

# 新概念英语

(第四册)

## 美文欣赏

新概念英语学习中心 编

4

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

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# 前 言

“A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether they are of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.”

“通常看一个人读些什么书就可知道他的为人,就像看他同什么人交往就可知道他的为人一样,因为有人以人为伴,也有人以书为伴。无论是书还是朋友,我们都应该以最好的为伴。

好书就像是您最要好的朋友。它始终不渝,过去如此,现在如此,将来也永远不变。它是最有耐心、最令人愉悦的伴侣。在我们穷困潦倒、临危遭难时,它也不会抛弃我们,对我们总是一如既往地亲切。在我们年轻时,好书陶冶我们的性情,增长我们的知识;到我们年老时,它又给我们以慰藉和勉励。”

——选自 *Companionship of Books* 《以书为伴》

《新概念英语》是一套非常经典的教材,但是由于教材的编写者亚历山大已经离开了我们,他的妻子为了表达对他的爱,基本上不允许对该教材做任何修改。妻子对丈夫的爱让人感动,但是时代还在发展,为了让读者能够接触到除了经典文章之外的美丽文章,我们编写了这套《新概念英语美文欣赏》丛书。

此书的编写源于不同层次的读者对英语的需求。对于学习和工作都较忙的读者,如何才能较短的时间里,收到最好的成效呢?也许您在五彩缤纷的世界里,看过各种各样的英语书,而获得的效果不一定如您所愿。这时的您,请不妨止步,来阅读它——全新的新概念,它能满足您的现实需求。正如人们常常因为喜欢同一本书而结为知己,就像有时两个人因为敬慕同一个人而成为朋友一样,书是更为真诚而高尚的情谊纽带,人们可以通过共同喜爱的作家沟通思想、交流感情,彼此息息相通,并与自己喜欢的作家思想相通、情感相融。

怎样才能学好英语呢?对英语的理解,首先是老师对英语的理解,这直接关系

到英语学习的方式与效果。作为一个老师首先要搞清楚的是：究竟是帮学生掌握学英语的技巧还是炫耀自己的英语知识。在传统的教学中，大部分老师讲单词时毫无用处地大量扩充，讲语法时要求死记硬背，讲课文时机械地翻译，讲口语时老师一个人大侃特侃，这不利于学生英语水平的提高。我们应认识到英语是一种美丽的语言，是交流工具，所以，学习英语有两个秘诀：一是发现它的魅力，体味它的内涵；二是记忆，去模仿和练习。

我们为了帮助读者解决以上问题，撰写了一套与新概念英语配套的学习用书，帮助读者实现梦想。由于时间和经验问题，这套丛书还存在错误和不足，希望大家批评指正。

在这套书的撰写过程中，有很多朋友给予了帮助与支持。谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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he won a prize of \$ 500,000. So he felt very happy after work and felt the music was so wonderful, that he took out 50 dollars and put in the hat. However, the lottery ticket was also thrown in. The violinist was a student at an Arts College and had planned to attend advanced studies in Vienna. He had booked the ticket and would fly that morning. However when he was cleaning up he found the lottery ticket. Thinking that the owner would return to look for it, he cancelled the flight and came back to where he was given the lottery ticket.

Later someone asked the violinist: "At that time you were in need to pay the **tuition** fee and you had to play the violin in the subway station every day to make the money. Then why didn't you take the lottery ticket for yourself?"

The violinist said, "Although I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose honesty I won't be happy forever."

Through our lives, we can gain a lot or lose so much. But being honest should always be with us. If we bear ourselves in a **deceptive** and **dishonest** way, we may **succeed** temporarily. However, from the long-term view, we will be a loser. Such kind of people are just like the water on the **mountain**. It stands high above the masses at the beginning, but **gradually** it comes down inch by inch and loses the chance of going up.

