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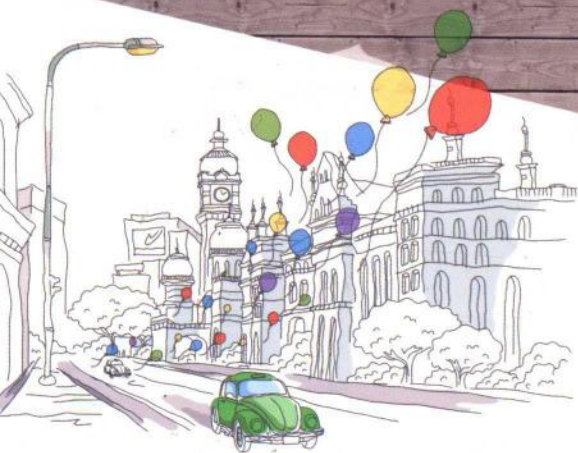
午后时光  
休闲阅读系列之  
异域风光

## 在维也纳喝咖啡

*Happiness is a journey, not a destination. Therefore, work like you don't need money, love like you've never been hurt, and dance like no one's watching.*



在维也纳喝咖啡



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# 在维也纳喝咖啡

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## Grand Canyon

A well-known American named John Muir said in 1898 :  
“The Grand Canyon ... as unearthly<sup>①</sup> in the color and grandeur and quantity of its architecture<sup>②</sup> as if you had found it after death on some other star. ”

The same as Muir, those of us who stand along the rim<sup>③</sup> are prompted<sup>④</sup> to wonder about the unearthliness and the forces that created and are still changing this place.

From the depths<sup>⑤</sup> of the canyon comes welling silence. Seldom can we hear the roar of the river. We cannot catch the patter like applause from the leaves of the cottonwoods on the shelf-like plateau below you. Because all sounds are swallowed in this gulf of space. “It makes me whisper compulsively,” a woman once murmured to her companion. This silence is not deathly silence; to the contrary, it is a presence. It is like a great

piece of music. But music made of man works up to a climax and ceases; the Grand Canyon is all climax, a chord echoing into eternity.

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the Grand Canyon, is its Redwall—limestone cliff, which stands about half way up the clash and is practically vertical. Its average height is 550 feet—almost as tall as the Washington Monument. Though it is actually gray-blue limestone, the surface of the cliff has been stained to a sunset hue by iron salts washing out of the rocks. Above the Redwall come alternating layers of red sandstone and shale 1,000 feet thick, then comes the next pale-blue layer. The topmost layers are a yellowish limestone.

The Grand Canyon is an unearthly sight. No wonder an American writer and journalist said, “I came here an atheist, and departed a devout believer.”

  
词汇

- ① unearthly 非人间的
- ② architecture 建筑学, 建筑术
- ③ rim 边, 缘
- ④ prompt 立刻的, 迅速的
- ⑤ depth 深; 深度, 纵深



## 科罗拉多大峡谷

著名的美国人约翰·缪尔曾经在 1898 年说过：“科罗拉多大峡谷……它的色彩和构造的宏伟多样是世上绝无仅有的，就像是人死亡以后在别的星球上发现的东西。”

和缪尔一样，站在大峡谷边缘的人们会顿时对这里的超凡脱俗，对那种创造并仍在改变这个地方的神奇力量感到惊奇。

峡谷深处静寂无声。我们很少听见河水的咆哮声或下面壁架式高原上三角叶杨树发出的鼓掌般的轻拍声。因为这一切声音都被这深渊的空间吞没了。一位女游客曾低声对同伴说：“它让人禁不住地低声细语。”这种寂静不是死一般的沉寂；相反，它是万物存在的宁静。它就像一篇伟大的乐章。人类创作的乐曲会逐渐进入高潮然后终止，而科罗拉多大峡谷

则高潮迭起，是永远回荡不止的和音。

也许，科罗拉多大峡谷最引人注目的风貌特色是“红墙”——石灰石悬崖，它耸立于裂口当中，几乎是垂直的。它的平均高度为 550 英尺——几乎和华盛顿纪念碑一样高。虽然它实际上是灰蓝色的石灰石，但是从岩石里渗出的铁盐却使悬崖表面染上了晚霞般的色彩。在“红墙”的上方，是红色的砂岩和 1,000 英尺厚的页岩交替层，然后是浅蓝色的沙岩层，最上层是淡黄色的石灰石。

科罗拉多大峡谷是一道超凡脱俗的风景。难怪一位美国作家兼记者说：“我来这里时还是个无神论者，离开时却是个虔诚的信徒了。”

## American Cooking

If you think American cooking means opening a package and tossing the contents into the microwave, think again. On the one hand, it's true that Americans thrive on cold cereal for breakfast, sandwiches for lunch and instant dinners. From busy homemakers to professional people, many Americans enjoy the convenience of prepackaged meals that can be ready to serve in 10 minutes or less. On the other hand, many Americans recognize the value of cooking skills. Parents—especially mothers—see the importance of training their children—especially daughters—in the culinary<sup>①</sup> arts. Most Americans will admit that there's nothing better than a good home-cooked meal. But with cooking, as with any other skill, good results don't happen by accident.

Probably every cook has his or her own cooking style. But

there are some basic techniques and principles that most people follow. For example, baking is a primary method of preparing food in America. The dinner menu often has casseroles<sup>②</sup>, roast meats and other baked goods. For that reason, Americans would find it next to impossible to live without an oven. American cooks give special attention to the balance of foods, too. In planning a big meal, they try to include a meat, a few vegetables, some bread or pasta<sup>③</sup> and often a dessert. They also like to make sure the meal is colorful. Having several different colors of food on the plate usually makes for a healthy meal.

For those who need guidance in their cooking, or for those who have just run out of ideas, recipes are lifesavers<sup>④</sup>. Finding recipes in America is as easy as pie. Most good cooks have a shelf full of cookbooks ranging from locally published recipe collections to national bestsellers like the *Betty Crocker Cookbook*. Magazines devoted to home management, such as *Good Housekeeping* and *Family Circle*, are chock-full of scrumptious selections. Friends often augment<sup>⑤</sup> their recipe collection by passing around their favorites written on cards.

