



C 英语阅读 CONQUER IT 读霸天下

夜晚篇 III
FOR THE NIGHT

主编 张 倩



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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英语阅读

读霸天

夜晚篇 III
FOR THE NIGHT

主编 张倩
编者 郭雯 吉文凯
全楠



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前言

阅读对于一个人有多么重要,我想这无需赘言。对于英语学习者而言,阅读的重要性则尤为突现。因为,要想熟悉这门语言,掌握并运用这门语言,突破之处就是阅读。这一点可以联系我们自己的母语——汉语的习得过程。

阅读可以帮助我们识文断字,增加知识。小时候开始学习语文,其实也就是开始了我们母语习得过程中的原始阅读。渐渐地,我们识字多了,知道的成语、名言佳句也多了,突然发现自己不仅语言质量提高了,更重要的是知识面拓宽了,思想变得深刻了。我们上小学、中学时,都要写作文,老师会评出优秀的文章在班上阅读赏析。大家会发现那些经常被表扬的同学,往往是看书看得多的同学。因为这个同学认识的字多、知道的词句多、懂得多,思路自然开阔,写出的文章就言之有物,值得一读。同样地,大家可以对比一下自己的文字水平随着自身阅读量的增加所产生的变化:读一读自己早前时候写的文章,和阅读量加大后写的文章,水平自然不同。

我们的母语是汉语,对于我上面讲到的简单道理,大家肯定早有感受。而英语的习得跟汉语是一个道理,它十分得益于阅读。

然而,对于英语学习而言,仅凭教科书上的阅读内容还远远不够。而且学习教科书其实无形中帶有一种学习的义务性,这样有时反而会扼杀兴趣,让学习者产生逆反心理,影响学习效果。

正是因为上面提到的这些原因,我们认为:对于英语阅读图书而言,其很重要的目标应该是帮助读者扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面;帮助读者用英语去了解人生,体会情感,增强英语语感;更重要的是,阅读应该是主动的、积极的,更应该是一种持久的、循序渐进的过程。为此,我们编了这套《读霸天下英语阅读》系列丛书,期望能够实现这些目标,帮助读者建立起主动阅读的良好习惯,从而受益终身。

这套书分三册，每一册又分为晨、夜两个板块。晨读系列中，每篇文章包括“单词点点通”、“文章诵读”、“语音提示”这三大块，一些文章还有“知道点”小栏目。其中“语音提示”是一个特色。英语毕竟是一门语言，“读”是一个输入的过程，而这门语言的输出除了“写”，还应包括“说”。对于英语学习者而言，很多时候他可以读懂，却很难读准。因此，不同于其他阅读类书籍，我们在晨读中加入了“语音提示”这一板块，提供给读者一些发音规律，如省读、连读，弱读等，培养读者正确发音的能力，这样，“读”就可以为“说”服务了。在夜读系列中，每篇文章包括三大部分：导读、单词注释、文章正文。主要是为了给读者创造一个没有压力的阅读氛围，让读者可以自由地体验英语，用英语去感悟，在这种轻松阅读的氛围下，逐渐建立英语思维。这套书在选材上涵盖了诸多领域，包括文学、文化、历史、人文、科学等等；书中的文章均摘自名家名作或网络流行的经典美文。为了便于读者更好地学习，我们邀请外籍专家对文章做了一些局部修改。晨读宜于诵读，而夜读则更适合普通的阅读。各册在自成体系的同时，又注重了循序渐进的原则，帮助读者在不知不觉中培养起阅读的良好习惯。

书中的一些文章摘自网络，多为匿名发表。在此，我们对于作者及网站一并表示感谢。

正如培根所说，“读书足以怡情，足以博彩，足以长才”。的确如此，然而要想在阅读中得到这样的收益，就要养成长期阅读的好习惯。我们编这套书，更重要的是在于让读者明白，阅读本身就是一种习惯，一旦养成，将受益无穷。抛开其他，如果这套书能达到这样的效果，已经足以让编者欢欣鼓舞了。由于水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正，以便日后改进。

