

 Classical English Reading and Appreciation

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Book Four

英语经典阅读与欣赏


第四册

总主编 刘世平 王春阁
主 编 吴 斐 文声芳



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序 言

《英语经典阅读与欣赏》共分四册，每篇文章均源自英语经典原文语篇。融阅读与欣赏于一体，是本套教程的特色之一。学习者在阅读原文语篇的同时，还可以欣赏到原汁原味的经典英语。传统的阅读教程的主要目的是使学习者通过对阅读材料的理解，掌握一定的语法知识和词汇量，以及拓宽学习者的知识面。一般而言，阅读理解可分为表层意思的理解、深层意思的理解以及欣赏性理解。表层意思的阅读理解涉及语篇中的语音、词法、句法、篇章结构等，深层意思的阅读理解涵盖社会文化知识和文化背景知识，欣赏性阅读理解既涉及对语言形式的理解，也涉及对思想内容的理解。对语言形式的欣赏可以从语音、词汇、句式、语篇结构等不同层面进行。在欣赏语言形式美的同时，阅读过程中理解与欣赏的主要对象应该是内容。

本教程的语篇选材既考虑到语篇的语言形式，又注意到语篇的思想内容，因此，从语篇的体裁到语篇的题材都是为学习者达到阅读、理解、欣赏的目的而“量身定做”的。本着“使用者友好”(user-friendly)的原则，每册书十个单元，供授课教师一学期完成。每个单元由“课堂阅读”和“课后阅读”两部分组成，以方便教师课堂授课和学习者课外阅读。每篇文章后均附有“注释”，帮助学习者解难答疑。“注释”的内容主要包括文章或作者背景简介、新词语或流行词语解读、疑难句式详解等。

第一册的语篇题材涉及语言学习、旅游天地、网络世界、校园生活、名人轶事、科普故事、家庭生活等，语篇体裁主要为记叙文和描述文。

第二册的语篇题材涉及初涉人世、诚实守信、社区故事、就业指导、成功秘诀等，语篇体裁主要为记叙文和描述文。

第三册的语篇题材涉及社会生活、文学经典、兴趣与爱好、战争与和平、新科技等，语篇体裁主要为说明文和议论文。

第四册的语篇题材涉及自然探索、信息资讯、社会文化、道德修养、性格与就业、憧憬未来等，语篇体裁主要为说明文和议论文。

本教程所收语篇从形式到内容均依据循序渐进的原则，第一册至第四册所收语篇分别为500词、600词、700词、800词左右。随着词语数量的增加，语篇从句式结构到内容的难度也相应增加，使整套教程达到由浅入深的目的。

本教程的另一特色是每单元后附有形式多样的配套练习，以帮助学生达到阅读、理解、欣赏的目的，除了常见的词语解释、短语搭配之外，还配有激发学习者思维的“词汇练习”和“阅读理解”题，并配有练习答案，供教师授课和学习者自学时参考。

本教程可供英语专业和非英语专业本科生以及同等程度的英语学习者使用。

编 者

2012年7月

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Unit One

Money



In-Class Reading /

Six Money Lessons for My College-Aged Daughter

1 My daughter Chloe is **starting out** in college in the fall, and with her newfound independence will come the newfound responsibilities of dealing with money. Like many young people, she hates thinking about finances. I was one of them. I always **dreaded** budgeting and paying bills and thinking about savings and retirement, and figured I could always deal with it later.

2 Problem with that is you end up **screwing** yourself if you put things off until later. Living for the moment is great, until the finances **catch up with** you and the moment starts to suck because you owe a ton of debt. I've found that living mindfully means not just partying in the moment, but taking care of things now, when they're small, **rather than** when they're huge.

3 So with that in mind, I have a few lessons I'd like to **emphasize** for Chloe, and for anyone else starting out in college. ①

4 *Spend less than you earn.* OK, this is almost the only lesson you need, but it's so important. I'm going to **break it down** further. The biggest reason people get into financial problems is they spend money they don't really have. Then you end up in the hole, and it's hard to get out of the hole, and you work crazy hours to **keep up with** your spending, and you **end up with** a life that's about nothing but trying to pay for all the spending on **crap** you don't really need. ② So spend less, work less, worry

less, be happier.