词汇

- ① culinary 厨房的, 烹调的  
② casserole 沙锅菜  
③ pasta 意大利通心粉  
④ lifesaver 救命者  
⑤ augment 增加, 增补

## 美式烹饪

假如您以为美式烹饪就是打开一个料理盒，然后将里头的东西放进微波炉加热，那你就得改变想法了。从某一方面来说，美国人因早餐的冷麦片、午餐的三明治及快餐晚餐而得以发育强壮，这倒是真的。从忙碌的家庭主妇/男到上班族，许多美国人都喜欢享受事先包装好的便当所带来的方便，这些快餐在不到10分钟内就可上桌。从另一个方面来看，许多美国人都认同厨艺的价值。父母亲——特别是妈妈们意识到训练孩子，尤其是女儿，烹饪艺术的重要性。大多数美国人都承认没有什么比得上一顿自家做的餐点。而谈到烹饪，一如其他的技巧，好的成果并非偶然天成。

大概每一位厨师都有他自己的烹饪方式。但仍有一些基本方法和原则是大多数人共同遵循的。例如，烘焙在美国是

烹饪的一种主要方法，晚餐菜单上通常有“焗烤菜”、烤肉及其他的烘焙食物。因此，美国人会觉得没有烤箱几乎是无法过活的。美国厨师们也特别留意食物的均衡。在计划一顿大餐时，他们会试着加入肉、几样蔬菜、一些面包或面食，而且通常有甜点。他们也喜欢使餐点色彩亮丽。若盘中有不同色彩的食物，通常令人觉得是健康的一餐。

对于那些在烹饪方面需要指导或已江郎才尽的人，食谱就是救星。在美国寻找食谱可谓易如反掌。大多数的好厨师们都有一架子的食谱，包括从本地出版的各式食谱到像《贝蒂·克劳克菜谱》这样的全国畅销书。一般理家杂志，如《好管家》及《家庭圈》都满满地刊载很多美味的精选食谱。朋友们经常把自己最爱的食谱写在卡片上，相互传阅，来增加自己的食谱收藏。

## Drink Coffee in Vienna

Vienna has hosted the Habsburg court over centuries, first as the imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire, then the capital of the Austrian<sup>①</sup> Empire and later of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This has had a tremendous impact on the culture that exists there today.

Like Munich, its residents are formal, but with small doses of courtliness, polite forms of address and formal dress attire<sup>②</sup>. The residents of Vienna tend to be equally modern and old-fashioned. Waiters address their customers with honorifics; a man who bumps into someone on the street is more than likely to implore his or her pardon with a small bow; tourists are treated as if they were a long-lost member of the royal returning home. This luxurious treatment is one of the reasons that many people enjoy visiting Vienna.

The traditional Vienna is but one of the many faces of this city. Vienna is also a dynamic, young city, famous for its (electronic) music scene with independent labels, cult-status underground record stores, a vibrant club scene, and a government that seems overly obsessed with complicated paperwork. However, people are willing to go out of their way or bend the rules a little if they feel they can do someone a favor.

Vienna is also famous for its coffee culture. "Let's have a coffee" is a very common phrase to hear, because despite incursions by Starbucks and Italian-style espresso bars, the Kaffeehaus is still the traditional place to drink a cup of coffee, read the newspaper, meet friends or fall in love.

If you come to Vienna and don't try some coffee, you've missed one of the great reasons to come here. Vienna has a reputation for having an excellent coffee culture and you should at least visit one of the countless traditional coffee houses where you can sit down, relax, and have some coffee.

Sidewalk Cafés line a pedestrian-only street in central Vienna's Graben district. Cafés and coffee houses are an Austrian tradition, and it is customary to take an afternoon break for a strong cup of coffee. The coffee ritual is incomplete without a delicious pastry or a slice of chocolate cake.

One Viennese admitted that being in a coffee house is like escaping from the real world. "You close the doors and all the



troubles you have are forgotten. You leave them behind. You read the newspaper, you play the billiards, you play chess, you talk to your friends while you drink your coffee or beer and everything has become peaceful.”



① Austrian 奥地利人

② attire 衣服; 服装

## 在维也纳喝咖啡

维也纳最初是神圣罗马帝国的领地，接着成为奥地利帝国的首都，后来又成为奥匈帝国的首都，哈布斯堡王朝在维也纳雄踞达数个世纪之久。这段历史对于维也纳现在的文化产生了重大影响。

和慕尼黑一样，维也纳的居民也很讲礼节，不过加上他们稍许的谦恭、礼貌的言辞和正式的着装，他们往往显得既现代又传统。侍者们用敬语招呼顾客；维也纳人在街上撞到人时往往会微微鞠躬致歉；受到款待的游客会觉得自己就像失散已久、如今归来的皇室成员一般。这种奢华的款待是很多人喜爱到维也纳观光的原因之一。

传统的维也纳只是这个“多面城市”的一面而已。维也纳也是一座动感、年轻的城市，它以独立唱片公司构成的

(电子)音乐界、拥有一大批狂热爱乐的地下唱片店、活跃的俱乐部圈子和似乎过于重视繁文缛节的政府而闻名。不过，如果人们觉得自己能够帮上别人的忙，他们也乐意稍微通融一下。

维也纳的咖啡文化同样闻名天下。“我们去喝杯咖啡吧”是最常听到的一句话，因为尽管受到星巴克和意式浓缩咖啡吧的入侵，咖啡馆仍然是喝杯咖啡、看看报纸、会会朋友或坠入情网的传统之地。

在维也纳品尝咖啡是来这里旅游时不容错过的事情。维也纳绝妙的咖啡文化享誉世界，这里有着不计其数的传统咖啡馆，你怎么也得去一家，坐一坐，放松一下，喝杯咖啡。

在维也纳市中心格拉本区的步行街，沿路都是路边咖啡吧。咖啡吧和咖啡馆是奥地利人的一项传统，他们习惯在下午休息的时候，去喝上一杯浓咖啡。在喝咖啡时，美味的油酥点心或一块巧克力蛋糕也是必不可少的。

一个维也纳人坦承，身处咖啡馆中就像脱离了现实世界：“你避开尘世，忘记了所有的烦恼，它们都被抛在了脑后。你看看报纸、打打台球、下盘国际象棋、边喝咖啡或啤酒边和朋友聊天，一切都变得那么安宁祥和。”

## How to Make a “Male Beauty”

Italians men are considered the most handsome men in the world while men who are balding<sup>①</sup> and aging do not necessarily lose their looks, according to an international survey on what makes men attractive.

A “Male Beauty” survey of nearly 10,000 men and women in 12 countries conducted by market research firm<sup>②</sup> Synovate found that good hygiene was actually the top requirement for men to being considered handsome.

The second main requirement to be considered good-looking was confidence, with nearly one fifth of all respondents saying a man must carry himself well, followed by having a “great smile”.

Hair, or a lack of, seemed to have little impact with only one percent of respondents saying that a full head of hair was

needed to be handsome.

Older men could also take heart as 60 percent of respondents said a man's appearance got better with age, with Americans, Chinese, Greeks and Malaysians agreeing with that the most.

"Words like distinguished, refined and dignified are regularly used to describe older men," Bob Michaels, Synovate spokesman, said in a statement.

"Here, men are seen like a fine wine—they only get better along with time, which is good news for some of us."

But looks did also come down to geography<sup>③</sup>.

The survey, conducted in October in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Greece, Malaysia, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Britain and the United States, found Italian men were considered to be the most handsome—even though Italy was not one of the countries where people were polled.

They were followed by men from the United States, Russia and Brazil.

In Spain, more men than women consider having muscles and dressing well to be essential requirements, while the opposite was true for Greek women, who were more likely than their male counterparts to think a macho<sup>④</sup> look was appealing.

