

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

| 第23辑 |

拿破仑的情书

常见公共场所标志用语

ASPECTS OF LOVE

《静夜思》9种英文译本欣赏

China's Development Is an Opportunity for Asia

Quarrels in Dormitory

福建人民出版社

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第 23 辑

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才艺视窗

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写在石上



The Arabian story goes that two friends were walking through the desert. During some point of the journey they had an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face.

The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, he wrote in the sand, "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."

They kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to take a bath. The one who had been slapped got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him.

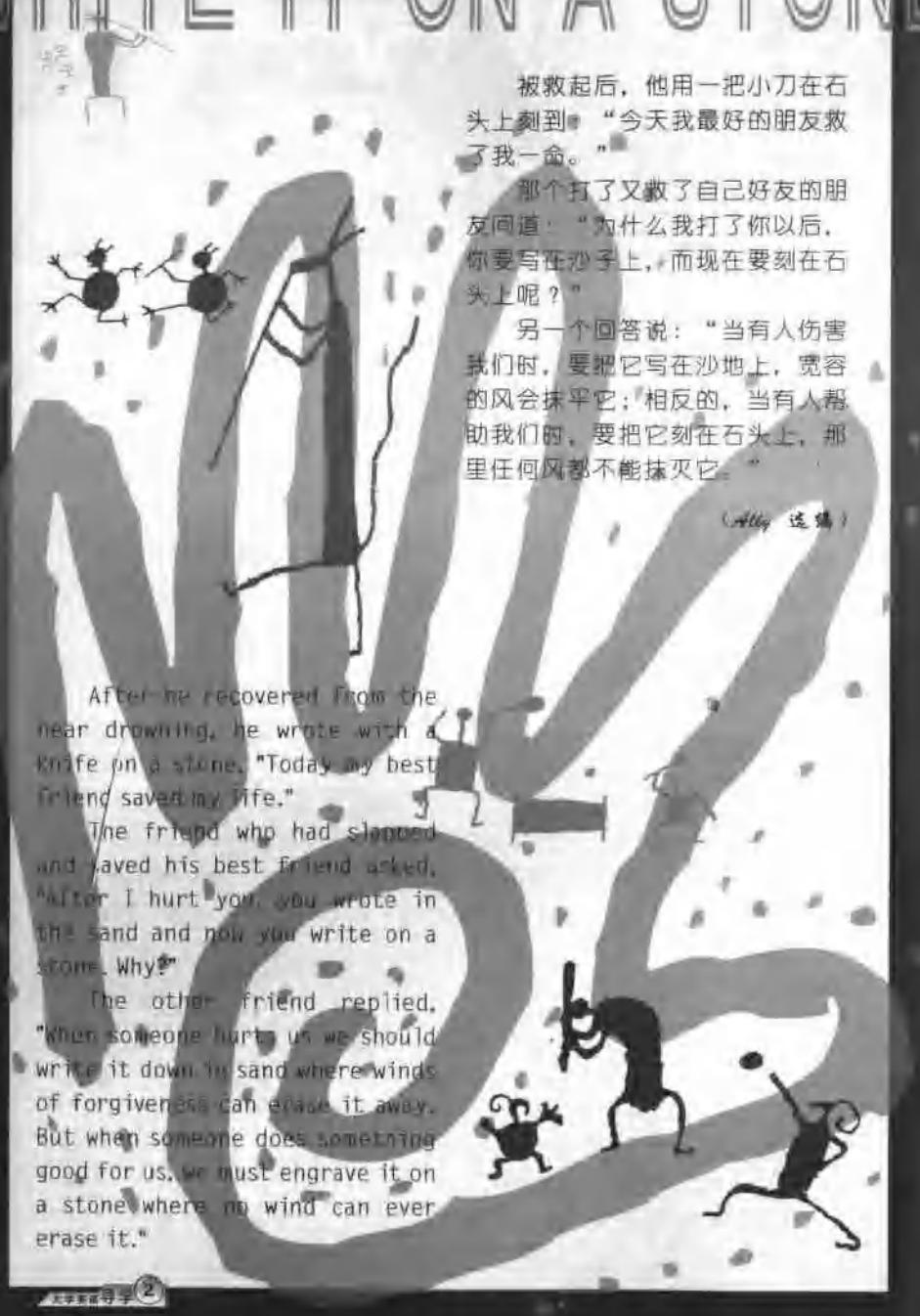
阿拉伯传说中，有两个朋友在沙漠中穿行。在旅途中的某处他们吵架了，一个还打了另外一个一记耳光。

