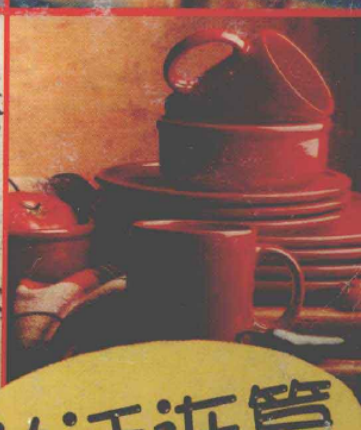


*Weekend English Bar*

周末英语吧

# WEEKEND ENGLISH BAR



洋话连篇



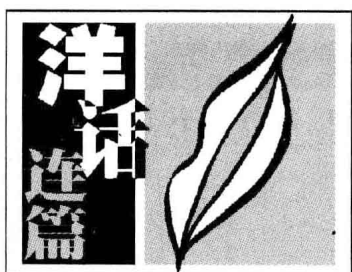
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《 周 末 英 语 吧 》

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# Weekend English Bar

周 末 英 语 吧 《 洋 话 连 篇 》

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# Unit One

## Key words

champion 冠军

triple jump 三级跳远

athlete 运动员

participation 参与

track-and-field 田径

commercialization 商业化

What's the topic we talk today?

## Talking about Olympic Games

F(Frank)/H(Helen)/M(Miller)

F:Hello everybody. Welcome to *Outlook*.

H:Hello. Today we have two special friends here. This is Larry and that is Ross.

F:Nice to meet you. Would you please introduce yourselves to the audience?

M:I'm Ross Miller from Melbourne Australia. I teach at TRBT, School of Business and Polytechniques University here in Beijing.

F:Great. How about you?

L:And my name is Larry Stevens. I come from California, United States. I'm a physical trainer and also a martial arts instructor.

F:In just a few days the Sydney Olympic Games will start.

H:Yes. I think a lot of people are expecting it.

F:对,我也盼着看转播呢。而且看今年的奥运会不用熬夜了。Because Sydney is in east 10th time zone, only three hours ahead of Beijing.

M:That's right. So today we're going to talk something about the Olympic Games.

F:Do you know why it is called the Olympic games?

H:I just know it came from the ancient Greek Olympic games.

M:That's right. In ancient Greek the games were an intrinsic part of a religious festival. They were honored by God Zeus.

F:Zeus 也就是宙斯。

M:Zeus lives in the mountain of Olympia. Because of that they named it Olympic games in honor of Zeus.

F:Yeah. The first Olympic games was held in 776 BC. And the first



Note:

Olympic champion that was ever listed in the record was a cook.

**H:**A cook? Oh. That sounds very interesting. Can someone of you tell me who was the first gold medallist in modern Olympic games.

**F:**I don't know. But I think he must have won the gold medal in the first modern Olympic games held in Greece in 1896.

**M:**That's right. And his name was Connolly. He is an American and he was a triple jump athlete.

**H:**Triple jump 三级跳远. I know that in ancient Olympics women were forbidden to take part in the games. And even in the first modern Olympic games the organizer stuck to this tradition. So all the athletes in that games were men.

**F:**Yes. But four years later woman first appeared in the Olympic games, which was held in Paris. At that time 12 women athletes first appeared on the court. And the British woman tennis player Charlotte Cooper became the first woman who won the Olympic gold medal.

**M:**That remind me of a very funny story. There was an athlete from Japan, used to be an acrobat. He was in the high jump with using a long pole. Instead of running up to the bar, what he did, he walked up to the bar, he stuck the pole deeply into the sand and then he began to climb up the pole. He slowly climbed to the top of the pole and jumped across the bar and dropped in. And everybody was in a feast of laughter.

**F:**Yes at that time the rules were far from complete. Another famous disputed finish occurred in the 1908 marathon. Dorando Pietri of Italy had a large lead as he entered the stadium but collapsed a few hundred meters from the finish. Officials came to his aid, helping him to his feet several times and nearly carrying him across the finish line. After a protest by the U.S. team, Pietri was disqualified and American John Hayes was awarded the gold medal.

**M:**After seeing that event the founder of the modern Olympic games Pierre Coubertin made his famous speech. "Participation is more important than winning."