在繁华的纽约,曾经发生了这样一件震撼人心的事情。

星期五的傍晚,一个贫穷的年轻艺人仍然像往常一样站在地铁站门口,专心致志地拉着他的小提琴。琴声优美动听,虽然人们都急急忙忙地赶着回家过周末,但还是有很多人情不自禁地放慢了脚步,时不时地会有一些人在年轻艺人跟前的礼帽里放一些钱。

第二天黄昏,年轻的艺人又像往常一样准时来到地铁门口,把他的礼帽摘下来很优雅地放在地上。和前一天不同的是,他还从包里拿出一张大纸,然后很认真地铺在地上,四周还用自备的小石块压上。做完这一切以后,他调试好小提琴,又开始了演奏,声音似乎比以前更动听更悠扬。

不久,年轻的小提琴手周围站满了人,人们都被铺在地上的那张大纸上的字吸引了,上面写着:"昨天傍晚,有一位叫乔治·桑的先生错将一份很重要的东西放在我的礼帽里,请您速来认领。"

见此情景,人群之间引起一阵骚动,都想知道这是一份什么样的东西。过了半小时左右,一位中年男人急急忙忙跑过来,拨开人群就冲到小提琴手面前,抓住他的肩膀语无伦次的说:"啊!是您呀,您真的来了,我就知道您是个诚实的人,您一定会来的。"



年轻的小提琴手冷静地问：“您是乔治·桑先生吗？”

那人连忙点头。小提琴手又问：“您遗落了什么东西吗？”

那位先生说：“奖票，奖票”。

小提琴手于是掏出一张奖票，上面还醒目地写着乔治·桑，小提琴手举着彩票问：“是这个吗？”

乔治·桑迅速地点点头，抢过奖票吻了一下，然后又抱着小提琴手在地上跳起了舞。

原来事情是这样的，乔治·桑是一家公司的小职员。他前些日子买了一张一家银行发行的奖票，昨天上午开奖，他中了50万美元的奖金。昨天下班，他心情很好，觉得音乐也特别美妙，于是就从钱包里掏出50美元，放在了礼帽里，可是不小心把奖票也扔了进去。小提琴手是一名艺术学院的学生，本来打算去维也纳进修，已经定好了机票，时间就在今天上午，可是他昨天整理东西时发现了这张奖票，想到失主会来找，于是今天就退掉了机票，又准时来到这里。

后来，有人问小提琴手：“你当时那么需要一笔学费，为了赚够这笔学费，你不得每天到地铁站拉小提琴。那你为什么不把那50万元的奖票留下呢？”

小提琴手说：“虽然我没钱，但我活得很快乐；假如我没了诚信，我一天也不会快乐。”

在人的一生中，我们会得到许多，也会失去许多，但守信用却应是始终陪伴我们的。如果以虚伪、不诚实的方式为人处世，也许能获得暂时的“成功”，但从长远看，他最终是个失败者。这种人就像山上的水，刚开始的时候，是高高在上，但逐渐地它就越来越下降，再没有一个上升的机会。

### ● Words and Expressions

adjust	/ə'dʒʌst/v.	校准；调整
surround	/sə'raʊnd/v.	包围；围绕
tuition	/tju:'ɪʃən/n.	教学；学费
deceptive	/di'septiv/adj.	骗人的；靠不住的
dishonest	/dɪs'ɒnɪst/adj.	不诚实的；不老实的
succeed	/sək'si:d/v.	成功；完成
mountain	/'maʊntɪn/n.	山岳
gradual	/'grædʒuəl/adv.	逐渐地；逐步地

## 2

## How I Made My Dreams Come True



## 扬起梦想的风帆

Public schools are supposed to remove barriers so people can succeed. For some, the system does remove barriers and provide a solid base for achievement. For others, the system replaces one set of barriers with another. For example, creativity is killed by **pressuring** students to accept the status quo, by establishing a fear to be different and a fear of failure. Independent thinking is replaced by dependency. In some cases, pressure to excel in **academics** kills ethics, loyalty and motivation, skills needed for success in the real world. People who have a vision, that motivates them, can overcome all barriers with **integrity** intact.

