



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

SECOND EDITION [第二版]

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语

教师用书

浙江大学 编著



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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS





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⑤

教师用书

浙江大学 编著

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前言

《新编大学英语》第二版

《新编大学英语》自1999年春天出版以来，一直得到同行、专家以及广大师生的支持和爱护。可以说，没有大家的支持，就没有今天《新编大学英语》的第二版。几年来我们继续我们的研究工作，还在全国各地进行了问卷调查，最大规模的一次涉及近3,000名学生和300多位教师。根据调查研究获得的数据和信息，同时考虑到新的社会需求、学校的教学设备和条件，我们修订了《新编大学英语》。

第二版的《新编大学英语》由三部分组成：

- 1) 《新编大学英语》学生用书（配有录音带和光盘），教师用书；
- 2) 《新编大学英语》视听说教程学生用书（配有录音带和光盘），教师用书（配有教师用录音带）；
- 3) 《新编大学英语》网络课件（NCE Online, <http://www.heep.cn/nce>）。

第二版的《新编大学英语》对难度、梯度都进行了调整。将原来的基础教程和一至六册的各单元重新排列，删除和替换了部分材料，归并了部分话题，更新或替换了部分练习和活动，使新版本更具趣味性、可思性，更注重语言应用能力的培养和提高，尤其加强了听说能力的培养。《新编大学英语》及其视听说教程内容密切配合、互相补充，对应单元里的材料和活动均围绕同一个话题，在注重语言实践和培养语言综合能力上，相互结合，相互促进，从不同侧面展开语言实践活动。

第二版《新编大学英语》继续采用“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。在了解学生学习英语的信念、条件、兴趣和策略的基础上，关注他们在学习过程中的困难和需求，为他们提高语言综合能力提供支持和帮助。在此前提下，突出培养听说能力以加强学生的薄弱环节。为此，课堂教学做到尽可能地接近真实世界，培养学生的交际能力。

语言既是文化的一部分，又是传播文化最有效的媒介，而且思想文化的交流是双向的。因此，在让学生了解英语国家文化的同时，还要培养他们表达、传播本国文化的能力。大规模的调查与研究分析表明，提高语言交际能力的核心是大量消化和吸收语言输入、提高表达思想的能力。根据学生的反

映,学会日常的常规性的口头表达方式并不难,难在如何组织语言表达自己的思想。写作能力也同样难在表达思想。第二版《新编大学英语》体现了上述思想,着重引导学生创造性地使用语言。

本书为第二版《新编大学英语》教师用书第五册,共分10个单元。教师用书中除了客观题的全部答案外,所有主观题,包括作文和课堂活动,均提供了内容丰富、观点不同的实例,便于教师开阔学生思路、展开课堂活动。每单元的话题均有相关的文化背景和参考信息,并有补充的语言、语法点。此外,书中还为教师提供了额外的课堂活动,为不同的教学对象留有选择余地。课内阅读和两篇课外阅读均有参考译文。教师用书还附有作文评分原则和方法。书中每单元需6课时:Preparation 1课时,Reading-Centered Activities 2课时,Further Development 2课时,Writing 1课时。教师也可以根据自己班级的情况和不同的单元适当调整,灵活掌握。

《新编大学英语》网络课件(NCE Online)不仅为使用《新编大学英语》及其视听说教程提供了最大方便,同时还配有English for Fun、Online Community、Reference、《新编大学英语》语法书、词典等。其中的Word Games为学生掌握词汇提供了六种不同形式的游戏,覆盖了《新编大学英语》的全部词汇。学生可以按不同的学习风格、不同的喜好选择不同的词汇范围及不同的游戏。在浙江大学的使用过程中,Word Games深受学生欢迎。网络课件还配有严谨的评估系统:1)《新编大学英语》教程单元测试(Quizzes),2)视听说教程单元测试(Quizzes),3)阶段测试(Level Tests)。每册教材的阶段测试题量大,可以随机生成许多套试卷。学完第6单元后,学生可以利用阶段测试进行自我评估。

