

# 疯狂英语

历年精华选集

*All Beautiful Essays*

# 美文精选

*All Beautiful Essays*



京珍文稿件中心◎编著 金铭◎策划

名家篇章，受用一生◎隽词妙语，过目难忘◎这里有梭罗隐逸的世外桃源  
更有培根穿越历史长河的睿智华章◎带给你感受经典、体味名篇的绝佳机会

中山大学出版社

# 经典背诵名篇

## Heart Appreciation 心灵激荡

策划 金 铭

编著 康 子 朱红梅 张晓芳

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# 前言

说到文笔优美、含义深远、发人深思，散文当属上上，任何其它文体都无法与之相媲美。散文没有跌宕起伏、引人入胜的故事情节，也没有诗歌般琅琅上口，节奏有板有眼。它是貌似散乱，但形散而神不散。有其独特的风味。散文常常记录着生活中的点点滴滴，即有着不拘一格、信笔而由的潇洒。散文名家的文笔优美、词句简练、含义隽永。他们的文章不仅是学习英语的最佳教材，也是我们感受人生、领悟生命的捷径。

在我们这辑《疯狂英语经典美文》里，我们撷取了数十篇经典英语散文。我们挑选文章的标准有以下三条：一是作者是一代名家，其作品经年不衰，琅琅上口；二是英语文字流畅优美，堪称英文经典；三是文字简洁、明了，适合模仿，行文逻辑鲜明，适合背诵。在这些入选的散文中，既有《十月湖景》般饱含诗意的写景散文，显示了人们对大自然的美好情感，又有《一条毛毯》这样尽显人情冷暖、世态百味的叙事散文，更有如《一只纳瓦霍狗》这样追怀既往的自传体作品。这里的每一篇散文都犹如一颗颗玉珠，闪烁着人类的智

慧，浸透着人生的感悟。

为了让读者更好地理解、感受这些美妙的文字，我们设置了这样的几个辅助措施：

- 1、英汉对照，让读者边听磁带边看英文原文边对照汉语译文，做到字字句句清清楚楚；
- 2、注释详细，对重要的文化知识点和重点词汇、语法都做了明确的标注和举例；
- 3、背诵导航，标出关键词帮助读者记忆关键句的主干，让大家通过跟读、背诵，深刻领会英文的妙处，全面提高自己诵读英文的能力。

我们相信，只要你有毅力字字读来，句句细听，声声模仿，您的发音、语调、语感都将会有质的飞跃！译注如有不当之处，还请大家指正。

于北大燕园  
康子



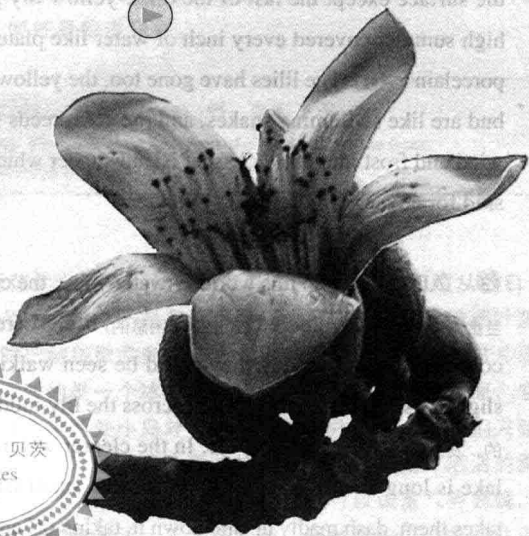
October Lake 十月湖景 .....	1
Expressing One's Individuality 个性的表现 .....	7
A Navajo Dog 一只纳瓦霍狗 .....	15
Mystery of the White Gardenia 神秘洁白的栀子花 .....	19
The Difference Between a Brain and a Computer 人脑与电脑的区别 .....	25
A First Word 开篇寄语 .....	31
What You See is the Real You 你所见到的就是真正的你 .....	35
Elements of a "Good" Divorce 如何好离好散 .....	44
Killing a Deer 杀鹿 .....	49
On Getting Off to Sleep 论入睡 .....	54
Three Passions 三种激情 .....	62
An Inn 客店 .....	66
Spell of the Rising Moon 神秘月上 .....	73
Rich Dad, Poor Dad 富爸爸, 穷爸爸 .....	83
How Should One Read a Book? 书应该怎样读? .....	89
Spring 春 .....	95
A Story of Hero 英雄故事 .....	105
A Boy and His Father Become Partners 一个小男孩和他的父亲结成伙伴的故事 .....	111
A Fable for Tomorrow 明日寓言 .....	119
On Pain 论痛苦 .....	126
Divorce and Kids 离婚与孩子 .....	129