My story begins in Summit, NJ, at the age of sixteen, where I am sitting in a classroom staring out the window. Out of the first window I could see myself exploring the jungles of South America searching for gold, I could see myself drifting down the Amazon River on a raft, I could see monkeys swinging through the trees, I could see myself as Tarzan swinging on a vine. Through the next window, I could see the bow of my sailboat plowing through the towering waves, heading toward the South Pacific. I could see myself on a white sand beach **chasing** girls.

Then BANG! The teacher's yardstick hitting my desk brought me back to the real world where subjects did not relate to my interest and dreamers are related to dummies. In a loud voice the teacher said, "You are a failure! If you don't pay attention you will continue to be a failure!"

When the bell rang, instead of going to the next class I walked out of school never to return. I was tired of being called a failure. Right or wrong, I took charge of my future. When I left school, I carried the single most important element for success... A DREAM. During the next twenty years, every one of my teenage dreams came true.

You may be asking, "How does one make their dreams come true?" There are three elements:



First—We must have a dream that **motivates** us. No one has ever achieved anything without a dream attached to a burning desire.

Second—We must learn how-to-learn. In school, we learn how to memorize or be taught. Learning how to learn frees our dependency on others for knowledge.

Third—We must learn from failure and learn how to **bounce** back from failure. No one ever succeed without failure. In the classroom, failure is a no-no.

In my early teens, I read the book *Kon-Tiki*. This is a story about six Norwegians sailing a raft across the Pacific Ocean. Their adventure inspired my dream of duplicating their raft **voyage**. As a teenager, with normal parents, a dream like this was considered ridicules. Not only did friends and family not support my dream, they told me to get serious. But the Kon-Tiki dream turned me on. I wanted to know more about the ocean world and how it could be challenged. I went to the public library looking for more books and found plenty.

During the next few years, I joined the seas scouts, read boating magazines and nautical books, and went to boat shows. To help understand seamanship techniques, I made model charts, buoys, and boats. With models, comprehension was easy. Unknowingly, I was learning the art of learning how-to-learn. . . Self-education. . . A technique that would follow me the rest of my life, a technique that would bring me success and make my wildest dreams come true.

At the age of nineteen, during the Korean War, I was in the Marine Corps and in Japan. On my first day of duty an officer told me, “You are a machinist and will be in charge of the machine shop.” As he gave me the shop keys, he pointed to a trailer. In the Marine Corps, everything is on wheels. When I opened the doors, I had my first look ever at a machine shop. In the shop was one short instruction **manual** titled “How to Run a Lathe.” When a job came in, I followed the manual’s instructions. I was surprised at my ability to complete assigned tasks. The Marine Corps experience launched my machinist career. It also made me realize that learning how-to-learn is a powerful tool. For example, every manmade object around us is the result of someone’s dream and failures. Consider the light bulb. Thomas Edison believed something could burn white-hot and not burn up. A wild unrealistic dream? Everyone knows everything burns up in a short time. A thousand failures later, Thomas Edison burned a **steel** wire white hot that never burned up. Continuous white heat creates light.

Opportunity is attracted to people with a dream. They are the first to be hired, first to be offered opportunity, and first to be promoted. Bigger the dream, the faster doors open. People without a dream are last to be hired, last to be promoted, and first to be laid-off in a force reduction. For non-dreamers, doors remain closed. "WHY?" People with a dream act differently than non-dreamers. Dreamers develop an attitude that radiates energy; they have a sense of purpose and meaning to their lives. Radiant energy is an **attitude** that bosses like and to which they offer opportunity. This is how the impossible becomes possible.

When I was **discharged** from the Marine Corps, I decided people were right, my wild teenage dream was ridiculous. Real people do not drift across oceans on rafts. I am now an adult, I should think and act like one. The raft dream was dead. For the next five years my life went nowhere, my ambition, hope, dreams were gone. Something else was also gone. . . Opportunity that came fast during my earlier years also dried up.

