SECOND EDITION [第二版]

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新编大学英语

辅导与练习



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前言

《新编大学英语辅导与练习丛书》是与外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》(第二版)配套的辅导书。本丛书突出《新编大学英语》(第二版)"以学生为中心的主题教学模式",力求将应试与素质、知识与能力、教与学等有机地结合起来。希望通过听说读写译全方位的实践,帮助学生深刻理解和掌握教材各单元的重点和难点,培养学生自主学习的能力及综合应用英语语言的能力。

本丛书共分四册,每册均为十个单元,每单元分为课文辅导(Text - Centered Activity)和补充练习(Supplementary Language Learning Tasks)两部分。课文辅导包括课文导语、课文分析、语言点归纳、课文练习参考答案和参考译文。课文导语以多种形式把单元主题或相关信息介绍给学生;课文分析则从读、写、译和背景知识等方面总结分析课文的重点和难点,设计思考问题,以帮助学生学会学习。为节省篇幅,尽量不重复课本中已有的注释。每单元的第二部分为补充练习。快速阅读和阅读理解一般为本单元主题或类似话题的延伸阅读,特别标明了字数和建议阅读时间,使学生适应大学英语教学新要求,并逐渐熟悉、适应大学英语四、六级考试的要求。写作练习等也与每单元主题相关,以加深学生对教材单元主题的思考、理解。

本书由何英、朱翠华、孟可心主编。参加编写的教师有:何英(第一单元),朱翠华(第二单元),马黎(第三单元),何雨鸿(第四单元),孟可心(第五单元),杨柳(第六单元),王琦(第七单元),张晶(第八单元),王金悦(第九单元),李池利(第十单元)。何英、朱翠华统稿。主审为刘桂芳。

在编写过程中,我们参考了一些教材、教辅等。这些作者辛勤劳动的成果为我们编写本书提供了许多宝贵资料,在此谨致谢意!

由于水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,恳请读者批评指正!

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Unit One

Personality

Part One

Text-Centered Activity

1 Pre-Reading

Everyone has got two personalities—the one that is shown to the world and the other that is secret and real. You don't show your secret personality when you're awake because you can control your behavior. But when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you. In a normal night, of course, people frequently change their position. The important position is the one that you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You normally trust people and you are easily influenced by fashion or new ideas. You don't like to upset people, so you never express your real feelings. You're quite shy and you aren't very confident.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You worry a lot and you're always easily upset. You're very stubborn, but you aren't very ambitious. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you enjoy having a good time.

If you sleep curled up, you are probably a very nervous person. You have a low opinion of your-self and so you're often defensive. You're shy and you don't normally like meeting people. You prefer to be on your own. You're easily hurt.

If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your strengths and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You have a confident personality. You sometimes feel anxious, but you don't often get depressed. You always say what you think even if it annoys people.

2 Passage Reading

●课文难点

1. Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. (Line 1)

思考 🎖

你能区分 a great many 和 many a 吗?

语法知识

1) a great many: a large number of,表示很多,其后通常加可数名词的复数形式,还可表示为 a good many, very many。

例如:

Most of the young men went off to the war, and a great many never came back.

多数年轻人远赴战场、而且很多人再也没回来。

2) many a 也表示很多,但其后加可数名词的单数形式,并要求用单数的谓语动词; a great/good deal 强调量大,后接不可数名词,并用介词 of 连接。

例如:

Many a parent has had to go through this same painful process.

很多父母不得不经历这一痛苦的过程。

词汇学习

1) cause n. 在本句中表示"原因,起因",后面接介词 of。

例如:

In our view, the root cause of the crime problem is poverty and unemployment.

