

英语·有声

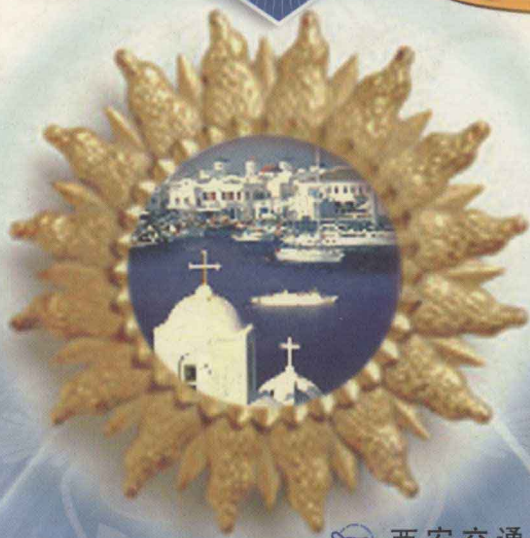
精品系列

名篇赏析

THE APPRECIATION OF MASTERPIECES

主编 贺广贤

(含图书及 90 分钟磁带 2 盒)



西安交通大学出版社



西安交通大学音像出版社

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主编 贺广贤

编者 顾 靖 黑玉芬 吕一行



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内 容 简 介

本书辑录了世界名人的 28 篇脍炙人口的大作。文章多层次、多角度深刻生动地反映了人们生活的方方面面。精辟透彻地剖析了深刻奥妙的哲理和人生感悟。其文笔之流畅,辩证之有力,用词之典雅,文风之高尚,实为广大读者之楷模。每篇前有作者简介、生词;文章后有难点注释和听力自测题,书后附有答案,以帮助读者学习和领会。本书音带由美籍外教 Lisa Ellner 和 Kevin Forgard 朗诵,语音清晰流畅,便于模仿、学习和欣赏,本书可作为大学生和广大英语爱好者的阅读和听力辅助教材。

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前言

语言是人类交际最重要的工具,是人们思维赖以进行的物质条件。书籍是人类思想的载体,它的信息含量是无限的。正因为如此,在改革开放的大形势下语言的功能得到了最大的彰显。话语文字看似平常,但在无数次的政治、军事、经济、文化的交往中,人们逐渐认识到,它虽不是武器,却胜过神兵百万,不是金钱,却可以使民众殷实,国库充盈。无怪呼古人曰:“一人之辩重于九鼎之宝,三寸之舌强于百万雄师。”数十年前还曾是家喻户晓的至理名言“学好数理化,走遍天下”,如今已消声匿迹,而今能走遍天下屡试不爽的唯有电脑和英语了。真是世事茫茫难自料啊!

英语在世界范围内应用如此广泛,令社会学家们惊异不已,在中国学英语的风潮方兴未艾,在世界其它地方亦如此。但若就学习的方法而言却是众说纷纭。笔者以为学好英语最直接的办法就是向讲英语的人学习;提高英语水平最直接的办法就是阅读英语原著。而英语世界里那些世界级的大师们的鸿篇巨著正是广大读者应该学习的典范。正是他们的如椽之笔形象、生动、透彻、精辟地描写、剖析了英语世界的林林总总。阅读它们不仅能使我们开窍启智,丰富知识,扩大视野,开阔胸怀,而最直接的收益当是提高了我们的英语水平,而这种提高是在高水平、高层次上展开的。基于这种思考,我们编写了这套英语有声精品系列:《名人之路》、《名篇赏析》,我们深信,它们不仅为编者所厚爱,也一定是会为读者所钟情的。

这两册的所有文章全选自国外的原著。它们体裁多样,风格各异,时代跨度大,地域宽广,反映出作者对其所处时代问题见解的深度和广度。不过,正因为文章的“原汁、原味”,作者难免囿于

时代或地域的限制,在当时当地看似合理的诠释,星移斗转,时至今日看却未必完全中肯、全面、正确。敬请细心的读者在阅读时辨别正误,并非书中的全部观点皆为编者所苟同。

本书所配磁带全由美籍专家录制,声音清晰、语言纯正、音意相谐,声情并茂,实为读者模仿学习和欣赏的佳品。

由于编者水平所限,书中疏漏不当之处,敬请读者指正。

贺广贤

2004.3

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1. The Delights of Books

读书的乐趣

John Lubbock

约翰·卢伯克(1834-1913),英国作家、博物学家。人与普通动物的最大区别就是文明的存在,而书是文明的重要载体,是人类智慧的结晶,离开书的传递作用人类的文明进步是不可想象的。作者由此引发的感慨也就很自然的了。

