



English for Appreciation

大学英语诵读

主 编 杨 宏 李建荣 李兰兰
主 审 戈秀兰

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前言

在实践教学中,我们发现针对提高阅读能力的英语辅导书品种繁多,但同时配以提高听说训练的书籍则较少,且缺乏针对性。本书精选36篇经典文章,旨在通过诵读,培养学生良好的英语阅读习惯,提高英语听说能力,形成良好的英语语感,从而全面提升学生的英语综合能力。

本书具有如下特点:

一、选材广泛

本书选材集知识性、趣味性和欣赏性于一体,内容丰富,文章的风格融经典和时尚于一身,既选摘了名家的经典美文、高雅诗篇、英文报刊中的时文佳作,同时又穿插了部分历史、文化和政治名人的演说,让读者学习到最纯粹的英语表达方法,同时体会到英美国家的国情背景,实现更深层次的文化领悟。

二、编排新颖

本书共分18个单元,每单元配备两篇文章,均有独立的主题,A、B两篇文章相互呼应。A篇为背诵篇章,需精读。B篇为相关阅读,以赏析为主。使用时可以按每周一单元的进度安排时间。将学习化整为零,既减轻了学习负担又有助于养成良好的学习习惯。

三、全文翻译

本书所选文章难度介于大学英语四、六级之间。为了帮助学生进一步理解和学习,本书所有阅读文章均配备了语言准确、文字优美、语句流畅的译文。

四、可诵性强

本书所选文章篇幅接近于四级阅读,文章语句优美、规范,长度适合背诵。每篇文章均配有MP3,读者在使用时很容易进入作者写作时的语言和语境当中,同时还会发现自身的语音问题,从而改善自身的语音

面貌,达到提高口语能力的目的。

从今天开始,每天坚持背诵一段,每周坚持背诵一篇,几个月后,你也会发现自身英语水平质的飞跃,拥有脱口而出流利的英文!

本册书中杨宏编写 1~5 单元(约 90 千字),李建荣编写 6~12 单元(约 110 千字),李兰兰编写 13~18 单元(约 100 千字)。

编 者

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Unit One



Reading A

Hang in There

Difficulties arise in the lives of us all.

What is the most important is dealing with the hard times, coping with the changes, and getting through to the other side where the sun is still shining just for you.

It takes a strong person to deal with tough times and difficult choices. But you are a strong person.

It takes courage. But you possess the inner courage to see you through.

It takes being an active participant in your life. But you are in the driver's seat, and you can determine the direction you want tomorrow to go in.

Hang in there... and take care to see that you don't lose sight of the one thing that is constant, beautiful, and true.

Everything will be fine, and it will turn out that way because of the special kind of person you are.

So... beginning today and lasting a lifetime through—hang in there, and don't be afraid to feel like the morning sun is shining... just for you.



Words and Expressions

hang /hæŋ/vi.

悬垂; 被吊死; 附属, 依靠

participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/n.

参加者, 参与者



Notes

主语从句的定义: 做主语用的名词性从句, 因其在复合句中做主语, 又称主语

从句,引导主语从句的有连词 *that*, *whether*, 连接代词 *who*, *what*, *which*, 连接副词 *when*, *where*, *how*, *why* 等。掌握主语从句需注意以下几点:

1. 本单元主要的语法点是主语从句。主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的句子,通常放在主句谓语动词之前;当由形式主语 *it* 代替时,则主语从句放在句子末尾。

(1) *It* 作形式主语

It is + 名词/形容词/过去分词 + 主语从句

例如: *It is still a question whether she will come or not.*

另外,还有一些比较常见的结构:

It turned out/has been proved/happened/occurred/is well-known that...

(2) 主语从句不可位于句首的五种情况

① *if* 引导的主语从句不可居于复合句句首。

② *It is said (reported)...* 结构中的主语从句不可提前。

例如: *It is said that President Jingo will visit our school next week.*

③ *It happens..., It occurs...* 结构中的主语从句不可提前。

例如: *It occurred to him that he failed in the examination.*

④ *It doesn't matter how/whether...* 结构中的主语从句不可提前。

例如: *It doesn't matter whether he is wrong or not.*

⑤ 含主语从句的复合句是疑问句时,主语从句不可提前。

例如: *Is it likely that it will rain in the evening?*

(3) *What* 与 *that* 在引导主语从句时的区别

What 引导主语从句时在从句中充当句子成分,如主语、宾语、表语,而 *that* 则不充当任何句子成分。例如: *What you said yesterday is right.*