第二版《新编大学英语》系列教程由应惠兰任总主编。本册教材主编:应惠兰。编者:庞继贤、周星、蒋景阳、熊海虹、徐慧芳、徐明、周颂波、王元春、黄小杨、丁展平。审稿:邵永真、Maxine Huffman博士和Don Huffman博士。参加本册编写工作的还有:邵永真、何莲珍、章红新、张兴奎、马以容、顾晔、傅政、李敏、张筱菲、袁靖、傅莹、杨敏、徐丽萍、徐莹、郑猛、应惠兰、Maxine Huffman博士和Don Huffman博士。

前 言

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1

Suspense

Useful Information

In general terms, suspense is defined as a feeling of anxiety or excitement that results from being uncertain about an outcome or a decision. We can feel suspense during an exciting football match or while a jury deliberates on the merits of different contestants in a competition. Suspense usually involves apprehension or fear, especially if we are affected personally. For example, people who have to undergo tests for cancer live in suspense until they receive the test results. During the waiting period, they may think about all the terrible consequences of the disease.

In literature, suspense is a basic element of most stories. We continue reading a novel or a short story in part because we want to know what is going to happen next. We are curious about how events will unfold and what the fate of the hero or heroine will be. However, the level of suspense varies considerably depending on the type of story. In other words, we do not always experience the same degree of excitement, fear or anxiety. A novel in which the characters are involved in a number of dangerous adventures is likely to contain more suspense than a fairy tale or a love story. A story that leads up to a murder or some other type of crime usually generates considerable suspense because we are waiting for an anticipated or relentlessly approaching event. It is rather like being told that a bomb is going to explode at some point in the future.

Suspense is created by a combination of certainty (we know that something is going to take place) and uncertainty (we don't know how or when the event will take place). The more frightening or the more horrible the anticipated event, the greater the suspense.

The psychological crime story was pioneered by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Tell-Tale Heart" written in 1843. The story is full of emotion not only because it is told from the point of view of a guilt-ridden murderer, but also because it evokes horrible and macabre (令人毛骨悚然的) things that disturb the reader. Although it is very short, "The Tell-Tale Heart" has suspense because we know that a murder has been committed, but we are anxious to learn whether the police will discover the crime. The answer is given in the last few lines of the story.

In almost all cases, the end of a story marks the end of the suspense. We learn, for example, what happened to the robber in "Cleaning Up". Novels or films that leave us in suspense are rare, but they do exist. "The Lady or the Tiger?" is an excellent example of an unresolved short story. Rather than tell us what happens, the author prefers to make us reflect on the feelings and motives of the princess.

Usually suspense comes from the fact that the reader has no idea how a story is going to end. It is still possible, however, to experience suspense even when the outcome is known from the

outset. A recent example of this would be *Titanic* which was full of suspense despite the fact that everyone who went to the film knew that the ship was going to sink.

In order to create suspense, a story must arouse our curiosity and make us ask questions like “What will the hero do?” “Will he be killed?” or “Will he escape?” An author can intensify suspense by making constant references to the time, which can seem to move very slowly or very quickly. Psychological and emotional content also help build suspense. If we can identify with the character’s stress and apprehension, the suspense will seem more real. There is no question that suspense adds to the fun and excitement of reading.

Part One

PREPARATION

1 What Happened?

Sample 1

Three or four men were traveling in a hot air balloon when they found that there was something wrong with it. They had to unload something from it to avoid a crash. They threw out almost everything they took, including their clothes. However, the problem was still too serious, so they had to draw straws to see who would have to jump off the balloon. The dead man got the short straw (the matchstick).

Sample 2

A man who had been traveling got lost in the desert and couldn’t find his team. When night fell, it became very cold. He began to burn what he had to keep himself warm, including his clothes. Soon after the last piece of his clothing was gone, he was frozen to death with a matchstick between his fingers.

2 Who Ate the Cake?

Beatrice seldom ate much. It was impossible for her to want an extra slice of cake. Albert had the boy living next door prove that he was not at home till five. The statements given by Beatrice and Albert about their coming back later than others met no protestation from the other family members. Father came back later than Debbie so he had no chance to steal a slice of cake.

