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## Appendix I

### Key to Exercises (Units 1-8)

#### Unit 1

##### Part I Pre-Reading Task

###### Script for the recording:

The song you are about to hear is based on a true story. It tells the tale of the sinking of a ship called *The Edmund Fitzgerald* that was caught in a storm on Lake Superior back in November 1975, with the loss of all on board.

Lake Superior is an enormous lake and the wind can at times make it dangerous to shipping, whipping up huge waves. November is a particularly dangerous month for such storms. This had long ago been noticed by a local native American tribe, the Chippewa, who used to speak of how death threatened from the lake when storm clouds gathered in November. According to legend, the big lake, which they called Gitche Gumee, was without mercy in that month, never giving up those it had marked for death.

It is this legend that starts the song before it moves on to talk of *The Edmund Fitzgerald*. *The Edmund Fitzgerald*, like many other ships that sail the lake, was built to carry iron ore. Filled with ore these ships lie low in the water and can find themselves in difficulties in rough weather. So, with a full load on board we can imagine the anxiety that must have begun to creep into the hearts of the sailors on board *The Edmund Fitzgerald* as they felt the cold wind beginning to rise and heard the sound of it singing as it blew through the wires. For, despite the fact that the captain and crew were all experienced, "well-seasoned" as the song says, they all knew the dangers of November storms. Before long their worse fears started to come true and the storm had risen to a hurricane. The despair of the crew is captured in the words of the cook. First he comes on deck to tell the sailors it is too rough to cook, they will have to wait for their supper. The next we hear from him he is saying

goodbye to his shipmates. Water is pouring into the ship. The captain sends out a distress signal, but that is the last that is heard from the ship. It is swallowed up by the lake, leaving nothing behind but the mourning families of the twenty-nine sailors and the sound of the church bell ringing in their memory.

Now let's listen to the song:

## The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald

***Gordon Lightfoot***

The legend lives on from the Chippewa on down  
Or the big lake they call Gitche Gumee  
The lake, it is said, never gives up her dead  
When the skies or November turn gloomy  
With a load of iron ore twenty-six thousand tons more  
Than the Edmund Fitzgerald weighed empty  
That good ship and true was a hone to be chewed  
When the gales of November came early

The ship was the pride of the American side Coming back from  
some mill in Wisconsin As the big freighters go, it was bigger  
than most With a crew and good captain well seasoned  
Concluding some terms with a couple of steel firms When they  
left fully loaded for Cleveland And later that night when the  
ship's bell rang Could it be the north wind they'd been feeling

The wind in the wires made a tattle-tale sound  
And a wave broke over the railing  
And every man knew, as the captain did too  
Twas the witch of November come stealing  
The dawn came late and the breakfast had to wait  
When the Gales of November came slashing  
When afternoon came it was freezing rain  
In the face of a hurricane west wind

When supertime came, the old cook came on deck saying  
 Fellas<sup>1</sup>, it's too rough to reed ya<sup>2</sup>  
 At seven PM a main hatchway caved in, he said  
 Fellas, it's heen good to know ya  
 The captain wired in he had water coming in  
 And the good ship and crew was in peril  
 And later that night when his lights went out of sight  
 Came the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald

Does any one know where the love of God goes When the waves turn  
 the minutes to hours The searchers all say they'd have made  
 Whitefish Bay If they'd put fifteen more miles behind her They might  
 have split up or they might have capsized They may have broke deep and  
 took water And all that remains is the faces and the names Of the wives  
 and the sons and the daughters J

Lake Huron rolls, Superior sings  
 In the rooms of her ice'water mansion  
 Old Michigan steams like a young man's dreams  
 The islands and hays are for sportsmen  
 And farther helow Lake Ontario  
 Takes in what Lake Erie can send her  
 And the iron boats go as the mariners all know  
 With the Gales of November remembered  
 In a musty old hall in Detroit they prayed In the Maritime Sailors'  
 Cathedral The church hell chimed til it rang twenty-nine times  
 For each man on the Edmund Fitzgerald

1 fella: (*slang*) fellow

2 ya: (*slang*) you

Trie legend lives on from the Chippewa on down Or the  
nig lake they call Gitche Gume Superior, they said, never  
gives up her dead When the gales or November come  
early

## Part II Text A

Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-2	Introduction — Both Napoleon's and Hitler's military campaigns failed because of the severity of the Russian winter.
Part Two	Paras 3-11	Napoleon's military campaign against Russia
Part Three	Paras 12-20	Hitler's military campaign against the Soviet Union
Part Four	Para 21	Conclusion—The elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign.

2.

Sections	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Section One	Paras 12-13	Hitler's blitzkrieg against Russia and Stalin's scorched earth policy
Section Two	Paras 14-18	the battles fought at Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad
Section Three	Paras 19-20	the Russian counter-offensive and the outcome of the war

Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) alliance  
2) heroic  
3) stroke  
4) limp  
5) minus  
6) regions  
7) declarations  
8) siege

- 9) raw  
11) have taken their toll  
13) campaign  
15) has been brought to a halt
- 10) retreat  
12) In the case of  
14) at the cost of
2. 1) is faced with  
3) is pressing on / pressed on  
5) picking up  
7) cut back
- 2) get bogged down  
4) drag on  
6) falling apart  
8) take over
3. 1) The rapid advance in gene therapy may lead to the conquest of cancer in the near future.  
2) The border dispute between the two countries resulted in thousands of casualties.  
3) Sara has made up her mind that her leisure interests will/should never get in the way of her career.  
4) Obviously the reporter's question caught the foreign minister off guard.  
5) The introduction of the electronic calculator has rendered the slide rule out of date / obsolete.
4. 1) At that time, the enemy forces were much superior to ours, so we had to give up the occupation of big cities and retreat to the rural and mountainous regions to build up our bases.  
2) Unity is crucial to the efficient operation of an organization. Failure to reckon with this problem will weaken its strength. In many cases, work may be brought to a halt by constant internal struggle in an organization.  
3) The Red Army fought a heroic battle at Stalingrad and won the decisive victory against the Germans. In fact, this battle turned the tide in the Second World War. During this famous battle, the Soviet troops withstood the German siege and weakened the German army by launching a series of counterattacks.

## II. More Synonyms in Context

- 1) During the First World War, battles occurred here and there over vast areas. Some of the most dramatic fighting took place in the gloomy trenches of France and Belgium and in the no-man's-land between the trenches.
- 2) Elizabeth made careful preparations for the interview and her efforts / homework paid off.
- 3) I spent hours trying to talk him into accepting the settlement, but he turned a deaf ear to all my words.
- 4) Pneumonia had severely weakened her body, and I wondered how her fragile body could withstand the harsh weather.

### III. Usage

- 1) But often it is not until *we fall ill* that we finally learn to appreciate good health.
- 2) A rich old lady *lay dead at home for two weeks*—and nobody knew anything about it.
- 3) It's said he *dropped dead from a heart attack* when he was at work
- 4) Don't sit too close to the fire to keep warm—you could easily get burned, especially if you *fall asleep*.
- 5) In those days people believed in *marrying young* and having children early.
- 6) Little Tom was unable *to sit still for longer than a few minutes*.

### Structure

1. 1) To his great delight, Dr. Deng discovered two genes in wild rice that can increase the yield by 30 percent.
- 2) To her great relief, her daughter had left the building before it collapsed.
- 3) To our disappointment, our women's team lost out to the North Koreans.
- 4) We think, much to our regret, that we will not be able to visit you during the coming Christmas.
2. 1) These birds nest *in the vast swamps (which lie to the) east of the Nile*.
- 2) By 1948, the People's Liberation Army *had gained control of the vast areas north of the Yangtze River*.
- 3) Michelle *was born in a small village in the north of France*, but came to live in the United States at the age of four.
- 4) The Columbia River rises in western Canada and *continues/runs through the United States for about 1,900 kilometers west of the Rocky Mountains*.

### Comprehensive Exercises

#### I. Cloze

(A)

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. invasion              | 2. stand in the way          |
| 3. Conquest              | 4. catching... off his guard |
| 5. launching             | 6. declaration               |
| 7. campaign              | 8. drag on                   |
| 9. reckon with           | 10. die from                 |
| 11. bringing...to a halt |                              |

(B)

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. In       | 2. since    |
| 3. the      | 4. and      |
| 5. it       | 6. that/who |
| 7. of/about | 8. across   |
| 9. to       | 10. lost    |
| 11. to      | 12. with    |
| 13. buried  | 14. in      |
| 15. than    | 16. between |
| 17. from    | 18. to      |
| 19. down    |             |

**II. Translation**

The offensive had already lasted three days, but we had not gained much ground. Our troops engaging the enemy at the front were faced with strong/fierce/stiff resistance. The division commander instructed our battalion to get around to the rear of the enemy and launch a surprise attack. To do so, however, we had to cross a marshland and many of us were afraid we might get bogged down in the mud. Our battalion commander decided to take a gamble. We started under cover of darkness and pressed on in spite of great difficulties. By a stroke of luck, the temperature at night suddenly dropped to minus 20 degrees Celsius and the marsh froze over. Thanks to the cold weather, we arrived at our destination before dawn and began attacking the enemy from the rear. This turned the tide of the battle. The enemy, caught off guard, soon surrendered.

