



新世纪高等学校教材

大连外国语大学英语专业课程体系改革成果

| 英语语言文学系列教材 |

综合英语

世界文学经典作品

总主编：常俊跃

主 编：韩亚元

编 者：傅 琼 黄洁芳 喻 冬 李莉莉

Comprehensive
English: Selected
Works of World
Literature



北京师范大学出版集团
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP
北京师范大学出版社

综合英语

——世界文学经典作品

*Comprehensive English:
Selected Works of World Literature*

总主编：常俊跃

主 编：韩亚元

编 者：傅 琼 黄洁芳 喻 冬

李莉莉



北京师范大学出版集团
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP
北京师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合英语. 世界文学经典作品 / 常俊跃, 韩亚元主编. —北京:
北京师范大学出版社, 2017.1
ISBN 978-7-303-21945-2

I. ①综… II. ①常… ②韩… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高
等学校—教材 ②世界文学—文学欣赏 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2017)第015818号

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 营销中心电话 | 010-58802181 58802123 |
| 北师大出版社高等教育教材网 | http://gaojiao.bnup.com |
| 电子信箱 | gaojiao@bnupg.com |

出版发行: 北京师范大学出版社 www.bnupg.com
北京市海淀区新街口外大街19号
邮政编码: 100875

印 刷: 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司
经 销: 全国新华书店
开 本: 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16
印 张: 18.25
字 数: 480 千字
版 次: 2017年3月第1版
印 次: 2017年3月第1次印刷
定 价: 36.00 元

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 策划编辑: 周劲含 | 责任编辑: 刘文平 陈 倩 |
| 美术编辑: 焦 丽 | 装帧设计: 锋尚设计 |
| 责任校对: 陈 民 | 责任印制: 陈 涛 |

版权所有 侵权必究

反盗版、侵权举报电话: 010-58800697

北京读者服务部电话: 010-58808104

外埠邮购电话: 010-58808083

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与印制管理部联系调换。

印制管理部电话: 010-58808284

前 言

随着我国英语教育的快速发展，英语专业长期贯彻的“以技能为导向”的课程建设理念及教学理念已经难以满足社会的需要。专家和教师们密切关注的现行大学英语专业教育与中小学英语教学脱节，语言与内容教学割裂，单纯语言技能训练过多，专业内容课程不足，学科内容课程系统性差，高低年级内容课程安排失衡及其导致的学生知识面偏窄、知识结构欠缺、思辨能力偏弱、综合素质发展不充分等问题日益凸显。

针对上述问题，大连外国语大学英语专业在内容与语言融合教学理念的指导下确定了如下改革思路：

（一）更新语言教学理念，改革英语专业教育的课程结构。改变传统单一的语言技能课程模式，实现内容课程与语言课程的融合，扩展学生的知识面，提高学生的语言技能。

（二）开发课程自身潜力，同步提高专业知识和语言技能。课程同时关注内容和语言，把内容教学和语言教学有机结合。以英语为媒介，系统教授专业内容；以专业内容为依托，在使用语言过程中提高语言技能，扩展学生的知识面，提高思辨能力。

（三）改革教学方法手段，全面提高语言技能和综合素质。依靠内容，依托教学在方法上的灵活性，通过问题驱动、输出驱动等方法调动学生主动学习，把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂展示、多媒体手段等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合，提高学生的语言技能，激发学生的兴趣，培养学生的自主性和创造性，提升学生的综合能力和综合素质。

本项改革突破了我国英语专业英语教学大纲规定的课程结构，改变了英语专业通过开设单纯的听、说、读、写、译语言技能课程提高学生语言技能的传统课程建设理念，对英语课程及教学方法进行了创新性的改革。首创了具有我国特色的英语专业内容与语言融合的课程体系；开发了适合英语专业教育的内容与语言融合的课程；以英语为媒介，比较系统地教授专业内容；以内容为依托，全面发展学生的语言技能；扩展学生的知识面，提高学生的综合素质，以崭新的途径实现英语专业教育的总体培养目标。

