

ERUDITE

阅
读

ENGLISH READINGS

博古通今 英语

III



Reading
英文系列

外 文 出 版 社

H319.4/816

Erudite English Readings

博古通今英语阅读

III

何兆枢 编著



首都师范大学图书馆



21651992

Foreign Languages Press

外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

博古通今英语阅读. 3 /何兆枢编著. -北京:外文出版社,2002.10
ISBN 7-119-03176-7

I. 博… II. 何… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 072047 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

博古通今英语阅读(Ⅲ)

作 者	何兆枢		
责任编辑	蔡 箐 李春英		
封面设计	吴 涛		
出版发行	外文出版社		
社 址	北京市百万庄大街 24 号	邮政编码	100037
电 话	(010)68996075 / 68995883(编辑部)		
	(010)68329514 / 68327211(推广发行部)		
印 刷	北京市密云县春雷印刷厂印刷		
经 销	新华书店 / 外文书店		
开 本	大 32 开	字 数	245 千字
印 数	0001—8000 册	印 张	13
版 次	2003 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷		
装 别	平 装		
书 号	ISBN 7-119-03176-7/H·1392(外)		
定 价	19.00 元		

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

本书“博古通今英语阅读”是为我国大学生提高英语阅读能力,扩大常用词汇量,增长知识,为以后阅读英语文献奠定坚实的基础而编写。课文内容涉及古今中外的有趣话题,但并非专业化的,高深的理论。任何专业的大学生都可以读懂它们。本书对于准备参加英语四、六级考试和“托福”的学生特别有帮助。英语自学者也可以从本书获益匪浅。

对于外语教学,教育界一致的意见是要注重“阅读”,因为阅读是“基本功”,是“听”,“说”,“写”,“译”的基础。阅读是最低要求,也最容易作到一只要有适合的读物和词典。但学习者要从浩如烟海的英文书刊,报纸获得适合自己的,实用的英语读物并非易事,沉重的经济负担也是个问题。目前教育界同仁深感缺乏适用于教学的英语读物,不利于提高学生的素质。本英语教材正是为了解决这一问题而编写。

本教材在题材选取,课文编写,词汇范围,知识结构等诸方面都注意知识性,趣味性,可读性,实用性,时效性,示范性,可模仿性。内容充实,语言规范,逻辑清晰,表现力强是又一些优点。为了节省学习者查阅词典的精力和时间,准确地理解词义和课文,每课都附有词汇表(包括词和词组,国际音标,词性,简明汉语释义)。对于一些课文中的一些较复杂的语言现象和提到的历史人物和事件及自然科学的一些问题,在附注中以汉语作必要的、简练的讲解。毫无疑问,本书切合我国英语学习者的需求(学英语,

长知识,增才干,备考试),是物有所值的好的英语读物。但作者并不认为此书尽善尽美,并期望广大师生在教与学的实践中检验之,使之日趋完善。

何杏坪先生为编写此书提供许多历史素材。郭钦女士编写了词汇表中的国际音标,对他们出色的工作我表示由衷的感谢。

何 兆 枢

2002 年 6 月 1 日

怎样阅读本书？

“阅读”基本上是个自学过程。一般可以分为“精读”和“泛读”两类。

“精读”的主要目的是“学习”，包括词汇，词组，发音，成语，习惯用法，语法，句型，表达方法，写作风格等。“获取信息”是次要的目的。

“精读”的特点是“精”。“宁精勿滥”。学习者要仔细看课文，认真思考，做到“真正理解”，切忌“囫囵吞枣”。遇到不认识的词时要查词典或词汇表，不要“猜”。最好写点读书笔记，至少在阅读过的材料上划出要记忆的东西。

“精读”不要求“快”。能快则快，不能快则慢；也不要求每次看很多；能看多少就看多少。

“精读”要“持之以恒”；学过的东西要复习，反复看，加强记忆。我主张学生朗读课文(但不必高声叫喊，以免妨碍他人，损坏自己的嗓子)并进一步记诵精采的段落。这就是“熟读唐诗三百首，不会吟诗的也会吟。”

“泛读”的主要目的是“获取信息”；“学习”是次要的目的。“泛读”要训练学生在短时间内从大量阅读材料中获取准确，有用信息的能力。这种能力在现代信息社会里是必不可少的，在考试中也常遇到这种情况。“泛读”的主要方法是“浏览”和“扫描”，但并非“泛泛地读”，“漫不经心地读”。遇到不认识的词或词组，可以根据上下文去“猜”。“泛读”的结果应是一篇读书札记，总结所

