


Know More About UK and USA

英美文化阅读

钟素花 编著

兵器工业出版社

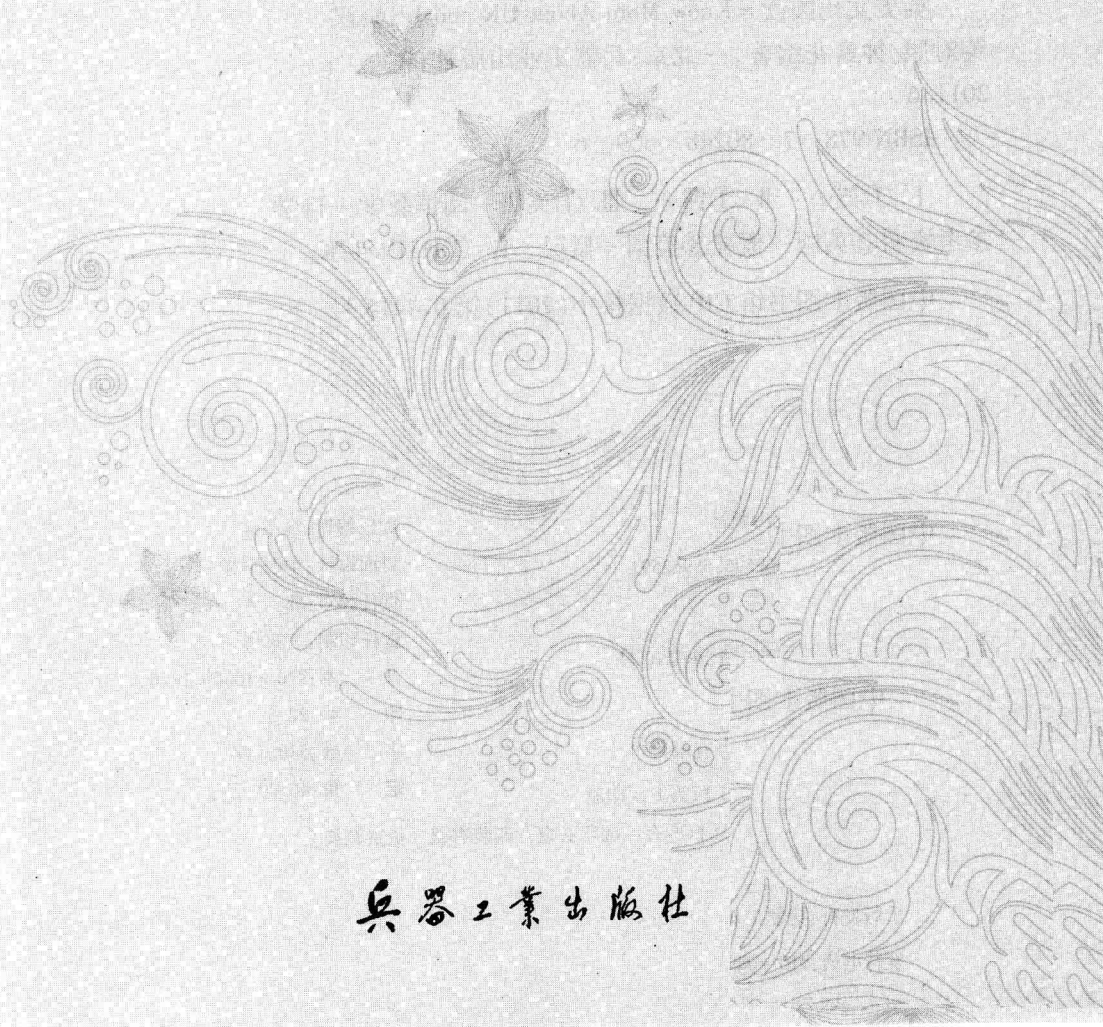


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内 容 简 介

本书共分三章,内容包括英美历史文化、英美节日文化、英美名人轶事。本书具有较强的知识性、趣味性、可读性和思想性。

本书精选了当代报刊、书籍文章、网络时文阅读材料等,帮助读者在轻松的阅读中学习英美文化,提高英语交际能力。全书内容涉及英语趣味故事、英美名人、节日、风俗、历史文化、经典著作摘录,等等。本书内容大部分有中文翻译,能促进学习者语言与文化的同步提高。