One day I dusted off the *Kon-Tiki* book. My dream jumped off the pages and came to life. I said to myself, "I must find a way!" Two years later, I was in Hawaii and learned how the Polynesian people populated the Pacific Islands in dug-out canoes 2,000 years ago. My dream was changed from a raft to a dugout canoe. At this time, opportunity came back and fast.

I helped crew a 36 foot sailboat from Hawaii to California. This provided my ocean sailing experience. Next, I was hired by the Panama Canal Company, Panama. Soon, my supervisor asked me to attend hard hat diver school at company expense. With this skill, money was no longer a problem.

A short time later, I was living on a beach in Tahiti building a 40 foot Polynesian double-hull boat named Liki Tiki. The hulls were built by Choco Indians in the Darien Province of Panama and shipped to Tahiti. I built the boat according to popular theory and information supplied by the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. Three days at sea convinced me the double-hull theory was wrong. The two hulls worked against each other and would soon breakup.

Back in Panama, I took the problem to the Indians in the Darien Jungle. They said, "Outriggers is what works." I then succeed in sailing a 36 foot dugout canoe with outriggers, named Liki Tiki too, from Panama, 5,000 miles, to Hawaii.



Opportunity never stopped. For the Navy Undersea Center Hawaii I help develop a two-man Plexiglas submarine. Moving back to the Panama Canal Zone, I learned five **computer** languages and became **supervisor** of the computer **department**. I became Captain of the Canal Zone's training schooner, Chief Aptakisis on which we took a group of **teenagers** to New York. My wife and I spent five years sailing the South Pacific Ocean in our own 50 foot sailboat, Hunky Dory, which I designed and self-built. Opportunity came my way because I was **motivated** and did not let a wild **teenage** dream die.

公立学校普遍被认为可以为学生走向成功而扫清障碍。对一些人来说,公立学校的确取消了对他们的限制,并为他们未来的成就打下了坚实基础;而对另一些人来说,这种教育模式只是以一种限制代替另一种限制而已。比如说,在这种教育模式的灌输和压力下,学生们变得安于现状、不敢与众不同、害怕失败,这样,学生的创造力自然也就被扼杀。而且,依赖性取代了独立思考的精神。为了取到优异的成绩,学生们甚至舍弃了很多东西,如道德、忠诚、激励,以及其他在现实世界中成就事业所必需的技能。只有那些富有远见的人能不断地鼓励自己,能在克服障碍的同时不改变自己完整的人格。

我的故事要从新泽西州申美特这个地方说起。那时我正在课堂上听讲,16岁的我显得心不在焉。透过第一个窗户,我仿佛看见自己在南美丛林中探险寻金;我还看见自己乘着木筏在亚马逊河上漂流。只见顽猴在树丛之间荡来荡去,我跟人猿泰山一样悬荡在藤蔓上。透过另一个窗户,我仿佛看见自己正乘风破浪向南太平洋进发,还看到自己在白沙滩上和女孩子们追逐嬉戏。

突然“啪”一声,老师的教鞭打在我桌上,我被拉回到了现实世界中来——在这个世界里,我对所学的科目没有半点兴趣,爱做梦的我被当成白痴。老师劈头就吼:“你真是个笨蛋!如果上课你再开小差的话,你就永远也没有出息!”

铃声响了,我没有去上下一节课,而是头也不回地步出了校门。我已经厌倦了给人说我没出息。不管对错,我要主宰自己的前途。离开学校的时候,我一无所剩,只有一个梦想——而梦想正是成功最需要的元素。在接下来的20年里,我年少时的每个梦想都得到逐一实现。

你可能会问:“要怎样才能实现梦想呢?”答案是,要具备以下三大要素:

首先,我们必须要有个激励自己的梦想。没有梦想加热情,人们就会一事无成。

其次,我们必须学会如何学习。在学校里,我们学的是如何死记硬背,如何更好地接受老师的教诲。学会了怎样学习,我们就可以不倚赖别人也能学到知识。

最后,我们必须善于从错误中学习,学会从失败中振作起来。没有失败的磨砺

也就没有成功人士。可惜在课堂里,失败犯错却是个禁忌。

我十几岁的时候看过一本叫《木筏之旅》的书,讲的是六个挪威人乘坐木筏横渡太平洋的故事。他们的探险经历让我突发奇想,有一天我也要像他们那样来一次木筏航行。作为普通家庭出身的少年,我的这个梦想人人都觉得荒谬。亲朋好友都不支持我,他们还叫我不要开这样的玩笑。但这个木筏梦想却在我心里燃烧,我想更深入地了解海洋世界的奥秘,学习怎样挑战它。于是我开始往公共图书馆里跑,并找了很多相关的书籍来看。

后来的几年,我参加了海洋探险训练营,阅读航船杂志和航海专著,还观摩了多次的船艇展览。为了学习船舶驾驶技巧,我做了航海图、浮标和船艇的模型。有了模型做参考,理解起来就容易多了。其实当时我是不自觉地学习如何学习,也就是自学的技巧。这个本领使我终生受用,成就了日后的辉煌,也让我那遥不可及的梦想成为了现实。

十九岁那年正值朝鲜战争,我加入了海军陆战队,并被派遣到了日本。第一天报到的时候,一个军官跟我说:“你现在是我们的机械师,负责机修部。”他边指着一辆拖车,边递给我一串钥匙。在海军陆战队里,所有的东西都连接到了车轨上。我打开拖车的门,第一次看到了海军陆战队的机修车间。里面有本操作手册,标题是“如何操作车床”。以后每次接到任务的时候,我就按着手册的指引去做,连我也有点不敢相信自己可以胜任派遣的任务。海军陆战队的经历开始了我的机械工程师生涯,也让我懂得学会怎么学就是一种有力的工具。其实,我们身边所有的人造发明都凝聚了一些人的梦想和挫败。看看电灯泡的例子,爱迪生就相信总有某些物质可以达到白炽而不会烧起来。有点像痴人说梦吧?人人都知道任何东西都会在短时间内烧完。不过爱迪生在千次失败尝试后,的确找到了一种可以升温至白炽却不会烧起来的钢丝,持续的白炽就带来了灯光。

机遇只会眷顾那些有梦想的人。他们总是最先被录用、最先被赐予机遇、也是最先被提升的。梦想越是宏大,机会之门就会开得越快。没有梦想的人,招聘升迁的好事总轮不到他,人员精简的时候却会被最先给刷下来。对没有梦想的人,机会之门始终是紧闭的。为什么?这是因为有梦想和没有梦想的人的处事方式完全不同。有梦想的人为人处世散发出一股热力,他们对自己的生命有种使命感,积极追求人生的意义。这种四射的热忱正是上司欣赏的特质,机遇也就因此而降临。这也就是有梦想的人化腐朽为神奇的秘密。

从陆战队退役下来以后,我发觉别人的看法是对的——我年少时的梦想实在太荒唐了。现实生活中的人是不会乘坐皮筏漂流横渡大海的,我都长成个成人了,想法和做法要像个成人才行。于是我的皮筏漂流梦就这样灰飞烟灭了。在接着的五年时间里,我没有一丝的长进,什么抱负、愿望、理想统统都给抛诸脑后了。有些

东西也就随之消失了……年轻时常降临的机遇也慢慢枯竭了。

有天在我替那本《木筏之旅》掸尘的时候,我的梦想立即从书本里跳出来复活了。我对自己说:“我得找条出路!”两年后,我跑到了夏威夷。在那里我学到了2000年前波利尼西亚人是怎样靠独木舟来到这个太平洋小岛定居的。我的梦想已经从木筏转为独木舟航行了,这时候幸运之神再次光临。

我在一艘36英尺长帆船上谋到了一份船员的工作,这艘船常年游弋在夏威夷和加州之间,这就培养了我的航海经验。接着巴拿马运河公司聘请了我,没多久,部门主管就派我到专门的深海潜水学校接受培训,费用由公司负责。学会了这个本领,钱也就再也不是问题了。

