

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

| 第22辑 |

Good Luck or Not

有 the 没 the, 太相径庭

The Man Who Missed Christmas

TOP 10 COOL GAMES FOR THE CHRISTMAS

My Teaching Experience in China

RIGHT HERE WAITING

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DAXUE YINGYU DAOXUE

第 22 辑

福建省大学外语教学研究会 主编
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洵美且都



青青子衿悠悠我思



师道珍



初六大吉



一日三秋



THE UNDESERVED GIFT



I grew up in a small town in Ohio. There was a man in town that everyone seemed to know. Bob was uneducated and couldn't talk plainly. It seemed that because he was good-natured and not very smart, everyone teased him. I guess he was an easy mark.

One day when I was sitting on the porch he came walking by. I was about 12 years old and thought it would make me feel grown up to tease him like some adults did in the town.

He asked what I was doing.

I told him that my father had lost his job, and that we were short of money. I could see my friends laughing in the background so I poured it on pretty thick. I had him fooled so completely that every time he asked me a question, I would make the situation seem worse and worse.

I knew he scratched out a

我是在俄亥俄州的一个小镇上长大的。镇上有一个人人都认识的家伙，名叫鲍勃。他没受过什么教育，说话结结巴巴的。似乎是因为他脾气好，而且又不太聪明，每个人都嘲弄他。我猜想他是个好骗的人。

有一天，我正坐在走廊上，他走了过来。当时我12岁，心想如果能像镇上的一些大人那样嘲弄鲍勃的话，我就长大了。

他问我在干什么。

我告诉他我父亲失业了，我们的日子过得很紧巴。我能看到我的朋友藏在后边偷笑着，于是我便添油加醋地描绘了一番。我完全骗过了他，以至于每回他问我时，我总是把情况说得一次比一次糟糕。

我知道他靠干些临时的活计艰难地度日，因此他问我们需要点儿什么时，我觉得很可笑。我告诉他，我们不知道是

否会有足够的食物。他答道：“可怜的人，我会为你们祈祷的。”

那天晚上，我听到门外有轻微的嘎吱声，我还以为是风在吹门，就没太在意。后来我开门准备出去时，发现了一个食品盒子。我知道这是谁送来的。我眼里含着泪花看着这盒罐头食品。我羞愧极了，想把盒子还给鲍勃。

父亲却不让我将盒子还给鲍勃，他说那样会伤了鲍勃的心。每天当我们吃饭时，父亲总会问：“今天有哪些菜是从礼物盒里拿出来的？”

我很艰难地咽下这些食物。我知道鲍勃做了很大的牺牲。我不配拥有这样的礼物，他却把他最好的给了我。



meager living doing odd jobs, so it seemed funny when he asked me if we needed anything. I told him that we didn't know if we would have enough to eat. He replied, "You poor thing I will pray for you."



That night I heard the door rattle softly. I thought it was the wind whipping against the door, so I didn't pay much attention to it. Later when I opened the door to go outside, I found a box of groceries. I knew who had given the foodstuff. I looked through the small box of canned food with tears in my eyes. I felt ashamed and wanted to return the groceries.

My father would not let me take the box back. He said it would hurt Bob's feelings. Each day when we would have dinner my father would ask "What side dish are we having from the gift box today?"

It was hard for me to eat the food. I knew Bob had given sacrificially, I did not deserve the gift, but he gave the best he had.

(饶晓红编译)



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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语 4

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

EVENTS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

2003 Overthrow of Saddam Hussein

Ruling Iraq for over 20 years through fear and violence, the world watched as Saddam Hussein's reign came to an end on 13 December 2003. The dictator was captured after an eight-month hunt while hiding in a specially prepared underground bunker near the town of Tikrit. During Saddam's merciless dictatorship, beginning in 1978, he led his nation into wars with Iran in the 1980s, then with the United States and its allies in 1991.