编者

2009年3月于西安

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MOTIVATION 文

励志美文

学无止境。学习是一条无尽的路，途中长满荆棘，坎坷不平。需要我们不断地努力学习知识，用知识来填补坎坷。

单词

点
点
通

1. huddle ['hʌdl] *v.* 拥挤，卷缩，草率从事，挤作一团
2. commencement [kə'mensmənt] *n.* 开始，毕业典礼
3. conquer ['kɒŋkə] *vt.* 征服，战胜，占领，克服(困难等)
4. snap [snæp] *n.* 轻而易举之事，不用力就能完成的事情
5. jubilantly [dʒu:bɪləntli] *adv.* 欢欣地，喜气洋洋地
6. field into 入场
7. shift [ʃɪft] *vt.* 替换，转移，改变，移转，推卸，变速
8. restlessly ['restlisli] *adv.* 不安地，慌张地
9. obscure [əb'skjʊə] *vt.* 使暗，使不明显

So Much to Learn

Baleda von Strinberg

It was the last day of final examination in a large Eastern university. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled¹, discussing the exam due to begin in a few

minutes. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam—then on to commencement² and jobs.

Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. With all this assurance of four years of college, they felt ready and able to conquer³ the world.

The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap⁴. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they wanted, requesting only that they did not talk to each other during the test.

Jubilantly⁵ they fielded into⁶ the classroom. The professor passed out the papers. And smiles broadened as the students noted there were only five essay-type questions.

Three hours passed. Then the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression. No one spoke as, papers in hand, the professor faced the class.

He surveyed the worried faces before him, then asked: “how many completed all five questions?”

Not a hand was raised.

“How many answered four?”

Still no hands.

“Three? Two?”

The students shifted⁷ restlessly⁸ in their seats.

“One, then? Certainly somebody finished one.”

But the class remained silent. The professor put down the papers. “That is exactly what I expected,” he said.

“I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four years of engineering. There are still many things about the subject you don't know. These questions you could not answer are relatively common in everyday practice.” Then, smiling, he added: “You will all pass this course, but remember—even though you are now college graduates, your education has just begun.”

The years have obscured⁹ the name of this professor, but not the lesson he taught.





单词

点点通

1. plumbing ['plʌmɪŋ] *n.* 铅工业, 铅管品制造
2. visionary ['vɪʒənəri] *adj.* 幻想的, 梦想的, 有想象力的
3. obsession [ə'bɜːʃən] *n.* 迷住, 困扰
4. marketing mix 销售组合
5. empower [ɪm'paʊə] *v.* 授权与, 使能够
6. innate ['ɪneɪt] *adj.* 先天的, 天生的
7. liberal arts 文科
8. fulfillment [ful'fɪlmənt] *n.* 履行, 实行
9. hamper ['hæmpə] *v.* 妨碍, 牵制

Seven Skills for Qualified Employees in the 21st Century

Technical and technological skills will take on greater importance. There will be a growing need for people who can understand and fix systems—from computer systems to product distribution systems to plumbing¹ systems.

Visionary² skills will be in demand. The ability to gather and absorb a wide range of input, then use that knowledge,



understanding, and perspective to guide organizations into the future, will be vital.

Numbers and measurement will be important, of course, but smoothing the flow from month to month, from quarter to quarter will be essential for highly profitable long-term performance. Practically every company will have to move away from today's *obsession*³ with looking ahead only as far as the next financial reporting period.

Ability to organize will definitely be important in the corporation of the future. Everywhere there will be a need to organize something: resources, workflow, *marketing mix*⁴, financial opportunities, and much more, all will demand high levels of organization and reorganization.

Persuasive skills will be used in many ways by the corporation of the future, the most-effective individuals will be those who know how to present information and ideas so that others can understand and support a particular position. Good salesmanship will be essential in many more interactions than we consider today, especially inside the organization.

Communication skills—careful listening, clear writing, close reading, plain speaking, and accurate description—will be invaluable. In tomorrow's fast-paced business environment there will be precious little time to correct any misunderstandings. Communications breakdown may well become a fatal corporate disease.

Ability to learn will be above everything else in impor-

tance—empowering⁵ people to grow in effectiveness and help their companies achieve desired objectives. Some of this skill is innate⁶, but many people enhance their ability to learn—and to relate different aspects of learning—through college and university courses. We believe the liberal arts⁷ education experience will prove to be the most valuable type of education for tomorrow's leaders.

The top employees of the coming century will be flexible, creative and motivated toward making a positive difference in the world. They will seek balance, growth and fulfillment⁸ in both their work and home environments.