经过十年的实验探索，改革取得了鼓舞人心的结果。

（一）构建了英语专业内容与语言融合教学的课程体系。课程包括美国历史文化、美国自然人文地理、美国社会文化、英国历史文化、英国自然人文地理、英国社会文化、澳新加社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、《圣经》与文化、希腊罗马神话、综合英语（美国文学经典作品）、综合英语（英国文学经典作品）、综合英语（世界文学经典作品）、综合英语（西方思想经典）、英语视听说（美国社会文化经典电影）、英语视听说（英国社会文化经典电影）、英语视听说（环球资讯）、英语视听说（专题资讯）、英语短篇小说、英语长篇小说、英语散文、英语诗歌、英语戏剧、英语词汇学、英语语言学、语言与社会、语言与文化、语言与语用等。这些课程依托专业知识内容，训练学生综合运用语言的能力，扩展学生的知识面，提高学生的多元文化意识，提升学生的综合素质。

（二）系统开发了相关国家的史、地、社会文化以及跨文化交际课程资源。在内容与语言融合教学理念的指导下，开发了课程资源。开发的教材改变了传统的组织模式，系统组织了教学内容，设计了新颖的栏目板块，设计的活动也丰富多样，实践教学中受到了学生的广泛欢迎。此外还开发了开设课程所需要的教学课件等。在北京大学、华中科技大学、北京师范大学出版社的支持下，系列教材已经陆续出版。

（三）牵动了教学手段和教学方法的改革，取得了突出的教学效果。在内容与语言融合教学理念的指导下，教师的教学理念、教学方法、教学手段得到更新。曾有专家和教师们担心取消、减少语言技能课程会对学生的语言技能发展产生消极影响。实验数据证明，内容与语言融合教学不仅没有对学生的语言技能发展和语言知识的学习产生消极影响，而且还产生了多方面的积极影响，对学生专业知识的学习也产生了巨大的积极影响。

（四）提高了教师的科研意识和科研水平，取得了丰硕的教研成果。开展改革以来，团队对内容与语言融合教学问题进行了系列研究，活跃了整个教学单位的科研气氛，科研意识和科研水平也得到很大提高。课题组已经撰写研究论文60多篇，撰写博士论文3篇，在国内外学术期刊发表研究论文40多篇，撰写专著2部。

自教学改革开展以来，每次成果发布都引起强烈反响。在“第三届中国外语教学法国际研讨会”上，与会的知名外语教育专家戴炜栋教授等对这项改革给予关注，博士生导师蔡基刚教授认为本项研究“具有导向性作用”。在“第二届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”上，研究成果得到知名专家、博士生导师王守仁教授和与会专家、教授的高度评价。在“中国英语教学研究会年会”上，成果再次引起与会专家的强烈反响，博士

生导师石坚教授等给予了高度评价。本项改革的系列成果两次获得大连外国语大学教学研究成果一等奖，两次获得辽宁省优秀教学成果奖一等奖，一次获得国家教学成果奖。目前，该项改革成果已经在全国英语专业教育领域引起了广泛关注。它触及了英语专业的教学大纲，影响了课程建设的理念，引领了英语专业的教学改革，改善了教学实践，必将对未来英语专业教育的发展产生积极影响。

《综合英语——世界文学经典作品》是英语专业核心必修课程基础英语所使用的教材，适用于英语专业一、二年级学生或具有中学英语基础的非英语专业学生。

综合来看，本教材具备以下主要特色：

（一）遵循了全新的教学理念。本教材是内容与语言融合教学理念指导下开发的教材。本教材依托优秀的世界文学内容进行语言知识教学和语言技能训练，夯实学生的语言基本功。它不仅有助于提高学生的语言能力，而且还能对学生文学知识的构建及综合素质的提升起到积极的作用。

