当时苏加诺总统拿了一个先咬了一口,然后把榴莲递给了赫鲁晓夫。这时,赫鲁晓夫发现周围的人露出微笑并窃窃私语。显然要发生一件滑稽的事了。疑惑之间,赫鲁晓夫接过榴莲。突然,他闻到了一股恶臭,臭得令人忍不住要呕吐。出于礼貌赫鲁晓夫硬着头皮小心谨慎地咬了一小口。令他吃惊的是该水果非常甘甜可口。后来,赫鲁晓夫才明白了这种水果的可贵之处。于是,他决定让莫斯科的同事们品尝一下这种名果。正好,莫斯科和雅加达刚刚通航。赫鲁晓夫便给在莫斯科的主席团委员每人航寄了一份。飞机途经新德里和喀布尔,他也没有忘记他在印度和阿富汗的朋友,吩咐给尼赫鲁总理和阿富汗国王各带一盒。

当赫鲁晓夫回到莫斯科时,他的同事们都表示感谢他的好意,但同时又指出,不知是由于航班在路上延误了时间还是怎的,他寄回的水果烂掉了,而且臭不可闻,于是只好统统丢掉。后来,印度和阿富汗的朋友也给了赫鲁晓夫同样内容的回答,只不过语言更婉转一些罢了。



『STINKING』PRESENTS

# 晚宴

## DINNER PARTY



1 If you are invited to a dinner-party, you may expect that

- a. dishes are put in the middle of the table and the guests get their own helpings from the dishes.
- b. dishes are served in portions to the guests.
- c. the host prepares as many as ten dishes for the guests.

1 如你应邀参加一个晚宴,你会看到

- a. 客人们从放在桌子当中的大盘饭菜中各取所爱。
- b. 各道菜分成多份分别上给每个客人。
- c. 主人会为客人准备多达 10 道菜。

### COMMENT 评析

(b) is the usual case. For a dinner, there is always only one main course (meat course). Sometimes the food is served on a dish and the guest gets his/her helpings from the dish onto his/her own plate and eats off the plate. (a) and (c) are quite common for a Chinese styled dinner.

(b) 是常见的情形。一般晚餐只会提供一道主菜(肉菜)。有时食物是放在大盘中上给客人,客人取一份放在自己的小盘中吃。(a)和(c)是中式晚餐中常有的场面。

2 When offered a dish, you

- a. make some noises when eating it to show that you really enjoy it.
- b. eat it silently.
- c. taste it first and make a positive comment.

2 对一道新上的菜你会

- a. 在吃的时候嘴里发出声响,以此来表示菜很可口。
- b. 默然无声地品尝。
- c. 先尝尝,再称赞几句。

### COMMENT 评析

(a) is considered to be very rude. Of course you can do (b), but the host (or the hostess) would be pleased if you do (c), especially if the dish is particularly prepared by the host or the hostess.

(a) 是非常粗鲁的举动。你完全可以默默地吃,但不妨对饭菜夸奖几句。特别是在这道菜是主人特意为来客准备的情况下,你的称赞会使主人感到欣慰。



3 You taste a dish and quickly discover it's not to your taste. You

- a. eat it and say nothing.
- b. take the food out of your mouth and put it on the plate.
- c. tell the host that you can't eat it.

3 一道菜上来,你尝了一下即感到不合口味,你会

- a. 默默地吃下去。
- b. 把食物从嘴里拿出来放在盘子中。
- c. 告诉主人你不想吃这道菜。

#### COMMENT 评析

*If you really find it inedible, there is no need to do (a). (b) is acceptable, but it could cause some embarrassment. Whether you can do (c) or not depends on your familiarity with the host. If you really feel like doing so, please do it politely so that the host will not take offence.*

如果你觉得这道菜真的难以下咽,你不必去做(a)。(b)虽可接受,但会引起不小的尴尬。至于能否做(c)则要依你与主人的交情而定,要是你非这么做不可,请一定把握分寸,以免冒犯主人。

4 If you find it very difficult to eat one of the dishes with a knife and a fork, you

- a. try very hard to succeed.
- b. eat with your fingers.
- c. ask if you can eat with your fingers.