**Part III TextB****Comprehension Check**

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. d |
| 3. b | 4. a |



## Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

## Language Practice

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. boast            | 2. obstacles       |
| 3. was concerned    | 4. call ...off     |
| 5. paid off         | 6. was pinned down |
| 7. are contesting   | 8. prior to        |
| 9. holdout          | 10. objective      |
| 11. responsible for | 12. in case        |
| 13. favorable       | 14. due to         |
| 15. on the eve of   | 16. cancel         |
| 17. complications   | 18. stiff          |
| 19. withstand       | 20. absent         |

## Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

### Writing Strategy

Tick which of the following is more convincing:

- \_\_\_\_\_ It was reported that General Eisenhower, though indecisive sometimes, had no hesitation in ordering the assault on Normandy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Eisenhower's chief of staff, Brigadier General Water Bedell Smith, later wrote: "... He sat there ... tense, weighing every consideration. Finally he looked up, and the tension was gone from his face. He said briskly, 'well, we'll go.'"

### Model Paper

#### Can Man Triumph over Nature?

When people talk of man triumphing over nature, many things come to mind. One thinks of successes in medicine in the fight against disease, such as the invention of antibiotics and the promise held out by advances in biogenetic engineering. On a broader scale, one thinks of man's success in harnessing new forms of energy from steam power through oil to nuclear power.

Yet, nature has often hit back in unexpected ways to these attempts to tame it. New forms of

disease that are resistant to antibiotics are constantly developing. Burning fossil fuels has led to fears of global warming; while nuclear power has produced dangerous waste that will remain a hazard for generations to come.

However, perhaps to talk of man triumphing over nature is the wrong way to look at the matter. We need to find ways to work with nature rather than forever fighting against it.

**(154 words)**

## Unit 2

### Part I Pre-Reading Task

#### Script for the recording:

What will the world be like in five hundred years' time? A thousand years' time? Or more? Some people are optimistic, looking forward to a better world. Others are pessimistic, and fear that things can only get worse. The writer of the song you are about to listen to takes the pessimistic view. Looking further and further into the future things seem to him to get worse and worse. By 3535, he foresees all our thoughts and feelings will be shaped by drugs. Looking further still into the future he foretells that our bodies will waste away as machines do everything for us. Family life as we know it will fade away as children are bred artificially, chosen, in the words of the song, "from the bottom of a long black tube." Given that man seems to pay so little attention to taking care of the planet and avoiding using up all its resources, he ends by wondering whether man will still be around in the future. It's enough, as he says, to make even God shake his head.

Here is the song:

#### In the Year 2525

***Zager & Evans***

In the year 2525  
If man is still alive  
If woman can survive  
They may find

In the year 3535

Ain't gonna need\* to tell the truth, tell no lies Everything  
you think, do, or say Is in the pill you took today

In the year 4545

Ain't gonna need your teeth, won't need your eyes  
You won't rind a thing to do  
Nobody's gonna look at you

In the year 5555

Your arms are hanging limp at your sides  
Your legs not nothing to do  
Some machine is doing that for you

In the year 6565

Ain't gonna need no husband, won't need no wife  
You'll pick your son, pick your daughter .too  
From the bottom of a long black tube  
In the year, **7510**

If God's a-comin' he ought to make it by then  
Maybe he'll look around himself and say  
Guess it's time for the Judgment Day<sup>1</sup>

In the year 8510

God's gonna shake his mighty head  
He'll either say I'm pleased where man has been Or tear it  
down and start again

In the year 9595

I'm kinda wondering if man's gonna be alive He's taken  
everything this old earth can give And he ain't put back  
nothing

1 the Judgment Day: the end of the world, the time of God's final judgment of all people

Now it's been 10,000 years Man  
has cried a billion tears For what he  
never knew Now man's reign is  
through But through the eternal  
night The twinkling of starlight So  
very far away Maybe it's only  
yesterday

## Part II Text A

### Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-3	New technology will have a dramatic impact on cars and highways in the 21st century.
Part Two	Paras 4-9	With the aid of advanced technology, smart cars will be so designed that they can help eliminate traffic accidents, determine their own precise locations and warn of traffic jams.
Part Three	Paras 10-13	GPS and "telematics" will make it possible to build smart highways, which will benefit us in more than one way.

- 1) Smart cars can see, hear, feel, smell, talk, and act
- 2) They can eliminate most car accidents;
- 3) They can alert the police and provide precise location if stolen;
- 4) They can monitor one's driving and the driving conditions nearby;
- 5) They can alert the driver who feels drowsy;
- 6) They can locate your car precisely and warn of traffic jams.

### Vocabulary

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| I. 1) expansion | 2) manufacturing   |
| 3) vapor        | 4) take control of |

- 5) hazards                      6) satellite  
7) convert                      8) magnetic  
9) bunched                      10) in the air  
11) got/was stuck in        12) approximately  
13) application                14) monotonous  
15) mounted
2. 1) send out                      2) stand up for  
3) result from                      4) making up for  
5) starting up  
7) give up
3. 1)                                      6) play up                                      play up  
8) take on                                      take on
- 2) With regard to the recent flood of corporate scandals, some professors from Stanford and  
3) Harvard say they will incorporate Enron's real-world lessons into their classroom work.  
Our vacation was a disaster: the food was terrible, and the weather was awful as well. As  
4) a Special Administrative Region (SAR), Macao is permitted to retain its lucrative gam-bling  
industry although gambling remains illegal on the Chinese mainland. Manufacturers  
5) usually begin by building the prototype of a new model before they set up a factory to  
4. 1) make the cars.  
Medical evidence shows that smoking and lung cancer are correlated. Expanded use of  
computer technology, development of stronger and lighter materials, and research in/into  
pollution control will produce better, and "smarter" automobiles. In the 1980s the  
notion that a car would "talk" to its driver was science fiction; by the 1990s it had  
become a reality, more or less. Presently automobile companies such as GM and  
Nissan are poised to launch new advertising campaigns for their smart cars. Sounds are  
2) produced by objects that vibrate in the air at a rate that the ear can detect. This rate is called  
frequency and is measured in hertz, or vibrations per second. Reflective devices are more  
3) visible at night and are used in some locations to mark lanes and other significant places  
on the road. What's more, automated vehicle-control tech-nologies are presently under  
development to improve highway safety. These devices are mounted in the vehicle and  
can alert a driver to an impending hazard or, in an emergency,  
override the actions of the driver.

## II. Word Formation

### Clipped Words

kilo	kilogram
memo	memorandum
gym	gymnasium

### Blends

Medicare	medical care
email	electronic mail
comsat	communications satellite

lib	liberation	newscast	news broadcast
doc	doctor	autopilot	automatic pilot
vet	veterinarian	Eurodollar	European dollar
prep	preparatory	brunch	breakfast lunch
auto	automobile	telecast	television broadcast

### III. Usage

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. swimming pool             | 2. drawing board        |
| 3. enriched Middle English   | 4. disturbing change    |
| 5. fully developed prototype | 6. Canned foods         |
| 7. working population        | 8. puzzling differences |

### Structure

1

- 1) Thanksgiving in the U.S.A., like Spring Festival in China, brings families back together from across the country.
- 2) The monkey suddenly emerged from behind the tree, frightening Lucy into screaming.
- 3) Mom said that she would not allow me to buy a new computer unless the price dropped to below 2000 *yuan*.
- 4) In between the chores, Jim managed to spend 50 to 60 hours a week working at the computer or doing reporting for the freelance articles he sells to magazines.
2. 1) Most people find it hard to understand how living with one's own children could be lonely.
- 2) The manager felt it necessary to remove the five misbehaving secretaries in order to maintain administrative discipline.
- 3) The Senator called it wasteful to give free Medicare to those who could afford to pay.
- 4) We don't consider it possible to set back the clock of history.

### Comprehensive Exercises

#### I. Cloze

(A)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. alert           | 2. hazards      |
| 3. highway         | 4. start up     |
| 5. take control of | 6. lane         |
| 7. decrease        | 8. get stuck in |
| 9. monotonous      | 10. eliminate   |

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 11. convert            | 12. mounted    |
| (B)                    |                |
| 1. for                 | 2. way         |
| 3. enabled             | 4. farther     |
| 5. decreased / reduced | 6. by          |
| 7. quantities          | 8. locally     |
| 9. worldwide           | 10. with       |
| 11. manufacturing      | 12. As         |
| 13. on/upon            | 14. provide    |
| 15. which              | 16. itself     |
| 17. problems / hazards | 18. and        |
| 19. Nevertheless       | 20. continuing |

## II. Translation

Automobiles changed the world during the 20th century, particularly in the United States and other industrialized nations. They are indeed of great use to us, but they have brought some hazards as well, such as noise and air pollution, and highway fatalities. It is reported that automobile accidents rank among the leading causes of death and injury throughout the world. Fortunately modern innovators are reinventing the automobile. New propulsion systems, fuels, designs, and means of manufacturing cars have all developed rapidly in the past decade. For example, by using the satellite-aided global positioning system (GPS), a computer in the automobile can locate the vehicle's precise position, and with the application of sensors, smart cars can eliminate most car accidents.