Far more British, French and Australian women also seemed to value "a great smile" than men do.

词汇

- ① balding 秃头的
- ② firm 公司, 商行, 商号
- ③ geography 地理
- ④ macho 男子气的

## 怎样才算“美男子”

一项有关男性魅力的全球调查显示，意大利男人被公认为全世界最帅的男士，此外，秃头或年长的男士不一定不帅。

这项名为“美男子”的调查由思纬（Synovate）市场调查公司开展，对共来自12个国家的近1万名男性和女性进行了访问。调查结果显示，成为“俊男”的首要条件是干净整洁。

第二个条件是自信，近1/5的受访者认为男士首先应该彬彬有礼，其次要有“迷人的笑容”。

而头发的多少似乎并不重要，仅有1%的受访者认为帅哥应该有一头浓密的“秀发”。

年长的男士也不乏吸引力。60%的受访者认为男人年龄越大越有魅力，美国、中国、希腊和马来西亚的受访者最认可这

一点。

思纬公司的发言人鲍勃·迈克尔在一份声明中称：“人们常用优秀、优雅、高贵这些字眼来形容年长的男士。”

“男人就像一瓶好酒——越陈越香。这对于我们中的有些人来说可是个好消息。”

不过男人的外表的确与地域有关。

该调查于今年10月在澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大、中国、法国、希腊、马来西亚、俄罗斯、南非、西班牙、英国和美国展开。尽管意大利不在调查国家之列，但意大利男人却被认为是全世界最帅的。

美国、俄罗斯和巴西男人位居其后。

在西班牙，更多的男性认为帅哥应该肌肉健硕、衣着体面，而希腊的情况则正好相反，更多的女性认为帅哥看上去应该要有男人味。

在英国、法国和澳大利亚，比男性多得多的女性认为男人拥有“迷人的笑容”很重要。



## *A* Toilet Art Museum in Munich

A public toilet in Munich which has been transformed<sup>①</sup> into an art museum has attracted hundreds of people in the first days after opening, a spokesman for the city's tourism agency said on Thursday.

Built in 1894, the toilet house was originally constructed to serve nearby households which lacked necessary facilities.

After being in use for over a hundred years, the toilets were locked up in 1992 because they were very rarely used.

"On the night we opened, around 800 people came to see our work," initiator<sup>②</sup> of the museum project, Mathias Koehler told reporters.

He said that a toilet was a great place for artistic expression because art is a form of relief in the same way that going to the toilet is.

The art exhibited is mainly graffiti<sup>③</sup> often with a political theme<sup>④</sup>. Examples include images of Barack Obama and German Chancellor Angela Merkel flanking a urinal in the corner of the room.

Four artists contributed their work to the exhibition.

Although the 70-square-meter museum is only temporary, Koehler said he could not rule out making it permanent if public interest remains high.

词汇

- ① transform 转换;使……变形
- ② initiator 创始者,首倡者,发起人
- ③ graffiti 乱画,涂鸦
- ④ theme 主题;题目

## 慕尼黑的厕所艺术博物馆

慕尼黑市旅游局的一位发言人于上周四称，慕尼黑的一家公厕被改造成艺术博物馆后，在刚开放的几天内就吸引了数百人前来参观。

这个公厕建造于1894年，最初是为解决附近居民上厕所难的问题而建的。

在被使用100多年后，这个厕所于1992年被停用，因为现在已经很少有人用它了。

博物馆改造工程发起人玛西亚斯·科赫勒在接受记者采访时说：“博物馆开放当晚，约有800人前来参观。”

他说，厕所是艺术表达的绝佳场所，因为艺术和上厕所一样，都是一种放松形式。

此次厕所艺术展的多数展品是一些政治主题的“涂鸦”

作品，比如，巴拉克·奥巴马和德国总理安吉拉·默克尔的画像就出现在屋内角落处的一个便池旁。

共有四位艺术家为此次展览贡献作品。

尽管这个面积只有 70 平方米的厕所博物馆目前只是临时性的，但科赫勒表示，如果公众热情一直很高，他不排除这个博物馆会有长期存在的可能。

## Easter Island

Easter Island, also Rapa Nui, a triangular<sup>①</sup>-shaped island, a part of Chile, is located in the South Pacific Ocean, about 3,700 km west of the Chilean coast. The island is made up of three extinct<sup>②</sup> volcanoes. Swept by strong trade winds, the area is warm throughout the year.

The island was named by a Dutch explorer who landed here on Easter Day in 1722. The Chilean government annexed<sup>③</sup> the island in 1888. An area on the western coast is reserved by the Chilean government for the indigenous<sup>④</sup> population; the rest of it is used as grazing land<sup>⑤</sup> for sheep and cattle.

Easter Island is of considerable archaeological<sup>⑥</sup> importance. It is the richest site of the megaliths of the Pacific island groups and the only source of evidence<sup>⑦</sup> of a form of

writing in Polynesia. Archaeological and botanical<sup>⑧</sup> evidence suggests that the island's original inhabitants<sup>⑨</sup> were of South American origin. Many archaeologists think that at the time of the invasion<sup>⑩</sup> the megaliths, including about 600 statues, were standing throughout the island and that many were destroyed by the Polynesians during a period of violence<sup>⑪</sup> on Easter Island.

Excavations<sup>⑫</sup> have also disclosed hidden caves containing decayed remains of tablets and wooden images, and numerous small wooden sculptures. The tablets are covered with finely curved and stylized figures, which seem to be a form of picture writing.

词汇

- ① triangular 三角形的
- ② extinct 灭绝的, 绝种的
- ③ annex 并吞, 兼并; 获得
- ④ indigenous 土生土长的; 生来的
- ⑤ grazing land 牧场
- ⑥ archaeological 考古学的
- ⑦ evidence 证据; 迹象
- ⑧ botanical 植物学的
- ⑨ inhabitant 居民, 住户
- ⑩ invasion 侵犯, 侵入; 闯入
- ⑪ violence 暴力
- ⑫ excavation 挖掘, 发掘; 挖掘成的洞; 出土文物

## 复活节岛

复活节岛，也叫拉帕努伊岛，呈三角形，属于智利。它坐落于南太平洋，距智利海岸以西约3,700千米。该岛由3座死火山构成。在信风的劲吹下，该地区终年气候宜人。

复活节岛由一个在1722年复活节登上该岛的荷兰探险家命名。智利政府在1888年将该岛并入智利。智利政府将西海岸一个地区留给土著人，其余的地区则用于放牧牛羊。

复活节岛具有重大的考古价值。是太平洋岛屿群中留有最多巨石的遗址，它是波利尼西亚人一种文字形式的唯一证据来源。考古学和植物学证据表明，岛上的原始居民来自南美。许多考古学家认为，在该岛被入侵时，那些巨石，包括600尊雕像，曾矗立于全岛，在岛上的一场剧烈动乱中被波利尼西亚人毁坏了许多。

在发掘过程中，还发现了一些隐蔽的山洞，里面残留不少腐朽的木碑和木雕像，以及无数小型木雕。木碑上刻着精美的、格式一致的图案，看起来是一种象形文字。



## *Do* Americans Have Any Morals?

Do Americans have any morals? That's a good question. Many people insist that ideas about right and wrong are merely personal opinions. Some voices, though, are calling Americans back to traditional moral values. William J. Bennett, former U. S. Secretary of Education, edited *The Book of Virtues* in 1993 to do just that. Bennett suggests that great moral stories can build character. The success of Bennett's book shows that many Americans still believe in moral values. But what are they?

