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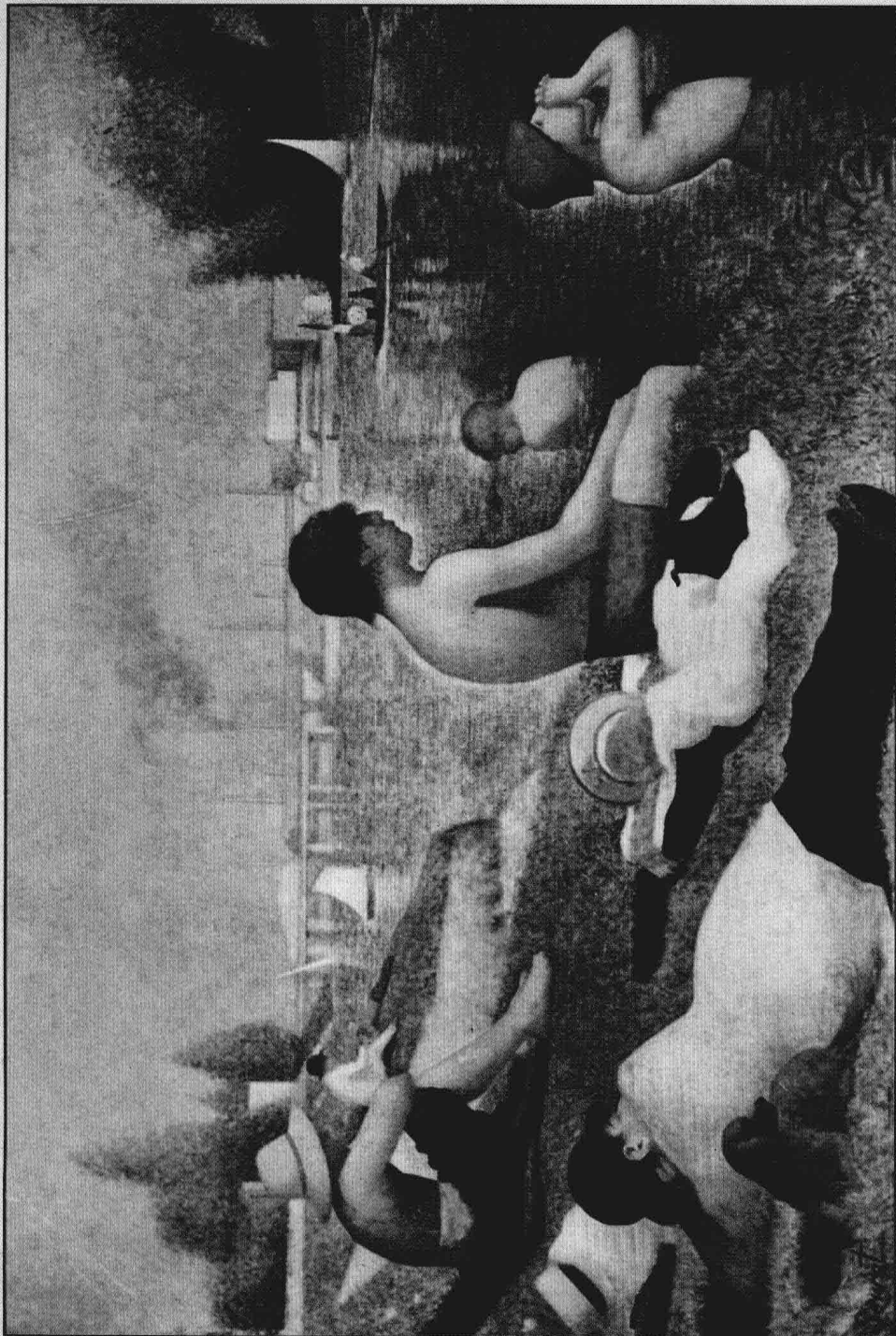
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外语教学与研究出版社



Bathing at Asnières by Georges Seurat (1884)

乔治·修拉 《阿尼埃尔的浴者》

修拉 (1859-1891) 法国画家。后期印象画派代表人物。新印象画派 (点彩派) 的创始人。作品有《大碗岛上的星期日下午》等。

《阿尼埃尔的浴者》这幅作品描绘了在巴黎西部阿尼埃尔一带塞纳河里享受沐浴之乐的人们。当时二十五岁的修拉探求出一种新的技法——点彩法。这种点彩技巧不是直接调色板上调色，而是用不同的色点并列地构成画面，充分发挥色调分割的效果，在观者眼中呈现出某种色彩。