本书适于高中生、大学生和英语专业学生以及英语自学者阅读。

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前 言

众所周知，语言和文化密不可分。文化修养是一个人的基本素质，文化的学习能促进人的素质的提高。在选择英语学习材料时，要特别注重其语言背景中的文化内涵，因为，语言是文化的载体，是文化的主要表现形式。因此，在学习英语语言的同时，更要学好英语文化。比方说，在汉语文化背景下，问别人“*How old are you?*”，是表示一种关心和亲切，可是放到英语文化背景中，这就是不敬或冒犯，因为英美西方人士认为年龄属于隐私，特别是女士。文化是一种看不见的东西，但它属于语言学习的范畴。掌握英语文化有助于正确运用英语。吸收英语文化环境释放出的语言习惯、风土人情、思想观念等诸多文化因子的营养，了解经典名著，通晓西方风情，汲取英语文化，是为了更好地学习地道英语。

《中学英语新课程标准》和《大学英语课程教学要求》都明确指出：英语教学中不能简单地注重语言教学，必须加强语言的文化导入，反对只懂语言，不懂文化，把实现跨文化交际作为英语教学的目的。正是在这种背景下，笔者收录了一些英美国家文化阅读材料，旨在帮助广大的英语学习者和英语爱好者以及更多的出国人员了解英美社会生活的方方面面。

本书共三章，内容包括英美历史文化、英美节日文化、英美名人轶事。

1. 本书写作意图、主要内容及材料来源：英美两国分别于19世纪与20世纪中期成为世界强国，英美文化的价值取向对世界文化的发展走向有着重要的影响，英美等西方国家文化背景的涉猎对于英语学习必不可少。同时，学习英美文化反过来又能丰富和发展中国文化。此书旨在为广大英语学习者提供更多的英美文化背景知识，扩大英语词汇量，以利提高听说、阅读和书面运用英语的能力，帮助英语学习者全面、准确地掌握英语，减少在交际过程中因文化差异而造成的误会，提高文化修养。本书材料主要来源于Internet和国外留学期间的收集。

2. 本书的学术价值及应用价值：本书具有较强的知识性、趣味性、可读性和思想性。全书精选了一些英美文化方面的阅读材料，帮助读者在轻松的阅读中学习英美文化，提高英语交际能力。

3. 本书的特点及创新之处，包括学术思想、内容范围、结构体系、写作特点：经过笔者近十年的努力，打破现有英语国家概况教材，精选了一些当代报刊、书籍文章、网络时文阅读材料，帮助读者在轻松的阅读中学习英美文化，提高英语交际能力，可谓一举两得。全书内容涉及英语趣味故事、英美名人、节日、风俗、历史文化、经典著作摘录，等等。

4. 本书主要读者对象和社会需求情况：本书适合高中生、大学英语和英语专业学生以及英语自学者阅读，可使他们语言与文化同步提高。

由于编者水平有限，书中不足与疏漏之处在所难免，敬请同行和读者不吝指正。

编者

2011年3月

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第一章

英美历史文化

Who Are the British 不列颠人的来历*

Although the United Kingdom covers only a small area of the earth's surface, it represents people of many different origins and cultures. Yet all of them are British. Indeed, it would be difficult to find anyone in modern Britain who could say with certainty that his ancestors had not come to the British Isles from somewhere else. Who, then, are today's Britons and what kind of people are they? The history of human habitation and settlement in Britain goes back to the Stone Age hunters and gatherers who arrived from the European continent about 10 000 years ago. The Neolithic peoples who followed them were settled agriculturatlists who kept domestic animals and knew how to make simple pottery. Around 2000 BC these Stone Age people started to erect huge monuments, or henges, of giant rock slabs, possibly for religious purposes. Work on the henges continued intermittently into the Bronze Age, until about 1500 BC. The most imposing and mysterious of these ancient monuments is Stonehenge, on windswept Salisbury plain in southwest England.