我们认为贫困和失业是产生犯罪问题的根本原因。

2) reason n. 也表示"原因",是为一种行为作解释或辩护的借口,后面接介词 for。例如:

The reason for the flood was all that heavy rain. 这次洪水都是由于那场大雨引起的。

译文

对许多人来说, 羞怯是很多不愉快的起因。

2. All kinds of people describe themselves as shy. (Line 2)

词汇学习

describe...as 表示"描述成……", 类似的词组有: accept...as、interpret...as、regard...as、view...as、look on...as、consider...as、take...as、perceive...as、label...as。as后面可以接名词、动名词和形容词。

例如:

- 1) Would you describe yourself as hard-working? 你觉得自己很勤奋吗?
- 2) He did not accept this reply as valid. 他认为这个答复无效。
- 3) You should not interpret the silence as a refusal. 你不应该把沉默理解成拒绝。

译文

各种各样的人都说自己羞怯。

3. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. (Line 3-4)

思考》

你知道 that is 的用法吗?

语法知识

1) "that is" = to explain more clearly; in other words 表示 "也就是说,换句话说", 也可表示为 "that is to say"。

例如:

On the first floor, that is, the floor at street level. 在一楼, 也就是说, 和街道在同一层。

2) "i.e." 也可以表示"也就是",通常用于具体说明的词或词组前。

例如:

The film is one only open to adults, i. e. people over 18.

这部电影只允许成年人,也就是18岁以上的人观看。

词汇学习

be concerned with: 关注, 关心

例如:

We are more concerned with efficiency than quantity.

我们更关注的是效率而不是数量。

译文

羞怯的人会焦虑不安,感到不自然;也就是说,他们过分地关注自己的外表和举止。

4. Worrisome thoughts are constantly swirling in their minds. (Line 4-5)

词汇学习

1) swirl v. 表示"旋动,弯曲盘旋, (雪) 纷",这里 sth. swirling in one's minds 指"想法在脑海中盘旋"。

例如,

- a stream swirling over the rocks 小河在石头上旋流
- 2) swirl n. 表示"旋动、旋涡"

例如:

- a swirl of white water 白色水旋涡
- 3) swirl 作名词还表示"纷乱,紊乱"

例如:

a swirl of events 纷乱的事件

译文

脑海中经常盘旋着一些使自己不安的想法。

5. It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people adversely. (Line 7)

语法知识

It is obvious that...表示"显然……"。类似的结构有: It is clear that...

例加.

It was obvious to everyone that he was lying.

每个人都明白他在撒谎。

词汇学习

1) affect v. 表示"影响"

例如:

The strike will affect the price of coal. 这次罢工会影响到煤价。

2) effect n, have an effect = affect

例如:

Government policies will not affect us/have any effect on us. 政府的政策不会对我们有任何影响。

译文

很显然这种不安的感觉会对人们产生不利的影响。

6. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives. (Line 9-10)

语法知识

the way 后面跟的是一个定语从句 (people think about themselves), 省略了引导词 that, 文中 in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves (Line 8) 两次运用了同样的结构。 词汇学习

in general: 通常。相近的词和词组有: generally speaking、usually 和 in most cases。

译文

通常,人们如何看待自己对他们生活的各个方面都会产生深刻的影响。

7. For instance, people who have a positive sense of self-worth or high self-esteem usually act with confidence. (Line 10-11)

词汇学习

a sense of 表示 "……感"

例如:

- a sense of humor 幽默感
- a sense of urgency 紧迫感
- a sense of inferiority 自卑感
- a sense of inadequacy 不胜任感
- a sense of direction 方向感
- a sense of helplessness 无助感
- a sense of safety 安全感

译文

例如,具有积极的自我价值观或很强自尊心的人往往表现出自信。

8. In contrast, shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. (Line 18-19)

翻译技巧

本文中出现了大量包含 "self-"的合成词,表示"自我;自己"。例如: self-concept 自我看法;自我概念

self-conscious 自我意识

self-confidence; self-assurance 自信

self-awareness 自我了解;自我肯定

self-destruction; self-rejection 自我否定; 自暴自弃

self-worth 自我价值

译文

相比之下,羞怯的人自尊心较弱,往往消极被动并且容易受他人影响。

9. They feel it confirms their inferiority. (Line 20)

词汇学习

1) confirm v. 表示"证实,肯定;进一步确定"

例如:

Her remarks confirmed me in my opinion that she was a very gentle young lady.