Dreams

梦想

■ By Langston Hughes

■ 杨春吉 译



Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow

紧紧抓住你的梦想

梦想一旦消逝

生活就像鸟儿折了翅膀

无法在天空翱翔

紧紧抓住你的梦想

梦想一旦离开

生活就成为荒芜的田地

冰封又雪盖

Langston Hughes: 兰斯敦·休斯 (1902-1967), 美国最优秀的黑人诗人之一, “哈莱姆文艺复兴”^{*} 的领袖, 被世人公认为“哈莱姆的桂冠诗人”。出生于美国密苏里州的乔普林 (Joplin, Missouri)。他的主要诗集有《犹太人的好衣服》(1927)、《梦乡人》(1932)、《哈莱姆的莎士比亚》(1942) 和《单程票》(1949)。



^{*} “哈莱姆文艺复兴”: 在美国, 黑人文学 19 世纪 20 年代有较大发展。在当时文艺界推崇“原始主义”的影响下, 纽约的黑人区出现了“哈莱姆文艺复兴”, 其代表作品在描写异族情调的同时, 发掘了黑人古老传统, 树立了民族自尊心。

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Lovely Red Kangaroo¹

嗨！我是一只红袋鼠

■刘健 选注



Hi, I'm Rosie, a female Red Kangaroo.

Even though I'm a Red Kangaroo, my fur is a bluish² colour — so some people call me a "blue flier". My husband "Boomer"³ is red. He's the biggest of all kangaroos.

He measures 79 inches (200cm) from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail and weighs 198 pounds (90kg). I'm a bit smaller.

I'm a marsupial⁴ mammal. That means I have a pouch⁵ on the lower part of my stomach to carry my baby. Inside my pouch are four teats for my baby to feed on.⁶

My baby's name is Joey⁷. All baby kangaroos are called Joey. Luckily I can recognise my Joey in a crowd⁸. When Joey was born, he was blind and had no fur. For the first four months he didn't let go of the teat. Until he had a covering of fur and then he began to leave my pouch for



1. red kangaroo/kæŋgə'ru:/ 红袋鼠 (大赤袋鼠), 见于澳洲 (除了北部、东海岸和西海岸)。红袋鼠为袋鼠科中体形最大的一种。体色呈红色或红棕色, 因而得名。但雌性体色为蓝灰色, 鼻孔两侧有黑色须痕, 这是红袋鼠独具的特征。

2. bluish: 带蓝色的, 有点蓝的。

3. boomer: 大雄袋鼠 (尤指雄的红大袋鼠)。

4. marsupial/mɑ:'sju:piəl/: 有袋的, 袋状的。

5. pouch/pautʃ/: (袋鼠等有袋目动物腹部的) 育儿袋。

6. teat: (人、动物的) 乳头; feed on: 从……中得到滋养, 以……为食。

7. joey/'dʒəui/: 幼袋鼠; 幼兽。

8. crowd: 群。

short exploring⁹ trips. When I sense danger, I warn him by stamping my foot and he hops back into my pouch.¹⁰

I have long pointed¹¹ ears, small front legs, strong back legs with long feet, and a long powerful tail.

My tail is very useful. It helps me to balance when I'm hopping and leaping and I lean on it when I'm sitting or kicking with both rear feet.¹² Instead of walking or running I hop at speeds up to 37 miles an hour (60km). I can leap over large



Tree Kangaroo

objects.

I like to sleep out in the open but on really hot days I lie in the shade of a tree and lick my fur to keep cool.¹³

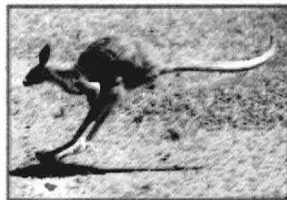
I like eating grass, leaves and tree bark¹⁴. If I have enough green grass to eat, I don't have to drink water.

I usually stay in one area, but if there is a drought¹⁵, I travel up to 120 miles (193km) looking for food.

Boomer and I like company and live in a mob¹⁶ of 80 kangaroos. I have many different relatives and one

cousin likes to live in a tree.¹⁷ He's called a Tree Kangaroo¹⁸.

If you want to listen to stories about us kangaroos, just come to the Aborigines¹⁹ of Australia.



Wish you a happy day! Bye-bye!

9. exploring: 探索性的, 探测性的。

10. 当我感到有危险时, 我会重重地跺脚向他发出警告, 他就会迅速地跳回到我的育儿袋里。stamp: 跺脚; hop: 跳, 弹跳。

11. pointed: 有尖头的, 尖的。

12. leap: 跳跃; lean on: 靠着; rear: 后面的。

13. sleep out: 睡在露天; in the open: 在露天, 在户外; lick: 舔

14. bark: 树皮。

15. drought/draut/: 长期干旱, 旱灾。

16. mob: 一群, 一伙。

17. relative: 亲戚; cousin: 堂(表)兄弟(姐妹)。

18. tree kangaroo: [动]树袋鼠。

19. aboriginal/æbə'ridʒənəl/: 土著居民。当a大写时, 特指“澳大利亚土著居民”。

The Men in Black

黑衣人

Robert Richardson was driving through the state of Ohio in the USA. It was late on a summer evening in 1967. The roads were quiet. There was very little traffic at this time of day.

