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年末心语

一年的辛苦，一年的付出，年末是总结的时刻，回忆我们的刊物，从最初稿件的搜集、审稿、校验到第一期成功面世，每一个脚步，都留下了办刊人的汗水，也使刊物水平逐步得以提高，一路走来我们的刊物始终坚持将最热点、最流行、最有趣的内容奉献给读者。

在2012年年末，刊物的第三期也是本年度的最后一期，要与学生们见面了。这一期我们的内容，有莫言的诺贝尔文学奖、美国校园枪击案、李安的水与少年派，也有韩国的江南Style流行音乐，每篇内容精心挑选，力求紧贴学生读者的生活，与流行风紧密相关，以吸引读者的眼球。

《英语阅读文摘》刊物是为了提高大学生读者英文阅读水平，丰富大学生们课余阅读生活而编辑的，刊物的内容也希望能引起大学生的兴趣。因此也希望读者阅读之后多提宝贵意见、增强参与度，能使我们的刊物越办越好。最后祝大家2013年，学习生活愉快，国家风调雨顺。



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◆ Global Personage ◆

Mo Yan: Prize ‘outside expectation’

Mo Yan has become the first Chinese national to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

“Through a mixture of fantasy and reality, historical and social perspectives, Mo Yan created a world reminiscent in its complexity of those in the writing of William Faulkner(American writer) and Gabriel García Márquez(Columbian writer), at the same time finding a departure point in old Chinese literature and in oral literature,” said the award statement released on Oct 11.

“I grew up in an environment immersed with folk culture, which inevitably comes in to my novels when I pick up a pen to write. This has definitely affected, even decided, my works’ artistic style,” Mo told a group of reporters in his hometown of Gaomi, Shandong, shortly after he won the award.

Although China boasts a tradition of literature and scholarship, few writers have won international acclaim. For this reason, the Nobel Prize in Literature has always been an aspiration for Chinese writers.

“I really didn’t see this coming,” Lu Jiande, director of the

Institute of Literature at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, told 21st Century. “I know Mo Yan pretty well and one thing a lot of people don’t know is how good he is with words.”

“His calligraphy is surprisingly beautiful. In his writing, he can make words live and breathe,” Lu said. “He is far ahead of other Chinese in the sense that he takes the critical perspective inside first, starting from criticizing himself instead of the outside world.”

Mo created a cast of colorful characters and said that if there was a prototype, it would be the abandoned “black boy” who first appeared in the 1985 novel *Red Transparent Radish*, which bears imprints of the author’s childhood.

Mo dropped out of school and became a cattle herder as a child. At 20, he left his hometown and joined the army.

Gaomi county is where most of Mo’s stories happen. It’s a place that has inspired him throughout his 31-year writing career.

Many got to know of Mo through director Zhang Yimou’s film, *Red Sorghum*. It was adapted from his 1986 novel of the same name, bringing to life a visual landscape of red sorghum fields and a fiery setting sun. Set in Gaomi, the novel tells the story of a sedan carrier who saves the bride he is carrying from bandits and later marries her.

Mo left the army in 1997 and gradually developed a writing style all of his own. History, family sagas, blood and violence are frequent elements in his most famous works, such as *Big Breasts and Wide Hips* or *Sandalwood Penalty*.

Some critics point out that Mo's works have a tendency toward vulgarity. In an interview with *South China Morning Post*, Professor Xiao Ying of *Singh University* said the award was "outside of my expectations, as Mo Yan's works are still short on the idealism of pursuing humanity, which marks previous Nobel literature prize winners".

"Mo Yan's works are rather vulgar and dark and lack a sincere sympathy and respect for human beings and life," Xiao said.

Lu said Mo's works had a richness and complexity beyond the publicity his books usually enjoyed. However, he also pointed out that "in general, Chinese literature tends to be overly admiring of sheer power, and unquestioningly approving of human desire and materiality.

"We haven't been critical enough of the weakness, dark side and distortion of human nature," he said.

◇ Our destiny offers not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity. So let us seize it, not in fear, but in gladness.

莫言：“意外”的诺贝尔奖？（背景资料）

莫言成为首位获得诺贝尔文学奖的中国籍作家。10月11日公布的诺贝尔颁奖公告中写道：“将魔幻现实主义与民间故事、历史与当代社会融合在一起，他创作的世界令人联想起福克纳（美国作家）和马尔克斯（哥伦比亚作家）作品的融合，同时又在中国传统文学和口头文学中寻找到一个出发点。”

获奖后不久，莫言在家乡山东高密接受记者采访时表示：“民间艺术、民间文化伴随着我成长，我从小耳濡目染这些文化元素，当我拿起笔来进行文学创作的时候，这些民间文化元素就不可避免地进入了我的小说，也影响甚至决定了我的作品的艺术风格。”

虽然中国有着引以为傲的文学和学术传统，但很少有本土作家获得过国际赞誉。因此，摘得诺贝尔文学奖成为中国作家的夙愿。

中国社会科学院文学所所长陆建德在接受《二十一世纪英文报》记者采访时表示：“我真的没有想到。我很了解莫言，而很多人都不清楚他驾驭文字的功力到底有多棒。”

陆建德说：“他的文笔出奇地优美。在他笔下，他可以让文字鲜活起来，仿佛具有生命。他自身首先具备一种批判的视角，在批评外部世界之前，他先自我批判一番。从这一点上来讲，他远远领先于其他国人。”

莫言创作出了许多鲜活的人物形象。他说，如果非要在他的小说中找一个原型，那一定是被抛弃的“黑孩”。这个人物首次出现是在莫言 1985 年创作的小说《透明的红萝卜》中，他身上有着作者小时候的影子。

莫言从小辍学，自幼便在家乡放牧。20 岁时，他离家参军。莫言小说中的故事多发生在高密县。在 31 年的写作生涯中，这个地方激发出他许多的创作灵感。

许多人是通过张艺谋导演的电影《红高粱》才知道莫言的。这部电影改编自莫言 1986 年的同名小说，它再现了火红斜阳下一片红高粱地的景象。小说背景设置在高密县，讲述了一个轿夫从土匪手中救出新娘，并与之喜结连理的故事。

莫言 1997 年退伍，逐渐树立自己独特的写作风格。历史、家族史诗、血腥和暴力是他诸多名作中的常见元素，相关主题作品有《丰乳肥臀》和《檀香刑》。

有些评论家指出，莫言的作品有粗俗化的倾向。在接受《南华早报》采访时，清华大学教授肖颖（音译）说，这个奖项“出乎我的意料，因为莫言的作品仍然缺乏追寻人性的理想主义，而这正是衡量前几任诺贝尔文学奖得主的因素。”

肖颖还说：“莫言的作品过于粗俗、黑暗，缺乏对人类以及生活的真诚共鸣与尊重。”

陆建德说，莫言的作品比大众所宣传的更加丰满且复杂。然而，他也指出，总体看来，中国文学往往极度推崇绝对权力，对人

类欲望以及物欲照单全收。

“我们对弱点、黑暗面以及人性扭曲的批判还不够。”他说道。(摘自口语陪练网)

Ang Lee: Water and Pi

"This is the best use of 3-D I've ever seen," I say to Ang Lee. And I mean it. His "Life of Pi," based on Yann Martel's novel about a shipwrecked boy, is an astonishment, not least because it never uses 3-D for its effect, but instead as a framing device for the story as a whole. There are, for example, shots where the point of view is below the sea's surface, looking up at the boat and into the sky beyond. The surface of the sea seems to be an invisible membrane between the water and the air. I've never seen anything like it.

"Actually years ago " he told me "I thought this was a pretty impossible movie to make technically. It's so expensive for what it is. You sort of have to disguise a philosophical book as an adventure story. I thought of 3-D half a year before 'Avatar' was on the screen. I thought water with its transparency and reflection the way it comes out to you in 3-D would create a new theatrical

experience and maybe the audience or the studio would open up their minds a little bit to accept something different."

That's what happened in my mind. I knew the premise as I went in — a boy floats across the Pacific sharing a boat with a Bengal tiger — and frankly it sounded like a Disney movie to me. It's far from it.

Ang Lee and I were talking about "Life of Pi " which opens Wednesday during his recent visit to Chicago. I've known him a long time he's honored us with his presence at Ebertfest and there's a special connection because we both attended the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Over the years I have decided he is one of the wisest and kindest men I've met. That emerged as he discussed the use of water as a medium.

"I wanted to use water because the film is talking about faith and it contains fish life and every emotion for Pi. And air is God heaven and something spiritual and death. That's how I see it. I believe the thing we call faith or God is our emotional attachment to the unknown. I'm Chinese; I believe in the Taoist Buddha. We don't talk about a deity which is very much like this book; we're not talking about religion but God in the abstract sense something to overpower you."

During Pi's journey he survives against all odds and forms a

union with the tiger during which they both step outside any reality they know. One of the strange developments is that the tiger doesn't kill the boy. That's not a spoiler because there is ever so much more to it than that. Yet there is an early scene set at a circus where it is unforgettably demonstrated that wild animals are truly wild and only a reckless person would think otherwise.

