

随意学英语丛书

Enjoy Your English

随意学英语

精读·上

主 审	赵 璁	孙亦丽	
译注者	阙登峰	方 燕	罗山川
	张少雄	曾俊杰	唐懿梅
	陈 丽	黄小强	钱 诚
	周向勤	周 遂	何 钢
	杜公良	李冰梅	卢韶燕
	杨 靖	张 恩	曾繁本
	方 宏	曹 飞	燕 翎

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编写说明

这套书就是你要找的书！为什么？

1. 你将会很爱看，正如看过试用版的同学所说，“爱不释手”。连练习题都是用有趣的小段子编写的。

2. 本套书内容精彩，难易适当。这套丛书的精读部分不含冷僻词汇。泛读部分中出现的生词也有中文注释。整套书都有中译文。

3. 本套书的精读可以帮助同学在高考中取得高分，通过 CET4、PETS3 和中级职称考试。这套书完整覆盖 5000 基本词汇，包括 CET4 所要求的 4800 个词和 PETS3 所要求的 4000 个词，涵括全部基本的语法内容。更独特的是：全部生词连续复现，学过的词汇总是在你未忘之前又出现在眼前。你从此将真正告别“死记硬背”。每次学过语法，都可以立即通过练习得到巩固。我们曾在 1998 年底发行了几千套试用版本。学过此套书的许多同学取得了优异成绩。高中同学顺利考入大学名校，大学同学顺利通过了四级、六级、硕士生考试，还有的同学取得了全国奥林匹克英语竞赛一等奖。

4. 本套书的泛读部分可以帮助读者愉快地高效率地学习英语，但至少要有 2000 个基本词汇。本套书的泛读部分有长短两类文章，你可在不同场合、不同心境或时间多少不一的各种情况下灵活选择。泛读部分的版式是经分组阅读实验对比之后确立的，其优点是你将不必经常中断阅读去找注释，就好像任你畅所欲言不会有人屡屡打断你。

5. 听力练习分两部分：其一是为听精读录音之后做的。问题句都摘自精读部分。在练习听力的同时，亦可收复习巩固精读之效。另一部分是纯粹的听力练习，内容精彩有趣。

6. 使用配套光盘。你可进一步加强词汇记忆，并练习写作。

同学们在学习英语过程中遇到的普遍问题是：怎样学好“说”和“写”？如果没有频繁的交际机会，那么你只有通过个人训练来学。

不要迷信偶然的、模拟的、刻意营造的“英语环境”。如果没有每天数小时的完全无法用汉语的真正的交际机会,你就必须主要靠自己学自己练!最佳办法就是许多专家提倡的朗读和抄写。要反复朗读乃至背诵,不断抄写乃至默写。当你记得的东西日益增多之时,你就会脱口而出,言之有物,下笔如有神助。反之,若经常与中国人互相说英语写英语,本来就根深蒂固的汉语语序,将被反复加强。

然而,关键的问题是:读什么?抄什么?它们应该是:你本人感觉最有趣的东西,你反复朗读抄写不觉厌烦的材料,你背下来默下来后乐于告诉朋友、愿意自己珍藏一生的文章。这些文章不宜过长,30—50字最好,100—200字也可。我们可以说本套书应是你的最佳选择。

这套书从创意、调研、实验、修订,至今已十年有余。本书的前身是《随意英语文库》。该书主编王岷源先生于2000年8月不幸去世。他早年执教于耶鲁大学,后在北京大学任公共英语教研室主任,兼全国公共英语研究会副会长。王先生临终前不久还审改了本书的部分内容。这套书今日终于出版。透过朦胧泪眼,我仿佛看到了王岷源先生的笑容。

王岷源教授、周珊凤教授审阅了本书部分初稿,在此对两位教授表示衷心的感谢。陈超,彭翠枝,何平,赵丽华,林玲等几位同学做了大量的文稿整理工作,在此对他们表示谢意。

刘 实

2000年10月于北京大学中关村

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1 My cousin, a fourth-grade teacher at an international school in Southeast Asia, told two unruly boys to stay after school and write their names 100 times. Later she noticed that one student had finished and left while the other was still writing **feverishly**. Asked what was taking him so long, the youngster replied, **sobbing**, "It's just not fair! His name is Hans Frank and mine is Muhammad Ali Zainuddin Bin Haji Ibrahim Abdul Rasjid."

