

博雅  
教育

全国英语专业博雅系列教材

总主编 丁建新

# 博雅阅读 精读 ①

李会民 主 编

赵 元 副主编

LIBERAL EDUCATION



中山大学出版社  
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全国英语专业博雅系列教材/总主编

# 博雅阅读·精读 1

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## 博雅之辩（代序）

大学精神陷入前所未有的危机，许多人在寻找出路。

我们坚持，提倡博雅教育（Liberal Education）。因为大凡提倡什么，关键在于审视问题的症结何在，对症下药。而当下之困局，根源在于功利，在于忘掉了教育之根本。

博雅教育之理念，可以追溯至古罗马人提倡的“七艺”：文法、修辞、辩证法、音乐、算术、几何、天文学。其目的在于培养人格完美的自由思考者。在中国教育史上，博雅的思想，古已有之。中国儒家教育的传统，强调以培养学生人格为核心。儒家“六艺”，礼、乐、射、御、书、数，体现的正是我们所讲的博雅理念。“学识广博，生活高雅”，在这一点上，中国与西方，现代与传统，并无二致。

在古罗马，博雅教育在于培育自由的人格与社会精英。在启蒙时代，博雅教育意指解放思想，破除成见。“什么都知道一点，有些事情知道得多一点”，这是19世纪英国的思想家约翰·斯图亚特·密尔（John Stuart Mill）对博雅的诠释。同一时期，另外一位思想家，曾任都柏林大学校长的约翰·亨利·纽曼（John Henry Newman）在《大学理念》一书中，也曾这样表述博雅的培养目标：“如果必须给大学课程一个实际目标，那么，我说它就是训练社会的良好成员。它的艺术是社会生活的艺术，它的目的是对世界的适应……大学训练旨在提高社会的精神格调，培养公众的智慧，纯洁一个民族的趣味”。

博雅教育包括科学与人文，目标在于培养人的自由和理性的精神，而不是迎合市场与风俗。教育的目标在于让学生学会尊重人类生活固有的内在价值：生命的价值、尊严的价值、求知的价值、爱的价值、相互尊重的价值、自我超越的价值、创新的价值。提倡博雅教育，就是要担当这些价值守护者的角色。博雅教育对于我们来说，是一种素质教育、人文教育。人文教育关心人类的终极目标，不是以“有用”为标准。它不是“万金油”，也无关乎“风花雪月”。

在美国，专注于博雅教育的大学称为“文理学院”，拒绝职业性的教育。在中国香港，以博雅教育为宗旨的就有岭南大学，提倡“全人教育”；在台湾大学，博雅教育是大学教育的基础，课程涉及文学与艺术、历史思维、世界文明、

道德与哲学、公民意识与社会分析、量化分析与数学素养、物质科学、生命科学等八大领域。在欧洲，博雅教育历史中的七大范畴被分为“三道”（初级）与“四道”（高级）。前者包括语法、修辞与辩证法，后者包括算术、几何、天文与音乐。在中国大陆的中山大学，许多有识之士也提倡博雅之理念，让最好的教授开设通识课程，涉及现代学科之环境、生物、地理等各门。同时设立“博雅学院”，学拉丁，读古典，开风气之先。

外语作为一门人文性很强的学科，尤其有必要落实博雅之理念。对于我们来说，最好的“应用型”教育在于博雅。早在 20 世纪 20～40 年代，在水木清华的外文系，吴宓先生提倡“语”“文”并重，“中”“西”兼修，教学上提倡自主学习与互动研究。在《西洋文学系学程总则》中，吴宓明确了“博雅之士”的培养目标：

本系课程编写的目的为使学生：（甲）成为博雅之士；（乙）了解西洋文明之精神；（丙）熟读西方文学之名著、谙悉西方思想之潮流，因而在国内教授英、德、法各国语言文字及文学，足以胜任愉快；（丁）创造今日之中国文学；（戊）汇通东西方之精神而互为介绍传布。