It was a wise decision I said to include the scene showing that nature is not sentimental.

"You have to. Because nature is not sentimental. Sentiment is a human thing; it's humanity, it's artificial, it's our wishful thinking. And it's a trap because when you make a movie you project your own will and it's very likely you sentimentalize. A tiger doesn't look back. It's just the way it is."

That will help younger viewers who think tigers are their friends.

"They watch too many Disney movies. In the movie the father's lesson is specifically — if you think like that you'll be killed. Survive and respect nature and respect animals is what you should do. However at the end the boy says 'My father is absolutely right but I see something else, something else I cannot prove it but I see it I feel it.' I think that's human emotion. To me his love for the tiger is a one-way street it's unrequited love."

An amazing aspect about the film is how realistic the tiger and every other animal appears. Viewers know special effects must be involved in some way and yet ... that is a tiger right? Although I was completely absorbed by the story I still found myself noticing and accepting the tiger as reality. That reminded me of when I interviewed Ang about "Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon" (2000) in which actors seem to skip lightly over rooftops and hold a sword fight in treetops. Those must be special effects right?

"You absolutely astounded me " I said "when you revealed that the flying actors were not done with special effects but were real people working with real wires."

He grinned. "You know people at Industrial Light & Magic asked me how I did those shots. I said — those are low tech! The feelings must be real including the fear of the actress which was real. It's very difficult to imitate the real thing to act it. But we couldn't do that with a tiger. You really have to take references from real life. You cannot just imagine. Real happenings real elements they really need to be respected. I think it's important that we respect the tiger as much as nature."

To begin with he took the real tiger as a reference point. "There are 23 shots in the movie of real tigers. There are four of

them modeled after the most beautiful one whose name is King. I don't think we can do tigers just out of our imagination at least for now and project our wills and make them look like real animals without humanizing them. Some of the real tigers made it into the movie. But the animated tigers might have taken three months or six months. Anything that didn't look real at least to our impression had to be redone. Tenaciously."

As he spoke his voice was soft and modest and with none of the hype you sometimes hear in the voices of directors. He seemed gentle about his film as if it was generated by love.

"You have never made an angry or ugly film " I told him. That certainly includes his best film "Brokeback Mountain" (2005) and in my opinion also includes "Hulk" (2003) which I invited to Ebert fest. "You seem filled with serenity. It could be called humanism."

"Thank you but I like drama you know. Those years in Illinois really laid the foundation of what I do. I think what I do with film is externalize and visualize my dramatic feelings. In talking about drama there's a lot of anger and conflict that's what drama is about; that's also what I do. I guess because of the nature of my disposition it came out that way as serene."

How did Illinois shape that?

"My upbringing is that of harmony and not conflict you know. If you have a big problem reduce to small problem to no problem. That's just the Eastern way I was brought up. My first culture shock so to speak or encounter with Western culture was through dramatic studying. All those plays they choose for me in the theater department they shocked me. They were sexual and conflicting and some were sort of violent. Western plays maximize the conflict. But then there's a tug of war my Chinese side will also bring me to tranquility and reducing the conflict. On the other side I want the extremes — to see things demolish break up that makes good scenes. And from there to examine humanity which is what I care about.

"Another thing in Champaign-Urbana was I started reading. It was the Cold War era. I was raised in Taiwan. I never read communist books anything red. It was censored; it was sanitized. And I went to the library and I just started to read all those communist books. That affected me in a big way and also drama and left-wing [works]. It took me years to get back on my feet. I was young I was unprepared. "

"Also I watched a lot of movies. In Taiwan I grew up with Hollywood movies and Chinese movies. I didn't see many art films. But then I went to all the film clubs to watch all those great movies

I read about and never got to seeing. So I watched like seven to 10 movies every weekend.

"In film school I just learned how to make movies. But what motivated me were dramas and culture shocks self-examination identity problems. In Champaign-Urbana I was really shy and quiet; I didn't speak English I had very few friends I couldn't express myself but things just kept coming into me. It took all my life to spill it out. You know I was a very docile tranquil kid never a rebel or anything. But then I was turning upside down. Some of it didn't come out until I was 45 or 50."

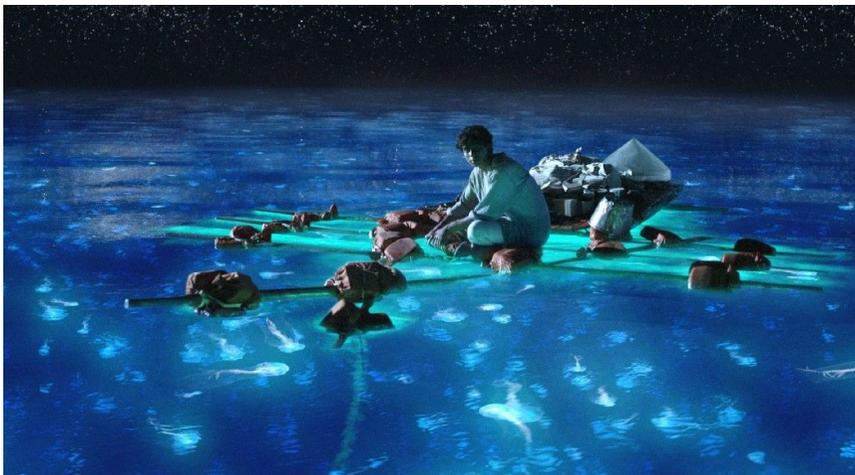
That reminded me of my favorite Ang Lee story. This was at the 2001 Academy Awards. I was doing red carpet interviews for ABC. Ang was a best director nominee for "Crouching Tiger." He came through the line with his wife and two children and proudly said "These are my Urbana children."

The next time I saw him he said a viewer of the telecast asked him "What did you say your children had?"

"Had? What do you mean?"

"You called them Urbana children."

◇ We must develop and maintain the capacity to forgive. He who is devoid of the power to forgive is devoid of the power to love."



李安：关于水和少年派(背景资料)

我对李安说：“这是我所见过 3-D 运用的最好的一次。”我的确这么认为。他基于扬·马特尔的一个遭遇沉船男孩的小说改编的电影《少年派》，是一部惊世之作，特别是电影没有为了视觉效果使用 3-D，而是用 3-D 将故事框定起来以保持其整体性。比方说，有些镜头的视角是自海面以下向上望着小船以及小船上方的天空。海的表面似乎是隔在水与空气间的一层看不见的薄膜。我还从未见过这样的景象。

他告诉我：“实际上，几年之前，我还认为，这是一部在技术上不可能做到的电影。对于故事本身，电影制作过于昂贵。你得把一本哲学书乔装成一个冒险故事。在《阿凡达》上映的半年前，我想到了 3-D。我想，水——透明、光线反射，以 3-D 的方式呈现在你面前的时候，可能会创造出一个新的影院体

验；也许观众，或者电影公司愿意敞开一些胸怀，接受一些不同的事物。”

这就是我的头脑中所发生的事情。了解到剧情的大概后，我去看这部电影。一个男孩与一只孟加拉虎共济一舟漂流穿过太平洋。坦率地说，在我，这听起来像是一部迪斯尼电影。而电影远非如此。

在李安最近一次对芝加哥的来访中，我与他聊起了星期三上映的《少年派》。我已经认识他很长一段时间。他赏光出席了“伊伯特盛会”(Ebert fest)，而且因为我们共同就读于伊利诺斯大学厄巴纳香槟分校而存在一种特别的纽带。这些年，我一直认为他是我所遇到的最智慧的、最和善的那一类人。当他说到把水作为媒介时，这个观点又出现在我的脑海。

“我想使用水，因为这部电影讲述的是信仰，而水包含着鱼、生命，以及对少年派的种种情感。空气是上帝，是天堂，是灵魂一类的事物，是死亡。这是我的看法。我相信，被我们称作“信仰”或“上帝”的，其实是我们对未知事物的向往。我是个中国人，相信道宗 (Taorist Buddha)。我们没有像这本书提到某个神；我们讨论的不是宗教，而是抽象意义上的上帝，一种操控你的力量。”

在漂流中，少年派经历了各种可能的情况，生存了下来，并与老虎站在他们所知道的任何一种现实情形之外，形成了一种联系。其中一个奇特的发展就是，老虎没有咬死男孩。

这可不是剧透，因为这意味着太多的故事。不过电影开始不久，有一个马戏团里的场景，展示了野生动物的野性，令人难以忘怀；只有鲁莽的人才会另作他想。我以一句“这是一个明智的看法。”来总结这个表达大自然不会多愁善感的场景。

“你只能这么做。因为大自然不会多愁善感。情感是属于人类的；它是人性的，非真实的，是我们一厢情愿的想法。而且它是一个陷阱，因为你在拍电影的时候，你投射出自己的意愿；很可能是你在多愁善感。老虎是不会回头的。这就是它本来的样子。”这句话会帮助那些将老虎看做朋友的年轻观众。