她的话使我进一步确信她是一个温柔的女孩。

2) [比较] conform v. 遵照, 符合, 一致 (后面常跟 to 或 with)

例如:

You must either conform to the rules or leave the school.

你要么遵守校规,要么退学。

3) 「比较」 affirm v. 断言, 声明

例如:

He affirmed to me that he was innocent. 他向我声明他是无辜的。

She affirmed that she was telling the truth. 她声明她说的是真话。

译文

他们觉得批评正好证实了他们比别人差。

- 10. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one. (Line 22) 词汇学习
 - 1) compliment n. 表示"赞美的话,恭维的话"

例如:

She paid me a very charming compliment on my paintings.

她对我的画大加赞扬了一番。

2) compliment n. 也表示"问候,祝福"(常用复数形式)

例如:

With the compliments of the holiday. 谨致节日的祝福。

译文

羞怯的人也许会用这样的话回答别人的赞美之辞。

11. Dwelling on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy, and even feelings of envy, or jealousy. (Line 31-32)

语法知识

- 1) Dwelling on the impossible 是动名词短语作主语。
- 2) the impossible = the impossible thing, 定冠词加形容词表示一类人或物。

例如:

the poor 穷人 the rich 富人 the blind 瞎子

词汇学习

1) dwell on/upon 表示 "关注,细想",相当于 "pay attention to" 例如.

It is traditional for politicians to dwell on the negative. 政客一向关注负面消息。

2) dwell on 还表示"详述,仔细研究"

例如:

She dwells too much on her past. 她过于详细地叙述她的过去。

译文

总想那些不可能的事情会令自己觉得无能、甚至产生嫉妒。

12. Feeling ashamed accomplishes nothing. (Line 49)

思考 🎖

本句话的主语是什么?

语法知识

Feeling ashamed 在这里作主语。

词汇学习

accomplish 表示 "成功地完成预期的计划、任务"; finish, achieve 和 complete 也有完成的意思,但 finish 主要指完成应做的事,强调事情的了结、终止; achieve 指完成计划、大业等,多指完成伟大功业; complete 主要指使事物完善、完整。

例如:

I don't feel our visits really accomplished anything. 我觉得我们的访问没有取得任何成果。

译文

(仅仅) 感到羞愧是无济于事的。

13. There are numerous approaches to all issues. (Line 52)

词汇学习

1) approach n. 表示"来临,临近"时接介词 of。

例如:

The approach of winter brings cold weather. 随着冬天的来临 , 天气变得寒冷。

2) approach n. 表示"方法"时接介词 to。

例如:

A new approach to cancer treatment has been found. 已发现了治疗癌症的新方法。

译文

所有问题都有许多种解决办法。

14. However, at the college you actually attend, you may find a quality of education beyond what you had expected. (Line 63-64)

词汇学习

beyond 表示 "超出 ……范围"; "为……所不能及"; "多于"

例如:

The level of inflation has gone beyond 10%. 通货膨胀率已超过 10%。

The switch on the wall was beyond the baby's reach. 婴儿是摸不着墙上的开关的。

beyond 还常用于以下表达中:

It is beyond me. 我能力所不及。

beyond compare 无与伦比

beyond one's expectation 超出想象

译文

然而,在你就读的大学里,你可能会发现这里的教育的某一特点比你料想的好得多。

15. Do not associate with people who make you feel inadequate. (Line 65)

词汇学习

1) inadequate 可以表示"不充分的,不够的"

例如:

The food was inadequate for fourteen people. 食物不够 14 个人吃。

2) inadequate 还可以表示"不能胜任的"

例如:

She is so clever that she makes me feel inadequate. 她太聪明了,使我自愧不如。

词汇辨析

adequate, sufficient, enough

sufficient (足够的) 和 enough 是同义词,但前者较正式。sufficient, adequate 及 enough 都可以用在名词前面,但在复数名词前只能用 enough 和 sufficient。

译文

有些人会使你感到自己无能,不要和这种人交往。

●语言点归纳

In-Class Reading

a great/good many

come along

dwell on/upon

hand in hand

have something at heart

in contrast

of one's choice

set aside

After-Class Reading

Passage One

be apt to

be prone to

cheer up

in a ... light

in the grip of

in the meantime

run for

Passage Two

hold someone back

in a ... mood

in part

keep track of

reach out for

take credit

●练习参考答案



In-Class Reading

Reading Comprehension

- 1. Understanding the Organization of the Text
 - 1) Introduction: (para. 1)

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people.

2) Reasons why shyness can have a negative effect: (para. 2-3)

People's self-concept has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

People with high self-esteem usually act with confidence.

People with low self-esteem are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others.

- 3) Ways of overcoming shyness: (para. 4—15)
 - i) Recognize your personal strengths and weaknesses.
 - ii) Set reasonable goals.
 - iii) Don't waste time and energy on destructive feelings such as guilt and shame.
 - iv) Don't be afraid to speak up and give your point of view.
 - v) Do not make negative comments about yourself.
 - vi) Accept criticism thoughtfully.
 - vii) Profit from failures and disappointments by viewing them as learning experiences.
 - viii) Do not associate with people who make you feel inadequate.
 - ix) Set aside time to relax, enjoy hobbies, and reevaluate your goals regularly.
 - x) Practice being in social situations.
- 4) Conclusion: (para. 16)

The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential.

- 2. Understanding Specific Information
 - 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) F 9) T

Vocabulary

1. "Self-" is a prefix which means "of, to or by oneself or itself".

Words with the prefix "self-" that appear in the text: self-conscious, self-concept, self-assurance, self-worth, self-confidence, self-esteem, self-destructive, self-awareness, self-acceptance, self-rejection, self-confident.

- 1) self-conscious (worried and embarrassed about what you look like or what other people think of you)
- 2) self-confidence (belief in one's own ability, power, judgment, etc.; confidence in oneself)
- 3) self-esteem (the feeling that you are someone who deserves to be liked, respected, or admired)
- 4) self-destructive (with thoughts or actions that are counter to one's own best interests)
- 5) self-worth (the value you give to your life and achievements)
- 6) self-concept (one's conception or general idea of one's own basic character and nature)
- 7) self-awareness (realistic knowledge and judgment about oneself)

- 8) self-assurance/self-confidence (the belief that you are able to deal with people and problems easily)
- 2. 1) B 2) I 3) L 4) A 5) H 6) D 7) E
 - 8) N 9) J 10) M 11) C 12) F 13) G 14) K
- 3. 1) profound 2) jealousy 3) numerous 4) overweight 5) overcome
 - 6) eventually 7) slim 8) compliments 9) diminish 10) reassurance
 - 11) detrimental 12) isolated 13) self-esteem 14) accented
- 4. 1) reflected 2) concerned/worried 3) profound effect/influence 4) viewed/regarded
 - 5) sensitive 6) respond/react 7) eliminated 8) overcome my fear
 - 9) concentrate on 10) made no comment

Translation

- 1) You should spend a reasonable amount of time relaxing and exercising.
- 2) In general children are healthier and better educated than ever before.
- 3) When the right opportunity comes along, he'll take it.
- 4) Every day he sets aside some time to be with his family and enjoy life.
- 5) I remember those dark streets and walking hand in hand with my father.
- 6) He finally failed to live up to his parents' expectations.
- 7) In contrast, our use of oil has increased enormously.
- 8) He succeeded in his efforts to overcome his fatal weakness.