5 *Don't get into debt.* If you spend less than you earn, you won't be in debt obviously. It's easy, though, to get a student credit card and put things on there if you don't have the money right now. You can pay for it next week when you get your check, right? That's a **slippery** slope. Student loans are another tool for getting over your head in debt. They're not the worst debt if you're paying for a degree that's going to earn a lot of money, but most of us English majors aren't going to get an \$80,000 per year job and shouldn't take out \$80,000 in student loans.

6 *Savings is your first bill to pay.* If you spend less than you earn, save the rest. Make the savings an automatic payment that happens every payday, and make it the first and most important bill you pay. Not **optional**. You'll be glad as the savings grows, and especially when emergencies come up. Sometimes, the savings is very necessary for those things that need money.

7 *If you don't have the money, go without.* This is a lesson most people (young or old) forget. You don't actually need a car, so if you can't afford to pay cash, don't get a loan. You don't need nice clothes, or a smart phone, or a fancy **laptop** or iPad, or some other **luxury** goods, you don't need to go to nice restaurants or the movies or bars. If you don't have the money, find free ways to have fun or get things done you need to get done.

8 *Make a very very simple budget.* It's a **scary** thing for people who've never done a **budget**, but it's not hard. List your income, then list your bills (and savings). If the bills **add up to** more than the income, **eliminate** some bills. Use a simple sheet to do the adding for you. This helps you to know what's coming in and going out. I like the envelope system for making sure I don't spend too much on variable expenses.

9 *Pay bills right away.* If you have the money, pay the bill as soon as it comes in. You can usually do this online, but if not, it's just a matter of writing a check, putting it in an envelope, and **writing out** an address — two minutes. Do this two-minute action immediately, so you don't have to worry about it later. If you let the bill-paying get pushed back, it becomes a dreaded thing, and your bills start to become **overdue**, and then it's much worse.

10 That's all you need to know. From now on, try to do these points. If you save when you're in college, spend less than your earn, avoid debt (except perhaps a

modest student loan), make a very simple budget, and pay bills on time, you're golden.

(738 words)

📖 Notes:

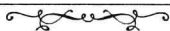
① So with that in mind, I have a few lessons I'd like to emphasize for Chloe, and for anyone else starting out in college. (Paragraph 3) 那是指上文中谈到的内容。参考译文：想到这些，我有一些话要跟我的女儿克洛伊和其他即将上大学的孩子们强调。

② Then you end up in the hole, and it's hard to get out of the hole, and you work crazy hours to keep up with your spending, and you end up with a life that's about nothing but trying to pay for all the spending on crap you don't really need. (Paragraph 4) 本句中，then 作“那么”解，表示结果。... and ... and ... and ... 并列句都表示结果。参考译文：那么，你会有一个很大的资金缺口，这个缺口却很难填补，然后你不得不拼命地工作来维持收支平衡，最后你的人生就是在不断地支付那些你并不需要的花销中度过。

New Words

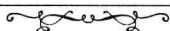
1. dread [dred] *vt.* 令人畏惧；害怕
2. screw [skru:] *vt.* 强迫
3. emphasize ['emfəsaiz] *vt.* 强调；着重
4. crap [kræp] *n.* 废物
5. slippery ['slipəri] *a.* 不稳定的；需小心对待的；容易滑的
6. optional ['ɒpʃənəl] *a.* 可供选择的；随意的
7. laptop ['læptɒp] *n.* 笔记本电脑
8. luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *a.* 奢华的
9. scary ['skeəri] *a.* 提心吊胆的
10. budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算；预算案
11. eliminate [i'limineɪt] *vt.* 消除；略去
12. overdue ['əʊvə'dju:] *a.* 逾期
13. modest ['mɒdist] *a.* 适度的；适中的；谦虚的

Phrases & Expressions



1. start out 着手准备; 动身
2. catch up with 赶上; 奋起直追
3. rather than 而不是
4. break ... down (对……)进行分析; (把……)分类
5. keep up with 保持与……同样的速度; 跟上
6. end up with 以……告终; 结束
7. add up to 总计达
8. write out 写出; 写完

Exercises



☞ Comprehension Exercises: Yes / No / Not Given

Directions: Judge whether or not the following statements agree with the information given in the passage, and mark *Y* for Yes, *N* for No, or *NG* if the information is Not Given in the passage.

