

any people, when they speak of home, tend to associate it with a certain
certain physical surroundings, and certain emotional attitudes
than themselves. This sentimentality toward home is something that has come
own to us from the past. Many modern people do not have it, and I think it is
good thing that they do not. For if it were not for this sentimentality, the
the old days life as it was, and you had little to be proud of. People did not live in well-built
houses where doors could be opened and closed at will. There was no
organized police force or telephones which could be used for any purpose.
Only a few people felt about home as we do. They lived in small family areas
around the village. They were not so much attached to their homes as we are.
Only a few people have been so attached to their homes that they have
been obliged, by the circumstances where they live, to leave their homes and
attach. Of course, this evening
in the air, and the oftener they do so, the less they are likely to have for
the surroundings. I lived in England for three years, and I noticed that boys
is homes and lived in dwellings of their own. There
an agency to provide them with a house or an
place. How has the meaning of the word home been
changed? What does home mean to those people or to families
often make it the first one to be abandoned? I believe that
them home means a place where they are born and live their own
his idea of home as being a place of pride is a thing in my country, Saudi
Arabia, where the young are abandoning their homes and live their own
life. As for me, the atmosphere and surroundings of my home are where my parents



英语名篇 名段背诵精华

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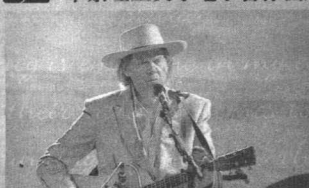
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内容提要

本书收录 70 余篇英语名篇名段,主要是优美地道的英语散文、小品文以及诗歌和电影脚本等,旨在帮助英语专业学生和其他英语学习者提高语音、语感和语言运用综合能力。内容涉及英语语言、社会文化、历史地理、风土人情等各个方面,既能开阅读者视野,提高读者对英语学习的兴趣,又能启发、引导和培养他们文学审美和高尚的情操,激发他们丰富的想像力和创造力。

前 言

《英语名篇名段背诵精华》可供高等学校英语专业、英语二专、双语以及与英语运用相关专业的学生作为语音朗读、背诵或名著选读的教材,也可供中等程度以上英语学习者自学之用。

从小学到大学,我们所背诵过的古诗文几乎都还可以琅琅诵来,这说明背诵对我们语言表达的提高帮助很大。英语专家朱光潜、戴镗龄、赵元任、许国璋、李赋宁诸位先生都对背诵在语言学习中的作用给予了充分肯定。在英语学习中重视利用年轻时的这段宝贵时光,尽可能多地背诵一些名篇名段和诗文、格言等,一定会终身受益。本书所选的70多篇文章,体裁包括散文、随笔、评论、演说、诗歌、小品文和电影脚本等,覆盖自文艺复兴、启蒙运动等时期以来各流派知名作家的作品。我们从读者、文本、审美价值等角度来综合选取合适的短文和段落,并力图有所创新。因为我们认为,这种选本,一要吸取西方文化之精华,二要适合当代年轻人的兴趣,启发、引导和培养他们高尚的情操,激发他们丰富的想像力和创造力。出于这样的目的,在实际精选英语短文的过程中,我们邀请了上海外国语大学、广东外语外贸大学、复旦大学、武汉大学等高校师生共同推荐他们喜爱的、脍炙人口的经典篇章,以期选到好文章,来帮助学生,使他们的英语水平得到突破。

最后也是最重要的,本书在编写过程中参考了国内外众多教材和资料,在此向原作者表示深深感谢。同时还要感谢国内十多所高校英语教学第一线的教师和朋友为我们寄来了推荐的文章,感谢 Clive Shepherd 博士审校全书英文。

参加本书选编、注释和部分翻译的还有李恒平、苗慧、印松霞。由于编者水平有限,本书疏漏、差错之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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Part I Essays

散文

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评论



Life is a Chess-board

人生是一盘棋

说人生是一出戏也好,是一盘棋也罢,只不过是対人生的一种理解,因人而异。

The chess-board is the world: the pieces are the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance.

By Thomas Henry Huxley

➤ 注释

overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk]: *to fail to see or notice* 忽视

make allowance for: 考虑到……(而原谅)

➤ 作者简介



Thomas Henry Huxley (1825—1895), English biologist and educator. Huxley gave up his own biological research to become an influential scientific publicist and was the principal exponent of Darwinism

in England. An agnostic, he doubted all things not immediately open to logical analysis and scientific verification. He held up truth as an ideal and spoke and wrote frequently on its tool, the scientific method, and its yield, the evolutionary theory. He placed human ethics outside the scope of the materialistic processes of evolution; he believed that civilization is man's protest against nature and that progress is achieved by the human control of evolution. 托马斯·亨利·赫胥黎, 英国著名博物学家, 达尔文进化论学说最杰出的代表。

► 参考译文

棋盘宛如世界: 一个个棋子仿佛世间的种种现象; 游戏规则就是我们所称的自然法则。竞争对手藏于暗处, 不为我们所见。我们知晓, 这位对手向来处事公平, 正义凛然, 极富耐心。然而, 我们也明白, 这位对手从不忽视任何错误, 或者因为我们的无知而作出一丝让步, 所以我们也必须为此付出代价。



Best of Times 最好的时代

狄更斯在《双城记》一书开头就说,“这是一个最好的时代,也是一个最坏的时代”。妙哉斯言!这段文字因含有多多个平行句(句子结构相同)而打动读者。文中句型上的反复、形式上的对偶、内容上的对比、总体结构上的平行,都值得仔细体会。

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair; we had everything before us, we had nothing before us; we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way.

Excerpt from *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens

► 注释

wisdom ['wɪzdəm]: 智慧, 明智的行为, 学识

epoch ['i:pək, 'epək]: *age, era, period* 新纪元, 时代, 时期

incredulity [ˌɪnkri'dju:lɪti]: *the state or quality of being incredulous; disbelief* 怀疑

despair: *to lose all hope* 绝望, 失望

作者简介



Charles Dickens (1812—1870), English novelist and one of the most popular writers in the history of literature. In his enormous body of works, Dickens combined masterly storytelling, humor, pathos, and irony with sharp social criticism and acute observation of people and places, both real and imagined. His works have been translated into practically every language and his novels have been adapted to plays, films, musicals, and so on. 查尔斯·狄更斯, 英国大名鼎鼎的作家, 是 19 世纪英国现实主义文学的主要代表人物之一。他笔耕一生, 靠勤奋和汗水创作出《双城记》、《大卫·科波菲尔》等世界文学名著。其作品在艺术上以妙趣横生的幽默、细致入微的心理分析, 以及现实主义描写与浪漫主义气氛的有机结合而著称。

参考译文

这是一个最好的时代, 也是一个最坏的时代; 这是明智的年代, 这是愚昧的年代; 这是信任的纪元, 这是怀疑的纪元; 这是光明的季节, 这是黑暗的季节; 这是希望的春日, 这是失望的冬日; 我们面前应有尽有, 我们面前一无所有; 我们都将直上天堂, 我们都将直下地狱……