In 2003, by his refusal to give up his power, he entered a month-long war with the United States, Britain and other coalition forces including Australia. After years of cruelty and dominance in Iraq, the totalitarian leader was overthrown during Operation Iraqi Freedom in April 2003, but he went into hiding soon afterwards. The Operation was initiated after the United Nations claimed that Iraq was failing to cooperate with UN weapons inspectors. US President George W. Bush pushed the UN Security Council to take a tougher stance with Baghdad. Coalition leaders including Bush, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and Australian Prime Minister John Howard, decided to act on their own. Bush gave Saddam a 48-hour deadline to leave Iraq and when he refused, the President ordered a military strike intended to demolish the Iraqi leadership. A massive air bombing campaign and land invasion followed, and US forces rapidly advanced towards Baghdad.

Less than three weeks later, the Iraqi regime collapsed, though sporadic fighting continued in the capital and other cities. After a few unconfirmed sightings, Saddam went into hiding and even after massive searches was nowhere to be found. Then, on 13 December, US military officials received information from a family with close personal ties to Saddam Hussein that he may be hiding near the town of Adwar, about 15 kilometres south of Tikrit. Six hundred US soldiers along with coalition Special Forces were instructed to kill or capture Saddam Hussein when found. Only hours later,

Saddam was found hiding underneath a carpet at the bottom of a small "spider hole" measuring 2 metres deep and wide enough for a person to lie down inside. Saddam, described by US commanders as bewildered and disoriented, was captured without resistance.



2003 Space Shuttle Disaster

The exploration of space has led to many great achievements for the whole of humankind and has revolutionized the way we see our world. However, there have also been great tragedies throughout the race to space and many lives have been lost. Over 20 cosmonauts and astronauts from the Soviet Union and the United States of America have perished in accidents related to space travel since 1967. The first tragedy was during a pre-flight test of *Apollo 1* at America's Kennedy Space Center. On 27 January 1967, astronauts Virgil Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee lost their lives when a fire swept through their Command Module.

The next disaster took place on a Soviet mission when Vladimir Komarov was killed as his spacecraft crashed to Earth only a few months after the *Apollo 1* catastrophe. On 23 April 1967, Komarov's parachute failed to open due to problems with a pressure sensor, making the spacecraft fall to Earth almost undamaged. This accident delayed further missions, dooming the Soviet's plan to land the first man on the Moon. Another devastating accident occurred in a later *Soyuz* mission, *Soyuz 11* successfully carried cosmonauts Georgi Dobrovolski, Viktor Patsayev and Vladislav Volkov to live on the world's first space station in 1971. After a normal re-entry to Earth, the recovery team opened the capsule to find the crew dead. It was later determined that the crew had died of asphyxiation due to a faulty valve. In 1986, seven American astronauts died when the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded during take-off. The shuttle was carrying five men and two women, including the first civilian in space. Only 73 seconds into the flight the shuttle blew up as the world watched the disaster live on their televisions. Danger from falling debris prevented rescue boats from reaching the scene for over an hour. On 1 February 2003, the space shuttle *Columbia* broke apart in flames about 60,000 metres over Texas, 16 minutes before it was supposed to touch down in Florida. All seven on board were killed. The shuttle's 16-day science mission was over and as it was heading toward Earth, system failure occurred causing the shuttle to explode. These deaths were tragic sacrifices in the development of space travel. Many safety precautions were taken after each accident, making future missions safer.



2003 Tallest Skyscraper

The introduction of skyscrapers has made the world a very interesting place and they have allowed us to use the sky as well as the earth for living and working space. In the late 1800s, builders realized they could utilize steel beams as skeletons for buildings. The outside walls were no longer part of the structure but rather a thin skin, designed only to protect the building from the elements. No longer bound by bricks, buildings began to stretch toward the sky. The quest to build the world's tallest building quickly took on the flavour of a race.