（二）引进了真实的教学材料。本教材是英语学习者接触真实语料和获取知识的很好渠道。教材选取的材料皆为世界文学经典作品的英文原作或者英文译作，为学生提供了高质量的语言输入。经典的文学作品往往蕴含着深邃的思想、高尚的情感和艺术的表达，有助于提高学生的语言表达能力，发展学生的认知能力，培养学生的高尚情操。

（三）涉及了丰富的教学内容。本教材以世界优秀的短篇小说、长篇小说节选、诗歌等文学体裁的经典作品内容为依托，涉及了世界人民生活的不同主题，选择了30多部脍炙人口的世界文学经典之作。选材还充分考虑了学生的阅读兴趣、语言水平等因素，以便在教学中调动学生的阅读兴趣，提升学生的思辨能力。

（四）进行了精心的内容安排。全书分为12个单元，每单元设置主课文一篇，补充阅读课文两篇，课文是以作者所在的大洲为线来组织的。同一大洲的作品通常涵盖短篇小说、长篇小说节选和诗歌等体裁，以便让学生感受不同文学作品的不同表达，体会不同意境、不同情感、不同风格。

（五）设计了新颖的教材板块。教材每一单元均包括Before You Read、Start to Read、After You Read、Read More、For Fun板块。通过Before You Read里的问题及活动设计，激发学生的学习兴趣。通过Start to Read里的内容，帮助学生阅读重要内容。通过After You Read设计的内容和活动，巩固、深化学习重点。通过Read More里的文

章，拓展学生的阅读内容。通过For Fun里推荐的书目、电影，培养学生的情趣，拓宽学生的视野。

（六）提供了有趣的训练活动。本教材在关注英语语言知识训练和文学知识传授的基础上精心设计了生动有趣的综合训练活动，如角色扮演、话题讨论、小组辩论、课题研究、模仿创作、故事改写、读书报告、名著改编电影赏鉴等，培养学生综合运用语言的能力和综合素质。形式多样的教学活动有助于创设有意义的情境，促使学生带着问题去读书、查资料，学会自觉思考，自主探究。

本教材是我国英语专业综合英语课程改革的一项探索，凝聚了全体编写人员的创造性劳动和艰苦努力。然而由于水平所限，还存在疏漏和不足，希望使用本教材的教师和同学们能为我们提出意见和建议。您的指导和建议将是我们提高的动力。

编者

2016年5月2日

于大连外国语大学

CONTENTS

Part One Europe

Unit 1 / 3

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----|
| Text A | The Jewels of M. Lantin | 4 |
| Text B | War..... | 15 |
| Text C | The Works of Guy de Maupassant | 19 |

Unit 2 / 27

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| Text A | Everything Will Change for the Better | 28 |
| Text B | Let Him Not Die!..... | 36 |
| Text C | Anne Frank | 40 |

Unit 3 / 46

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|----|
| Text A | Gooseberries (Excerpted) | 47 |
| Text B | Araby | 57 |
| Text C | Chekhov's Last Days..... | 64 |

Part Two North America

Unit 4 / 73

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----|
| Text A | The Office | 74 |
| Text B | To Set Our House in Order | 82 |
| Text C | The Office | 87 |

Unit 5 / 95

| | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| Text A | The Clockmaker | 96 |
| Text B | The Reading Public: A Book Store Study | 104 |
| Text C | Nature and Human Nature..... | 108 |

Part Three Oceania

Unit 6 / 115

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-----|
| Text A | The Drover's Wife | 116 |
|--------|-------------------------|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Text B The Man From Snowy River | 129 |
| Text C The Australian Bush | 134 |

Unit 7 / 138

| | |
|---|-----|
| Text A Miss Brill | 139 |
| Text B The Doll's House | 149 |
| Text C Katherine Mansfield | 157 |

Part Four Asia

Unit 8 / 165

| | |
|---|-----|
| Text A Find Thyself: Chuangtse | 166 |
| Text B The Cup of Humanity | 175 |
| Text C “Cultivating Reality” | 182 |