To begin with, moral values in America are like those in any culture. In fact, many aspects<sup>①</sup> of morality are universal. But the stories and traditions that explain them are unique to each culture. Not only that, but culture influences how people show these virtues.

One of the most basic moral values for Americans is

honesty. The well-known legend about George Washington and the cherry tree teaches this value clearly. Little George cut down his father's favorite cherry tree while trying out his new hatchet. When his father asked him about it, George said, "I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my hatchet." Instead of being punished, George received praise for telling the truth. Sometimes American honesty—being open and direct—can offend people. But Americans still believe that "Honesty is the best policy."

Another virtue Americans respect is perseverance. Remember Aesop's fable<sup>②</sup> about the turtle and the rabbit that had a race? The rabbit thought he could win easily, so he took a nap. But the turtle finally won because he did not give up. Another story tells of a little train that had to climb a steep hill. The hill was so steep that the little train had a hard time trying to get over it. But the train just kept pulling, all the while saying, "I think I can, I think I can." At last, the train was over the top of the hill. "I thought I could, I thought I could," chugged<sup>③</sup> the happy little train.

In no way can this brief description cover all the moral values honored by Americans. Courage, responsibility, loyalty, gratitude and many others could be discussed. They are the foundation of American culture—and any culture.

## 美国人还有道德吗？

美国人有道德吗？这是个好问题。许多人坚持对与错乃是其个人意见。但是，还是有些人在呼唤美国人回到传统的道德价值里去。威廉·小班奈特，前任美国教育部部长，正是为了此目的而在1993年编辑了《美德》这本书。小班奈特认为伟大的道德故事可以塑造性格。小班奈特这本书的成功显示了许多美国人仍然相信道德的价值。但是它们到底是什么？

最开始，美国的价值观与其他所有文化里的价值观一样。事实上，许多道德观点具有全球性。但是，不同的文化则有不同的故事和传统来阐述它们。不仅如此，文化也影响了人民如何表现这些美德。

美国人最基本的道德价值之一是诚实。众所周知的乔治·华盛顿砍樱桃树的故事，即将此道德教导得极为清楚。

小乔治在试他新斧头时砍倒了爸爸最心爱的樱桃树。当爸爸问他的时候，乔治说：“我不能说谎，我用我的斧头砍了它。”乔治非但未被惩罚，反而因为诚实而得到赞赏。有时候美国式诚实，由于其开放和直接，会触犯他人，但美国人仍然相信“诚实实为上策”。

另外一个为美国人所尊崇的美德为坚忍。记得龟兔赛跑这则伊索寓言吗？兔子以为他可以赢得很轻松，便睡了个午觉，但是乌龟在最后终因不放弃而赢了这场比赛。另一个故事谈到一个必须爬过陡峭山头的小火车，山头是这么陡，以至于小火车很难爬上去，但是它仍不断地爬，并不停地说：“我觉得我行。”最后，火车终于爬过了山头，“我就知道我可以。”这个快乐的小火车继续往前驶去。

一篇短短的文章，无论如何也不能将美国人所尊崇的道德观讲述完全。勇气、责任心、感恩之心，还有许多其他可以讨论的。它们是美国文化——也是其他任何文化的根基。

## Three New Yorks

There are roughly three New Yorks. There is, first, the New York of the man or woman who was born there, who takes the city for granted and accepts its size and its turbulence<sup>①</sup> as natural and inevitable. Second, there is the New York of the commuters—the city that is devoured<sup>②</sup> by locusts<sup>③</sup> each day and spat out each night. Third, there is the New York of the person who was born somewhere else and came to New York in quest of something. Of these three trembling cities the greatest is the last—the city of final destination, the city that is a goal. It is this third city that accounts for New York's high-strung disposition, its poetical deportment<sup>④</sup>, its dedication to the arts, and its incomparable achievements. Commuters give the city its tidal restlessness; natives give it solidity and continuity, but the settlers give it passion. And whether it is a farmer

arriving from Italy to set up a small grocery store in a slum, or a young girl arriving from a small town in Mississippi to escape the indignity of being observed by her neighbors, or a boy arriving from the Corn Belt with a manuscript and a pain in his heart, it makes no difference; each embraces New York with the intense excitement of first love, each absorbs New York with the fresh eyes of an adventurer, each generates heat and light to dwarf the consolidated Edison Company.

词汇

- ① turbulence 混乱;骚乱
- ② devour 吞食,狼吞虎咽
- ③ locust 蝗虫
- ④ deportment 风度,仪态,举止

## 三个纽约

大致有三个纽约。第一个是属于那些在此出生的男男女女的纽约。他们理所当然地接受了这座城市，把它的规模和喧嚣看成是自然而且不可避免的。第二个是属于往返其间者的纽约——一个白天被人流吞噬，夜间被抛弃的城市。第三个是属于那些出生于外地、来此有所追求的人的纽约。在这三个令人激动的城市中，最伟大的是最后一个——它是目的地，是目标。正是这第三个城市，造就了纽约敏感的气质，诗人的风度，对艺术的献身及其无与伦比的成就。往返其间者给了这座城市潮汐般的不安定性，土生土长的市民给了它稳定性和连续性，而从外地来此扎根的人则给了它激情。而且，不管是从意大利来的要在贫民区建一间杂货店的农民，还是从密西西比州某小镇为逃避其邻居淫秽目光而来的年轻姑娘，

或是从中西部玉米地来的，带着一卷手稿和一颗破碎的心的小伙子，纽约对他们来说都没什么区别：每个人都以初恋时无比激动的情怀拥抱纽约，每个人都以探险者般的新奇目光来审视纽约，每个人发出的光和热使得坚固的爱迪生公司显得相形见绌、黯然失色。



## *I*nteresting Wedding Traditions Around the World

Everywhere in the world has its own wedding traditions.

### **Early African-Americans**

**Jumping the Broom.** In the times of slavery in this country, African-American couples were not allowed to formally marry and live together. To make a public declaration of their love and commitment, a man and woman jumped over a broom into matrimony, with the beat of drums. (The broom has long-held significant meaning for the various Africans, symbolizing the start of home-making for the newly married couple. In southern Africa, the day after the wedding, the bride assisted the other women in the family in sweeping the courtyard, indicating her dutiful willingness to help her in-laws with housework till the new couple could move to their new

home. )

### **Bermuda**

Islanders top their multi-layer wedding cakes with a tiny sapling<sup>①</sup>. The newly-weds plant the tree in the yard, where they can watch it grow, as their marriage grows.