Charles’ statement was in conflict with Debbie’s. One of them lied. Neither of their statements is reliable in finding out who lied. But the following facts are against Charles. The cake was on the kitchen table when Mother came back. But Charles said he saw no dessert there. Besides, the dog unusually stayed close to Charles instead of going to the others to beg for food,

which suggested that Charles could spare more food than usual for the dog. So it must be Charles who ate the cake.

B What's in the Letter?

Samples

- “I love you and I want to marry you.”
- “I love you and I want to see you tonight.”
- “How stupid you are! Don't you know silence is golden?”
- “Why don't we get married right away?”
- “Can you give me some more time so that I can think about it before making the decision?”
- “I have to talk to my parents first. I think they'll agree.”

Part Two

READING-CENTERED ACTIVITIES

In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading

Sample

One day a beautiful princess went for a trip without the knowledge of anyone in the court. She walked and walked and finally got lost in the forest. It was getting dark and she was getting very much afraid. Suddenly she heard a roaring sound and there came out of the forest a ferocious beast jumping at her. In fear and despair, she lost consciousness. When she came back to life, she found herself lying in a small cabin, a handsome young man kneeling beside her, tending her wound. Later she learned that she was attacked by the beast and the young man came to rescue her before she was torn to pieces. The young man killed the beast and took her home. They fell in love with each other and lived happily for some time. When she recovered, she took the young man back home. She asked for her father's permission to marry the young man. The father, a powerful king, refused to accept the young man as his son-in-law and drove him out of the palace. The princess was heartbroken. For several days she shut herself in her room and refused to see anybody or eat anything. Finally the king had to agree to their marriage, but the young man was nowhere to be found. Rumor had it that the young man shot himself after he was driven out of the palace. The princess was so sad that she jumped into a river and drowned herself.

Passage Reading

Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. accuse (l. 3), charge (l. 37), convict

accuse somebody of something: say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something

e.g. I) The government was accused of incompetence.

II) They accuse the police of failing to investigate the matter properly.

charge somebody with (doing) something:

accuse somebody formally of a crime so that there can be a trial in a court of law

e.g. I) Police have charged Mr. Bell with murder.

II) He was arrested and charged with a variety of offenses.

convict somebody of something: decide and state officially in a court of law that somebody is guilty of a crime

e.g. I) He has twice been convicted of robbery.

II) There was insufficient evidence to convict him.

2. custom (l. 47), habit, tradition

“Custom” is “the accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community”, “habit” is “a thing one does

often and almost without thinking”, and “tradition” is “a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people”.

e.g. I) It is the custom in that country for women to marry young.

II) I used to swim twice a week, but I seem to have got out of the habit recently.

III) The school has a well-established tradition of teaching and research in these areas.

3. glance (l. 57), glimpse

“Glance” means “look at someone or something quickly” and “glimpse” means “see by chance, just for a moment”. The two words can both be used as noun and as verb.

e.g. I) She took a quick glance at her watch.

II) He glanced around to make sure nobody was watching.

III) He'd glimpsed her through the window as he passed.

IV) Some of the fans had waited 24 hours outside the Hyde Park Hotel to catch a glimpse of their heroine.

课内阅读参考译文

美女还是老虎？

1 很久以前，有一个国王，非常野蛮，想象力却非常丰富。他出了很多点子，其中之一就是建一个大竞技场来执行裁决。在那里，罪恶受到惩罚，美德得以回报。当臣民被指控犯罪，而且其罪行足以令国王关注时，就会发布公告，告知在某一指定的日期，被指控

者的命运将在国王的竞技场上决定。

2 所有人都已聚集在观众席上，而在竞技场的一边，国王高高地坐在他的御座上，周围簇拥着他的皇室成员及侍臣。当所有人都就座后，国王就会发出信号，接着他下面的一扇门就会打开，受到指控的臣民从这儿出来，走入竞技场。在竞技场的另一边，国王的正对面有一模一样的两扇门，紧紧地挨着。受审者直接走向这两扇门，打开其中的一扇，这是他必须做的事，也是他的特殊待遇。他愿意打开哪扇门就打开哪扇门。他不会得到任何提示，只有凭运气。他可能打开一扇门，里面会出来一只凶残饥饿的老虎。老虎立即扑向他，将他撕得四分五裂。这就是对他所犯罪行的惩罚。但是，如果受审者打开另一扇门，里面会走出一位小姐，她是国王从国内众多美女中挑选出来的，是与他的年龄和身份最般配的，他必须立即与这位小姐结婚，这是对他清白无罪的回报。也许他已有妻小，也许他已心有所属，但这一切都不重要。婚礼会立即在竞技场上举行。那时，钟声敲响，观众欢呼，这位无辜的人则领着他的新娘回家。