Robert came to the end of a long, straight part of the road and turned around a corner. He got a terrible shock. There was a big, bright object in the middle of the road.

At first he thought that it was a big truck going in the opposite direction. The object wasn't moving.

Robert had no time to think. He braked hard and tried to turn the car around the object. But he was travelling too fast. The tyres made a terrible noise, and Robert saw that the car couldn't stop in time. He was going to crash.

As the car moved quickly towards the object, Robert thought, "This is it. I'm going to die." He held the steering wheel tight and waited for the crash.

When the car hit the object,

罗伯特·理查森正驾车驶过美国的俄亥俄州。这是1967年夏天的一个夜晚。路上很安静，这个时候没什么车辆。

罗伯特的车开到了一条长长的笔直道路的尽头，于是在一个拐角处转弯。他吓了一跳，路中央有个又大又明亮的物体。

一开始他还以为那是一辆从对面驶来的大卡车。可那物体一动也不动。

罗伯特来不及考虑，他紧急刹车试图绕过物体。但他开得太快了，轮胎发出了刺耳的噪音，罗伯特眼看着车子来不及停下。他就要撞车了。

当汽车快速向物体冲过去时，罗伯特特想：“这下完了。我就要死了。”他紧抓着方向盘等着撞毁的那一刻。

当汽车撞上物体时，罗伯特非常吃惊以至于有片刻他脑子一片空白。当汽车碰到物体时，它消失了。现在他面前没

外研社·

DK 英汉对照

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DK 专栏，每辑从中

选取部分内容。本

期节选自《外星人

入侵》(Alien

Invaders) (初级

B)。

Robert was so surprised he couldn't think for a few moments. The object disappeared when the car touched it. There was no object in front of him now, and the car was still moving forward. "Was I just tired?" Robert thought. "Did I imagine the object, or was it real?"

Robert turned the car around and drove back along the highway. He looked very carefully around the area of the crash, and he found a small piece of silver metal. "Perhaps it wasn't my imagination after all. I'm now sure I hit something," he thought. "Was it an alien spaceship?"

Robert decided to send the piece of metal to the scientists who were studying UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects).

A few days later, at 11 o'clock in the evening, Robert was about to go to bed when there was a loud knock at the door. When he opened the door, there were two large men standing there.

"Are you Robert Richardson?" one of them asked. He didn't sound very friendly, and Robert started to feel a little afraid.

The men were wearing dark suits with hats. They also wore white shirts and black ties. It was difficult to see their faces because they wore hats and sunglasses.

"Why are they wearing sunglasses at night?" Robert thought. "Only gangsters wear dark glasses at night. Gangsters and spies!"

"Yes, my name is Robert Richardson. But who

有任何物体，而汽车仍然在向前移动。
“难道是我太累了吗？”罗伯特想。“那个物体是我幻想出来的，还是真的？”

罗伯特掉转车头沿着高速公路往回开。他仔细地查看相撞的那个地方，找到了一小片银色的金属。“也许这根本就不是我的幻想。现在我确信我撞上了什么东西。”他想。“难道它是一只外来太空船吗？”