Words and phrases

1. accumulated *adj.* 积累的
2. weariness *n.* 疲倦
3. garret *n.* 阁楼
4. sublime *adj.* 庄严的;崇高的
5. roam *v.* 漫游;闲逛
6. realm *n.* 领域;王国
7. choral *adj.* 合唱的
8. hymn *n.* 圣歌
9. garner up 收集,收藏

Books are to mankind what memory is to the individual. They contain the history of our race, the discoveries we have made, the

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accumulated knowledge and experience of ages; they picture for us the marvels and beauties of nature, help us in our difficulties, comfort us in sorrow and in suffering, change hours of weariness into moments of delight, store our minds with ideas, fill them with good and happy thoughts, and lift us out of and above ourselves.

Many of those who have had, as we say, all that this world can give, have yet told us they owed much of their purest happiness to books¹. Macaulay² had wealth and fame, rank and power, and yet he tells us in his biography that he owed the happiest hours of his life to books. He says, "If any one would make me the greatest king that ever lived, with palaces and gardens and fine dinners, and wines and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that³ I should not read books, I would not be a king; I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books than a king who did not love reading."

Precious and priceless are the blessings which books scatter around our daily paths. We walk in imagination with the noblest spirits through the most sublime and enchanting regions⁴.

Without stirring from our firesides we may roam to the most remote regions of the earth, or soar into realms when Spenser's⁵ shapes of unearthly beauty flock to meet us, where Milton's⁶ angels peal in our ears the choral hymns of Paradise. Science, art, literature, philosophy, all that man has thought, all that man has done,—the experience that has been bought with the sufferings of a hundred generations,—all are garnered up for us in the world of books⁷.

Notes

1. Many of those who have had, as we say, all that this world can give, have yet told us they owed much of their purest happiness to books: 许多人恰如常人所言, 人生了无缺憾; 然而他们却告诉我们, 他们真正的快乐主要来自书籍。
2. Rose Macaulay (1881~1958) 美国小说家
3. on condition that: 条件是
4. We walk in imagination with the noblest spirits through the most sublime and enchanting regions: 我们想象与最高贵的人们同行, 走过极乐的仙境。
5. Spenser (1552~99) 英国诗人
6. Milton (1608~1674) 英国诗人。 *Paradise Lost* 和 *Paradise Regained* 是他的代表作。该句后面的 *Paradise* 大写即指此意。
7. Science, art, literature, philosophy, all that man has thought, all that man has done,—the experience that has been bought with the sufferings of a hundred generations,—all are garnered up for us in the world of books. 科学, 艺术, 文学和哲学——人类所有的思想, 所有的历史以及一代又一代人用痛苦所换取的经验之结晶——所有这一切都为我们蕴藏于书籍之中。

Listening Comprehension: Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Books play an important role in people's lives in that it can offer people a lot of pleasure.
2. Only by travelling can people appreciate the beauties of nature.
3. Books help us surpass ourselves and be a noble person.
4. Many of those who have had almost everything owe their greatest

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happiness to power and fame.

5. The happiest hours for Macaulay is to be a great king.
6. Macaulay would rather be a poor man with lots of books than be a king who didn't love reading.
7. Books enrich people's imagination.
8. Valuable experience is acquired through many years' hard work.
9. With books people can travel to the most remote regions of the earth without walking out of the house.
10. With books human beings can pass down their knowledge and experience from one generation to another.