### **Bohemia**

The groom gives the bride a rosary<sup>②</sup>, a prayer book, a waist belt with three keys, a fur cap, and a silver wedding ring. The bride gives the groom a shirt sewed<sup>③</sup> with gold thread blended with colored silks and a wedding ring. Before the ceremony, the groomsman wraps the groom in the bride's cloak<sup>④</sup> to keep evil spirits from creeping<sup>⑤</sup> in and dividing their two hearts.

### **Egypt**

Families, rather than grooms, propose to the bride. In Egypt, many marriages are arranged. The zaffa, or wedding march, is a musical procession of drums, bagpipes, horns, belly<sup>⑥</sup> dances, and men carrying flaming swords; it announces that the marriage is about to begin.

### **England**

Traditionally, the village bride and her wedding party always walk together to the church. Leading the procession, a

small girl throwing blossoms along the road, so the bride's path through life will always be happy and laden with flowers.

词汇

- ① sapling 幼树, 树苗
- ② rosary 玫瑰经; 念珠
- ③ sew 缝
- ④ cloak 斗篷, 披风
- ⑤ creep 蹑手蹑脚地走, 缓慢地行进
- ⑥ belly 肚子, 腹部

## 世界各地婚俗

世界各地都有自己的婚俗。

### 早期非洲裔美国人

跳扫帚。在美国的黑奴时代，黑人男女是不允许正式结婚并生活在一起的。为了向世人宣布他们的爱情和婚约，一对黑人男女和着鼓声的节奏，一起跳过一把扫帚。（一直以来，扫帚对许多非洲人来说都具有很重要的意义，因为它意味着新婚夫妇家庭生活的开始。在南部非洲，新娘在婚后的第一天要帮助丈夫家的其他女性清扫院子，以此表明住进自己的新家前，她愿意尽职地帮助丈夫的家人承担家务劳动。）

### 百慕大

百慕大岛民在他们的多层婚礼蛋糕的顶层插上一株小树

苗，新婚夫妇将这株树苗种在院子里，这样他们可以目睹树苗伴随着他们的婚姻一起成长。

### 波西米亚

新郎向新娘赠送一串念珠，一本祈祷文，一根上面串着三把钥匙的腰带，一顶毛皮帽，一枚银的结婚戒指。新娘则向新郎赠送一件用金线和彩色丝线缝制的衬衣和一枚结婚戒指。婚礼前，伴郎将新郎裹进新娘的斗篷里，以防恶魔入侵，拆散他们相爱的心。

### 埃及

在埃及，由新郎的家人，而不是新郎本人向新娘求婚。许多婚姻还是父母之命。Zaffa，也就是婚礼游行，其实是一个音乐队列，有鼓、风笛、号角及肚皮舞，男人们手持火红的剑。这个仪式宣告，婚姻即将开始。

### 英格兰

按照传统，乡村的新娘和参加婚礼的人们总是一起步行走向教堂。一个小姑娘走在队列最前面，她一路抛撒鲜花，预示着新娘一生的道路上也将开满鲜花，永远幸福。

## Easter Eggs

When the first spring flowers blossom, Easter comes. It is the oldest Christian feast, on commemorating<sup>①</sup> the resurrection<sup>②</sup> of Jesus Christ.

Along with the traditional Ester walk or outing, the giving of Easter eggs and, more recently, of Easter presents is a main feature of the feast. Parents give the children “Easter eggs”—colored and boiled eggs, chocolate eggs, marzipan eggs—Easter bunnies, sweets, and other gifts. In some German regions, children virtually “collect” Easter eggs from their relatives, especially their godparents.

Usually, the Easter eggs are carefully hidden in the garden or in the house and the children must search for them on the morning of Easter Sunday. They are told that the Easter bunny has brought them. This anonymous<sup>③</sup>, mysterious bunny is like

Santa Clause at Christmas. But it is less of an “educational” figure than Santa Claus is, since the eggs are not given to children as rewards for being good.

The origin of the “Easter egg” custom is not fully known. One reason for it is that around Easter time the rural household had plenty of eggs handy. The hens began to lay eggs again in the spring. Another explanation is that Easter marks the end of the time of fasting during which eggs and meat were forbidden. The decisive factor, however, probably had to do with the taxes which the peasants had to pay to their lords, to the churches, or to their parsons. Easter was one of the dates when they became due and many eggs were among the payments delivered at this time. The lords of the land, especially, the churches and the monasteries<sup>④</sup>, gave some eggs to the poor as a kind of charity.

Modern society claims that all men have the same rights and obligations. The customs relating to gifts have changed accordingly<sup>⑤</sup>. Easter eggs have lost their original color of charity, and have become “surprise gifts.” Presents are now exchanged between individuals who want to surprise their friends or relatives and make them happy.



- ① commemorate 纪念; 庆祝    ② resurrection 复活; 恢复  
③ anonymous 匿名的    ④ monastery 修道院  
⑤ accordingly 因此, 从而

## 复活节彩蛋

复活节在春天第一朵花开放的时候来临了。它是纪念耶稣基督复活的节日，也是基督教最古老的节日。

除了传统的复活节外出游玩之外，赠送复活节彩蛋及礼物近年来已成为这一节日的主要特色。父母给孩子们“复活节彩蛋”——煮熟了的彩蛋、巧克力蛋、杏仁彩蛋——以及复活节兔子、糖果和其他礼物。在德国的一些地区，孩子们简直是在向亲属们征集彩蛋，特别是向教父教母们征集。

通常，人们很仔细地把复活节彩蛋藏在花园或房子里，孩子们得在复活节周日的早晨把它们找出来。大人们说是复活节的小兔子送来的彩蛋。这个匿名的神秘小兔和圣诞老人类似。但是它不像圣诞老人那样爱教育人，因为所有的孩子都能得到彩蛋，而不仅仅只是听话的孩子才能得到这个礼物。



人们并不很清楚“复活节彩蛋”这一习俗的起源。起因之一可能是在复活节前后，农家有很多鸡蛋可用。因为春天一到，鸡又开始下蛋了。另一个解释是复活节标志着禁食鸡蛋肉类的斋戒的结束。然而关键因素可能和当时的税收有关。农民要向领主、教会或牧师交税。复活节则是交税的日期之一，这时大量的鸡蛋被上交，而地主，特别是教堂和修道院则会把一部分鸡蛋施舍给穷人。

现代社会里，所有的人都享有同样的权利，也承担同样的义务。有关礼物的习俗也相应地发生了变化。复活节彩蛋不再具有慈善的意义，而成了“给人带来惊喜的礼物”。人们互赠礼物，给亲友带来惊喜与欢乐。

## Hollywood

To many people, the word Hollywood has two meanings. Hollywood is an area in Los Angeles, Hollywood is also the American movie industry.

Hollywood was just farmland at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Early American movies were made in other places; for example, in New York and Chicago.

