



英语背诵范文精华

MP3有声读物

主 编/谭卫国

副主编/金逸峰 王一清 杨立达



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内 容 简 介

本书经过修订后,大部分内容得以更新,现以崭新的面目呈现于读者面前。其主要内容和特点如下:一是所选范文语言规范,朗朗上口;二是题材广泛,内容全面;三是通俗易懂,可读性强;四是流行题材多,热门话题多;五是英汉对照,自学方便,适用性强,应用性广。

本书由30个单元组成,每一个单元至少包括四篇短文。每个单元的短文自成一体,相辅相成。本书所有范文均精心选自国内外出版的各种书刊,其中有一部分是经编者加工、润饰,使之完善的结晶。每篇范文后有生词短语注音释义和参考译文。熟练诵读本书的范文,就等于掌握了成功作文、成功翻译、成功交际的金钥匙。

本书编委会

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前 言

背诵是公认有效的传统学习方法之一。著名文学家巴金曾经说过：“我是读了几百篇古文能够背诵，就开始写起文章来。”世界上的文坛巨擘之所以创作出许许多多脍炙人口、流芳百世的诗文佳作，主要是因为他们锲而不舍、坚持不懈地背诵了大量文质兼美的精品范文。

背诵范文对于外语学习尤其大有裨益。背诵可以帮助我们加深对文章的理解，提高阅读理解能力和作品赏析能力；还可以帮助我们了解文章中用词造句、布局谋篇的内在联系，培养和提高写作能力、听说能力和翻译能力。要想学好外语，背诵这种方法是必不可少的。背诵的文章多了，在大脑这座仓库里储存的语言材料就多了，在阅读时，就会自然而然地联想起已接触并背诵过的词语、句式、结构、篇章，从而有助于我们对新文章的理解和赏析。通过背诵，语言材料增多了，知识增加了，理解能力增强了，听说译的能力便随之提高了。在写作时，也会自然地联想起并且模仿运用那些已接触并背诵过的词语、句型和写法，从而有助于提高写作能力。这个道理是显而易见、毋庸置疑的，无数例子充分证明了这一点。

背诵和记忆语言规范、内容优美、饶有趣味、通俗易懂的英汉对照范文，不但能够帮助我们增长知识，优化知识结构，开阔知识视野，从而有助于我们大大提高听说读写译的能力，而且还能够帮助我们洗涤并净化心灵，纯洁和美化语言，进而有助于我们在潜移默化之中陶冶高尚情操。

背诵的真正意义还在于它能够锻炼并提高人的记忆力，而记忆力对于一个人的成长、成材、有所成就实在太重要了。俄国生

理学家谢切诺夫(1829—1905)说过:“一切智慧的根源就在于记忆。”记忆的品质表现为记忆的敏捷性、准确性、持久性和备用性。人的记忆力的好坏,与本身的遗传天赋固然有关,但主要靠后天的刻苦锻炼。训练记忆力的方法许许多多,而背诵范文就是其中最佳的方法之一。

本书作为独具特色的英语背诵范文精华,作为大学师生、英语专业工作者、广大英语应考者和爱好者的背诵本,必定会产生一举多得的效用,必定会成为广大英语学习者和英语使用者的良师益友。

本书的译文大部分为主编所译,其余的则由王一清、杨立达、陈怡均三位老师和研究生金逸峰、谭方方所译,还有少数译文选自国内出版的书刊。所有译文由主编审定。

在此书编写的过程中,编者参考了许多国内外出版的有关书刊,在此谨向这些书刊的编者和作者表示衷心感谢。华东理工大学出版社领导和徐惠娟老师对本书的修订工作给予了热情支持,笔者也向他们一并表示诚挚的谢意。由于笔者水平有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,诚请同行专家和广大读者不吝指教,以便今后进一步完善。

编 者

2004 年 10 月

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① Ideas of Home Have Changed

A great many people, when they speak of home, tend to associate it with a certain atmosphere, certain physical surroundings, and certain emotional attitudes within themselves. This sentimentality toward home is something that has come down to us from the past. Many modern people do not have it, and I think it is a good thing that they do not.

In the old days life was difficult. Enemies could attack you and kill or rob you, and you had little protection against them. People did not live in well-built houses where doors could be locked. They did not have the protection of an organized police force or telephones which could summon the police instantly. How did this influence the way people felt about home? Small family groups clung tightly together for protection against beasts and against other men. Only the bravest went beyond the small family area. Even in the Middle Ages only the most daring went to lands beyond the sea. The human pursuit of security conditioned men to love their homes. I am sure that this feeling must have been very strong among the early settlers of the United States who were obliged, by famine and oppression, to take the plunge and go to the new land where they knew no one and where they were subject to Indian attack. We can see this even today in the attitudes of minority groups who, because of a feeling of inse-

Unit One

Home and Family

家庭与家人



curity, still preserve cohesive family ties.

Today, thanks to modern transportation and well-organized societies, thousands of people willingly and eagerly leave the surroundings where they were born, and the more often they do so, the less sentiment they are likely to have for those surroundings. I lived in England for three years, and I noticed that boys and girls left their parents' homes and lived in dwellings of their own. There they could just telephone and ask an agency to provide them with a house or an apartment, which was their home. How has the meaning of the word *home* been altered by such activity? What does *home* mean to those people or to families who often move about, living in first one hotel and then another? I believe that for them home means a place where they can have privacy.

This idea of *home* as being a place of privacy is emerging in my country, Saudi Arabia, where the young are abandoning their parents' homes to live their own life. As for me, the atmosphere and surroundings of the place where my parents live have no sentimental attachment. *Home* is where I can shut the door and be by myself. At the moment it is a room in Eaton Hall. When I left my parents several years ago, I was anxious to leave. You might call it unfeeling, but that was the way I felt. On the day of my departure for the United States, my grandmother sobbed and wept. My father, however, indicated that he understood how I felt. "Son," he said, "I am not sorry that you are leaving us. I only hope that you make the most of your time."

➤ Words and Expressions

1. associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] *vt.* 由……联想到, 把……与……联想在一起
2. surroundings [sə'raʊndɪŋz] *n.* 周围的事物, 环境
3. sentimentality ['sentɪmen'tælɪtɪ] *n.* 多愁善感, 感伤
4. summon ['sʌməŋ] *vt.* 召唤, 召集; 集拢, 聚集
5. cohesive [kəʊ'hi:sɪv] *adj.* 有附着力的, 有内聚力的