3 这就是国王进行裁决的方式。其公正性是显而易见的。如果被告有罪，他将立即受到惩治；如果他是清白的，则当场得到回报。这种制度非常受欢迎。其中的不确定因素给这种场合增添了趣味性。

4 国王有一个漂亮任性的女儿，是国王的掌上明珠。他爱她胜过爱任何人。在他的侍臣中，有一位职位较低的年轻人，由于他英俊、勇武，公主爱上了他。他们幸福地恋爱了好几个月之后，有一天被国王碰巧发现了。国王立即将年轻人监禁起来，并定下日期要在竞技场审判他。这样的案子以前从未发生过；以前也从未有任何臣民胆敢爱上国王的女儿。

5 为了寻找最凶猛的老虎带到竞技场上去，整个王国所有老虎的笼子都被搜遍了。同时对年轻漂亮的少女也进行了甄选，以便为他挑选一位最合适的新娘，以备此人命不该绝。当然，众人皆知，他确实做了他被指控的事。他爱公主，并对此供认不讳，然而国王却以此为乐，想看看这年轻人斗胆爱上公主究竟有没有错。

6 审判的日子到了。人们从四面八方赶来，挤满了竞技场的观众席。国王和他的侍臣们也来到了竞技场，正对着那两扇一模一样的门坐了下来。一切准备就绪，信号发出，国王一行人下面的一扇门打开了，公主的情人走进了竞技场。他高大英俊，人群中发出了一片赞叹声。有半数的观众不知道竟然有这么一位气度不凡的青年生活在他们中间。难怪公主会爱上他！让他出现在这样的场合真是太可怕了！

7 当这位青年走进竞技场时，按照惯例，他转身向国王鞠躬，然而他脑子里却根本没有这位王室人物的存在。他的眼睛只是死死地盯着坐在她父亲右边的公主。自从要在竞技场上决定她情人命运的命令发出的那一刻起，公主的心里就再也没想过别的事。由于她比以往任何一位与案件有关的人都具有更大的权利和更强的决心，她发现了这两扇门的秘密。她知道哪扇门后面是敞开着的老虎笼，哪扇门后面有一位小姐等在那儿。她凭借黄金和决心发现了这个秘密。

8 公主也知道那位小姐是谁。她是宫廷中所有小姐中最漂亮的一位，公主嫉恨她。公主经常看见，或者想象中看见，这位美人儿向她的情人暗送秋波，公主有时候也想到她的情人会回敬这位小姐的目光，她时不时地还看到他们在一起说话。

9 当公主的情人朝她看、两人四目相对时，他知道她清楚哪扇门后蹲着老虎，哪扇门后站着小姐。他早就预料到她会知道的，因为他非常了解她的秉性和决心。此时此刻他那迅速而焦急的一瞥就是在问这样一个问题：“哪扇门？”这个（用目光表示的）问题对她来说是再明白不过了，就像他从他站着的地方向她大声提问一样明白无误。时间一刻都不能耽

误。问题是在刹那间提出的，答案也必须在刹那间给出。她抬起手，朝右边作了一个不起眼而且很快的手势。除了她的情人以外，没有人看到她的这一动作。每个人的眼睛都盯着竞技场上的这个人。他转过身，坚定而快速地穿过竞技场，走向那两扇门。所有人都屏声息气，所有的眼睛依然盯着他。他毫不犹豫地朝右边那扇门走去，并将它打开。

