



新世纪英语丛书

英语名家名篇

诵读与模仿

主编 徐广联
陆道夫

第二军医大学出版社

英 语 名 家 名 篇

★ 诵读与模仿 ★

主 编

徐广联 陆道夫

第二军医大学出版社

内容简介

本书中的选篇,均是英美名家名篇中的精华,文采斐然,意蕴丰富,篇章是精湛的美文。通过系统阅读或有选择地诵记,能提升文化品味,增强英语语感,提高欣赏水平和英语写作能力。

本书供大专院校学生及其他具有中级英语水平的一般读者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语名家名篇:诵读与模仿/徐广联,陆道夫编著. —上海:第二军医大学出版社,1999.9

ISBN 7-81060-071-0

I. 英… II. ①徐… ②陆… III. 英语-语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 35699 号

英语名家名篇:诵读与模仿

编著:徐广联、陆道夫

责任编辑:李春霞

第二军医大学出版社出版发行

(上海黄浦区路 800 号 邮政编码:200433)

全国各地新华书店经销

第二军医大学出版社排版 河海大学印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:9.375 字数:233 632

1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81060-071-0/H·007

定价:9.80 元

前言

英语语言底蕴深厚,名家大师倍出。他们的思想精华,经妙笔点化,遂成精湛的美文,瑰丽的诗篇。这些名篇,蕴藏着大师们卓越的见识,睿智的思考,伟大的报负,高尚的情操;这些名篇,承载着大师们对人类的希冀,对大自然的关爱,对良知的呼唤,对邪恶的鞭挞;这些名篇,有对童年乐园的怀念,对已故亲人的追忆,对往昔恋情的梦回,对千古失足的惋惜。这些名篇,它们是人类的一笔宝贵精神财富。

本书中的选段,近170篇,是经过剔除糟粕,去芜存菁,最终确定的,均为英美名篇中的精华。它们文风各异,或热烈奔放,或含蓄隽永,或古雅雄辩,或清新流畅,语言地道规范,闪耀着大师们璀璨的智慧之光,体现了大师们高超的语言技巧。

诵读本书,你既能得到审美的愉悦,提高鉴赏水平,又能学习英语写作技巧,提高英语写作能力。同时,它还是道德修养、为人处世的好读本,能提升你的文化品味,帮你找到人生的坐标,助你走向理性与辉煌。

徐广联

1999年9月于南京

目 录

第一部分 人生百态

A Gentleman (绅士)	(2)
A Philistine (世俗人)	(4)
American Character (美国人的性格)	(6)
Contented, Unambitious People (安于现状的人) ...	(8)
Dating (约会)	(10)
Despair (绝望)	(12)
Disappointment (失望)	(14)
Extreme Busyness (忙碌)	(15)
Flattery on Women (恭维女人)	(17)
The French and The English (法国人和英国人) ...	(19)
Of Avarice [I] (论贪婪)	(22)
Of Avarice [II] (论贪婪)	(23)
On Etiquette (论礼仪)	(25)
On Getting Off to Sleep [I] (论入睡)	(26)
On Getting Off to Sleep [II] (论入睡)	(27)
On Love (论爱情)	(29)
Painful Sadness (悔恨)	(31)
Resentment (憎恶)	(32)

Reveries (遐想)	(33)
The English Humour (英国人的幽默)	(34)
The Americans (美国人)	(36)
The Company Man (公司人)	(38)
The Doer of Deeds (有作为的人)	(40)
The English Character (英国人的性格)	(41)
The English and the Americans (英国人和美国人)	(43)
The Lowest Animal (最低等的动物)	(45)
The Politician (政客)	(48)
The Spectator Club (旁观者俱乐部)	(51)
Unhappiness (悲伤)	(54)
Why I Want a Wife (我为什么要娶妻)	(55)

第二部分 人生感悟

A Kind Man (善良人)	(58)
A Yearning Heart (渴望之心)	(59)
At Parting (告别)	(60)
Childhood (童年)	(61)
Dream Children; A Reverie (梦境儿童; 一个梦幻)	(64)
Feeling in Love (爱的感觉)	(66)
Fervent Love (挚爱)	(67)
Happiness (幸福)	(69)
Happy Hours (幸福时光)	(70)

