

Lesson 35 Justice was done

伸张正义

The word 'justice' is given two different meanings in the text. What is the distinction between them?

二、本课重要词汇

justice n. 正义, 公正; 司法

court n. 法院

law n. 法律

innocence n. 无辜

undertake v. 承担, 着手做

arduous adj. 艰苦的, 艰难的

abstract adj. 抽象的

concept n. 概念, 观念

interference n. 干涉

accord n. 一致

premises n. 房屋

convert v. 转变, 改变

disused adj. 不再用的, 废弃的

fireplace n. 壁炉

muffle v. 捂住, 压抑

chip v. 砍, 削, 凿

blacken v. 变黑

emerge v. (从某处) 出现

三、原文

The word justice is usually associated with courts of law. We might say that justice has been done when a man's innocence or guilt has been proved beyond doubt. Justice is part of the complex machinery of the law. Those who seek it, undertake an arduous journey and can never be sure that they will find it. Judges, however wise or eminent, are human and can make mistakes.

There are rare instances when justice almost ceases to be an abstract conception. Reward or punishment are meted out quite independent of human interference. At such times, justice acts like a living force. When we use a phrase like it serves him right, we are, in part, admitting that a certain set of circumstances has enabled justice to act of its own accord.

When a thief was caught on the premises of a large fur store one morning, the shop assistants must have found it impossible to resist the temptation to say 'it serves him right'. The shop was an old converted house with many large, disused fireplaces and tall, narrow chimneys. Towards midday, a girl heard a muffled cry coming from behind one of the walls. As the cry was repeated several times, she ran to tell the manager who promptly rang up the fire brigade. The cry had certainly come from one of the chimneys, but as there were so many of them, the fire fighters could not be certain which one it was. They located the right chimney by tapping at the walls and listening for the man's cries. After chipping through a wall which was eighteen inches thick, they found that a man had been trapped in the chimney. As it was extremely narrow, the man was unable to move, but the firemen were eventually able to free him by cutting a huge hole in the wall. The sorry-looking, blackened figure that emerged, at once admitted that he had tried to break into the shop during the night but had got stuck in the chimney. He had been there for nearly ten hours. Justice had been done even before the man was handed over to the police.

四、译文

“正义”这个词常常是同法庭连在一起的。当某人被证据确凿地证明无罪的时候, 我们也许会说正义得到了伸张。正义是复杂的法律机器组成部分。那些寻求正义的人走的是一条崎岖的道路, 从来没有把握他们最终将到正义。法官无论如何聪明与有名, 毕竟也是人, 也会出差错的。

在个别情况下, 正义不再是一种抽象概念。奖惩的实施是不受人意志支配的。在这种时候,

正义像一种有生命的力量行使其职能。当我们说“他罪有应得”这句话的时候，我们部分承认了某种特定的环境使得正义自动地起了作用。

一天上午，当一个小偷在一家大型珠宝店里被人抓住的时候，店员一定会忍不住说：“他罪有应得。”那是一座老式的、经过改造的房子，店里有许多废置不用的大壁炉和又高又窄的烟囱。快到中午的时候，一个女售货员听见从一堵墙里传出一种闷声闷气的叫声。由于这种喊叫声重复了几次，她跑去报告经理，经理当即给消防队挂了电话。喊叫声肯定是从烟囱里传出来的，然而，因为烟囱太多，消防队员无法确定到底是哪一个。他们通过叫击烟囱倾叫声而确定传出声音的那个烟囱。他们凿透了 18 英寸厚的墙壁，发现有人卡在烟囱里。由于烟囱太窄，那人无法动弹。消防队员在墙上挖了个大洞，才终于把他解救出来。那个看来满脸沮丧、浑身漆黑的家伙从烟囱里一出来，就承认头天夜里他企图到店里行窃，但让烟囱卡住了。他已经在烟囱里被困了将近 10 个小时。甚至在那人还没被送交给警察之前，正义就已得到了伸张。

1 In what circumstances may justice take effect outside the courts of law?

c. When justice has been done without the interference of a human agent.

