

教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

全新版大学英语 New College English

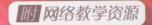
综合教程

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Integrated Course

学生用书 Student's Book 主编 李荫华 王德明







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前言

《全新版大学英语》系列教材酝酿于上世纪末,诞生于新世纪初。

《全新版大学英语》系列教材依据现代外语教学理念,运用多媒体、网络等现代教育技术,立足本国,博采众长,完全自主编写而成,是一套集纸质教材(学生用书、教师手册、教学辅助用书等)、多媒体课件(助学光盘、电子教案、题库等)和网络学习系统之大成的立体化教材。

教材的编写宗旨是:遵循外语教学的客观规律,满足我国当代大学生学习的实际需求,既适用于课堂教学又便于学生上机上网自主学习,既有利于巩固语言基础又能更好地培养学生较强的英语综合应用能力,尤其是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

教材按照《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

教材编写的指导方针是:充分汲取我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的经验和方法,详尽分析、研究中国学生在英语学习过程中以及在跨文化交际中经常产生的问题,学习、借鉴国外的教学理论和方法并根据我国的教学需要和现有条件加以消化、改造、吸收,自行规划、设计,自行选材、编写。为此,本教材采用了集中外多种教学法之长的折中主义(eclecticism)教学理念。

教材的编写原则是:

- 1. 倡导基于课堂教学+计算机/网络的新型教学模式。教学中多媒体和网络技术的引进,既可改善语言教学环境和教学手段,又便于学生个性化学习和语言操练,有助于师生之间的沟通。但这一模式不应一成不变,它应随着各校、各班级的具体情况而有所不同。此外,在利用现代信息技术的同时,应充分发挥传统课堂教学的优势,使之相辅相成。
- 2. 提倡学生自主学习,同时主张充分发挥教师的主导作用。教师能否组织好教学——包括课堂教学和计算机辅助学习——是教学成败的关键。除了课堂教学,教师更应加强课外辅导,应指导学生掌握正确的学习方法和学习策略。
- 3. 在加强听、说的同时, 充分兼顾对学生读、写、译等应用能力的培养。使学生能较好地掌握英语的书面语, 这不仅是大学英语课程本身的性质所使然, 更是我国多数大学生今后学习、工作的需要。而学生的外语学习, 特别是说、写方面的实践活动, 必须以读、听一定量的语言素材输入为前提。因此, 必须通过课堂内外、网上网下、大班小班、自学面授等一系列互动互补的教学环节, 才能全面提高学生的听、说、读、写、译的应用能力。
- 4. 选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材。选文语言规范、富有文采、引人入胜、给人以启迪;题材广泛,以反映现实生活为主,科普内容亦占有一定比重;体裁多样;语体兼顾书面语和口语。

- 5. 充分考虑对学生的文化素质培养和国际文化知识的传授。大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程,也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程,兼有工具性和人文性。因此,教材在文化背景介绍和知识拓展方面也有相应的板块设计。
- 6. 主干教程——《综合教程》——采用每一单元设一主题的形式。主题选自当代生活中的重大题材,以便将语言学习贯穿在了解、思考、探讨现实生活中的各种问题的过程中,充分体现交际法的教学原则。其他教程的相应单元与该主题亦有一定的呼应。
- 7. 练习设计从有利于提高学生语言应用能力出发,针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到有的放矢;形式尽可能采用交互方式,如 pair work、group discussion、debate等,或采用"任务"方式(task-based approach)。
- 8. 考虑到学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的实际需要,除了在各教程中均设有一定数量的类似四、六级考题形式的练习外,还特地在《综合教程》中参照四、六级考卷设计了Test Yourself,以帮助学生熟悉考试题型。

教材框架如下:

《全新版大学英语》系列教材由纸质教材(含多媒体教学课件)和网络学习系统(即新理念大学英语网络教学系统)两部分组成。网络学习系统又包括网络课件、教辅资源、网上测试和管理平台四大部分。

纸质教材由以下教程组成:

综合教程(1-6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

听说教程(1-6册)(每册由14个单元组成)

阅读教程(高级本)(1-6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

阅读教程(通用本)(1—6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

快速阅读(1-6册)(每册由8个单元组成)