2. “*What is most important is dealing with the hard times...*” 该复合句的主语是由连接代词“*what*”引导的从句来充当的。译为:“最重要的是要挺过艰难的时刻……”



Translation

永不放弃

生活中困难在所难免。

最重要的是要挺过艰难的时刻,积极应对种种变故,冲破黎明前的黑暗,你终会看到只属于自己的灿烂阳光。

只有强者才能勇敢直面困难时刻,做出艰难抉择。而你正是这样一位强者。

要有勇气。而你拥有披荆斩棘的勇气。

你必须在这场游戏人生中积极主动。而且你正在驾驭这场游戏,并决定着自己明天前进的方向。

坚持再坚持,别让你的视野迷失了那不变的美好真理:

一切都会好转的——因为你是如此的与众不同。

因此,从今天开始,直到生命的终点——永不放弃,不必怀疑,朝阳为你而升起。



Reading B

Worlds within Worlds

First of all let us consider the earth (that is to say, the world) as a planet revolving round the sun. The earth is one of nine planets which move in orbit round the sun. These nine planets, together with the sun, make up what is called our solar system. How this wonderful system started and what kept it working with such wonderful accuracy is largely a mystery but astronomers tell us that it is only one of millions of similar systems in space, and one of the smallest.

The stars which we see glittering in the sky on a dark and cloudless night are almost certainly the suns of other solar systems more or less like our own, but they are so far away in space that it is unlikely that we shall ever get to know very much about them. About our own solar system, however, we are learning more every day.



Words and Expressions

revolve /rɪ'vɒlv/ *vt. & vi.*

使旋转;反复考虑;使循环

planet /'plænɪt/n.

行星;(左右人命运的)星相

orbit /'ɔ:bɪt/n.

轨道;势力范围;(人生的)旅程,生活过程

solar /'səʊlə/*adj.*

太阳的,日光的;利用太阳能的

accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/n.

精确(性),准确(性)

astronomer /ə'strɒnəmə/n.

天文学家,天文学家

glitter /'glɪtə/*vi.*

闪烁,闪耀;华丽夺目,炫耀



Notes

How this wonderful system started and what kept it working with such wonderful accuracy is largely a mystery... 本复合句由连接代词“what”和连接副

词“how”引导的并列从句做主语。



Practice

First of all let us _____ the earth (that is to say, the world) as a planet revolving round the sun. The earth is one of nine planets which move in _____ round the sun. These nine planets, together with the sun, make up what is called our _____ system. How this wonderful system started and what kept it working with such _____ accuracy is largely a _____ but astronomers tell us that it is only one of millions of similar systems in space, and one of the _____.

The stars which we see _____ in the sky on a dark and cloudless night are almost _____ the suns of other solar systems more or less like our own, but they are so far away in _____ that it is unlikely that we shall ever get to know very much about them. About our own solar system, _____, we are learning more every day.



Translation

世界中的世界

首先让我们把地球看作是围绕太阳运行的一颗行星。地球是沿轨道围绕太阳运行的九大行星之一。这九大行星和太阳一起组成了所谓的我们的太阳系。这个奇妙的星系是怎样开始的, 什么使它保持精确地运行, 这是一个很大的谜。但是天文学家告诉我们太阳系只是太空里几百万个相似的星系中的一个而且是最小的一个。

在漆黑的夜空, 我们看到的闪烁的星星几乎肯定是其他太阳系中有些类似我们星系中的恒星。但是它们在太空中距离我们如此遥远以至于我们不可能对其了解太多。然而对于我们的太阳系, 每天我们都会了解到更多东西。



Oral Practice

如果你想要约女孩出去, 你该怎么表达呢?

1. Are you free tonight? 今晚有空吗?
2. Do you have plans tonight? 今天晚上有事吗?
3. Do you want to go out with me tonight? 今晚你能和我约会吗?
4. Let's go out tonight. 今晚出去吧。
5. If you're free, why don't we go out tonight?

要是晚上有空,我们出去走走行吗?

6. Would you like to go to the movies with me? 愿意和我一起去看电影吗?
7. Please keep me company for a while. 请陪我一会吧。
8. I'd like to invite you to a show. 我想请你去看演出。
9. May I ask you out? 我能和你约会吗?
10. Would you mind if I took you out? 我能和你约会吗?
11. Would you go on a date with me? 我能和你约会吗?