博雅之于我们，不仅仅是理念，更重要的是课程体系，是教材，是教法，是实践，是反应试教育，是将通识与专业熔于一炉。基于这样的理念，我们编写了这套丛书。希望通过这样的教育，让我们的学生知道人之为人是有他内在的生活意义，告诉我们的学生去求知，去阅读，去思考，去创造，去理解世界，去适应社会，去爱，去相互尊重，去审美，去找回精神的家园。

无需辩驳，也不怕非议。这是我们的坚守。

中山大学外国语学院 教授、博士生导师

中山大学语言研究所 所长

丁建新

2013 年春天



## 前 言

《博雅阅读·精读》是供英语专业本科学生或水平相当的英语学习者使用的一套教材。本教材共4册,每册12个单元,每单元由A、B两篇课文组成,每篇课文后附有文章注释,以帮助学习者更好地理解文章内涵。文章A(Text A)为主课文,由“读前”活动(Pre-reading Questions)、正文(Text)、注释(Notes)及课后练习(Exercises)组成。课文B(Text B)为副课文,是课文A在主题、语言技能等方面的延伸。

本教材的编写是在“全国英语专业博雅系列教材”的总指导思想下完成的。从材料的选取到练习的设计,都力争做到以文载物,与时俱进。在推进学生的英语语言综合能力培养的过程中,融入东西方文化经典的内涵,使学生的学习过程中得到良好的人文、科学思想的全面熏陶和发展。围绕这一思想,选题尽可能地做到博观取约、务实去华,并最终确定了“母爱与成长、人生态度、情感故事、历史文化、旅游地理、家庭生活、时代科技、历史人物”等几方面主题。

课后习题的设计旨在提高学生的阅读能力及语言技能,并进一步培养学生独立分析问题、解决问题的能力。其中,“课文理解(Text Comprehension)”以阅读为主线,引导学生通过对课后问题的思考,培养其阅读理解与分析语篇的能力及文化意识。“词汇和结构(Vocabulary and Structure)”通过词汇、语法及翻译等练习引导学生逐步提高自身的语言基本功、语言敏感性等。一年级设计了“语法巩固(Grammar Consolidation)”部分,旨在较系统地巩固复习英语语法知识(多数中学已学过),考虑到来自不同地域的学生的水平差异,基本上通过以练习代巩固的形式进行,侧重于一些语法难点项目的练习,为进一步开展大学阶段的英语教学夯实语法基础。

在编写上,我们尽量做到:

(一)充分考虑学习者的英语基础,所选文章难易适中、文字规范、长度合理。

(二)结合本套教材的博雅主题,选取文章时注重博雅精神的体现,既考虑文章本身的知识性、可读性,也考虑文章文化精神的体现。

(三)符合英语专业教学大纲及我国培养创新型英语专业人才的要求。

(四) 在编排模式上, 结合语言习得、外语教学的相关理论, 注意体现学生在课堂上的主体地位。

(五) 理论联系实际, 注重学习效果的实用性。

(六) 注重教材编排的系统性及科学性。

编写过程中, 外籍专家 Jeffery 和 Norma 给予了审阅和帮助, 在此我们致以衷心的感谢。

受编者经验与水平限制, 本教材难免有疏漏之处。望广大师生读者批评指教, 以利今后修订完善。

编 者

2013 年春



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## Unit 1

### Pre-reading Questions:

1. If you have a child, do you wish him or her to grow up quickly or not so fast?
2. Can you imagine the difficulties your child is going to encounter during the process of growing up?

### Text A: All You Remember

1. All you remember about your child being an infant is the **incredible awe** you felt about the precious miracle you created. You remember having plenty of time to **bestow** all your wisdom and knowledge. You thought your child would take all of your advice and make fewer mistakes, and be much smarter than you were. You wished for your child to hurry and grow up.

2. All you remember about your child being two is never using the restroom alone or getting to watch a movie without talking animals. You recall afternoons talking on the phone while crouching in the bedroom closet, and being **convinced** your child would be the first Ivy League college student to graduate wearing **pullovers** at the **ceremony**. You remember worrying about the bag of M&M's **melting** in your pocket and **ruining** your good dress. You wished for your child to be more **independent**.