Unit 9 / 187

| | |
|--|-----|
| Text A Preface to <i>Call to Arms</i> | 188 |
| Text B “What Is Essential Is That Names Be Right” | 198 |
| Text C Lu Xun: A Chinese Writer for All Times..... | 204 |

Unit 10 / 208

| | |
|---|-----|
| Text A On Seeing the 100% Perfect Girl One Beautiful April Morning | 209 |
| Text B Snow Country (Excerpted) | 218 |
| Text C Japan, The Ambiguous, and Myself | 224 |

Part Five South America

Unit 11 / 233

| | |
|--|-----|
| Text A An Act of Vengeance | 234 |
| Text B Continuity of Parks | 246 |
| Text C Discovering Stories That Need to Be Told | 248 |

Unit 12 / 253

| | |
|---|-----|
| Text A The Circular Ruins | 254 |
| Text B Someone Has Been Disarranging These Roses | 264 |
| Text C Faith, Irrelevance and Magical Realism..... | 268 |

Keys to the Exercises / 272

Bibliography / 282

Part One

Europe



Unit

1

The simplest of women are wonderful liars who can extricate themselves from the most difficult dilemmas with a skill bordering on genius.

— Guy de Maupassant

Each of us, face to face with other men, is clothed with some sort of dignity, but we know only too well all the unspeakable things that go on in the heart.

— Luigi Pirandello

Unit Goals

After learning the unit, students are expected to be able

- to know Guy de Maupassant as a master short story writer and his unique writing techniques,
- to understand the skillful design of the plot,
- to identify the ironies in the story,
- to understand the themes and significance of the story,
- to enlarge English vocabulary and reinforce grammatical knowledge, and
- to improve language proficiency and critical thinking through the content of this unit.

Before You Read

1. Form groups of three or four students. Try to find information about Guy de Maupassant and his famous stories such as “The Necklace”. Prepare a presentation of ten minutes about one of his short stories you like best and give reasons why you like it.
2. Do some research on the social and literary context when the story in Text A was written to better understand the significance of the story.

Start to Read

Text A The Jewels of M. Lantin

Guy de Maupassant

Translated by Roger Goodman

[1] M. Lantin, having met this young lady at a party given by his immediate superior, was literally enmeshed by love.

[2] She was the daughter of a provincial tax collector who had been dead several years. With her mother, she had come to Paris. Her mother became friendly with several middle-class families of the neighborhood in hopes of marrying off the young lady. Mother and daughter were poor, honorable, quiet and gentle. The girl seemed to be the typical dream woman into whose hands any young man would yearn to entrust his entire life. Her modest beauty had an angelic quality, and the imperceptible smile which constantly graced her lips, seemed a reflection of her heart.

[3] Everyone sang her praises; everyone who knew her repeated incessantly: “It will be a lucky fellow who wins her. You couldn’t find a better catch!”

[4] M. Lantin, now chief clerk of the Minister of the Interior, at a salary of 3500 francs, asked and received her hand in marriage.

[5] He was unbelievably happy. She managed the house with such skill that their life was one of luxury. There was no delicacy, no whim of her husband’s which she did not secure and satisfy; and her personal charm was such that, six years after their first meeting, he loved her even more than he did initially.

[6] He begrudged her only two traits — her love of the theater and her passion for artificial jewels.

[7] Her friends (she knew the wives of several minor functionaries) were always getting her seats for the fashionable plays, sometimes even for first nights; and she dragged her poor husband, willy-nilly, to these entertainments which completely wore him out, tired as



he was after a hard day's work. He begged her to agree to go to the theater with some lady friend of hers who would accompany her home. She took a long time to decide, claiming this a most inconvenient arrangement. At last, however, she agreed, and he was profoundly grateful to her.