尽管联合王国仅仅占有地球表面很小一片地域，但它却代表了有不同起源和文化的人们。他们仍旧是英国人。事实上，你很难找到一个现代的英国人，他能很肯定地说自己的祖先不是从其他地方来到不列颠岛的。那么，谁是今天的不列颠人，他们又是什么人呢？人们移民和定居于不列颠的历史可以追溯到石器时代的游猎者及游牧寻食者，他们大约在 10 000 年前从欧洲大陆来到这里。继他们之后，新石器时代的人类移居于此并长于农耕，他们饲养家养牲畜，会制造简单的瓷器。公元前 2000 年左右，这些石器时代的人们开始用巨

* <http://blog.sina.com.cn>

大的岩石板兴建大型纪念物或者石林，这些石林可能是用于膜拜。兴建石林的历程一直持续到大约公元前 1500 年的青铜时代。在这些古老的建筑群中最为壮观和神秘的就是位于英格兰西南部受强风吹打的的索尔兹伯里平原上的巨石阵。

Easy communication between the islands and the continental mainland must have existed and, from earliest times, this encouraged migration. By the end of the Bronze Age, around 700 BC, Celtic peoples had arrived from north-western Europe bringing with them a revolutionary new skill: iron-working. Celtic continued to come and settle in Britain for about 500 years, by the time the Romans first landed in 55 BC, the Celtic culture was well established. The earliest written records of Britain's inhabitants come from the Romans who eventually conquered the various Celtic kingdoms then flourishing in England, Wales and the Scottish Lowlands.

岛屿和大陆之间便捷的交流方式必然是存在过的，而且在早期这曾促进了移民。在青铜时代末期，大约公元前 700 年，凯尔特民族从欧洲的西北迁徙至此，他们带来了一种革命性的新技术——冶金术。凯尔特人不断地到来并定居于不列颠岛一直持续了大约 500 年。当罗马人在公元前 55 年第一次登陆不列颠岛时，凯尔特文化完全建立起来。最早的有关于不列颠居民的记载来自罗马，罗马人最终占领了凯尔特诸族的王国，之后在英格兰，威尔士和苏格兰东南部的低地繁荣地发展起来。

The Scots 苏格兰人

The Scots, particularly the Highlanders form the mountainous north, try to maintain their separate identity. Like the Welsh, they object to being called 'English'. Their earliest known ancestors were the Picts and the Celts and the Gaelic language, still spoken in remote parts, comes from the ancient language of the Celtic tribes. The Scottish Highlanders consider himself the 'true' Scot and they wears their national dress, the kilt, with pride. Kilts, pleated skirts made of material with a squared, coloured design called a tartan, probably derive from the costume of the Roman conquerors. Each Scottish clan (a Gaelic word for 'tribe' or 'family') has its own tartan with specific colours and design and only members of that clan are entitled to wear it. There are tartans for all the famous Scottish names like Campbell, MacLeod, Fraser, Gordon, Stuart and Macdonald ('Mac' or 'Mc', found in many Scottish names, means son of).

苏格兰人，特别是来自山脉北部的高地人，试图维持他们独立的特性。像威尔士人，他们很反感被叫做“英格兰人”。他们已知的最早先祖是比克特人和凯尔特人。盖尔语，源于凯尔特部落的古老语言，依旧在偏远的地区被使用着。苏格兰高地人自认为是“真正”的苏格兰人，他们自豪地穿着其民族特有的服饰，褶裥短裙。褶裥短裙，可能来源于罗马侵略者的习俗，是一种用由各色方格组成的被称为格子图案的布料制成的百褶裙。每一个苏格兰氏族（盖尔语中意为“部落”或者“家族”）都有自己特色设计的花格图案，只有氏族的成员才有权利穿着这种服饰。所有著名的苏格兰家族都有自己的花格图案，像坎贝尔、麦克劳德、弗雷泽、戈登、斯图亚特和麦克唐纳。