The Blanket 一条毛毯 .....	139
A Treatise on Good Manners and Good Breeding 论礼貌与教养 .....	150
The Age of Thrills 刺激时代 .....	158
Change Your Bad Habits to Good 改掉坏毛病, 养成好习惯 .....	164
Dreiser 德莱赛 .....	174
Have You Seen the Tree? 你见过那棵树吗? .....	180
Freedom 自由 .....	185
How I Taught Myself to Write 学写作 .....	189
On Doors 论门 .....	194
Prose and Poetry 散文与诗 .....	203
Solitude 独居 .....	208
Beauty 论美 .....	215
Take Your Home into Your Own Hands! 亲手布置自己的家! .....	225
The Art of Living Simply 平淡生活的艺术 .....	232
The Essay and the Essayist 散文与散文家 .....	244
Rural Life in England 英国的农村生活 .....	250
The Song of the River 河之歌 .....	255
Compassion is in the Eyes 眼睛里的同情 .....	259
There are Some Things You Can't Get away Without 有些事不会就不成 .....	263
The Author's Account of Himself 作者自述 .....	271
Winter Fog 冬雾 .....	278



# October Lake

## 十月湖景



赫伯特·欧内斯特·贝茨  
Herbert Ernest Bates  
(1905 — 1974)

英

国近代短篇小说家。第二次世界大战期间在英国皇家空军服役，他以“飞行军官X”(Flying Officer X)为笔名撰写了许多小说，多以他的亲身经历来编写。他对农村非常熟悉，作品有浓郁的乡土气息，趣味隽永，具有一种天真淳朴的美。

本文是一篇富有诗意的写景散文，显示了作者对大自然的精密观察，也体现了他简洁圆熟的秀丽文笔与精致细腻的描绘本领，描绘出一幅鸥飞鱼跃的动人秋景。





**T**he October leaves have fallen on the lake. On bright, calm days they lie in thousands on the now darkening water, mostly yellow flotillas (小舰队) of poplar (白杨), floating continuously down from great trees that themselves shake in the windless air with the sound of falling water, but on rainy days or after rain they seem to swim or be driven away, and nothing remains to break the surface except the last of the olive-yellow lily pads (荷叶, 大浮叶) that in high summer covered every inch of water like plates of emerald (翡翠, 祖母绿) porcelain (瓷器). The lilies have gone too, the yellow small-headed kind that in bud are like swimming snakes, and the great reeds (芦苇) are going, woven by wind and frost into untidy basket islands under which coot (黑鸭) and moorhen skid for cover at the sound of strangers.

② All summer, in this world of water-lilies, the coot (黑鸭) and moorhen (苏格蘭雷鳥) lived a bewildered (迷惑的, 困惑的) life. There was no place where they could swim, and all day they could be seen walking daintily (优美的), heads slightly aside and slightly down, across the lily-hidden water, as bemused (迷惑的, 发呆的) by the world of ice. In the clearer water they are more active. The lake is long and unbroken except for two small islands. The birds, as the fit takes them, dash madly up and down it, taking off and touching down like small fussy (忙碌的) black sea-planes. Besides them the arrival of the wild duck, at much higher speed, is almost majestic. They plane down, the necks of the drakes (公鸭) shining like royal green satin (绸缎), with the air of squadrons (空军中队) coming in after long flights from home.