罗伯特决定把这片金属给研究 UFO（不明飞行物）的科学家们送去。

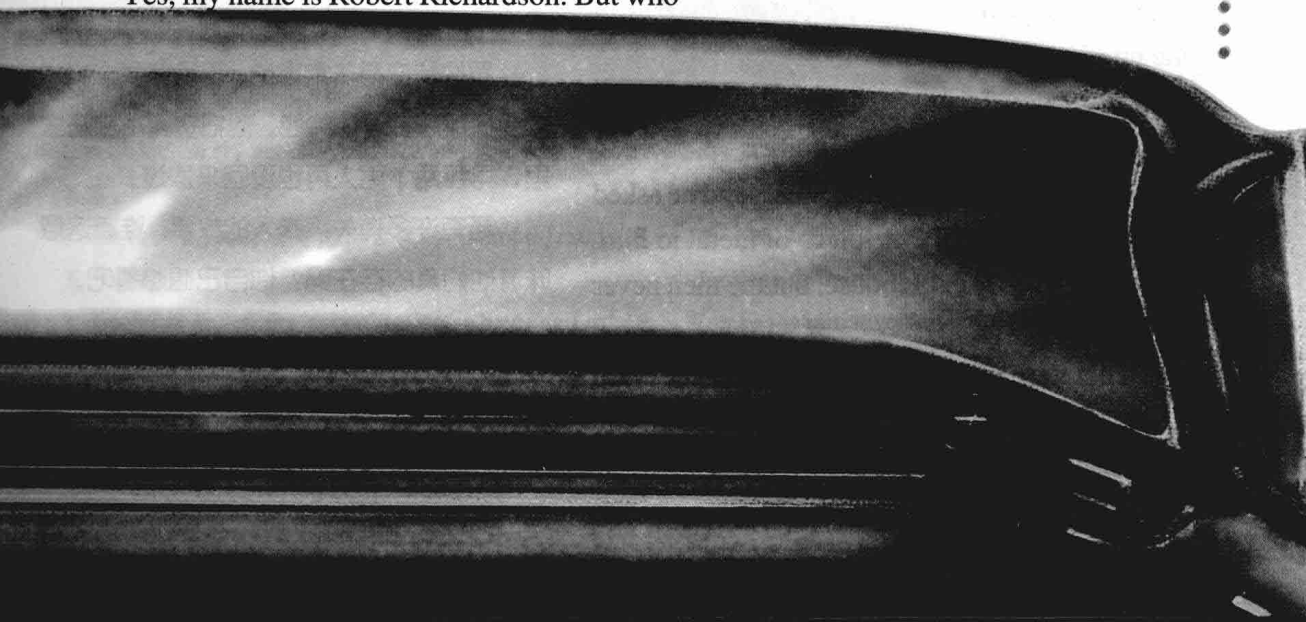
几天过后，在一天晚上的11点整，罗伯特正准备上床睡觉时，有人使劲地敲门。他打开门，发现门口站着两个彪形大汉。

“你是罗伯特·理查森吗？”其中一人问道。他的话音听起来不是很友好，罗伯特开始感到有些害怕。

这两个男人穿着黑色套装，戴着黑色帽子。他们穿着白色衬衫、打着黑色领带。很难看到他们的脸，因为他们戴着帽子和太阳镜。

“他们为什么在晚上戴着太阳镜？”罗伯特心想。“只有黑帮才在晚上戴着墨镜。黑帮和间谍！”

“是的，我叫罗伯特·理查森。可你



are you and what do you want?"

The men remained silent. They didn't say who they were.

The biggest man looked straight into Robert's eyes and said, "Listen carefully, Mr. Richardson. You didn't have a crash on that road. Nothing happened. You made a mistake. It was only a dream."

"But I hit something on that road," Robert insisted. "I'm sure I did."

"No, Mr. Richardson. There was nothing there."

"Why are you trying to change my mind?" Robert asked. The other man became angry and said, "Shut up, Mr. Richardson, and listen. We want the piece of silver metal you found on the road. If you don't get it for us, we will do something bad to your wife." That was the last thing the men said. They turned round, got into their car, and drove away.

Robert wrote down the number of the car, but when he gave the number to the police, they said that there wasn't a car with that number.

Robert became very frightened, and he asked the scientists to return the piece of metal to him. He kept the metal in his house, but the men never came back for it.

There are a lot of other stories about these Men in Black. Does this mean that they really exist? Decide for yourself.

们是谁，你们想要干什么？”

两个男人没有说话，也没说他们是谁。

最高壮的那个男人直盯着罗伯特的双眼说道：“仔细听着，理查森先生。你在那条路上没发生过撞车。什么也没发生。你误会了，那只是一场梦。”

“可我在那条路上撞上东西了。”罗伯特坚持说道。“我坚信我撞上了。”

“不，理查森先生。那儿什么也没有。”

“你为什么想改变我的记忆？”罗伯特问。另一个男人变得很生气并说道，“闭嘴！理查森先生，听着。我们想要你在路上找到的那块银色金属。如果你不给我们，我们就会对你妻子不客气。”这是那两个男人最后说的话。之后，他们转身走进他们的汽车里，然后开车走了。

罗伯特记下了汽车的牌号，

可当他把这个牌号给警局时，他们说没有这个牌号的汽车。

罗伯特变得非常害怕，于是他要求科学家们把那片金属还给他。他把金属片放在家里，可那两个男人再也没回来取过。

还有许多有关黑衣人的故事。难道这意味着他们真的存在吗？你自己想想看吧。



Old Wedding Customs

婚礼种种

婚礼是人一生中最难忘的时刻。婚礼上的一应物事，从手帕到花束，从新娘戴的面纱到新人交换的戒指，都有其具体而重大的意义。今天，尽管一些古老婚礼风俗的原始涵义已经失去，但我们仍然遵守着它们。

■ 明华 译注

Veil Worn by the Bride

The bride's veil is of greater antiquity than her white gown.¹ Her veil, which was yellow in ancient Greece and red in ancient Rome, usually shrouded her from head to foot,² and has since the earliest of times, denoted the subordination of women to men³.