## Part III TextB

### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c |
| 3. c | 4. d |
| 5. b | 6. b |

### Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

## Language Practice

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. introduction        | 2. outlines     |
| 3. diverse             | 4. feasible     |
| 5. in cooperation with | 6. assembly     |
| 7. At the start of     | 8. implications |
| 9. perceive            | 10. realistic   |
| 11. appropriate        | 12. by means of |
| 13. component          | 14. implemented |
| 15. thereby            | 16. permanent   |
| 17. exposure           | 15. equivalent  |
| 19. matures            | 20. en route    |

**Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks**

## Sample Resume

**Hong Qin**

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## Employment Objective

Reporter position with a major newspaper or magazine

**Education**

Bachelor of Arts in Journalism, Xuanwu University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, July 2002

- \* Graduated Magna Cum Laude with a GPA of 3.6 on a 4.0 scale
- \* Proficient with MS Office, Lotus Notes, Windows XP and the Internet
- \* Courses taken included:

Reporting Public Affairs

Feature Writing

Computer Assisted Reporting

Theories of Mass Communication

Writing for Mass Communication

Advertising and Public Relations



### **Employment Experience**

Reporter Internship with the *Yangtze Evening Post*, 101 South Zhongshan Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210005, June 2001 to August 2001

- \* Researched information for stories for the Transportation and Tourism columns
- \* Interviewed contributors both over the phone and in person
- \* Met every daily deadline successfully, with 100% completion of all assigned reports by specified deadlines

Assistant Editor / Reporter with *Jinling Evening News*, 53 Jiefang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210016, July, 2000 — present

- \* Responsible for reporting students' activities at Xuanwu University
- \* Developed fortnightly stories without missing a single deadline

### **Awards**

Second Place in the News Writing Competition for Students of Journalism in Nanjing, 2001  
Xuanwu Award for Excellence in Journalism, 2000

### **Professional Interests**

Member of the Journalists' Association of Jiangsu Province. Vice chairman of the Students' Union at Xuanwu University, Proficient in both Chinese and English

**References and writing samples available upon request.**

## **Unit 3**

### **Part I Pre-Reading Task**

#### **Script for the recording:**

The song you are about to hear was written by one of a group of four singers known as the

Silhouettes. He wrote the song back in the 1950s, shortly after leaving the army. It is easy to imagine that it may well reflect his own experience of suddenly finding himself having to look for a job. If the song is anything to go by, his wife was largely unsympathetic, suspecting him of laziness and not trying hard enough. Every morning she would get him out of bed, telling him to get a job; every breakfast she would throw the paper down in front of him, pointing out the jobs he could apply for. And when he got home at the end of the day without having had any success she would accuse him of lying about his job hunting, suspecting, no doubt, that he had not bothered to try. Do you think he did? What does it sound like to you?

### Silhouettes—Get a Job

Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip  
 Mum mum mum mum mum mum  
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na  
 Every morning about this time  
 she get me out of my bed  
 a-crying get a job.  
 After breakfast, every day,  
     she throws the want ads right my way  
 And never fails to say,  
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,  
 Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip  
 Mum mum mum mum mum mum  
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na  
 And when I get the paper  
 I read it through and through  
 And my girl never fails to say  
 If there is any work for me,

And when I go back to the house  
 I hear the woman's mouth Preaching and a crying,  
 Tell me that I'm lying 'bout a job That I never could  
 find. Sha na na na, sha na na na, Sha na na na, sha  
 na na na na, Sha na na na, sha na na na na, Sha na na  
 na, sha na na na na, Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip yip  
 • Mum mum mum mum mum mum Get a job Sha na  
 na na, sha na na na na

## Part II Text A

### Organization 1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-6	A recent college graduate failed to answer the questions at an interview because of lack of preparation.
Part Two	Paras 7-27	Four pieces of advice on being a successful interviewee
Part Three	Paras 28-31	Everyone should make his or her own tracks in whatever he or she does.

### 2.

Suggestions	Examples
1) Prepare to win.	1) Michael Jordan
2) Never stop learning.	2) a 90-year-old tennis player
3) Believe in yourself, even when no one else does.	3) the four-minute mile, the New York Marathon and the Vietnam veteran
4) Find a way to make a difference.	4) New York cabdrivers

**Vocabulary**

- I. 1. 1) generously 2) physically  
 3) structure 4) partition  
 5) blurted out 6) chuckling  
 7) pried 8) prospective  
 9) jet 10) sparkled  
 11) took a crack at 12) partner  
 13) made a (big) difference 14) beyond his wildest dream.  
 15) employment
2. 1) go after 2) look back on/at  
 3) be put up 4) count on  
 5) was handed down 6) follow up  
 7) bring about 8) broke into
3. 1) Mary's parents grilled her about where she had been all night.  
 2) In order to meet the deadline, we worked 48 hours without sleep and finally made it.  
 3) The translation of the popular novel has just finished and a Chinese version will be in readers' hands soon.  
 4) As with anything else, it is important to do your homework before going on an interview.  
 5) Jim's car broke down last week and the repair cost was in the neighborhood of 150 dollars.
4. 1) The director of the Urban Development Office will interview the two local applicants, as well as the two other candidates recommended by the staff committee this afternoon, to pick out the prospective designer for the construction of the city square.  
 2) In the endeavor to clean up the river before the deadline set for this important municipal project, the project manager has tried every possible means to go after the best engineers for the work.  
 3) Time is money, as the saying goes. People in my age bracket often want to have a crack at everything new, but they just cannot afford the time and energy.

**II. Words with Multiple Meanings**

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. (behave)
2. Richard suggested I keep all my friends' addresses on my computer, as he does his. (used to avoid repetition)
3. Elizabeth told her daughter that if she did the bathroom, the kitchen and the living room, she

would get \$10.00 every week, (clean)

4. Since the Smiths' business is doing well, they are thinking of starting a similar type of business in Canada, (get along)
5. If you are prepared, you can certainly do the job. (perform or complete <a job>)
6. Knowing what you cannot do is more important than knowing what you can. (perform or complete <an action or a job>)
7. When I asked John why he does philosophy, he said that he does it simply because he finds it interesting, (study)
8. A small piece of cake will do for me, thanks, (be enough)
9. Leisure is a beautiful garment, but it will not do for constant wear, (be acceptable)

### III. Usage

1. There is so much to say and it is hard to know where to begin. OK, I'll talk about myself first.
2. Thank you very much, John, for your beautiful Christmas card. By the way, I have something here for you.
3. The new computer language can be quite easily understood by anyone who can read the daily newspaper. Now, why is this an advantage?
4. I'm going to work out the outline and will let you know how it goes. By the way, I will see you in February, as I plan to attend your seminar in Shanghai.
5. OK, you got the job. Now, how to maximize your profits with as little effort as possible?
6. Chris has been back from Australia. Incidentally, those pictures you sent me are wonderful.

### Structure

1. 1) As I see it / From my standpoint / In my opinion, the institution needs better management rather than more money.  
2) As I see it / From my standpoint / In my opinion, our schools have focused on tests to such an extent that the students hardly have any time left to participate in creative activities.  
3) From my standpoint / As I see it / In my opinion, we can't judge people by appearance only, because clothes don't always reflect someone's personality.  
4) From my standpoint / As I see it / In my opinion, talent just comes from doing something often enough.
2. 1) Sleep is a never ending task that has to be done at least once every couple of days, if not every day.  
2) As I see it, pre-school children who are taught at home by their parents do at least as well as, if not better than, those educated at nursery schools.

- 3) It is difficult, if not impossible, for most people to think otherwise than in the fashion of their own period.
- 4) I have reasons to believe that most applicants, if not all of them, will have done their homework before the interview.

## Comprehensive Exercises

### I. Cloze

(A)

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. prospective        | 2. interview           |
| 3. As I see it        | 4. done your homework  |
| 5. endeavor           | 6. structure           |
| 7. take a crack       | 8. from the standpoint |
| 9. employment         | 10. deadline           |
| 11. make a difference | 12. follow UD          |

(B)

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. matter   | 2. to         |
| 3. not      | 4. possible   |
| 5. can      | 6. interview  |
| 7. ask      | 8. copies     |
| 9. If       | 10. preparing |
| 11. what    | 12. kinds     |
| 13. take    | 14. Prior     |
| 15. whether | 16. fit       |

### II. Translation

Well begun is half done, as the saying goes. It is extremely important for a job applicant to do his homework while seeking employment. From my standpoint, whether or not one has done his homework clearly makes a difference in his chance of success.

I have a friend who is earning somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 thousand dollars a year in a large computer software company. He told me that from his own experience the decision makers who interview prospective employees like people who are well prepared. Those who make no endeavor to learn as much about his prospective employer as possible don't have much of a chance of success.

## Part III Text B

### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c |
| 3. a | 4. a |
| 5. a | 6. b |

### Translation

(#£ Appendix III)

### Language Practice

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. excerpt     | 2. intricate      |
| 3. took away   | 4. came at        |
| 5. outer       | 6. administration |
| 7. dictates    | 8. benign         |
| 9. get in      | 10. Foundation    |
| 11. scraps     | 12. was wrenched  |
| 13. brand      | 14. occupy        |
| 15. carved     | 16. coiled        |
| 17. impression | 18. quivered      |
| 19. take on    | 20. put in a word |

## Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

### Sample Application Letter

Rm. 316, New College Dormitory  
Xuanwu University, 2270 Zhongshan Road  
Nanjing, Jiangsu, 212000  
Tel: (025) 9709399  
Email: [hqin@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:hqin@yahoo.com.cn)  
August 25, 2002

Dr. Guoliang Li  
Director of the Human Resources Office  
Shanghai Star  
20F, Huaihai Building  
200 Huaihai Road (Middle)  
Shanghai 200021

Dear Dr. Li,

In searching for employment opportunities on the Internet, I learned of a job vacancy in the Public Affairs Reporting Section of your newspaper. I believe that my qualifications match the requirements you have listed for the position.