The Highlanders are a proud, independent and hardy people who mainly live by farming sheep in the mountain areas; others, on the coasts and islands, are fishermen. But most Scots are Lowlanders, concentrated in the densely-populated towns and cities of southern Scotland. These urban areas are heavily industrialized, with coal-mining, iron, steel, ship-building and textiles. Since the mid-1800s, there has been a constant flow of young men from the Highlands and country districts to Lowland industrial centres where work opportunities are greater. In the last few years, however, the reverse has taken place; there has been a migration of labour back to the north-eastern coastal areas to well-paid jobs in the North Sea oil industry. The Scots have a reputation for being inventive, hardworking, serious-minded and cautious with money. In the past, they were pioneer settlers and empire builders in places like America, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. They have also provided the British Army with some of its most famous regiments. Over the centuries, enemy troops have often been terrified at the sight and sound of Highlanders in kilts marching into battle accompanied by the blood-curdling music of the bagpipes. Some even nicknamed the Scottish soldiers ‘devils in skirts’ and ‘ladies from hell’

高地人是自豪、独立和勇敢的民族，他们依靠在山区畜牧羊群为生；另外一些在沿海和岛屿上以渔业为生。但是大多数的苏格兰人是东南部的低地人，集中在苏格兰南部人口稠密的乡村和城镇。随着煤矿开采，冶铁炼钢，船舶制造和纺织，这些城镇地区高度工业化。自19世纪中叶起，青壮年持续从高地和乡村地区向低地的工业中心流动，在那里有更多的工作机会。然而在最后的几年间，发生了相反的现象：劳动力移民回到东北沿海地区，为了获得北海石

油工业的高薪工作。苏格兰人享有擅于创造、吃苦耐劳、严肃认真、慎重对待金钱的美名。过去，他们在各地拓荒殖民，建造大帝国，如在美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、南非和新西兰等。他们也向不列颠军队提供一些军团。持续几个世纪，敌军常对身着褶裥短裙，和着令人生畏的风笛曲开赴战场的高地人闻风丧胆。有些甚至给这些苏格兰士兵起绰号叫做“穿着短裙的恶魔”和“地狱夫人”。

Since the 1960s there has been considerable Scottish nationalist agitation for a separate parliament or assembly which would give the Scots a greater say in the planning and running of their own affairs. In response, the British government held a referendum in Scotland at the beginning of 1979 to find out if the people really wanted their own assembly. The government promised that if 40 per cent of Scots eligible to vote did so, and if 60 per cent or more of that vote was in favour of a separate Scottish assembly, then such an assembly would be set up. But result showed less than 40 per cent in favour so no further action was taken.

自20世纪60年代起，出现大量苏格兰政治独立运动支持者为争取独立的国会和议会而辩论，他们认为独立的国会和议会将会使苏格兰人在规划和管理自己的事务上有更大的决定权。作为回应，不列颠政府于1979年初在苏格兰举行全民投票，来决定人们是否真的希望成立他们自己的议会。政府许诺，如果40%的苏格兰人有投票资格并投票，而且如果其中的60%甚至更多的投票支持建立独立的苏格兰议会，那么这样一个议会将被建立。但结果是少于40%的投票者支持建立，所以这个提案没有更进一步实施。

Apart from their very distinctive national dress the Scots can be recognized by their particular style of speech and accent. Also, their vocabulary contains many words and expressions, often of ancient origin, which are unique to Scotland. Remember that they like to be called 'Scots' or 'Scottish' and not 'Scotch'. Scotch refers to the most famous of Scottish exports, whisky; the word 'whisky' is derived from the Gaelic and means 'water of life'. The history and atmosphere of Scotland as well as the character of its people have been expertly portrayed by such famous Scottish writers as Robert Burns (1759—1796), Sir Walter Scott (1771—1832) and Robert Louis Stevenson (1850—1894).