2. Three Days to See 给我三天光明

Hellen Keller

海伦·凯勒 (1880~1968), 美国盲聋女作家和演讲家。《给我三天光明》是一篇流畅优美的哲理性散文。它揭示出一条简单而普遍的真理: 失去的才是最珍贵的, 拥有的却往往不懂得珍惜。作者从一个盲人强烈渴望拥有光明的角度告诫我们, 要善于利用和珍惜所拥有的司空见惯的东西, 才能够发现生活的多姿多彩。



Words and phrases

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. appreciative <i>adj.</i> 欣赏的 | 2. incredulous <i>adj.</i> 不相信的 |
| 3. symmetry <i>n.</i> 对称 | 4. birch <i>n.</i> 黄桦 |
| 5. velvety texture 丝绒般的质地 | 6. convolution <i>n.</i> 卷曲; 盘旋结构 |
| 7. lush <i>adj.</i> 繁茂的 | 8. spongy <i>adj.</i> 松软的 |
| 9. luxurious <i>adj.</i> 豪华的; 奢侈的 | 10. pageant <i>n.</i> 庆典 |
| 11. panorama <i>n.</i> 全景 | 12. dormant <i>adj.</i> 休眠的 |
| 13. sluggish <i>adj.</i> 懈怠的 | 14. faculty <i>n.</i> 官能 |



have often thought it would be a blessing if each human being

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were stricken blind and deaf for a few days at some time during his early adult life. Darkness would make him more appreciative of sight, silence would teach him the joys of sound.

Now and then¹ I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently I was visited by a very good friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, and I asked her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied. I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago I became convinced that the seeing see little².

How was it possible, I asked myself, to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I who cannot see find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, of the rough bark of a pine. In spring I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. I feel the delightful, velvety texture of a flower, and, discover its remarkable convolutions; and something of the miracle of Nature is revealed to me. Occasionally, if I am very fortunate, I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. I am delighted to have the cool waters of a brook rush through my open fingers. To me a lush carpet of pine needles or spongy grass is more welcome than the most luxurious Persian rug. To me the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama, the action of which streams through my finger tips³.

At times my heart cries out with longing to see all these things.

If I can get so much pleasure from mere touch, how much more beauty must be revealed by sight. Yet, those who have eyes apparently see little. The panorama of color and action which fills the world is taken for granted⁴. It is human perhaps, to appreciate little that which we have and to long for that which we have not, but it is a great pity that in the world of light the gift of sight is used only as a mere convenience rather than as a means of adding fullness to life.

If I were the president of a university, I should establish a compulsory course⁵ in "How to Use Your Eyes". The professor would try to show his pupils how they could add joy to their lives by really seeing what passes unnoticed before them. He would try to awake their dormant and sluggish faculties.

Notes

1. now and then: 时不时地
2. I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago I became convinced that the seeing see little. 若不是对这样的回答习以为常,我会觉得难以置信。很久以前我就确切地知道,看得见的人其实看到的很少。
3. To me the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama, the action of which streams through my finger tips. 对我来说,绚丽多彩的季节更替是一出激动人心而永不终结的戏剧,一幕幕地在我的指尖上缓缓流过。
4. The panorama of color and action which fills the world is taken for granted. 面对五光十色的鲜活的大千世界,他们无动于衷。
5. compulsory course: 必修课

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Listening Comprehension: Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

1. According to the author, the better one's eyesight is, the more he sees.
2. It would be a great misfortune if a man were blind or deaf for some days.
3. A blind person can feel the miracle of nature through mere touch.
4. Human beings always pursue what they have not and take for granted what they have.
5. A blind person has little access to the beauty of the nature.
6. The author believes that the seeing are less sensitive to the wonders of the nature than are the blind.
7. It's the nature of human beings to treasure what they have.
8. Most seeing people use their eyes as a way to enrich their lives.
9. If a man takes interest in many seemingly common things, he can add joys to his life.
10. The author wishes to set an elective course in the university to teach the students how to use their eyes.

3. Whispering Love

爱之絮语

John Gray

“问世间情为何物，直叫人生死相许。”少男少女每个人都在心中编织着爱的梦想。可当爱情真正来临时，却显得束手无策。其实，爱是一门艺术，懂与不懂之间相差甚远。读者朋友定能从这篇朴实的《爱之絮语》中找到各自所需的答案。



Words and phrases

1. martians *n.* 火星入
2. Venusians *n.* 金星入
3. erase *v.* 抹去
4. assess *v.* 评估
5. empathy *n.* 神入，感情移入
6. nurture *v.* 养育，教养
7. competency *n.* 能力
8. unsolicited *adj.* 未经请求的；多余的
9. touchy *adj.* 易怒的，暴躁的
10. instinctively *adv.* 本能地
11. goal-oriented *adj.* 以目的为中心的
12. intuitive *adj.* 直觉敏锐的