[8] Now, this taste for the theater naturally stirred in her the need to primp. Her toilette remained simple, to be sure — always modest but in good taste; and her gentle grace, her irresistible, humble, smiling grace seemed to acquire a new savor from the simplicity of her dress, but she became accustomed to wearing two huge rhinestone earrings, which looked like diamonds; and she had strings of artificial pearls around her neck, and wore bracelets of similar gems.

[9] Her husband, who somewhat scorned this love of garish display, said, "Dearest, when you haven't the means to wear real jewelry, you should show yourself adorned only with your own grace and beauty; these are the true pearls."

[10] But she, smiling quietly, would insist, "Can I help it? I love it so. This is my vice. I know, my dear, how absolutely right you are; but I can't really remake myself, can I? I think I would just idolize real jewelry."

[11] And she would roll the pearls in her fingers. "See how perfect," she'd say. "You'd swear they were real."

[12] Sometimes, during the evening, while they sat before the fire, she would bring out her jewel chest, put it on the tea table, and commence to examine the contents with passionate attention, as though there were some subtle and profound secret delight in this pursuit. She persisted in draping strings of pearls around her husband's neck; then she would laugh merrily, crying, "How silly you look, my darling!" And she would throw herself into his arms and kiss him wildly.

[13] One wintry evening, when she had been at the opera, she came home shivering with cold. The next day she was coughing wretchedly. A week later she died.

[14] Lantin nearly followed her into the tomb. His despair was such that, in a month's time, his hair turned completely white. He wept incessantly, his very soul seared by unbearable suffering, haunted by the memory, the smile, the voice — by the overwhelming beauty of his deceased wife.

[15] Even the passage of time failed to stem his grief. Frequently, at his office, while his colleagues were chatting idly, his cheeks would tremble and his eyes would fill with

tears; he would grimace horribly and commence to sob.

[16] He kept his wife's room intact, and sealed himself in every day to meditate. All her furniture and even her dresses remained just where they had been on the fatal day.

[17] Living became difficult for him. His income which, under his wife's management, amply supplied the needs of both, now became insufficient for him alone. Dazed, he wondered how she had been able to purchase the superb wines and delicacies which he could no longer afford.

[18] He fell into debt and began to scurry around for money as does anyone suddenly plunged into poverty. One fine morning, finding himself penniless a full week before payday, he thought about selling something. Suddenly the idea swept over him of taking a look at his wife's treasure trove, because, if the truth be told, he had always harbored some resentment towards this store of brilliants. The mere sight of them slightly tarnished the memory of his beloved.

[19] It was a difficult business, searching through the case of jewels, because, even up to the very last days of her life, his wife had shopped stubbornly, bringing home some new bauble practically every night. He finally chose the magnificent necklace she seemed to have preferred, which, he figured, was worth six or seven francs, because, for artificial gems, it was really a masterpiece of craftsmanship.

[20] With the jewels in his pocket he walked towards the Ministry, looking for a reliable jeweler.

[21] Spotting a store, he entered — somewhat chagrined to be making this public display of his poverty and ashamed at attempting to sell so worthless an object.

[22] He approached the merchant. "Excuse me. I wonder what value you would place on this piece."

[23] The man took the necklace, examined it, turned it over, weighed it, called to his partner, talked to him in low tones, placed the necklace on the counter, and scrutinized it carefully from a distance as though judging the effect.

[24] M. Lantin, overwhelmed by this process, opened his mouth to protest: "Oh! I know that piece isn't worth anything," but just at that moment the storekeeper said:

[25] "Monsieur, this piece is worth between twelve and fifteen thousand francs, but I cannot buy it until I learn exactly how you came into possession of it."

[26] Lantin stared, wide-eyed, silent — uncomprehending. He finally stammered,

“What? You’re absolutely sure?”

[27] The gentleman seemed offended by his attitude, and said wryly, “You may go elsewhere if you think you can do better. To me that is worth fifteen thousand at the very most. If you find no better offer, you may come back here.”