1. () I hated thinking about finances before.
2. () Living mindfully means taking care of things now, when they're small, rather than when they're huge.
3. () The biggest reason people get into financial problems is not that they spend money they don't really have.
4. () Sometimes, the savings is very necessary for those things that need money.
5. () You can pay the bills online or it's just a matter of writing a check.

☞ Vocabulary Exercises

Directions: Choose the right word from the following groups of words to fill in each blank.

1. screw, screwing, screwed

a) Can't you manage to _____ a bit extra out of your parents?

- b) Mrs. Hall was _____ up her courage to go in and ask her visitor if she would take some tea.
- c) He spent some minutes _____ up his courage and went to the dentist.
- d) The young people were _____ down by some fixed rules.
- e) The executives are fat cats and the workers get _____.

2. *eliminate, elimination, eliminating, eliminated*

- a) The _____ of this phenomenon relies on the innovation of systems.
- b) All mistakes should be _____ from this article.
- c) All the people should join hands with the police and participate in the actions of rejecting and _____ drugs.
- d) _____ poverty is the key in reforming rural areas.
- e) Schools were integrated to _____ discrimination.

After-Class Reading /

Passage I

Save Money on Books: Don't Pay Full Price for Your Reading List

1 I am a **self-confessed** book lover. If anyone ever asks me what I would like as a gift on a special occasion, the first thing that always **comes to** mind is a book. I'm a **bookworm** and I **definitely** enjoy reading.

2 However, the one thing that I don't quite enjoy is to pay full price for books, and in today's world, there is really no excuse for doing so. I don't think I have paid the full cover price^① for a book in years. So let me share with you some of my favorite ways of finding cheap books to read or buy. There are 5 ways to save money on books and your reading list.

3 *Buy online.* If I want to buy a **brand new** book — whether it is a new publication or one that is older — I always buy them online. **Sites** like Amazon^② and even Dangdang.com^③ are great for good book deals as they cut the prices **considerably**. They will sometimes offer **bulk** deals if you buy more than one book as well, so those are worth looking out for as a way to **pick up** even bigger savings.

4 *Buy secondhand.* I appreciate the wonderful smell of a secondhand book store — such a place projects a **cozy** atmosphere that I find very attractive. I don't think you can beat it, which is why I love visiting used book stores to see what they have to offer.^④ I usually leave these stores with older books and those one-of-a-kind **volumes** that I have trouble finding anywhere else. In truth, I find it impossible to walk past such a store without going in to see what they've got on their shelves!

5 *Go to flea markets^⑤, yard sales^⑥ and other similar events.* What I love about this approach is that you never quite know what you will find at these places. I have come across old books that I remember owning as a child, and it can be a real trip down^⑦ memory **lane** when I come face to face with an old classic. I've bought some terrific books this way, for just a few cents a copy. And I have been able to find some titles that are no longer in print as well, which is an added bonus.

6 *Get a library card.* It's one of the most obvious ways to get your reading done

absolutely for free. My cousin has not purchased a single book in years but always has a new stock of books **in tow** every couple of weeks, which she picks up from our local library.^⑧ She gets a lot of variety this way at absolutely zero cost. Another fantastic benefit of using the library and of borrowing books is the fact that you won't have to worry about storing the books anywhere at home after you're done with them!

7 *Try a book swap.* If you've got friends who are big readers, then you'll find it easy to trade books with them. You can probably join a local book club too, where you can **participate in** swaps among the members. Once you're done with a book, find someone who'll do an exchange with you!

8 The best way to get the best books at the most attractive prices is to use a combination of the above methods. Obviously, if I need a new book, I always go to the online stores first as they are **invariably** the cheapest. But if I need something a little bit more specialized — or something older — I will **head out** to my local secondhand book stores as well. It's a bit of a hit and miss^⑨ at these locations, but you sure can't beat the feeling of not knowing — and anticipating — what you'll turn up. If you love books as much as I do, you'll really enjoy the feeling of exploring the bookshelves and seeing what's available.

9 One more thing that I do is to look out for **seasonal** deals and end of line deals. Certain websites hold these sales if they have **inventory** they want to get rid of. I've been successful about picking up really good bargains during these events. I also check out eBay^⑩ on occasion, both for new and secondhand books. I even once bought **a stack of** 86 books for a dollar! For that one dollar, I **squeezed** quite a bit of enjoyment from almost every single book that I purchased. That was definitely one of my better buys!

