



# CULTURE AND ART

主编 ● 霍冬克

# 文化与艺术

413

双语阅读

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# 前 言

广泛的英语阅读是扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面和提高阅读速度的最佳途径。美国政府在普及文化知识的过程中,曾实施了 RIF (Reading Is Fundamental,即“阅读是最基本的”)计划。应用语言学家克拉申(Krashen)曾提出输入假设(Input Hypothesis),他认为第二语言的学习必须有可理解的输入(Comprehensible Input);同时,语言输入还需要达到足够的量(Adequate Exposure)。

在我国,从初中、高中到大学的英语教学大纲正越来越重视英语阅读。对英语学习者来说,教材是基础,是接触英语的媒介,但要想学好英语,仅靠教材是远远不够的,必须补充大量的课外阅读材料。本书涉及面广,从政治文化、文学艺术、教育体育、城市建筑历史到具有独特魅力的人物传记,犹如一幅绚丽多彩的世界文化发展史画卷,翻开画卷,就会陶醉其中。

本书采用英汉对照,英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味,中文部分以英文为基础,可帮助读者更好地理解原著。每篇文章译文后有详尽的词汇和难点的汉语注释,词汇后注有音标以便读者准确发音。

本书适合高中各年级、大学各年级、自学青年和英语爱好者阅读。

褚振莉

2003年8月10日

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## English Language

English language has more than 250,000,000 native speakers and is far more widespread than Chinese. It is spoken throughout the continent of North America, in the British Isles, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and is also the most important of the language of colonization in Asia, Africa and Oceania. In addition it is the language of commerce and the second language of many countries which formerly had French or German in that position.

Most of the languages of Europe, and many of those of Asia, are descended from a language spoken about 5,000 years ago by a Neolithic people. The earliest written records of all English date from the closing years of the 7th century and consist in the main of charters written in Latin but containing personal and place names in English. In the development of Old English, the greatest number of words loaned comes from Latin.

Middle English began with the years after the Norman Conquest in the 10th century. Numerous French words were borrowed, though these had begun to appear before the Conquest. French-loan words became numerous by the 14th century. But there is not the slightest evidence to show that the Conquest had any effect on the accidence or the phonology. The languages of the Low Countries—Flemish, Dutch and Low German—formed another important source of loan-words during the Middle English period, due to the constant and close relations

between these countries and England.

By the second half of the 15th century London English had been accepted as a standard literary language in most parts of the country. One of the most important influences in establishing London English as the standard literary language was the introduction of printing in 1476. From the beginning London was the centre of book publishing in England. Modern English has been developed and there is now a single accepted pronunciation for the vast majority of words in ordinary polite use, deviation from which is regarded either as a provincialism or as a vulgarism.



# 英 语

英语是2.5亿多人的国语,其使用范围比汉语广泛得多。整个北美大陆、英伦三岛、南非、澳大利亚和新西兰的人都讲英语。在亚洲、非洲、大洋洲的殖民地英语也是最重要的语言。英语还是商业中常用的语言,在许多国家英语已代替了法语或德语而成为第二种通用语。

欧洲大多数语言和亚洲很多种语言都是从约5000年前新石器时代人的口中传下来的。古英语的文字记载到了公元7世纪末期才出现,这些记载是用拉丁文写成的各种契约,其中人名和地名是用英语写的。在古英语的发展中,许多词都是从拉丁语中借用过来的。

中古英语是在10世纪诺曼底人征服英伦三岛后形成的。大量的法语词汇被借用过来,其实在诺曼底人入侵前英语已开始借用法语了。事实上到了14世纪法语外来语已数不胜数。但是没有丝毫的证据能够表明:诺曼底人的入侵曾影响到英语的词法和读音。在中古英语发展的过程中,低地国家语言——比利时语、荷兰语、以及低地德语——是英语外来语的另一重要来源。这是因为英国与这些地方的往来频繁、关系密切的缘故。

15世纪后半期,伦敦话已被英国大多数地方认为是标准的、成文的英语。公元1476年印刷术的传入对伦敦话成为标准的英语起到了极大影响。伦敦一开始就是全国出版业中心。现代英语已发展起来,现今日常社交所用的大多数读音已有了一个公认的统一的标准。不符合这个标准的,就被称为方言或俗语了。

## Notes:

isle [ail] n. 小岛, 岛; the British Isles 不列颠(诸)岛

colonization [ ,kɔlənaɪ'zeɪʃən ] n. 殖民地

commerce [ 'kɔmə(:)s ] n. 商业, 贸易

descend [ di'send ] vi. 传下, 遗传

Neolithic [ ni:əu'liθɪk ] people. 新石器时代的人

date from 兴起, (从某一时期) 起始

charter [ 'tʃɑ:tə ] n. 契据

loan [ləʊn] v. 借出 (= lend)