According to⁴ tradition, it is considered bad luck for the bride to be seen by the groom before the ceremony. As a matter of fact, in the old days of marriage by purchase, the couple rarely saw each other at all.⁵

The lifting of the veil at the end of the ceremony symbolizes male dominance.⁶ If the bride takes the initiative in lifting it⁷, thereby presenting herself to him, she is showing more independence.

新娘戴的面纱

新娘的面纱比她的白色礼服历史更悠久。在古希腊，新娘的面纱是黄色的，而在古罗马，新娘的面纱则为红色。面纱通常会把新娘从头到脚都罩住，这从一开始就象征着女人的地位低于男人。

传统上认为，如果新郎在婚礼前看到新娘的容貌，对新娘而言是坏运气。事实上，在以前买卖婚姻为主的年代，新郎和新娘很少能够在婚礼前见上一面。

婚礼结束时由男人揭开女人的面纱，正象征着男人的统治地位。如果新娘采取主动自己揭开面纱，出现在新郎面前，则显得新娘比较有独立性。

1. veil/veil/: 面纱; antiquity/æn'tikwəti/: 古, 古老; gown: 礼服。

2. ancient/ein'ʌnt/: 古老的, 古代的; shroud/ʃraʊd/: 覆盖, 遮蔽。

3. denote: 指示, 表示; subordination/sə,bɔ:di'neɪʃən/: 下级地位, 下属。

4. according to: 依照。

5. as a matter of fact: 事实上; marriage by purchase: 买卖婚

姻; couple/'kʌpl/: 夫妇; rarely/'reəli/: 很少地。

6. symbolize/'sɪmbəlaɪz/: 象征, 标志; male/meɪl/: 男(性)的, 其反义词为 female(女性的); dominance/'dɒmɪnəns/: 支配(或统治)地位。

7. take the initiative/'ɪnɪʃiətiʋ/(in): 采取主动, 首先采取行动。

Wedding Ring

The circular shape of the wedding ring has symbolized undying love since the days of the early Egyptians.⁸ A primitive bride wore a ring of hemp or rushes, which had to be replaced often.⁹ Durable iron was used by the Romans to symbolize the permanence of marriage.¹⁰ Today's favorite is of course, gold, with its lasting qualities of beauty and purity.¹¹

In ancient times, it was believed there was a vein¹² in the third finger of the left hand that ran directly to the heart. Thus, the ring being placed on that finger denoted the strong connection of a heartfelt love and commitment to one another.¹³ Although during times of modern autopsy¹⁴, this long held belief was found not to be so, the tradition continued to this day.

Giving the Bride Away

In times when women were granted few privileges and personal rights, the bride was given away to the groom by the father, usually in exchange for monetary gain.¹⁵ Today, this seems as symbolic of the blessings and support of his union.¹⁶ Often when the question is asked by a clergy¹⁷ during the ceremony, "Who gives this woman to be married to this man," the father's response is, "Her mother and I."

8. circular/'s3:kju:lə(r)/: 环形的, 圆形的; undying /ʌn'daijŋ/: 永恒的, 不朽的。

9. primitive/'prɪmɪtɪv/: 原始的, 早期的; hemp: 大麻; rush: 灯心草。

10. durable/dʒʊərəbəl/: 耐用的; permanence/'p3:mənəns/: 永久, 永恒。

11. lasting: 持久的, 永久的; purity/'pjʊərəti/: 纯净。

12. vein/veɪn/: 静脉。

13. heartfelt: 真心的, 诚挚的; commitment

/kə'mɪtmənt/: 承诺, 保证。

结婚戒指

从古埃及时候开始, 结婚戒指就是环形的, 象征着恒久不变的爱情。早期的新娘戴的是用大麻或灯心草做的戒指, 需要经常更换。罗马人用耐用的铁做成戒指以象征婚姻的永恒。今天, 黄金顺理成章地成为人们的最爱, 因为黄金能长久地保持美丽、纯净的品质。

古时候, 人们认为在左手的第三个手指上有一根静脉血管直通心脏。因此, 把戒指戴在那个手指上代表着诚挚的爱和彼此的承诺之间的牢固联系。尽管现代解剖学已经证明人们长期以来持有的这个观念是错误的, 但这个传统却一直延续到了今天。

在婚礼上将新娘交给新郎

在女性基本上没有特权和人权的时代, 新娘是由她的父亲在婚礼上交给新郎的, 这通常是为了换取一些金钱上的利益。今天, 这已被看成是对她婚姻的祝福和支持的象征。通常情况下, 当牧师在婚礼上问新娘的父亲“是谁把这位女子嫁给这个男人的?” 时, 作父亲的会回答: “我和她的母亲。”

14. autopsy/'ɔ:təpsi/: 解剖

15. grant: 授予 (权利等); privilege/'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/: 特权; personal rights: 人权; give away: 在婚礼上将 (新娘) 交给新郎; in exchange (for): 作为 (对……的) 交换; monetary/'mʌnɪtəri/: 金钱的。

16. blessings: 祝福; union: 结婚, 婚姻。

17. clergy/'klɜ:dʒi/: 牧师, 神职人员。

Why Do the Attendants Dress Alike?