4 如果有道菜很难用刀叉应付的话,你会

- a. 坚持不懈直至成功。
- b. 用手吃。
- c. 问一下你能否用手吃。

#### COMMENT 评析

*Most people would choose (a), though (c) is another way out if this is a problem common to all the guests. Think twice if you want to do (b), because this will cause offence. Remember: it is customary to eat certain foods with the fingers, for example, chicken thighs.*

许多人会采取(a)的做法。但如果这是客人们共同的难题,(c)也未尝不可。要是你想用手吃,可要三思而行,因为这可能会是冒犯之举。别忘了有些食物通常是用手吃的,如鸡大腿。

5 If you don't know how to use a knife and fork, you

- a. ask the host to show you.
- b. watch how other guests do with it and imitate them.
- c. ask for chopsticks.

5 如果你不会使用刀叉,你

- a. 请教主人。
- b. 观察其他客人如何使用,再照猫画虎。
- c. 要双筷子。

#### COMMENT 评析

*All the three are acceptable provided they are done politely. The host would make himself a very patient teacher if you do (a), for it's always a nice thing to know that someone is fascinated by your own culture.*

如果言行得当,三种情况均可接受。如果你向主人请教,他一定会耐心指导,因为自己的文化被他人所欣赏当然是件高兴的事。

**A**yrton Senna, a native Brazilian, had whizzed through Tamburello Curve at Italy's Imola racetrack time and time again. On May 1, 1994, the man who dominated Formula One racing didn't make it. His car slammed head-on into the concrete retaining wall at nearly 200 miles per hour, littering the track with fragments of twisted steel, fiber glass and shredded rubber. Senna died of multiple brain trauma, massive internal injuries and heart failure. He was 34.

来自巴西的赛车名将阿伊尔顿·塞纳曾数次飞车驶过意大利伊莫拉赛道的坦布雷罗弯道。然而, 1994年5月1日, 这位垄断一级方程式汽车大奖赛的英雄却在此惨遭厄运。当时赛车以每小时大约200英里的速度撞到水泥隔离墙上。顿时, 扭曲的钢铁、玻璃纤维的碎片和撞碎的汽车轮胎散落在车道上。塞纳因多处脑损伤、严重内伤和心脏衰竭不幸身亡, 年仅34岁。

Senna was widely considered the world's best race-car driver. He began his Formula One career when he was 24. He was world champion three times, and his 41 victories on the international circuit were second only to the 51 of France's Alain Prost.

# 追求速度 英雄丧生

——阿伊尔顿·塞纳不幸遇难



## Speed Kills the Hero

——A tragic finish of Ayrton Senna

Senna's 65 Formula One starts in the pole position—reserved for the driver with the fastest qualifying time—was a record.

塞纳被公认为世界上最好的赛车手。他24岁时开始了一级方程式的比赛生涯。曾三次荣获世

界冠军, 在国际性的赛车比赛中41次获胜, 该成绩仅次于获得51次胜利的法国车手阿兰·普罗斯特。在一级方程式大赛中, 塞纳创下了65次从出前位置出发的纪录——出前位置是为速度最快的车手保留的跑道内侧的有利地位。

Formula One cars are among the fastest in the world, reaching speeds of 240 mph. Senna, with his reputation for winning at any cost, knew the risks. But he was willing to push the limit. He had always pushed himself mercilessly in pursuit of greatness in a sport that snubs danger and worships the speedometer. "I think as time goes by, you have to exploit your own limits and the machine's limits," he said in a 1991 interview.

一级方程式赛车是世界上最快的车, 时速达240英里。以不惜代价取胜而闻名的塞纳深知风险所在。但他心甘情愿把速度升到



极限。在这样一个蔑视危险、崇拜速度计的体育项目中，塞纳总是激励自己，追求非凡的战绩。他在1991年的一次采访中说：“我认为随着时光的流逝，你不得不把自己和机器都调到最大限度。”

Senna's death shocked his countrymen. In his hometown of Sao Paulo, he was buried with the honours normally reserved for heads of state. The government declared a

three-day period of mourning, and television networks dropped their scheduled programming to broadcast the arrival of his body at the airport and a daylong homage. Some mourners wrapped themselves in the Brazilian flag and painted their faces black. Confetti and rose petals rained upon Senna's body. Speed killed Senna, but he was and will always

be the country's foremost symbol of national pride.