2 Why did the manager ring up the fire brigade?

b. He expected them to be of most help in the circumstances.

3 The fire fighters ascertained which chimney the man was in by ____ .

b. listening for the man's response th their taps on the walls.

Lesson 30 The death of a ghost

幽灵之死

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

Why did the two brothers keep the secret?

For years, villagers believed that Endley Farm was haunted. The farm was owned by two brothers, Joe and Bob Cox. They employed a few farmhands, but no one was willing to work there long. Every time a worker gave up his job, he told the same story. Farm labourers said that they always woke up to find that work had been done overnight. Hay had been cut and cowsheds had been cleaned. A farm worker, who stayed up all night claimed to have seen a figure cutting corn in the moonlight. In time, it became an accepted fact the Cox brothers employed a conscientious ghost that did most of their work for them.

No one suspected that there might be someone else on the farm who had never been seen. This was indeed the case. A short time ago, villagers were astonished to learn that the ghost of Endley had died. Everyone went to the funeral, for the 'ghost' was none other than Eric Cox, a third brother who was supposed to have died as a young man. After the funeral, Joe and Bob revealed a secret which they had kept for over fifty years.

Eric had been the eldest son of the family, very much older than his two brothers. He had been obliged to join the army during the Second World War. As he hated army life, he decided to desert his regiment. When he learnt that he would be sent abroad, he returned to the farm and his father hid him until the end of the war. Fearing the authorities, Eric remained in hiding after the war as well. His father told everybody that Eric had been killed in action. The only other people who knew the secret were Joe and Bob. They did not even tell their wives. When their father died, they thought it their duty to keep Eric in hiding. All these years, Eric had lived

as a recluse. He used to sleep during the day and work at night, quite unaware of the fact that he had become the ghost of Endley. When he died, however, his brothers found it impossible to keep the secret any longer.

New words and expressions 生词和短语

labourer	adj. 认真的
n. 劳动者	suspect
overnight	v. 怀疑
adv. 一夜期间	desert
hay	v. (军队中)开小差
n. 干草	regiment
corn	n. (军队)团
n. 谷物	action
moonlight	n. 战斗
n. 月光	recluse
conscientious	n. 隐士

参考译文

多年来，村民们一直认为恩得利农场在闹鬼。恩得利农场属于乔·考科斯和鲍勃·考科斯兄弟俩所有。他们雇了几个农工，但谁也不愿意在那儿长期工作下去。每次雇工辞职后都叙述着同样的故事。雇工们说，常常一早起来发现有人在夜里把活干了，干草已切好，牛棚也打扫干净了。有一个彻夜未眠的雇工还声称他看见一个人影在月光下收割庄稼。随着时间的流逝，考科斯兄弟雇了一个尽心尽责的鬼，他们家的活大部分都让鬼给干了，这件事成了公认的事实。

谁也没想到农场竟会有一个从未露面的人。但事实上确有此人。不久之前，村民们惊悉恩得利农场的鬼死了。大家都去参加了葬礼，因为那“鬼”不是别人，正是农场主的兄弟埃里克·考科斯。人们以为埃里克年轻时就死了。葬礼之后，乔和鲍勃透露了他们保守了长达 50 多年的秘密。

埃里克是这家长子。年龄比他两个弟弟大很多，第二次世界大战期间被迫参军。他讨厌军旅生活，决定逃离所在部队。当他了解自己将被派遣出国时，他逃回农场，父亲把他藏了起来，直到战争结束。由于害怕当局，埃里克战后继续深藏不露。他的父亲告诉大家，埃里克在战争中被打死了。除此之外，只有乔与鲍知道这个秘密。但他俩连自己的妻子都没告诉。父亲死后，他们兄弟俩认为有责任继续把埃里克藏起来。这些年来，埃里克过着隐士生活，白天睡觉，夜里出来干活，一点不知道自己已成了恩得利家场的活鬼。他死后，他的弟弟们才觉得无法再保守这个秘密了。

1 While farmhands stayed at Endley Farm _____. .

d.it never occurred to them that there was someone in hiding on the farm

2 Eric remained in hiding after the war because

a.he feared the penalty he might receive for his desertion

3 When did the identity of the 'ghost' become known?

d. After the funeral When Joe and Bob felt they would have to have their brother buried.