Writing and Translation

Translation Practice

- 1) It is believed that pessimism often leads to hopelessness, sickness and failure.
- 2) Optimism, by contrast, can make you happy, healthy and successful.
- 3) When you fail in something, profit from the failure as a learning experience.
- 4) Think about your strengths and build up self-confidence in front of problems or difficulties.
- 5) Don't let negative thoughts hold you back.
- 6) Everyone has experienced failures and disappointments, so don't blame yourself too much.

Writing

Sample .

It is believed that pessimism often leads to hopelessness, sickness and failure, while optimism usually brings happiness, good health and success. Pessimists also make those around them very miserable. Therefore, pessimists should change their way of thinking and overcome the negative aspects of their personalities. Here are a few tips for them:

- 1. Try to smile more often. A smile has great power. It can chase sadness away. It will make you and other people feel happy. And it may even make things easier and better. Smiling in the morning makes a good beginning for the day. A smile is the most important sign of optimism.
- 2. Build up your self-confidence. Try to discover as many of your personal strengths as you can. Then write them all down. Read them several times when you are getting ready to do something or when you are facing difficulties. Your list will help you see your abilities.
 - 3. Change your way of thinking. Don't always think that things will go wrong or that if they do

there will be terrible results. Instead, convince yourself that things will improve and that you can work hard to help improve them. If you fail, think about what you have learned from the failure. If you succeed, praise yourself. Don't be too modest! There is nothing more encouraging than self-praise.

Try your best to become an optimist.

●参考译文

课内阅读参考译文

羞怯的痛苦

- 1 对许多人来说,羞怯是很多不愉快的起因。各种各样的人——矮的、高的、愚笨的、聪明的、年轻的、年老的、瘦的、胖的——都说自己羞怯。羞怯的人会焦虑不安,感到不自然,也就是说,他们过分地关注自己的外表和举止。脑海中不断盘旋着一些使自己不安的想法: 我给人留下的是什么印象? 他们喜欢我吗? 我讲话是不是傻里傻气? 我长得难看。我穿的衣服毫不引人注目。
- 2 很显然这种不安的感觉会对人产生不利的影响。一个人的自我看法反映在自己的行为方式 之中,而一个人的行为方式又影响他人的反应。通常,人们如何看待自己对他们生活的各个方 面都会产生深刻的影响。例如,具有积极的自我价值观或很强自尊心的人往往表现出自信。而 由于自信,他们不需要他人不断地称赞和鼓励,也能使自己感觉良好。自信者热情、自发地投 人生活。他们不因别人认为他们"该"做什么而受到影响。有很强自尊心的人不会被批评所 伤害,不会把批评看做是人身攻击。相反,他们认为批评是一种提醒他们改进的建议。
- 3 相比之下,羞怯的人自尊心较弱,往往消极被动并且容易受他人影响。他们(是否)在做"该做的事情"需要得到别人的肯定。害羞的人对批评非常敏感,他们觉得批评正好证实了他们比别人差。他们也很难因别人的赞美而高兴,因为他们相信自己不值得称赞。羞怯的人也许会用这样的话来回答别人的赞美之辞:"你这么说只是为了让我感觉好一些。我知道这不是真的。"显然,尽管自我意识是一种健康的品质,过分的自我意识却是不利和有害的。
- 4 能否彻底消除或者至少减轻羞怯感呢?幸运的是,人们能够通过坚持不懈的努力建立自信,从而克服羞怯。由于胆怯和缺少自尊是密切相关的,因此正视自己的弱点和正视自己的优点一样重要。例如,大多数人希望每门功课都得 A。如果仅仅因为在某些领域有困难,就把自己列为差生,这不恰如其分。人们对自己的期望必须现实。老是想那些不可能的事情会令自己觉得无能,甚至产生嫉妒。当我们嫉妒比自己成绩好的学生时,我们正在自我否定。
- 5 如果你害羞,这里有些具体有效的步骤帮助你树立信心并克服羞怯感:
- 6 1. 认清自己的优缺点。每个人既有优点又有缺点。随着对自我的不断认同,羞怯感就会自 然减弱。
- 7 2. 确定合理的目标。例如,在聚会时和一群陌生人在一起,你也许会怯场。不要以为你必须和每个人交谈。集中精力,仅和一两个人交谈,你会感到更自在些。
- 8 3. 内疚和羞耻感是消极的情感。不要把时间和精力浪费在这上头。假设你伤害了某人的感情,(光)感到羞愧是无济于事的。相反,应该承认你犯了个错误,决心在将来更加善解人意。