**F:**重要的在于参与。

**H:**Yes. Because Beijing is the host city of 2001 Summer Universiade. And Beijing is bidding for the 2008 Summer Olympic and we shall focus on these two big events.



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**F:** Yeah. And now, let's have a look at some Australian who are participating in the Olympic games 2000.

**The First Olympian Ode**

*Just as water is the most precious of all of element,  
Just as gold is the most valuable of all goods,  
and just as the sun shines brighter than any other star,  
so shines Olympia,  
putting all other games into the shade.*

**Officer:** Australians are sports-crazy. So for Australian, to have the Olympic Games, the biggest sporting event in the world, come to the country is very special.

**Rhoda Roberts:** Personally being involved in Olympics is a lifetime opportunity.

I want to make sure that my people across this country are portrayed. We live in 1900's, but we come from the oldest race in the world.

To feel the space in the stadium, with performers, is just such a great opportunity.

I like to be here, and involved in this process of welcoming people to our country.

Australia is unique. It has an enormous talent pool.

I love the stage, I love to perform and I love to tell a story and I like to take people who wanna a journey.

**Coach, Dick Telford:** I have got really high hopes of Mizan. I think he can be one of the best runs that Australia has ever produced. The Ethiopians bring not only the culture, but they bring the training methods as well.


**Mizan Mihari:** I've got good relationship with my coach.

**Dick Telford:** Mizan's got huge commitment to running, and huge commitment to running the best possible.

**Jane Webb:** To my goal list to be best that I can be and to be successful and winner, and that is the same with work as well.

I think, to be told at 10-year-old that you never got a walk again. Sometimes, just makes you a stronger person. You start to look the world very differently. The things that I have achieved, as a result of that, have been fantastic.

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I know I am a confident person, I know I communicate well.

I know that I can stand up for myself with my stamina.

I think that's really important. And now I've known these things, from the fact that I do play sports.

It's about showing everyone the training, the hard work, the dedication and above all the sacrifice. I don't wanna lose, I wanna win.

**Martin Green & Stuart Wenham:** It took us 10 years before we actually became worldwide when we achieved our first world record for solar cell performance. And we're managed to hold on to that, world record for last 10 years. What we were really trying to do here is to try to get solar energy cheap enough that is used surround the world, is the main way of providing the energy for the human race.

I guess it's quite a few profile uses of the technology internationally, but one of the highest profile, one is actually the Olympic village here, in Sydney.

Each victory we have, we see as stepping stone, in the whole process.

**Michael Klim:** I've always enjoyed competing, you know, winning actually is well, being on top.

I have a great coach and his great support. The things they get me through is the quest for improvement and also the success that I have. When you get the taste of success, you wanna keep going.

I personally feel that there is always room for improvement.

Being so competitive, I guess, my often goal would be to be the best of what I do and the best of the world.

**H:** And the host countries begun to take Olympic games as an opportunity to show ability and culture to the rest of the world.

**F:** Yeah. But in 1936 the 11th Olympic the Nazi leader Hitler viewed the Olympic as an opportunity to advance Nazi ideology and the so-called "natural superiority of the Aryan race." But his dream was crashed by the great performance of an African American track-and-field athlete Jesse Owens.

**F:** 48 years after the Berlin Olympic games another African American track-and-field athlete did the same success in the Summer Olympics.

**H:** Oh it's Carl Lewis.

**F:** He also won four gold medals in the 23rd summer Olympic that was

Note:

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held in Los Angeles.

**M:** I know that the Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games was also the first time that People's Republic of China head into the games. And the Chinese athletes did a fantastic job.

**H:** But people also begun to worried about if Olympic games become more commercialized it could lose its own spirit.

**M:** It is a problem. But it seems that this kind of commercialization is unstoppable. Because the Olympics has become so huge and the athletes are more than 10,000. The city that hosts the Olympic Games will have a very big financial burden unless they seek support from sponsors. I think all we can do is to get a balance between commercialization and Olympic spirit.

**F:** That's true. And nowadays many athletes became businessmen or businesswomen after they retire from the court.

**H:** And in today's programme, we're going to meet a fence player, called Mu Jiang. After his retirement, he became a model and then a boss of a company.