上述各教程中,1—4册供修读一般要求的学生使用,5—6册供修读较高要求的学生使用。前三种教程编有供预备级使用的教材各一册。另编有语法手册一本,供学生课外参考使用。

综合、听说教程配有相应的 Mp3 录音光盘和网络课件。快速阅读各册也配有助学光盘。除快速阅读外,各教程均配有教师手册(综合和听说教程各册还配有电子教案)。

《全新版大学英语》系列教材问世十年以来,受到了全国高校师生的普遍欢迎,先后被列 为教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材、普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材和普通高等教育 "十一五"国家级规划教材,并获得2003年度上海市优秀教材一等奖。2012年,这套教材再 次列选教育部"十二五"普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材。

然而,时代在进步,社会需求和人才培养在这十年间也发生了巨大的变化。我国的经济、政治、文化等各项建设事业,正在新的历史起点上全面向前推进;教育改革也在向纵深发展,作为大学基础课程的大学英语教学改革在过去的十年间亦在不断地深入。教育部此前特制订了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为各高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据;目前又颁布了《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》。鉴于当前新形势,我们对《全新版大学英语》系列教材进行了一次认真、彻底、全面的修订,使之更好地满足我国大学英语教学和改革的进一步需要。

本次修订的总体目标是:根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,在坚持并发扬第一版原有特色的基础上,通过全面修订,使新版教材更贴近教学的实际需要、更贴近广大使用者。

本次修订的重点是:梳理全书,改正讹错;适当降低原书难度;坚决删改掉教学效果差或不太符合当前教学实际的课文和练习;替换进一批更精彩的选文和更富有成效的新的练习形式;调整某些单元先后排序,使其更符合循序渐进原则;适当压缩、精简内容,做到便于教、便于学。

本次修订中,各教程编者本着认真、负责的态度,对教材进行了较大幅度的改动。《综合教程》1—4册共64篇课文,此次更新了21篇,更新量超过30%;编者还根据调研中同学们喜欢英语诗歌的反馈,尽可能多地选用了英诗中最脍炙人口的部分增补到各册中去。《听说教程》花大力气将听力材料的长度从原来的500字左右普遍缩短到250—380字,调整了材料的难易度,同时从第一册开始就帮助学生逐渐熟悉四、六级考试题型,口语部分的设计也大大方便了操作。《阅读教程》(高级本)60%以上的文章是重新选用的。《阅读教程》(通用本)也换上了许多更为精彩的文章。《快速阅读》教程考虑到学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的需要,适当增加了部分文章的长度,此外还新增了information transfer 和 gap filling 等考核学生快速阅读能力的练习形式。《语法手册》删繁就简,提高质量,方便参考、使用。如今修订工作已接近完成,各教程第二版将陆续面世。我们希望通过我们的努力和辛勤劳动,给支持我们的广大使用者献上一套高质量的精品教材。

《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材仍由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国科学技术大学、华南理工大学、南京大学、武汉大学、南开大学、中国人民大学、中山大学、西安交通大学、东南大学、华中科技大学和苏州大学的数十位长期从事大学英语教学的资深教授、英语教学专家分工协作、集体编写而成,董亚芬、杨惠中、杨治中三位教授任顾问。

第二版启动前,上海外语教育出版社曾在全国开展了大规模问卷调查和召开座谈会,收集到大量宝贵的意见和建议,为我们的修订、编写提供了可靠的依据。在此谨向各位参与问卷调查或座谈会的全国各地的读者,向历年通过邮件或口头形式对教材提出批评、建议的读者,向所有使用和关心教材的老师和同学,表示深深的敬意和感谢,欢迎你们今后一如既往地不吝指教。上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长、张宏副社长、严凯和孙玉副总编、高等教育事业部谢宇主任和责任编辑梁泉胜女士等,多年来为教材的策划、编写、出版、营销做了大量工作,英国专家、也是本人与之合作共事长达 20 多年的友人 Anthony J. Ward 博士更是在教材的编审过程中倾注了大量的心血,借此机会也一并向他们表示深切的谢忱。