除了他们独具特色的民族褶裥短裙外，苏格兰人还通过他们特别的说话风格和口音而易被认出。而且，他们的词汇中还囊括很多大都有古老起源的单词

和表达方式，这些都是苏格兰独一无二的。别忘了他们乐于被称为“Scots”或者“Scottish”而不是“Scotch”。“Scotch”意指苏格兰最著名的出口品，威士忌；单词“whisky”（威士忌）来源于盖尔语“生命之泉”。苏格兰的历史，氛围连同当地人的特点都被著名的苏格兰作家像罗伯特·彭斯（1759—1796），瓦尔特·司各特爵士（1771—1832）和罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森（1850—1894）忠实记录。

The Welsh 威尔士人

The Welsh have been united with England since the 1535 Act of Union, but they are still very conscious of their separate Celtic heritage. Although the number of people who actually speak the Welsh language is declining (only 20 per cent in 1980), cultural pride in Wales is very strong. The Welsh are famous for their love of music and poetry and they have developed choral singing to a national art. They also have a great feeling for the music of words; examples of their outstanding skill with language are found in the poetry of Dylan Thomas (1914—1953) and in the political speeches of David Lloyd George (1863—1945). Officially Welsh (an ancient Celtic language, but different to Gaelic) has equal status with English in Wales, but in practice it is minority language. The Welsh National Party, which has members in the Westminster parliament, together with various pressure groups want more Welsh language and culture in schools, the media and in public life generally. But in spite of such nationalist tendencies, when the people of Wales voted in 1979 on the question of a separate Welsh assembly, very few were in favour. So, as in Scotland, the matter was dropped.

自1535年联合法案，威尔士与英格兰联合一体，但威尔士人仍旧对他们独立的凯尔特传统保有很强的意识。尽管真正使用威尔士语的人数逐渐减少（1980年仅有20%），但文化自豪感在威尔士却非常的强烈。威尔士人以热爱音乐和诗词而文明，他们把合唱发展成为一种民族艺术。他们还有很强的诗歌艺术感：例如在狄兰·托马斯（1914—1953）的诗歌和劳合·乔治（1863—1945）的政治演讲中可以发现威尔士人高超的语言能力。威尔士语（一种古老的凯尔特语，不同于盖尔语）在威尔士有和英语同等的地位，但实际上它是少数民族语言。威尔士国民议会是威斯敏斯特英国议会的成员。威尔士国民议会连同众多压力集团希望在学校、媒体和公众生活中有更多的威尔士语和文化。但尽管有如此威尔士政治独立运动的趋势，威尔士人在1979年关于威尔

士成立独立的议会问题的投票上，只有极少数的人支持。所以，和苏格兰一样，此事也搁浅。

The Welsh, like the Scots, fall into two groups: those—mostly sheep farmers—from the mountainous regions of the centre and north; and those (two-thirds of the population) who live and work in the highly industrialized south where coal mining and steel manufacture are the main economic activities. At the beginning of this century, the South Wales coal fields were notorious for their low wages and appalling working and living conditions. But in 1946, the coal industry was nationalized; the mines were then modernized and conditions were improved. Today, the miners of South Wales are among the highest-paid workers in Britain. From the hard-working lives of these people, two very different passions have emerged: rugby football and choral singing. The occasion when the two come together most effectively is any international rugby match involving Wales. Before the match starts, it is traditional for the crowd of Welsh supporters to sing—always in perfect harmony—‘Land of My Father’, an old song that has almost become a national anthem for Wales.

威尔士人，像苏格兰人一样，分为两个群体：那些来自中部的山区和北部地区的绝大多数是牧羊人；而三分之二的人口在高度工业化的南部居住和工作，在那里煤矿开采和钢铁工业是主要的经济产业。在本世纪初（译者注：20世纪初），南威尔士的煤田产业以其低廉的工资和恶劣的工作和生活条件而臭名昭著。但在1946年，煤炭工业收归公有；开采业随之现代化，环境也有所改善。今天，南威尔士的采矿工作者是不列颠的高薪工作人群。在艰辛工作生活中的威尔士人，对两种不同的事物产生了强烈的热爱之情：橄榄球和合唱。在任何一场有威尔士参加的国际橄榄球比赛上这两者都有效结合。在比赛开始前，威尔士的支持者簇拥着融洽地唱着“父亲的热土”是传统项目，这首老歌几乎成为了威尔士的民族圣歌。

Every year there are many festivals of music and verse in Wales. The most famous is the National Eisteddfod (the Welsh word for ‘sitting’) which takes place each August and lasts for about a week. The highlight of the Eisteddfod is a competition for the best epic poem about Wales written and read in Welsh; the winner is crowned Bard, considered the supreme honor in Wales.

