



NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

教育部大学外语推荐教材

读写教程

总主编: 郑树棠

夏甘霖

王基鹏

徐淑仙

姜秋蕙

连松青

季明雨

毛悦勤 冯宗祥 赵

冯晓梅 孙秀丽

http://www.nhce.edu.cn

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语读写教程 4/郑树棠总主编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2003 ISBN 7-5600-3479-9

I. 新··· II. 郑··· III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 ②英语—写作—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 040226 号

版权所有。未经版权所有者书面同意,不得以翻印、复录、信息存储、网络传输等任何形式复制、演绎或使用本系列教材(包括音带、光盘与网络课程)的文字、图像、录音、电子文本等内容,违者必究。

新视野大学英语

读写教程 4

总主编:郑树棠

项目负责: 雷 航 常小玲 责任编辑: 田洪成 朱云奇 外研社高等英语教育事业部:

电话: 010-88817544; 88817848

传真: 010 - 88816344 E-mail: ced@fltrp.com

宗旨: 推动科研 服务教学

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19号 (100089)

阿 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印刷: 北京市鑫翡印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 19.5

版 次: 2003年6月第1版 2004年7月第9次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-3479-9/G·1723

定 价: 26.90元(附赠光盘一张)

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

前言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的"面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划"、"新世纪高等教育改革工程"、"新世纪网络课程建设工程"等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

"新世纪网络课程建设工程"是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的"面向21世纪振兴行动计划"的重点工程。"新世纪网络课程建设工程"计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思素与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的"灌注式教学"能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。



3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出: "以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。" 他又指出,"从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。"《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

A University Grammar of English 的作者之一Quirk 曾经指出: "我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。"著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出: "在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在: (a)语言中的最常见词形; (b)词汇的核心用法; (c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。"《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的方级词汇。

语言学家Harmer指出: "如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。"《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

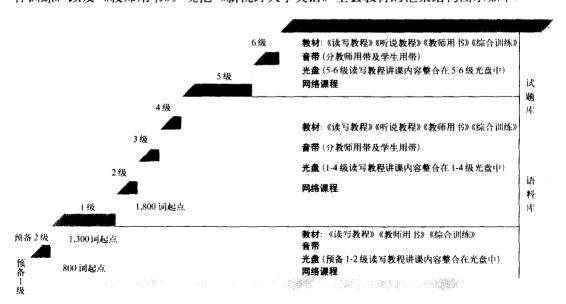
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的 Brown 和 LOB 语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的 Cobuild TEFL 的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之土提供了依据。

7.《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练、《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:





三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有:上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序): 王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大僖、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨于教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘,无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,需要我们去灌溉和呵护;它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替,不是我们追求的终结,而是新的追求的开始,《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功,关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花,使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会 2002 年 12 月



编写及使用说明

本教材为《新视野大学英语:读写教程》第四级,系本系列教材中的主干教材。全书共10个单元,供一个学期使用。每一单元包括三个部分: Section A, Section B 和 Section C,每部分包含一篇课文和相关的练习。

一、《新视野大学英语:读写教程 4》的选材

《新视野大学英语:读写教程 4》在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、可思性、时代性和前瞻性,题材广泛,内容丰富,主要涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学、社会焦点等等。每一个单元侧重于讨论一个话题,但三篇课文的体裁不尽相同,体现文体的多样性。课文绝大部分选自20世纪八、九十年代出版的英美报刊书籍,也有新世纪刚刚问世的作品。《新视野大学英语:读写教程 4》每篇课文控制在 900 词左右,重点培养学生读、写、译的技能。

二、《新视野大学英语:读写教程4》的主要内容

《新视野大学英语:读写教程4》每个单元的开首均有Preview。Preview的词数在100词左右,言简意赅地点出本单元的中心主题,是本单元的导读篇,既可以用作预习,也可以在撰写本单元 summary 时作为参考。

Preview 之后分为三个部分: Section A, Section B 和 Section C。

Section A的主要内容有 Pre-reading Activities, Passage A, Reading Aloud, Comprehension of the Text, Vocabulary (两项), Collocation, Word Building (两项), Structure (两项), Translation (汉译英、英译汉各一项), Story / Essay Summary, Text Structure Analysis 和 Structured Writing。

Section B的主要内容有Reading Skills, Passage B, Comprehension of the Text, Vocabulary (两项)。