In 1917 a director was making a movie in Chicago. Because of cold weather, he couldn't finish the movie. He took a trip to southern California, and there he found just the weather and scenery he needed to finish his movie. The director realized that southern California was the perfect place for making movies. The next year his company built a movie studio<sup>①</sup> in Hollywood. Other companies followed. Before long nearly all important American movie studios were in

Hollywood.

The next thirty years were Hollywood's greatest years. Thousands of movies were made, most by a few large and powerful studios. Directors, actors, and writers worked for these studios. They made some movies that today are considered great art.

Hollywood, the area in Los Angeles, also reached its high point in these years. Many famous and glamorous<sup>②</sup> movie stars, like Bette Davis and Clark Gable, lived in Hollywood.

Today, Hollywood is not what it was. More movies are made outside of Hollywood. Many studios have moved. The movie stars have also moved to areas like Beverly Hills and Malibu.

But visitors to Hollywood today can go to the famous Chinese Theater and see the footprints and autographs<sup>③</sup> of movie stars. They can go down the Walk of Fame, on Hollywood Boulevard<sup>④</sup>, and see the golden stars in the sidewalk<sup>⑤</sup>.



- ① studio 摄影棚  
② glamorous 富有魅力的, 迷人的  
③ autograph 亲笔签名  
④ boulevard 林荫大道  
⑤ sidewalk 人行道

## 好莱坞

对很多人来说，好莱坞这个词有两个含义：它是洛杉矶的一个地区，同时也指美国的电影业。

好莱坞在 20 世纪初只是一片农田。早期的美国电影在别的地方制作，例如，纽约和芝加哥。

1917 年一名导演在芝加哥拍电影，因为天气寒冷，所以不能完成电影的制作。他到南加利福尼亚州旅行，在那儿他发现了完成电影制作所需要的合适的天气和风景。这个导演意识到南加利福尼亚是拍电影最理想的地方。第二年他的公司在好莱坞建造了一个电影制片厂。其他公司也随之而来。不久之后，几乎所有重要的电影制片厂都设在好莱坞。

接下来的 30 年是好莱坞最辉煌的时期，拍了数以千计的电影，大多数是在几个大型的、有影响的制片厂拍的。导演、

演员和编剧为这些电影制片厂工作。他们拍摄的一些电影至今仍被认为是伟大的艺术作品。

位于洛杉矶的好莱坞地区也在这些年达到了它的鼎盛时期。许多著名且迷人的电影明星像贝蒂·戴维斯和克拉克·盖博，都居住在好莱坞。

现在，好莱坞已是今非昔比。更多的电影已不在好莱坞拍摄。许多摄影制片厂迁走了，电影明星也迁居到贝佛利山庄和马利布海滩。

但是到好莱坞的游客现在可以到中国大剧院观看电影明星的脚印和他们的亲笔签名。在好莱坞星光大道，游客们走上名人路，可以在人行道上看到有成就的明星们。

## Eating Custom and Practice in America

American eating is funny. They eat almost everything with a fork, and it appears that holding a knife in one's right hand longer than a few seconds is considered to be against good table manners.

The system is that if it is absolutely necessary to use a knife, people take the fork in their left hand, and cut off a piece of meat or whatever it is in the normal manner. Then they put the knife down, transfer the fork to their right hand, and only then do they transport the food to their mouth. This is clearly funny, but it is considered good manners.

There are several results of this system. First, if it is not absolutely necessary to use a knife, Americans don't use one, because obviously<sup>①</sup> this greatly complicates<sup>②</sup> things, and you will therefore see them trying to cut things like potatoes, fish

and even bacon<sup>③</sup> with a fork.

Second, towards the end of a course, since only one implement<sup>④</sup> is being used, food has to be chased around the plate with the fork—and for the last mouthful the thumb has to be used to keep the food in place, although one is not supposed to do this.

Third, tables are generally laid with one knife and two forks, the outside fork being used for the salad. There is no need for foreign visitors to follow the American system and try to eat the salad with only a fork. But if you do use your knife, remember to save it for the meat course. Even desserts (except ice cream) are eaten with a fork if at all possible, and the spoon you see by your dessert is meant to be for coffee, but if you use it for your dessert, no one will say anything.

词汇

- ① obviously 显然地
- ② complicate 弄复杂
- ③ bacon 熏肉
- ④ implement 器具

## 美国人的用餐习惯

美国人吃东西很好笑，几乎所有的东西都要用叉子吃。如果一个人右手拿刀的时间超过了几秒钟，这似乎就不是好的进餐习惯了。

美国人的习惯是这样的：如果真的需要用刀，也要在左手拿一把叉子，再用正常的方法去切一块肉或无论什么东西。然后，他们放下手中的刀，把叉子换到右手，而且只在这时他们才将食物送到口中。显而易见，这种吃法很好笑，但却被认为是好习惯。

这种习惯带来几种结果。首先，如果不是真的需要用刀，美国人就不会用它，因为用刀显然只能使事情复杂化，所以我们可以看到美国人用叉去切诸如土豆、鱼、熏肉之类的东西。



其次，叉子是用餐时的唯一工具，所以一道菜快吃完时，不得不用叉子“追”着食物在盘子里打转，最后一口还得用拇指帮忙，否则就叉不住——虽然无人提倡这种吃法。

最后，餐桌上通常摆一把刀，两把叉子。摆在外边的叉子是用来吃沙拉的。外国客人不必像美国人那样只用叉子去叉沙拉。但如果你要用刀，切记刀只能在上肉菜的时候用。你甚至在吃餐后甜点（冰淇淋除外）时也可以用叉。甜点旁边放的勺子是用来喝咖啡的，但你若一定要用勺子吃甜点，旁人也不会说什么。

## Culture of Halloween Eve

Halloween Eve is a holiday celebrated on the night of October 31. It is celebrated in much of the Western world. In fact the holiday was a day of religious festivities<sup>①</sup> in various northern European pagan<sup>②</sup> traditions, until it was appropriated<sup>③</sup> by Christian missionaries and given a Christian reinterpretation.

Halloween Eve is also known as the Day of the Dead, and it is a day of celebration for Wiccans and other modern pagan traditions. But recent years the holiday has lost its religious connotations<sup>④</sup> among the populace at large.

Typical Halloween costumes<sup>⑤</sup> have traditionally been monsters such as vampires, ghosts, witches, and devils. The stereotypical Halloween costume is a sheet with eyehole cut in it as a ghost costume. In 19<sup>th</sup>-century Scotland and Ireland the reason for wearing such fearsome costumes was the belief that

since the spirit that were abroad that night were essentially intent on doing harm, the best way to avoid this was to fool the spirits into believing that you were one of them. But in recent years, it has become common for costumes to be based on themes such as dressing up as a character from a TV show or movie. The most popular game on the eve of Halloween is to “bite” an apple.

A program started by UNICEF involves the distribution of small boxes by schools to trick-or-treaters, in which they can collect small change from the houses they visit for donation<sup>⑥</sup> to the charity.