English Song Appreciation

Love Story

歌词联系了莎士比亚的著名悲剧《罗密欧与朱丽叶》与 Taylor 自己的生活实际,讲述的是一对父母过上幸福生活的故事。Taylor 没有借用莎士比亚的悲剧结尾,而是自己书写了一个全新、美好的结局,使整个故事更加感人,歌曲曲风也不显低沉。



We were both young when I first saw you
 I close my eyes and the flashback starts
 I'm standing there on a balcony in summer air
 See the lights, see the party, the ball gowns
 See you make your way through the crowd
 And say hello, little did I know
 That you were Romeo
 You were throwing pebbles
 And my daddy said "stay away from Juliet."
 And I was crying on the staircase
 Begging you "please don't go"
 And I said
 Romeo, take me somewhere we can be alone
 I'll be waiting, all there's left to do is run
 You'll be the prince and I'll be the princess
 It's a love story, baby, just say yes
 So I sneak out to the garden to see you
 We keep quiet 'cause we're dead if they knew

So close your eyes,
Escape this town for a little while
Oh, oh, oh
Cause you were Romeo,
I was a scarlet letter
And my daddy said "stay away from Juliet."
But you were everything to me
I was begging you, please don't go
And I said
Romeo, take me somewhere we can be alone
I'll be waiting, all there's left to do is run
You'll be the prince and I'll be the princess
It's a love story, baby, just say yes
Romeo, save me,
They're trying to tell me how to feel
This love is difficult, but it's real
Don't be afraid, we'll make it out of this mess
It's a love story, baby, just say yes
Oh, oh
I got tired of waiting,
Wondering if you were ever coming around
My faith in you was fading
When I met you on the outskirts of town
And I said
Romeo save me, I've been feeling so alone
I keep waiting for you but you never come
Is this in my head, I don't know what to think
He knelt to the ground and pulled out a ring
And said
Marry me, Juliet, you'll never have to be alone
I love you and that's all I really know
I talked to your dad, go pick out a white dress
It's a love story, baby, just say yes
Oh, oh, oh, oh
we were both young when I first saw you



Unit Two



Reading A

Two Acorns

If you want to understand adversity, take two identical acorns from the same oak tree and plant them in two different locations. Plant the first in the middle of a dense forest, and the other on a hill by itself.

Here's what will happen. The oak standing on a hillside is exposed to every storm and gale. As a result its roots plunge deep into the earth and spread in every direction, even wrapping themselves around giant boulders. At times it may seem the tree isn't growing fast enough—but the growth is happening underground. It's as if the roots know they must protect the tree from the threatening elements.

What about the acorn planted in the forest? It becomes a weak, frail sapling. And since it is protected by its neighbors, the little oak doesn't sense the need to spread its roots for support.

Don't be afraid of adversity! Welcome it! That's your surefire route to ultimate success.



Words and Expressions

acorn /'eɪkɔːn/ <i>n.</i>	橡子; 橡实
adversity /əd'vɜːsɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i>	逆境; 不幸; 灾难
oak /əuk/ <i>n.</i>	橡树; 橡木色; 橡木家具
exposed /ɪk'spəʊzd/ <i>adj.</i>	暴露的, 无掩蔽的
gale /geɪl/ <i>n.</i>	大风, 狂风; (突发的)一阵
plunge /plʌn(d)ʒ/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	使陷入; 使投入; 使插入突然地下降; 投入

wrap /ræp/ <i>vt.</i>	包; 缠绕; 隐藏; 掩护
boulder /'bəʊldə/ <i>n.</i>	卵石, 大圆石; 巨砾
threatening /'θretnɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	危险的; 胁迫的; 凶兆的
sapling /'sæplɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	树苗; 年轻人
surefire /'ʃʊə'faɪə/ <i>adj.</i>	准不会有错的, 一定成功的



Notes

1. 本单元主要的语法点是表语从句。在复合句中, 从句充当主语的表语成分。其结构为: 主语 + 连系动词 + 句子(表语从句)。表语从句的常用连接词有: *that*, *what*, *who*, *when*, *where*, *which*, *why*, *whether*, *how*, *whoever*, *whomever*, *whichever*, *whatever* 等。此外, *because*, *as if*, *as though* 等也可以充当连接词。使用表语从句需要注意以下几点:

- (1) 表语从句一定要用陈述语序。

False: The question is when can he arrive at the hotel.

True: The question is when he can arrive at the hotel.