Section C 是泛读材料,内容有 Passage C, Reading Skills, Comprehension of the Text。这部分可以供学生课外阅读,教师上课时可作必要的检查。

三、关于Text Structure Analysis, Reading Skills, Collocation, Story/Essay Summary 等项目

《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写均紧扣课文进行。结构分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等素材全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇结构分析的素材和写作的 范本、也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

结构分析(Text Structure Analysis)和写作(Structured Writing)两者相辅相成,互为补充。在结构分析部分,《新视野大学英语:读写教程 4》与一、二、三级相比,有所不同。我们在教师用书中分析了整篇课文的篇章结构,指出其结构特点。在学生用书中则考虑到在读写教程一、二、三级已做过详细的示范性分析,在读写教程四级中不再做示范性结构分析。我们只提供必要的提示,要求学生对某几个段落进行分析,集中剖析某一种写作手段。在写作部分,根据已分析认定的写作手段,在提纲(outline)的提示下,让学生依据提纲写作。《新视野大学英语:读写教程 4》的任务是短文写作,写作的题目往往同已学的课文内容相关。

阅读技能(Reading Skills)部分也是利用课本上的阅读材料,对某一阅读技能进行讲解



和介绍,用例全部选自课文A或课文B。在介绍某一阅读技能之后,课文B即出现相关的练习,通常课文C的整篇课文用于阅读技能的练习。从阅读技能来说,贯穿于课文A、B、C三篇。《新视野大学英语:读写教程4》第6单元到第10单元是复习部分已学过的阅读技能。

搭配(Collocation) 是语言学习中最大的难点之一。由于受到母语的影响和干扰,学生往往会说 "receive the telephone", "open a check", "receive an operation", "crowded traffic",而不会使用正确的表达方法,说"answer the telephone"; "write out/make out a check", "have/undergo an operation", "busy/ heavy traffic"。这种现象已经成为阻碍提高学生综合应用能力的瓶颈。《新视野大学英语: 读写教程4》利用本套教材配套专用的语料库,每单元设有词汇搭配练习。所操练的不仅都是核心词汇,而且各种搭配均在本套教材前几册书中出现过。

内容概要(Story/Essay Summary)的语言素材建立在课文 A 之上,往往是课文 A 的总结或续写,从而使这项练习同已学内容紧密相连。

四、《新视野大学英语:读写教程4》的阅读量和词汇量

阅读不仅是语言输入的主要来源,也是听、说、写、译等其他技能发展的基础。没有足够的语言输入,其他技能的发展与提高也是有限的。

《新视野大学英语》第四级精读量为9,000 词左右,与《大学英语教学大纲》[修订版]规定精读量9,000 词相当;泛读量为38,000 词左右,与大纲修订版规定的40,000 词相比,少2,000 词。从总阅读量上比较,《新视野大学英语》第四级总阅读量达到47,000 词左右,大纲修订版规定为49,000 词,《新视野大学英语》第四级基本达到大纲的规定。

《新视野大学英语:读写教程》从第一级第一单元起,到第四级第五单元为止,已累计出现四级词汇2,422个。大纲修订版规定的四级词汇已全部出现在读写教程的 A、B 两篇课文中。在读写教程第四级第六单元到第十单元中,已经没有未学过的四级词汇。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 4》前 5个单元的词汇统计的起点为 1,800 单词,加上读写一、二、三级已出现的四级词汇(2,077 个单词),则为 3,877 单词左右。第一单元到第五单元中出现的生词总数为 365 个,其中四级词汇 342 个,六级词汇 14 个,六级后词汇 7 个,超纲词汇 2 个。词汇的统计仅限于 A、B 两篇课文,不包括练习,C 篇不列入统计。每篇课文的生词量与课文总词量之比为 3.8% - 6% 左右,平均比例 4.37% 左右,生词的分布比较均匀,完全符合第二语言 / 外语习得有关理论的描述。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 4》后 5 个单元(已经没有未学过的四级词汇), 从第六单元到第十单元中出现的六级词汇为14个, 六级后词汇为4个, 超纲词汇为7个, 生词总数为25个。