③ It was not until late summer that fishing was possible. The water was so low and clear after drought (干旱) that the fish could be seen in great dark shoals (鱼群, 大量), sunning themselves, shy, impossible to catch. Only in the evenings, as the air cooled and the water darkened, and the surface was broken with the silver dances of the rising shoals, would you perhaps get a bite or two, a baby perch (河鲈) sucking at the worm, a roach (石斑鱼) no bigger than a sardine. All the

① 十月，树叶已在湖面飘零。在晴朗静谧的日子里，它们成千上万地浮在逐渐幽黯的水面上。这些树叶大多是杨树叶，如一系列列黄色小艇般不停地从那些无风也簌簌的高大树木上落下来，落雨般淅淅沥沥。但是在雨天或雨后，它们却飘得无影无踪，或像被什么赶走了，此时湖上只剩下橄榄黄色的睡莲残叶，在盛夏时，碧绿的莲叶曾像盏盏翡翠玉盘一样把整个湖面盖得密不透风。百合花，就是那种含苞待放时像游蛇般的花冠玲珑的黄百合也不见了。另外，高大茂密的芦苇也已不复存在，风霜把它们编织成了许多破败的篮子似的小岛，栖息其中的黑鸭和雷鸟一听见陌生的声音便赶紧躲进里面。

### 词海拾贝

**skid:** 打滑，滑向一侧；急剧下沉

例如: The car skidded on a pool of oil and ran into the fence.

这辆小汽车在油洼里打滑，撞在围栏上。

② 整个夏天，在这片睡莲的世界里，黑鸭和雷鸟都过着一种无所适从的日子。湖上没有它们可以自由游弋的地方，于是整天都可以看到它们在这片被莲叶盖满的水面上优雅地漫步，不时把脑袋微微侧到一边，或微微垂下，好像对这片绿叶世界感到手足无措，仿佛面对的是一个冰雪世界似的。在莲叶较少的水面，它们就活泼多了。湖面修长，除其中两处小岛外，大体连成一片。湖上的鸟们兴致来时常会兴致勃勃地做潜水运动，它们飞起飞落的样子就像一架架忙忙碌碌的黑色水上小飞机。相比之下，野鸭飞来时速度要快得多，它们可以说是气势磅礴。一些雄鸭脖颈处闪耀着灿烂锦缎般的光泽，它们降落时，那神气好似飞机中队于长期飞行之后刚刚荣归故里一样。

### 收获点滴

**as the fit takes them** 相当于 when they feel in the mood (for doing something), 当它们有兴致时。在这里 fit 是名词，意思是（感情的）激发。

例如: The boy left home in a fit of rage. 那个男孩一怒之下离家出走。

③ 钓鱼要等到夏末时才有可能。干旱过后，水面既浅且清，可以看见黑压压的鱼群，它们是在晒太阳呢，但这些鱼儿胆小易惊，无法捕捉。只有等到晚上，当天气已经转凉，水色变暗，湖面被鱼群的银色翻腾不断掀破时，才有可能钓着一两条，咬钩的可能只是条小鲈鱼幼仔，或是条比沙丁鱼还小的石斑鱼。整个这段时期，特别是在明朗炎热的早晨，大梭子鱼往往会成群浮在湖心水面上，十条甚

time, on bright hot mornings especially, great pike would lie out in the middle of the lake in shoals (鱼群) of ten or even twenty, like black torpedoes (鱼雷), transfixed (呆住), never moving except in sudden immense (极大的) rises that rocked the water-surface with rings.

④ It is curious, but all that live on and about water seems to belong to water. Except for a solitary wren (鹪鹩) fidgeting (坐立不安) delicately about the banks under the alder (桤木) trees, or a robin singing in the October afternoons across the water from the islands, all the bird-life is that of water-birds. Rooks (白嘴鸦) never seem to come here, nor starlings (燕八哥); an occasional pigeon flaps (震翼而飞) across to the woods; even the sea-gulls belong to the ploughed (犁耕) land. But wild swans come back to nest in the piles of fawn-colored reeds in the spring, and two great herons (苍鹭) stalk the water-meadows every day, struggling ponderously (笨拙地) upwards at the sound of voices. Snipe whirl away across the tussocks (草丛) of brown-quilled (黄色翎羽的) sedge (莎草) on the adjacent (邻近的) marshland (沼泽地), and a solitary kingfisher (翠鸟) breaks with magic electric streaks the dark enclosures under the alders that span (横跃) the narrowest water. But sometimes, and for long periods, there is no life and no sound at all. The water is slowly stilled after the last fish has broken it, the coot are silent, the leaves cease their shaking and falling in the dead October air. The crimson (深红色的) float comes to rest on water that seems to have on it a skin of oil.