When he died, however, his brothers found it impossible to keep the secret any longer.

Lesson 28 Five pound too dear

五磅也太贵

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

Why was even five pounds 'too dear'?

Small boats loaded with wares sped to the great liner as she was entering the harbour. Before she had anchored, the men from the boats had climbed on board and the decks were soon covered with colourful rugs from Persia, silks from India, copper coffee pots, and beautiful handmade silverware. It was difficult not to be tempted. Many of the tourists on board had begun bargaining with the tradesmen, but I decide not to buy anything until I had disembarked.

I had no sooner got off the ship than I was assailed by a man who wanted to sell me a diamond ring. I had no intention of buying one, but I could not conceal the fact that I was impressed by the size of the diamonds. Some of them were as big as marbles. The man went to great lengths to prove that the diamonds were real. As we were walking past a shop, he held a diamond firmly against the window and made a deep impression in the glass. It took me over half an hour to get rid of him.

The next man to approach me was selling expensive pens and watches. I examined one of the pens closely. It certainly looked genuine. At the base of the gold cap, the words 'made in the U.S.A' had been nearly inscribed. The man said that the pen was worth \$50, but as a special favour, he would let me have it for \$30. I shook my head and held up five fingers indicating that I was willing to pay \$5. Gesticulating wildly, the man acted as if he found my offer outrageous, but he eventually reduced the price to \$10. Shrugging my shoulders, I began to walk away when, a moment later, he ran after me and thrust the pen into my hands. Though he kept throwing up his arms in despair, he readily accepted the \$5 I have him. I felt especially pleased with my wonderful bargain -- until I got back to the ship. No matter how hard I tried, it was impossible to fill this beautiful pen with ink and to this day it has never written a single word!

New words and expressions 生词和短语

wares

n. 货物，商品

anchor

v. 停航下锚

deck

n. 甲板

silverware

n. 银器

tempt

v. 吸引; 引诱

bargain

v. 讨价还价

disembark

v. 下船上岸

参考译文

assail

v. 纠缠

marble

n. 小玻璃球

inscribe

v. 刻写，雕

favour

n. 好处，优惠

gesticulate

v. (讲话时)打手势

outrageous

adj. 出人预料的; 令人不悦的

thrust

v. 硬塞给

当一艘大型班船进港的时候，许多小船载着各种杂货快速向客轮驶来。大船还未下锚。小船上的人就纷纷爬上客轮。一会儿工夫，甲板上就摆满了色彩斑斓的波斯地毯。印度丝绸。

铜咖啡壶以及手工制作的漂亮的银器。要想不为这些东西所动心是很困难的。船上许多游客开始同商贩讨价还价起来，但我打定主意上岸之前什么也不买。

我刚下船，就被一个人截住，他向我兜售一枚钻石戒指。我根本不想买，但我不能掩饰这样一个事实：其钻石之大给我留下了深刻的印象。有的钻石像玻璃球那么大。那人竭力想证明那钻石是真货。我们路过一家商店时，他将一颗钻石使劲地往橱窗上一按，在玻璃上留下一道深痕。我花了半个多小时才摆脱了他的纠缠。

向我兜售的第二个人是卖名贵钢笔和手表的。我仔细察看了一枝钢笔，那看上去确实不假，金笔帽下方整齐地刻有“美国制造”字样。那人说那支笔值 50 英镑，作为特别优惠，他愿意让我出 30 英镑成交。我摇摇头，伸出 5 根手指表示我只愿出 5 镑钱。那人激动地打着手势，仿佛我的出价使他不能容忍。但他终于把价钱降到了 10 英镑。我耸耸肩膀掉头走开了。一会儿，他突然从后追了上来，把笔塞到我手里。虽然他绝望地举起双手，但他毫不迟疑地收下了我付给他的 5 镑钱。在回到船上之前，我一直为我的绝妙的讨价还价而洋洋得意。然而不管我如何摆弄，那枝漂亮的钢笔就是吸不进墨水来。直到今天，那枝笔连一个字也没写过！

1 At what point did the tradesmen start trying to sell their merchandise?

b.While they were laying it out on the decks.