“他们看了太多迪斯尼的电影。在这部电影中，父亲上了一课，明确地说——如果你是这么想的，你就会被咬死。生存、尊重大自然，尊重动物，才是你应该做的。不过，在结尾处，男孩说道，‘我的父亲是完全正确的，但是我看到了其他的东西。我无法印证，但我看到了，感受到了。’我想，这就是人的情感。在我看来，他对老虎的爱是单向的，单相思。”

电影中尤为出彩的是，老虎和其他的动物做得十分逼真。观众们都知道一定采用了特效，但是...那是一只老虎，对不对？虽然我完全投入到故事中，但是我还是发现自己留心这只老虎、把它当做真实的老虎。这令我想到《卧虎藏龙》。

我对李安进行的采访，电影中的演员似乎轻轻一跃就上了屋顶，并在树梢上持剑对决。这些一定都是特效，对不对？

我说道，“当你告诉我那些演员飞来飞去不是用特效完成，而是真人吊威亚，你的确令我目瞪口呆。”

他咧嘴笑了。“你知道，光影魔幻特效工业公司(Industrial Light & Magic)的人问我，我是怎么拍出这些镜头的。我说，这些都是低层次的技术！感觉必须要真实，包括女演员的害怕，都是真实的。模仿真实的东西、表演真实的东西，其实很难。但是对于老虎，我们不能这么做。你的确得从真实生活获取参照。你不能仅凭想象。真实发生的事情，真实的元素，需要得到尊重。我想我们尊重老虎如同我们尊重自然一样重要。”

首先，他选取一只老虎做参照点。“电影中有二十三个真正老虎的镜头。其中有四个镜头取自一只最漂亮的名叫国王的老虎。我想我们不能仅凭想象把老虎做出来，至少现在不能，来展现我们的意愿，把它们做得像真的动物，不让它们带有人类的情感。有些真正的老虎成功地走进了电影。但是动画制作可能要花上三到六个月的时间。任何在我们看来不像真的东西，都得重做。毫不马虎。”

他说话时，声音轻柔、谦逊，丝毫没有一些导演口中听到的故弄玄虚。对于他的电影，他似乎很温和，就像是由爱情催生出来。

我对他说：“你从没拍过一部表达愤怒的电影，或者反映丑恶的电影。”这当然包括他的最佳影片《断背山》(Brokeback

Mountain) (2005)，在我看来，也包括《绿巨人浩克》(Hulk) (2003)。我曾邀此片参加伊伯特盛会。“你看上去非常平和。这可能就是人文精神。”

“谢谢你。不过你知道，我喜欢戏剧。在伊利诺斯的那几年为我现在做的事情打下了基础。我想我能用电影做的，就是将我的戏剧感受外化，视觉化。一说到戏剧，就会有许多的愤怒和对立，这就是戏剧所要讲述的，这也就是我做的事情。我猜因为我的性情，就会表现出这样，平和。”

伊利诺斯怎样产生影响的？

“你知道，我受到的教养就是安分随时，避免冲突。如果出现了大问题，则大事化小，小事化无。这就是我成长的东方教育方式。我经历的第一次文化休克，可以说，与西方文化的冲撞，就产生于戏剧学习的过程中。在放映部他们选放的所有电影都令我震撼。这些电影色情、充满了冲突，有的也很暴力。西方戏剧将冲突最大化。但是这时就会出现一场拉锯战。我的东方文化就会将我重新归于平和，削减冲突。而同时，我又渴望极端——看到事物毁坏、分裂，这会是非常棒的景象。然后再从这里审视人性，这就是我所着眼的。”

“另外，在厄巴纳香槟分校，我开始了阅读。那时正值冷战时期。我在台湾长大。从没读过共产主义相关的书籍、红色读物。这些都被删减过，净化过。后来我去了图书馆，开始阅读所有共产主义方面的书籍。这对我影响很大，同时还

有戏剧和左翼的作品。我花了好几年才重新找到自己。那时我很年轻，毫无防备。

还有，我看了很多电影。在台湾，我是在好莱坞电影和中国电影的伴随下长大的。那时我没有看过多少文艺电影。但是后来我去了各种电影俱乐部，看了所有我读到过却无缘得以一见的伟大电影。我每个周末大概看七到十部电影。

“在电影学校，我只是学习怎样拍摄电影。但是真正驱动我的，是戏剧、文化休克、自我检视和身份认同。在厄巴纳，我非常腼腆、少言；我不说英语，朋友很少，我不能表达自己的想法，但是各种想法却接踵降临到我的心里。这要花让我一生的时间来倾吐。你知道，我是一个温顺平和的孩子，从来都不是天生逆骨。但是那是我整个人被颠倒了过来。有些东西直到我四十五岁、五十岁的时候才展现出来。

这让我想到有关李安我最喜欢的一个故事。那是在 2001 年学院奖颁奖典礼上。我为 ABC 做红毯采访。李安因《卧虎藏龙》被提名最佳导演。他和他的妻子、两个孩子走过红毯，骄傲地宣称，“这些是我的厄巴纳孩子。”

我再看到他的时候，他说，一位电视观众问他。“你说你的孩子有什么？”“有？你的意思是？”

“你把他们称作厄巴纳孩子。”（摘自 En 原版英语）

◇Man errs as long as he strives.

◆Hot Spot◆

Connecticut Primary School Shootings in the United States

Three teachers murdered at Sandy Hook Elementary School all died heroes trying to save their students from a gunman who they recognized as the son of a kindergarten teacher there.

Authorities have identified principal Dawn Hochsprung, 47, school psychologist March Sherlach, 56, and 27-year-old Victoria Soto, a young first grade teacher, as three of the eight adults found dead on Friday.

Twenty-eight people died in the shooting rampage, including 20 young children between the ages of five and ten, alleged gunman Adam Lanza, who took his own life, and his mother, who was shot before the school massacre.

MailOnline can now reveal that Miss Soto sacrificed herself to save her students - throwing her body in front of the young children.

When Lanza began started firing at the school in suburban Newtown, Connecticut, some teachers dived under tables - but the Mrs Hochsprung and Mrs Sherlach never hesitated.

They ran into the hallway to confront the danger - and were murdered execution-style as a result.

The New York Times reports that Mrs Hochsprung buzzed Lanza into the school, bypassing the newly-installed security system - recognizing him as the son of Nancy Lanza, a teacher there.

Little did she know that Adam had already killed his mother at the home they shared nearby. He took three of her guns and used her car to drive to the school.

Diane Day, a school therapist, told the Wall Street Journal that she and several other teachers were in a meeting with Mrs Hochsprung and Mrs Sherlach when the shooting began.

A deeply distraught 10-year-old boy is a former student of Miss Soto, who had taught at the school five years, said she was 'really nice and funny.'

Another tale of heroism came from an eight-year-old student who said a teacher pulled him from the hallway as bullets rang out. 'I saw some of the bullets going down the hall that I was right next to and then a teacher pulled me into her classroom,' the boy told CBS News. His relieved mother agreed, saying that the teacher saved her son's life.

美国康州小学枪击案

(背景资料)

在美国康涅狄格州桑迪胡克小学枪击案中，有三位教师因为救学生而献出了生命。枪击案的嫌疑犯被证实是学校幼儿园一名教师的儿子。

美国当地警方已经证实，在周五枪击案中身亡的 8 名成年人中有三名老师：47 岁的校长道恩·霍启斯普鲁格，52 岁的校心理医生玛奇·舍拉克和 27 岁的一年级老师维多利亚-索托。

在这次的枪击案中一共有 28 人丧生，其中包括 20 位年纪在 5 岁-10 岁间的儿童。枪手亚当·兰扎早些时候在家中枪杀了自己的母亲，在制造这起枪击惨案后，亚当·兰扎饮弹自尽。根据《每日邮报》的报道，索托小姐用身体挡住了枪手射出的子弹，牺牲生命救了自己的学生。

当亚当·兰扎在位于康涅狄格州纽镇郊区的这所小学向无辜的学生开枪时，有一些老师选择躲在桌子底下。但霍启斯普鲁格女士和舍拉克女士却没有犹豫。她们冲进走廊与枪手正面遭遇，结果被像执行死刑般的方式被枪手冷酷杀害。

根据《纽约时报》报道，因为认出亚当·兰扎是学校的一位老师南希·兰扎的儿子，所以校长霍启斯普鲁格女士把他放进了学校，他才能顺利新安装的安保系统。

霍启斯普鲁格女士当时并不了解，亚当·兰扎刚在不远处的家里枪杀了自己的母亲，他拿了母亲的三只手枪，开着她的车来到了学校。一位名叫黛安·单的学校治疗师在接受《华尔街日报》的采访时说，第一声枪声时，她和霍启斯普鲁格女士、舍拉克女士还有其他几位老师正在开会。

索托小姐已经在这所学校任教 5 年，一位 10 岁男孩曾是索托小姐的学生，刚刚经历过的枪击事件对孩子造成了深深的心理伤害，他说索托小姐“真的非常好非常风趣。”

桑迪胡克小学的英雄教师并不止这三位：有一位 8 岁的学生说在枪声突然响起的时候，一位老师把他从走廊拉了回去。男孩对 CBS 新闻网的记者表示：“我看到一些子弹在走廊里穿过，我离得非常近，那位老师把我拉进了她的教室。儿子能够安然无恙，他的母亲也说是那位老师救了孩子的命。（摘自 21st 英语网）



British Investigation: Car Stickers become “culprit” in traffic accidents

Baby on Board' signs and children's toys that obscure a driver's view have caused nearly two million motorists to have accidents.