总主编 李荫华

编者的话

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《综合教程》是整个系列教材的主干教程,旨在指导学生在深入学习课文的基础上,从词、句、语篇等角度进行听、说、读、写、译多方面的语言操练,着重培养学生的英语语言能力和综合应用能力。

本书采用折中主义(eclecticism)的教学法, 具体做法上, 使用的是基于主题的从输入(听/读)到输出(说/写)综合训练的教学路子(A theme-based and comprehensive from-input-to-output training approach)。

本次编写旨在:在保持原有特色的前提下,使本教程更符合当前教学的实际需要、更便 于使用,在质量上真正地更上一层楼。

综合各方面意见和建议,编写、修订的重点是: 1. 总体上适当降低难度; 2. 调整个别单元主题; 3. 调整部分课文; 4. 调整某些单元先后排序,使其更符合循序渐进原则; 5. 适当压缩、精简练习内容并降低难度,增加中译英单句翻译,并增加应用文写作内容。

据此,全书框架总体不变,适当调整后情况如下:

《综合教程》共6册,1—4册供修读一般要求的学生使用,5—6册供修读较高要求的学生使用。每册配有相应的教师手册。

每册分8个单元。

每单元设一主题 (theme), 含同一主题的课文两篇(正副各一篇)。单元主题下方新增 Overview 一项, 帮助学生更好地了解主题的含义。

每单元由改进后的4部分组成:

Part I 课前自学: 与主题相关的听能活动 (Listening Task)

Part II 课堂学习: 正课文 (Text A) (Reading Task)

Part III 课外阅读: 副课文 (Text B) (Home Reading Task)

Part IV 课堂实践: 与主题相关的综合性语言操练 (Comprehensive Language Practice)

主要含: 1. 会话: 小组讨论、模拟辩论等;

2. 写作:应用文、说明文、论述文写作等

每个单元的四个部分组成一个有机的整体。 $Part\ II\ III\$ 供学生课外自学(另有网络课件和配套录音光盘可供学生课外自主学习使用),老师只需做适当检查;教师堂上主要讲授、操练 $Part\ III\ APart\ IV$ 。

建议每5课时处理一个单元。但使用时,各校可根据具体情况灵活掌握。

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本书为《综合教程》(第二版)的第五册。本次修订更换了2篇课文(正课文1篇;副课文1篇),最后几个单元的前后顺序做了调整,并梳理了全部的练习。现将经过修订的书内各单元的四个部分别简介如下:

Part I 为每单元提供了一段与该单元主题紧密相关的录音,主要选用小故事、人物或背

景介绍等。要求学生上课前预习时听并完成相应的 After Listening 练习。该录音的文字稿和练习答案均附于书后供参考。这一活动旨在激发学习兴趣、引导学生进入主题并为学习课文做好准备的同时,增进学生听的能力。

Part II 由正课文、词表和练习三部分组成。课文注释集中放于课文后。生词和短语改用 边注方式。练习部分主要包括下列几方面:

课文理解 (Comprehension)

含课文内容提问(Content Questions) 、思考讨论题(Points for Discussion) 和课文分析 (Text Analysis)

语感培养 (Language Sense Enhancement)

含课文背诵、诗、格言集锦、幽默故事等。背诵练习部分,增加填充练习。

语言操练 (Language Focus)

每单元挑选出 40 多个常用词(绝大多数为四、六级词) 和短语(Words and Phrases to Drill)作为重点操练的复用词,这一部分练习主要围绕它们来进行。下分词汇(Vocabulary)和综合性语篇练习(Comprehensive Exercises)两部分。

词汇项下,除对重点词语操练的常设项目外,还视各课的具体情况分别设有 Collocation、Usage、Synonyms、Confusable Words、Word Family、Word Formation 等分项。词汇项下的第 1 项填充练习,为降低难度,增设了若干词供选填。

综合性的语篇练习项下又分 Cloze 和 Translation 两部分。Cloze 由 Text-Related Cloze (根据课文内容写成) 和 Theme-Related Cloze (与主题相关的短文)组成,Theme-Related Cloze 下方亦增设了若干词供选用,降低了难度;Translation 系中译英的成段翻译。