A child usually “grows out of” trick-or-treat by his or her teenage years. Teenagers and adults instead often celebrate Halloween Eve with costume parties or other social get-together.

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词汇

- ① festivity 节日
- ② pagan 异教徒, 非基督教徒
- ③ appropriate 适当的, 恰当的
- ④ connotation 内涵意义
- ⑤ costume 服装; 服装式样
- ⑥ witch 女巫, 巫婆
- ⑦ donation 捐赠, 赠送

## 万圣节前夜的文化

万圣节前夜是每年 10 月 31 日晚上庆祝的节日，大多数西方国家都庆祝这一节日。事实上，这个节日曾经是北欧地区许多异教传统中举办宗教庆典的日子，后来被基督教传教士接受并赋予新的基督教意义与解释。

万圣节前夜也被认为是死人的节日，是巫术信徒以及其他现代异教庆祝的节日。但是近年来，这个节日在普通的百姓当中已经失去了宗教内涵。

传统上，典型的万圣节前夜装扮是诸如吸血鬼、鬼魂、巫婆及魔鬼等怪物。老套的万圣节前夜装扮就是用一条挖了两个眼睛的床单装成鬼魂。在 19 世纪的苏格兰和爱尔兰，这种可怕打扮的原因是，人们相信万圣节前夜，鬼魂们都会跑到外头来，并一心想伤害人类，避免受到伤害的最好办法就是

愚弄这些鬼魂，让他们认为你也是个鬼魂。但是近年来，按照某类主题来装扮已经愈来愈普遍，比如装扮成电视节目或电影的某个角色。万圣节前夜最流行的游戏是“咬苹果”。

联合国儿童基金会发起了一项活动，通过学校分发小盒子给儿童，让他们在“不请客就捣蛋”活动中从所造访的人家那儿募集零钱，作为慈善用途。

通常，孩子们到十几岁就不再参加“不请客就捣蛋”活动。青少年和成年人则常以化装舞会或其他社交聚会来庆祝万圣节前夜。

## Le Louvre

The Louvre is one of the greatest museums in the world, holding the rich artistic heritage<sup>①</sup> of the French people from the early Capetian Kings through the Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte and to the present day.

The Louvre attracts millions of visitors every year from all over the world, with arguably the best art collection anywhere. Among the thousands of priceless paintings is *Mona Lisa*, perhaps the most famous painting in the world. Works of artists like Renoir, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Poussin, David, and Leonardo ad Vinci can also be seen. Among the well-known sculptures<sup>②</sup> in the collection are the *Winged Victory of Samothrace* and *the Venus de Milo*.

The collection of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, which is given to the Louvre in 1935, fills an exhibition room. It

contains more than 40,000 engravings<sup>③</sup>, nearly 3,000 drawings and 500 illustrated books.

Besides art, the Louvre has many other types of exhibits, including archeology, history and architecture. It has a large furniture collection.

The most recent significant modification of the Louvre was the "Grand Louvre" project, under president Mitterrand. This opened the north wing of the building, which had hitherto<sup>④</sup> housed government offices, and covered over several small internal courtyards. Most spectacular of all, it added a glass pyramid<sup>⑤</sup> designed by the architect I. M. Pei at the center of the palace. The much expanded and re-organized Louvre reopened in 1989.



词汇

- ① heritage 遗产
- ② sculpture 雕塑
- ③ engraving 雕刻品
- ④ hitherto 到目前为止
- ⑤ pyramid 金字塔

## 卢浮宫

卢浮宫是世界上最大的博物馆之一，收藏着从卡佩王朝、拿破仑帝国到现在的法国人的所有的艺术遗产。

卢浮宫每年吸引世界各地几百万游客，可以说，它拥有世界上最好的艺术收藏品。在成千上万件无价的绘画作品中有《蒙娜丽莎》——世界上最有名的绘画。在这里，可以看到雷诺阿、伦勃朗、鲁本斯、提香、普尚、大卫和达·芬奇等诸多艺术家的作品。在著名的雕塑收藏品中有《萨莫特拉斯的胜利女神》和《断臂的维纳斯》。

1935年，埃特蒙德·罗特希尔德男爵捐给卢浮宫的收藏品装满了整整一个展厅，其中包括4万多件雕刻品、近3,000幅绘画作品和500本带插图的书。

除艺术品外，卢浮宫还有许多其他类型的展览，包括考



古、历史和建筑。它还收藏了很多家具。

卢浮宫最近的最重大的修缮是在密特朗总统领导下的“大卢浮宫”工程。它开放了卢浮宫的北翼——在此之前，这里一直是政府办公室——以及几个小型的内部庭院。最为壮观的是在卢浮宫的中心添加了由建筑师贝聿铭设计的玻璃金字塔。这个扩大的、重新布局的卢浮宫在1989年重新对外开放。

## The Welsh Eisteddfodau

No country in the world has a greater love of music and poetry than the people of Wales. Today, Eisteddfodau are held at scores of places throughout Wales, particularly from May to early November. The habit of holding similar events dates back to early history, and there are records of competitions for Welsh poets and musicians in the twelfth century. The Eisteddfodau sprang<sup>①</sup> from the Gorsedd, or National Assembly of Bards. It was held occasionally up to 1819, but since then has become an annual event for the encouragement of Welsh literature and music and the preservation of the Welsh language and ancient national customs.

The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales is held annually early in August, in North and South Wales alternatively<sup>②</sup>, its actual venue varying<sup>③</sup> from year to year. It attracts Welsh

people from all over the world. The program includes male and mixed choirs<sup>④</sup>, brass-band concerts, many children's events, dramas, arts and crafts and, of course, the ceremony<sup>⑤</sup> of the Crowning of the Bard.

Next in importance is the great Langollen International Music Eisteddfod, held early in July and attended by competitors from many countries, all wearing their picturesque<sup>⑥</sup> and often colourful national costumes. It is an event probably without parallel<sup>⑦</sup> anywhere in the world. There are at least twenty-five other major Eisteddfodau about thirty major Welsh Singing Festivals are held throughout Wales from May until early November.

词汇

- ① sprang 起源,发生
- ② alternatively 二者择一地;或者
- ③ vary 改变,变化
- ④ choir 合唱队
- ⑤ ceremony 仪式;礼节
- ⑥ picturesque 如画的,生动的
- ⑦ parallel 平行的

## 威尔士诗歌音乐比赛会

世界上没有比威尔士人民更热爱音乐和诗歌的了。今天，整个威尔士有几十个地方举行诗歌音乐比赛会，特别是从5月到11月初。举办类似活动的习惯渊源已久，12世纪就有威尔士诗人和音乐家比试的多次记载。此节起源于威尔士吟游诗集会，即全国吟诗者大会，断断续续举行到1819年，从那以后一年一节，以发展威尔士的文学和音乐，保护威尔士语言和古老的民族习俗。

皇家全国威尔士诗歌音乐比赛会每年8月初轮流在北、南威尔士举行，实际集会地点年年都变。它吸引着全世界的威尔士人。节目包括男声和混声合唱、钢管乐音乐会，还有许多儿童节目、戏剧、工艺美术展示，当然还有“吟诗人”加冕仪式。

重要性居第二位的是朗歌人国际音乐大赛节，于7月初举行，有许多国家的选手参加，全都身着色彩如画的民族服装。这个盛会在世界上独一无二。从5月到11月至少还有25个大赛。除此之外，从5月到11月初整个威尔士还要举行30多个威尔士语歌咏大赛。

## Saint Valentine's Day

Romantics hoping to impress<sup>①</sup> their loved one with more than a bunch of hastily<sup>②</sup>-purchased flowers or a battered<sup>③</sup> box of chocolates were offered an upmarket but costly alternative.