As a journalism major at Xuanwu University in Nanjing, my academic training has enabled me to develop my writing and editing skills, particularly in the reporting of public affairs. At college, English, Reporting Public Affairs, Advertising and Public Relations have been my favorite subjects. I would like to utilize my interests and training to the fullest through working on a newspaper as well-known as your own.

My resume reflects my experience as a journalistic intern with two newspapers in Nanjing. While working there I did both research work and reporting. I greatly enjoyed work as a professional reporter and the challenge of writing to deadlines, all of which I successfully met.

I have won several awards for my journalistic work and was admitted to the Journalists' Association of Jiangsu Province last year. I was the vice chairman of the Students' Union in my university for two years. The enclosed resume provides further information about my experience and background.

I wonder if it would be possible for us to meet one of these days so that you could learn more about me and I could find out more about the specifics of the job. Please call me anytime on (025) 9709399 Monday through Friday. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Hong Qin



## Unit 4

### Part I Pre-Reading Task

#### Script for the recording:

The memory stands as a painful reminder of what society expected of Juanita Brooks, a biracial woman born in a race-conscious America more than 50 years ago.

It was 1969, and a 22-year-old Brooks had moved from New York City to Miami, where she applied for a teaching position. Upon learning of Brooks' biracial background, the school's principal said, "This could be our secret if you request."

The principal's assumption that Brooks was ashamed of her black heritage echoed what society expected at the time — for a biracial woman to choose one race over another.

"He assumed I wanted to pass for white," said Brooks. "I didn't take the job because of that statement."

Brooks' fair complexion and straight, brown hair make it easy to be perceived as white. But when faced with a choice, it was her black roots she embraced. After all, her birth certificate said she was black. And for years, either she or her parents checked the "black" box on U.S. Census forms.

Why? Because Brooks' lineage is European American and African American. Historically, a person with any "ascertainable" amount of "negro" blood was considered black. This method of counting people of mixed-race heritage dates to the Civil War era, and often is referred to as the "one drop" rule.

"Society was telling me who I was," she recalled.

It wasn't until last year that Brooks officially could claim to be both races. Because of changes in federal guidelines for collecting statistics, Census 2000 was the first that allowed people to identify themselves as more than one race. There were 63 racial combinations to choose from, and almost 7 million Americans checked more than one, according to national census figures.

Brooks, 54, checked African American and white.

"As the years go on, society's views broaden," she said. "Fifty years ago, society had a narrow view concerning race. The word biracial ... wasn't even thought of."

But new views have emerged. The younger generation is more diverse, and multiracial, multiethnic people are seeing themselves in a different light.

"What I now claim is that I am (all) white and I am (all) black," Brooks said.

"And in terms of my self image, it fits. But for many years before that, there was always the question of where do I belong."

## Part II Text A

### Text Organization

#### I.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-5	America is not declining, but is in the process of creating a new collage-like civilization.
Part Two	Paras 6-21	Los Angeles is a good example of such a collage.
Part Three	Paras 22-24	There is something in America that acts as "glue" to piece different parts together to make the American collage: the chance to try.

Things of Symbolic Value	Standing for
Los Angeles	a new civilization
a PC company in Orange County	a fusion of Third World cultures with the most modern mentalities and technologies
a person born in Los Angeles (according to Jose Vasconcelos)	a citizen of the world
America in the eyes of immigrants	a place where you always have a chance to try

### Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) plural 2) debt  
3) thesis 4) inevitably  
5) historical 6) precedents  
7) constructive 8) destructive  
9) ethnic 10) combination  
11) stagnant 12) destiny  
13) discourage 14) from the perspective of  
15) in the (medical) sense
2. 1) leave behind 2) show up  
3) go over 4) knock off  
5) Leave (them) alone 6) fading away  
7) took in 8) keep up with
3. 1) Cooperation between nurse and patient is essential for infection in the hospital to be kept effectively under control.  
2) Chinese people in ancient times had a sense that their country was at the center of the world and so called it "the Middle Kingdom".  
3) A strong network of mentors, women and men, has helped me at various stages in my career.  
4) We need to have/develop a conception of ourselves in the universe not as the master species but as the servant species: as the one being given responsibility for the whole and for the good of the whole.  
5) We have cut the remark out of the program lest it should offend the listeners.
4. 1) With the economy in decline, a negative, pessimistic mentality will continue to undervalue good and profitable companies, thus paralyzing the stock market.  
2) In his business style he bears many of the characteristics of an immigrant — including a strong, sometimes ruthless, desire to succeed. Maybe that is why he has achieved such unbelievable success.  
3) Scholars of Confucianism are agreed that it is not so much a religion as a guide to a system of political organization, which emphasizes the values of cooperation with others and readiness to compromise and submerge one's own ideas in a broader and more popularly acceptable solution.

**II. Confusable Words**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. like/as | 2. as      |
| 3. like    | 4. like/as |
| 5. as/like | 6. as      |
| 7. like    | 8. as      |

**III. Usage**

1. Historically speaking, it was mountaineers from Britain who opened up the central part of the valley in the heyday of Victorian adventure.
2. Scientifically speaking, the experiment is of great interest.
3. Generally speaking, it will take about three weeks to build the model.
4. Strictly speaking, no language is completely translatable into another.

**Structure**

- 1) It is very useful knowing several foreign languages when you are traveling abroad.
- 2) It is quite futile trying to reason with him — he just won't listen.
- 3) It is funny watching Granny dancing such a lively dance.
- 4) It is nice working with her.
2. 1) his determination to realize his ideals
- 2) a desire to follow in his footsteps.
- 3) reached a decision to walk back
- 4) failure to properly educate its children

**Comprehensive Exercises****I. Cloze**

(A)

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. on the decline     | 2. historical   |
| 3. for the first time | 4. mentality    |
| 5. essential          | 6. discouraged  |
| 7. destiny            | 8. immigrants   |
| 9. ethnic             | 10. combination |

(B)

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. born | 2. about |
|---------|----------|

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 3. against       | 4. because |
| 5. Only          | 6. would   |
| 7. then          | 8. not     |
| 9. time          | 10. if     |
| 11. come         | 12. ones   |
| 13. raised/born  | 14. here   |
| 15. so/therefore | 16. both   |
| 17. to           |            |

## II. Translation

Professor Huntington's paper greatly inspired me. According to him, in a plural / pluralistic society, there will inevitably be different opinions. The key is to deal with them in such a way that they can play a constructive rather than destructive role.

He argues that in a plural/pluralistic society we must stress/attach importance to interpersonal relationships, cooperation, and looking at issues from the perspective of other people. If some groups regard themselves as superior and treat other ethnic groups or religions with disrespect, the whole society may be paralyzed.

I am convinced that if we put into practice the ideas mentioned above, then there is the possibility of creating a new civilization.

## Part III TextB

### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b |
| 3. c | 4. d |
| 5. a | 6. c |

### Translation

(#J1 Appendix III)

### Language Practice

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. ethic | 2. memorial |
|----------|-------------|

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 3. dwell          | 4. mysterious  |
| 5. Contrary       | 6. blur        |
| 7. Presumably     | 8. was dwarfed |
| 9. originate      | 10. applaud    |
| 11. derive        | 12. category   |
| 13. shortly after | 14. misery     |
| 15. entity        | 16. streak     |
| 17. live on       | 18. lead to    |
| 19. in exile      | 20. what of    |

## Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

### Model Paper

#### Learning about Other Cultures

If you want to get along with people from other nations, then learning their language alone is not enough. You also have to master their customs. Invited home by a Western friend for dinner, for example, you may well politely refuse when offered more food by your host, even though you would really like some more. If you do, you may well go hungry, for your host is quite likely not to offer again and may remove the dish from the table. Pressing a guest to take more after the guest has refused is considered bad manners in some Western countries rather than being the duty of a considerate host.

Such differences in customs take time to discover. We often are so used to our own ways of doing things that it just does not occur to us that elsewhere people have altogether different ideas about what is proper and what is not. Yet the ability to mix at ease with people from different cultural backgrounds is becoming all the more necessary in a world that is growing ever smaller.

**(184 words)**

# Units

## Part I Pre-Reading Task

### Script for the recording:

Is it easy to be hard, easy to be cold towards others? The singer of the song you are about to hear thinks that too many people are cruel and have no feelings. His particular target is those who claim to care about large causes, the poor and underprivileged, at the same time as they are ready to ignore the needs of their friends. From the song, it sounds as if he has one particular friend in mind, a friend — perhaps a girl? — who seems to care more for social causes than she does for him. But whatever the reason, he complains that too many people find it all too "easy to be cold, easy to say no." Listen and see whether you agree with him or not.