## 中文译文

### 漫谈奥运

**F:** 大家好, 欢迎来到“希望英语杂志”。

**H:** 大家好, 今天我们请来了两位特殊的朋友 Larry 和 Ross。

**F:** 很高兴见到你们, 你们先来个自我介绍好吗?

**M:** 我来自澳大利亚, 墨尔本。现在在北京工业大学任教。

**F:** 好的, 你呢?

**L:** 我是 Larry Stevens, 来自美国加州, 我是体能和武术教练。

**F:** 悉尼奥运会不久就要开幕了。

**H:** 是的, 我想很多人都在期盼着这一盛况。

**F:** 对, 我也盼着看转播呢。而且看今年的奥运会不用熬夜了。因为悉尼位于东十区, 时间只比北京早三个小时。

**M:** 没错。我们今天就打算聊一聊奥运会的话题。

**F:** 你知道它为什么被称作奥林匹克运动会吗?

**H:** 是因为它起源于古希腊的奥林匹克运动会。

**M:** 是的, 在古希腊运动会是一个宗教仪式的一个组成部分, 是为了纪念 Zeus 而举办的。





Note:

**F:**Zeus 也就是宙斯。

**M:**据说宙斯住在奥林匹亚山的山顶。为了表达他们对宙斯的敬意,古希腊人就在奥林匹亚举办运动会,所以这个比赛也就被称为奥林匹克运动会。

**F:**是的。第一次比赛举行于公元前 776 年。根据记录,第一位奥林匹克比赛的冠军是一位厨师。

**H:**厨师? 真有意思。谁知道在现代奥运会中谁获得了第一块金牌?

**F:**我不知道,但我想他一定是在 1896 年的希腊奥运会中赢得这枚金牌的。

**M:**是的,他叫 Connolly,一位美国的三级跳远运动员。

**H:**三级跳远。我知道在古代的奥林匹克运动会上,妇女是不准参加比赛的。第一次现代奥运会的组织者也坚持了这一传统,所以该次比赛的所有运动员都是男性。

**F:**是的,但是在四年后的巴黎奥运会上妇女首次参加了比赛。在那次运动会上,十二位女运动员首次出现在赛场上,英国的女网球运动员 Charlotte Copper 成为第一位获得奥运金牌的女性。

**M:**还有一个有趣的故事呢。有一位曾经是杂技演员的日本撑杆跳高运动员做了件很有意思的事。在他准备要跳的时候,他走,而不是跑,到了跳坑前,把跳杆深深地插入沙子中。所有的人都被他的举动给弄糊涂了,这时他慢慢地爬到了杆顶跳过了横杆。这真是让人又惊讶又好笑。当然裁判取消了他的成绩。

**F:**那时的规则还远不够完善,另一个著名的有争议的比赛结果发生在 1908 年的马拉松比赛中。意大利运动员 Dorando Pietri 在进入体育馆时远远领先于其他人,但就在距终点只有几百米的地方他摔倒了。比赛的工作人员赶过来扶他,几乎是把他架到了终点。由于美国队的抗议,Pietri 被取消了比赛资格而美国队的 John Hayes 获得了金牌。

**M:**这件事情之后,现代奥运会的发起者 Pierre Coubertin 发表了他的著名的讲话。“奥运会中重要的不是赢得比赛而是参加比赛。”

**F:**重要的在于参与。

**H:**是的,因为北京将会主办 2001 年夏季的大学生会运动会,而且正在申办 2008 年的夏季奥运会,所以每个人都应该为这两件盛事做出努力。

**F:**是的。好的,现在让我们看一下一些澳大利亚人将会怎样参与到 2000 年的悉尼奥运会中。

如同水是万物之灵

金子价值高昂

也正像阳光能够遮住群星闪亮

让太阳照亮奥林匹亚

奥运会将在赛事之巅永放光芒

——1896 年第一届奥林匹克运动会颂诗

**官员:**每个澳大利亚人都是体育迷。有机会举办世界最大的体育盛事,这对于我们而言是相当特别的。

Note:

**Rhoda Roberts:**参与奥运会对我个人而言是一次难得的机会。

我想确定我们是按照自己的方式演绎自己。虽然生活在 20 世纪,但我们是世界上最古老的一个种族繁衍来的。

和表演者们一起走在体育馆里是一次难得的机会。

我喜欢在这儿,而且还能参与东道主的准备工作。

澳大利亚很奇特,这里人才济济。

我喜欢舞台,我热爱表演,我希望向人们讲述一个澳大利亚的故事。

**教练 Dick Telford:**我对米赞期望很高。我觉得他可能是澳大利亚最好的赛跑选手之一。埃塞俄比亚人带来了文化,还有他们的训练方法。

**Mizan Mihar:**我和教练、队友相处得十分融洽。

**Dick:**他肩负重任,要为国家跑出好成绩。

**Jane Webb:**在我的心里,做一名成功者是自己最大的目标,我对工作的期望也是如此。

大概 10 年前,我被告知无法再独立行走。不过,这倒能让你变得更坚强。而且你会开始从不同的角度看待生活。我后来取得的成绩应该归功于我的经历。

我是一个自信的人。我能和别人很好的交流。

我知道我可以让自己坚强起来,这很重要。现在,体育让我了解了这些道理。

它要向每一个人展示我的训练有素、我的努力和我的奉献精神,最重要的是牺牲精神。我不想输,我要赢。

**Martin Green & Stuart Wenham:**我们花了 10 年时间研究太阳能电池片。这是我们取得的第一个世界性成果。即使这之后的十年也没有人能超越我们。我们一直努力让人们能更便宜地使用太阳能。让它成为人类能源供应的主要方式。现在世界上有许多利用太阳能的例子。悉尼奥运村中的例子就是最好的一个。

在整个过程中,我们把每一次的成功,都视为登上了一个阶梯。

**Michael Klim:**我一直喜欢竞争,夺冠的感觉妙不可言。

我有一个极棒的教练使我受益匪浅。他们不断地帮我进步,直到我成功。一旦你尝到了成功的滋味,你就会不断地追求下去。

我个人觉得进步是永无止境的。

我认为自己富有竞争力,所以我要做得最好,要夺世界冠军。

**H:**主办国开始把奥运会视为向世界展现本国国力与文化的一个很好的机会。

**F:**是的。但在 1936 年的第十一届奥运会上,纳粹分子希特勒认为可以借奥运会来推广纳粹思想以及所谓的“日耳曼民族的天生的优越性”。他的梦想被一位美国的黑人田径运动员 Jesse Owens 的优秀表现击得粉碎。

**F:**柏林运动会的四十八年后,另一位美国黑人田径运动员在夏季奥运会中获得了同样的成功。

**H:**他就是 Carl Lewis.

**F:**在洛杉矶举行的第二十三届奥运会上,他也赢得了四枚金牌。



Note:

**M:**洛杉矶奥运会也是中华人民共和国参加的第一届奥运会,中国运动员表现很出色。

**H:**但是人们开始担心如果奥运会变越来越商业化,它会失去它的精神价值。

**M:**这是一个问题。看起来这种商业化的趋势不可遏止。因为奥运会的规模越来越大,参赛的运动员超过了一万人,如果主办国不向赞助商寻求帮助,这就会成为主办国的一个很大的经济包袱。我想我们能做的就是奥运精神与商业化之间寻求平衡。

**F:**的确,现在有许多运动员在退役之后从事商业。

**H:**今天我们将要去看一看一位退役的击剑运动员穆江。他曾经是全国冠军,退役后成为一名模特继而又成为一个公司的老板。



## Unit Two

### Key words

**burglary** 入室行窃

**superstition** 迷信

**Christian** 基督教的

**Jesus** 耶稣

**betray** 出卖; 背叛

What's the topic we talk today?

### The Numbers

**E:** Guess what we are going to talk about today on *Let's Talk*. 1-10. Ah! The numbers. Those are easy. I bet everyone knows them. But I have a question to ask you: "Can you say this number?" (123,456,789) This number is one hundred twenty-three million, four hundred fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine. Now the question is how to say numbers in other situations. For example, a phone number.

**R:** A phone number is usually grouped, into groups of three numbers and four numbers, seven altogether, or perhaps, a group of four numbers and four numbers, eight altogether. Phone numbers are not said the same as the comas in thousands and millions, they are said as single numbers one by one. So one phone number might be if I was telling you my phone number, it might be: two, four, eight, seven, seven, nine, three (248-7793). All of these numbers were said singly and in groups. Usually they're written the same way as spoken.