Part III 由副课文、词表和练习三部分组成。注释同样集中放在课文后,为便于自学,较前略有增加。主要生词和短语置于相关页的右下方,以方便阅读。其余的生词和短语可查找书后的词汇表(Glossary)。每课选出 20 个重点词和短语(Words and Phrases to Learn)作为复用词供操练。练习包括有关课文内容的多项选择题、课文翻译(英译中)和词语填充等。练习答案亦附于书后。

Part IV 是一项进一步深化的综合性口、笔实践活动。它是在学生经过了课前听力练习、正、副课文的学习和一系列的语言操练后,对相关主题的内容、词语和语言表述已有所掌握的前提下进行的。主要由小组讨论和课堂写作两部分构成。后者以前者为基础。修订版较多地增加 Practical Writing(应用文)写作的内容,适当压缩了原有 Essay Writing(说明文、论说文等)的内容。书后练习答案附录中,有一篇写好的作文供学生参考。

这一部分对于培养学生的综合应用能力至关重要,建议安排1课时。

书内按四单元为一组设计了两份试卷,供学生阶段性复习用。试卷按照大学英语六级考试最新题型设计,以便让学生逐步熟悉其形式,为今后参加大学英语六级考试作好准备。

书末附有三个附录供参考。

《综合教程》(第二版)第五册由李荫华、王德明担任主编,夏国佐、季佩英、陈进参与编写。英国专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助编写和审阅。

编 者 2010年8月

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全新版大学英语

New College English

综合教程

Integrated Course

学生用书 Student's Book 3076

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Love of Reading

Text A One Writer's Beginnings
Text B Prison Studies

Overview

Do you have a love of reading? How did it develop? For a love of books and reading can spring from many sources. For those children lucky enough to be raised in a family where they are surrounded by books, a lifelong habit can start young. Our first text recalls just such an upbringing, one that laid the beginnings of not only a love of reading but also an outstanding career as a writer. For some a love of reading takes hold later in life and sometimes in circumstances that at first sight seem far from favourable. This is illustrated in our second text. It tells the tale of someone put off books and learning at an early age only to develop a mastery of language and love of reading later in life when he found himself in prison.



Part I Listening Task

LISTENING PRACTICE

Listen to a talk about reading and see if you echo the views expressed.

The following words in the recording may be new to you:

cocoa n. 可可粉, 可可(茶)

lemonade n. 柠檬水

After Listening

Complete the following statements according to what you have heard.

1.	The speaker naturally developed a love for reading because she grew up in a family where
	everyone loved books so she saw and was
	as well.
2.	The speaker's love for reading was almost killed in high school because she had to read books
	that
3.	According to the speaker, it is more advantageous for her children to learn from books than to
	. This is because reading enables them to learn to
	, take all the information they've gathered into account, and then
4.	The speaker and her family visit their local library at least twice a week and the boys usually
	come in with long wish lists of, and educational
	videos they want to check out.

Part II Reading Task

Text A

What attitudes did your family have toward reading when you were a child? Did books surround you? Which books did your parents or other relatives read to you or suggest that you read? How did you feel about books as a child growing up? Read on to see if your experiences in any way match those of the author.

Hew Words and Expressions

(黑正体表示"一般要求"(四级)的词汇;黑正体后加★表示"较高要求"(六级)的词汇;黑正体后加▲表示"更高要求"的词汇;白斜体表示超纲词汇)

rocker / rokə/ n. rocking-chair 搖椅 tick /tik/ vi. make light, regularly repeated sound 发出滴答声 vt. put a small mark against (names,

vi. put a small mark against (names, figures, etc.) to show that sth. is correct 在…上打勾

n. 滴答声;记号,钩形符号

rhythm 'riðəm/n. regular successions of weak and strong stresses, accents, sounds of movements (in speech, music, dancing, etc.) (说话、音乐、 舞蹈等的) 节奏,韵律

in rhythm 有节奏地

cricket ▲ / krɪkɪt/ n. 蟋蟀;板球(运动)

give sb. no peace keep disturbing sb. 让某人不得安宁

churn /tʃɜ:n/ v. beat and shake (cream) in a tub; make (butter) in this way; (esp. of liquids, stomach) move with agitation 搅拌(乳脂); 搅拌乳脂制(黄油); 翻腾; (胃)不适欲呕

sob ▲ /sob/ vi. draw in breath sharply and irregularly from sorrow or pain, esp. while crying; make the sound like that of sobbing 呜咽,啜泣; 发呜咽声

n. 呜咽(声), 啜泣(声)

ambition /æm'bi∫ən/ n. strong desire (to be or do sth.); object of such a desire 抱负,雄心,野心; 目标, 夙愿

expressive /ik'spresiv/ a. (esp. of words or a face) full of feeling and meaning 富有表情的; 富有意味的 puss /pus/ n. (word used to call a) cat (叫唤猫时用语) 猫咪