Nearly two million drivers in the UK have had accidents due to 'Baby On Board' signs and children's toys that obscure their view, according to alarming new research.

One in 20 motorists says stickers and playtime Paraphernalia are to blame for a collision - equivalent to 1.85 million of Britain's 37 million drivers.

The revelation triggered a warning by road safety charity Brake to cut down on clutter in the car.

Deputy chief executive Julie Townsend said 'Baby On Board' signs are useful in alerting the emergency services that a child may be involved in the event of a crash.

'This help can become a hindrance if drivers display signs when their child isn't in the vehicle,' she said.

'Worse still is the danger that can be posed by drivers obscuring their view by cluttering up windows with lots of signs.

'Drivers' priority should always be getting there safely

without putting themselves, young passengers or other road users at risk.’

A OnePoll survey commissioned by price comparison website Confused.com found that 37 per cent of parents have displayed signs and four out of five of them believe they improve safety.

But 46 per cent admit doing so at all times - regardless of whether or not their child is in the car - and 15 per cent confess they only have them for their novelty value.

The poll of 2,000 drivers also found that 46 percent of drivers regard them as a hazard and 33 percent say they are tacky.

‘There are benefits and dangers to “Baby on Board” signs. They can offer useful information for paramedics in the case of a crash but having too many novelty items displayed could be a safety issue,’ said a Confused.com spokesman.

(Read by Brian Salter. Brian Salter is a journalist at the China Daily Website.)

英国调查：汽车车贴成交通事故“祸首”

(背景资料)

最新研究表明，英国有大约200万名司机曾因车贴和儿童玩具发生过交通事故。这些写有“车里有孩子”等字样的车贴和玩具会模糊他们的视线。

在每20位驾驶人员中就有一位表示，车贴和娱乐设备会导致发生交通事故。英国有3700万驾驶者，按照这一比例计算，持有这种观点的高达185万人。因此，道路交通安全慈善机构 Brake 提醒大家清理车辆的相关物品。

该机构的副主管朱莉-汤森说，在发生交通事故时，“车里有孩子”的车贴对提醒应急服务人员事故中可能有孩子受伤来说非常有用。

她说：“但当孩子没在车里时，这种车贴就会帮倒忙。”

“更糟的是，如果车主在车窗上散乱地贴了很多车贴，会妨碍视线，造成危险。”

“司机们首要考虑的应该是，要在不威胁到自己、年轻乘客或者其他路人的情况下安全抵达目的地。”

比价网站 Confused.com 开展的一项调查发现，37%的父母使用了车贴，其中4/5相信这能使行驶更安全。

但有46%的受访者承认，不管孩子在没在车里，他们都会使用车贴，还有15%承认自己这样做只是因为新奇有趣。

这项针对2000名司机的调查还发现，也有46%的驾驶者认为这种车贴会造成风险，33%认为这样很俗气。

Confused.com 网站的一位发言人说：“这种车贴有好处，但也会造成危险。在遇到交通事故时，这种车贴可以为医护人员提供有用的信息，但如果车上贴了太多花里胡哨的车贴，就会造成安全隐患了。”(摘自 21 st 英语网)

“Gangnam Style” of bird uncle Top On YouTube

'Gangnam Style' overtakes Justin Bieber's 'Baby' to become most watched YouTube video of ALL TIME

'Gangnam Style' just keeps breaking records.

The insanely popular song from South Korean recording artist PSY has just become the most watched video on YouTube ever, garnering more than 808 million views on the popular media site.

The distinction was previously held by another pop heavyweight, Justin Bieber, whose song 'Baby' had a little more than 804 million views at press time. PSY made the announcement on his Twitter page earlier today.

Since its release, the song has eclipsed such other popular videos as Jennifer Lopez's 'On the Floor,' Eminem's 'Love the Way You Lie' and LMFAO's 'Party Rock Anthem.'

And in September, 'Gangnam Style' also became the most liked video on YouTube, now with nearly 5.4 million thumbs up.

At the time of the announcement, the Guinness Book of World Records released a statement saying: 'In years past it was unthinkable that something would be viewed a hundred million times, and now Gangnam Style has achieved more than twice this

figure in just three months on YouTube. PSY, your certificate is waiting here at our office, come pick it up any time!

Despite its massive popularity, the video shows no signs of slowing down, and it even has a shot at becoming the first video to get more than one billion views.

If it maintains its current rate of around six million new views per day, 'Gangnam Style' would be in line to break that record by the end of the year.

The YouTube honors are just the latest in a long list that shows just how popular the song has become. Since it was released in July, the song has seen a meteoric rise through the music industry.

It has found its way to the tops of music charts in more than 30 countries, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain and Canada, while providing material for thousands of parody videos.

It became a staple in the 2012 presidential elections with the now famous 'Mitt Romney Style' video and was even used by the North Korean government in propaganda films promoting their supreme leader.

Meanwhile, such influential figures as President Obama, UN

Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and Google Executive Chairman Eric Schmidt have all made mention of the hit song.

鸟叔《江南 Style》YouTube 登顶(背景资料)

《江南 Style》总是不断地打破纪录。

韩国唱片艺人 PSY（朴载相）这首疯狂流行的歌曲 MV 已经成为热门网站 YouTube 史上观看最多的视频，在 YouTube 的点击量已超过 8.08 亿次。

原先占据这一宝座的是另一位重量级乐坛人物贾斯汀·比伯，截止到发稿时，比伯的歌曲《Baby》的点击量稍过 8.04 亿次。PSY 今天早些时候在他的 Twitter 页面上公布了这一消息。

《江南 Style》自从发布以来，已经打败了许多其他流行歌曲 MV，包括詹妮弗·洛佩兹的《On the Floor》、埃米纳姆的《Love the Way You Lie》，还有 LMFAO 的《Party Rock Anthem》。

九月份，《江南 Style》还成为 YouTube 的最受喜爱视频，现在该视频获得网民点击喜爱的次数已将近 540 万。

在这一消息宣布之时，《吉尼斯世界纪录》发布了一条声明说：“前几年一个视频被点击 1 亿次这种事是难以想象的，但如今《江南 Style》竟然只花三个月时间在 YouTube 的点击量就达到这个数字的两倍还多。PSY，你的吉尼斯世界纪录证书就在我们办公室，随时都可以来拿！”

尽管《江南 Style》极为流行，但却一点没有放慢脚步的迹象，它甚至有望成为第一个点击量超过 10 亿的视频。

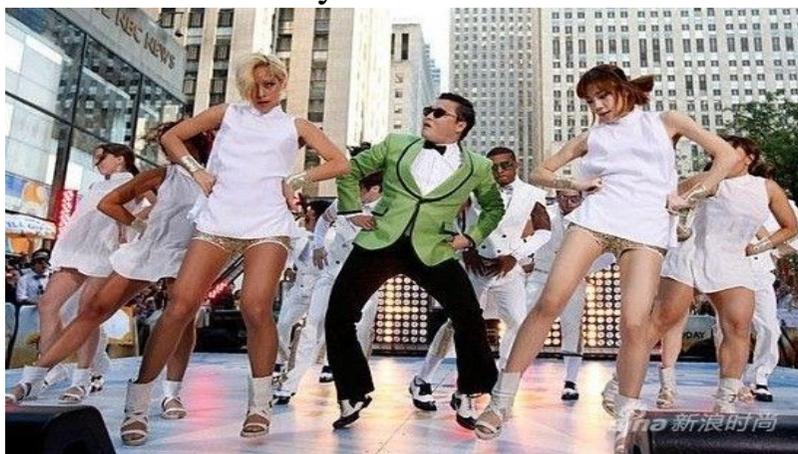
如果《江南 Style》保持当前每天 600 万新点击率的增长速度，它可能年底就将打破这一纪录。

《江南 Style》在 YouTube 获得的荣誉不过是这首歌曲受欢迎的众多表现之一。该歌曲自从七月份发布以来，就在世界各地的音乐界迅速走红。

《江南 Style》登顶 30 多个国家的音乐排行榜，包括英国、德国、法国、西班牙和加拿大，它还成为数千首恶搞视频的素材来源。

在 2012 年美国总统大选中这首歌曲的恶搞版本《米特·罗姆尼 Style》成了必看视频，《江南 Style》甚至被朝鲜政府用于最高领导人的形象宣传片。

与此同时，美国总统奥巴马、联合国秘书长潘基文和谷歌执行董事长埃里克·施密特等有影响力的人物都曾提及这一热门歌曲。(From China Daily)



◆fashion◆

The tips of Cosmetic Look Thinner

Makeup can be a powerful tool in helping you look slim. Just look at any celebrity. Most do not look like they do on their own. Their makeup and hair really change how their faces look and draw attention to their best features. You can use some of the same tricks to make your face appear thinner. Try some of the following techniques next time you apply makeup and watch the magic happen.

