



晨风策划

For the Night
CONQUER I
英语阅读

读霸天下

夜晚篇

II

主编 张倩

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西安交通大学出版社
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NIGHT 21:55:39



展风策划

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CONQUER II

英语阅读

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前言

阅读之于一个人有多么重要,我想这无需赘言。对于英语学习者而言,阅读的重要性则尤为突现。因为,要想熟悉这门语言,掌握并运用这门语言,突破之处就是阅读。这一点可以联系我们自己的母语——汉语的习得过程。

阅读可以帮助我们识文断字,增加知识。小时候开始学习语文,其实也就是开始了我们母语习得过程中的原始阅读。渐渐地,我们识字多了,知道的成语、名言佳句也多了,突然发现自己不仅语言质量提高了,更重要的是知识面拓宽了,思想变得深刻了。我们上小学、中学时,都要写作文,老师会评出优秀的文章在班上阅读赏析。大家会发现那些经常被表扬的同学,往往是看书看得多的同学。因为这个同学认识的字多、知道的词句多、懂得多,思路自然开阔,写出的文章就言之有物,值得一读。同样地,大家可以对比一下自己的文字水平随着自身阅读量的增加所产生的变化:读一读自己早前时候写的文章,和阅读量加大后写的文章,水平自然不同。

我们的母语是汉语,对于我上面讲到的简单道理,大家肯定早有感受。而英语的习得跟汉语是一个道理,它十分得益于阅读。

然而,对于英语学习而言,仅凭教科书上的阅读内容还远远不够。而且学习教科书其实无形中帶有一种学习的义务性,这样有时反倒会扼杀兴趣,让学习者产生逆反心理,影响学习效果。

正是因为上面提到的这些原因,我们认为:对于英语阅读图书而言,其很重要的目标应该是帮助读者扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面;帮助读者用英语去了解人生,体会情感,增强英语语感;更重要的是,阅读应该是主动的、积极的,更应该是一种持久的、循序渐进的过程。为此,我们编了这套《读霸天下英语阅读》系列丛书,期望能够实现这些目标,帮助读者建立起主动阅读的良好习惯,从而受益终身。

这套书分三册,每一册又分为晨、夜两个板块。晨读系列中,每篇文章包括“单词点点通”、“文章诵读”、“语音提示”这三大块,一些文章还有“知道点”小栏目。其中“语音提示”是一个特色。英语毕竟是一门语言,“读”是一个输入的过程,而这门语言的输出除了“写”,还应包括“说”。对于英语学习者而言,很多时候他可以读懂,却很难读准。因此,不同于其他阅读类书籍,我们在晨读中加入了“语音提示”这一板块,提供给读者一些发音规律,如省读、连读、弱读等,培养读者正确发音的能力,这样,“读”就可以为“说”服务了。在夜读系列中,每篇文章包括三大部分:导读、单词注释、文章正文。主要是为了给读者创造一个没有压力的阅读氛围,让读者可以自由地体验英语,用英语去感悟,在这种轻松阅读的氛围下,逐渐建立英语思维。这套书在选材上涵盖了诸多领域,包括文学、文化、历史、人文、科学等等;书中的文章均摘自名家名作或网络流行的经典美文。为了便于读者更好地学习,我们邀请外籍专家对文章做了一些局部修改。晨读宜于诵读,而夜读则更适合普通的阅读。各册在自成体系的同时,又注重了循序渐进的原则,帮助读者在不知不觉中培养起阅读的良好习惯。

书中的一些文章摘自网络,多为匿名发表。在此,我们对于作者及网站一并表示感谢。

正如培根所说,“读书足以怡情,足以博彩,足以长才”。的确如此,然而要想在阅读中得到这样的收益,就要养成长期阅读的好习惯。我们编这套书,更重要的是在于让读者明白,阅读本身就是一种习惯,一旦养成,将受益无穷。抛开其他,如果这套书能达到这样的效果,已经足以让编者欢欣鼓舞了。由于水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正,以便日后改进。

编者

2008年6月于西安

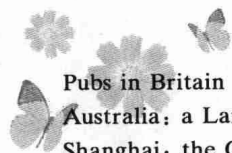
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你遇到过这样的烦恼吗？整天忙忙碌碌，一干就是数年，可是你的经理从没关注过你；自觉工作能力强，腹有良谋，心怀天下，可总是得不到老板的赏识。是什么原因导致了这种情况，又该如何改变呢？

1. sit around 无所事事
2. ambitious [æmˈbiʃəs] *adj.* 有雄心的，野心勃勃的
3. rewarding [riˈwɔːdɪŋ] *adj.* 报答的；有益的；值得的
4. supervisor [ˈsjuːpəvaɪzə] *n.* 监督人；管理人；检查员；主管人
5. ascent [əˈsent] *n.* 上升，（地位，声望等的）提高；攀登；上坡路
6. commit oneself 表明
7. propel [prəˈpel] *vt.* 推进，驱使
8. competent [ˈkɒmpɪtənt] *adj.* 有能力的，胜任的
9. cultivate [ˈkʌltɪveɪt] *vt.* 培养；耕作

Tips for Getting Promoted

A Chief Executive officer is not necessarily someone who has had a lot of formal training. So, I doubt more schooling would help you climb up that ladder of success.