在威尔士每年都有很多音乐和韵诗的节日。最著名的是威尔士艾斯特福德诗人乐人大会，大会在每年的8月举行，持续约一周之久。艾斯特福德大会最

精彩的部分就是角逐最出色的威尔士叙事诗，诗作的写作和诵读都使用威尔士语；夺冠的是巴德，被认为是威尔士无上的荣耀。

A Welshman can often be recognized by his name; it might be Jones, Williams, Thomas, Evans, Lloyd, Llewellyn, or begin with 'P' like Pritchard, Probert or Pryse. The Welsh are also easily identified by the soft lilting, almost singing, way in which they speak English. Welsh life, attitude and character have been vividly illustrated in the works of such writers as Dylan Thomas, Gwyn Thomas (born 1913) and Richard Llewellyn (born 1970).

威尔士人可以通过他们的名字辨别出来。像琼森、威廉姆斯、托马斯、埃文斯、劳埃德、卢艾琳或者以“P”开头的像普理查德、普罗贝特或普赖斯。威尔士人同样因他们轻柔欢快如同歌声一般说英文的方式而易于被认出来。威尔士人的生活，情态和特点被生动地记录于一些作家的作品中，如狄兰·托马斯、格温·托马斯（生于1913）和理查德·卢艾琳（生于1970）。

The Great Charter 《大宪章》

Great Charter was signed by King John in 1215 under the press of the barons. It consists of sixty-three clauses. Its important provisions are as follows: no tax should be made without the approval of the Grand Council; no freemen should be arrested, imprisoned or deprived of their property; the Church should possess all its rights, together with freedom of elections; London and other towns should retain their traditional rights and privileges, and there should be the same weights and measures throughout the country. Although the Great Charter has long been popularly regarded as the foundation of English liberties, it was a statement of the feudal and legal relationships between the Crown and the barons, a guarantee of the freedom of the Church and a limitation of the powers of the king. The spirit of the Great Charter was the limitation of the powers of the king, keeping them within the bounds of the feudal law of the land.

《大宪章》是约翰国王1215年在封建贵族压力下签定的。《大宪章》总共63条，其最重要的内容是：未经大议会同意，不得征税；只有根据国家有关法律才能逮捕监禁自由人以及剥夺他们的财产；教会应享受其所有权利且有选举自由；伦敦和其他城镇应保留其古时的权力和特权；全国要使用统一的重量和长度度量衡。尽管人们普遍认为《大宪章》为英国的自由奠定了基础，但该宪章只是规定国王和贵族之间封建关系和法律关系的文件，保证了教会的自

由，限制了国王权力。《大宪章》的精神是限制国王权力，使其在英国封建法律允许的范围内活动。

The Hundred Years' War 百年战争

The Hundred Years' War refers to the war between England and France that lasted intermittently from 1337 to 1453. The causes of the war were partly territorial and partly economic. The territorial causes were related with the possession by the English kings of the large duchy in France, while the French kings coveted this large slice. The economic causes were connected with cloth manufacturing towns in Flanders, which were the importer of English wool, but they were loyal to the French king politically. Besides, England's desire to stop France from giving aid to Scots and a growing sense of nationalism were the other causes. The English's being driven out of France is regarded as a blessing for both countries. If the English had remained in France, the superior size and wealth of France would have hindered the development of a separate English national identity, while France was hindered so long as a foreign power occupied so much French territory.

