■【双语】

不悔梦归处,只恨太匆匆

As Jiu Yehui, author of Fleet of Time, wrote in her novel's preface, the book is meant to resonate especially with the post-1980s generation. The novel's movie adaptation, which is to be released on Dec 5, targets the same demographic.

正如《匆匆那年》的作者九夜 茴在小说的序言中所写,这本书是 献给中国所有80后的。根据小说改 编的同名电影今天上映,目标锁定这 一观众群。

The story begins with Chen Xun (Eddie Peng) and Fang Hui (Ni Ni) meeting during their first year of senior high school, the time when love's kindred spirit first begins to awaken. Peng's character possesses all the characteristics of a high school hunk. He's got a handsome face, he's class monitor, and he's an excellent basketball player. Ni Ni's character on the other hand is plain, introverted and sensitive.

故事伊始,刚上高一的陈寻(彭于晏饰)与方茴(倪妮饰)初相见,他们心中爱的种子一点点生根发芽。陈寻拥有所有高中时"男神"的必备特质:长相帅气、担任班长,还打得一手好篮球。倪妮饰演的方茴却相对平凡,内向而敏感。

You can probably guess what happens next. A crush develops between the two. They begin dating and share their first kiss, and then



they begin to quarrel before finally drifting apart from each other.

接下来的故事不说你也能猜到。随着暧昧情愫的不断生长,他们经历了第一次约会、初吻,也不可避免地开始争吵,最后以分手告终。

The closing song plays over a dramatic scene in which Chen, with tears in his eyes, looks upon his love for the first time after a long separation. The audience is left to wonder whether the two get back together again.

片尾描述了戏剧性的一幕: 分别多年后, 陈寻满眼泪水地注视着这个第一次让自己心动的姑娘…… 他们到底还能不能重新走到一起?此时, 片尾曲响起, 电影把这个悬念留给了观众。

The film stands on themes of youth, first love and friendship, helping it to rouse the collective memory of many in the post-1980s generation. We're also taken back to China's successful bid

for the 2008 Olympic Games and the national soccer team's first appearance in the 2002 World Cup, both of are hazy memories in the minds of post-1980s kids.

影片以青春、初恋以及友情为主题,想要唤起80后的共同记忆。我们再次回顾了许多童年大事,比如中国成功申办2008年奥运会,比如2002年中国足球第一次出现在世界杯的赛场。

The film's soundtrack is also worth mentioning. When (from TV series Return of the Pearl Princess) and I Want to Shout I Love You (from Japanese animation Slam Dunk) played, I was taken back to my high school days.

除了剧情,影片的配乐也值得一提。《当》(《还珠格格》的主题曲)、《好想大声说喜欢你》(日本动画片《灌篮高手》片头曲)这些熟悉的音乐在剧中响起的时候,我仿佛又回到了中学时代。

■【中考必背】

20组英语词语 辨析(之四)

11. Each, every

两词都是"每个"的意思,但着重点不同,each着重个别的情况,every着重全体,有"所有的"的意思,如: She knows each student of the class。她认识这个班里的每一个学生; She knows every student of the class。她认识这个班所有的学生。

12. No one, none

no one指 "没有人(只能指人,不能用来指物)",意思与nobody相同,作主语时不必跟 of连用,如: No one believes him since he is not honest. 没有人相信他,因为他不诚实, No one else but I went. 除我以外,谁也没去。

none指"一个也没有(既可指人,也可指物)",作主语时代替不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式;代替可数名词,谓语动词用单,复数都可以,但在"主+系+表"结构中,如果表语为复数,则系动词要用复数形式,如:None of us are(is) afraid of difficulties. 我们谁也不怕困难。

13. Go on doing, go on to do, go on with

这三个动词短语都有"继续做某事"的意思,其区别如下: go on doing表示"继续做,一直在做某事(中间无间断)"; go on to do表示"接着做某事",即某事已做完,接着做另一件事; go on with也表示"继续做某事",其含义是某一动作一度中止后,又继续下去。

14. Too much, much too

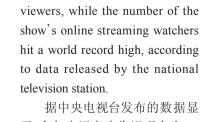
二者都有"太,非常"之意, much too为 副词词组,修饰形容词,副词,不可修饰动词,如: It's much too cold。天气实在是太冷了, too much作"太多"讲,有以下三种用法。

- (1)作名词词组,如:You have given us too much. 你给我们的太多了。
- (2)作形容词词组修饰不可数名词,如: Don't drink too much wine. 不要饮太多的酒。
- (3)作副词词组修饰不及物动词,如: She talks too much. 她说话太多。

15. Lonely, alone

二者都可表示"孤独,独自", alone指客观存在的"孤独",而lonely更偏重一种主观感受上的"寂寞",如: I went alone. 我是一个人去的, Mary lived alone, but she didn't feel lonely. 玛丽孤身一人生活,但她并不感到孤种

春晚"收视率"创新低



据中央电视台发布的数据显示,今年央视春晚收视观众为6.9 亿,创8年以来最低纪录,不过,其 网络直播观看数则创下全球最高 纪录。

"收视率"在英文中多用ratings表示,"直播节目收视率"就是telecast ratings。央视春晚(China Central Television's Spring Festi-

val gala) 虽然近几年收视连续下滑,但是作为普通民众除夕夜的传统节目,还是受到不少人的喜爱。今年春晚虽然收视率下降,但是人均收视时长(per capita viewing time)为155.5分钟,比起去年的人均66分钟大幅增长。

■【热词】

另外, 央视今年首次向商业视频网站出售直播版权 (copyrights for live streaming), 截至19日, 羊年春晚在该网站取得了最高同时在线人数超1400万的惊人成绩, 创下了全球单平台网络直播纪录。



The telecast audience ratings of China Central Television's Spring Festival gala, or Lunar New Year's Eve gala, dropped to an 8-year low with 690 million