

3R英语

经典传诵篇

背诵智宝书

*3R Readers
for Recitation*

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Reciting 智趣背诵 50篇智趣文章，在背诵中融会贯通
Refining 经典提炼 有效方法记忆单词，各类型经典提炼
Relaxing 美文消遣 文化导航，美文欣赏，消遣提升

大连理工大学出版社

序

科学背诵是学习英语的有效手段

学习英语没有速成之道,想要在短期之内达到融会贯通、熟练运用的目的不现实的。但是,通过走出学习误区,排除学习障碍,寻找有效的学习手段,来提高学习效率的目的还是可以达到的。

我很同意英语界流传甚广的一句话:“英语不是教会的,英语不是学会的,英语是用会的。”这句话的意思是,英语需要有人教,英语需要学,但是英语要成为你的一个重要交际工具就必须用。如果有人教了,你也学了,但是没有机会用,那么教你的那点东西,你所学的那点东西很快也就忘记了。

什么东西最好用呢?以盖房子来打个比方吧。盖房子的传统办法是把砖一块一块地砌起来。现在,盖房子的时候大量使用预制件,盖房子的速度就快多了。预制件也不是随便放在什么地方都能用的,也不是随便什么人都会用的。在英语学习中,单词就是砖,句子就是预制件,语境就是具体的房子。在学习英语的时候,适当的背诵是必不可少的。背诵英汉对照的单词表,包括使用小卡片来背诵英语单词,其效率是十分低下的。在理解的基础上背诵有语境的句子,可以明显地提高效率。

另外,记忆是必须通过反复加强才能得以巩固的。根据认知规律,语言的隐喻特点是能以最少的音位、最少的词语、最少的结构来表达最多的思想。背诵一段文字以后,再读一些类似内容的文章,就起了举一反三、付诸运用的作用。手边的这本《3R 英语背诵智宝书》在相当程度上运用了上述这些道理,对学习英语是会起到一定促进作用的。

汪榕培



有人说语言是工具,在信息膨胀的现代社会中,英语越来越重要。如何能得心应手地使用这把利器,如何在没有语言环境的情况下学好英语呢?无论是哪种语言的学习者都赞成学习一定要讲求方法,尤其是在探讨关于英语语言学习方法的历程上,语言大师们发明了很多语言学习方法,各种“方法”自圆其说,自成门派,但事实是做任何一件事情都是没有捷径可走的,因此,始终没有一种方法像“背诵”一样被全世界公认为真正有成效的语言学习法。虽然这种方法看起来简单,甚至机械,但是往往是简单而机械的重复运动成就了那些可以坚持的人。

所有的学习者都希望自己在听、说、读、写四个方面有所收获,听和读实际上是一种信息的输入过程,而说和写则是一种信息的输出过程。古人说“书读百遍,其义自见”。“背诵”在英语学习的进程中起着巨大的作用,有些句子或语言现象,开始也许并不完全明白,但一旦背熟了,自然也就通了。通过不断地“死记硬背”,“死”的东西慢慢就会变“活”,使用起来就会得心应手。英语的学习可以分为所谓的“精读”和“泛读”。在完成了背诵的“精读”基础上,“泛读”大量文章更是有助于学习者扩大知识面,创造英语思维,了解英语社会的文化背景知识的重要途径。

基于以上的编写原则,经过精心策划和准备,我们推出了《3R 英语背诵智宝书》,此书共分两册——《精萃博采篇》和《经典传诵篇》。《精萃博采篇》以记叙文体为主,包含

少量的描写性文章;《经典传诵篇》以议论文体为主,包含少量的说明性文章。两册书除了文体不同外,在结构上保持基本的一致。**3R=Reciting(智趣背诵) + Refining(经典提炼) + Relaxing(美文消遣)**,每本书挑选 50 篇经典文章用于背诵(1R),50 篇相关文章用于阅读(3R)。

第一部分为 **Reciting** 篇,编者从浩瀚详实的百科材料中筛选出 50 篇文章,篇幅适中,文字优美、规范、朗朗上口,适于背诵。文后附有全篇的中文译文,可以让学习者在欣赏美文的同时,对中英两种语言的表达有清楚的认识,在比较中提高翻译技能。

第二部分为 **Refining** 篇,以第一部分为基础,对背诵文进行赏析,标注词的发音及记忆方法,有助于学习者掌握正确发音,并用行之有效的方法记牢单词;对短语进行注释,帮助学习者掌握常用语;对长难句分析,帮助学习者巩固复习语法知识,增进对文章的理解,提高书写表达能力。

第三部分为 **Relaxing** 篇,此部分是专为学有余力的读者准备的。文章长度适中,题材多样,设置了导读、难句注释等栏目,可以让学习者在一目了然的情况下,获知文章大意。文中的难句既可作为背诵句又可作为翻译练习,一举两得。

本书所选篇章保留了原语言风采及文化内涵,由易到难,学习者可针对自己的实际情况,有的放矢地选取适合自己的文章背诵,选出自己喜欢的文章阅读,在循序渐进、持之以恒的练习中增加英语学习的兴趣,提高使用英语的能力。

编 者

2005 年 4 月

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1 All Monkeys Are Created Equal

猴是生而平等的

Reciting



Once there lived in a village a group of monkeys. At first, all the monkeys lived in harmony, caring for each other and sharing whatever food they could get. If some **mischievous** monkey would behave in a way that might affect the group's interests, all the monkeys would sit together and decide what **punitive** measures were to be taken.