阅读材料的主题、主要论点,逻辑,结论。“泛读”要求阅读速度高又能抓住要点和逻辑。这就要求阅读者掌握大量的词汇(学生在练习阶段可预习词汇表,以弥补词汇量之不足),熟悉语法,还要有良好的“短期记忆力”。这些都可以通过长期,认真的训练培养。

“精读”和“泛读”是相辅相成的。“精读”是基础,而良好的“泛读”能力来自长期“精读”训练。“精读”和“泛读”并进;学生可以根据自己的情况和需要安排适当比例的时间,作每日的“精读”和“泛读”训练。

本书的全部课文既适用于“精读”,也适用于“泛读”;细心的读者可以发现哪些课文更适合于精读,哪些更适合于“泛读”。如果有教师指导,学生更能学得好,学得快,学得扎实。

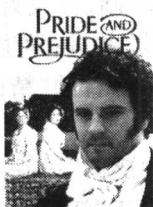
孔子说:“学然后知不足,教然后知困”。愿与天下学子共勉。

何兆枢

2002年6月1日

目 录

Literature 文 学



傲慢与偏见



蝴蝶梦



飘



安娜·卡列尼娜

1. Pride and Prejudice
傲慢与偏见 1
2. The Killer
杀人者 6
3. Rebecca
蝴蝶梦 23
4. Gone with the Wind
飘 37
5. The Lady of the Camellia
茶花女 52
6. Tess of the D'Urbervilles
苔丝 62
7. Anna Karenina
安娜·卡列尼娜 70



巴黎圣母院

8. Notre-Dame in Paris
巴黎圣母院 79

9. Sherlock Holmes
福尔摩斯探案选 97

Philosophy 哲学



西方古代哲学

10. Ancient Philosophy in the West
西方古代哲学 150

11. Medieval Philosophy in the West
西方中世纪哲学 169



西方现代哲学

12. Modern Philosophy in the West
西方现代哲学 180

13. Ancient Philosophy in China
中国古代哲学 208

14. Taoism
道家哲学 214

15. Confucianism
儒家哲学 225



牛顿

16. Moism
墨家哲学 239



达尔文

17. Other Philosophic Schools in China
其他哲学流派 247

Biography 人物传记



马克思

18. Nicolaus Copernicus
哥白尼 277

19. Issac Newton
牛顿 284

20. Charles Darwin
达尔文 312



爱迪生

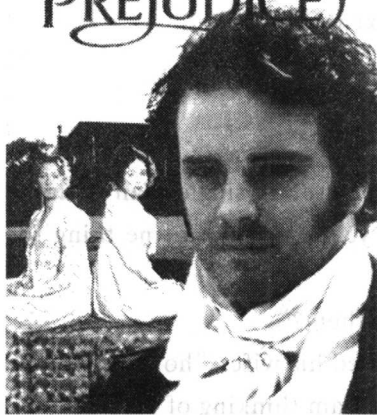
21. Karl Marx
马克思 338

22. Thomas Edison
爱迪生 368

23. Albert Einstein
爱因斯坦 387

1. Pride and Prejudice^[1]

傲慢与偏见

PRIDE AND
PREJUDICE

It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighborhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of someone or other of their daughters.

"My dear Mr. Bennet," said the lady to him one day, "have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?"

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

"But it is," returned she, "for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it."

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

"Do not you want to know who has taken it?" cried his wife impatiently.

"You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing

it."

This was invitation enough.

"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England, that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mrs. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh! single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year.^[2] What a fine thing for our girls!"

"How so? How can it affect them?"

"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome! You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them!"

"Is that his design in settling here?"

"Design! Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore, you must visit him as soon as he comes."

"I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which may be still better, for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley may like you the best of the party."

"My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty."

"In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of."

"But my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighborhood."

"It is more than I engage for, I assure you!"

"But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account, for in general, you know, they visit no newcomers. Indeed, you must go, for it is impossible for us to visit him if you do not."

"You are over-scrupulous, surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls; though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy."

"I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others, and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humored as Lydia. But you are always giving her the preference."

"They have none of them much to recommend them," replied he; "they are all silly and ignorant, like other girls, but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters."

"Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in

such a way? You take delight in vexing me. You have no compassion of my poor nerves."

"You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends. I have heard you mention them with consideration these twenty years at least."

"Ah! You do not know what I suffer."

"But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighborhood."

"It will be no use to us, if twenty such **should** come, since you will not visit them."

"**Depend upon** it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all."

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, **sarcastic** humor, **reserve**, and **caprice**, that the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character. Her mind was less difficult to develop^[3]. She was a woman of **mean** understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was **discontented**, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married, its **solace** was visiting and news.

Notes:

[1] *Pride and Prejudice* (中文译名《傲慢与偏见》), 英国女作家 Jane Austen 著。本文选自第 1 章。Austen 的作品没有复杂、离奇的故事情节, 但文笔细腻, 尤其善于描绘人物的心理和性格。本文刻划 Bennet 夫妇的性格, 惟妙惟肖。

[2] 指年收入四千到五千英镑(金币)。

[3] 意思是“头脑简单”。

Words and Expressions

in possession of ... *phr.* 拥有, 占有

in want of ... *phr.* 需求

let *vt.* 出租, 租出

objection to ... *phr.* 反对

chaise [ʃeiz] *n.* 轻便马车

take possession (of) *phr.* 占有, 占领

Michaelmas [ˈmɪklməs] *n.* 米迦勒节 (九月二十九日)

design [diˈzeɪn] *n.* 图谋, 企图

on that account *phr.* 为此缘故

scrupulous [ˈskruːpjələs] *adj.* 多顾虑的, 审慎的

abuse [əˈbjuːz] *vt.* 辱骂

take delight in ... *phr.* 以...取乐

vex [veks] *vt.* 使苦恼, 使烦恼

compassion [kəmˈpæʃən] of ...
phr. 对...的同情

get over *phr.* 摆脱..., 从...恢复过来

should *aux.* 竟然, 就算

~~depend upon it~~ *phr.* (口) 毫无疑问, 没问题

part [pɑːt] *n.* 角色

sarcastic [sɑːˈkæstɪk] *adj.* 讽刺的, 挖苦的

reserve [riˈzɜːv] *n.* 含蓄

caprice [kəˈprɪs] *n.* 任性, 反复无常

mean [miːn] *adj.* 平庸的

discontented [ˈdɪskənˈtɛntɪd] *adj.* 不满的

solace [ˈsələs] *n.* 安慰, 安慰物

2. The Killer^[1]

杀人者

The door of Henry's^[2] lunch-room opened and two men came in. They sat down at the counter.

"What's yours?" George asked them.

"I don't know," said one of the men.

"What do you want to eat, AI?"

"I don't know," said AI. "I don't know what I want to eat."

Outside it was getting dark. The streetlight came on outside the window. The two men at the counter read the menu. From the other end of the counter Nick Adams watched them. He had been talking to George when they came in.

"I'll have a roast pork tender-loin with apple sauce and mashed potatoes," the first man said.

"It isn't ready yet."

"What the hell do you put it on the card for?"

"That's the dinner," George explained. "You can get that at six o'clock."

George looked at the clock on the wall behind the counter.

"It's five o'clock."

"The clock says twenty minutes past five," the second man said.

"It's twenty minutes fast."

"Oh, to hell with the clock," said the first man. "What have you got to eat?"

"I can give you any kind of sandwiches," George said. "You can have ham and eggs, bacon and eggs, liver and bacon, or a steak."

"Give me chicken croquettes with green peas and cream sauce and mashed potatoes."

"That's the dinner."

"Everything we want's the dinner, eh? That's the way you work it."

"I can give you ham and eggs, bacon and eggs, liver—"

"I'll take ham and eggs," the man called Al said. He wore a derby hat and a black overcoat buttoned across the chest. His face was small and white and he had tight lips. He wore a silk muffler and gloves.

"Give me bacon and eggs," said the other man. He was about the same size as Al. Their faces were different, but they were dressed like twins. Both wore overcoats too tight for them. They sat leaning forward, their elbows on the counter.

"Got anything to drink?" Al asked.

"Silver beer, bevo, ginger ale," George said.

"I mean you got anything to drink?"

"Just those I said."

"This is a hot town," said the other. "What do they call it?"

"Summit."

"Ever heard of it?" Al asked his friend.