⑤ On such still clear days the color is wonderful. From the south bank of the water poplar and alder and ash (岑树) and horse-chestnut (七叶树) let fall high liquid curtains of lemon and bronze (青铜色). Orchards (果园) of cherry and pear smolder (无火焰地闷烧) with drooping orange flames beyond the light wall of almost naked willows (柳树). The oaks are still green, but the beeches (山毛榉树) in the distances stand like red mountains. And on the lake itself unexpected color springs up: an island of quince trees, still green, but hung with many ripe lanterns of bright fruit that no one gathers.

至二十条一群，状若黑色鱼雷，傻楞楞地呆在那里，一动不动，只是有时会突然大力跃起，在水面漾起层层涟漪。

### 语法解析

**would you perhaps get a bite or two:** 这是一个倒装句，因为前面的状语从句中 **only** 位于句首，因此主句的主语和谓语必须倒装。

例如: **Only when her mother came back did the baby girl stop crying.** 只有当那个小女孩的妈妈回来时，小女孩才不哭了。

④ 说来奇怪，这里一切水上以及水周围的生命似乎都生于水长于水，只除了那个在湖畔赤杨树下躁动不安的孤独的鸬鹚，或在十月午后从岛上鸣唱着横掠过湖面的知更鸟除外，这里的鸟类生活都属水鸟生活。白嘴鸭似乎从不到这里来，燕八哥也不来；偶尔有只鸽子从水上经过，隐入林中；甚至连海鸥也属于田畴之上。但野天鹅春天时会回到暗黄色的芦苇中来筑巢，还有两只高挑的苍鹭每天在这片水草地上寻觅猎物，一听到什么响动就会笨拙地奋力扑向空中。鸬鹚常在附近沼泽中棕褐色翎羽一样的莎草间飞去飞来，而在那横在最狭窄水面上的赤扬树下的幽暗树篱中，一只孤独的翠鸟有时会留下它那闪电般的身影。但也有时候，而且是在相当长的一段时间，这里又既没有活物，也没有声音。湖面上慢慢静了下来，再也没有鱼儿跃上水面来打破沉寂，野鸭不再啼叫，连树叶在这死寂的十月天空中也停止飘落。深红的浮萍静静躺卧在这看上去滑腻如脂的水面上。

### 疯狂收获

1. **snipe:** 鸬鹚，一种长喙岸上鸟类，单复数同形。

2. **with magic electric streaks:** 如神奇闪电般迅速。

例如: **He disappeared round the corner like a streak of lightning.**  
他迅如闪电般从转角处消失。

3. **float** 在这里是名词，指的是浮萍，水面漂浮植物。

⑤ 在这种宁静晴朗的日子里，湖上的色彩美丽极了。湖的南岸，白杨、赤杨、岑树、七叶树等连成一片，像从空中垂下的一道柠檬色间青铜色的水帘。樱桃园和梨园里像燃着一团火，透过前面的一排树叶几乎已落光了的柳树，可以看见那一道道低垂的橙黄火焰。橡树依然苍绿，但那矗立在远处的山毛榉树却像一座座红色山峰。至于湖面之上，更是奇颜异彩：岛上长满仍然郁郁葱葱的温柏树，树间果实累累，宛如无数金灯，只是无人前来采摘。

### 词海拾贝

**quince:** 温柏，一种产于西亚的灌木或乔木，开白色花，结坚硬的、像苹果的果实。

## 疯狂背诵法

第一步：把文章仔细通读一遍，观察每个提示词的位置。

第二步：把提示词抄下来，按照提示词来背每句话。

### ● 英文提示词

1. October — leaves — darkening water — poplar — lily pads — lilies — reeds — coot and moorhen
2. summer — coot and moorhen — walking daintily — active — lake — sea-planes — wild duck — drakes — air of squadrons
3. fishing — after drought — in the evenings — baby perch — roach — on bright hot mornings — great pike — like
4. curious — wren — robin — Rooks — starlings — pigeon — sea-gulls — wild swans — great herons — Snipe — solitary kingfisher — no life and no sound — crimson float
5. still clear days — south bank — liquid curtains — Orchards of cherry and pear — oaks — an island of quince trees