译文:我表妹在东南亚一所国际小学里教四年级,曾经让两个调皮捣蛋的男孩放学后留校,把各自的名字写一百遍。过了一阵子,她看到一个孩子早就写完回去了,而另一个则还在那里拼命地写个不停。她就问他怎么这么久还没有写完,那小家伙抽抽噎噎地回答说:“这太不公平啦!他的名字是 Hans Frank, 可我的名字是 Muhammad Ali Zainuddin Bin Haji Ibrahim Abdul Rasjid。”

2 An American visiting a **remote** area in South America became sick. "I have to see a doctor," he told a **local**. "How can I be sure of getting a good one?"

"It's easy," was the reply. "Every time a doctor loses a patient, it's our law that he must fly a balloon above his office." So the American began his search. One doctor flew 20 balloons, another 30¹. Finally the American found an office that was flying only five, and went in. "You'll have to wait," the doctor told him. "For someone who only started practice yesterday², I've been very busy."

译文:一个美国人在游览南美一偏僻地区时病了。“我得找个大夫看看,”他跟一个当地人说。“我怎样才能找到个靠得住的大夫呢?”回答是:“那容易。我们的法律规定:大夫每医死一个病人,就得在诊所上悬挂一个气球。”于是这个美国人就四处瞧。一家诊所上悬着

词汇:

feverish ['fi:vəriʃ]

adj. 发烧的
发热的

sob [sɒb] v. 哭泣

remote [ri'məʊt]

adj. 遥远的
偏僻的

Local ['ləʊkəl]

adj. 地方的
n. 当地居民

讲解:

1. another 30 是 another doctor flew 30 balloons above his office 的省略。

2. for 引导的介词结构在此表示 considering that I am a doctor who only started practice yesterday.

二十个气球,另一家悬着三十个。最后他发现一家只悬着五个,就走了进去。“你得等一会儿,”那大夫对他说,“我是昨天才开始正式营业的医生,一直忙得不可开交。”

3 My aunt **deals with** customer **complaints** at a **retail** store. She and my uncle had had an argument, and to **make up** he waited in her customer service line. When it was his turn, he whispered in her ear that he'd take her out to dinner that night. Her face **lit up**, and she gave him a big kiss. The next man in line stepped up and said, "I'm complaining about the same thing he was."

译文:我婶婶在一家零售店负责处理顾客投诉。有次我叔叔跟她吵了一架。为了跟她和解,他就排在顾客投诉的行列里。轮到时,他凑到她耳边悄悄说晚上带她出去吃饭。她高兴极了,给了他一个热吻。下一个顾客走上前就说,“我想跟他投诉同样的事。”

4 On the first day of an American history class at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., the professor **assigned** five **chapters** on **civil** rights. The next day, he asked one of my classmates to name¹ ten of those rights. When the student made no response, the professor said, "All right. Name five." Still the student said nothing. Finally, the **irritated** professor begged, "Just name one right you have as a civilian." To a room full of laughter, the young man replied, "I have the right to remain silent."

译文:在印第安纳州拉法埃脱西部的珀多大学,头一天上历史课时,教授就公民权指定了五章阅读材料。第二天,他要求我的一个同学列举其中十种。我那同学没有回答,他就说,“那好吧,你就说五种。”那同学还是没有出声。最后,那教授火了,求他道,“你就把你作为公民所拥有的权利举出一种来吧。”面对满屋子哄堂大笑,那小伙子答道:“我有权保持沉默。”

词汇:

deal with

安排 处理

complaint[kəmpleɪnt]

n. 诉苦 抱怨

retail[ri:teɪl]

n. 零售

make up

弥补 和解

lit up

点燃 容光焕发

assign[ə'sain]

v. 分配 指定

chapter['tʃæptə]

n. (书籍)章

civil['sɪvl]

adj. 公民的

市民的

irritate['ɪrɪteɪt]

v. 刺激 激怒

讲解:

1. 动词 name 在此的意思是“说出”。此外,它还有“提出(价格)”“指定(日期)”的意思。

5 My mother often feeds pigeons in the park near her home in Portland, Maine. One day, as she fed the growing **flock** surrounding her, a man came over to her. "While you're feeding perfectly good bread to the birds," he told Mother angrily, "there are people starving in China." Mother, never one to back down from a fight¹, looked him in the eye and said, "I'm sorry, but I can't throw that far!"