2 What happened once the writer got on shore?

c.A man started pestering(vt.使烦恼, 纠缠) him to buy a diamond.

3 What made the writer finally buy the pen?

b.The man eventually agreed to his original offer.

Lesson 27 Nothing to sell and nothing to buy

不卖也不买

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

What is the most important thing for a tramp?

It has been said that everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers by selling wisdom and priests by selling spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material good in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us. There are times when we would willingly give everything we possess to save our lives, yet we might grudge paying a surgeon a high fee for offering us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that goods are paid for at a shop. Everyone has something to sell.

Tramps seem to be the only exception to this general rule. Beggars almost sell themselves as human being to arouse the pity of passers-by. But real tramps are not beggars. They have nothing to sell and require nothing from others. In seeking independence, they do not sacrifice their human dignity. A tramp may ask you for money, but he will never ask you to feel sorry for him. He has deliberately chosen to lead the life he leads and is fully aware of the

consequences. He may never be sure where the next meal is coming from, but his is free from the thousands of anxieties which afflict other people. His few material possessions make it possible for him to move from place to place with ease. By having to sleep in the open, he gets far closer to the world of nature than most of us ever do. He may hunt, beg, or steal occasionally to keep himself alive; he may even, in times of real need, do a little work; but he will never sacrifice his freedom. We often speak of my even, in times of real need, do a little work; but he will never sacrifice his freedom. We often speak of tramps with contempt and put them in the same class as beggars, but how many of us can honestly say that we have not felt a little envious of their simple way of life and their freedom from care?

New words and expressions 生词和短语

philosopher	n. 尊严
n. 哲学家	deliberately
wisdom	adv. 故意地
n. 智慧	consequence
priest	n. 后果, 结果
n. 牧师	afflict
spiritual	v. 使苦恼, 折磨
adj. 精神上的	ease
grudge	n. 容易
v. 不愿给, 舍不得给	nature
surgeon	n. 大自然
n. 外科大夫	contempt
passer-by	n. 蔑视的
n. 过路人(复数 passers-by)	envious
dignity	adj. 嫉妒的

参考译文

据说每个人都靠出售某种东西来维持生活。根据这种说法, 教师靠卖知识为生, 哲学家靠卖智慧为生, 牧师靠卖精神安慰为生。虽然物质产品的价值可以用金钱来衡量, 但要估算别人为我们所提供的服务的价值却是极其困难的。有时, 我们为了挽救生命, 愿意付出我们所占有的一切。但就在外科大夫给我们提供了这种服务后, 我们却可能为所支付的昂贵的费用而抱怨。社会上的情况就是如此, 技术是必须付钱去买的, 就像在商店里要花钱买商品一样。人人都有东西可以出售。

在这条普遍的规律前面, 好像只有流浪汉是个例外, 乞丐出售的几乎是他本人, 以引起过路人的怜悯。但真正的流浪并不是乞丐。他们既不出售任何东西, 也不需要从别人那儿得到任何东西, 在追求独立自由的同时, 他们并不牺牲为人的尊严。流浪汉可能会向你讨钱, 但他从来不要你可怜他。他是故意在选择过那种生活的, 并完全清楚以这种方式生活的后果。他可能从不知道下顿饭有无着落, 但他不像有人那样被千万桩愁事所折磨。他几乎没有什么财产, 这使他能够轻松自如地在各地奔波。由于被迫在露天睡觉, 他比我们中许多人都离大自然近得多。为了生存, 他可能会去打猎、乞讨, 偶尔偷上一两回; 确实需要的时候, 他甚至可能干一点儿活, 但他决不会牺牲自由。说起流浪汉, 我们常常带有轻蔑并把他们与乞丐归为一类。但是, 我们中有多少人能够坦率地说我们对流浪汉的简朴生活与无忧无虑的境况不感到有些羡慕呢?