被打的觉得受辱，一言不语，在沙子上写到：“今天我最好的朋友打了我一巴掌。”

他们继续往前走，直到找到了一个绿洲，他们决定停下来洗个澡。被打巴掌的那个陷入泥潭，差点就被淹死，幸好被朋友救起来了。



WRITE IT ON A STONE



被救起后，他用一把小刀在石头上刻到：“今天我最好的朋友救了我一命。”

那个打了又救了自己好友的朋友问道：“为什么我打了你以后，你要写在沙子上，而现在要刻在石头上呢？”

另一个回答说：“当有人伤害我们时，要把它写在沙地上，宽容的风会抹平它；相反的，当有人帮助我们时，要把它刻在石头上，那里任何风都不能抹灭它。”

(Alley 改编)

After he recovered from the near drowning, he wrote with a knife on a stone, "Today my best friend saved my life."

The friend who had slapped and saved his best friend asked, "After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now you write on a stone. Why?"

The other friend replied, "When someone hurts us we should write it down in sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it away. But when someone does something good for us, we must engrave it on a stone where no wind can ever erase it."



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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语导学 4

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH



2002 The SARS Virus

In November 2002 in Guangdong province, a Chinese farmer in Foshan county was admitted to hospital and diagnosed with severe pneumonia. However it was not until mid-February the following year that the People's Republic of China shook the world with an announcement that an apparent outbreak of an unknown virus had left 305 people infected and resulted in five deaths in Southern China. The disease was eventually identified as SARS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, which soon became a global epidemic infecting thousands. Symptoms of the illness begin with a high fever accompanied by chills, headaches and body aches. After a few days a dry cough develops, which often progresses to pneumonia.

At the onset, the local government tried to cover up the outbreak but soon lost control of the situation. Finally, in February 2003, the outbreak was reported in Asia. The World Health Organisation (WHO) was alarmed and issued a global alert in March. The WHO recommended postponing non-essential travel and travel to and from the affected areas came to a standstill, but the disease continued to spread rapidly. Vietnam, Hong Kong, Singapore and Canada began to report cases of SARS.



1. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



2. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



3. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



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5. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



6. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典

“非典型性肺炎”的预防

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10. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



11. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典



12. 1998年，中国，北京，非典，非典，非典

Eventually the disease impacted two dozen countries in North and South America, Europe and Asia. Soon the whole world was in a state of panic. In the United States, the University of California at Berkeley refused to accept students from China and other regions of Asia affected by SARS for the summer season.

By May, European health ministers met in an emergency session intended to standardise measures to combat SARS across the continent. Laboratories from countries across the globe joined together to battle the disease. Extraordinary progress was made because of the mutual cooperation and collaboration. By May, the outbreak started to slow in momentum and the WHO began to lift travel restrictions. Although some patients unexpectedly suffered relapses, June saw great success in overcoming the epidemic. By July, the last restriction was lifted and the epidemic was declared over. More than 8000 people were infected by SARS during the epidemic, resulting in 774 deaths. Only the worldwide effort kept the situation from growing into a greater tragedy.



2002 The Bali Bombing

Thousands of tourists are drawn to Bali each year to experience its beautiful beaches, many markets and relaxing atmosphere. The international playground Bali offers is set in Indonesia, which happens to have the world's largest population of Muslims. Though it is a predominantly Buddhist island, Bali was chosen as the location where terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah would strike on 12 October 2002, killing almost 200 people, most of them tourists.