10 So how about you — any great books you've picked up recently for very little?

(775 words)

Notes:

① cover price (Paragraph 2)是指“封面价格”，即标价。

② Amazon (Paragraph 3)是指亚马逊网上书店，成立于1995年，是全球电子商务的成功代表。在亚马逊网站上读者可以买到近150万种英文图书、音乐和影视节目。

③ Dangdang.com (Paragraph 3)是指当当网，是一家中文购物网站，以

销售图书、音像制品为主，兼具发展小家电、玩具、网络游戏点卡等其他多种商品的销售，总部设在北京。目前是全球最大的中文网上图书音像商城，面向全世界中文读者提供 30 多万种中文图书和音像制品。2010 年 12 月，当当网首次登陆美国股市，吸引了全球投资者的目光。

④ I don't think you can beat it, which is why I love visiting used book stores to see what they have to offer. (Paragraph 4) 本句是一个复合句，which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句。参考译文：我认为你无法不被它所吸引，这也就是为什么我喜爱在旧书店中驻足浏览，看看他们能提供些什么的原因。

⑤ flea market (Paragraph 5) 是指跳蚤市场，是欧美等西方国家对旧货地摊市场的别称。它由一个个地摊摊位组成，市场规模大小不等，出售商品多是旧货、人们多余的物品及未曾用过但已过时的衣物等，小到衣服上的小装饰物，大到完整的旧汽车、录像机、电视机、洗衣机，一应俱全，应有尽有。跳蚤市场出售的商品的价格一般都比较低廉，仅为新品价格的 10% ~ 30%。

⑥ yard sale (Paragraph 5) 是指庭院大清货，又称 garage sale (车库售物)、porch sale 或 moving sale，是美国一种独特的售物方式，由主人把家中多余不用的物品放在庭院中、车库里或门廊下廉价出售。廉价处理的物品多种多样，小到衣服、炊具、玩具、工具和书，大到桌子、椅子、沙发和健身器材等。多数属用过的东西，但也有全新的物品。卖主会标明每件物品的价钱，不过，顾客还是可以讨价还价的。为了吸引更多的买主，这种售货活动常在周末举行。

⑦ down (Paragraph 5) 此处作介词用，意为“沿着”。

⑧ My cousin has not purchased a single book in years but always has a new stock of books in tow every couple of weeks, which she picks up from our local library. (Paragraph 6) 此句中的 in tow 是一个介词短语，意为“紧跟在后、在一起、伴随着”。参考译文：我的表妹多少年都没买过一本书，但她每隔一两个星期都会从当地图书馆弄回一大摞新书。

⑨ hit and miss (Paragraph 8) 意指“时而成功时而不成功”。

⑩ eBay (Paragraph 9) 是一个购物网站，于 1995 年 9 月 4 日由 Pierre Omidyar 以 Auctionweb 的名称创立于加利福尼亚圣荷西。人们可以在 eBay 上通过网络出售商品。它的口号是：世界的网上购物市场 (The World's Online Marketplace)。

New Words

1. self-confessed [ˌselfkənˈfest] *a.* 自认的
2. bookworm [ˈbukwɜːm] *n.* 书虫; 书呆子
3. definitely [ˈdefinitli] *ad.* 肯定地
4. site [saɪt] *n.* 网站
5. considerably [kənˈsidərəbli] *ad.* 相当; 非常
6. bulk [bʌlk] *a.* 大量的
7. cozy [ˈkəuzi] *a.* 温馨的; 舒适的
8. volume [ˈvɒlju:m] *n.* 册; 卷
9. lane [leɪn] *n.* 小路
10. swap [swɒp] *n.* 交换
11. invariably [ɪnˈvɛəriəbli] *ad.* 总是; 不变地
12. seasonal [ˈsiːzənəl] *a.* 周期性的
13. inventory [ˈɪnvəntri] *n.* 库存产品
14. squeeze [skwiːz] *vt.* 压榨; 挤

Phrases & Expressions

1. come to 想起
2. brand new 崭新; 全新
3. pick up 获得; 找到
4. in tow 紧跟在后; 伴随着
5. participate in 加入
6. head out 出发
7. a stack of 一堆; 一叠; 一批

Exercises

☞ Comprehension Exercises: Yes / No / Not Given

Directions: Judge whether or not the following statements agree with the information