In the 1930s, New York became the focal point as two builders, former partners, competed to see who could reach the highest. The Bank of Manhattan, rising 283 metres from the street level, looked like it would take the prize. Then, just one week after the Bank of Manhattan was completed, the Chrysler Building, which appeared shorter, was topped by a spire. The Chrysler Building enjoyed its status as the world's tallest building for one year. Then the Empire State Building took its place at the top, at 381 metres. It was not dethroned for more than 40 years. In 1973, the World Trade Center rose to number one, at 417 metres. One year later the Sears Tower in Chicago opened, at 442 metres tall.

Malaysia claimed the number one position when the Petronas Towers, in Kuala Lumpur, officially opened in August 1999. The elegant, slender, twin towers joined by a bridge at the 41st floor, rose 452 metres above the city. A new structure opened its doors in early 2004. Taipei 101, built in Taiwan, is laying claim as the world's tallest building. The 508-metre building has yet to be completed and the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitants stated that the status cannot be claimed until the building is occupied and in use. Another building is set to open in China in 2007 and it is promised that when it does open it will be taller than Taipei 101. The skyscraper has become a unique form of art in our world, a study of structure, style, strength, function and height.



2003 Exploring Our Solar System

From our small world we have gazed upon the cosmic ocean for uncounted thousands of years, but it was not until the 21st century that we were able to gain a deeper understanding of our solar system. The space exploration revolution changed the way we view our world and altered the understanding we have of our universe. At the same time, we were able to achieve what was once thought impossible—space travel. Ancient astronomers observed points of light that appeared to move among the stars. They called these objects planets, meaning wanderers, and named them after Roman deities such as Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury and Saturn. The star gazers also observed comets with sparkling tails, and meteors or shooting stars apparently falling from the sky.

Science flourished during the European Renaissance. Fundamental physical laws governing planetary motion were discovered, and the orbits of the planets around the Sun were calculated. In the 17th century, astronomers pointed a new device called the telescope at the heavens and made startling discoveries. But it has been the years since 1959 that have amounted to a golden age of solar system exploration. Advancements in rocketry after World War II enabled our machines to break the grip of Earth's gravity and travel to the Moon and to other planets. This period has been deemed "the Space Race" as Russia and the United States competed to achieve world firsts such as the first human in space and the first landing on the Moon.

Since the race started, much has been accomplished, starting with automated spacecraft then human-crewed expeditions to explore the Moon. Machines have orbited and landed on Venus and Mars, explored the Sun's environment, observed comets and asteroids, and made close-range surveys while flying past Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These travellers brought a quantum leap in our knowledge and understanding of the solar system and dozens of previously unknown objects have been discovered. Future historians will likely view these pioneering flights through the solar system as some of the most remarkable achievements of the 21st century.

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.



RIGHT HERE WAITING

Ocean apart day after day, and I slowly go insane.
I hear your voice on the line, but it doesn't stop the pain.
If I see you next to never, how can we say forever?

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I will be right here waiting for you;
Whatever it takes, or how my heart breaks, I will be right here waiting for you.

I took for granted all the times that I thought would last somehow.
I hear the laughter, I taste the tears, but I can't get near you now.
Oh, can't you see it baby, you've got me going crazy?

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I will be right here waiting for you;
Whatever it takes, or how my heart breaks, I will be right here waiting for you.

I wonder how we can survive this romance,
But in the end if I'm with you I'll take the chance.
Oh, can't you see it baby, you've got me going crazy?

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I will be right here waiting for you;
Whatever it takes, or how my heart breaks, I will be right here waiting for you.