译文:我母亲住在缅因州波特兰市,她经常在附近的一个公园里喂鸽子。有一天,她正在喂越来越多飞到她身边的鸽子时,有个人朝她走过来。“你拿这么好的面包喂鸽子,”那人对我母亲愤怒地说,“可中国还有那么多的人在饿肚子呢。”我母亲从来就不是个临阵退缩的人。她瞪着那人说,“对不起,我可扔不了那么远!”

6 When my wife went in the hospital for **surgery** several years ago, a rule **prohibited** children under 12 from visiting patients. Our 11-year-old seemed to understand, but our six-year-old took the **restriction** very hard. We discovered why she was so unusually **upset** when we heard her talking to her mother on the phone for the first time. As she said good-bye, she tearfully exclaimed: "I'll see you when I'm 12, Mom!"

译文:几年前,我妻子动手术时,医院有条规定,禁止十二岁以下儿童探望病人。我们那十一岁的孩子似乎能理解,可六岁的女儿对此却非常伤心。等听到她头一次给她妈妈打电话,我们才明白她为何如此分外激动。在电话里她边说再见,边哭着喊道:“妈妈,等我十二岁时一定去看你!”(译者注:六岁的女孩只想到自己要长到十二岁还得要等六年,却没想到妈妈不需要在医院呆那么久。)

7 My mother taught for 11 years at a day-care center. One winter afternoon she was trying to

词汇:

flock[flɒk]

n. 大量

v. 聚结

surround[sə'raʊnd]

v. 围绕

surgery['sɜ:ʒəri]

n. 外科 外科学

prohibit[prə'hɪbɪt]

v. 阻止 禁止

restrict['rɪstrɪkt]

v. 限制 约束

upset['ʌpset]

adj. 混乱 激动

讲解:

1. never one to back down from a fight 是 mother 一词的同位语。

show a young boy how to zip up¹ his coat. "The secret," Mom said, "is to get this piece of the zipper to **fit in** the other side before you try to **zip** it up." After struggling with the zipper for several minutes, the boy sighed and said, "Why does it have to be a secret?"

译文:我母亲在一家日托中心当了十一年保育员。有个冬天的下午,她着手教一个小男孩怎样拉起上衣的拉链。“秘密就在于,”妈妈说,“先要把这边拉链和另一边拉链对好,才能拉起。”那小家伙跟拉链搏斗了几分钟后,叹了口气,说,“为什么它非得是个秘密呢?”

8 About to be shipped out on a long **tour** of duty overseas,² I had called my wife from a **coin-operated** telephone at an Army camp on the West Coast. As I walked away the phone rang, and I answered it, expecting to be told of extra charges. "I thought you'd like to know," the operator said, "that just after you hung up, the woman said, 'I love you.'"

译文:我即将因公出海远航时,在西海岸一个军营里给妻子打了个投币电话。我刚挂上电话走开,电话铃响了,我又拿起电话,估计是要我付超时费。“我想你会乐意知道,”接线员说,“你刚把电话挂上,那女的说,‘我爱你。’”

9 At a **restaurant**, my husband and I had a waitress who was new on the job. Five minutes after taking our order, she returned to say that what we had asked for was no longer **available**. We made another selection, but my husband's choice was sold out. We ordered a third time. Twenty minutes later the waitress appeared, looking nervous. "I forgot to put your orders in," she **confessed**. Since we weren't **in a rush**, we told her we still wanted our meals and we'd