But as time went by, several monkeys, who were "smarter" or "stronger", formed a **clique**, to which they gave the name "party", achieved greater social **prominence** and claimed to be the rulers of this village.

In order to **consolidate** their ruling, these ruling monkeys established a ruling **hierarchy**. They picked some monkeys to be the "police", whose duty was, in their words, to protect the mass monkeys and ensure public security, although in fact they were employed to suppress any opposition should any monkey feel inequality. They also set up another organization to collect food, which they cunningly named "tax". They announced all the food collected were allocated equally among all the monkeys. They had also established a lot of other agencies, which together formed a monkey government.

Thus the monkeys' peaceful life was disturbed.

译文

从前在一个村子里住着一群猴子。起初的时候,所有的猴子都和谐地生活着,彼此照应并且分享它们找到的所有食物。要是有哪只淘气的猴子的行为危害了集体的利益,所有的猴子都坐下来,决定应该采取一个什么样的惩罚措施。

但是随着时间的推移,一些猴子,那些“聪明点的”或“强壮点的”,结成了一个小团体,它们给这个团体起名叫“党派”。这个团体获得了更大社会知名度,并宣称说是村子的统治者。

为了巩固它们的统治,这些统治的猴子建立起一个统治的层次。它们选出一些猴子做“警察”,警察的职责,用它们的话说,是保护大众猴子和确保公众的安全,尽管实际上,它们是雇来镇压那些感到不公平的猴子的反抗的。它们同样也设立了另一个组织来收集食物,它们把这些食物狡猾地叫做“税收”。它们宣称说所有收来的食物都平等地分配给所有的猴子了,它们同样也建立了一些其他的机构,这些机构一起形成了一个猴子政府。

于是,猴子们的和平生活被打乱了。

Refining



1 背景知识

作者以一种调侃的方式,来说明人类社会的演变和分化。在我们微笑之余,不禁会同样意识到,其实我们的社会生活不正是和这些猴子一样么!这是我们的悲哀还是幸运呢?

2 词汇速记

1. mischievous /'mɪʃɪvəs/ *adj.* 有害的;恶作剧的;淘气的

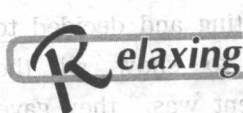
(记忆方法: mis- 错误的 + chiev 主要;整体 + ous 形容词后缀 = 有害的)

2. punitive /'pju:nətv/ *adj.* 刑罚的;惩罚性的
(记忆方法:pun- 惩罚 + tive 形容词后缀 = 惩罚性的)
3. clique /kli:k/ *n.* 私党;小圈子
4. prominence /'prominəns/ *n.* 突出;显著;突出物
(记忆方法:pro- 突出的 + min 中间 + ence 名词后缀 = 突出物)
5. consolidate /kən'solɪdeɪt/ *v.* 巩固
(记忆方法:con- 一起;一致 + solidate 可靠 = 巩固)
6. hierarchy /'haɪərə:ki/ *n.* 层次

3 难句解析

They picked some monkeys to be the “police”, whose duty was, in their words, to protect the mass monkeys and ensure public security, although in fact they were employed to suppress any opposition should any monkey feel inequality.

解析:这句话中包含很多的从句,其中一个是由 whose 引导的定语从句,还有一个由 although 引导的让步状语从句,再有一句 should any monkey feel inequality 这是省略 if 的条件状语从句,在这个从句中应用了虚拟语气,if sb + should + do sth 万一某人做某事,if 省略后 should 提前。



导 读

在猴子建立起自己的政府后,事态越来越糟,于是就有人想回到从前,可是从前已经不再了……慢慢的好像猴子们也就习惯了这样的生活,当再说猴是生而平等时,大家也只认为是一个不现实的概念而已。

All Monkeys Are Created Equal

猴是生而平等的

Those monkeys in the ruling class could get the best food and those in the running class, like the police and tax-collecting monkeys, could get the second-class food, while those in the bottom of the hierarchy could only get whatever was left, usually the worst quality and not favored by those in the ruling and running class.

① So every monkey now aspired after a post in the running class, if not the ruling class. That way, they could also enjoy privileges in selecting food. And some monkeys with "connections", a **synonym**¹ for a family member, a friend or an acquaintance, managed to send their young ones into the top hierarchy, usually by giving some food (which the human beings call "**bribes**"²) to that "connection" and some other connections of that connection.

Those monkeys with no connections felt wronged. More and more monkeys sensed injustice.

This emotion caused a threat to the ruling class.

② So the ruling monkeys had a meeting and decided to set up still another organization to show all the monkeys how "just" this government was, they gave this organization a name: "media".