过了不久,我来到了塔希提岛的一个海滩上,在这里我造了一艘长40英尺的双层船身波利尼西亚船,命名为Liki Tiki。它的船身是在巴拿马的达里恩省由巧克族印第安人做的,然后运到塔希提岛来。我根据我的航海知识和在檀香山的主教博物馆里找到的资料,建造了这艘船。在海上试航三天后,我就确信双层船身理论是错误的。因为这样的话,两层船壳互相抗衡,熬不了多久船身就会断裂。

回到巴拿马,我到达里恩丛林里向当地的印第安人请教。他们告诉我:“加上舷外支架就可以了。”于是我重新造了一只长36英尺的独木舟,装上了舷外支架,我也把它命名为Liki Tiki,乘着它我成功地航行了5000英里,从巴拿马到了夏威夷。

机会一直在闪现,我为夏威夷海军海底中心研发了一种承载双人的树脂玻璃潜艇。在搬回巴拿马运河区后,我学会了五种电脑程序语言,当上了电脑部的主管。我还是运河区一艘训练用帆船Chief Aptakisis号的船长,带过一批青少年去纽约。我自己另外又设计了一艘50英尺的帆船——Hunky-Dory号,我和妻子乘这艘帆船在南太平洋上航行了五年。得到机遇的眷顾是因为我积极主动,而且不让年少轻狂的梦想之火熄灭。

### ● Words and Expressions

pressure	/ˈpreʃə(r)/n. 压力;气压;困扰;忧虑
academic	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/adj. 学校的;研究的;教学的;学术的
integrity	/ɪnˈtegrəti/n. 诚实;正直;完整;完全
chase	/tʃeɪs/v. [I, T] (after) 追逐;追击;追赶;追猎
motivate	/ˈməʊtɪveɪt/v. 构成(行为)的动机;使产生动机;使欲做某事
bounce	/baʊns/v. (球等)反跳;弹起;跳上跳下;冲
voyage	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/n. 航海;航行
manual	/ˈmænjuəl/adj. 手工的;用手操作的
steel	/sti:l/n. 钢



attitude	/ˈætɪtju:d/n. 态度;看法;姿势;姿态
discharge	/dɪsˈtʃɑ:ɔʒ/v. 释放;允许离开;履行(义务);排出(液体、气体等);(从船上)卸(货);偿付(债款)
computer	/kəmˈpjʊtə(r)/n. 电子计算机
supervisor	/ˈsjʊ:pəvaɪzə/n. 监督人;管理员;指导者
department	/dɪˈpɑ:tmənt/n. (行政、企业、大学等的)部
teenager	/ˈti:neɪdʒə(r)/n. (十几岁的)男女青少年
design	/dɪˈzaɪn/n. 设计图;设计制图术
teenage	/ˈti:neɪdʒ/adj. (十几岁)青少年的

## 3

## Let Go Love

## 将爱放飞令爱常驻

There was once a lonely girl who longed so much for love. One day while she was walking in the woods she found two starving songbirds. She took them home and put them in a small cage. She cared them with love and the birds grew strong. Every morning they greeted her with a wonderful song. The girl fell in great love with the birds.

One day the girl left the door to the cage open. The larger and stronger of the two birds flew from the cage. The girl was so frightened that he would fly away. As he flew close, she grasped him wildly. Her heart felt glad at her success in **capturing** him. Suddenly she felt the bird go limp. She opened her hand and stared in horror at the dead bird. Her desperate love had killed him.

She noticed the other bird moving back and forth on the edge of the cage. She could feel his great need for freedom. He needed to soar into the clear, blue sky. She lifted him from the cage and tossed him softly into the air. The bird circled once, twice, three times.

The girl watched delightedly at the bird's enjoyment. Her heart was no longer concerned with her loss. She wanted the bird to be happy. Suddenly the bird flew closer and landed softly on her shoulder. He sang the sweetest melody that she had never heard.

The fastest way to lose love is to hold on it too tight, the best way to keep love is to give it WINGS!