1. Choose the right brow shape

Your brows can actually play a big part in how slim or heavy your face looks. Your eyebrows should be substantial, but not thick, and have a defined arch in the middle. Arched brows help lift the face and make your face look slimmer. Color in your brows with a shade of makeup slightly darker than your natural brow to help them stand out.

2. Cover eye circles

Eye circles can have a weighty effect on how you look. Cover under eye circles with concealer to hide them and blend your eyelids into the rest of your face. You can also add a white eye

shadow or highlighter to the outside and inside corners of your eyes to help them stand out. When your eyes stand out in a good way, rather than stand out because of dark circles, your face automatically looks slimmer.

3. Experiment with blush placement

Most people should use a blush with a slight brown undertone for best results. Blushes with red undertones can actually make the face look heavier than it is. Apply your blush just under the cheekbone and sweep it from bone to the middle of each ear. Apply lightly, to avoid looking like a clown.

4. Play up eyes

The more you play up your eyes, the slimmer your face will look. It is true, that when the eye is distracted by beautiful eyes, it does not pay attention to body issues. Use eyeliner and mascara that make your eyes appear larger, and use eye shadow that works well with your skin tone and eye color. Blue eyes look great with gold or pink shadows. Green eyes stand out with copper or plum shades. Brown eyes pop with blue, teal, and purple.

5. Apply bronzer correctly

One trick to using makeup to look slimmer is to use bronzer correctly to lift weight off of your face. Apply a light layer of bronzer on the jaw line to slightly darken the area. Blend the

bronzer into your makeup so you do not look like you are growing a beard. Apply a slightly darker layer of bronzer under your jaw. This will draw the eye away from any weight that you carry under the neck and can actually help you look about 10 pounds lighter.

6. Try highlighter

Add a touch of light highlighter to the tops of your cheek bones, the center of your nose, and your forehead. This will help elongate the face and make your entire body look lifted and lighter.

7. Pink lips

Dark lips can actually cause you to look heavier. A light pink lip is one of the best colors for making a face look light and lips look full. Nude colors tend to make the lips look thin. A pink lip color that works with your skin tone is one of the best makeup tools you can have to help you look slim.



化妆显瘦的小窍门(背景资料)

化妆可是能让你显瘦的强大武器哦。看看各位明星大腕你就知道了，大部分人看起来比实际漂亮很多。他们的妆容和发型能够改变脸型，并凸显出脸部的优点。你也可以用同样的技巧让脸部显得更小点。下次化妆时试试下面这些技巧，见证奇迹的时刻即将到来。

1.选择适合你的眉毛形状

眉毛是让脸部看起来更胖或更瘦的重要部分。眉毛要浓密，但不能厚，中间要有明显的弓形。弓形的眉毛能拉长脸型，使脸看起来更瘦。选择颜色比眉毛深一点的眼影，这样更能自然地凸显你的眉毛哦。

2.盖住黑眼圈

黑眼圈真的会影响你的模样。用遮瑕膏遮住他们。你还可以擦一点白色的眼影，把眼睛周围提亮，使得眼睛更突出。当你的眼睛以一种很好的方式而非被黑眼圈凸显出来，脸部就会看起来更瘦了。

3.刷点腮红

大部分人都会用点腮红来衬托肤色。然而往往腮红会让脸看起来比较臃肿。沿着颧骨下方开始刷，一直刷到耳朵中间，颜色要淡点，免得看起来像小丑。

4.装饰眼睛

眼睛上花样的越多，你看起来就越瘦。当人们的眼光都聚集在你的美丽眼睛上时，也就不会再多注意脸部的其他部位了。使用眼线笔和睫毛膏让眼睛看起来更大，用眼影来衬托肤色与眼睛的颜色。金色或粉红色的眼影更适合蓝色眼睛的人，绿色的眼睛更适合涂铜色和紫红色的眼影，而蓝色、青色和紫色更适合灰色的眼睛。

5.正确的使用古铜色化妆品

要使得脸部看起来更瘦，有一点就是要正确的使用古铜色化妆品。在下巴上刷一层古铜色。记着要把古铜色混合在整个装扮中，这样你不会看起来像长了胡须，就刷浅浅的一层在下巴那边。这能让别人眼光远离颈部下方任何长肉的部位，还能让你看起来轻 10 磅呢。

6.试试轮廓色

在脸颊，鼻子中间和前额加一点高光粉，这能拉长你的脸型，使你整个身体看起来更轻。

7.粉红色的嘴唇

深色的嘴唇会看上去更胖。亮粉色是让脸部和嘴唇看起来瘦的最好颜色之一，裸色会让嘴唇显瘦。粉红色的唇色和肤色搭配起来是能让你显瘦的最好办法。

如果你做到了这些，你的妆容就能让你更自信，更苗条，更美丽。仅仅几分钟的时间，你就可以用化妆刷来一次华丽的变身。（摘自爱思英语学习网）

◆ Christmas Specials ◆

English Story of the Christmas Traditions and Customs

All over Britain on Christmas Day, families can be found sitting around their dining tables enjoying a traditional lunch of roast turkey with all the trimmings - and all, regardless of age, wearing coloured paper hats. It is rumoured that even the Queen wears her paper hat over lunch!

So why this quaint tradition? Where do these paper hats come from? The answer is the Christmas Cracker.

A Christmas Cracker is a cardboard paper tube, wrapped in brightly coloured paper and twisted at both ends. There is a banger inside the cracker, two strips of chemically impregnated paper that react with friction so that when the cracker is pulled apart by two people, the cracker makes a bang.

Inside the cracker there is a paper crown made from tissue paper, a motto or joke on a slip of paper and a little gift.

Christmas crackers are a British tradition dating back to Victorian times when in the early 1850s, London confectioner Tom Smith started adding a motto to his sugared almond bon-bons which he sold wrapped in a twisted paper package.

The paper hat was added to the cracker in the early 1900s. The cracker was soon adopted as a traditional festive custom and today virtually every household has at least one box of crackers to pull over Christmas.

圣诞节传统习俗英语故事：为何要戴纸帽子

(背景资料)

圣诞节当天，全英国的家庭都会坐在餐桌前，吃一顿传统的圣诞大餐，塞满了各种馅料的烤火鸡。无论年龄老幼，所有人都会在头上戴一顶彩色纸做成的纸帽子。据说，就连伊莉莎白女王也会戴纸帽子哦！

那为什么会有这个古怪的传统呢？戴纸帽子的传统来源于哪里？答案就在另一项圣诞传统活动——圣诞拉炮！

圣诞拉炮是用硬纸板做的纸筒，再用色彩鲜艳的彩纸包裹在外面，两端拧紧。在拉炮里会有一个爆竹，当两个人拉动拉炮两端时，拉炮里的两条浸渍纸就会发生摩擦，发出“嘣”的响声。

拉炮里会装有纸做的皇冠、写在纸上的名言或笑话，还会有一些小礼物。圣诞拉炮成为英国传统的历史可以追溯到维多利亚时期，约在 19 世纪 50 年代早期，伦敦的一个糖果商汤姆-史密斯把写有名言的纸片放在了他售卖的糖果包装里，包装方式就是在糖果外用纸将两头拧紧。

到了 20 世纪初，纸帽子也被放到了圣诞拉炮里。很快，拉炮就成了英国人过圣诞节的传统习俗。现在，所有的英国家庭至少都会准备一盒拉炮留到圣诞节时来拉响。(摘自 En 原版英语)

The Origin of Christmas

Legend suggests that, in the late 16th century, Martin Luther (the founder of the Protestant religion) was the first to decorate an indoor tree with candles when he attempted to recreate the stars shining over a forest of evergreens.

The first mention of decorated trees being taken indoors came in 1605 in Germany - a country with a long Christmas tree history! The trees were initially decorated with fruit and sweets together with hand made objects such as quilled snowflakes and stars. German Christmas Markets began to sell shaped gingerbreads and wax ornaments which people bought as souvenirs of the fair and took home to hang on their tree.

Tinsel was also invented in Germany in about 1610. Up until fairly recently real silver was used, which was pulled into wafer thin strips by special machines. This was durable but tarnished quickly and many experiments took place to try and find an alternative - including a mix of lead and tin, which was too heavy

and kept breaking. It was only in the mid 20th century that a viable alternative was found.

Artificial trees were invented in the 1880s in a bid to try and stop some of the damage being caused to real trees due to people lopping the tip off large trees, thus preventing the trees from growing any further. It got so bad in Germany that laws had to be brought in to prevent people having more than one tree.