So from then on, the media monkeys said day after day how perfect this government was, how they represented all the monkeys, how... and how... All the

1. synonym *n.* 同义字

2. bribe *n.* 贿赂

monkeys listened and listened, some believed, some didn't.

One day the media monkeys said, "All monkeys are created equal." A monkey in neither the ruling nor the running class thought, "Yes, but aren't some monkeys more equal than others?"

注解

①于是现在每个猴子都渴望在其中获得一席之地,要是不能在统治阶级中那就在控制的阶层里。

②统治阶级的猴子们开会决定再建立一个组织来向所有的猴子展示政府是多么的“公正”。他们给这个组织起名“媒体”。

2 Celebration of Life

生命的庆典

R eciting



I was discouraged because I wanted to know why we as a culture wait until somebody has passed away before we tell them how much we love them. Why do we wait until someone's ears can't hear before we let them know how much they mean to us? Why do we wait until it is too late before we recall the good qualities of a person? Why do we build someone up after they have gone into **eternity**? What good does it do then? We share memory after memory, as we laugh, cry, and think back about what was positive in a person's life. Yes, it does help us **cope with** the grief of losing someone who was special to us, and, yes, it does bring those who are coping closer together. Unfortunately, as we lovingly remember this person, our words fall short of the ears that most needed to hear them.

Just once I would like to see a celebration of life instead of a gathering of death. A celebration where stories are told, eyes mist over, laughter rings out, and as the speaker concludes his or her loving **tribute**, the person they are honoring rises from his chair and gives them the biggest bear hug! Wouldn't that be something! The special people get to hear the stories and come to the realization that they have made a difference on this

earth, and all this is done well before they leave their earthly bodies and go into eternity. When the inevitable funerals finally come, we can say good-bye with the knowledge that they knew exactly how people felt about them while they were here on earth.

译文

我很沮丧,因为我想知道为什么我们要等待那么久,直到别人去世了,才告诉他们,我们有多么爱他们?为什么我们要等到别人耳朵都听不到了才让他们知道他们对我们有多么重要?为什么我们要等到已经来不及的时候才回想起别人的优点?为什么要等别人死后才将他树为楷模?那时候再做又有什么用呢?我们分享一个又一个的记忆,我们一会儿笑一会儿哭地回忆着他一生中的重要时刻。是的,这的确帮助我们应对失去一个对我们很特殊的人的悲伤,也会让有同感的人更紧密。不幸的是,当我们生动地回忆这个人时,最需要听这话的人却听不到我们的话语了。

我只想看哪怕一次生命的庆典而不是死亡的聚会。在这个庆典中,人们讲着趣事,眼光交流,笑声四起,而当演讲者讲完他或她的爱的情意时,他们尊敬的人从椅子上站起来,紧紧地与其拥抱。这不是件天大的好事吗!那些对我们有特殊意义的人应该听到那些故事,然后意识到他们在世界上制造了不同,所有这一切都应该在他们离开他们尘世的肉体,去往永恒之前做好。这样当最终的葬礼到来的时候,当我们和他们说再见之即,同时明确地知道他们了解生前人们对他们的想法。

Refining



1 背景知识

对死者我们是从不吝惜赞美之词的，但是当他们活着的时候，很少有人会直白地告诉别人，我们有多么爱他们，他们对我们有多么的特殊。文章的作者就此提出自己的看法，我们为什么不在别人能够获得赞扬的时候就告诉他们呢？为什么要等到一切都来不及的时候才想起呢？

2 词汇速记

1. eternity /i'tɜ:nəti/ *n.* 永远；来世

(记忆方法:etern- 长久 + ity 名词后缀 = 永远)

2. tribute /'tribju:t/ *n.* 礼物；颂词

(记忆方法:trib-贡献；付给 + ute 动词后缀 转名词 = 礼物)

3 短语词组

cope with 与……竞争；应付

4 难句解析

When the inevitable funerals finally come, we can say good-bye with the knowledge that they knew exactly how people felt about them while they were here on earth.

解析：注意该句中的几个从句的用法：when 和 while 引导时间状语从句，that 引导同位语从句，how 引导宾语从句。



导读

每个人都对自己的将来有或多或少的打算，也会有无数的人询问你将来会做些什么，怎样才能成为一个有准备的人呢？当机会来临的时候，你会抓住吗？看看下文作者的建议吧。

Working for the Future

为将来而工作

“What do you want to be when you grow up?”

You've probably heard that question a thousand times. You may even be one of the lucky ones with a definite plan for the future. But if you're like most teenagers, the question makes you want to leave the conversation and the room.

Thinking about a career is hard for everyone. There are hundreds of industries, thousands of professions, and millions of jobs to choose from. It may seem too early in your life to try to figure out where you belong. But now is actually a great time to experiment before you need that paycheck.

Interested? Then don't think about jobs. Think about yourself. What kind of people do you like to be with? What kind of things do you like to do? What are you good at? The answers may suggest some work possibilities. Are you patient and good with children?