Husband and Wife Feeling Estranged (夫妻反目) ...	(72)
Life Is a Chess-board (人生是一盘棋)	(73)
Love Your Life (热爱生活)	(74)
Love's Philosophy (爱的哲学)	(75)
Lovers (情人)	(76)
Lovers Dating (恋人约会)	(78)
Man Is a Lonely Island (人是孤独的小岛)	(80)
Music (音乐)	(82)
On Marriage and Single Life (论婚姻和单身生活)	
.....	(84)
On Looking Back (蓦然回首)	(87)
Passionate Proposing (求爱)	(89)
The Art of Living (生活的艺术)	(91)
The Revelation of the Duck (鸭的启示)	(94)
The First Sense of Sorrow (第一次悲痛的感觉) ...	(96)
The Joys of Writing (写作的快乐)	(98)
The Lesson of a Tree (一棵树的启示)	(100)
The Meaning of Life (生命的意义)	(102)
The Study of Words (学习词汇的重要性)	(103)
The Tragedy of Old Age (老年的悲剧)	(107)
Thoughts in a Graveyard (墓园沉思)	(108)
Thoughts in an Abbey (教堂里的遐想)	(109)
Three Passions (三种激情)	(111)
Three Periods of My Youth (我年轻时代的三个阶段)	
.....	(113)
Unrequited Love (1) (单相思)	(116)

Unrequited Love (I) (单相思)	(117)
-----------------------------------	-------

第三部分 人物素描

A Beautiful Girl [I] (美丽的少女)	(119)
A Beautiful Girl [II] (美丽的少女)	(120)
A Vain Girl (虚荣的少女)	(121)
A Dancing Girl (跳舞女郎)	(123)
A Lady with the Gift of Beauty (风姿卓越的女士)	(124)
A Gentle, Aspiring Gentleman (优雅而雄心勃勃的 绅士)	(125)
A Thin Lady (纤弱的女士)	(126)
An Amiable Woman (温柔的女士)	(127)
An Arrogant Woman (傲慢的女子)	(128)
Death of President Lincoln (林肯总统之死)	(129)
George Washington (乔治·华盛顿)	(131)
Kant the Man (康德其人其事)	(134)
My Father (我的父亲)	(137)
My Mother (我的母亲)	(140)
Shakespeare (莎士比亚)	(142)
The Biographer (传记作家)	(143)
The Portrait of A Hirtorian (一位历史学家的画像)	(145)
W. B. Yeats—To James Joyce (威廉·叶芝致詹姆 斯·乔伊斯)	(148)

William Godwin—To John Taylor (威廉·戈德温 致约翰·泰勒)	(150)
--	-------

第四部分 为人处世

Advice to Youth (忠告年轻人)	(154)
Conversation (谈话的艺术)	(156)
Franklin To a Young Friend (富兰克林给年轻朋友 的一封信)	(158)
How to Tell a Story (讲故事的艺术)	(159)
Intelligent Reading (聪明的读书方法)	(161)
It's Never Too Late for Success (大器晚成)	(163)
Lord Chesterfield—To His Son (曼斯特菲德爵士给 儿子的一封信)	(165)
On Getting On in the World (论处世的哲学)	(168)
Our Responsibility Is Heavy (我们的责任重大)	(173)
The Art of Pleasing (取悦的艺术)	(175)
Theodore Roosevelt—To Ted (罗斯福致泰德的 一封信)	(181)

第五部分 社会观察

A Fable for Tomorrow (明日的寓言)	(185)
A Little Great Man [I] (小小的大人物)	(188)
A Little Great Man [I] (小小的大人物)	(190)

A New Season of American Renewal (美国复兴的 新时代)	(192)
Acts and Morality (行为与道德)	(194)
Afternoon Tea (下午茶)	(195)
American Dream (美国梦)	(197)
Artist (艺术家)	(198)
The Song of Life (生命之歌)	(199)
Intelligent Love (关爱)	(200)
Equality and Greatness (平等与伟大)	(202)
Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death [I] (不自由, 毋宁死)	(203)
Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death [I] (不自由, 毋宁死)	(206)
Good and Evil (善与恶)	(208)
Knowledge and Virtue (知识与美德)	(210)
True Love (真情)	(212)
Men That Please (讨人喜欢的人)	(214)
Merry Christmas [I] (快乐的圣诞节)	(217)
Merry Christmas [I] (快乐的圣诞节)	(219)
New York (纽约)	(220)
Of Youth and Age (论青年与老年)	(222)
Stop Thief (捉贼)	(224)
The Aims of the United Nations (联合国之宗旨)	(226)
The Difference between a Brain and a Computer (人脑 与电脑的区别)	(227)
The Hall-Marks of Americans (美国人的特点) ...	(230)