Saturday 12 October was sunny and beautiful. Once night fell, festivities moved indoors and many tourists packed the local nightclubs in the Kuta Beach district. On Saturday night just after 11:00 pm the otherwise perfect day was shattered by the worst act of terrorism in Indonesia's history. Three bombs had been strategically placed and timed to cause the largest loss of lives. Two of the bombs, smaller in size, were planted outside two popular night spots—Paddy's Irish Bar and the Sari Club. They went off first and were designed to move people into the streets. The last bomb, in a Mitsubishi L-300 minivan(小货车), was designed for maximum destruction and detonated after the streets were



filled. The block where the explosion occurred was destroyed by the blast and subsequent fire. Hundreds of tourists found themselves in a burning nightmare. People fled the area, some on fire and most tripping over what moments before had been fellow revellers, now dead.

During the next several hours many showed themselves as heroes. Rescue workers and volunteers risked their lives to rescue the blast victims from burning buildings. The wounded filled nearby hospitals and clinics, with more volunteers rushing to assist. Early Sunday morning the task became

grimmer as the focus turned to those who had died. In all, 190 died in the tragedy and more than 100 were wounded. The following days were filled with some rejoicing as friends and families were reunited, but more tears flowed as the death toll rose. Many of the victims were from Australia, but 24 countries in all suffered casualties. The investigation and manhunt for the bombers followed. Less than a month later the first suspect was arrested and by the spring, trials began. Several of those responsible were brought to justice, but the fight against terrorism continues.

From the editor: *Events that Change the World* is a compilation of the most potent and memorable events that have occurred since the year 1900, including world wars, space travel, inventions, disasters, sports achievements, conquests, flights, fashion and music—events that have helped shape the world we now live in.





静夜思



闲情逸致

9种英译本欣赏

“床前明月光，疑是地上霜。举头望明月，低头思故乡。”诗圣李白的一首《静夜思》千古流传，无人不晓。中外学者也纷纷翻译，让这首小诗走向世界。下面是9种英译本，仁者见仁，智者见智。



Nostalgia

A splash of white on my bedroom floor. Hoarfrost?

I raise my eyes to the moon, the same moon.

As scenes long past come to mind, my eyes fall again on the splash of white,
And my heart aches for home.

(翁显良译)

In the Still of the Night

I descri bright moonlight in front of my bed.

I suspect it to be hoary frost on the floor.

I watch the bright moon, as I tilt back my head.

I yearn, while stooping, for my homeland more.

(徐忠杰译)

A Tranquil Night

Abed, I see a silver light;
I wonder if ice-frost yet stands.
Looking up, I find the moon so faint;
Bowing, my homesick knees I've dreamed.

(许海峰译)

Thoughts in a Tranquil Night

Athwart the bed,

I watch the moonbeams cast a trail,

So bright, so cold, so frail,

That for a space it gleams,

Like hoarfrost on the margin of my dreams.

I raise my head,

The splendid moon I see.

Then droop my head,

And sink to dreams of thee,

My fatherland, of thee!

(By Tr. L. Cranmer-Byng)



Night Thoughts

I wake, and moonbeams play around my bed,
Glittering like hoarfrost to my wandering eyes;
Up towards the glorious moon I raise my head,
Then lay me down—and thoughts of home arise.

(By Tr. Herbert A. Giles)



On a Quiet Night

I saw the moonlight before my couch,
And wondered if it were not the frost on the ground,
I raised my head and looked out on the mountain moon,
I bowed my head and thought of my far-off home.



(By TR. S. Obata)

The Moon Shines Everywhere

Seeing the moon before my couch so bright,
I thought hoarfrost had fallen from the night,
On her clear face I gaze with lifted eyes:
Then hide them full of youth's sweet memories.

(By Tr. W.J.B. Fletcher)



Night Thoughts

In front of my bed the moonlight is very bright,
I wonder if that can be frost on the floor,
I lift up my head and look at the full moon, the dazzling moon,
I droop my head, and think of the home of old days.



(By Tr. Amy Lowell)

In the Quiet Night

So bright a gleam on the trail of my bed—
Could there have been a frost already?
Lifting my head to look, I found that it was moonlight,
Sinking back again, I thought suddenly of home.



(By Tr. Wimer Byrner)

怎样使句子

◇ 青荷

句子是文章的基础，是作者表达思想的最小语言单位。学会写精彩的句子，可以使你的文章增光添色。以下是通过变换词序来提高文体效果的例子。

① 主谓倒装

这种词序在写作中用得最普遍，也最能体现修辞效果。例如：

The team charged onto the field chanting "We are number one."