The corporation of the future must respond to these needs and desires; otherwise they will find themselves hampered⁹ by a lack of qualified people to accomplish the organization's work.

文章摘自 <http://www.soenglish.com.cn>





出国留学热并非近年的新趋势，但是目前国内就业竞争日益激烈，促使更多学生想出国留学。他们希望通过留学能提升自己的专业竞争力，然后归国求职，让自己在以后的就业竞争中占有更多筹码。因此，理性留学的观念正逐渐形成，并成为当下的热门话题。

单词

克
克
通

1. daunting [dɔːntɪŋ] *adj.* 使人畏缩的
2. sabotage [sæbə'teɪʒ, -tɪdʒ] *vt.* 对……采取破坏行动，妨害，破坏
3. sentimental value 情感价值
4. culture shock 文化冲击
5. face value 票面价值，表面价值

To Study Overseas

At first thought, the task of preparing to begin life away from home can seem daunting¹, if not overwhelming. Being surrounded by an unfamiliar culture, environment and social norms, while being away from family and friends, is something which more and more Chinese students experience in the quest to gain a western education.

The following five steps may prove useful in assisting prospective overseas students in their preparations to study overseas.

- (1) Get to know your new home before you land in it.



There is no substitute for good preparation. Arm yourself with background knowledge by researching information about the country you are going to. Learning about the history, culture, tradition, language and even details such as food, music, transport, weather and social activities of your new host country are all important. Thanks to the Internet, most of this can be found at the click of a button.

(2) Attitude is everything.

Don't underestimate the power of the mind in determining how events turn out. Decide how to approach any situation, before you are placed in it. Positive thoughts about your new circumstances and a positive attitude toward your new home and hosts will bring positive results. Don't sabotage² your chances at being happy and successful in your future study and new life before they have even started.

(3) Pack using your head and your heart.

This includes practical items such as study materials, old class notes, favorite textbooks or pens and even the contact details of previous teachers. It might also include some small luxuries such as music study or well-packaged snack foods. Items of sentimental value³ such as a flipbook with photographs of family and friends or a favorite item of clothing can help you feel closer to home.



(4) Remember your roots.

It is important to realize that while new and exciting things may be happening to you in your new environment, things and people back at home will also be changing. It is possible to feel isolated and experience “reverse culture shock⁴” when you return home for a visit after an extended period of time away. The extent of this can be determined by such things as how involved you become in your new culture and how involved you stay in your original culture. Remember your roots, they are an important part of who you are.

(5) Take opportunities as they come.

Learn from all experiences. Value both your achievements and disappointments as learning experiences that can be applied to future situations in life. Value all positive outcomes and more importantly, don't take negative outcomes at face value⁵. Instead, try to see the lessons in mistakes and turn them into opportunities for future improvement. Opportunities are present all the time, but often they go by unnoticed. Recognizing opportunities is a skill which anyone can learn through practice and patience.

文章摘自 <http://www.translatingway.com>

一位作家曾经说过：“生活在不可避免地走向庸俗。”我们不缺少梦想，我们缺少的是追求梦想和实现梦想的行动，没有人愿意碌碌无为，我们都想摆脱平庸。只有心中建立起明确的目标，然后向着那个方向一步一步地迈进，终究会看到意义所在。

单词

1. Master Creator 造物主
2. consecutive [kən'sekjutiv] *adj.* 连续的, 连贯的
3. E-zine (electronic-magazine) 电子杂志
4. real estate 房地产
5. proverbial [prə'və:biəl] *adj.* 谚语的, 公认的
6. obstacle [ˈɒbstəkl] *n.* 障碍, 妨害物
7. propel [prə'pel] *vt.* 推进, 驱使
8. envision [in'viʒən] *vt.* 想象, 预想
9. assail [ə'seɪl] *vt.* 攻击, 质问
10. beguile [bi'gail] *vt.* 诱骗, 诱惑
11. magnitude [ˈmæɡnitju:d] *n.* 大小, 数量, 巨大

Something Worth Thinking about

How many times have you heard the expression that most people spend more time planning their vacation than they do planning their lives? I would expand that expression by adding that most people spend more time “thinking” about their vacation than they do thinking about what’s important in their life.