Who hasn't noticed that the maids, ushers, and entire bridal party dress very much like the bride and groom?¹⁸

It was once common for the bride, her groom and all their friends to walk together to the church on the morning of the wedding. Afraid that someone, maybe a rejected suitor, would put the happy couple on the spot and curse them, the groom's friends wore clothes almost identical to his, and the women costumed themselves like the bride.¹⁹ These disguises tricked evil wishers into letting the real bride and groom live happily ever after.²⁰ Of course, today we dress our attendants alike for the beauty and pageantry of the event.²¹

Honeymoon

In ancient times, most of marriages were by capture²², not choice. When early man felt it was time to take a bride, he would often carry off an unwilling woman to a secret place where her relatives wouldn't find them.²³ While the moon went through all its phases²⁴ (about 30 days), they hid from the searchers and drank a brew²⁵ made from honey. Hence, we get the word, honeymoon.

18. maid: 女宾相; usher: 男宾相; bridal: 结婚的。
19. rejected: 被拒绝的; suitor/'sju:tə(r): 求婚者; put sb. on the spot: 置某人于困境, 使某人为难; curse: 诅咒; identical/'ai'dentikəl/ (to/with): 同一的, 一模一样的; costume/'kɒstjʊ:m/: 给……穿上衣服。
20. disguise/dis'gaiz/: 伪装, 掩饰; trick (into): 哄骗, 愚弄; evil/'i:vəl/: 邪恶的, 坏的; wisher: 希望者, 祝愿者; ever after: 从此以后一直……。
21. attendant/'ə'tendənt/: 出席者, 参加者; pageantry /'pædʒəntri/: 盛观, 盛大的庆典。
22. capture: 捕获。

为什么婚礼的参加者穿着都差不多?

大家应该都注意到了女宾相、男宾相及所有参加婚礼的人的穿着都和新娘、新郎特别相像。

以前, 在举行婚礼的那天早上, 通常新娘、新郎以及他们的朋友会一起走着去教堂。因为害怕会有人, 可能是一个被拒绝的求婚者, 给幸福的新人难堪和诅咒新人, 新郎的朋友就会穿着和新郎一样的衣服, 而女士们则穿着和新娘一样的衣服。这些伪装会骗过居心不良的祝愿者, 真正的新娘和新郎从此就可以幸福地生活在一起了。当然, 现在参加婚礼的人和新人们穿着相像则是为了使整个场面显得漂亮和壮观。

蜜月

古时候, 很多婚姻中的新娘都是抢来的, 而不是由新娘自主选择的。当一个男人觉得是时候娶一个妻子啦, 通常情况下他会抓走一个并不愿意嫁给他的女子, 并把她带到一个她的亲人找不到的秘密的地方。在月亮完成圆缺变化一周(大约为30天)的时间里, 他们就躲在搜寻他们的人找不到的地方, 喝着用蜂蜜酿造的酒。就这样, 我们有了“蜜月”这个词。

23. unwilling: 不愿意的, 勉强的; relative: 亲戚, 亲属。
24. phase: [天文]相。随着月亮每天在星空中自西向东移动一大段距离, 它的形状也在不断地变化着, 这就是月亮位相变化, 叫做月相。月相主要有四种, 即新月、上弦月、满月和下弦月。如果用月相变化的周期(即一次月相变化的全部过程)来计算, 从新月到下一个新月, 或从满月到下一个满月, 就是一个“朔望月”, 时间间隔约29.53天。
25. brew: 酿造的饮料, 酒。

Bride's Handkerchief

Early farmers thought a bride's wedding day tears were lucky and brought rains for their crops. Later, a crying bride meant that she'd never shed another tear about her marriage. Today, we carry a handkerchief to dab²⁶ away the tears of happiness and joy. How special to keep your wedding handkerchief and pass it down from mother to daughter capturing all the love and emotion of such a special event from one generation to another!²⁷

新娘的手帕

早期的农夫们认为新娘在结婚那天流的眼泪是吉祥的，会给他们的庄稼带来雨水。后来，新娘在婚礼上流泪则意味着她今后再不会为她的婚姻流一滴眼泪。今天，我们携带一块手帕则是为了轻轻拭去幸福和喜悦的泪水。保存你结婚时用的手帕，并把它一代代地由母亲传给女儿，将这样一个特殊事件所承载的所有爱意和情感留存下去，这将多么有特殊意义啊！