10 现在，故事的关键是：从这扇门出来的是老虎还是美女？对这个问题我们考虑得越多，就越难给出答案。它涉及到对人们内心世界的研究，这种研究必然要经历一个个迂回曲折的激情迷宫，从中我们很难找到出路。绝望和嫉妒交织在一起，像火一样煎熬着公主的心。她已失去了他，但是谁应该得到他呢？多少次在醒着的时候，多少次在梦中，她想象着她的情人打开那扇门的情景，等在门的另一边的是老虎凶残的利齿！而更多的时候她看到他站在另一扇门前，看到他打开有美女的那扇门时的喜悦情形！每当她想象到他冲向那位眼睛里充满胜利喜悦的小姐时，她的心就像被灼烧一样。她还想象到，一对佳人成婚，在花雨中走出竞技场时，人群中爆发出阵阵欢呼声。她自己那绝望的尖叫声则被人们的呼喊声淹没了。

11 让他立即死去难道不更好吗？然而，那可怕的老虎，那尖叫声，那鲜血！她的决定早就在刹那间已经表明，但这是经过无数个日日夜夜痛苦思索的结果。她早就知道她会问她的，她也早已决定怎么来回答，而且她毫不犹豫地指向了右边。

12 她究竟作出了什么样的决定，对这个问题的考虑是不能轻率的，我也不会想当然地把自己当作是唯一能够回答这个问题的人。因此我将这个问题交给你们：从打开的那扇门里走出来的是美女还是老虎？

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Understanding Emotions

STEP ONE

	The King	The King's Daughter	The Young Man
anger	✓		
anguish		✓	
despair		✓	✓
fear			✓
happiness		✓	✓
jealousy		✓	
love	✓	✓	✓
pleasure	✓		
trust			✓

STEP TWO

Sample

Of the emotions checked above, I think jealousy and love would be the most important in determining the outcome of the story. The princess was the very person who had the young man's life in her hand. She loved the young man so much and she had made a great effort to find out the secret of the two doors. It would be really heartbreaking to see her lover torn by the ferocious tiger. But meanwhile, she was burning with jealousy at the thought of her lover's going to marry the beautiful lady she hated. And somehow she had the feeling that her lover might also be fond of that lady, and this was something she could not bear. So in this sense she might think it'd be better to let him die. She couldn't marry that young man anyway, and she wouldn't let anyone else marry the one she loved.

2. Understanding Specific Information

1) C 2) A 3) D 4) D 5) C 6) A 7) C 8) B 9) A 10) D 11) C 12) C

3. Predicting the Outcome of the Story

Sample 1

I think the lady would come out of the opened door. Although the princess was jealous of the young lady and thought of her lover's marrying the young lady as unbearable, she found it even harder to see her lover attacked and tortured by the tiger in public. Besides, being the daughter of the king, she had the power to do anything, just as she had found out the secret about the two doors. She could, some day, manage to marry the the one she loved.

Sample 2

I think the lady would come out of the opened door. Although the princess hated the young lady, she was, after all, a human being and had the compassion that is common to all human beings. To see someone torn by a tiger and dying on the spot was something terrible for a young lady like her, not to mention the fact that the one who would be killed was her lover. Besides, the princess should be kind, as are most princesses in the stories I have read.

Sample 3

I think the tiger would come out of the opened door. From the story we can see that the princess burned with jealousy and anguish at the thought of her lover's going to marry the beautiful young lady. She wouldn't share the love of the young man with anyone else. Of the two choices, watching her lover killed by a tiger and watching the young couple getting married and showered with flowers, the latter was far more unbearable to her, a willful and jealous lady. So she thought letting him die would be a better way out.