### Easy to be Hard

#### *Three Dog Night*

How can people be so heartless How  
can people be so cruel Easy to be hard,  
easy to be cold  
How can people have no feelings How can  
they ignore their friends Easy to be proud,  
easy to say no

Especially people who care about strangers Who care  
about evil and social injustice Do you only care about  
bleeding crowd How about a needing friend, I need a  
friend

How can people be so heartless You  
know I'm hung up on you Easy to be  
proud, easy to say no

Especially people who care about strangers  
Who care about evil and social injustice  
Do you only care about bleeding crowd  
How about a needing friend, we all need a friend

How can people be so heartless  
How can people be so cruel  
Easy to be proud, easy to say no  
Easy to be cold, easy to say no  
Come on, easy to give in, easy to say no  
Easy to be cold, easy to say no  
Much too easy to say no

## Part II Text A

### Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Para 1	<b>It</b> is no easy job to judge people, for they aren't always what they appear to be.
Part Two	Paras 2-3	Kind and gentle, Edward Burton, a wealthy merchant, appeared as if he could not bear to hurt a fly.
Part Three	Paras 4-5	As it turned out, Burton was cold-blooded enough to send a friend to certain death.



2.

Sections	Paragraphs	Mainly about
Section One	Paras 4-16	What Edward knew about Lenny
Section Two	Paras 17-31	How Edward responded to Lenny's request
Section Three	Paras 32-51	How Edward, a "kind" gentleman, handled a friend in desperate need of help

### Vocabulary

### y

- i. 1. 1 In a way 2) clapping  
 3 elderly 4) in accordance with  
 5 vacancy 6) funks  
 7 current 8) in good condition  
 9 transparent 10) rub  
 11 spicy 12) hitherto  
 13 committed 14) with (a) very bad grace  
 15 instinct
- 1) turned up 2) stuck to  
 3) brought back 4) settled down  
 5) driving at 6) put (them) away  
 7) touch on/upon 8) bear (me) out
- 1) She has a very weak constitution — she may not be able to survive the operation.  
 3 2) I was taken aback by the insurance company's rejection of my claim.  
 3) It was something of a surprise when we ran into each other in a place like that.  
 4) My hair needs trimming/to be trimmed — it's getting too long.  
 5) Appearances are often deceptive.
4. 1) Mr. Smith used to be a successful retailer in our community. Oddly enough he went broke overnight some time ago. The other day when I saw him wandering on the street, I was greatly shocked to find his hair all white and his face wrinkled. I was sad to see that he had gone all to pieces.  
 2) Marie gave me a definite reply via email; evidently she wouldn't be able to accept my invitation. I was a trifle disappointed.  
 3) When he finished shaving, Sterling would look at himself in the mirror again, stroking his chin with his hand. Then he would sit on a sofa sipping a cup of coffee.

## II. Usage

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Except for   | 2. except that |
| 3. except       | 4. except when |
| 5. except to    | 6. except what |
| 7. except where | 8. except that |

## III. American and British English

Vocabulary		Spelling	
<i>AmE</i>	<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>	<i>BrE</i>
apartment	flat	favorable	favourable
can	tin	paralyze	paralyse paralyze
candy	sweets	labor	labour
elevator	lift	meter	metre
faculty	staff (of a university)	catalog	catalogue
first floor	ground floor	leveling	levelling
gas, gasoline	petrol	theater	theatre
mail	post	defense	defence
railroad	railway	plow	plough
pants	trousers	program	programme
subway	tube, underground	practice (v.)	practise
corn	maize	characterize	characterise characterize
store	shop	tire	tyre (on a car)

## Structure

1. 1) He'll accept the job unless the salary's too low.
- 2) Unless she comes soon, I'm going without her.
- 3) Milk quickly turns sour unless it's refrigerated.
- 4) Unless we are told to stop, we will carry on selling the furniture.
2. 1) If you happen to pass a baker's, pick me up a brown loaf.

- 2) Fortunately it happened that no one was in the house at the time of the explosion.
- 3) Peter happened to be speaking to me about his would-be mother-in-law./It happened that Peter was speaking to me about his would-be mother-in-law when she came in.
- 4) She happened to be out./It happened that she was out when he called.

## Comprehensive Exercises

### I. Cloze

(A)

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. insane            | 2. committed       |
| 3. current           | 4. was taken aback |
| 5. in good condition | 6. constitution    |
| 7. go all to pieces  | 8. gone broke      |
| 9. vacancy           | 10. mild           |
| 11. funk             | 12. deceptive      |

(B)

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. range      | 2. to            |
| 3. called     | 4. Although      |
| 5. as         | 6. rural         |
| 7. below      | 8. understanding |
| 9. suffer     | 10. but          |
| 11. other     | 12. it           |
| 13. emotional | 14. no           |
| 15. from      | 16. into         |
| 17. at        | 18. reduce       |
| 19. basis     | 20. about /of    |

### II. Translation

For my own part, I should certainly hesitate to hire a clerk on his face/appearance alone. Appearances are all too often deceptive. For instance, you might well commit an error in judgment if you went by appearances only with people like Edward Hyde Burton, the character created by Maugham. As far as appearance and manners were concerned, Burton seemed a man all of a piece. He was a tiny little fellow with white hair and mild blue eyes. Kind, gentle and candid, he was described by many as one of the most respectable people on earth. Nevertheless, he turned out to be cruel to a friend in need of his help. He insulted and fooled Turner who was down and out and made him commit himself to an insane venture. What was still more surprising

was that he was completely indifferent to Turner's death. Without doubt, Burton was a man with a heart of stone.

### Part III TextB

#### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c |
| 3. d | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. d |

#### Translation

(#JAL Appendix III)

#### Language Practice

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. handicapped          | 2. for life       |
| 3. take (their) revenge | 4. gouge          |
| 5. stomped              | 6. good and       |
| 7. mercy                | 8. depends...on   |
| 9. lucky                | 10. patted        |
| 11. froze up            | 12. put a stop to |
| 13. scooped             | 14. shoved        |
| 15. self-conscious      | 16. let go        |
| 17. revenge             | 18. banking up    |
| 19. adrift              | 20. slugged       |

### Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

#### Model Paper

##### Molding Character

Why are some people kind and generous, others cruel and heartless? Were they born that way or were the differences in character shaped by differences in experience? The care that is taken in

educating children shows that we place a lot of faith in good upbringing in the molding of character. Yet, children are clearly born with different temperaments and this will lead them to respond differently to the same treatment. Then again, accidents or disease can bring about changes to the brain that can completely transform a person's character.

Deciding where the balance lies between nature and external causes can be difficult. Take, for example, the case of the man whose character changed from being amiable and law-abiding to being aggressive and antisocial in a matter of a few weeks. On investigation, it was found that the man was suffering from a brain tumour. When this was removed, he returned to his original kindly character. Later the tumour grew once again, and the same slide into antisocial behaviour began again. In both cases the tumour was pressing on the part of the brain that controls social behaviour and changing the man's character. The response from others was understanding and help. However, where a criminal is born with the same type of brain that the tumour caused, our response is not sympathy and treatment, but condemnation and punishment. Is this logical? Is it fair?

**(236 words)**

## Unit 6

### Part I Pre-Reading Task

#### Script for the recording:

In the song you are about to listen to we hear what the singer is thinking as he writes his diary. Like many people who keep a diary, he treats it like a friend to whom he can pour out his inmost feelings. From the confidences he entrusts to his diary we learn of what he thinks of the way most people live. He thinks they spend their days in a rush, so much so that they have no time for him. As he says:

So many people by the score. Rushing around so  
senselessly. They don't notice there's people like me.

Perhaps he's right, perhaps people are too much in a rush to spare enough time for one another.

Though one suspects they may have other reasons for not sparing the singer time. He sounds alto-gether self-centred, looking at the world only from his own narrow point of view. We hear this at the end of the song, when he passes lightly over an H-bomb explosion as something of no concern to him as nobody he knew was involved. Given his outlook, it is probably just as well he has his diary as a friend, as others might find it a bit hard to put up with him.

## Dear Diary

### *The Moody Blues*

Dear diary, what a day it's been. Dear diary, it's teen just like a dream. Woke up late. Wasn't where I should have been. For goodness sake what's happening to me. Write lightly, yours truly, dear diary.

It was cold outside my door.

So many people by the score.

Rushing around so senselessly.

They don't notice there's people like me.

Write lightly, yours truly, dear diary.

They don't know what they're playing. They've no way or knowing what the game is. Still they carry on doing what they can. Outside me, yours truly, dear diary.

It's over. Will tomorrow be the same:

I know that they're really not to blame.

If they weren't so blind then surely they'd see.

There's a muck better way for them to be.

Inside me, yours truly, dear diary.

Somebody exploded an H-bomb today. But it wasn't anyone I knew.

## Part II Text A

lexl Organization 1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-11	The author gives three reasons why we feel so time-pressed today.
Part Two	Paras 12-18	Not every one is time-stressed, and in the case of Americans they have actually gained more free time in the past decade.
Part Three	Paras 19-23	The perception of time-famine has triggered a variety of reactions.
Part Four	Paras 24-28	The author pins down the crux (fE^p) of the problem and puts forward a remedy for the stress we feel.

2. 1) The motorcar causes more traffic problems than it promises to solve.
- 2) The aircraft creates a high demand for time-consuming journeys that we never dreamed of.
- 3) The washing machine, contrary to our expectations, multiplies the hours spent on washing and ironing.
- 4) Instead of making our lives easier, technology goes so far as to cram extra work into our leisure time.
- 5) Technology produces the new burden of dealing with faxes, e-mails and voicemails.
- 6) Technology eats further into our time by forcing us to handle software glitches on computers and filling our heads with useless information from the Internet.