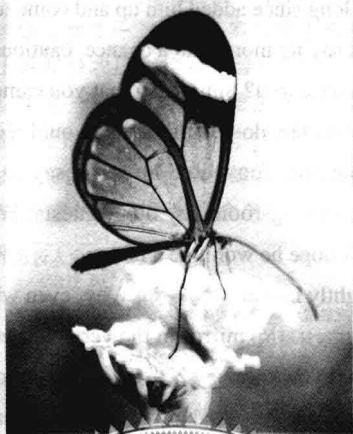
第二步：在脑海里默想提示词的具体位置，同时看着中文提示句背诵整篇文章。

### ● 中文提示句

1. 十月，树叶已在湖面飘零。
2. 整个夏天，黑鸭和雷鸟悠闲地享受着睡莲的世界。
3. 夏末是钓鱼的好季节。
4. 一切水上以及水周围的生命似乎都生于水长于水。
5. 宁静晴朗的日子里，湖上色彩极其美丽。

# Expressing One's Individuality

## 个性的表现



安诺德·贝奈特  
Arnold Bennet  
(1867—1933)

英

国著名小说家、批评家与散文家。写过许多以家乡五座工业城镇即“五镇”为背景的小说，主要作品有《五镇的安娜》、《老妇人的故事》、《克莱汉格》等。

本篇出自作者的《朋友与幸福》(Friend and Happiness)，属于他为青年们所写的“pocket philosophy”(“袖珍哲学”)之一。



**A** most curious and useful thing to realize is that one never knows the impression one is creating on other people. One may often guess pretty accurately whether it is good, bad, or indifferent (无关紧要的)—some people render (认为) it unnecessary for one to guess, they practically inform others—but that is not what I mean. I mean much more than that. I mean that one has no mental picture corresponding to the mental picture which one's personality leaves in the minds of one's friends. Has it ever struck you that there is a mysterious individual going around, walking the streets, calling at houses for tea, chatting, laughing, grumbling (抱怨, 发牢骚), arguing, and that all your friends know him and have long since added him up and come to a definite conclusion about him—without saying more than a chance, cautious (谨慎的, 小心的) word to you; and that person is you? Supposing that you came into a drawing-room where you were having tea, do you think you would recognize yourself as an individuality? I think not. You would be apt to say to yourself as guests do when disturbed in drawing-rooms by other guests: Who's this chap (家伙)? Seems rather queer. I hope he won't be a bore (令人讨厌的人或物). And your first telling would be slightly hostile (有敌意的). Why, even when you meet yourself in an unsuspected (未被怀疑的) mirror in the very clothes that you have put on that very day and that you know by heart, you are almost always shocked by the realization that you are you. And now and then, when you have gone to the glass to arrange your hair in the full sobriety (清醒) of early morning, have you not looked on an absolute stranger, and has not that stranger piqued (激起) your curiosity? And if it is thus with precise external details of form, color, and movement, what may it not be with the vague complex (复杂的) effect of the mental and moral individuality?

**②** A man honestly tries to make a good impression. What is the result? The result merely is that his friends, in the privacy of their minds, set him down as a man who tries to make a good impression. If much depends on the result of a single interview, or a couple of interviews, a man may conceivably force an-