词汇:

fit in 配好

zip[zip] n. 拉链

tour[tuə]

n. v. 旅行 游历

coin-operated

[ˈkɔɪn,əpəreɪtɪd]

adj. 投入硬币的

restaurant[ˈrestərɔ:ɒ]

n. 餐馆

available[ə'veɪləbl]

adj. 可利用的
有效的

confess[kən'fes]

v. 承认 坦白

in a rush 赶时间

讲解:

1. zip up, “拉起来”。又如 button up, “扣起来”。

2. about to be shipped out on a long tour of duty overseas 是被动语态不定式短语作状语,代替状语从句 as I was about to be shipped out...

wait. Our food soon arrived, and everything was fine. Later, when we got the **check**, we laughed at the note the waitress had written: "Please come back. I don't work every night."

译文:我和我丈夫去一家餐馆用餐,接待我们的女服务员是个新手。点完菜,过了五分钟,那位服务员回来告诉我们,我们点的菜没有。我们又另点了几样,可我丈夫点的卖光了。我们又第三次重点。二十分钟以后,那位女服务员过来了,很紧张不安的样子。“我忘了把你俩的菜单送进去,”她说了实话。好在那天并不要赶时间,就告诉她点的菜还是要的,我们可以等。没多久,菜就端上来了,都挺不错。餐后,我俩接过帐单一看都笑了。那位女服务员在上面写了两句话:“请下次再来。我不是每晚都上班。”

10 The woman ahead of me in a long line at the department of **motor vehicles** was reading a **paperback romance** novel. I inched along behind her and when her turn finally came, she stepped aside, saying, "You go on ahead. I can't stop now. He's¹ just carried her into his **castle**!"

译文:汽车部前排起了长龙,一位女士排在我前面,拿着本平装本骑士传奇小说在看。我跟在她后面慢慢往前挪。好不容易轮到她了,她却往旁边一站,说,“你先往前走。我现在没法挪下。他刚刚把她带进了他的城堡!”

11 Honeymooning in Europe, my husband and I went to a tourist office in Rome to **obtain** hotel **reservations**. As we waited in the long line, we **struck** up² a conversation with Jerry, the young man in front of us, who was an 18 year-old American traveling alone. When Jerry reached the **reception** desk, he asked the **agent** if she could find him an **inexpensive** single room. Speaking in rapid **Italian**, she called a hotel. After a while, she put the phone down and told Jerry,

词汇:

check[tʃek]

n. 账单 v. 核对

motor vehicles

机动车辆

paperback['peipəbæk]

n. 平装本 纸面本

romance[rəʊməns]

n. 冒险故事

浪漫史

castle['ka:sl]

n. 城堡

obtain[əb'tein]

v. 获得

reception[ri:'sepʃən]

n. 接待

struck[strʌk]

v. (strike 的过去式)偶然发生

reservation[rezə'veiʃən]

n. 保留 预约

agent['eiʃənt]

n. 代理(商)

inexpensive[inik'spensiv]

adj. 便宜的
不贵的

Italian['itæljən]

n. 意大利人
意大利语

讲解:

1. he 指书中的男主人公,

2. 固定搭配 strike up sth with sb 的意思是“(偶然地)与某人开始做某事”。

"They have a room in your price **range**, but it is rather small, "

"How small is it?" he asked. Again she spoke Italian into the phone, then turned to Jerry and asked, "How tall are you?"

译文:我和我丈夫在欧洲度蜜月,到罗马一家旅行社订客房。我们站在长长的队列里等着时,和排在我们前面的小伙子杰利聊上了。杰利十八岁,美国人,他独个儿在外旅游。轮到他的时候,他问服务台的小姐能不能给他找一个便宜的单人房间。那位小姐给一家旅馆挂了个电话,用意大利语说得飞快。一会儿,她放下电话,告诉杰利,“你要的那种便宜客房他们有一间,不过相当小。”

“小到什么程度?”他问道。她又拿起了电话,说的还是意大利语,然后转过脸来问杰利,“您身高多少?”

12 Words of Wisdom

• The test of **fairness** is how fair you are to those who are not¹.

