

【双语】



永远的哆啦A梦

Many from Asian countries can remember wishing they had their own Doraemon in their childhood. The manga character, created by Japanese cartoonist Fujiko F. Fujio in the 1970s, is cute, smart and has tons of amazing gadgets in his pocket.

很多亚洲国家的小伙伴应该还记得儿时的梦想就是拥有一只自己的机器猫——这个来自二十世纪七十年代藤子不二雄笔下的漫画主人公。它可爱、聪明，总能从口袋中变出各式各样的神奇小玩意儿。

Starting from Dec 1, the birthday of the late Fujio, Doraemon is returning in a new comic series, which compiles chapters not included in the original 45-volume manga series. This is the first new Doraemon work since it ended eight years ago.

为了纪念已故作者藤子的生日，12月1日，《哆啦A梦》推出了新刊，其中囊括了原著45卷中未收录的章节，而这也是自《哆啦A梦》8年前终结以来第一次推出新作。

Nobita
大雄

Most of the Doraemon stories start with protagonist Nobita Nobi, running home in tears, crying "Doraemon! Do something!" The fourth-grade boy, who lives in a subsection of Tokyo, is the weakest and least intelligent child in his class. But despite his flaws, Nobita is one of the neighborhood's nicest and most sensitive children, and it is his desire to see justice done that drives the best Doraemon stories. It is probably why Doraemon himself and fans do not fling up their hands in defeat.

《哆啦A梦》中大部分的故事都是围绕主人公野比大雄展开：他总是哭着跑回家，喊着“哆啦A梦，帮帮我！”这名四年级的小学生住在东京市郊区，在班上成绩最

差、脑子最笨。尽管如此，大雄在邻居眼中却是个乖巧懂事、善解人意的小男孩。而正是他追求正义的性格成就了最棒的《哆啦A梦》；而这可能也是哆啦A梦和它的粉丝们面对挫折时不会轻言放弃的原因。

Robocat
机器猫

Asides from its attractiveness in spirit, Doraemon has a simple storyline. One day, a strange being pops up in Nobita's desk drawer — a round, blue cat-style robot (Doraemon), who was sent by Nobita's descendant from the future to help prevent him from making mistakes.

《哆啦A梦》虽然有着吸引人的精神力量，但是它的故事情节却一点也不复杂。一天，大雄在自己桌子的抽屉里发现了一个圆头呆脑的蓝色机器猫（哆啦A梦）。这只机器猫其实是大雄的后代送来帮他解决麻烦的。

Educational
教育意义

Doraemon and Nobita go on to become one of Asia's most famous duos because of their hilarious yet sometimes educational experiences. As class weakling and dunce, Nobita sometimes misuses Doraemon's gadgets and lands himself in even more trouble. This is one source of the series' humor. However, Doraemon has another, more serious side. Often touched with a bit of educational science, moral teachings and a hint of conservatism, stories usually involve Nobita, Doraemon and their friends working together to solve a larger problem.

大雄与机器猫能成为亚洲最负盛名的“组合”，原因就在于那些既令人捧腹而又带有教育意义的故事。性格软弱、脑袋不怎么灵光的大雄时常会用错哆啦A梦的工具，给自己惹来更大的麻烦——而这正是漫画的笑

点所在。但是，《哆啦A梦》中也有严肃的一面，在大雄、哆啦A梦和他的朋友们一起解决大问题时，它常常会触及到科学和道德教育，甚至传递出些许环保的绿色思想。

Honekawa Suneo
骨川小夫

Honekawa is a bright yet spoiled boy. Though he always gets what he wants, he failed to get Doraemon.

骨川小夫性格开朗，却是个被宠坏了的小男孩。虽然他要什么有什么，却得不到哆啦A梦。

Nobita Nobi
野比大雄

Nobita Nobi is the main character in the story. He is the least intelligent and laziest student in class. But sometimes, he can be really responsible. In the future, Nobita marries Shizuka.

作为故事的主角，大雄是班里最笨、最懒的学生。但有时，他却能勇敢地站出来承担责任。长大后，大雄娶了静香。

Doraemon
哆啦A梦

Doraemon is a cat-like robot from the future, the 22nd century to be exact. His favorite food is dorayaki, a sweet-bean-paste-filled bun. He is afraid of mice and hates rats, as his ears were chewed off by rats.

哆啦A梦是一只外形似猫的机器人，来自22世纪。他最爱铜锣烧（一种夹着甜豆沙的烤面饼），最害怕也最讨厌老鼠，因为他曾因为机器鼠的失误而失去了耳朵。

Shizuka Minamoto
源静香

Shizuka is the only female main character in the comic, and she's a kind and forgiving person. Shizuka is liked by all the boys.

源静香是漫画中唯一的女性主角，她温柔又宽容，是所有男孩子的梦中情人。

Gouda Takeshi
刚田武

More commonly known by his nickname Gian, Takeshi is the bully of the pack. He is tough and strong and has a terrible singing voice. He and Suneo are always picking on Nobita.

刚田武正是为人熟知的“胖虎”。他体格强壮、唱歌难听，常常欺负同学，总是和小夫一起捉弄大雄。

(来源：沪江网)

【中考必背】

20组英语词语辨析(之二)

6. Speak, say, talk, tell

这四个动词都有“说”的意思？speak的意思是“讲话；演讲”，着重指说话的动作，指开口说或连续不断地说，多用作不及物动词；用作及物动词时，其宾语是语言名称？如：He can speak Japanese. 他会说日语？

say的意思是“说；讲”，一般用作及物动词，着重指说话的内容？它的宾语可以是名词？代词或直接引语等？如：She says, "Don't draw on the wall!" 她说：“别在墙上画画！”

talk的意思是“说；讲；谈话”，与speak意义比较接近，但不如speak正式，着重强调两人之间的相互谈话，也可指单方面的谈话？如：She is talking with John in English. 她正在和约翰用英语交谈？

tell意为“告诉；讲述；吩咐”，多指以口头方式将某事告诉某人，常接双宾语？除了story, news, truth, joke, lie(谎言)等直接宾语外，还可以接人等间接宾语？如：She is telling the children a story. 她正在给孩子们讲故事？

7. Among, between

between 的意思是“在……中间，在……之间”，一般指在两者之间？如：There is a table between two windows. 在两扇窗户之间有一张桌子？between 有时也表示在多于两个以上的事物之间，但那是指在每二者之间？如：the relationship between different provinces and municipalities 省市和省市之间的关系（这里是指每两个省市之间的相互关系？）

among 的意思是“在……中间？在……之中”，一般指在三个或三个以上的同类事物之中？如：The teacher distributed them among the students. 老师把这些东西分给了学生？

【语法详解】

take/ bring/ carry /get

这四个动词都有“拿”和“带”的意思，但含义有所不同。take意为“带走”、“拿走”，bring意为“带来”、“拿来”，get表示“到别的地方把某人或某物带来或拿来”，carry不强调方向，带有负重的意思。试比较：

My parents often take me there on holidays.我父母常常带我到那里去度假。I'm going to take you to Beijing.我准备带你去北京。

Bring me a cup of tea, please.请给我端杯茶来。I'll bring the book to you tomorrow.明天我把那本书给你带来。

The waiter carried the me to the table.服务员把肉送到桌上。The monkey carried the bag on her back.猴子把那个包背在背上。

She went back to get her handbag.他折回去拿她的手提包。Let me get the doctor.让我去请医生吧。