1 It is very difficult to estimate the true value of the services people perform for us because ____ .

a.people's needs vary so much according to their circumstances

2 In choosing to lead the life he leads, the tramp has decided ____ .

d.his freedom more than compensates for the inconveniences of such a life

3 In moments of truth we feel envious of a tramp's way of life because ____ .

b.his life is not burdened with the anxieties we are often troubled by

Lesson 24 A skeleton in the cupboard

“家丑”

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

Who was Sebastian?

We often read in novels how a seemingly respectable person or family has some terrible secret which has been concealed from strangers for years. The English language possesses a vivid saying to describe this sort of situation. The terrible secret is called 'a skeleton in the cupboard'. At some dramatic moment in the story, the terrible secret becomes known and a reputation is ruined. The reader's hair stands on end when he reads in the final pages of the novel that the heroine a dear old lady who had always been so kind to everybody, had, in her youth, poisoned every one of her five husbands.

It is all very well for such things to occur in fiction. To varying degrees, we all have secrets which we do not want even our closest friends to learn, but few of us have skeletons in the cupboard. The only person I know who has a skeleton in the cupboard is George Carlton, and he is very proud of the fact. George studied medicine in his youth. Instead of becoming a doctor, however, he became a successful writer of detective stories. I once spend an uncomfortable weekend which I shall never forget at his house. George showed me to the guestroom which, he said, was rarely used. He told me to unpack my things and then come down to dinner. After I had stacked my shirts and underclothes in two empty drawers, I decided to hang one of the tow suits I had brought with me in the cupboard. I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of two suits I had brought with me in the cupboard. I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of it suits I had brought with me in the cupboard. I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of it petrified. A skeleton was dangling before my eyes. The sudden movement of the door made it sway slightly and it gave me the impression that it was about to leap out at me. Dropping my suit, I dashed downstairs to tell George. This was worse than "a terrible secret"; this was a real skeleton! But George was unsympathetic. 'Oh, that,' he said with a smile as if he were talking about an old friend. 'That's Sebastian. You forget that I was a medical student once upon a time.'

New words and expressions 生词和短语

skeleton

n. 骷髅

seemingly

adv. 表面上地

respectable	n. (家庭中的)来客住房
adj. 体面的, 雅观的	unpack
conceal	vt. (从箱中)取出
v. 隐藏, 隐瞒	stack
vivid	v. (整齐地)堆放, 排放
adj. 生动的	underclothes
dramatic	n. 内衣
adj. 令人激动的, 扣人心弦的	drawer
ruin	n. 抽屉
v. 毁坏	petrify
heroine	v. 使惊呆
n. 女主人公	dangle
fiction	v. 悬挂
n. 小说	sway
varying	v. 摇摆
adj. 不同的	unsympathetic
medicine	adj. 不表同情的, 无动于衷的
n. 医学	medical
guestroom	adj. 医学的
参考译文	

在小说中, 我们经常读到一个表面上受人尊重的人物或家庭, 却有着某种多年不为人所知的骇人听闻的秘密。英语中有一个生动的说法来形容这种情况。惊人的秘密称作“柜中骷髅”。在小说的某个戏剧性时刻, 可怕的秘密泄漏出来, 接着便是某人的声誉扫地。当读者到小说最后几页了解到书中女主人公, 那位一向待大家很好的可爱的老妇人年轻时一连毒死了她的 5 个丈夫时, 不禁会毛骨悚然。