[28] M. Lantin, stupefied, took the necklace and left, feeling a curious urge to be alone and undisturbed.

[29] But, before he had gone far, he was seized with an impulse to laugh, and he thought, “Imbecile! What a fool! What if I had taken him at his word! What a jeweler — not to know the difference between real gems and fakes!”

[30] And he entered another jewelry store on the Rue de la Paix. As soon as he saw the jewel, the dealer cried, “Of course! I know this necklace well, I sold it!”

[31] Deeply disturbed, M. Lantin asked, “How much is it worth?”

[32] “Sir — I sold it for twenty-five thousand francs. I’m ready to take it back for eighteen thousand, if you will tell me — the law, you know — how you happened to receive it.”

[33] This time Lantin sat paralyzed with astonishment. He stuttered, “But — but — examine it very closely, sir. I have always thought it was — artificial.”

[34] The jeweler asked, “Would you please tell me your name, sir?”

[35] “Of course. I’m Lantin. I work at the Ministry of the Interior, and I live at 16 Rue des Martyrs.”

[36] The merchant opened his ledger, looked through it, and said, “This necklace was sent to Mme. Lantin, 16 Rue des Martyrs, on the twentieth of July, 1876.”

[37] And the two men stared at each other, the clerk dumbfounded; the jeweler scenting a robber.

[38] The merchant said, “Would you mind letting me have this for a day? Naturally, I’ll give you a receipt.”

[39] M. Lantin blurted out, “Of course!” And he left, folding the paper into his pocket.

[40] Then he crossed the street, went back, saw that he had gone out of his way, returned past the Tuileries, saw again he had made a mistake, crossed the Seine, went back to the Champs-Élysées without a single clear notion in his head. He forced himself to think. His wife could not possibly have purchased such valuable jewelry. Absolutely not! Well then? A present? A present! From whom? For what?

[41] He was brought up short, and he stood stock still — there in the middle of the street. A horrible thought flashed across his mind. She? But all those other jewels were also gifts! He felt the earth shiver; a tree just before him seemed to crush him. He threw out his arms and fell, senseless, to the ground.

[42] He regained consciousness in a nearby pharmacy to which passers-by had carried him. He asked that he be taken home, and he locked himself in.

[43] He wept bitterly until nightfall — stuffing a handkerchief into the mouth to stifle his cries. Then he staggered to bed, wrung out with fatigue and chagrin, and he slept heavily.

[44] A ray of sunshine woke him, and he got up slowly to his office. After such a blow, it would be hard to carry on with his work. He felt that he could be excused, and he wrote his superior a note. Then he thought that he ought to go back to the jeweler, and he crimsoned with shame. He could not possibly leave the necklace with that man. He dressed hurriedly and went out.

[45] As he walked along, Lantin said to himself, “How easy it is to be happy when you’re rich! With money you can even shake off your sorrows; you can go or stay as you please! You can travel and amuse yourself. If only I were really rich!”

[46] Then he became aware of the fact that he was hungry, not having eaten since the previous evening. But his pockets were empty, and he reminded himself of the necklace. Eighteen thousand francs! Eighteen thousand francs! What a fortune!

[47] He reached the Rue de la Paix, and he began pacing up and down opposite the shop. Eighteen thousand francs! More than twenty times he started to enter, but shame always halted him.

[48] He was still hungry — famished — and without a sou. He finally made up his mind, raced across the street so as not to give himself time to think, and burst into the store.

[49] As soon as he saw him, the merchant greeted him royally, offered him a chair with smiling courtesy. The partners then came in and sat down near Lantin, happiness beaming from their eyes and their lips.

[50] The jeweler declared, “I am satisfied, Monsieur, and if you feel as you did yesterday, I am ready to pay you the sum agreed upon.”

[51] “Certainly,” stammered Lantin.

[52] The merchant took eighteen large notes from a drawer, counted them, gave them to Lantin, who signed a receipt and, with trembling hand, stuffed the money into his pocket.