倒装后的效果：

Onto the field charged the team chanting "We are number one."

② 介词短语放在句首

把介词短语放在句首是一种很好的强调方法。例如：

He tried with all his strength to resist the muggers.

比较调整词序后的效果：

With all his strength he tried to resist the muggers.

③ 形容词开头

如果想让读者对句子主语的特征有深刻印象，不妨采用以形容词开头的句式。例如：

The driver, weak from his accident, crawled out of the car and stumbled across the highway.

比较调整词序后的效果：

Weak from the accident, the driver crawled out of the car and stumbled across the highway.



④ 副词开头

强调动作的状况，可采用以副词开头的语序。普通语序很难达到生动的效果。例如：

We went into the house cautiously, looking quickly from side to side and listening intently.

请看改变词序后的效果：

Cautiously we went into the house, looking quickly from side to side and listening intently.

⑤ 分词短语开头

分词短语位于句首可以使描述更逼真、更形象。例如：

The big dog edged toward me threateningly, his head lowed and teeth bared.

对照改后的效果：

Head lowed and teeth bared, the big dog edged toward me threateningly.

⑥ 不定式短语开头

需要强调动作的结果或目的时，通常把不定式短语放在句首。例如：

He scaled the side of a five-story building to prove his courage to his roommates.

比较改后的句子：

To prove his courage to his roommates, he scaled the side of a five-story building.

以上可以看出，如果作者能够把握词序的基本形式，并能举一反三，融会贯通，巧妙、恰当地加以应用，便能写出灵活生动的句子，为文章增色。

更
精
彩

更
精
彩

更
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小试身手

Rewrite the following sentences, using the different word order.

1. The teacher came in and all the students stood up.
2. Mary, confused about the purpose of the assignment, asked the teacher to explain further.
3. He called his girlfriend every night to be sure she was not out with someone else.
4. A group of Pioneers rushed out from behind the woods.
5. He approached his father fearfully, expecting to be punished for borrowing the car without permission.



更精彩



更精彩



比较比较

1. In came the teacher and all the students stood up.
2. Confused about the purpose of the assignment, Mary asked the teacher to explain further.
3. To be sure she was not out with someone else, he called his girlfriend every night.
4. From behind the woods out rushed a group of Pioneers.
5. Fearfully he approached his father, expecting to be punished for borrowing the car without permission.

更精彩

被动句

里的by短语、with短语和in短语

英语被动句里常常用by短语、with短语和in短语来引出动作的执行者，但三个短语所表达的意思有些不同。

在被动句里，by主要用来引出动作的执行者(agent)，with则主要表示执行者采用的工具或手段(instrument or means)。请比较：

☆ They had been caught by Italian guerrillas on April 27 while trying to escape to Switzerland and executed after a brief trial. 4月27日他们试图逃往瑞士时被意大利的游击队抓获，简单地审问一下后被处决了。

☆ ...it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the bare ground had been varnished with ice. ……好像所有的秃树、灌木、砍过的树丛，所有的草和光秃秃的地面，都罩上了一层冰。

☆ The tree was cut down with an axe. 这棵树被用斧子砍倒了。

不过，有时by短语也可以表示方法或手段。如：

☆ The house was lighted by electricity. 这房子用电照明。

☆ The house was lighted with electric lights. 屋子被电灯照得通明。

这里，by短语表示无形的手段，with短语表示有形的器具。

by短语多指具体的人或事，with短语多指抽象的概念或事物。如：

☆ He was struck by a man. 他被人打了。

☆ He was struck with fever. 他发烧了。

in短语往往用来表示场合或原因。如：

☆ I was caught in a shower. 我淋了一场雨。

☆ The house was destroyed in a big fire. 这座房子毁于一场大火。

注意下面两个例句：

☆ A tree is known by its fruit. 树的品种可以根据其果实看出来。

Known by中的by并非表示执行者或手段，而是表示标准，意为“根据”、“凭”。

☆ The fact is known to everybody. (=Everybody knows the fact.) 这个事实众所周知。

在known的后面，如表示执行者，通常用to，不用by。

(Felles 改编)