Middle English 中古英语

Norman Conquest (诺曼底人于1066年在黑斯廷斯战役(the battle of Hastings)中获胜, 从法国塞纳河流域入主英国, 即所谓“诺曼底人的征服”。有时简称“the Conquest”。)

to have effect on 对……有影响 eg. Our arguments had no effect on them.  
(我们的议论对他们没有影响。)

accidence [ 'æksɪdəns ] n. 词法

phonology [ fəʊ'nɒlədʒi ] n. 音韵学

the Low Countries 低地国家, 指荷兰、比利时、卢森堡

Flemish [ 'flemɪʃ ] n. 佛兰芒语

Dutch [ dʌtʃ ] n. 荷兰语

Low German 德国西部和北部通用的德语

due to 由于 eg. Some articles have risen in price, due to the increasing demand. (有些物品由于需求增加已涨了价)

vast majority of 绝大多数

vast [ vɑ:st ] a. 巨大的, 大量的

majority [ mə'dʒɔ:ɪti ] n. 多数

deviation [ ,di:vi'eɪʃən ] n. 背离, 偏差

provincialism[prə'vinʃəlizəm]n. 方言

vulgarism['vʌlgərizəm]n. 俗语

## The Church of England

The Church of England traces its origins back to the late 6th century, when St Augustine was sent to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and to establish the authority of Rome over the native Celtic church.

As the present established church of Britain, however, the Church of England dates from the 16th century, when Henry VIII broke with the papal powers in England and, by the Act of Supremacy, became the supreme head of the Church.

Ever since, the relationship between the sovereign and the Church has been clearly defined: the sovereign must always be a member of the Church of England, and it is the sovereign who, on the advice of the prime minister, appoints the archbishops, bishops and clergy. According to seniority, sit in the House of Lords.

The Church is organized in two provinces, the archdioceses of Canterbury and York, and 14 dioceses, each with its cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the spiritual head of the Church, and has the title "Primate of All England". The Archbishop of York is "Primate of England". The dioceses are further subdivided into parishes. A town of medium size may contain three or four parishes, each with its own parish church while in the country a parish will normally centre on a single village and its church.

Because of its history and authority, the Church of England is

seen as part of the Establishment. However, although many British people regard themselves as "C of E", or members of the Church of England, in most cases they are not regular churchgoers. Many people attend church only on special family occasions, such as christenings, weddings or funerals, or at Christmas. In country villages, however, the parish church is often a focal point of village life.

In its worship and doctrine, the Church of England has evolved into two contrasting parties; High Church and Low Church. High Church beliefs and practice are closer to those of Roman Catholics, while Low Church beliefs are more evangelical and so are closer to the Protestant ideal. The differences are often reflected in the more elaborate architecture and decoration in High Church churches.

The Church's governing body is the General Synod, which deals chiefly with matters of administration, such as church work, the running of church schools, missionary activities and inter-church relations. About one state school in three is managed by the Church of England.

Outside England, the Church is represented by the Anglican Communion. In the British Isles this includes the Church of Wales, the Scottish Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the Church of Ireland in the Republic of Ireland. These are independent bodies, and are not established like their mother church. Every ten years Anglican bishops from all countries meet for the Lambeth Conference in London. The Conference is not an executive body, but is regarded as an important forum for discussion on such matters as doctrine and discipline, and for debate on moral and political issues.

Despite its official established status, the Church is not financed by the State, and obtains its income from the voluntary donations of

congregations and its investments in land and property, which are managed by the Church Commissioners.

The main clergyman in a parish is known as either the vicar or the rector. (The names are historic and today there is little practical difference between the two.) The Church provides a house for the clergyman, called a vicarage or rectory, and pays a part of the cost of running it. It also pays his salary. The clergyman's wife frequently plays an active role in parish work, especially in its pastoral and social aspects.

An ordained clergyman is either a deacon or a priest. A deacon is junior to a priest, and is not authorized to conduct all church services. Although most of the clergy are men, it is now possible for women to be ordained as deacons, but not yet as priests. The issue of the ordination of women has been hotly debated in and outside the Church. In general, it is opposed by the High Church, but favoured by the Low.

Recent years have seen controversy in other areas of the Church. Many Anglicans were shocked when in 1984 the Rev David Jenkins, on his appointment as Bishop of Durham, publicly questioned the traditional doctrine on the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection. Later that year, after his consecration, he caused further controversy when he criticized the government's social and economic policies.

In general, the importance of the Church of England in British society is declining. Some people feel that the Church has become outdated, and others that it fails to give the moral and spiritual lead traditionally expected of it.