### Vocabulary

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| I. 1) appliance | 2) comparative |
| 3) multiply     | 4) oblige      |
| 5) prosperity   | 6) in reality  |
| 7) aircraft     | 8) volunteers  |

- 9) a handful of  
11) famine  
13) widespread  
15) provoke
- 10) distribution  
12) large quantities of/a large quantity of  
14) streamline
2. 1) take back  
3) stand out/stood out  
5) set about  
7) amount to
- 2) cling to  
4) set aside  
6) switch off  
8) poured in
3. 1) The unemployment rate is forecast to be below average next year, which at the moment is 4 percent.  
2) There seems to be some confusion over who is actually giving the talk as both men are speaking to the audience.  
3) Efforts to enter the building and find the baby girl proved futile as rescuers were driven out by the heat and flames.  
4) The board was urged to divert some of its attention from controlling production and get more involved with demand issues.  
5) Losing just one or two items of expensive clothing can really eat heavily into your profits when you are selling suits at £900 and dresses at £2,000.
4. 1) After two days' discussion, industry leaders who took part in the forum concluded that the most common reason for a company to 'go international' was insufficient growth in the domestic market, mostly due to a shortage of financial back-up from the local government.  
2) There is an abundance of evidence showing that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in almost every corner of Europe the area under the plough was expanding, villages were springing up, new lands were being colonized, and the frontiers of Europe were being pressed forwards and outwards.  
3) Has the ever-increasing pace of modern living gotten you down? Has the quest for more money and more excitement become a burden in your life? Surveys show that today a lot of Americans feel weary of being knocked backwards and sideways just because they are always on the go / seem forever on the go. In their crazy search for fulfillment, they've gotten themselves into situations in which they are not able to cope.

## II. Confusable Words

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. 1) nervousness         | 2) tension   |
| 3) stress, stress/tension | 4) tension   |
| 2. 1) honorary            | 2) Honorable |



3) honorable

4) honorary

5) honorable

6) honorary

### III. Usage

- 1) Dealing with the extinction crisis is no simple matter. Is it sensible, we may ask, to spend large sums of money to save some species — be it an elephant or an orchid — in a nation in which a large proportion of the population is living below the poverty line?
- 2) This new technology could be used anywhere large numbers of people need to be quickly screened — at airports, train stations, bus terminals or border crossings. However, experts suspect, there is also the risk that people will learn to fool the machine the same way they try to fool polygraph (测谎器) readings by controlling their breath or taking drugs to relax themselves.
- 3) With a high percentage of marriages ending in divorce, often due to financial difficulties, you would say that money is a big factor in making a good marriage. But, believe it or not, it isn't money that ensures you a happy marriage; it is your philosophy of life that does.
- 4) Not all the risks on the Internet are sexual, you know. Sites promoting violence are just a click away, and may include instructions for making bombs and other destructive devices.

### Structure

1. 1) Philosophical essays and translations apart. Mr. Sinclair's early literary production also covered poetry and short stories.  
2) Interest in computer science apart. Michael has an enduring love of the arts, especially music and painting.  
3) Handsome reward apart, the work can be thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding in its own right.  
4) Good looks apart, there is a quality about her that makes her stand out from all the other girls in the class.
2. 1) What I am convinced of is that the world's population will grow to an unforeseen extent.  
2) The service that we can provide for our customers is what we really care about and our staff make every effort to maintain as high standards as possible.  
3) He may have traveled all over the world, yet what most often emerges in his dreams are not the mountains he has climbed nor the oceans he has crossed, but the narrow, winding lanes he used to pass through and the rivers he used to catch frogs in as a child.  
4) The billionaire said in a recent TV interview that money is not like eggs he could hatch chickens from. Money is just something he would hold onto for a little while and pass on to someone who needs it more than he does.

## Comprehensive Exercises

### I. Cloze

(A)

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. switch off | 2. obliged           |
| 3. on the go  | 4. stress            |
| 5. cope       | 6. shortage          |
| 7. widespread | 8. large quantity of |
| 9. pouring in | 10. a handful of     |
| 11. fraction  | 12. futile           |

(B)

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to          | 2) else's                  |
| 3) in          | 4) because                 |
| 5) where       | 6) how                     |
| 7) among       | 8) everything / all / what |
| 9) That        | 10) schedule / allot       |
| 11) sticking   | 12) where/ what            |
| 13) once/when  | 14) doesn't                |
| 15) the        | 16) in/under               |
| 17) all / what | 18) effectively            |

### II. Translation

There is no question that today we are under constant pressure to work longer hours, to produce more, to possess more, and to become a success. Workaholism, a modern addiction, has thus arisen. The cause of workaholism is the perception that by working longer hours and completing more projects, we will enhance our self-worth.

Many women today feel the same stress to produce and get ahead and, at the same time, to nurture their offspring and shoulder a variety of domestic responsibilities.

Research shows that workaholism tends to distance us from our immediate families. It forces us to labor longer and longer hours, leaving a minute fraction of time to be physically and emotionally available to our loved ones. Intimacy among family members is doomed to die in the process.

mo)

### Part III TextB

#### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. c |

#### Translation

(#ja Appendix III)

#### Language Practice

- |                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. browse          | 2. endurance                   |
| 3. forth           | 4. suspended                   |
| 5. zone            | 6. no wonder                   |
| 7. signify         | 8. under (tremendous) pressure |
| 9. run the risk of | 10. opt                        |
| 11. characterize   | 12. volume                     |
| 13. buzz           | 14. parallel                   |
| 15. confess        | 16. on the wing                |
| 17. waterproof     | 18. thrilled                   |
| 19. haste          | 20. captioned                  |

### Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

#### Model Paper

##### Making the Most of Time

Time is peculiar. At first sight it would seem that one second must last as long as another, no more, no less. Yet, in terms of our experience nothing could be further from the truth. Often time seems to fly past; before we know it the end of the week has arrived again. Is there any way to slow it down? There is a character in Kurt Vonnegut's *Catch 22* who tries to make his life seem longer by

doing boring and repetitive things, in the belief that this will make time go slower. Unfortunately, he was quite wrong.

The way to slow time down is to do many new and interesting things. Repeat the same old pattern week after week and time flies past. Take a break from routine, go on holiday to somewhere completely new or take up a fresh task, and the days begin to pass more slowly. So, if you want to feel as if time is not passing you by, break up your routine and do something new.

(178 words)

## Unit 7

### Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

The Neil Young song you are about to hear was written to pay tribute to the passengers on the hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania on September 11. "Let's Roll" was inspired by the words of passenger Todd Beamer, who made a call from the plane and told of the passengers' plan to storm the cockpit to overpower the terrorists.

As he set the phone down, the 32-year-old account manager reportedly said, "Let's roll." — Let's go. Moments later, Flight 93 crashed into the western Pennsylvania countryside, killing all 45 people aboard but stopping the hijackers from carrying out their plan to strike a target in Washington, D.C. — possibly the White House or Congress.

The song starts with the ringing of a phone and we hear the passenger sending a message to his loved ones, saying

I know I said I love you, I know  
you know it's true,

before putting down the phone as he, together with other passengers, set out to tackle the hijackers. If they were to be stopped, there was no time for indecision. The passengers knew that if the terrorists were to be prevented from killing more people it was up to them to stop them, even if this meant losing their own lives. And so they went ahead, rolling bravely into history, rolling for justice, rolling for truth.

## Let's Roll

*Neil Young*

I know I said I love you, I know  
you know it's true, I got to put the  
phone down, And do what we  
gotta do.

One's standing in the aisle way, Two  
more at the door, We got to get  
inside there, Before they kill some  
more.

Time is runnin' out, let s roll.  
Time is runnin' out, let's roll.

*in*

No time for indecision, We  
got to make a move, I hope  
that we're for given,  
For what we gotta do.

.How this all got started,  
I'll never understand, I hope  
someone can fly this thing, Get us  
back to land.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll. Time is  
runnin' out, let s roll.

No one has the answers, But one  
thing is true, You got to turn on  
evil, **when it's comin' after  
you.**

You got to race it down, And  
when it tries to hide, You got to  
go in after it, And never be  
denied.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll.

Let's roll for freedom, Let's  
roll for love, Goin' after Satan,  
On the wings of a dove.

Let's roll for justice,  
Let's roll for truth,  
Let's not let our children,  
Grow up fearful in their youth.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll. Time is  
runnin' out, let's roll. Time is runnin'  
out, let's roll.

## Part II Text A

### Text Organization

1. 1) People seem to love the Brooklyn Bridge more than ever before.
- 2) People grow more friendly to one another regardless of race.
- 3) It is a fashion now for people to wear ID tags.
- 4) There seemed to be a baby boom after Sept. 11, at least, in Brooklyn.
- 5) People seem to be having more bad dreams, Sept. 11-related.
2. The last part deals with the so-called dream boom. In this way it echoes the very beginning of the essay — the title and the subtitle.