One Writer's Beginnings

Eudora Welty

- I learned from the age of two or three that any room in our house, at any time of day, was there to read in, or to be read to. My mother read to me. She'd read to me in the big bedroom in the mornings, when we were in her rocker together, which ticked in rhythm as we rocked, as though we had a cricket accompanying the story. She'd read to me in the dining room on winter afternoons in front of the coal fire, with our cuckoo clock2 ending the story with "Cuckoo," and at night when I'd got in my own bed. I must have given her no peace. Sometimes she read to me in the kitchen while she sat churning, and the churning sobbed along with any story. It was my ambition to have her read to me while I churned; once she granted my wish, but she read off my story before I brought her butter. She was an expressive reader. When she was reading "Puss in Boots," for instance, it was impossible not to know that she distrusted all cats.
- It had been startling and disappointing to me to find out that story books had been written by people, that books

were not natural wonders, coming up of themselves like grass. Yet regardless of where they came from, I cannot remember a time when I was not in love with them — with the books themselves, cover and binding and the paper they were printed on, with their smell and their weight and with their possession in my arms, captured and carried off to myself. Still illiterate, I was ready for them, committed to all the reading I could give them.

- Neither of my parents had come from homes that could afford to buy many books, but though it must have been something of a strain on his salary, as the youngest officer in a young insurance company, my father was all the while carefully selecting and ordering away for what he and Mother thought we children should grow up with. They bought first for the future.³
- Besides the bookcase in the living room, which was always called "the library," there were the encyclopedia tables and dictionary stand under windows in our dining room. Here to help us grow up arguing around the dining room table were the Unabridged Webster, the Columbia Encyclopedia, Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, the Lincoln Library of Information, and later the Book of Knowledge. In "the library," inside the bookcase were books I could soon begin on and I did, reading them all alike and as they came, straight down their rows, top shelf to bottom⁴. My mother read secondarily for information⁵; she sank as a hedonist into novels. She read Dickens in the spirit in which she would have eloped with him. The novels of her girlhood that had stayed on in her imagination, besides

regardless of without worrying about; paying no attention to 不管, 不顾

binding /'baindin/ n. strong covering holding the pages of a book together (书的) 封皮

illiterate * /ɪˈlɪtərɪt/ a. unable to read or write; with little or no education 目不识丁的; 未受教育的

something of a used to describe a person or thing in a way that is partly true but not completely or exactly 可以说是一个

salary /'sælərı/ n. payment for regular employment 薪金、薪水

all the while all the time 一直 bookcase / bukkeis/ n. 书橱; 书框 encyclopedia * /in.saikləu pi:diə/ n. book, or set of books, giving information about every branch of knowledge, or on one subject, with articles in alphabetical order 百科全书

unabridged /ˌʌnəˈbrɪdʒd/ a. (of sth. written) given in full form, not shortened 未经删节的, 足本的; 完整的

secondarily / sekəndərili/ ad. 次要地; 从属地

secondary / sekəndəri/ a. coming after or less important than what is first or chief; (of school, etc.) following elementary school 次要的, 从属的; (学校等) 中等的

sink into indulge in, be absorbed to 沉溺于

hedonist / hi:dənɪst/ n, believer in the idea that pleasure is the chief good 享乐主义者

novel /'novl/ n. a long printed story about imaginary characters and events (长篇) 小说

elope /t'ləup/ v. run away from home in order to get married without the permission of parents 私奔

girlhood / 'gs:lhud/ n. state or time of being a girl 少女时期

stay on remain after the usual or expected time for leaving 久留不 去,逗留