五、课本、光盘与网络课程

诚如前言所说,课本是最根本的教学材料,是所有使用本教程的学生所必备的。

本套教材采用课本与光盘一起发行的办法,但使用教材的院校、学生可以根据自身的条件在使用上进行组合选择。

可供选择的方式有:课本,音带;课本,光盘;课本,网络课程。

选择课本、音带组合为传统的教学方法;选择课本、光盘组合适合于能提供计算机的院校,或能使用计算机的学生;选择课本和网络教程则要求学校具有网络服务的条件或学生个



人具备上网的条件。我们认为无论何种选择,不是一个孰优孰劣的问题,只要教学方法得当,都可以收到很好的效果。

六、《新视野大学英语:读写教程4》的编者

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 4》由上海交通大学陈永捷担任主编,参加编写的主要人员有上海交通大学陈永捷、宣安、毛悦勤、吴 颉、夏甘霖、姜秋蕙、冯宗祥、赵勇、石油大学王基鹏、连松青、孙秀丽、冯晓梅、徐淑仙,广东工业大学季明雨等。光盘与网络课程的制作由北方交通大学辛丁等负责; 顾问 Dr. Frank Borchardt(美国)参与设计。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 4》由郑树棠教授和英籍专家 Steven McMath 审定全稿。

在材料整理和计算机处理等方面,上海交通大学陈庆昌、管博、王秀文、袁小辉、胡海燕、孙华萍做了大量工作,在此一并表示感谢。

正如前言所述,《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个探索的过程,其中不足之处定然不少,诚挚地欢迎广大使用本教材的教师和学生给予批评和指正。

编者 2003年4月



Contents

1	
The Temptation of a Respectable Woman The Obligations and Responsibilities to Marriage The Positive Meanings of Love	1-28
2	
Charlie Chaplin The Political Career of a Female Politician A Family of Firsts	29-57
3	
Longing for a New Welfare System A Blind Man Helped Me See the Beautiful World A Hard Job to Come By	59-86
4	
The Telecommunications Revolution The Information Superhighway Privacy in the Information Age	87-116
18年度 5 - 1948	
Choose to Be Alone on Purpose Roommate Conflicts An Indian Arranged Marriage	117-146
	The Temptation of a Respectable Woman The Obligations and Responsibilities to Marriage The Positive Meanings of Love 2 Charlie Chaplin The Political Career of a Female Politician A Family of Firsts 3 Longing for a New Welfare System A Blind Man Helped Me See the Beautiful World A Hard Job to Come By 4 The Telecommunications Revolution The Information Superhighway Privacy in the Information Age 5 Choose to Be Alone on Purpose Roommate Conflicts

Unit	6
Section A	Bribery and Business Ethics 147-172
Section B	
Section C	The Cunning Smuggler
Unit	7
Section A	Research into Population Genetics 173-197
Section B	Geniuses and Better Parenting
Section C	Genetics and Environmental Factors in Creating Genius
	Calinit 2 can always and a second
Unit	Section A. Charlie Olaphin
Section A	Slavery Gave Me Nothing to Lose 199-223
Section B	Why Are Women Afraid of Wrinkles
Section C	What Does It Really Mean to Grow Old
Unit	9 medical Long to distribut Welland Sease
Section A	Make Euro Disney More European 225-251
Section B	Not to Expect Profits Soon from Euro Disney
Section C	A Leisure Boom in Japan
Unit	10 Police deserminate of the Total and the second
Section A	How to Cultivate "EQ" 253-276
Section B	EQ Plays a Role in Personal Success
Section C	The Major Qualities Making Up Emotional In-
	telligence 2 tim ()
Annon	Section & Thorse to He Alone on Purpose
Appen	
Glossary	277-300
Word Cou	nting
- M. M. A.	Ab Mr at the best one

Unit 1

Please listen to a short palls doe carefully and prepare to answer say

Second Listening

3. Why did Mrs. Baroda leaved

Listen to the tape again. Then answer the following questions.

- 1. Why was Gaston's friend, Convernall, staying at the plantation?
 - 2. What did Mrs. Baroda think & Gouvernail

Preview

he first passage describes the change in feelings a woman experiences when she spends time with her husband's initially silent friend who both surprises and tempts her. The next passage is a discussion about the contrast between a family based upon romance, the "love family", and a family based upon a marriage. The author concludes that the bonds are too loose in a love family and thus have negative consequences for any children involved. Passage C explores the concept of love and how one partner's actions affect the other's feelings and development as a person. Essentially the author believes that it is necessary to respect the other's uniqueness and help him or her develop as an individual.

vo. I should like but better if he did — if he were more like others, and I had to plan





Pre-reading Activities



First Listening

Please listen to a short passage carefully and prepare to answer some questions.