这种事发生在小说中是无可非议的。尽管我们人人都有各种大小秘密。连最亲密的朋友都不愿让他们知道,

但我们当中极少有人有柜中骷髅。我所认识的唯一的在柜中藏骷髅的人便是乔治·卡尔顿, 他甚至引以为自豪。乔治年轻时学过医, 然而, 他后来没当上医生, 却成了一位成功的侦探小说作家。有一次, 我在他家里度周末, 过得很不愉快。这事我永远不会忘记。乔治把我领进客房, 说这间很少使用。他让我打开行装后下楼吃饭。我将衬衫、内衣放进两个空抽屉里, 然后我想把随身带来的两套西服中的一套挂到大衣柜里去。我打开柜门, 站在柜门前一下惊呆了。一具骷髅悬挂在眼前, 由于柜门突然打开, 它也随之轻微摇晃起来, 让我觉得它好像马上要跳出柜门朝我扑过来似的。我扔下西服冲下楼去告诉乔治。这是比“骇人听闻的秘密”更加惊人的东西, 这是一具真正的骷髅啊!但乔治却无动于衷。“噢, 是它呀!他笑着说, 俨然在谈论一位老朋友。“那是塞巴斯蒂安。你忘了我以前是学医的了。”

Lesson 20 Pioneer pilots

飞行员的先驱

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音, 然后回答以下问题。

What was the name of the first plane to fly across the English Channel?

In 1908 Lord Northcliffe offered a prize of \$1,000 to the first man who would fly across

the English Channel. Over a year passed before the first attempt was made. On July 19th, 1909, in the early morning, Hubert Latham took off from the French coast in his plane the 'Antoinette IV.' He had travelled only seven miles across the Channel when his engine failed and he was forced to land on sea. The 'Antoinette' floated on the water until Latham was picked up by a ship.

Two days alter, Louis Bleriot arrived near Calais with a plane called 'No. XI'. Bleriot had been making planes since 1905 and this was his lattes model. A week before, he had completed a successful overland flight during which he covered twenty-six miles. Latham, however, did not give up easily. He, too, arrived near Calais on the same day with a new 'Antoinette'. It looked as if there would be an exciting race across the Channel. Both planes were going to take off on July 25th, but Latham failed to get up early enough, After making a short test flight at 4,15 a.m., Bleriot set off half an hour later. His great flight lasted thirty-seven minutes. When he landed near Dover, the first person to greet him was a local policeman. Latham made another attempt a week later and got within half a mile of Dover, but he was unlucky again. His engine failed and he landed on the sea for the second time.

New words and expressions 生词和短语

pioneer

n. 先驱

lord

n. 对(英国)贵族的尊称;勋爵

Calais

n. 加来(法国港市)

overland

adj. 陆上的

参考译文

1908 年, 诺斯科克利夫勋爵拿出 1,000 英镑, 作为对第一个飞越英吉利海峡的人的奖励。然而一年多过去了才有人出来尝试。1909 年 7 月 19 日凌晨, 休伯特·莱瑟姆驾驶“安特瓦特 4 号”飞机从法国海岸起飞, 但他只在海峡上空飞行 7 英里, 引擎就发生了故障, 他只好降落在海面上。“安特瓦特”号飞机在海上漂浮, 后来有船经过, 莱瑟姆方才获救。

两天之后, 路易斯·布莱里奥驾驶一名为“11 号”的飞机来到加来附近。布莱里奥从 1905 年起便开始研制飞机, “11 号”飞机是他制作的最新型号。一周以前, 他曾成功地进行了一次 26 英里的陆上飞行。但是莱瑟姆不肯轻易罢休。同一天, 他驾驶一架新的“安特瓦特”号飞机来到了加来附近。看来会有一场激烈的飞越英吉利海峡的竞争。两天飞机都打算在 7 月 25 日起飞, 但莱瑟姆那天起床晚了。布莱里奥凌晨 4 点 15 分作了一次短距离试飞, 半小时后便正式出发了。他这次伟大的飞行持续 37 分钟。当他在多佛着陆后, 第一个迎接他的是当地一名警察。莱瑟姆一周以后也作了一次尝试, 飞到离多佛不到半英里的地方。这次他又遭厄运, 因引擎故障第二次降落在海面上。