圣诞节的由来（背景资料）

圣诞树一致是庆祝圣诞节不可少的装饰物，如果家中没有圣诞树，就大大减少了过节气氛。关于圣诞树的来源有多种不同的传说。

其中一个是说：大约在十六世纪，圣诞树最先出现在德国，德国人把长青的松柏枝拿到屋中去摆设，使之成为圣诞树。后来，由德国人马丁路德把蜡烛放在树林中的枞树枝上，然后点燃蜡烛，使它看起来像是引导人们到伯利恒去。而近今日，人们已经改用粉色的小灯泡了。

另一个传说记载。据说有一位农民在一个风雪交加的圣诞夜里接待了一个饥寒交迫的小孩，让他吃了一顿丰盛的圣诞晚餐，这个孩子告别时折了一根杉树枝插在地上并祝福说：“年年此日，礼物满枝，留此美丽的杉村，报答你的好意。”小孩走后，农民发现那树枝竟变成了一棵小树，他才明白自己接待

的原来是一位上帝的使者。这个故事就成为圣诞树的来源。在西方，不论是否基督徒，过圣诞节时都要准备一棵圣诞树，以增加节日的欢乐气氛。圣诞树一般是用杉柏之类的常绿树做成，象征生命长存。树上装饰着各种灯烛、彩花、玩具、星星，挂上各种圣诞礼物。圣诞之夜，人们围着圣诞树唱歌跳舞，尽情欢乐。

圣诞树真正出现在圣诞节时，首先见于德国，之后又传入欧洲和美国，并以其优美的姿态，成为圣诞节不可缺少的装饰。圣诞树的种类繁多，有天然松柏圣诞树、也有人造圣诞树及白色圣诞树。每棵圣诞树上都挂满琳琅满目的装饰品，但每棵树的顶端必定有个特大的星星，象征三博士跟随该星而找到耶稣，而且也只有该家庭的一家之主可以把这棵希望之星挂上。
(From www.en8848.com.cn/read/poems/sdpoems/148521.html)



◆Sci-Tech Front◆

Apple Plans to put iPod and iPhone into the OK player Cara

The iPod and iPhone could soon be helping to teach people how to sing along to their favorite tracks under plans drawn up by Apple to turn the devices into mobile karaoke machines.

It found worldwide success by inventing a device that transformed the way people listened to music. Now a patent application submitted by Apple has revealed its plans to help teach amateur singers how to hit the right pitch and key by iPod and iPhone.

There is also good news for those forced to listen: the technology will be able to make off-key warbling sound in-tune。

The device will allow users to select their favorite songs to sing along to, displaying the words as a video on screen much like traditional karaoke machines.

As the user sings, however, the iPod will analyze their voice, comparing it with how the song is supposed to sound and providing them with feedback if they are off key to help them correct their performance.

If the singer hits the pitch and key perfectly, then they will be rewarded by having their performance enhanced to give a concert hall effect that is pleasing to listen to.

But when they are off key or sing at the wrong pitch, the device will exaggerate their mistake so that they can hear it in a pair of earphones they are wearing.

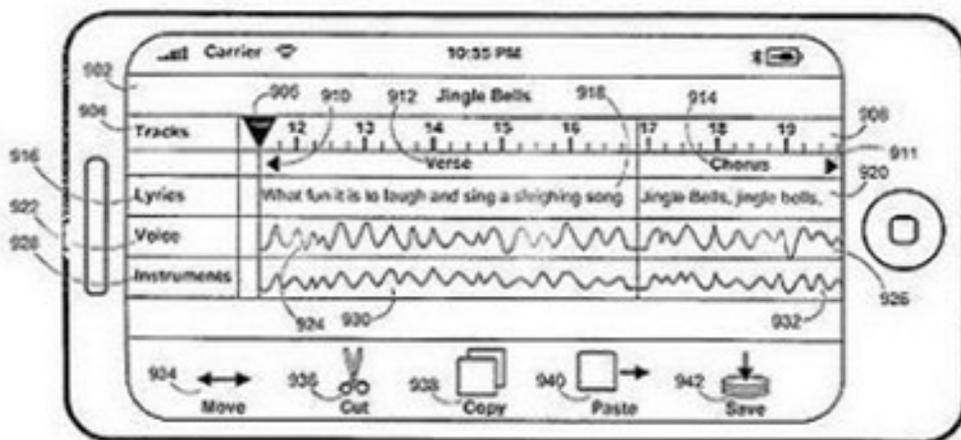
The system would also be able to change the output from the speakers, if the singer was performing in front of an audience, so they did not have to endure bad singing. Instead it would "fuzz" the singer's voice to disguise the fact they are off key.

The patent also proposes allowing users to record their performances and edit them later, while a digital sound wave read out would also allow them to see how they had performed compared to the original.

Apple refused to comment on how it intends to develop the patent and when its karaoke system will be available on the market, but the company's online music store sells music under a category of karaoke.

Tracks include popular karaoke favorites by artists such as MC Hammer, Blondie, The Beach Boys and Tina Turner.

◇ A bad penny always turns up.



苹果拟把 iPod 和 iPhone 变成卡拉 OK 唱机

(背景资料)

摘要：据英国《每日电讯报》21日报道，苹果计划将它的 iPod 音乐播放器和 iPhone 智能手机转变成移动“卡拉 ok”唱机，不久这些小玩意儿就可以教人们唱自己喜爱的歌曲了。

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苹果发明的 iPod 音乐播放器在全球范围内大获成功，彻底改变了人们听音乐的习惯。如今，苹果提交的一份专利申请表示，将通过 iPod 音乐播放器和 iPhone 智能手机来帮助业余歌手正确掌握音高和音调。

这对于那些被动听这些业余歌手唱歌的人来说无异于是一种福音，因为该技术能够让经常跑调的人找到调子。

这种设备将允许用户选择他们最喜爱的歌曲跟着哼唱，并显示有歌词和视频画面，非常类似于传统的“卡拉 ok”唱机。

但不同的是，使用者唱歌时，iPod 能够分析他们的声音，并将其与歌曲正确的唱法进行比对。如果跑调了，系统就会及时给予反馈，从而帮助歌唱者纠正错误。

如果歌唱者的音高和音调掌握得很到位，就会得到奖励，他们的声音就会被转换成非常好听的音乐厅的效果。

但是，当他们跑调或唱错音高时，这个设备就会放大他们的错误，这样他们就能从自己戴着的耳机中听到了。

这个系统还能改变歌唱者传输到扬声器上的声音。如果歌唱者在观众面前表演，观众就可以不必再忍受糟糕的歌声了。因为这个系统会“修饰”歌唱者的歌声，这样观众就听不出他们跑调了。

这项专利还允许用户录制自己的歌声，以便日后编辑。同时，数字化音波还可使用户将他们的歌声与原唱进行对比。

苹果拒绝透露研制这项专利的方法以及这个“卡拉 ok”系统上市的时间，但是该公司的网络音乐商店已在售卖卡拉 ok 类别的音乐。

这些音乐包括美国黑人说唱歌手 MC。哈默、金发美女乐队、沙滩男孩乐队和蒂娜-特娜等艺人的流行卡拉 ok 歌。

◇He who seize the right moment, is the right man.

◆Diet Nursing◆

Delicious South Korean foods

Visitors to Korea will discover a wide array of unique and delicious food.

Korea was once a primarily agricultural nation, and since ancient times rice has been cultivated as Koreans' staple food. Nowadays Korean cuisine also contains a large variety of meat and fish dishes along with wild greens and vegetables. Various preserved food, such as kimchi (fermented spicy cabbage), jeotgal (seafood preserved in salt) and doenjang (fermented soy bean paste) are particularly popular due to their distinctive flavor and high nutritional value.

In Korean cuisine all the dishes are served at the same time. A typical meal normally includes rice, soup, and several side dishes, the number of which vary. Traditionally, lower classes had three side dishes, while royal families would have twelve.

In Korea, like in neighboring China and Japan, people eat with chopsticks. However, a spoon is used more often in Korea, especially when soups are served. Formal rules have developed for table setting, which can vary depending on the dish that is served.

Food is a very important part of Korea culture, and Koreans pay great attention to the way in which food is cooked. Let's sense some different kinds of traditional Korean food.

Bap (steamed rice) and Juk (porridge)

Boiled rice is the staple food for Koreans, it is eaten with almost every meal. In Korea people eat short-grained rice, as opposed to the long-grained Indian rice. Korean rice is often sticky in texture, and sometimes it is combined with chestnuts, sorghum, red beans, barley or other cereals for added flavor and nutrition. Juk (porridge) is a light meal, which is highly nutritious. Juk is often made with rice, to which abalone, ginseng, pine nuts, vegetables, chicken, or bean sprouts can be added. Red bean porridge and pumpkin porridge are also delicious.

Guk (soup)

Korean meals traditionally consist of a soup served with rice. The soup can be made from vegetables, meat, fish, shellfish, seaweed, or beef bones.

Jjigae (stew)

Jjigae is similar to guk but is thicker and has a stronger taste. The most famous jjigae (doenjang-jjigae) is made from preserved soy bean paste. Jjigae is usually spicy and served piping hot in a heated stone bowl.

Jjim and Jorim (simmered meat or fish)

Jjim and jorim are similar dishes. Meat and fish are prepared with vegetables and soaked in soy bean sauce. The ingredients are then slowly boiled over a low heat.

Jeotgal (seafood fermented in salt)

Jeotgal is a very salty seafood made from naturally preserved fish, shellfish, oysters, fish roe, intestines and other ingredients.