Second Listening

Listen to the tape again. Then answer the following questions.

- 1. Why was Gaston's friend, Gouvernail, staying at the plantation?
- 2. What did Mrs. Baroda think of Gouvernail?
- 3. Why did Mrs. Baroda leave the plantation?

The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

- Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the **plantation**.
- Gouvernail's quiet personality puzzled Mrs. Baroda. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. She left her husband and his guest, for the most part, alone together, only to find that Gouvernail hardly noticed her absence. Then she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. But it hardly worked.
- "When is he going your friend?" she one day asked her husband. "For my part, I find him a terrible **nuisance**."

10

- "Not for a week yet, dear. I can't understand; he gives you no trouble."
- 5 "No. I should like him better if he did if he were more like others, and I had to plan somewhat for his comfort and enjoyment."

注:本书课文中出现的黑色粗体词均为四级词汇,如 plantation; 黑色变体词均为六级词汇,如 gamble; 蓝色粗体词均为六级后词汇,如 infection; 蓝色变体词均为超纲词汇,如 radon。

8

10

7

Gaston pulled the sleeve of his wife's dress, gathered his arms around her waist and looked 15 merrily into her troubled eyes.

"You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions. Here you are," he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss 20 about him, the last thing he would desire or expect."

"Fuss!" she hotly replied. "Nonsense! How can you say such a thing! Fuss, indeed! But, you know, you said he was clever."

"So he is. But the poor fellow is run down by too much work now. That's why I asked him here to take a rest."

"You used to say he was a man of wit," she said, still annoyed. "I expected him to be interesting, at least. I'm going to the city in the morning to have my spring dresses fitted. Let me know when Mr. Gouvernail is gone; until that time I shall be at my aunt's house."

That night she went and sat alone upon a bench that stood beneath an oak tree at the 11 edge of the walk. She had never known her thoughts to be so confused; like the **bats** now above her, her thoughts quickly flew this way and that. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home the next morning.

Mrs. Baroda heard footsteps coming from the direction of the barn; she knew it was 12 Gouvernail. She hoped to remain unnoticed, but her white gown revealed her to him. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his 35 presence.

"Your husband told me to bring this to you, Mrs. Baroda," he said, handing her a length 13 of sheer white fabric with which she sometimes covered her head and shoulders. She accepted it from him and let it lie in her lap.

He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that 14 season. Then as his gaze reached out into the darkness, he began to talk.

Gouvernail was in no sense a shy man. His periods of silence were not his basic nature, 15 but the result of moods. When he was sitting there beside Mrs. Baroda, his silence melted for the time.

16 He talked freely and intimately in a low, hesitating voice that was not unpleasant to hear. He talked of the old college days when he and Gaston had been best friends, of the days of keen ambitions and large intentions. Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now.

Her mind only vaguely grasped what he was saying. His words became a meaningless 50 17

succession of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives; she only drank in the tones of his voice. She wanted to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him — which she might have done if she had not been a respectable woman.

- The stronger the desire grew to bring herself near him, the further, in fact, did she move away from him. As soon as she could do so without an appearance of being rude, she pretended to yawn, rose, and left him there alone.
- 19 Mrs. Baroda was greatly tempted that night to tell her husband who was also her friend of this foolishness that had seized her. But she did not yield to the temptation. Besides being an **upright** and respectable woman she was also a very sensible one.
- When Gaston arose the next morning, his wife had already departed, without even saying **farewell**. A **porter** had carried her **trunk** to the station and she had taken an early morning train to the city. She did not return until Gouvernail was gone from under her roof.
- There was some talk of having him back during the summer that followed. That is, Gaston greatly desired it; but this desire yielded to his **honorable** wife's vigorous opposition.
- However, before the year ended, she **proposed**, **wholly** from herself, to have Gouvernail visit them again. Her husband was surprised and delighted with the suggestion coming from her.
- 23 "I am glad, my dear, to know that you have finally **overcome** your **dislike** for him; truly he did not **deserve** it."
- 24 "Oh," she told him, laughingly, after pressing a long, **tender** kiss upon his lips, "I have overcome everything! You will see. This time I shall be very nice to him."