• It is important for our friends to believe that we are **unreservedly frank** with them, and important to friendship that we are not².

• Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be.

• Marriage is the world's most expensive way of discovering your faults.

• We hate those who will not take our advice, and **despise** them who do.

• The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.

译文:智慧的语言

• 对那些不正派的人你能公正到何种程度,是对你是否公正的最好考验。

• 让你的朋友相信你是以诚相待,毫无保留,这一点非常重要;而为了维持友谊却又不能毫无保留,这一

词汇:

range[reɪnʒ]

n. 山脉 范围

v. 排列 归类于

fair[feə]

adj. 美丽的

adv. 公平地

公正地

unreserved[ʌnrɪzəːvd]

adj. 不隐瞒的

坦白的

frank[fræŋk]

adj. 坦白的

率直的

despise[dɪspaɪz]

v. 轻视

讲解:

1. not 后面省略了 fair。

2. not 后面省略了 unreservedly frank with them。

点也非常重要。

- 你自己尚且达不到对你自己的期望，就不必为别人达不到你的期望而生气。

- 婚姻是世界上最发现你缺点的最昂贵的方式。

- 我们憎恨那些不采纳我们建议的人，蔑视那些听取我们建议的人。

- 最大的错误，我以为，是觉得以为自己没有错误。

13 Near a produce store display of bananas: "Please don't **separate** us—we grew up together."

译文：一家农产品商店在展销的香蕉的旁边写道：请不要把我们分开——我们是一起长大的。

14 She: "A man definitely needs a woman as much as a woman needs a man!" He: "What do men need women for anyway?" She: "If there were no women in the world, who'd **sew** the buttons on your **pants**?" He: "If there were no women in the world, who'd need pants?"

译文：她：“一个男人肯定需要一个女人正如一个女人肯定需要一个男人一样。”

他：“男人需要女人做什么？”

她：“如果世界上没有女人，那谁来为你们的裤子缝纽扣？”

他：“如果世界上没有女人，谁还需要裤子？”

15 If a man does not make new **acquaintance** as he **advances** through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, Sir, should keep his friendship in **constant** repair. (Samuel Johnson)

译文：如果一个人在年龄增长的同时没有结识新的朋友，他将会发现他是孤单的。一个男人，先生，应该经常“修理”他的友谊。(萨缪尔·杰森)

词汇：

separate['sepəreit]

v. 分开 隔离

sew[səu]

v. 缝制

pant[pænt]

n. 裤子

acquaintance

[ə'kwɛintəns]

n. 相识 熟人

advance[əd'vɑ:ns]

n. 前进 提升

constant['kɒnstənt]

adj. 不变的
接续的

练习

选择填空:

1. _____ in 1636, Harvard was opened for instruction in 1638 and named in 1639 for English clergyman John Harvard, its first benefactor.
A. Founded B. To be founded
C. Founding D. Having Founded
2. Why is _____ listeners who always know when the speaker should stop and he seldom does?
A. that B. it C. those D. the
3. The water _____ a ship can also upset it.
A. that support B. what supports
C. supporting D. supported
4. When one man dies, one chapter is not torn out of the book, but _____ into a better language.
A. is translated B. translated
C. translating D. translate
5. Other men live to eat, _____ I eat to live.
A. and B. when C. while D. or
6. Memory is the diary we all _____ about with us.
A. haul B. bring C. carry D. fetch
7. The trouble with people who don't have _____ to say is that you have to listen so long to find out.
A. many B. most C. more D. much
8. The computer system where I worked often broke down whenever you needed it _____.
A. the most B. most of it
C. most D. the most of it
- 9-10. If you run after two hares, you will catch _____. You'd better chase one _____.
A. none B. neither C. both D. either
A. at one time B. once in a while
C. for once D. at a time

写作题:

1. Customer Complaints.

2. 根据8写作:The Most Important Words.