塞纳的死深深震撼了全巴西的人民。在他的家乡圣保罗，人们为他举行了国家首脑级的葬礼，政府宣布全国哀悼3天。电视台撤掉了按原计划播出的节目，转播塞纳的遗体空运归国以及一整天的哀悼仪式。一些哀悼者身裹巴西国旗，涂黑了脸孔以示悲痛。五彩的纸屑和玫瑰花瓣撒在了塞纳的遗体上。追求速度的塞纳生命虽然终止了，然而他过去是而且永远都是巴西最重要的民族骄傲的象征。

## TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR

Stars come from gases in a nebula. Over millions of years, gravity pulls together the gases and dust in nebula into a small cloud or clump. As more matter is packed into the clump, the force of gravity gets stronger. Gravity pulls the atoms of the matter even closer together. Most of the matter is made up of hydrogen atoms. The closer the atoms are pulled together, the hotter the matter becomes. Eventually, the matter becomes so hot that nuclear fusion begins. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into heavier helium nuclei which has four times more mass than a hydrogen nuclei. The nuclear fusions give off large amounts of light and heat. The matter becomes so hot that it glows. A new shining star comes into being.

星星是由星云中的气体形成的。经过了数百万年，星云中的气体与尘埃在引力的作用下汇聚成小块云团。随着云团中物质的积累，引力作用逐渐增强。引力加剧了物质中原子的凝聚。物质大部分是由氢原子组成的。原子凝聚力的加强使物质变得愈来愈热。最后，当物质的热量达到一定高度时，核聚变便发生了。氢核聚变后成为氦核，其质量是氢核的四倍。核聚变释放出大量的光和热。物质变热发光，一颗闪烁的新星由此而生。

## 繁星闪烁

□ 小溪 选译

Stars have different temperatures and colours. Blue stars are the hottest and red ones are the coolest. Yellow stars, such as the sun, have medium-temperature. Besides, the composition of stars is different from one another. Some stars consist mostly of hydrogen and helium while some others are made up of carbon and irons. According to a certain rule, astronauts have given stars different names, such as fixed star, planet, satellite, meteor and comet.

星星有不同的温度和颜色。蓝色的星星最热，红色的星星最冷，黄色的星星，比如太阳，温度居中。此外，星星的构成也大相径庭。有的以氢氦为主，有的是碳铁之躯。天文学家按一定的规律为星星起了不同的名字，比如：恒星、行星、卫星、流星，还有慧星。

There are still a lot of stories about stars. However, due to the limit of men's knowledge, we only have a smattering of them. Therefore, we need more efforts to get more secrets of the universe.

星星的故事不计其数。但是由于人类知识的局限，我们仅仅略知皮毛。解开更多的宇宙奥秘还需我们作出更大努力。

如

何

写

好

应

聘

信



高震华

选译



1. Don't give details of your childhood and early schooling (不要细述自己的童年和早期学校教育)。
2. Don't brag; if you have some outstanding ability, simply state the facts and let the employer draw his own conclusion (不要自吹自擂, 如果你有一些突出的能力, 简单地陈述事实并让雇主得出自己的结论)。
3. Don't be a bore; when you've said what you have to say, close the letter. Don't add postscripts (不要成为一个令人讨厌的人; 当你说完你必须说的话时, 就结束, 不要在信尾加入“又及”之类的字)。
4. Don't ask for a job because you need it ... because your father died ... or your sister is an invalid. Never base your appeal for work on sympathy (不要说因为你需要、因为你的父亲去世、或你的姊妹有病而要求得到一份工作。永远不要以同情作为要求工作的基础)。
5. Don't offer to work for very little “to get experience”. It is unwise to sell yourself as a bargain. People take you at your own estimate of yourself; and if you don't think you are worth much, no one else will (不要提出为“取得经验”而愿报酬低的工作。把自己当作廉价商品来推销是不明智的。人们常以你自己对自己的评价来看待你; 如果你认为你自己很不行, 那么, 没人会说你行)。
6. Don't say you are not interested

in salary; that makes it sound as though you are (不要说你对收入不感兴趣, 这样反而使人听上去觉得你很感兴趣)。