3. All you remember about your child being five is the first day of school and finally having the house to yourself. You remember joining the PTA and being elected president when you left a meeting to use the restroom. You remember being asked "Is Santa real?" and saying "yes" because he had to be for a little bit longer. You remember shaking the sofa **cushions** for loose change, so the tooth fairy could come and take away your child's first lost tooth. You wished for your child to have all **permanent** teeth.

4. All you remember about your child being seven is the **carpool schedule**. You learned to apply **makeup** in two minutes and brush your teeth in the rearview mirror

because the only time you had to yourself was when you were stopped at red lights. You considered painting your car yellow and posting a “taxi” sign on the lawn next to the garage door. You remember people staring at you, the few times you were out of the car, because you kept **flexing your** foot and making acceleration noises. You wished for the day your child would learn how to drive.

5. All you remember about your child being ten is managing the school **fund** raisers. You sold **wrapping** paper for paint, T shirts for new furniture, and magazine **subscriptions** for shade trees in the school playground. You remember storing a hundred cases of candy bars in the garage to sell so the school band could get new uniforms, and how they melted together on an unseasonably warm spring afternoon. You wished your child would grow out of playing an instrument.

6. All you remember about your child being twelve is sitting in the stands during baseball practice and hoping your child’s team would strike out fast because you had more important things to do at home. The coach didn’t understand how busy you were. You wished the baseball season would be over soon.

7. All you remember about your child being fourteen is being asked not to stop the car in front of the school in the morning. You had to drive two blocks further and unlock the doors without coming to a complete stop. You remember not getting to kiss your child goodbye or talking to him in front of his friends. You wished your child would be more **mature**.

8. All you remember about your child being sixteen is loud music and **undecipherable lyrics** screamed to a **rhythmic** beat. You wished for your child to grow up and leave home with the **stereo**.

9. All you remember about your child being eighteen is the day they were born and having all the time in the world.

10. And, as you walk through your quiet house, you wonder where they went and you wish your child hadn’t grown up so fast.

### New Words

acceleration /əkselə'reɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	an increase in speed or rate of change 增速
awe /ɔ:/ <i>n.</i>	an overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration 敬畏
bestow /bɪ'stəʊ/ <i>v.</i>	(formal) to give someone sth. of great value or importance 赠予
carpool /'kɑ:pu:l/ <i>v.</i>	(a group of people) travel together in one car and share the cost 拼车
cushion /'kʊʃn/ <i>n.</i>	a fabric case filled with soft material, (usually) put on a seat to make it more comfortable 垫子
ceremony /'serɪməni/ <i>n.</i>	an important social or religious event, performed on a

convinced /kən'vɪnst/ <i>adj.</i>	special occasion 典礼; 仪式
flex /fleks/ <i>v.</i>	very sure, feeling certain that something is true
fund /fʌnd/ <i>n.</i>	bend or move (a limb, joint or muscle), esp. in order to exercise one's body before an activity 弯曲
incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	an amount of money that is collected and kept for a particular purpose 基金
independent /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/ <i>adj.</i>	beyond belief or understanding, surprising 难以置信的
lawn /lɔ:n/ <i>n.</i>	free from external control or constraint 独立的
lyric /'lɪrɪk/ <i>n.</i>	an area of ground in a garden or park that is covered with short grass 草坪
makeup /'meɪkʌp/ <i>n.</i>	the words of a song, a song-like poem 歌词; 抒情诗
mature /mə'tjuə/ <i>adj.</i>	cosmetics applied to the face to improve or change one's appearance 化妆
melt /melt/ <i>v.</i>	fully grown and developed 成熟的
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ <i>adj.</i>	become or cause to become soft or liquid, usually by heating 融化
pullover /'pul,əʊvə/ <i>n.</i>	continuing to exist for a long time 永久的
rhythmic /'rɪðmɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	a sweater that is put on by pulling it over one's head 套领衫
ruin /'ru:ɪn/ <i>v.</i>	having a strong rhythm 有节奏的
schedule /'fedju:l/ <i>n.</i>	to spoil or destroy sth. completely 毁坏; 毁灭
stereo /'sterɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	a plan of what someone is going to do and when they are going to do it 计划表
subscription /səb'skrɪpʃn/ <i>n.</i>	a machine for playing records, CDs, etc., that produces sound from two speakers 立体声音响
undecipherable /ʌndɪ'saɪfrəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	an amount of money you pay, to receive copies of a newspaper or magazine regularly 订阅
wrap /ræp/ <i>v.</i>	not easily interpreted or readable 不可译的; 难辨认的
	to put paper or cloth over sth. to cover it 包裹