- 9 4. 所有问题都有许多种解决办法。很少有完全正确或完全错误的意见。要敢于公开表达自己的观点。
- 10 5. 不要对自己做消极的评论。这是一种自我否定。千万别把自己描述为愚蠢的、丑陋的,或者一个失败者。注重自己积极的方面。
- 11 6. 接受批评时要缜密思考。不要把批评理解为人身攻击。例如,如果一位朋友抱怨你的 烹饪技术,要把这当成对你的烹饪技术而不是对你本人的评价而接受下来。放心,你们还是好 朋友、但你的烹饪技术也许确实有待改进。
- 12 7. 记住每个人都会经历一些失败和挫折。要把它们作为增长见识的经历,从中受益。挫折往往会成为转机,随之而来的将是一段美妙绝伦的经历。例如,你可能被你所中意的大学拒之门外。然而,在你就读的大学里,你可能发现这里教育的某一特点比你料想的好得多。
- 13 8. 有些人会使你感到自己无能,不要和这种人交往。去设法改变他们对你的态度或者改变你对自己的态度,要不就脱离这种关系。伤害你的人并不关心你的最大利益。
- 14 9. 留出时间休息,享受自己的业余爱好,并且定期地重新审定自己的目标。为此所花费的时间有助于更好地了解你自己。
- 15 10. 多在社交场合中锻炼。不要把自己同他人隔离开来。设法一次结识一位朋友,最终你 将能够娴熟而自信地在众人中周旋。
- 16 我们每个人都是独一无二、难能可贵的个体。我们自有吸引人的地方。我们对自己了解得越多,就越容易充分发挥自己的潜力。不要让羞怯成为阻碍我们拥有丰富和成功生活的绊脚石。

课外阅读参考译文

看待生活的两种方式

你的生活态度是你个人人生观的深刻体现。(让我们)更仔细地看一下二者的关系。你是个悲观主义者,还是个乐观主义者?你看待(生活)的方式确实影响着你的生活态度,你清楚吗?请记住:改变了你的人生观,就改变了你的生活态度。

- 1 父亲低头看着小床里睡得正熟的女儿,女儿出生没几天,刚从医院回家。她的漂亮和完美使他心中充满了敬畏和感激。
- 2 这时孩子睁开了眼睛,直直地向上方望着。
- 3 父亲叫她的名字,期待着她转头看他。她的眼睛却一动不动。
- 4 他拿起系在婴儿床围栏上的小绒毛玩具摇起来,玩具上的响铃发出叮叮当当的声音。孩子的眼睛还是一动不动。
- 5 他的心跳开始加速。他在卧室里找到了妻子并把刚刚发生的事告诉了她。"她似乎对声音毫无反应,"他说,"好像她根本听不到。"
- 6 "我敢肯定她一切正常,"妻子说着,一边披上晨衣。他们一起走进了婴儿的房间。
- 7 她叫着孩子的名字,把铃摇得叮当响,还拍手。随后她把孩子抱起来,这时孩子一下子变得活泼起来并发出开心的声音。
- 8 "天哪,"父亲说,"她是个聋子。"
- 9 "不,不会的,"母亲说,"我是说,现在这么说太早了。你看,她刚出生不久,视线还不

能集中呢。"