7. Don't discuss your ambitious or petty peeves. Concentrate on selling your abilities and qualifications (不要讨论你的雄心大志或者令人生气的事, 集中精力推销你自己的能力和你所具备的条件)。
8. Don't use the vague and ambiguous “etc.”. For example, don't say “I can typewrite, etc.”. Enumerate all your capabilities (不要使用模糊的和模棱两可的“等等”, 例如, 不要说“我会打字, 等等”。应列举你所有的能力)。
9. Don't complain about, or criticize, a former employer. That hurts your chances (不要抱怨或批评前任雇主, 这会使你失去机会)。
10. Don't apply for a job for which you are unsuited, or for which you have inadequate qualifications. Write after the kind of job you know you can do well (不要去应聘对你不适合的或你并不具备条件的工作。你知道你能干好什么工作后再去申请)。
11. Don't use bookish, unfamiliar words in an effort to make an impression, people like terse, to-the-point language (不要使用书生气的、不熟悉的词来影响对方, 人们喜欢用简洁、扼要的语言)。
12. Don't write on unrelated subjects (不要写与应聘工种无关的内容)。
13. Don't write in an aggrieved tone, as though the world owes you a job and you are determined to get it (不要以一种委屈的语气去写, 好像这个世界欠你一份工作和你非得到这份工作不可)。
14. Don't emphasize your needs, your hopes, your plans (不要强调你的需要、你的希望、你的计划)。



# BRITISH COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

## 英国综合性中学的由来

□ 园丁 编译

The idea of comprehensive schooling has a long ancestry in Britain, being forcefully advocated by some sections of the Labour Party since the 1920s. It was not, however, until the late 1960s that significant numbers of pupils were educated at comprehensive secondary schools. The reasons for the introduction of comprehensive schooling were partly that the tripartite system did not seem to ensure equal educational opportunity: the segregation of 11-year-olds into the three different types

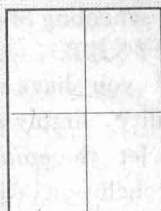


of schools did not produce a meritocracy. But also the movement for comprehensive education had social objectives, particularly that class divisions and prejudices might be dissolved if there were greater mixing between social classes at school.

在英国,办综合性中学的想法由来已久。本世纪20年代以来,工党的一些人就竭力主张办综合教育(译者注:不赞成各种私立学校和贵族学校)。然而,直到60年代后期才有较大数量的学生进入综合中学读书。推行综合教育体制的部分原因是当时的三重教育制度(译者注:私立中学、公立中学及介于两者之间的半公半私中学)似乎不能保证受教育的平等机会;年龄在11岁的小学毕业生分别进入三种不同的中学读书并没有成长为知识界的精英。不过,综合教育运动也有其社会目的,尤其是想通过办综合教育,让社会各阶级阶层的孩子进入同一中学读书,使阶级差别和偏见有可能消除。

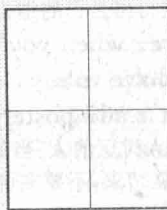
The success of the movement for comprehensive schooling in getting institutional changes in the secondary school system

may be seen in the growth of comprehensive schools in England and Wales. In 1965, comprehensives accounted for only



4.5% of secondary schools and 8.5% of pupils. By 1973 half of all secondary-school students were being taught in comprehensives. By 1977, the proportion had reached

almost 80%. In 1980 about 90% of secondary-school students were being taught at comprehensives.



综合教育运动成功地改变了中学教育体制,这从英格兰和威尔士综合中学数量的增加中略见一斑。1965年,两大地区综合中学的数量仅占整个中学数量的4.5%,在校学生人数占中学生总人数的8.5%。到1973年,中学生人数的一半进入综合中学读书。到1977年,比例上升到80%。1980年,约90%的中学生上了综合中学。

The comprehensive education system has, thus, been working for only a few years and it will be a long time before we can be sure about its effect. Whether it is likely to achieve its meritocratic and social goals remains a matter of speculation, though informed opinion is currently pessimistic.

综合中学教育体制的推行时间还很短,就其效果而言,我们现在下结论未免为时过早。虽然目前所得到的有关评论比较悲观,但是,这种教育体制是否既能达到培养出精英的教育目的,又能够达到社会目的,仍值得人们深思。