## Notes

1. **Ivy League** (Para. 2): The Ivy League is an athletic conference comprising eight private institutions of higher education in the Northeastern United States. The conference name is also commonly used to refer to those eight schools as a group. The eight institutions are Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth



College, Harvard University, Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University. The term Ivy League also has connotations of academic excellence, selectivity in admissions, and social elitism. 长春藤(大学)联盟

2. **M&M's** (Para. 2): a brand of chocolate candy from U. S. A. which is coated with hard candy shell 一种巧克力豆品牌

3. **PTA** (Para. 3): Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) or Parent-Teacher-Student Association (PTSA) is a formal organization composed of parents, teachers and staff that is intended to facilitate parental participation in a public or private school. 家庭教师协会

4. **loose change** (Para. 3): the coins or small amount of money that you have in your pocket or purse 零钱

e. g. *Carry some loose change to make emergency public telephone calls.*

5. **tooth fairy** (Para. 3): The tooth fairy is a fantasy figure of early childhood. The folklore states that when a child loses a baby tooth, if he or she places it beneath the bed pillow, the tooth fairy will visit while the child sleeps, replacing the lost tooth with a small payment. 牙仙

6. **rearview mirror** (Para. 4): the mirror that enables you to see the traffic behind when you are driving.

7. **fund raiser** (Para. 5): 筹款者

8. **grow out of** (Para. 5): stop doing something as one gets older 因长大而不再做  
e. g. *My son's only interest seems to be motorbikes, but I suppose he will grow out of it.*

9. **strike out** (Para. 6): In baseball, if a pitcher strikes out a batter or if a batter strikes out, the batter fails to hit three balls thrown properly by the pitcher, and is out. (棒球) 三振出局

10. **...and undecipherable lyrics screamed to a rhythmic beat** (Para. 8):

... and the not understandable songs screamed by the child accompanied to the music beat. "to" is a preposition, indicates that two things happen at the same time.

e. g. *Romeo left the stage, to enthusiastic applause.*

## Text Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. What did the author think her child would do after born?
2. What kind of movies did the child like to watch at two years old?
3. When did the author wish for her child to be more independent?
4. What was the author elected after joining the PTA?
5. How did the author apply makeup and brush teeth in the morning?
6. What activity did the author wish her child would grow out of?
7. Why did the author wish the baseball season would be over soon?
8. What was the author not permitted to do when the child was fourteen?



II . Explain in your own words the italic parts in each sentence.

1. You thought your child would *take all of your advice* and make fewer mistakes. (Para. 1)
2. All you remember about your child being five is the first day of school and finally *having the house to yourself*. (Para. 3)
3. You wished your child would *grow out of* playing an instrument. (Para. 4)
4. Because you kept *flexing your foot* and making acceleration noises. (Para. 5)
5. All you remember about your child being fourteen is *being asked not to stop the car* in front of the school in the morning. (Para. 7)

**Vocabulary and Structure**

I . Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box.

incredible	grow up	convince	graduate	melt
independent	acceleration	unseasonably	permanent	maturely
grow out of	uniform	schedule	strike out	ceremony

1. His busy \_\_\_\_\_ made him completely inaccessible to his students.
2. Don't worry, he'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ wanting to be a fireman.
3. The officials were eager to \_\_\_\_\_ us of the safety of the nuclear reactors.
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ how much Tom has changed since he met Sally.
5. Now that my sons are becoming more \_\_\_\_\_, I have more time for myself.
6. If you want us to treat you as an adult, you have to act \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The principal was a man of few words, so his speech at the \_\_\_\_\_ was quickly finished.
8. A man has to \_\_\_\_\_ for himself if he wants to get ahead.
9. He's been temping for over a year and now wants a \_\_\_\_\_ job.
10. If you spread salt about the ground, it helps to \_\_\_\_\_ the snow.