As February 14 the Saint Valentine's Day approach, one British firm reckons<sup>④</sup> it has concocted<sup>⑤</sup> a magical night aimed at winning the heart of the object of passion; it certainly should given the price tag<sup>⑥</sup>.

But if the scheme fails, the starry-eyed lover could be paying off the bill for a very long time, looking rather a stupid Cupid in the process.

This gold-plated procession down Lovers' Lane comes with a 100,000-pound (145,800-euro, 178,800-dollar) price tag.

The Oxo Tower Restaurant beside the Thames in London

has devised a lavish, whirlwind evening of emporium shopping, spas, champagne, restaurants, makeovers, a top chef, a private ballroom and a band and a private flight to Paris where the couple can spend a passionate night, if not too exhausted.

“We’ve already had dozens of calls from interested people.” said Susannah Galsworthy, a spokeswoman for the restaurant, which will be given over to the cheery couple.

Following a dinner of rare of luxurious victuals, the couple will be presented with a limited edition bottle of vodka, containing two heart-shaped rubies and loose diamonds, to be poured carefully.

Once in Paris, the cooing couple get two nights in the city of love and a trip round the Louvre Museum before a private jet back to Britain where a chauffeur awaits.



## 词汇

- ① impress 给……以深刻印象,使铭记
- ② hastily 急忙地
- ③ battered 撞坏的;磨损的
- ④ reckon 猜想;估计
- ⑤ concoct 捏造
- ⑥ tag 标签

## 情人节

浪漫的情侣们如果想要打动爱人，又不满足随意买束鲜花或弄盒压扁了的巧克力送给对方，那么现在就有一种高档但昂贵的方案可供选择。

2月14日的“情人节”即将到来。英国一家公司认为它所设计的“魅力之夜”可以帮助追求者赢得爱人的欢心——想想骇人的报价，它的方案当然应该奏效。

但是，一旦这个方案失败，那么这种异想天开的求爱者就可能需要花上很长一段时间才能付清债务，从而使他看上去更像一个傻瓜丘比特。

可调用黄金铺成的“爱情之旅”标价10万英镑（相当于14.58万欧元或17.88万美元）。

伦敦泰晤士河畔的牛津塔酒店为情侣们设计了一个“情



人节”之夜。服务项目奢侈豪华，令人眼花缭乱：有商场购物、温泉沐浴、品饮香槟、高档餐厅、美容、顶级厨艺，还有个人舞会和乐队演出，如果情侣们精力充沛，还可以乘专机飞往巴黎享受激情之夜。

酒店的女发言人苏珊娜·高尔斯沃西说：“我们已接到几十个问询电话。”同时，这家酒店已做好准备，届时将为情侣们提供各种快乐服务。

情侣们在享用完极尽奢华的晚宴之后，酒店还会奉上一瓶限量版的伏特加，并将小心翼翼地为他们倒进酒杯。酒瓶里面有两颗心形红宝石和散装钻石。

如果愿意去巴黎，情侣们可在“爱情之城”度过两个柔情之夜，同时他们还可以到卢浮宫去参观，然后再乘坐私人飞机回英国。到了英国，会有司机专候接机。

## Christmas Bells

Long before people believed that they could use bells to frighten away evil<sup>①</sup> spirits. Bells were a simple form of noisemaking<sup>②</sup>. They could be easily obtained<sup>③</sup> or made and everyone knew how to use them. Many people thought that as winter began, evil spirits would come to harm them. So during the dark days after the harvest or the hunt, people would engage in<sup>④</sup> ceremonies<sup>⑤</sup> to keep bad things from happening to them while they waited for Spring and warmer days.

At that time, kids believed that making noise was a part of Christmas. And bells were an easy way to make that noise. Bells were inexpensive<sup>⑥</sup> musical instruments that people could take with them caroling<sup>⑦</sup> and almost every family had one or more. Bells also provided a bright and cheery sound and were acceptable to parents as proper tools to celebrate and make

noise at Christmas.

Bells play an important part in other areas of celebrating Christmas. Some people probably picture Santa's reindeer with bells draped<sup>⑧</sup> over them for decoration. Santa might also use bells to help find the reindeer in the dark or in the fog or snow.

And bells have always had a place in Christmas songs. "Jingle Bells", "Silver Bells", and "Christmas Bells Are Ringing" are sung generation after generation. Bells make a happy sound and are enjoyed in "ringing out the old and ringing in the new" each season as has been done in times past.



- ① evil 邪恶的, 坏的; 邪恶, 罪恶, 祸害
- ② noise-making 制造噪音的
- ③ obtain 获得, 得到; 买到
- ④ engage in 参加; 从事; 忙于
- ⑤ ceremony 典礼, 仪式
- ⑥ inexpensive 不贵的
- ⑦ carol 欢乐地唱
- ⑧ drape 将(衣物、帘等)悬挂; 披

## 圣诞铃儿响

很久以前，人们相信可以用铃儿吓走妖魔鬼怪。各种铃儿是制造声音的简单易行的工具，也很容易弄到手，很容易制作，而且人人都知道怎么使用它。许多人认为随着冬天的来临，妖魔鬼怪会来伤害他们。于是在收获或打猎后的沉闷日子里，人们会举行各种仪式和活动防止坏事发生，期盼春天和温暖日子的来临。

在那时，孩子们认为制造声音是欢度圣诞节的一个组成部分。而铃儿是很容易制造声音的。铃儿是相当便宜的乐器，人们在吹唱时可以用它来加强气氛，几乎每家都有一个或多个铃儿。各式各样的铃儿发出来的声音明亮欢快，家长们也能接受孩子把它们当做欢庆圣诞时制造声音的工具。

铃儿在欢度圣诞节的其他方面也起着重要作用。一些人

或许会想象圣诞老人的驯鹿身上挂着铃铛作为装饰。圣诞老人可能还凭借铃铛找到在黑暗中或在浓雾、大雪中的驯鹿。

铃儿在圣诞歌曲中也一直占有重要的一席。《铃儿响叮当》、《银铃串串》，还有《圣诞铃儿在响》被一代又一代的人传唱着。从过去到现在，年复一年，铃儿发出的欢快的声音，和人们一起“辞旧迎新”，给人们带来快乐。