- (2) *if* 不能引导表语从句, 只能用 *whether* 来引导。

False: The question is if the enemy is marching towards us.

True: The question is whether the enemy is marching towards us.

- (3) *that* 在表语从句中不可以省掉。

名词性从句在 *be* 等系动词后作表语时被称为表语从句。

例如: The problem is how we can get the things we need. 问题是我们怎样能弄到我们需要的东西(*how* 在表语从句中充当方式状语)。

- (4) “That is why...” 是常用句型, 意为“这就是……的原因/因此……”, 其中 *why* 引导的名词性从句在句中作表语, 该句型通常用于针对前面已经说明过的原因进行总结, 又如: That is why you see this old woman before you know, Jeanne. 珍妮, 这就是现在这个老太婆出现在你面前的原因(前文提到 Jeanne 对老妇人显得苍老憔悴深感诧异, 说话人对她讲述了其中的原因之后, 用这一句来进行概括)。That is why I came. 这就是我来的原因。

2. At times it may seem the tree isn't growing fast enough—but the growth is happening underground. 该复合句中由连词“*that*”引导主语从句, It seems that... 译为: 似乎……
3. It's as if the roots know they must protect the tree from the threatening elements. 该复合句中, “*as if*”引导表语从句, “*as if*”译为: “好像”。



Translation

两颗橡子

如果你想理解什么是逆境,就去拿两颗从同一棵树上摘下来年龄相同的橡树果,并且把它们种到不同的地方。第一颗种在浓密的树林当中,而另外一颗则单独种在一座山上。

事情的结果便是这样。那棵长在山上的橡树经历了大风大雨,结果它的根深地扎进了泥土中间,并不断向四周扩张,甚至把自己置身于巨大的石块当中。有时它可能看起来长得不是很快,但这时它却在地下悄悄生长着,好像它的根知道自己必须快速生长来保护树身免受自然危害的影响。

而种在树丛中的橡树果是什么样子的呢?它变成了一棵虚弱的小树苗。因为有周围树丛的保护,所以这棵小树苗便不知道要把自己的根扎得更深。

不要害怕困难!要欢迎它!困难是你最终成功的必经之路。



Reading B

I Like for You to Be Still

I like for you to be still;

It is as though you are absent and you hear me from far away and my voice does not touch you

It seems as though your eyes had flown away

And it seems that a kiss had sealed your mouth as all things are filled with my soul

Your emerge from the things, fill with my soul

You are like my soul, a butterfly of dreams

And you are like the word melancholy

I like for you to be still, and you seem far away

It sounds as though you are lamenting, a butterfly cooing like a dove

And you hear me from far away, and my voice does not reach you

Let me come to be still in your silence

And let me talk to you with your silence

That is bright like a lamp, simple as a ring

You are like the night, with its stillness and constellations
Your silence is that of a star, as remount and candid

I like for you to be still; it is as though you are absent
Distance and dull of sorrow, as though you had died
One word then, one smile, is enough
And I'm happy, happy that's not true



Words and Expressions

butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ <i>n.</i>	蝴蝶; 蝶泳; 举止轻浮的人; 追求享乐的人
melancholy /'melənkəli/ <i>n.</i>	忧郁; 悲哀; 愁思
<i>adj.</i>	忧郁的; 使人悲伤的
lamenting /lə'mentɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	悲伤的; 悲哀的
cooing /'ku:ɪŋ/ <i>v.</i>	鸽子咕咕叫; 温声细语(coo 的 ing 形式)
dove /dʌv/ <i>n.</i>	鸽子; 鸽派人士
constellations /ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i>	星座; 星群; 荟萃
remount /ri:'maʊnt/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	重新安装; 重新骑上, 重登上
candid /'kændɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	公正的; 坦白的; 率直的; 偷拍的
<i>n.</i>	(Candid)人名; (罗)坎迪德



Notes

1. It is as though you are absent and you hear me from far away and my voice does not touch you. 该复合句中, “as though”引导表语从句, 译为: “好像”。
2. It seems as though your eyes had flown away / It sounds as though you are lamenting, a butterfly cooing like a dove. 这两个复合句中, 系动词“seems and sounds”后接“as though”引导的表语从句。



Practice

I like for you to be still;
It is as _____ you are absent and you hear me from far away and my voice
does not touch you
It seems as though your eyes had _____ away
And it seems that a kiss had sealed your mouth as all things are filled with
my _____
Your emerge from the things, fill with my soul