英法百年战争指 1337 年到 1453 年英法之间一场断断续续的战争，战争的起因既有领土因素又有经济因素。领土起因与英国国王拥有法国的阿基坦大片公爵领地有密切关系，随着法国国王势力日增，他们渴望占领这片在他们领土内的土地。经济原因则与弗兰德斯有关。弗兰德斯地区生产棉布的城镇是英国羊毛的主要进口商，但这些城镇在政治上却效忠法国国王。其他原因还有英国试图阻止法国帮助苏格兰人，以及不断觉醒的民族意识。战争的结果是把英国人赶出法国，这对两个国家都是幸事：若英国人继续留在法国，那么法国人在领土和财富上所占的优势必然会阻碍分离的英国民族的发展；而法国民族被外国势力占领了众多的领土，发展更是长期受阻。

The Norman Conquest (1066) 日尔曼人入侵

The Norman Conquest of 1066 is perhaps the best-known event in English history. William the Conqueror confiscated almost all the land and gave it to his Norman followers. He replaced the weak Saxon rule with a strong Norman government. So the feudal system was completely established in England. Relations with the Continent were opened, and the civilization and commerce were extended. Norman-French culture, language, manners and architecture were introduced. The Church was brought into closer connection with Rome, and the church courts were separated from the civil

courts. Under William, the feudal system in England was completely established. According to this system, the King owned all the land personally. William gave his barons large estates in England in return for a promise of military service and a proportion of the land's produce. These estates were scattered far and wide over the country, so that those who held them could not easily combine to rebel the king. The barons, who had become William's tenants-in-chief, parceled out land to the lesser nobles, knights and freemen, also in return for goods and services. At the bottom of the feudal scale were the villains or serfs. One peculiar feature of the feudal system of England was that all landowners must take the oath of allegiance, not only to their immediate lord, but also to the king.

1066年的诺曼征服也许是英国历史上最著名的事件。征服者威廉几乎没收了所有土地，将其分发给他的诺曼追随者。他用强有力的诺曼政府代替了软弱的萨克逊政府。于是，封建制度在英国完全建立。开放了与欧洲大陆的关系，文明和商业得到发展，引进了诺曼——法国文化、语言、举止和建筑。教会与罗马的联系更为密切，教会法庭与世俗法庭分离。在威廉统治下，英国的封建制度得到完全确立。根据此制度，国王拥有全国所有土地。威廉把英国的大片土地分给贵族，条件是换取对方服役和收租。这些地产分散于各处，这样土地拥有者就不易联合起来反叛国王。已成为国王土地承租人的贵族又把土地分配给小贵族、骑士和自由民，同样换取货物和服役。在封建等级底层的是农奴。英国封建制独有的特色就是，无论是土地承租人还是二佃户，都必须宣誓效忠于直接领主，而且要效忠于国王。

Two Thirds of the English do not know the Date of National Day

三分之二的英格兰人不知国庆日是哪天*

England is the least patriotic country in Europe, with just one in three British people aware of the date of St George's Day, a survey has shown. Only a third of people were aware that the celebration of St George was this Friday, while forty percent did not know why he is the patron saint, a study revealed on Monday. Political correctness and a fear of appearing racist were said to be the main factors in the apparent lack of patriotism in England, along with the increasing influence of the European U-

* www.chinadaily.com.cn/language_tips/news/2010-04/21/content_9756236.htm

nion. Six percent of English men and women are “scared” to fly the St George’s Cross, while one in six fear they would be told to take it down according to the report, commissioned by This England magazine. Twenty percent blamed a broken society for their lack of patriotism, while half said they had been patriotic in the past. The survey, which questioned 5820 adults in nine European countries including Scotland, Wales and The Republic of Ireland, found that The Netherlands was the most patriotic European country. Respondents were questioned on several aspects of national pride, with English people judging their overall level of patriotism to be 5.8 out of ten on average—the lowest of the nine nations. One in four English adults said ‘political correctness’ had left them feeling ashamed to be English, while forty percent said they felt England had completely lost its national identity. Just ten percent said they would happily fly the national flag on their house or in their garden, compared to more than a third of Dutch people, with more than a quarter saying they feared being called racist if they did so. However, forty percent of English people said they were happy to express their national pride in private, with a similar number saying they felt patriotic during big sporting events such as the world cup and the Olympics. Three out of ten said they felt waves of patriotism in the wake of terrorist attacks on British soil.