● Vocabulary

1. 1) semi-circle (half) 2) semi-detached (partly, not completely)
3) semi-finals (next to)
4) semi-annual (happening, appearing, etc. twice in a stated period)
5) semi-retired (partly, not completely) 6) semi-automatic (partly, not completely)
7) semi-professional (partly, not completely) 8) semi-conscious (partly, not completely)
9) Semi-tropical (next to) 10) semi-literate (partly, not completely)
2. 1) A. convict B. accused C. charged D. convicted
2) A. hopeful B. willful C. willful D. wishful
3) A. tradition B. habit C. custom/tradition D. custom
4) A. appreciation B. affection C. appreciation D. admiration
5) A. glance B. glimpse C. glare D. glance
6) A. reward B. awarded C. rewarded D. prizes
3. 1) on and off (from time to time) / now and then (sometimes but not very often)
2) now and then (sometimes but not very often)
3) here and there (in different places)
4) ups and downs (good and bad periods following one another in turn)
5) far and near (everywhere) 6) now and then (sometimes but not very often)
7) up and down (moving upwards and downwards)
8) day and night (all the time) 9) day and night (all the time)
10) on and off (from time to time)

After-Class Reading

课外阅读参考译文

PASSAGE I

泄密的心

1 真的！我很紧张，非常紧张。难道我疯了？看我会如何平静地给你们讲述整个事情的经过吧。

2 我无法说清楚最初我脑子里是怎么产生这个念头的，但这念头一旦产生，就日夜缠绕着我。我爱这个老人。他从来没有对不起我。对他的钱，我毫无欲望。我想是因为他的眼睛。他的一只眼睛很像秃鹫的眼睛——淡蓝色的，上面蒙着一层薄翳。每当那只眼睛看着我时，我周身的血就变得冰冷。因此我渐渐地下决心，要干掉这个老人，这样我就可以永远地摆脱那只眼睛。

3 在干掉老人的前一周里，我对他超乎寻常地好。每天晚上，午夜前后，我就会拧开他房门的门闩把门打开——哦，动作是那么轻！然后，在把门开了一个刚好能把头伸进去的小缝后，我先把一盏遮得严严实实、密不透光的灯放进去，然后再把头伸进去。当我的头完全伸进房间后，我会小心翼翼地把灯罩解开一点，刚好让一线灯光不偏不倚地照在那只像秃鹫的眼睛上。我这样持续了七个晚上，但是我发现那只眼睛始终闭着。因此，我无法下手，因为令我恼火的不是这个老人，而是他那只邪恶的眼睛。每天早晨，天一亮，我就大胆地走进他的房间，勇敢地跟他说话，直呼其名和他套近乎，还问他夜里睡得怎样。

4 第八天的晚上，我开门时比往常更加小心。当我把头伸进去，正准备掀开灯罩时，我的拇指在镀锡的扣栓上碰了一下，老人一下子从床上坐了起来，大声喊道：“谁啊？”

5 我一动不动，也没吱声。整整一个小时，我都纹丝不动。与此同时，我也没有听到他躺下去。他依旧坐在床上听着。不久，我听到了一声轻轻的呻吟，我知道这是因恐惧而呻吟。它不是痛苦或忧伤的呻吟——不是的！——这低沉的声音发自心灵的深处。我知道他此时的感觉，很可怜他，尽管我在心里暗自发笑。我知道他一直都醒着，而且他的恐惧在渐渐地加剧。他试图认为自己的恐惧是毫无理由的，但却做不到。他一直在对自己说：“只是烟囱里的风声吧，只是耗子在地板上跑的声音吧。”他企图用这些猜想安慰自己，但发现毫无作用。的确毫无作用，因为死神正在向他逼近。

6 我非常耐心地等了很久，仍旧没有听见他躺下来，我决定把灯罩掀开一点点。所以，我打开灯罩，让一线像蛛丝一样昏暗的灯光落在那只秃鹫般的眼睛上。它正睁着，睁得大大的。当我看着它时，感到怒不可遏。我看得很清楚，浅蓝色的眼睛，上面蒙着一层薄翳，令人毛骨悚然。但是我没能看见老人的面部或身体的其他部位，因为我把灯光直接对准了那只眼睛，好像是出自本能。