## 英格兰教会

英国教会的起源应追溯到6世纪晚期,是圣奥古斯汀被派去改变盎格鲁-撒克逊人的信仰,使他们皈依基督教,从而建立在凯尔特本地教会之上的罗马权力的时候。

如同当前建立的大不列颠教会一样,不管怎么说,英格兰教会始于16世纪,也就是亨利八世与英格兰罗马教皇权力绝交的时候,利用霸权行为,英国教会成为教会至高无上的首领。

从那时起,君主和教会的关系被明确了:君主必须永远作为英国教会的一员,根据首相的建议,君主可以任命大主教,他们依照年资依次就坐于英国上议院。

教会在两个大主教辖区内组建,即坎特伯雷和约克的大主教管区;14个主教教区,每个教区都拥有它自己的主教教堂,坎特伯雷大主教是整个教会的精神领袖,具有“全英格兰大主教”的称号;而约克的大主教辖区具有“英格兰大主教”的称号。主教教区进一步分为若干教区,一个中型的城市可以有三到四个教区,每个教区都有自己的教区教会,在乡下教区一般都聚在一个单独的村庄或村里的教堂中。

因为历史和权威的缘故,英国教会被看做是权力机构的一部分。但是,尽管许多英国人认为他们自己是“英国的中心”或英国教会的成员,但在许多时候他们并不是经常上教堂做礼拜的人。许多人只有在一些特殊的家庭场合下才去上教堂。如洗礼、婚礼或葬礼,再就是圣诞节。在乡村,教区教会常常是乡村生活的焦点。

在它的信仰和教义中,英国教会已经发展成为两大对立教派:高教会派和低教会派。高教会派的信仰和宗教仪式接近于罗马天主教,而低教会派的信仰更趋近于福音派新教会,即接近于新教的理想。这种区别常常反映在高教会派教堂装修雕刻十分讲究的建筑物上。

教会的理事会就是一般宗教会议,主要处理管理方面的事务,诸如教堂的工作,教会学校的管理,传教士们的活动以及教堂之间的关系等。约有三分之一的州立学校由英国教会管理。

英格兰之外,教会由英国国教会代理。在不列颠诸岛,这方面包括威尔士教会,苏格兰的苏格兰教教会和爱尔兰共和国的爱尔兰教会。这些都是独立的教会,它们的建立与它们的母教会不同,每10年来自所有国家的国教教会的主教们会集于伦敦参加雷姆贝斯会议。这个会议不是一个行政会议,却被认为是一个讨论诸如教义和教规的重要论坛,道德和政治问题争辩的论坛。

虽然教会的官员们是有地位有身份的,但教会并没有从政府那里得到经费,而是从全体教徒的自愿捐赠和它对土地及财产的投资中获取,这些资金由教会成员管理。

一个教区的主要牧师被公认为教区牧师或者教区长(这是历史上的称谓,现在二者已无大的差别)。教会专为牧师提供的房子称作教区牧师的住宅或教区长的住宅,并提供一部分费用经管这房子。教会并且付给牧师薪水。教区牧师的妻子通常在教区的工作中起积极的作用,特别在牧师和社会工作方面,她更应积极。

一位被正式任命的牧师,要么是一个执事牧师,要么就是一个教士。一个执事牧师低教士一等,没有资格处理一切教会事务。尽管许多牧师是男的,但现在妇女也有可能被任命为执事牧师,不过不能任命为教士。妇女圣职授任的问题在教会内外引起了激烈的争论。一般情况下,高教会派反对妇女授职,而低教会派则站在妇女一边。



近年来,人们对教会其他方面的争论也已出现。当1984年大卫·詹肯斯在接受任命为Durham主教时,公开对有关圣母玛利亚的生日及耶稣复活等传统教义提出质问,许多国教教徒对此大为震惊。自那年他任圣职的礼仪以后,他引起了又一场争论,由于他抨击政府在社会和经济方面的政策。

总的来说,英国教会的重要性在英国社会正逐渐下降。一些人认为教会已经过时了,另一些人认为教会已不能给予人们传统上所期望的那种道德和精神榜样。

### Notes:

trace the origins back to the late 6th century 追溯起源至6世纪晚期

trace[treis]vt. 追溯

convert[kən'və:t]vt. 改变

establish the authority 建立权力

Celtic['keltik]adj. 凯尔特族的

break with 脱离,断交

papal powers 教皇权力

sovereign['sɔvrin]n. 君主

archbishop[ɑ:tʃ'biʃəp]n. 大主教

bishop['biʃəp]n. 主教

clergy['klɜ:dʒi]n. 牧师

seniority[ˌsi:ni'ɔriti]n. 资历

province['prɔvins]n. 大主教辖区

archdiocese[ɑ:tʃ'daiəsis]n. 大主教管区

diocese['daiəsis]n. 主教教区(=the district under a bishop)

cathedral[kə'θi:drəl]n. 大教堂

subdivide['sʌbdi'vaɪd]v. 进一步划分

parish['pærɪʃ]n. 教区