理查德·马克斯 (Richard Marx) 1964年出生于美国芝加哥的一个音乐之家，父亲是一个爵士钢琴家，母亲是一名歌手，主唱过不少60年代的广告歌曲。在这样的家庭中，理查德从小便学习钢琴和作曲。1982年，他受莱昂纳尔·里奇的邀请在其唱片中和声，并开始为其他歌星创作歌曲，从此佳作不断，享誉歌坛。理查德的嗓音略显沙哑，擅长情歌，摇滚也是他的拿手好戏。

《此情可待》是他为妻子而作的。1989年他的妻子整年都在非洲拍戏。有一天，念妻心切的理查德独自坐在钢琴前，随手就弹出了这首举世闻名的钢琴曲，而后又填了词。

也许经过岁月的洗礼，理查德·马克斯将逐渐被人们淡忘，但永恒的是这自放自赏的花朵般的音乐。有时一段旋律、一句歌词的闪现恰如禅宗所说，是可遇而不可求的顿悟，《此情可待》正像这种神赐。弦乐、钢琴和吉他勾勒出的美妙旋律凸现着歌者的忧伤，这一切足以淹没任何一个在爱情中受苦的男女的灵魂。

有谁能不为理查德的深情打动？



笔者在讲授浙江大学编著的《新编大学英语》第一至第四册的过程中,发现这套教材包含着丰富的西方文学和文化。其中不少古希腊、罗马神话和传说,能帮助学生了解西方源远流长的文化,开拓视野和扩大知识面,理解所学语言的文化背景,提高自身文化修养。

古希腊、罗马神话在西方文学宝库中占有举足轻重的地位,是一颗璀璨耀眼的明珠。它们经常出现在当代英语文章中,主要用来深化主题。只有熟悉和了解这些神话,才能更加深刻地理解文章。例如,第四册二单元“HUMAN BEHAVIOR(人类行为)”的主课文“WHAT, ME? SHOWING OFF? (什么?我在卖弄?)”中出现了古希腊神话“Narcissus”。

原文: They (Narcissistic showoffs) talk nonstop, they brag, they dance, they sometimes quote Homer in Greek, and they'll even go stand on their head if attention should flag. Narcissistic showoffs want to be the star while everyone else is the audience. And yes, they are often adorable and charming and amusing but only until around the age of six.

译文: 他们(自我陶醉型的卖弄者)无休止地高谈阔论、自吹自擂、手舞足蹈,时而还引用下一荷马的希腊文原句。如果他们不能引起他人注意,甚至会不惜头脚倒立。自我陶醉型的卖弄者希望自己是明星,他人皆为听众。不错,他们往往都很可爱、迷人、有趣,不过超过6岁就走向反面了。

“Narcissistic”源于“Narcissus”。那喀索斯原是古希腊一位非常英俊的少年,爱上了自己在水中的倒影。他自恋到目中无人,最终跳入水中与自己的影子永远相伴,经历生死轮回后变成美丽的花,这种花就以他的名字来命名——水仙花。所以,一说到Narcissus,西方人马上就明白这是指孤芳自赏和自我陶醉——就像中国人一提起牡丹就想到富贵一样。作者巧妙地运用这个神话,指出自我陶醉型的卖弄者是令人讨厌和不可原谅的,对文章起到了画龙点睛的作用。

此外,上述这段话还提到了希腊文化早期的主要成就荷马史诗。它是古希腊人口头文学在长期发展中的优秀成果。卖弄者言必谈希腊的惟一目的,就是卖弄知识,显示自己是多么博学多才。

接着作者以一生活实例进一步生动地刻画他们的嘴脸。

古希腊罗马神话

原文: I've actually seen a narcissistic showoff get up and leave the room when the conversation shifted from his accomplishments. "What's the matter?" I asked when I found him standing on the terrace, brooding darkly. "Oh, I don't know," he replied, "but all of a sudden the talk started getting so superficial."

译文: 我确实见识过一个自我陶醉型的耍弄者。当人们不再谈论他的成就时, 他便起身走了出去。当发现他站在阳台上闷闷不乐时, 我问他: “你怎么了?” “哦, 没有什么,” 他回答说, “不过, 我感到话题一下子变得那么肤浅了。”



第四册第一单元 “HAPPINESS(幸福)” 课后阅读材料第一篇 “YOU CAN'T BUY HAPPINESS(金钱买不到幸福)” 中也涉及到希腊神话。

原文: According to Greek mythology, King Midas was a ruler who wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. When this wish was granted, to his dismay, he found that his beloved young daughter turned to gold at his touch and he had lost his source of greatest happiness in life.