## Vocabulary

## ry

faxed	2) boom
jogs	4) contending
span	6) hiking
pertinent	8) adolescents
tags	10) weaves
all of a sudden	12) statistical
string	14) disapproving
recurs	
had backed up	2) went off
is held up	4) settle for
be laid up	6) strike out
reflect on	8) applied for

- 1) The infant mortality rate is very high in the poorest areas of Africa.
- 2) Why pay a repairman when we can fix it by ourselves for nothing?
- 3) It was unusual that John was among the few who arrived early at yesterday's party, for which he was praised by the hostess.
- 4) These old houses need a lot of maintenance whatever the cost.
- 5) Looking out of the window we found the lake (was) enveloped in thick fog.
- 1) He pondered for a few moments before he made up his mind to fax Bill the statistical evidence that could be used to back up his argument.
- 2) It takes much imagination to realize how these ordinary working women skillfully weave such beautiful and unusual patterns in fabrics.
- 3) I recently got a thorough maintenance check on my new Buick for nothing from the car dealer from whom I bought it about half a year ago.

## II. Collocation

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. a little of | 2. a few / a few of the; most of/many of |
| 3. much        | 4. few                                   |
| 5. many        | 6. many of / most of                     |
| 7. much of     | 8. little                                |

## III. Usage

1. All I did was fax her the paper so as to let her decide what to do.

2. What you need to do is write a follow-up letter after the interview to indicate your eagerness to join the company.
3. "All you ever want to do is go shopping," Tim shouted at his wife.
4. All I did was touch the window, and it broke.
5. What the publisher did was cash in on the chance to promote his new textbooks.
6. What we'll do is leave a note for Bob to tell him we'll be back in time for the dinner party.

### Structure

1. 1) "You seem to like smoking a pipe, don't you? Did you use to like it before?" asked Phil.  
 2) Life here is much easier than it used to be.  
 3) We used to be able to walk around the town at night without fear of being mugged. But now no one dares to go out after dark.  
 4) You don't come and see us as you used to.
2. 1) It seems they don't care whether the deal is profitable or not.  
 2) She doesn't care who teaches so long as he/she teaches well.  
 3) Don't fuss about it. No one cares how you dress.  
 4) Most people don't seem to care when/ where/ how the conference will be held.

### Comprehensive Exercises

#### I. Cloze

(A)

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. reflect on | 2. span        |
| 3. fax        | 4. imagination |
| 5. boom       | 6. statistical |
| 7. backup     | 8. contends    |
| 9. recurring  | 10. send in    |
| 11. weave     |                |

(B)

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. told     | 2. of      |
| 3. What     | 4. on      |
| 5. think    | 6. But     |
| 7. When     | 8. also    |
| 9. declares | 10. itself |



- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 11. what  | 12. will   |
| 13. not   | 14. What   |
| 15. war   | 16. cannot |
| 17. every | 18. But    |
| 19. ways  | 20. than   |

## II. Translation

A severe earthquake occurred all of a sudden at 10a.m. yesterday in a rural area, about 200 kilometers east of the city. Initial reports coming out of the region indicate the earthquake has caused widespread devastation/damage and heavy casualties. Many adolescents were among those injured or killed. Yet it remains obscure exactly how many people were hurt and killed as the entire area has been enveloped in rubble. However, one thing is certain: many of the survivors may face years of pain and suffering. Local people were clearly shaken by this reminder of their mortality. Some religious ones have gathered to pray that it will never recur.

## Part III TextB

### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c |
| 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. c |

### Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

### Language Practice

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. have booked               | 2. crew                |
| 3. running down              | 4. recruits            |
| 5. host                      | 6. summit              |
| 7. bound for                 | 8. countered           |
| 9. put (as much) emphasis on | 10. have been arrested |

- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. justice                       | 12. have posed  |
| 13. tempt                         | 14. underwent   |
| 15. have been waging / have waged | 16. federal     |
| 17. tipped off                    | 18. slaughtered |
| 19. phase                         | 20. scout       |

## Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

### Writing Strategy

Tick which of the following can be used as a proposition:

\_\_\_\_\_ Ali stared silently at the big-screen television while the World Trade Center buckled and crumbled.

✓ \_\_\_\_\_ We must not equate Muslims with terrorists.

### Model Paper

#### How We Should Combat Terrorism

To my mind, we need to be both tough on terrorism and tough on the causes of terrorism. Let us take the second point first. It is sometimes said that one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter. There is obviously an element of truth in this, for while the events of September 11 clearly shocked the West, in a number of Muslim countries opinion was more divided. There many viewed the United States as an enemy that deserved to be attacked. Much of this hostility springs from American support for Israel and could be diminished through a successful effort to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Could, then, eliminating the underlying causes eliminate all terrorism? This seems doubtful. A world without conflicting interests seems a pleasant dream, but a dream nonetheless. There will always be people with a grievance and people heartless enough to pursue their grievance through taking innocent lives. This means that we will need to continue to be on our guard and ready to take forceful measures to confront terrorism.

**(176 words)**

I

## Unit ft

### Part I Pre-Reading Task

#### Script for the recording:

We live busy lives with so little time to enjoy the world around us that oftentimes we almost forget it is there.

Living in the Niagara region, an area that has so much to offer both scenically and historically, we forget about the diversity of nature and the fact that not everyone lives as we do.

Going to university in Toronto this year, I was surprised to learn that Niagara is one of the top crop producers in not only Ontario, but also Canada. I was even more surprised that many of the people I met who were from Toronto had never seen a farm before, or enjoyed the small pleasures of picking their own fruit or going for hikes in scenic areas. I realized that I was lucky to have experienced both the urban and rural life.

Intrigued by the question of how I felt about living so close to Niagara Falls, I decided to stop by after work one night and really look at them. I felt as though I was really seeing the falls for the first time, and they truly were everything that the tourists had promised. Staring into the never-ending cascades of water, I was mystified by it all.

Here I was, standing at the top of such a glorious sight that I had seen so many times before, but for the first time in my life, I was truly seeing it the way that it was meant to be seen; through the eyes of a tourist.

## Part II Text A

### Text Organization 1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-5	Description of the Napo River and surrounding jungle scenery at night, together with the author's reflections on it.
Part Two	Paras 6-8	Recalling what happened to her at their arrival at the village and what others felt about the Napo River and the people there.
Part Three	Paras 9-18	Detailed description of journeying in the jungle and her feelings about it

- 1) Birds, insects and animals of all descriptions
- 2) The sweet air
- 3) Various kinds of trees and other plants
- 4) River abundant in fish
- 5) Little girls who liked to play with the writer's hair
- 6) Children singing lovely songs
- 7) Treating guests with wonderful foods
- 8) People and nature in harmony

### Vocabulary

- |    |                     |                |
|----|---------------------|----------------|
| I. | 1) heap             | 2) was smeared |
|    | 3) in detail        | 4) dissolve    |
|    | 5) loosed           | 6) slapped     |
|    | 7) hollows          | 8) tangle      |
|    | 9) get her hands on | 10) darted     |
|    | 11) thrashing       | 12) hop        |

- 13) in flocks  
15) opaque
2. 1) take ... apart  
3) rests on  
5) have called for  
7) breaks down
- 14) illumine  
2) take up  
4) subscribe to  
6) came through  
8) runs out of
3. 1) After reading the book *Little Women*, Mary was dying to see the movie based on it.  
2) As a rule, the sheer distance mutes all sound from the ground. That's why street noises do not penetrate to the 20th floor of our office building.  
3) At the very sight of the spokeswoman's beauty and elegance/ the beautiful and elegant spokeswoman the crowd hushed.  
4) Back at home from his long journey, Tom slumped into an armchair, feeling completely exhausted.  
5) Dorothy Parker, an American poet and short-story writer, was reputed to be the wittiest woman of her time.
4. 1) Thousands of people swarmed to the East Lake yesterday to watch the spectacular boat race between the world champions who paddled their boats like mad.  
2) The Smiths live in the heart of a large forest, which is out of the range of all the noise of modern cities. The house itself, the ivy trailing over the stone walls and the swans gliding in the lake nearby all make for an ideal place for anyone to live in.  
3) Now soft, now loud, the lids on the tea cups clattered as the train passed swiftly strips of rather uneven land on the fringe of a seemingly endless desert.

## II. Confusable Words

1. 1) worth  
3) worthwhile  
5) worth
2. 1) lone  
3) alone  
5) lonely
- 2) worthy  
4) worth  
6) worthwhile  
2) alone  
4) lonely  
6) alone; lonely

## III. Usage

1. ice cream  
3. wines  
5. soap
2. teas  
4. cloth  
6. beer

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 7. fuels  | 8. soils  |
| 9. sugars | 10. grass |

## Structure

1

- 1) George had to abandon his ambitious plan to set up a research center because it was impossible for him to get/start his program going without strong financial support.
  - 2) As soon as Roy put on his ridiculous hat and began to laugh merrily on the stage, he started/ set the audience in the theater laughing heartily as well.
  - 3) News reports about the risks of certain types of plastic surgery have set phones ringing in plastic surgeons' offices across the country.
  - 4) When Beth saw the guy who had ruined her plan, a burst of anger had her getting to her feet and walking out of the room immediately
- 2.
- 1) I wonder what he was doing during the three years he was away. Did he join the army? Did he leave England? Did he become a criminal?
  - 2) Have you ever wondered how/why mountains are the way they are and why the Himalayas are the highest in the world?
  - 3) One of the oldest human needs is having someone wonder where you have been when you don't come home at night.
  - 4) Have you ever wondered who invented the first watch and how they knew what time it was?