Words: 925



temptation /temp'teifən/ n.

plantation /plæn'ter [ən/ n.

idle /'aɪdl/ a.

mill /mɪl/ n.

penetrate /'penitreit/ v.

- 1. [U] the action of tempting sb. or the state of being tempted 诱惑
- 2. [C] a thing that tempts or attracts sb. 诱惑物
- 1. [C] a large piece of land, esp. in a tropical country, where tea, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc. are grown 大农场, 大种植园
 - 2. [C] an area of land planted with trees 造林地, 森林
 - 1. without any particular purpose 无目的的
- 2. (of people) unwilling to work or be involved in any activity; lazy; wasting time 闲散的,懒散的,无所事事的
- 3. not working or operating productively 空闲的,闲着的 10 besites of
- 1. [C] a building where grain is crushed into flour 磨坊 politicing 1939
- 2. [C] a factory where a particular substance is produced 制造厂,工厂 move into or through (sth.) 穿透,渗入,进入

nuisance /'njuisans/ n.

sleeve /sli:v/ n.
waist /weist/ n.
merry /'meril a.
merrily /'merili/ ad.
nonsense /'nonsəns/ n.
wit /wit/ n.

bat /bæt/ n.

barn /bain/ n.

presence /'prez ∂ ns/ n. sheer / $\int I \partial(r)/ a$.

fabric /'fæbrik/ n. lap /læp/ n.

observation / pbzə'vei sən/n.

breeze /briːz/ n. gaze /geɪz/ n.

12

melt/melt/v.

keen /ki:n/a.

yawn /ip:n/ v.

upright /'Aprait/ a.

a. & ad.

farewell /'feə'wel/ n.

[C] a person, thing or situation that causes trouble or inconvenience 恼人的 人或事物 (2012年11月11日) (2012年11月11日) (2012年11月11日) (2012年11月11日) (2012年11月11日) (2012年11月11日) (2012年11日) (201

[C] the part of a piece of clothing that covers some or all of the arm 袖子

[C] the part of the body above and slightly narrower than the hips 腰; 腰部 happy or showing enjoyment 快乐的,愉快的,兴高采烈的

in a cheerful way; cheerfully 快乐地,愉快地,兴高采烈地

[U] meaningless or foolish ideas, words or behavior 胡说,废话

- 1. [U] the ability to use words in a clever and humorous way 机敏风趣
- 2. [C] a person who is skilled in using words in a clever and humorous way 机敏风趣的人
- 1. [C] a flying mouse-like animal that usu. eats insects or fruit and is active at night 蝙蝠
- 2. [C] a specially shaped stick for hitting the ball in games 球棒, 球拍 [C] a large building on a farm for storing crops and food for animals or for

[C] a large building on a farm for storing crops and food for animals, or for keeping animals in 谷仓; 牲口棚

[U] the state of being in a particular place 出席, 在场

- 1. (esp. of clothes) very thin, delicate and weighing very little (织物) 极薄的, 轻的
- 2. (used for emphasis) nothing except; complete 完全的,彻底的

[C, U] (a type of) cloth of woven material 布; (毛、丝)织物

[C] the top surface of the upper part of the legs of a person who is sitting down (人坐着时)腰以下到膝的大腿部分

- 1. [C] a spoken or written remark or comment based on sth. one has seen, heard, etc. 评论
- 2. [U, C] the action of watching sb. / sth. carefully; recording of what one observes 观察; 观察记录

[C] a light wind 微风, 轻风

[C] a long steady look 注视, 凝视

look (at sth. / sb.) for a long time, esp. in surprise, admiration and often without being conscious of what one is doing 注视,凝视

- 1. slowly go away or disappear (慢慢)消失
- 2. (cause to) turn from sth. solid into sth. soft or liquid (使)融化
- 1. extreme; strong; active 强烈的, 激烈的, 敏锐的
- 2. very interested; eager or wanting (to do) sth. very much 热衷的, 热心的, 渴望的

open the mouth wide and deeply breathe in and out without conscious effort, usu. when tired or bored 打哈欠

[C] an act of yawning 哈欠

honest, responsible and moral 正直的,诚实的

(standing or being) vertical and as straight as possible 挺直的(地), 竖立的(地), 垂直的(地)

[C] (formal) goodbye 告别, 再见

5