Stephen Garnett, editor of This England magazine, said: “We’re incredibly disappointed that English people are afraid of displaying the St George’s Cross on our patron saint’s day. It was quite shocking to see some of the results, particularly the amount of people that don’t fly the flag because of fear of being judged. It just shows what political correctness has done to the English people over the years.”

The study, which was carried out between the 7th and 14th April, was published to celebrate St. George’s Day this Friday. Scottish people ranked their patriotism at 7.1 out of ten, the Welsh at 7.06 and the Irish at 6.72, while the Dutch were the most patriotic on 7.18.

一项调查显示，英国是欧洲最不爱国的国家，只有三分之一的英格兰人知道本国的国庆日圣乔治节是哪天。这项于周一公布的调查显示，仅有三分之一的英格兰人知道本周五是圣乔治节，40%的人不知道为什么把圣乔治称为英格兰的守护神。随着欧盟影响力的日益增强，英格兰人爱国精神缺乏，主要原因是他们坚持政治上的正确，害怕被贴上种族主义的标签。据这份由《英格兰》杂志委托开展的调查显示，6%的英格兰人不敢悬挂圣乔治红十字旗，六分之

一的人担心别人会让他们把旗子取下来。20%的人认为社会分裂是导致人们缺乏爱国心的主因，一半的人称自己过去很爱国。这一调查对包括苏格兰、威尔士和爱尔兰共和国在内的九个欧洲国家的 5820 名成年人进行了访问，结果发现荷兰是其中最爱国的国家。受访者在有关民族自豪感的几个方面接受了访问。英格兰人对自己的总体爱国水平评分平均为 5.8 分（满分是 10 分），在九个国家中最低。四分之一的英格兰人说保证“政治上的正确”让他们失去了民族自豪感，40%的人觉得英格兰已经完全丧失了国家认同感。只有 10%的人愿意在自家的房子上或花园里悬挂国旗，而荷兰的这一比例为三分之一。另外，超过四分之一的英格兰人说他们担心如果悬挂国旗会被认为有种族主义倾向。但 40%的英国人说他们愿意在私下里表达自己的民族自豪感，相同比例的人说他们在国家举行世界杯和奥运会这样的大型体育赛事时会感到很自豪。十分之三的人说他们在恐怖主义分子袭击英国后迸发出强烈的爱国热情。

《英格兰》杂志的编辑史蒂芬·加内特说：“英格兰人不敢在我们的国庆日悬挂红十字旗，这让我们非常失望。“有些调查结果令人震惊，尤其是这么多的人因为害怕遭到指责而不敢挂国旗。由此可以看出，这些年来坚持政治上的正确性对英格兰人都产生了什么样的影响。”

该调查在 4 月 7 日至 14 日期间开展，旨在纪念本周五的圣乔治节。苏格兰人对自己的爱国心评分为 7.1 分（满分 10 分），威尔士人为 7.06 分，爱尔兰人为 6.72 分，荷兰人最爱国，达 7.18 分。

注：

St George's Day: 圣乔治日即 4 月 23 日，是一个带有强烈宗教色彩的纪念日，主要在一些将圣乔治作为主保圣人的国家和地区间举行，包括英国、德国、格鲁吉亚、保加利亚、葡萄牙以及加泰罗尼亚。在英国，圣乔治日同时也是英格兰地区的国庆日。公元 303 年的这一天，圣乔治因试图阻止罗马皇帝对基督徒的迫害而被杀。

Most of Britons Say 'cheers', 'ta' or just Smile to Show Appreciation

表达谢意英国流行用 Cheers *

If you do someone a good turn today, don't expect a thank you. 'Cheers', 'ta' or even 'wicked' is the more likely response, if a survey is to be believed. Research

* <http://dict.cn/kuaille/85/n-6185.html>