26. dab: 轻擦。

27. pass down: 把……传下来; capture: (用照片等)留存; emotion/'i:məʊʃən/: 情感, 感情; generation /ˌdʒenə'reiʃən/: 代, 一代 (约为 20 至 30 年)。

圣诞老人赶着驯鹿，拉着装满玩具和礼物的雪橇，挨家挨户给每个孩子送礼物的快乐老精灵的形象已经深深地留在人们的记忆中。



True Forgiveness¹

七美元和一袋曲奇

By Jerry Harpt

元芝 译注



Forty-three years ago seems like a long time to remember the name of a mere acquaintance.² I have forgotten the name of an old lady who was a customer on my paper route when I was a twelve-year-old boy back in 1959.³ Yet it seems like just yesterday that she gave me a lesson in forgiveness that I can only hope to pass on to someone else someday.⁴

On a mindless⁵ Saturday afternoon, a friend and I were throwing rocks onto the roof of the old lady's house from a secluded spot⁶ in her backyard. The object of our play was to observe how the rocks changed to missiles as they rolled to the roof's edge and shot out into the yard like comets falling from the sky.⁷

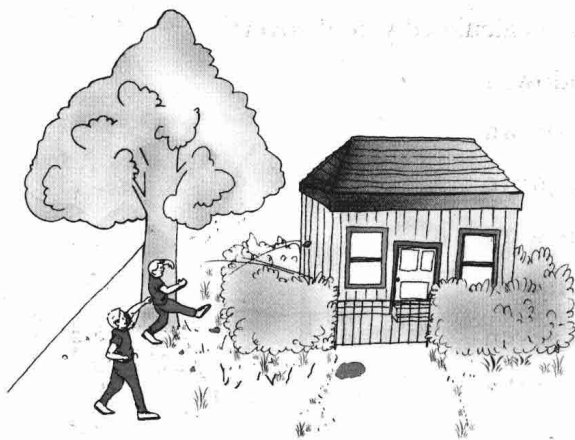
I found myself a

隔了四十三年之后要记住一个仅仅是认识的人的名字，时间似乎是长了一些。1959年当我还是一个12岁的小男孩时，在我负责给送报的顾客当中有一位老太太，她的名字我就已经记不起来了。但是她给我上的那一课——宽恕他人，却仿佛就发生在昨天，我只希望有一天我能将这一课传给其他的人。

在一个无所事事的星期六的下午，我和一个伙伴躲在老太太家后院一个隐蔽的地方，往她家的屋顶上扔石块。我们玩这个的

目的就是想看着石块滑到屋顶的边缘后如何变成一颗颗导弹飞射向地面，就像天上掉落的陨石一样。

我给自己挑了块特别光滑的



1. forgiveness: 宽恕；宽仁之心。

2. Forty-three years ago seems...: 这是口语上的一种表述，forty-three years ago 通常是作状语，而在这里则是用作一个名词性短语；mere: 只不过的，仅仅的；acquaintance/ə'kweintəns/: 相识的人。

3. customer/'kʌstəmə(r): 顾客，主顾；route: 划定递送线路或地区，paper route 就是“划定送报的地区”。

4. give sb. a lesson: 给某人上一课；pass on to: 把……传

给另一个。

5. mindless: 无所用心的，无须集中注意力的。

6. secluded/si'klu:did/: 隐蔽的，僻静的；spot: 地点，场所。

7. object: 目标，目的；observe/əb'zɜ:v/: 观察；missile/'misail/: 导弹；edge/edʒ/: 边缘；shot out: 像弹射物一般冲出，shot 为 shoot 的过去式；comet/'kɒmit/: 彗星。

perfectly smooth rock and sent it for a ride. The stone was too smooth, however, so it slipped from my hand as I let it go and headed straight for a small window on the old lady's house. At the sound of fractured glass, we took off from the old lady's yard faster than any of our missiles flew off her roof.⁸

I was too scared about getting caught that first night to be concerned about the old lady with the broken window.⁹ However, a few days later, when I was sure that I hadn't been discovered, I started to feel guilty for her misfortune.¹⁰ She still greeted me with a smile each day when I gave her the paper, but I was no longer able to act comfortable in her presence.¹¹

I made up my mind that I would save my paper delivery money, and in three weeks I had the seven dollars that I calculated would cover¹² the cost of her window. I put the money in an envelope with a note explaining that I was sorry for breaking her window and hoped that the seven dollars would cover the cost for repairing it.