答案与解析:

1. 本题考查的是过去分词作状语, 正确答案为 A。由于哈佛大学是被建, 因此要用表被动的过去分词。不定式放句首通常表目的, 如: To enjoy the landscape, you should go there on foot. 因此不能选 B; C、D 两个答案都是表主动, 所以也不能选。

2. 本题考察的是 it 作形式主语, 正确答案为 B。句子的意思是“为什么听众总是知道演讲者该在什么时候停下来而演讲者自己却很少能这样?” 本题句子的陈述式应为 It is listeners who always know when the speaker should stop and he seldom does.

3. 本题考查的是现在分词作定语, 正确答案为 C。A 答案如果将 support 改成 supports 则为正确答案。

4. 本题考查的是常用搭配 not ... but ..., 也涉及省略, 正确答案为 B。根据句意“当一个人死去时, 人生之书并不是撕去了一章, 而是译成了更优美的一种语言”, 动词应为被动态, 所以可以排除 C、D; 而选 A 项会造成重复, 所以正确答案只能为 B。

5. 本题考察了根据句意选择连词的能力。正确答案为 C。译: 别人为吃饭而活着, 而我为活着而吃饭。A 答案 and 连接并列分句; B 答案 when 连接 时间状语从句; C 答案 while 连接含有转折意义的两个分句; D 答案 or 意为“否则”, 后接如果前面所说的条件不发生会产生的结果。

6. 本题考查的是词汇 carry, 正确答案为 C。其他选项的意思分别是 A. haul 用力拖、拉; B. bring 带来; D. fetch 取来。

7. 本题考查的是词汇 much 的用法, 正确答案为 D。根据句意“没有很多话说的人的麻烦是你得听很久才知道他在说什么”, 空格为动词 have 的宾语, A、B 两项不能充当宾语, 应排除。由于题句无比较含义, 故 C 亦应排除, 答案为 D。

8. 本题考查的是词汇 most。根据句意, “我使用的电脑系统经常在最需要它的时候崩溃”, 正确答案为 C。

9-10. 第 9 题考察句意和词汇 none, neither 的区别。答案为 B。把两句话结合起来可知句意是“如果你同时追两只兔子, 你就会一只也追不到”。C、D 排除。None 表示三者或三者以上都不, 而 neither 仅限于两者都不。

第 10 题考察的是常用搭配。A. at one time, 从前, 以前; B. once in a while, 有时; C. for once 仅有的一次, 如: For once he was telling the truth. 只有答案 D. at a time, 一次, 符合句意。正确答案是 D。

1 My parents had not been out together in quite some time. One Saturday, as Mom was finishing the dinner dishes, my father stepped up behind her. “Would you like to go out, girl?” he asked. Not even turning around, my mother quickly replied, “Oh, yes, I’d love to!” They had a wonderful evening, and it wasn’t until the end of it that Dad confessed. His question had actually been **directed** to the family dog, lying near Mom’s feet on the kitchen floor.

译文:我父母已有很长时间没有一起出去了。一个星期六,妈妈正收拾晚餐的餐具,爸爸走到她身后。“想出去吗,姑娘?”妈妈连头也不回,迅速回答说:“哦,去,我想去!”他们过了个愉快的夜晚。直到最后爸爸才承认说,他原先的问题实际上是问家里那条狗的,她当时躺在妈妈脚边的厨房地板上。

2 The great **Yankee** Hitter Roger Maris was unusually **calm** on the **baseball** field. His former **teammate** Tony Kubek remembered: We were playing in Detroit, I was on second **base**, and Roger was at the plate. Suddenly he stepped out of the **batter’s box** and seemed to be staring at the **upper deck** in right field. A flock of about 250 Canada geese appeared on the **horizon**. Roger took off his cap and just watched the geese. It couldn’t have been more than a minute, but it seemed like ten¹ before he got back into the **batter’s box**. Finally he was ready to hit. He pulled a 400-foot **homer** into the upper deck in right, just under where the geese had flown. The last time I talked to Roger was two months before he died. “Tony,” he said, “I can still see those geese. Watching them was so peaceful.”