Gui (broiled/barbecued dishes)

Gui is when marinated fish or meat are barbecued over a charcoal fire. The most popular gui dishes are meats, such as bulgogi and galbi, however, there are also many fish dishes which are cooked this way.

When you go for a trip in Korean, don't forget to taste the yummy food there.



美味的韩国菜（背景资料）

到了韩国，游客们会发现各种各样的特色美食。

韩国曾经是一个以农业为主的国家，自古以来韩国人都是以米饭为主食。如今的韩国料理还包含了各种配着野菜和蔬菜的肉类和鱼类菜肴。各种腌制、发酵的食品，如泡菜（发酵辣白菜）、腌鱼（用盐腌制的海鲜）和大酱（发酵的豆酱），都特别受欢迎，这应归功于其独特的风味和很高的营养价值。

在韩国料理中，所有的菜都是同时上齐的。一份典型的韩式套餐通常包括米饭、汤和几个小菜，数量各不相同。按照传统，较低阶层有 3 个小菜，而王室成员会有 12 个。

像邻近的中国和日本一样，韩国人吃饭也用筷子。然而，在韩国人们更经常地使用勺子，尤其是喝汤的时候。菜品在餐桌上的摆放还有一定的规矩，这些规矩因菜而异。

饮食是韩国文化一个非常重要的组成部分，韩国人高度重视食物的烹调方式。下面就让我们见识一下不同类型的韩国传统食物。

蒸米饭和粥

蒸米饭是韩国人几乎每顿都必不可少的主食。韩国的大米是短粒大米，与长粒的印度大米形成鲜明对比。韩国大米往往质地粘稠，与栗子、高粱、红豆、大麦或其他谷物混合烹调，既增加营养又味道鲜美。粥是一种比较清淡又营养丰富的主

食。粥的主要食材是大米，也可加入鲍鱼、人参、松子、蔬菜、鸡或豆芽等。当然红豆粥和南瓜粥也都非常好吃。

汤

韩国传统饮食是一碗美味的汤搭配着一碗米饭。汤是由蔬菜、肉类、鱼类、贝类、海藻或牛骨熬制而成的。

炖菜

炖菜与汤类似，但口感较浓稠，口味较重。最有名的炖菜是大酱汤。它通常比较辛辣，被盛在滚烫的热石碗里。

石锅肉和石锅鱼

石锅肉和石锅鱼是相似的菜肴。把肉类和鱼类与蔬菜浸泡在酱油中烹调。所有的食材都用小火慢慢炖煮。

腌鱼

腌鱼是一种咸味海产食品。由各种海鱼、海贝类、牡蛎、鱼卵和鱼肠等腌制而成。

韩国烧烤

韩国烧烤是用炭火烘烤腌制过的鱼或肉。最受欢迎的是烤肉，如烤五花肉和排骨，但是也有很多烤鱼。当你去游览韩国时，不要忘记品尝韩国美食。(摘自 21st 英语网)

◇Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

◇Quick feet and busy hands fill the mouth.

◆ Tourist ◆

Taj Mahal

Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, and some Western historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed. Taj Mahal is the most beautiful monument. Taj Mahal is built entirely of white marble. Its stunning architectural beauty is beyond adequate description, particularly at dawn and sunset. Taj Mahal seems to glow in the light of the full moon. On a foggy morning, Taj Mahal is as if suspending over the Jamuna river.

Taj Mahal was built by a Muslim, Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his dear wife and queen Mumtaz Mahal at Agra, India.

It is an "elegy in marble" or some say an expression of a "dream". Taj Mahal (meaning Crown Palace) is the grave of queen Mumtaz Mahal. The grave of Shah Jahan was added to it later. The queen's real name was Arjumand Banu. In the tradition of the Mughals, important ladies of the royal family were given another name at their marriage or at some other significant event in their lives, and that new name was commonly used by the public. Shah Jahan's real name was Shahab-ud-din, and he was known as Prince

Khurram before ascending to the throne in 1628.

Taj Mahal was constructed over a period of twenty-two years, employing twenty thousand workers. It was completed in 1648 C.E. at a cost of 320 Million Rupees. The construction documents show that its master architect was Ustad Isa, the renowned Islamic architect of his time. The documents contain names of those employed and the inventory of construction materials and their origin. Expert craftsmen from Delhi, Lahore, and Multan were employed. In addition, many renowned Muslim craftsmen from Baghdad, Shiraz and Bukhara worked on many specialized tasks.

The architectural design of Taj Mahal uses the interlocking arabesque concept, in which each element stands on its own and perfectly integrates with the main structure. It uses the principles of self-replicating geometry and a symmetry of architectural elements.

Its central dome is fifty-eight feet in diameter and rises to a height of 213 feet. The four graceful, slender minarets are 162.5 feet each. The entire mausoleum (inside as well as outside) is decorated with inlaid design of flowers and calligraphy using precious gems such as agate and jasper. The main archways, chiseled with passages from the Holy Qur'an and the bold scroll work of flowery pattern, give a captivating charm to its beauty.

The central domed chamber and four adjoining chambers include many walls and panels of Islamic decoration.

The mausoleum is a part of a vast complex comprising of a main gateway, an elaborate garden, a mosque (to the left), a guest house (to the right), and several other palatial buildings. Taj Mahal is at the farthest end of this complex, with the river Jamuna behind it. The large garden contains four reflecting pools dividing it at the center. Each of these four sections is further subdivided into four sections and then each into yet another four sections. The garden elements in Tai Mahal serve like Arabesque, standing on their own and also constituting the whole.

Taj Mahal attracts from 2 to 4 million visitors annually, with more than 200,000 from overseas. Most tourists visit in the cooler months of October, November and December. Polluting traffic is not allowed near the complex and tourists must either walk from parking lots or catch an electric bus.



泰姬陵（背景资料）

泰姬陵是世界八大奇迹之一，西方一些历史学家指出，至今没有任何建筑能与它的精美相匹敌。泰姬陵是座最美丽的陵墓建筑。它完全由白色大理石堆砌而成。其极具魅力的建筑美是无法用言语描述的，尤其是在清晨和日落时呈现的景象，尤为壮观。在满月的月光之下，泰姬陵熠熠生辉；在雾气蒙蒙的清晨，泰姬陵仿佛悬浮于贾木纳河畔之上。

泰姬陵修建于印度阿格拉，是穆斯林皇帝沙贾汗为了纪念爱妻穆塔兹·玛哈尔王后而修建的。这是一个“大理石挽歌”，抑或如他人所说的一个“梦”的表达。泰姬陵（指皇冠宫殿）里面埋葬着穆塔兹·玛哈尔女王。皇帝沙贾汗死后也被葬于此。玛哈尔女王的真名是阿姬曼·芭奴。在传统的穆汗制度下，重要的王室女性成员在结婚后或是一些其他的重要仪式后会被赐予另一个新名字，并被用于公共场合。沙贾汗的真实姓名是沙哈博-乌德-丁，他 1628 年继位之前被称为库拉姆亲王。

泰姬陵的建造历时 22 年，雇用工人 2 万余名。它耗资 32 亿卢比，并于 1648 年建成。施工文件显示，其总建筑师是当时著名的伊斯兰建筑师乌斯塔德·伊萨。该文件还载有建筑工人的姓名和建筑材料的库存情况及其来源。这些专家工匠分别来自德里、拉合尔、木尔坦等地。此外，来自巴格达、希拉和布哈拉来的许多著名的穆斯林工匠分别被授予专门的任务。

泰姬陵的建筑设计采用连锁的蔓藤图式概念，其中每个组成部分既独立又与主要结构相融合。它采用了自我复制的几何图形原理和对称的建筑元素。

它的中央穹顶直径是 58 英尺，高为 213 英尺。4 个优雅、细长的尖塔分别都有 162.5 英尺。整个陵墓（内部以及外部）装饰着用宝石如玛瑙和碧玉镶嵌的花和书法的图案。主要拱门上雕刻着古兰经和醒目的雕花图案，让泰姬陵更加迷人。中央圆顶厅和 4 个相邻的分厅的墙壁和面板都有伊斯兰教式的装饰。

整座陵墓庞大而复杂，它包括一个主要通道、一个精致的花园、一个清真寺（左）、一个会客厅（右）和其他几个宫殿建筑。泰姬陵在最深处，贾木纳河在其后缓缓淌过。大花园被 4 个波光粼粼的水池包围。这 4 个水池又分别被细分为 4 个区域，然后依次类推。泰姬陵中的花园也像蔓藤一样，独立而又不失整体的和谐感。

泰姬陵每年都会吸引 200 到 400 万游客的来访，其中有 20 万来自海外的游客。多数游客都选择在凉爽的 10 月、11 月和 12 月来此参观。有污染的交通在这里是被禁止的，开车的游客们必须从停车场步行至此，或是直接乘坐电动巴士抵达。（摘自英文阅读网）

◇Energy and persistence conquer all things.