7 接着我耳边传来了低沉的、节奏很快的声音，就像被裹在棉花里的手表发出的声音。我太熟悉这声音了。这是老人心脏跳动的声音。这声音增加了我的愤怒，正如鼓声会激励士兵的勇气一样。然而，即便如此，我依然一动不动。我屏声息气。与此同时，那心跳声却越来越响。它变得越来越急促，越来越响。老人的恐惧一定到了极点。但那心跳声却越来越响，越来越响！这时一阵新的恐惧向我袭来。这声音会被邻居听到的！我大喊一声，猛地把门推开，冲了进去。他惊叫了一声，但仅仅一声，我就把他拖到地板上，用厚厚的床罩蒙住他。在接下来的几分钟里他的心仍在跳动，但最后终于停止了。老人死了。我把床罩掀开，查看了尸体。是的，他死了。我把手放在他的胸口上，放了好几分钟。他是死了。他的眼睛再也不会折磨我了。

8 在掩藏尸体时，我明智地采取了防范措施。我首先把脑袋割下来，再割掉四肢，然后在地板上掀开了三块木板，把一块块的尸体放进去，接着把掀起的地板重新铺好。没有留下一丝血迹，因为我很小心。谁也不会发现任何问题的。

9 等我收拾完毕，已是凌晨四点，天依旧像午夜那样漆黑。这时响起了一阵敲门声。我心情轻松地下去开门，因为我知道没什么好害怕的。三位男士走了进来，自我介绍说是警察。夜里有位邻居听到了一声尖叫，报了警，于是他们前来搜查屋子。

10 我笑了笑，因为我没什么好害怕的。我告诉他们那声惊叫是我做梦时发出的。老人，我说，在乡下。我带着三位来客到房子四处走了一遍，告诉他们要仔细搜查。最后，我把他们领到了老人的房间，让他们看了老人的财宝，都原封不动地在那儿。带着自信的热情，我把椅子拿到房间里，请他们休息休息。我把自己的椅子正好摆在下面藏有尸体的地方。我感到很自在。他们坐着，聊那些老生常谈的事，我则高高兴兴地有问必答。但过了不久，我感到自己的脸色在渐渐变得苍白，我真希望他们已经离开了。可是他们仍旧坐在那里谈天说地。我听到耳边有声音在响。随着这声音变得越来越大，我说话也越来越无拘无束，以便摆脱那种感觉。

11 此时我听到了一种低沉的声音，就像一只裹在棉花里的手表的滴答声。我大口喘着粗气，但是这几位警察却没有听见。我话说得更快了。我站了起来，和他们争论着一些无关紧要的事情，扯着嗓门，还不时地打着手势，但那声音却变得越来越大。他们为什么还不走呢？我在地板上来回地走动，但那声音却越来越大。我摇晃着我刚才坐过的椅子，让它与地板发出摩擦声，但是那声音却超过了所有这些声音，而且变得越来越响，越来越响，越来越响！可是那几位男士依旧在谈笑风生。他们听见了！他们在怀疑！他们知道了真相！他们其实是在嘲笑我的恐惧。我当时是这样认为的，现在也是这样想的。但是，什么都比受这样的煎熬好。我觉得我非得喊叫不可或者干脆死掉。

12 “混账！”我尖叫起来，“不要再装了。我承认干了这事。掀开这几块木板！这里，就在这里！那（声音）是他那讨厌的心跳声！”

PASSAGE II

清 理

1 马特·罗杰斯把他的轻型货车停在一幢收拾得干净利落的房子前，他得再花半小时干自己并不乐意干的活。他是前来给霍华德·马丁清理游泳池的，他知道这位72岁的退休老人正在等着他。

2 六个月前，也就是卖掉了自己的抵押贷款公司退休后不久，马丁先生就在自家的后院建了一座很大的游泳池。现在，马特每周一次来清理维护游泳池，同时还得忍受这位身体壮实的家伙一刻不停地吹嘘自己原先在生意场上的辉煌。

3 马特自己债台高筑，所以这让他感到恼火。负债并不是因为马特挣钱不多，他挣得并不少，只是挣得还不够。他习惯于光顾豪华餐厅并在酒吧里消磨夜晚，而且晚上出门时总喜欢穿上高档服装。这些花费使他入不敷出。事实上，马特对信用卡上欠款总额增加得如此迅速感到很吃惊。现在他欠了这么多的钱，他无时无刻不为此感到忧心忡忡，不知道到哪里能弄到钱来还债。此时此刻他实在不知道怎么办。