词汇:

direct [dɪˈrekt]

[daɪˈrekt]

v. 指挥 指的是

Yankee [ˈjæŋki]

n. 〈美〉美国佬

calm [kɑːm]

adj. 平静的

v. (使)镇静

baseball [ˈbeɪsbɔːl]

n. 棒球

teammate [ˈtiːmmeɪt]

n. 队友

base [beɪs]

n. 底部 基础

(棒球的)垒

batter’s box

[棒球](击球手的)

击球位置

upper deck

上甲板

上半区

horizon [həˈraɪz(ə)n]

n. 地平线 视野

homer [ˈhəʊmə]

n. 本垒打 传信鸽

讲解:

1. it seemed like ten: 省略句, 完整的是 it seemed like ten minutes.

译文:了不起的美国击球手罗杰·马里斯在棒球场上不同寻常地镇定。他的前队友托尼·库贝克回忆说:当时我们正在底特律打球,我在第二垒,罗杰在本垒。突然他跨出投手位,似乎在盯着右外场的上区看。一群大约250只加拿大雁出现在地平线上。罗杰脱掉帽子,只管注视着大雁。等他回到投手位,前后不超过一分钟,可似乎却像有10分钟。最后,他准备击球,来了个400英尺的本垒打,将球打进右外场上区,正好在雁飞起的下方。我最后一次与罗杰交谈是在他死前两个月。“托尼,”他说,“我仍然能看见那些雁。看着它们是这样的令人平静。”

3 Our **community** was caught up in¹ a **controversy** over² a new law that prohibited **topless** dancers in local **bars**. The manager of the fast-food chicken restaurant where I worked never passed up an opportunity for free **publicity**. For several weeks, the sign outside our establishment read: “No **nudes** here. All our chicks are tastefully covered³.”

译文:我们社区曾就一项禁止在当地酒吧袒胸露背跳舞的新法令争论得不可开交。我所工作的快餐鸡店经理从不放过免费宣传的机会。有好几个星期,我们店门口的招牌上写道:“本店没有裸体者,我们的鸡全都衣冠楚楚。”

4 Driving through Texas, a New Yorker **collided** with a truck carrying a horse. A few months later he tried to collect damages for his **injuries**⁴. “How can you now **claim** to have all these injuries?” asked the **insurance** company’s lawyer, “According to the police report, at the time you said you were not hurt.”

“Look,” replied the New Yorker, “I was lying on the road in a lot of pain, and I heard someone say the horse had a broken leg. The next thing I know was Texas **ranger** pulled out

词汇:

community[kəmju:niti]

n. 团体 社区

controversy

[kəntrəvɜ:si]

n. 论争

topless[ˈtɒplɪs]

adj. 穿袒胸衣的

bar[bɑ:]

n. 横木 酒吧

publicity[pʌbˈlɪsɪti]

n. 公关 宣传

nude[nju:d]

n. 裸体

collide[kəˈlaɪd]

v. 碰撞 抵触

injury[ˈɪndʒəri]

n. 伤害 侮辱

claim[kleɪm]

v. (根据权利提出) 要求

insurance[ˈɪnsʊərəns]

n. 保险 保险单

ranger[ˈreɪndʒə]

n. 巡逻车(队员)

讲解:

1. to be caught up in: 固定搭配,“陷入”。

2. over a controversy over: 就…的一场争端。注意介词 over: 对于 关于

3. are tastefully covered: tasteful 原有“举止高雅,有品位”之意。这里略带双关,使人联想起其名词 taste,暗示“美味可口”。covered 可以表示用调味品和汁覆盖起来。

4. to collect damages for something: 要求赔偿…的损失。

his gun and shot the horse. Then he turned to me and asked, 'Are you okay?'

译文:一位纽约人驾车穿越德克萨斯州时与一辆载着一匹马的卡车相撞。几个月后,他试图就他所受的损伤要求赔偿损失。“你现在又如何声称受了伤?”保险公司的律师问。“根据警察的报告,你当时说没有受伤。”

“是这么回事,”纽约人回答道,“当时我躺在地上浑身疼痛,听到有人说马断了一条腿,接下来我知道那个德克萨斯州的巡逻骑兵拔出枪打死了马。然后,他转身问我,‘你没事吧?’”