**A:** Hello! May I speak to Mary Brown please?

**B:** There is no Mary Brown here.

**A:** Is this 212-4782?

**B:** No you've dialed the wrong number.

**A:** Sorry.

**E:** And sometimes you'll see a dash in the middle of the two groups. The dash doesn't have any meaning and don't be surprised by it. It just separate for speaking so that it is easier to remember. You can also have numbers in addresses. For example, if a house number is 2468 we don't say two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight. We say twenty-four sixty-eight. If the number is long we often say them in

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pairs. So you might say 36 95. You usually wouldn't say three, six, nine, five, but you could, people would understand you.

**A:** *Hello, I want to report a burglary.*

**B:** *What's your address please?*

**A:** *4-15 West 44 street apartment 3B.*

**E:** And then there is money.

**R:** This is always a good thing to talk about. You have to be good at numbers if you are going to speak clearly about money.

**A:** *Excuse me, how much is that brown purse?*

**B:** *It's 48 dollars and 70 cents.*

**A:** *That's a little high for me. Do you have a bag under 30 dollars?*

**B:** *Well, how about this artificial leather purse for 28.55.*

**E:** These are quite different from saying a phone number or an address. Now let's talk for a minute about the meaning of numbers.

**R:** Right. There are some numbers which are considered lucky and unlucky. In China I know there are some numbers which are considered lucky or unlucky, so people choose a special day to get married on because it has special numbers. In the west it is not quite so lucky or unlucky but there is one number that most people agree is a lucky one and that number is seven.

**E:** In fact we often say "lucky-seven".

**R:** And I don't know the background and I don't think it has deep meaning but is just a symbol. There are other of lucky or unlucky things, there are "lucky horse-shoes", for instance, "lucky four-leave colver" and "lucky-rabbits foot". Those are all superstitions. They are old-fashioned but they are fun. They are not meant to be serious.

**E:** We also have unlucky numbers and I think most people know that in the west the unlucky number we really only have one: it's number 13. You won't find 13th floor in any building that was built maybe twenty years ago. Now you can find some 13th floors. Nobody really matters.

**R:** Thirteen has its root as an unlucky number in early Christian history. The early Christians believed Friday was unlucky because it was the day Jesus was killed and they believed 13 was unlucky because there were 13 of his followers and the 13th one betrayed him. So it is a 2000 years old superstition.

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**E:**It's not the kind of thing that modern people are really worried about, but there are a few people who stay home on Friday the thirteenth. Put the covers over their head and stay in bed. So we wish you a happy Friday the thirteenth the next time we'll have one. And I'm sure you'll have a happy, if our program would be on that day. We hope you enjoy the treatment of numbers and you would be able to use it more in your work and your studies.

**R:**Sometimes it is difficult to translate numbers from Chinese into English. In fact saying them in English may make them seem like not the same numbers and it's so unfamiliar. We hope our tip today would help you feel comfortable using numbers.

**E:**And now I have a question for you. What is your lucky number? And Why is it your lucky number? We'd like to hear from you. Send us your letters, but be sure they are in English.

## 中文译文

## 数 字

**E:**今天我们要谈的是数字。数字很简单,我想每个人都认识它们。但是你会说这个数字吗?(123,456,789)这个数字是一亿两千三百四十五万六千七百八十九。不同情况下数字有不同的说法,比如电话号码。

**R:**电话号码通常分为两组,读法与中文一样,是一个一个读出的。比如我的电话号码是, 248-7793。

**A:**你好,我找布朗先生。

**B:**这里没有什么布朗先生。

**A:**你的号码是 212-4782?

**B:**不,你打错了电话。

**A:**哦,对不起。

**E:**两组号码用横线连接,这横线没有特殊的意义,只是用来分开数字。地址中也有数字,比如一个房子的地址是 2468,你不能读成 2468,而应该读成 24、68,数字太长时通常分为两个两个地读,而不是一个一个地读出数字。但如果你这样说别人也能明白。

**A:**喂,我这里发生了一起盗窃案。

**B:**请告知你的地址。

**A:**4-15 西区 44 号街 3B 号楼。

**R:**在这种情形下,你必须准确地说明失窃的金钱数额,所以你得了解金钱数字的说法。