I waited until dark,

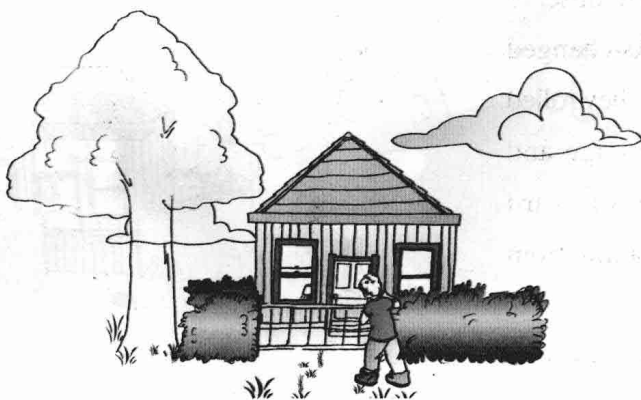
石块，想将它发射出去。可这块石头实在是太光了，我刚要往外扔的时候，它就从我手里滑了出去，径直冲着老太太家的小窗户飞了过去。玻璃的破碎声响起时，我们已经比屋顶上飞下的任何一颗导弹都要快地逃离了老太太家的院子。

那天晚上我光顾着害怕自己会被抓住，都没来得及担心那位窗户被砸烂了的可怜的老太太。但是，过了几天，当我确信自己没有被发现后，我开始为老太太的不幸感到愧疚。每天当我给她送报纸的时候，她还像往常那样微笑着跟我打招呼，可是我在她面前却再也不能表现得很自在了。

我决定把送报赚的钱攒起来。三个星期后，我一共有了七美元，算算这些钱应该够给老太太修窗户了。我把钱放在信封里，并

附了张纸条，解释说我很抱歉打碎了她的窗户，希望这七美元足够用来修窗户。

等到天



8. at: prep. 作为对……的反应; fracture: 破碎, 破裂; take off: 走掉, 匆匆离开。

9. 注意此句中有一个 too... to 句型 (too scared... to be concerned about...); scared/skeəd/: 恐惧的, 害怕的; be concerned about: 为……感到不安, 担心。

10. guilty: 内疚的, 愧疚的; misfortune: 不幸, 晦气。

11. act: 举止, 表现; comfortable: 自在的, 舒服的; in one's presence: 在某人面前。

12. cover: 弥补, 抵偿 (损失等)。

snuck up¹³ to the old lady's house, and put the envelope through the letter slot¹⁴ in her door. My soul felt redeemed¹⁵ and I couldn't wait for the freedom of, once again, looking straight into the old lady's eyes.

The next day, I handed the old lady her paper and was able to return the warm smile that I was receiving from her. She thanked me for the paper and said, "Here, I have something for you." It was a bag of cookies. I thanked her and proceeded to¹⁶ eat the cookies as I continued my route.

After several cookies, I felt¹⁷ an envelope and pulled it out of the bag. When I opened the envelope, I was stunned¹⁸. Inside was the seven dollars and a short note that said, "I'm proud of you."

黑的时候,我偷偷来到老太太家,把信封从她家门上的投信口里扔了进去。我的内心终于感觉到了解脱,我迫不及待地想再次自然地正视老太太的眼睛。

第二天,我把报纸递给老太太时,终于又可以向她回报同样热情的微笑了。她谢过我之后说:“来,我有东西给你。”是一袋曲奇。我向她道了谢,然后一边继续送我的报纸,一边吃着曲奇。

吃了几个曲奇之后,我摸到一个信封。我把信封从袋子里抽出来。当我打开信封时,我一下子惊呆了:里头是七美元和一张小纸条。纸条上写着:“我为你而骄傲。”



13. snuck up: 偷偷地走近。snuck 为 sneak 的过去式。
14. letter slot: 投信口。slot: 狭长孔, 狭缝。
15. redeem: 使摆脱, 使解脱。

16. proceed to do sth.: 进而做; 开始做。
17. feel: (通过触觉) 发觉, 摸到。
18. stunned/stand/: 感到震惊的, 惊呆了的。

I'm Not a Lawyer!

Jokes

A man stomps¹ into a bar. He is obviously² angry. He growls³ at the bartender⁴, "Give me a beer!"
He takes a slug⁵ of the beer, and then he shouts out, "All lawyers are idiots⁶!!"
A guy at the other end of the bar yells⁷ back at him, "You take that back!"
The angry man growls, "Why? Are you a lawyer?"
The guy replies, "No, I'm an idiot!"

1. stomp: 踏着重步。
2. obviously: 显而易见地, 显著地。
3. growl: 咆哮, 怒吼。
4. bartender: (酒吧) 侍者, 酒保。

5. slug: 少量, 一点。
6. idiot: 白痴, 傻子。
7. yell: 喊叫。