- 10 "可是刚才你那么用力地拍手,她都没有一点反应。"
- 11 母亲从书架上拿了一本书。"让我们看看这本育儿书上怎么说,"她说道。她查到"听觉"栏,大声读道:"'如果你的新生儿听到响声不吃惊,或者不会朝向发出声音的方向,不必慌张。因为对声音的反应通常要过一段时间才会出现。你的儿科医生可以从神经系统方面对孩子的听觉进行测试。'"
- 12 "瞧,"母亲说道,"这是不是让你感觉好多了?"
- 13 "没好多少,"父亲说,"书里甚至都没提还有另一种可能性,那就是孩子是聋子。我只知道我的宝贝什么也听不见。我有一种最可怕的预感。也许这是因为我的祖父就是聋子的原因。如果我们漂亮的小宝贝真是聋子而且是我这一方的原因,我将永远无法原谅自己。"
- 14 "嗨,等等,"妻子说,"你太多虑了。星期一我们第一件要做的事就是给儿科大夫打电话。现在,高兴点儿吧。来,抱着孩子,我把毯子弄好,全都拉散了。"
- 15 父亲接过孩子,但是很快地又把她还给了妻子。整个周末他发现自己无法准备下一周的工作。他跟着妻子在屋子里转,满脑子想的都是孩子的听觉问题以及失聪将会怎样毁了孩子的一生。他只想到最坏的一面:没有听觉,无法学语言,他那漂亮的宝贝将与世隔绝,被困在无声的世界中。等到了星期天晚上,他已经彻底绝望了。
- 16 母亲在儿科医生的代接电话服务处留了言, 预约星期——大早与医生见面。周末则用来让自己锻炼、阅读并尽力安慰丈夫。
- 17 医生检查的结果令人安慰,但父亲的情绪依然低落。直到一周后,当孩子听到过路卡车的 巨响而第一次感到吃惊时,他这才开始情绪好转,并又感到和新生女儿在一起的乐趣了。
- 18 (故事中的)父亲母亲有两种截然不同的看世事的方式。只要有丁点不好的事发生在父亲身上,如银行经理的一个电话、与妻子的意见相左、甚至是老板皱了一下眉头,他都会往最坏的方面想:破产、入狱、离婚、解雇。他很容易情绪低落;经常感到很累,身体不好。而与他正相反,她总是从最乐观的角度来看待坏事。对她而言,这些事只不过是一时的考验而已,会克服的。在经历挫折后,她很快就恢复过来,并又重新恢复活力。她的身体非常健康。
- 19 在过去的 25 年中,我一直在研究乐观主义者和悲观主义者这两类人。悲观主义者的典型特征是,他们往往相信坏事会持续相当长的一段时间,会危及他们所做的每件事,并且都是他们自己的过错。而乐观主义者在面临同样的生活不幸时,则以相反的方式看待厄运。他们会认为失败只是暂时的挫折,它的起因也仅限于这一例。乐观主义者相信失败并不是他们的错,而是环境、运气不佳或其他人造成了自己的失败。这些人从不为失败所困扰。面临逆境时,他们会把它看做是考验并更加努力。
- 20 这两种考虑问题起因的习惯会产生不同的结果。毫不夸张地说,大量的研究都表明悲观主义者更容易放弃,更经常感到情绪低落。这些试验还显示乐观主义者无论在学校学习还是在工作中的表现都要出色得多。他们的表现常常超出了能力测验的预测。当乐观主义者参加竞选时,他们比悲观主义者更容易当选。他们的健康状况出奇地好。有证据显示他们可能更长寿。
- 21 25 年的研究使我确信,如果我们像悲观主义者那样,习惯性地认为不幸是我们自己的过错,会持续很长时间,而且会危及我们所做的每件事情的话,那么,更多的不幸就会发生在我们身上,而反之则不然。我也确信,如果我们总是为这种观点所左右,我们将更容易消沉,将无法取得我们本应取得的成就,并且我们将更容易生病。悲观主义者的预言会自然应验的。