◆ Bilingual Essay ◆

The Road to Success

It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office. I notice we have janitors and janitresses now in offices, and our young men unfortunately miss that salutary branch of business education. But if by chance the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom. It does not hurt the newest comer to sweep out the office if necessary. I was one of those sweepers myself.

Assuming that you have all obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is “aim high”. I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, “My place

is at the top.” Be king in your dreams.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it, adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here there, and everywhere. “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket.” is all wrong. I tell you to “put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.” Look round you and take notice, men who do that not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American businessman is lack of concentration.

To summarize what I have said: aim for the highest; never enter a bar room; do not touch liquor, or if at all only at meals; never speculate; never indorse beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firm’s interest yours; break orders always to save owners;

concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket, and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue; lastly, be not impatient, for as Emerson says, “no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves.”

成功之道（背景资料）

年轻人创业之初，应该从最底层干起，这是件好事。匹兹保有很多商业巨头，在他们创业之初，都肩负过“重任”：他们以扫帚相伴，以打扫办公室的方式度过了他们商业生涯中最初的时光。我注意到我们现在办公室里都有工友，于是年轻人就不幸错过了商业教育中这个有益的环节。如果碰巧哪天上午专职扫地的工友没有来，某个具有未来合伙人气质的年轻人会毫不犹豫地试着拿起扫帚。在必要时新来的员工扫扫地也无妨，不会因为而有什么损失。我自己就曾经扫过地。

假如你已经被录用，并且有了一个良好的开端，我对你的建议是：要志存高远。一个年轻人，如果不把自己想象成一家大公司未来的老板或者是合伙人，那我会对他不屑一顾。不论职位有多高，你的内心都不要满足于做一个总管，领班或者总经理。要对自己说：我要迈向顶尖！要做就做你梦想中的国王！成功的首要条件和最大秘诀就是：把你的精力，思想和资本全都集中在你正从事的事业上。一旦开始从事某种职业，就要下定决心在那一领域闯出一片天地来；做这一行的领导人物，采纳每一点改进之心，采用最优良的设备，对专业知识熟稔于心。

一些公司的失败就在于他们分散了资金，因为这就意味着分散了他们的精力。他们向这方面投资，又向那方面投资；在这里投资，在那里投资，到处都投资。“不要把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里”的说法大错特错。我要对你说：“把所有的鸡蛋都放在一个篮子里，然后小心地看好那个篮子。”看看你周围，你会注意到：这么做的人其实很少失败。看管和携带一个篮子并不太难。人们总是试图提很多篮子，所以才打破这个国家的大部分鸡蛋。提三个篮子的人，必须把一个顶在头上，而这个篮子很可能倒下来，把他自己绊倒。美国商人的一个缺点就是不够专注。

把我的话归纳一下：要志存高远；不要出入酒吧；要滴酒不沾，或要喝也只在用餐时喝少许；不要做投机买卖；不要寅吃卯粮；要把公司的利益当作自己的利益；取消订货的目的永远是为了挽救货主；要专注；要把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里，然后小心地看好它；要量入为出；最后，要有耐心，正如爱默生所言，“谁都无法阻止你最终成功，除非你自己承认自己失败。”（摘自可可地盘）

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- ◇ A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 - ◇ A beggar's purse is bottomless.
 - ◇ A cock is valiant on his own dunghill.
 - ◇ A common danger causes common action.

What is Love

Love is a star shrouded in morning fog
Without you
Heaven is hell
Li River War lovely, subtle shaking
This. . . Shy sweet embrace -
On your beautiful lips,
I preferred kissing instead of the language
My kiss is like the smoke from my heart a flame
Yesterday kissed my happiness,
today has come to naught,
I received a sincere love
Always the total can not be sustained.
Women to men there is a way to be happy;
but unfortunately the way to a man trapped in there more than
three thousand kinds!
Only among the only true love.
"What is love?"
"... " No one can answer.

◇ A covetous man is good to none but worse to himself.

爱是什么

爱就是笼罩在晨雾中一颗星。
没有你，
天堂也变成地狱。
可爱的战慄，微妙的颤抖，
这……羞怯温柔的拥抱——
在你美丽的樱唇上，
我惯用接吻来代替语言，
我的吻就像是从我心底冒出的一个火焰！
昨天吻过我的幸福，
今天已经化为乌有，
我获得真诚的爱情，
向来总不能持久。
女人使男人得到幸福的方法有一种；
但使男人陷于不幸的方法却有三千多种！
只有在爱情之中才有真实。
“爱情究竟是什么？”
“……”没有一个人能解答。

◇ Just because someone doesn't love you the way you want them to, doesn't mean they don't love you with all they have.

I Remembered that is Wonderful as soon as Flickers

I remembered that is wonderful as soon as flickers,
Appeared you in mine front,
Some like appears briefly fantasy,
Has like the chaste America's angel.
In that hopeless sad suffering,
Makes noise in that in ostentatious life puzzle,
Nearby my ear for a long time is making a sound your gentle
sound,
I also see your lovable beautiful figure in the sleep.
Many years have passed by, storm smile,
Has scattered the former days dream,
Thereupon I have put behind your gentle sound,
Also has your that angel resembles the beautiful figure.
In the remote place, in the gloomy life which imprisons,
My day such calmly dissipates,
The insincere person, does not have the poem the inspiration,
Without the tear, does not have the life, also does not have the love.
Now the mind starts to regain consciousness:
By now has reappeared in front of me you,

Has illusory image which like appears briefly,
Has like the chaste America's angel.
My heart in is wild with joy jumps,
In heart all reregain consciousness,
Had the sincere person, had the poem inspiration,
Had the life, had the tear, also had the love.



我记得那美妙的一瞬

我记得那美妙的一瞬，
在我的面前出现了你，
有如昙花一现的幻想，
有如纯洁至美的精灵。

在那无望的忧愁的折磨中，
在那喧闹的浮华生活的困扰中，
我的耳边长久地响着你温柔的声音，
我还在睡梦中见到你可爱的倩影。
许多年过去了，暴风骤雨般的激情。
驱散了往日的梦想，
于是我忘却了你温柔的声音，
还有你那天仙似的的倩影。
在穷乡僻壤，在囚禁的阴暗生活中，
我的日子就那样静静地消逝，
没有倾心的人，没有诗的灵感，
没有眼泪，没有生命，也没有爱情。
如今心灵又开始苏醒：
在我面前又重新出现了你，
有如昙花一现的幻影，
有如纯洁至美的天仙。
我的心在狂喜中跳跃，
心中的一切又重新苏醒，
有了倾心的人，有了诗的灵感，
有了生命，有了眼泪，也有了爱情。（摘自英文阅读网）

◇ A good fame is better than a good face.

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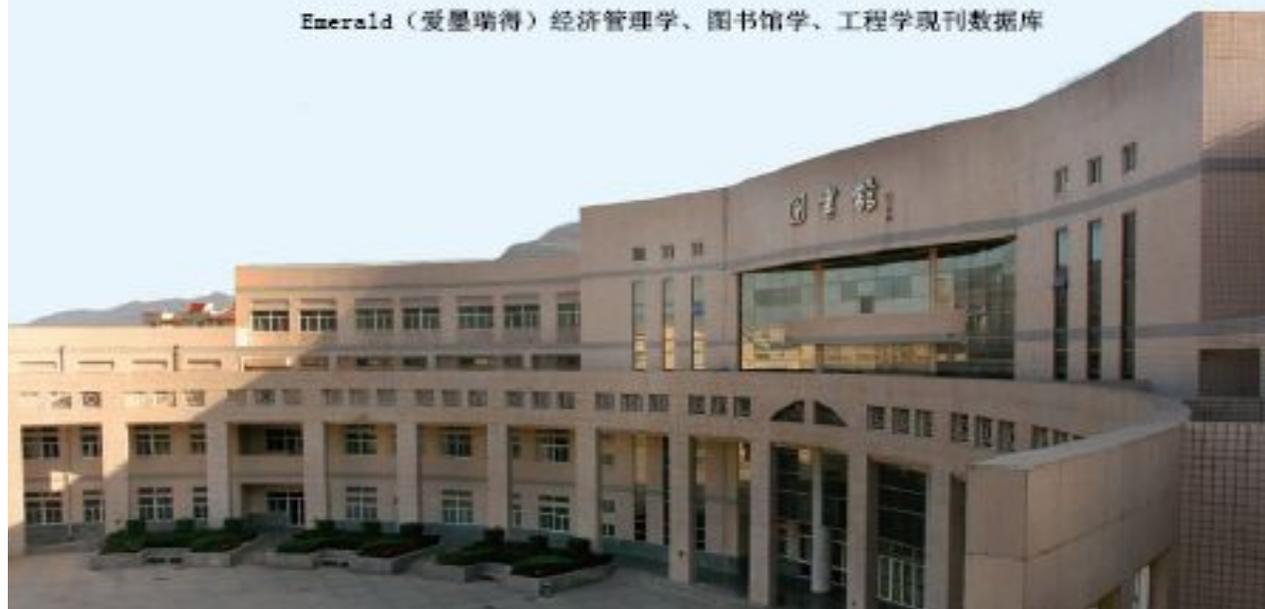
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