① 那么一件让人很奇怪但细想一下又很有好处的事就是：一个人永远不知道自己留给别人的印象是什么。那印象是好，是坏，还是不好不坏，自己通常能够相当准确地猜出来。有些人甚至连猜都不用你猜，他们会直接告诉你。但是我要说的可不是这个；我要说的远远不止这个。我想说的是：一个人头脑中对他自己的印象和他本人在他朋友们头脑中所留下的印象，往往的不一致。你曾经想到过吗？世上有那么一个神秘兮兮的人，到处跑来跑去，出街入巷，登门访友，说说笑笑，发发牢骚，争论斗嘴，你的所有朋友都认识他，对他知根知底，早有定论，但平时却只是极其偶然而谨慎地提上一句半句。而你知道吗，那个人正是你！比如说，你走进一个客厅里去喝茶，你敢说你认出自己这个人吗？我说你认不出。你很可能会像其他客人那样，当别的客人引起你的注意时，心里会暗想：“这家伙是谁？样子怪怪的，但愿他不是个让人厌烦的人。”你这第一反应便是带有敌意的。甚至当你突然在一面非常真实的镜子前看见了自己，穿着你记得清清楚楚的当天穿上的那身衣服，你还是会因为认出了自己而总是吓一大跳。有时，当你到镜子面前整理一下头发时，尽管是在大清早最清醒的时刻，你不是也仿佛看见了一个完全陌生的人吗？而且这个镜子里的陌生人难道不会激起你的好奇心吗？如果连形式、颜色、动作这类外部的具体细节尚且如此，那么说到心智与道德方面种种飘忽不定的复杂效果又会怎样呢？

### 疯狂收获

#### 1. call at: 拜访，访问

例如: I called at Mr. Green's house. 我曾到格林先生家中拜访。

#### 2. chance: 这里是个形容词，偶然的，意外的

例句: I had a chance meeting with your brother today; he seemed glad to see me.  
我今天碰到你哥哥（弟弟）；他看到我好像很高兴。

#### 3. be apt to say: 易于……，倾向于……

例如: He is apt to get excited over trifles. 他容易为小事而激动。

② 一个人常会诚心诚意地试图给别人留下个好印象。但结果又怎样呢？结果是，他的朋友们在内心里把他看作一个存心去制造良好印象的人。如果一切只靠一面之缘或仅仅几次会面，一个人完全可以使得他人接受他本人所希望造成的某种印象。但是如果印象的接受者有充裕的自由时间，那么印象的给予者就只好束手无策地静坐一旁了，因为不管他做什么，也丝毫无法影响、无法改变他最终给别人留下的印象。结论是，真实的印象都是在无意之中而不是有意策划造成的，而且，它也是在无意之间而不是有意地被接受的。印象的形成与双方都有关，而且是事先就已确定的，谁也无法蒙混到底。举一个极端的例子，以

other to accept an impression of himself which he would like to convey. But if the receiver of the impression is to have time at his disposal, then the giver of the impression may just as well sit down and put his hands in his pockets, for nothing that he can do will modify (调整, 改变) or influence in any way the impression that he will ultimately give. The real impression is, in the end, given unconsciously, not consciously; and further, it is received unconsciously, not consciously. It depends partly on both persons. And it is immutably (不变地, 永恒地) fixed beforehand. There can be no final deception. Take the extreme case, that of the mother and her son. One hears that the son hoodwinks (欺骗, 蒙蔽) his mother. Not he! If he is cruel, neglectful (忽略的), overbearing (傲慢的, 专横的), she is perfectly aware of it. He does not deceive her, and she does not deceive herself. I have often thought: If a son could look into a mother's heart, what an eye-opener he would have! "What!" he would cry. "This cold, impartial (公平的, 不偏不倚的) judgment, this keen (敏锐的, 锋利的) vision for my faults, this implacable (难以满足的, 难平息的) memory of little slights (忽视, 疏忽), and injustices, and callousnesses (冷淡, 无情) committed long ago, in the breast of my mother!" Yes, my friend, in the breast of your mother. The only difference between your mother and another person is that she takes you as you are, and loves you for what you are. She isn't blind: do not imagine it.

③ The marvel (奇迹) is, not that people are such bad judges of character, but that they are such good judges, especially of what I may call fundamental character. The wiliest person cannot for ever conceal his fundamental character from the simplest. And people are very stern (严厉的, 苛刻的) judges, too. Think of your best friends - are you oblivious of their defects? On the contrary, you are perhaps too conscious of them. When you summon them before your mind's eye, it is no ideal creation what you see. When you meet them and talk to them you are constantly making reservations (保留) in their disfavor - unless, of course, you happen to be a schoolgirl gushing (涌出) over like a fountain (泉水, 喷泉) with enthusiasm. It is well, when one is judging a friend, to remember that he is judging you with the same godlike and superior impartiality (公正, 不偏不倚). It is well to grasp the fact that you are going through life under the