5 Arthur C. Clarke:

For every man, education should be a **process** that continues all his life. We have to **abandon**, as **swiftly** as possible, the idea that schooling is something restricted to youth. How can it be¹, in a world where half the things a man knows at 20 are no longer true at 40 and half the things he knows at 40 hadn't been discovered when he was 20?

译文:阿瑟·C·克拉克说:

对每个人而言,教育应是贯穿一生的过程。我们得尽快放弃认为教育只限于青年时期的观点。在如今这个世界里,这怎么行得通呢?人在20岁时懂得的东西有一半到了40岁就不再正确;40岁时懂得的东西有一半在20岁时尚未被发现。

6 While waiting for an early-morning class to begin at California State University in Chico, I **overheard** another student talking about a big party he had attended the night before. That he'd slept late and rushed to make it to class² was **obvious**. We all had our **calculators** sitting on our desks. He reached into his book bag³ and pulled out the remote control to his **VCR**!

译文:一次我在加利福尼亚州立大学奇科分校等着上

词汇:

process['prəuses]

n. 过程

abandon['əbændən]

v. 放弃

swiftly['swiftlɪ]

adv. 敏捷地

overheard['əʊvə'hɜ:d]

v. (overhear 的过去式)偶尔听到

obvious['ɒvɪəs]

adj. 明显的

calculator

[ˈkælkjuleɪtə]

n. 计算器

VCR: Video Cassette

Recorder 录像机

讲解:

1. How can it be, “这怎么可能呢?”

2. That he'd slept late and rushed to make it to class 是主语从句。make it to 相当于 reach, arrive at.

3. reach into something: 常用搭配,意为“把手伸进…”。

晨课,无意中听到一个学生在谈论他前天晚上参加的一个盛大晚会。很显然,他睡得很迟才起来,匆匆赶到课堂。我们都把计算器放在桌上,他的手伸进书包,取出的竟是录像机的遥控器!

7 Dr. Bernie Siegel said: **Frequently**, when I'm in a hospital room with a "dying" patient, we are laughing. Out in the hallway, the other **staff** members often think we are **denying** reality. We must realize that people aren't "living" or "dying." They are either alive or dead. As long as they are alive, we must treat them that way. For this reason, I find the word "**terminal**" very **upsetting**. It means we've begun to treat that person as though he or she were already dead¹, **incapable** of laughter and joy.

译文:伯尔尼·谢吉尔医生说:我若和一个“垂死的”病人同在病房,通常会一起谈笑。屋外走廊里其他职员常认为,我们是在否认现实。(可)我们必须认识到,人们并不是“正在生存”或“正在死亡。”他们要么活着,要么死去。只要他们活着,我们就必须当他们是活人。因此,我认为“临终”这个词非常不妥。这意味着我们开始当那人已经死了,已失去了欢笑和娱乐的能力。

8 A woman was telling about the friendship between her son Christopher and Katie, a neighbor's daughter. The two five-year-olds were **inseparable** all summer, climbing trees, riding bikes, swimming and having great fun in the sun. Then September arrived, and they excitedly awaited their first day in **kindergarten**. On the big day, Katie put on a pretty dress with **lace trim**. When she rang his doorbell, Christopher rushed to open the door, took one look at Katie and ran to his room crying. "What's the matter, Christopher?" asked his mother. "It's Katie," he sobbed. "She's a girl!"

词汇:

Frequently

['fri:kwəntli]

adv. 常常 频繁

staff[stɑ:f]

n. 棒 杖 职员

deny[dīnai]

v. 否认 拒绝

terminal[tə:mi:nl]

n. 终点站 终端

upsetting[ʌp'setiŋ]

adj. 令人心烦意乱

incapable[in'keipəbl]

adj. 无能力的
不能的

inseparable

[in'sepərəbl]

adj. 不可分离的
不可分的

kindergarten

['kində,gɑ:tn]

n. 幼儿园

lace[leis]

n. 饰带 花边

trim[trim]

n. 装饰(物)

讲解:

1. as though he or she were already dead:
虚拟式,一般过去式表示现在的虚拟。