II . Fill in blanks with the more suitable one of the two given alternatives.

1. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) of the unanimous opinion that the matter should be dealt with immediately.
2. The orchestra \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) playing on Saturday.
3. The whole herd \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) making \_\_\_\_\_ (its, their) way through the forest.
4. The staff \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) opposed to any changes in the schedule.
5. The happy, old pair \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) seated opposite each other.
6. The whole team \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) wild with joy because \_\_\_\_\_ (it, they) had won three matches in succession this month.
7. In the West many a small family \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) breaking up because the

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children have grown up and gone to settle down elsewhere.

8. The five-man crew \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) believed to have already landed on the moon.
9. I don't believe in the saying "Every family \_\_\_\_\_ (has, have) a black sheep".
10. They watched the crowd, which \_\_\_\_\_ (was, were) rapidly growing.

### III. Give out the corresponding forms of past tense and past participle to the following words.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. feel _____  | 2. think _____       |
| 3. make _____  | 4. get _____         |
| 5. leave _____ | 6. shake _____       |
| 7. stop _____  | 8. drive _____       |
| 9. go _____    | 10. understand _____ |

### IV. Translate the following phrases into English.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. 大把的时间   | 2. 少走冤枉路  |
| 3. 毕业典礼    | 4. 和孩子说再见 |
| 5. 震耳欲聋的音乐 | 6. 新的制服   |
| 7. 后视镜     | 8. 圣诞老人   |
| 9. 活动脚腕    | 10. 杂志费   |

### V. Summarize this story with your own words.

It all began as we were standing in front of the bathroom mirror, me, fixing Amanda's blonde hair. I said, "I love you, Amanda." "And, I love you," she replied. "Oh, yeah," I taunted (嘲笑). "Well, I love you more." Her eyes lit up as she recognized the cue for the start of another "I love you more" match. "Nuh-uh," she laughed, "I love you the most." "I love you bigger than a volcano!" I countered—a favorite family phrase in these battles of love. "But, Mom, I love you from here to China." A country she's learning about from our new neighbors up the street. We volleyed back and forth a few favorite lines. "I love you more than peanut butter." "Well, I love you more than television." "I even love you more than bubble gum (泡泡糖)." It was my turn again, and I made the move that usually brings victory. "I love you bigger than the universe!" On this day, however, Amanda was not going to give up. I could see she was thinking. "Mom," she said in a quiet voice, "I love you more than myself." I stopped. Dumbfounded (惊呆), overwhelmed by her sincerity. Here I thought I knew more than she did. I thought I knew at least everything that she knew. However, my four-year-old daughter knows more about love than her 28-year-old mom.

VI. Match western holidays with the dates in the following columns.

Halloween

Fourth Thursday in November

Mother's Day

the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox (春分)

Christmas

December 25

Thanksgiving

April 1

Easter

Second Sunday in May

Valentine's Day

October 31

Father's Day

March 8

New Year's Day

January 1

April Fools' Day

Third Sunday in June

International Women's Day

February 14

VII. Translate the following sentences by using the phrases given.

1. 我相信通过双方的努力，我们之间的贸易定会健康发展。(be convinced that)
2. 虽然面临许多困难，我们仍对胜利充满信心。(in front of)
3. 只有当交通信号灯变成绿色时，你才可以通过马路。(walk through)
4. 一年里只有这个时候才能请长假。(only time)
5. 在英国生活了几年后，吉尔决定在这儿找个永久性工作。(permanent)

VII. Writing.

Write an essay about 120 words in reference to the following picture.