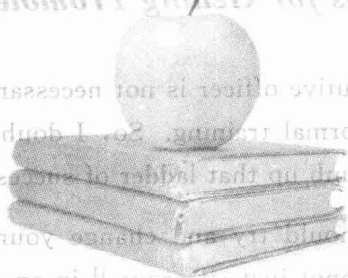
Maybe you should try and change your work habits or character. You cannot just sit around¹ in an organization wai-

Conquer It
读霸天下

ting for people to promote you. You have to let people know you are ambitious² and waiting for bigger and more rewarding³ challenges. You should tell your supervisor⁴ or boss that you want to be promoted and rise up that management ladder. A good manager will accept, even respect the fact that you wish for career development. If this is not the case, you should find a new job or new company that will allow you to grow.

You must start out small. Hoping that one day you will suddenly become director of a company is doubtful. Getting ready for a slow ascent⁵ is more likely. Accept it, and commit yourself⁶, realizing that it may be a long climb. You will need some skills to propel⁷ you up that ladder of success. You must be competent⁸, that is you need to develop skills in many areas, such as marketing, human resources, public relations and finances.

You must also be a good person, always cultivating⁹ relationships with the people around you. Having guanxi is a necessary characteristic of any successful CEO.





曾几何时你是否也在抱怨自己的人生不完美？其实一个拥有一切的人在某方面是个穷人。他永远也体会不到什么是渴望、期待及对梦想的感悟。人生的完整性在于一个人知道如何面对他的缺陷，如何勇敢地摒弃那些不切实际的幻想而又不以此为缺憾。

1. come to terms 达成协议，妥协，让步
2. let go of 释放，放开
3. tragedy ['trædʒɪdi] *n.* 悲剧，惨案；悲惨；灾难
4. condemn [kən'dem] *vt.* 判刑，处刑；声讨，谴责
5. spelling bee 拼字比赛，一种将拼错了指定字词的参赛者淘汰出局的比赛，也作 spelldown
6. disqualify [dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使丧失资格
7. brilliance ['brɪljəns] *n.* 光辉；显赫；鲜明
8. appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* 赏识；鉴赏；感激
9. aspire [ə'spaɪə] *vi.* 热望，立志
10. generous ['dʒenərəs] *adj.* 慷慨的，大方的；有雅量的
11. rejoice in 拥有；占有
12. fulfillment [ful'fɪlmənt] *n.* 履行，成就

The Wholeness of Life

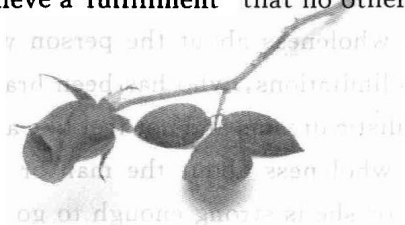
There is a wholeness about the person who has come to terms¹ with his limitations, who has been brave enough to let go of² his unrealistic dreams and not feel like a failure for doing so. There is a wholeness about the man or woman who has learned that he or she is strong enough to go through a trage-

dy³ and survive, he or she can lose someone and still feel like a complete person.

Life is not a trap set for us by God so that he can condemn⁴ us for failing. Life is not a spelling bee⁵, where no matter how many words you've gotten right, you're disqualified⁶ if you make one mistake. Life is more like a baseball season, where even the best team loses one-third of its games and even the worst team has its days of brilliance⁷. Our goal is to win more games than we lose.

When we accept that imperfection is part of being human, and when we can continue rolling through life and appreciate⁸ it, we will have achieved a wholeness that others can only aspire⁹ to. That, I believe, is what God asks of us—not “Be perfect”, not “Don't even make a mistake”, but “Be whole”.

If we are brave enough to love, strong enough to forgive, generous¹⁰ enough to rejoice in¹¹ another's happiness, and wise enough to know there is enough love to go around for us all, then we can achieve a fulfillment¹² that no other living creature will ever know.





对待批评，不同的人有着截然不同的态度。有的人勇于承认自己的错误，并诚恳地接受批评，总结教训并及时加以改正；有的人受到批评则丧失信心，萎靡不振，甚至自暴自弃。做为青年人，我们该如何判断来自外界的批评并做出合理的反应呢？

1. criticism ['kritisiz(ə)m] *n.* 批评，批判
2. justified ['dʒʌstɪfaɪd] *adj.* 公正的
3. hostile ['hɒstail] *adj.* 敌对的
4. brutal ['brʊtl] *adj.* 残忍的；兽性的
5. bother to 受干扰

How to Handle Criticism¹?

Chetan Chopra. Ph.D.

Criticism can be of three kinds:

1. that which is justified² and fair;
2. that which may be justified but is delivered in a hostile³ manner;
3. the unjustified or brutal⁴ put-down.

Most people react badly to all three types of criticism. We tend to take critical remarks as a direct attack on our total worth. People in the arts and professions, if they are good at

what they do, use constructive criticism to their advantage. But most of us go to great lengths to avoid getting criticized.