The Misfortunes of Human Beings (人类的灾难)	(232)
The Poet and Nature (诗人与大自然)	(234)
The Torch Has Been Passed to a New Generation (火炬 传给新一代)	(235)
To the Unknown Hero [I] (致无名英雄)	(236)
To the Unknown Hero [II] (致无名英雄)	(238)
Tradition (传统)	(239)

第六部分 自然风情

A Beautiful Campus (美丽的校园)	(241)
A Lean Little Spring (泉水潺潺)	(242)
A Ramble after Rainfall (雨后漫步)	(243)
A Snowy Winter Morning (落雪的冬天早晨)	(245)
A Soft Night (夜色温柔)	(246)
A Summer Night (夏夜)	(247)
A Summer Storm (夏天的暴风雨)	(248)
A Tour Made in Scotland (游览苏格兰)	(249)
A Valley [I] (山谷)	(252)
A Valley [II] (山谷)	(253)
A Zigzagging River (蜿蜒的河)	(254)
At Nightfall (日暮)	(255)
Autumn Days (秋日)	(256)
Beautiful and Plentiful August (金秋八月)	(257)
Birds Singing in Duet (鸟儿二重唱)	(258)
Daffodils (水仙)	(259)

Enveloping Snow (漫天飞雪)	(261)
Fog (雾)	(262)
In Early Spring (早春)	(263)
Lucy (露西)	(264)
Morning Light (晨光)	(265)
Mountain Scenery [I] (山景)	(266)
Mountain Scenery [II] (山景)	(267)
Night Fell (夜幕降临)	(268)
Rain (雨)	(269)
Rainbow (虹)	(271)
Scorching Summer (夏日炎炎)	(272)
Serene Burial-ground (寂静的墓园)	(273)
Streaming Rain (豪雨)	(274)
Sunset [I] (落日)	(275)
Sunset [II] (落日)	(276)
The Advent of Dawn (破晓)	(277)
The Crickets' Song of Summer's Ending (蟋蟀鸣唱 夏日的挽歌)	(279)
The Rainy Day (雨天)	(281)
The Subway Station (地铁站)	(282)
Thunderstorm (雷雨)	(284)
Typhoon (台风)	(286)
Wind Is a Cat (风像一只猫)	(287)

◆ 第一部分 ◆

人生百态

To say that man is made up
of strength and weakness,
of insight and blindness, of
pettiness and grandeur.

Denis Diderot

可以说人类既强大又虚
弱，既卑琐又崇高，既能洞
察入微又常常视而不见。

狄德罗

A Gentleman

(绅士)

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; —all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome.

He makes light of favours while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort,

he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets every thing for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults, he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice. He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain, because it is inevitable, to bereavement, because it is irreparable, and to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blunder.

by John Henry Newman

concur [kən'kə]: (言行)步调一致

nature ['neɪtʃə]: (个人的)身体需要

animal heat: 体温

bashful ['bæʃfʊl]: 害羞的,拘束的

distant ['dɪstənt]: 冷淡的,矜持的

unseasonable [un'si:znəbl]: 不合时宜的

A Philistine

(庸人)

A philistine is a full-grown person whose interests are of a material and commonplace nature, and whose mentality is formed of the stock ideas and conventional ideals of his or her group and time. A philistine is not likely to exist in a very primitive society although no doubt rudiments of philistinism may be found even there. We may imagine, for instance, a cannibal who would prefer the human head he eats to be artistically colored, just as the American philistine prefers his oranges to be painted orange, his salmon pink, and his whisky yellow. But generally speaking philistinism presupposes a certain advanced state of civilization where throughout the ages certain traditions have accumulated in a heap and have started to stink. . . . The philistine in his passionate urge to conform, to belong, to join, is torn between two longings: to act as everybody does, to admire, to use this or that thing because millions of people do; or else he craves to belong to an exclusive set, to an organization, to a club, to a hotel patronage or an ocean liner community (with the captain in white and wonderful food), and to delight in the knowledge that there is the head of a corporation or a European count sitting next to him. The philistine is often a snob. He is thrilled by riches and rank—"Darling, I've actually talked to a duchess!"

By Vladimir Nabokov

rudiment ['ru:dɪmənt]: 雏形, 萌芽

cannibal ['kænɪbəl]: 吃人的人

salmon ['sælmən]: 大麻哈鱼

crave [kreɪv]: 渴望

an exclusive set : 归属排外的一群人物, 人以群分

is thrilled: 为之激动, 为之欢欣鼓舞