根据希腊神话, 迈德斯国王虽然富甲天下, 但是非常贪心。一心想要更多的金子。有一天, 他请求上帝赐予他无数的金子。他的愿望得到了实现。感到从未有过的满足。可是当他一碰视若掌上明珠的小女儿时, 惊愕地发现她立刻变成一尊金雕像。直到这时, 他才明白为了金钱, 他失去了生命中最珍贵的爱, 也就失去了巨大幸福的源泉。这个神话寓意深刻: 任何财富、地位、特权、家族势力和显赫声名都不能带给人们幸福。它紧扣课文的中心, 并和题目相呼应, 告诫人们平平淡淡才是真。

又如, 有人引用这则神话来描述硅谷:

原文: The land of King Midas, where the golden touch, though, isn't the sly trickery of Wall Street or the muscle of Midwest industry but pure imagination.

译文: 这是传说中点石成金的迈达斯国王的国土。尽管这里的点金术不是靠华尔街的诡计, 也不是依赖中西部工业的雄厚实力, 而是完全靠人们的想象而一夜暴富。



第三册第十二单元 “PUBLIC SPEAKING(演说)” 课后阅读材料第二篇 “THE EULOGY(颂词)” 中引用了罗马神话。这是英国威尔士王妃戴安娜的弟弟斯宾塞伯爵(Earl Spencer)于1997年在王妃葬礼上所致的悼词。

古希腊罗马神话

原文: It is a point to remember that of all the ironies about Diana, perhaps the greatest is this: that a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age.

在罗马神话中，女神戴安娜是太阳神阿波罗的妹妹，也是狩猎和月亮女神。作者认为姐姐与女神同名具有巨大的讽刺意味。因为古代神话中追逐和狩猎众生的女神，在现代社会中却是被媒体追踪得最厉害的人：时时处在媒体的聚光灯下，处于私生活被曝光的境地。“我想她从来也不懂，为什么她真诚的好意会遭到媒体的鄙视，为什么媒体似乎在不懈地致力于打倒她。”作者无比愤恨地谴责了媒体，“上帝让你在这么年轻的时候就离开了我们，我们大家总会有受骗的感觉。”神话的引用加深文章的深度，引起听者的共鸣。



第三册第六单元 “SUCCESS(成功)” 课后阅读材料第三篇 “HOW TO SUCCEED AT FAILING(如何成功也失败)” 是作者在从事公关工作五十周年的前夜在凤凰颁奖会上的致辞。在演讲中，作者引用了“凤凰再生 (raise from ashes)”。

原文: I can only assume that a no doubt well-meaning “friend”, recognizing my half century in this business, decided that I be given an opportunity to reinvent myself, rise from my own ashes, so to speak.

凤凰是古代传说中的一种鸟。据说这种鸟在阿拉伯沙漠上生存五六百之后，临死时为自己筑一个铺满香料的巢，唱完一只凄凉的挽歌后，用翅膀扇火，将自己烧成灰烬，然后灰烬中会诞生一只新的凤凰。作者正话反说，以辛辣的讽刺说明了一个永恒的真理：任何成功都来自于汗水和努力，就像凤凰，若不涅槃，哪来永生？作者影射我们当前的社会给予失败者太多的怜悯与帮助，却忽略了他们的懒惰习性。他们期望不劳而获，却望眼不休于成功者的雄心。作者希望他们能像“凤凰再生”一样打出艰辛，走向成功的彼岸。

如果学生了解了《新编大学英语》中引用的这些古希腊、罗马神话的来源，就能深刻地理解文学作品丰富的内涵，进一步拓宽知识面。

有 the 没 the

大相径庭

同学们在学习英语的时候可能不太注意定冠词的用法，认为它可有可无。然而实际情况并不是这样，有时有the会有很大的差别。

杨素文

1. by day (在) 白天; by the day 按日(计算)