The first step in learning to handle criticism: make sure you are really being criticized.

Most of the time, if you bother to⁵ examine the situation, no criticism was really intended.

Also, do not invite criticism by such asking insincere questions such as—"Did you really like it?" Or "How did I do?" If you can't take a frank and honest answer to such questions you are better off not asking them.

If a criticism is justified, see it in its proper perspective.

If a criticism is unjustified, practice control. Stay cool. Do not give the person who has unfairly criticized you the satisfaction of knowing he has scored.

And, bearing in mind how it hurts, you should not criticize others.



当人们遇到危难时，总有一些人将个人财产看得比生命还重，最终以生命为代价挽救了没有生命的财产。而有些人则不然……

1. resolve to 下决心
2. tempest ['tempɪst] *n.* 暴风雨；骚乱，动乱
3. effects [ɪ'fekts] *n.* 财产
4. perish ['perɪʃ] *vi.* 死亡
5. devote to 把……献给
6. victual ['vɪtl] *n.* 食物
7. endeavor to 竭力

What's Your Property?

A learned man has always a fund of riches in himself.

Simonides, who wrote such excellent lyric poems, the more easily to support his poverty, began to make a tour of the celebrated cities of Asia, singing the praises of victors for such reward as he might receive. After he had become enriched by this kind of gain, he resolved to¹ return to his native land by sea; for he was born, it is said, in the island of Ceos.

Accordingly he embarked in a ship, which a dreadful tempest², together with its own rottenness, caused to wreck at

sea. Some gathered together their girdles, others their precious effects³, which formed the support of their existence. One who was over-inquisitive, remarked, "Are you going to save none of your property, Simonides?" He made reply, "All my possessions are about me."

A few only made their escape by swimming, for the majority, being weighed down by their burdens, perished⁴. Some thieves too made their appearance, and seized what each person had saved, leaving him naked. Clazomenae, an ancient city, chanced to be near; to which the shipwrecked persons repaired. Here a person devoted to⁵ the pursuits of literature, who had often read the lines of Simonides, and was a very great admirer of him though he had never seen him, knowing from his very language who he was, received him with the greatest pleasure into his house, and furnished him with clothes, money, and attendants. The others meanwhile were carrying about their pictures, begging for victuals⁶. Simonides chanced to meet them; and, as soon as he saw them, remarked: I told you that all my property was about me; what you have endeavored to⁷ save is lost."



你有没有这样的经历，当你满怀希望，憧憬着未来的时候，最终的结果总是不如人意，甚至让你大失所望；而当你跌入人生低谷，走投无路的时候，突然间峰回路转，柳暗花明。人生就是这样反复无常，这或许就是上天和我们开的一个个玩笑吧。

1. possession [pə'zeʃən] *n.* 财产
2. terminate ['tɜːmineɪt] *v.* 終了，结束
3. desperado [despə'rɑːdəu] *n.* 暴徒，亡命之徒
4. halter ['hɒltə] *n.* 缰绳
5. suspend [sə'spend] *n.* 吊，悬挂
6. miser ['maɪzə] *n.* 守财奴，吝啬鬼
7. be consoled at 藉慰，安慰
8. impoverished [ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt] *adj.* 穷困的；用尽了的
9. loth [ləʊθ] (=loath) *adj.* 勉强的
10. capricious [kə'prɪʃəs] *adj.* 反复无常的
11. fickle ['fɪkl] *adj.* (在感情等方面)变幻无常的；浮躁的；薄情的
12. eccentric [ɪk'sentrik] *adj.* 古怪的
13. covetous ['kʌvɪtəs] *adj.* 贪婪的
14. pitch [pɪtʃ] *n.* 程度

The Treasure and the Two Men

A man having neither credit nor reserve, nor a single far-thing in his possession¹, dreading to die of hunger, resolved to terminate² his misery by hanging himself. With his intention,

人生漫漫

he proceeded to a ruinous house, carrying a cord with him. In attempting to fasten a nail to one of the old walls, it gave way, when, to his great surprise, he discovered a treasure. Our desperado³ gathered it up; and without waiting to count the whole, returned home with the gold, well pleased with his good fortune, leaving the halter⁴ behind.

Soon after, the man to whom the treasure belonged, arrived; and, perceiving it gone. "What," said he, "have I lost my money, and do I still exist? I should make a point of hanging myself, if a rope were not so expensive." Observing at length that a halter had been left there, he immediately put an end to his trouble by suspending⁵ himself from it. The miser⁶ seemed as much consoled at⁷ having the halter provided for him free of expense, as the impoverished⁸ man had been by the discovery of the treasure.

It is rare, indeed, that the miser ends his days without sorrow; for the treasure that he conceals, and is so loth⁹ to part with, frequently falls into the hands of others. Such are the changes which Fortune delights to make in her capricious¹⁰ moods. It is a peculiar trait in this fickle¹¹ goddess, that she adopts the most eccentric¹² means of destroying the hopes of the covetous¹³ when at the highest pitch¹⁴, and to shower her golden gifts on the wretched when least expected.