He works in an office by day and drives a taxi by night. 他白天在办公室上班，晚上开出租车。

He is paid by the day. 他按日领取工资。

2. in red 穿红色衣服; in the red (账目)赤字，亏损

He was dressed in red. 他穿着红色的衣服。

Your account is in the red. 你的户头出现赤字了。

3. in black 穿黑色衣服; in the black (账目)盈余

After her husband died, she dressed in black for a year. 丈夫死后，她穿了一年的黑色丧服。

Our account is nicely in the black this month. 很不錯，这个月我们的户头上有了盈余。

4. in charge of 负责……; in the charge of 由……负责

I will be in charge of the whole factory next week when the director's away. 下周厂长离开时我将负责整个工厂。

The girl was safely in the charge of a nurse. 小女孩由一个护士负责，很安全。

与此类似的还有“in control of 控制，管理”和“in the control of 由……控制，受……管理”。

4. in view of 鉴于，考虑到……; in the view of 在……看来

In view of his youth, the police have decided not to press charges. 考虑到他年纪小，警察决定不予起诉。

In the view of the magistrate, the offence was not a serious one. 在法官看来，这个违法事件不算严重。

5. in case of 如果，万一，以防……; in the case of 就……而言

In case of fire, ring the bell. 万一发生火灾就按警铃。

I keep an umbrella with me in case of rain. 我拿了一把伞以防下雨。

In the case of physical changes, no new substances are formed. 就物理变化而言, 没有新的物质产生。

6. in flesh 肥胖的; in the flesh 本人, 活生生的

He is in flesh recently. 他最近胖了。

She's even more beautiful in the flesh than in photographs. 她本人比照片上还要好看。

7. at play 在玩耍, 在赌博; at the play 在看戏

The children are at play in the schoolyard. 孩子们在学校操场上玩耍。

Lucky at play, unlucky in love. 赌场得意, 情场失意。

The two are at the play. 两个人在看戏。

8. out of question 肯定, 没问题; out of the question 不可能, 办不到

Your success is out of question. 你肯定会成功的。

Without a passport, leaving the country is out of the question, 没有护照, 出国是不可能的。

9. in place of 代替; in the place of 在……位置上, 在……地方

Use water in place of milk. 用水代替牛奶。

A new hospital is set up in the place of the old one, 在旧医院的位置上又建起了新医院。

10. in sight of 看见……; in the sight of 从……观点来看

We lived in sight of the school. 我

们住的地方可以看到学校。

We are all equal in the sight of God. 在上帝眼里我们都是平等的。

11. in trade 做生意, 经商; in the trade 精通, 在行

He is engaged in trade. 他在经商。

He plays the piano in the trade. 他钢琴弹得很好。

上面只是举了一些例子。类似的因为有the没the而发生含义改变的短语还有很多。当然, 并不是所有的短语中有the没the都不一样, 有时只是些细微的差别, 如in future与in the future。前者是指从现在算起的全部将来时间, 常用于警告语气; 后者除了可以表示全部的将来时间外, 还可以表示将来的某一时间段, 或者将来的某个时间点。例如:

In future you'd better get his permission first. 以后你要先征得他的同意。(将来的全部时间, 警告语气)

I want to buy a car in the future. 我想将来买部车。(将来的某一时间点)

此外, 也有一些短语有the没the的含义不变, 如in face of与in the face of, 都表示“面对着……”、“当着……的面”。

He showed great bravery in face of danger. 他在危险面前表现得很勇敢。

He remained calm even in the face of such obvious danger. 在这样显而易见的危险面前, 他仍然表现得很沉着。

由此可见, 短语中有the没the究竟会不会发生含义改变, 怎样改变, 需要大家在学习的时候仔细观察, 细细品味, 不能一概而论。