## Comprehensive Exercises

### I. Cloze

(A)

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. trails       | 2. tangled      |
| 3. in the heart | 4. loop         |
| 5. slap         | 6. oars         |
| 7. glides       | 8. clatter      |
| 9. out of sight | 10. in flocks   |
| 11. swarms      | 12. spectacular |

(B)

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. running | 2. trips       |
| 3. either  | 4. by          |
| 5. main    | 6. tributaries |
| 7. prefer  | 8. foot        |

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 9. through    | 10. If    |
| 11. creating  | 12. While |
| 13. lies      | 14. where |
| 15. second    | 16. With  |
| 17. including | 18. will  |

## II. Translation

Last Wednesday my classmate Caroline and I visited Zhouzhuang, a well-known town looped all around by streams. When we arrived at the town, Caroline was so excited that she darted towards the first bridge she saw and began singing loudly there. Suddenly her voice hushed when she found that she had startled a flock of ducks not too far from us. Now as Caroline was dying for a boat ride, we decided to tour the town by boat. Now loud, now soft, Caroline talked to all the creatures in the stream and was fussing about everything while I looked at the boats gliding over the water in all silence. Though we did not see anything spectacular, we enjoyed every minute in the town that lies out of the range of the heavy traffic and noise of the large city.

Zhouzhuang is worth visiting and, time permitting, I'd like to go there again.

## Part III TextB

### Comprehension Check

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. d |
| 5. b | 6. b |

### Translation

(#J& Appendix III)

### Language Practice

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. shallow   | 2. vivid       |
| 3. is pumped | 4. is given to |
| 5. overtakes | 6. imminent    |
| 7. seemingly | 8. eternal     |
| 9. imitation | 10. repetition |

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 11. shrinks     | 12. summoned   |
| 13. monuments   | 14. equality   |
| 15. came upon   | 16. productive |
| 17. at a stroke | 18. exotic     |
| 19. infinite    | 20. run over   |

## Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

### Sample Letter of Reservation

The Landlord  
The Holly Tree Inn  
Ambleside  
KN3 5MN

10 Mill Lane  
London  
N6 2RT  
2 February 2003

Dear Landlord

I am planning a walking holiday in the Lake District this spring and would like to book a single room at your inn for the night of 11 April. I cannot give a definite time of arrival as this will all depend on the weather - if it is fine, I may well not arrive until late. Kindly let me know by return of post whether you will be able to accommodate me on the date mentioned so that I can complete plans for my trip. Should you require a deposit I shall be happy to provide one.

Yours faithfully H.

Wainwright



## 与自然力量抗争

### 课文A

人道是骄兵必败。就拿拿破仑和希特勒两人来说吧，他们所向披靡，便以为自己战无不胜，不可阻挡。但俄罗斯的冰雪卫士证明他们错了。

#### 冰雪卫士

奈拉·B·斯密斯

1812年，法国皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴率大军入侵俄罗斯。他准备好俄罗斯人民会为保卫祖国而奋勇抵抗。他准备好在俄罗斯广袤的国土上要经过长途跋涉才能进军首都莫斯科。但他没有料到在莫斯科他会遭遇劲敌——俄罗斯阴冷凄苦的寒冬。

1941年，纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒进攻当时被称作苏联的俄罗斯。希特勒的军事实力堪称无敌。他的战争机器扫除了欧洲绝大部分地区的抵抗。希特勒希望速战速决，但是，就像在他之前的拿破仑一样，他得到的是痛苦的教训。仍是俄罗斯的冬天助了苏维埃士兵一臂之力。

#### 拿破仑发起的战役

1812年春，拿破仑在俄国边境屯兵60万。这些士兵受过良好训练，作战力强，装备精良。这支军队被称为大军。拿破仑对马到成功充满自信，预言要在5个星期内攻下俄国。

不久，拿破仑的大军渡过涅曼河进入俄国。拿破仑期盼着的速战速决迟迟没有发生。令他吃惊的是，俄国人并不奋起抵抗。相反，他们一路东撤，沿途焚毁庄稼和民居。大军紧追不舍，但它的长驱直入很快由于粮草运输缓慢而停顿下来。

到了8月，法俄两军在斯摩棱斯克交战，这一战役中，双方各有上万人阵亡。可是，俄国人仍能在自己的国土上继续后撤。拿破仑未能取得决定性的胜利。此刻他面临着一个重要抉择。是继续追击俄国，军队，还是把军队驻扎在斯摩棱斯克，在那儿度过将到的冬天？

拿破仑孤注一掷，决定向远在448公里之外的莫斯科进发。1812年9月7日，法俄两军在莫斯科以西112公里外的鲍罗季诺激战。夜幕降临时，3万名法国士兵以及4万4千名俄国士兵或伤或亡，倒在了战场上。

俄国军队再次撤往安全之处。拿破仑顺利进入莫斯科，然而，对该市的占领成为毫无意义的胜利。俄国人弃城而走。法国人进城不久，一场熊熊大火烧毁了整个城市的三分之二。拿破仑向亚历山大一世提出停战，但沙皇深知他可以等待时机：“且让俄罗斯的严冬为我们战斗吧。”

拿破仑很快意识到，他无法在冬天向远在莫斯科的军队供应粮草、提供御寒衣物和宿营之地。1812年10月，他命令大军撤出莫斯科。

法军的撤离成为一场噩梦。俄国人出没于田野与森林，采用打了就跑的战术，向法国人发起攻击。刚出莫斯科城，气温就降到摄氏零下4度。11月3日降下初雪。困乏的马匹倒地而死。大炮陷入雪中。装备只得被用作燃料焚烧。士兵们染病冻死。法国士兵拖着脚步行进，一路上留下无数死尸。

正当俄罗斯军队集聚兵力之时，法国人却不得不逃离俄国，以避免注定的失败。在别列津纳河，俄国人焚烧了涨水的河道上的桥梁，差点将后撤的法军困于河边。侥幸的是，拿破仑居然突击造起两座桥。成千上万法国士兵得以逃脱，但却损失了5万人。渡过别列津纳河，溃不成军的幸存者一瘸一拐地向维尔纽行进。

拿破仑发兵60万进入俄国，只有不到10万士兵返回。元气大伤的法国军队在欧洲继续西撤。不久，英国、奥地利、俄国以及普鲁士组成强大的联盟，攻击这些散兵游勇。1814年3月，巴黎被攻占。拿破仑退位去过流放生活，他缔造的帝国随之灭亡。

#### 希特勒的入侵

到1941年初，纳粹德国元首阿道夫·希特勒已经控制了欧洲大部分地区。希特勒的德意志帝国的东部与苏联毗邻。1941年6月22日，希特勒不宣而战，入侵苏联，发动了历史上规模最大的一场陆地战役。希特勒自信能速战速决，预计这一战役不会超过3个月。他计划采用征服了欧洲其余地区的闪电战战略。入侵计划包含三大目标：向列宁格勒与莫斯科进攻，并横扫乌克兰。

苏联领导人约瑟夫·斯大林被打打了个措手不及，- 他指示全国人民在德国入侵者到来之前实行“焦土”政策。农场和工厂被焚烧毁坏，或被弄得无法运转。在入侵的最初10个星期内，德国人一路东进，俄国人伤亡人数多达一百多万。

在北方，德国人包围了列宁格勒。尽管忍受着极大困苦，列宁格勒的人民绝不投降。列宁格勒保卫战一直持续到冬季，此时该市的处境变得危急。由于食品匮乏，人们死于饥饿与疾病。到了1941年和1942年之间的寒冬，几乎每天有4千人死于饥饿。列宁格勒之围造成近百万人死亡。

在俄国中部，希特勒的目标是占领莫斯科。由于德国人指望速战速决，他们没有准备过冬的补给。10月来临，大雨不停。“泥泞将军”拖延了德国人闪电式进攻的行动。

正当希特勒的军队逼近莫斯科时，寒冷的冬季早早地降临苏联，那是多年不遇的严寒。气温降到摄氏零下48度。大雪纷飞。对俄国的严寒冬季毫无思想准备的德国士兵身着单薄的夏装，一个个被冻伤。德国人的坦克掩埋在深深的雪堆中。俄罗斯的冬季阻止了德国人的攻势。

到1942夏天，希特勒又发起两场新的攻势。在南方，德国人占领了塞瓦斯托波尔。希特勒随后向东推进到斯大林格勒，门口是沿伏尔加河绵延48公里的一座大工业城市。尽管艰苦卓绝，苏联抵抗者拒绝放弃斯大林格勒。

1942年11月，俄国人发起了一场反攻。德国军队在斯大林格勒城内外几乎没有挡风避寒的地方，食品和补给的匮乏更使其元气大伤。直到1943年1月德国人才放弃围城。进攻斯大林格勒的30万德国人只剩下9万忍饥挨饿的士兵。斯大林格勒一战的失利最终使希特勒时乖运蹇。部分地由于俄罗斯的冬季，德国人走向失败了。

在1943年与1944年期间，苏联军队将德军阵线往西逼退。在北方，1944年1月15日，红军发起突然袭击，解除了列宁格勒长达3年之久的围困。列宁格勒那些英勇无畏的幸存者看着入侵者在两个星期内全部撤离。到了1944年3月，乌克兰的农村又回到了苏维埃手中。1944年5月9日，塞瓦斯托波尔从德国人手中被解放出来。至此，俄国人向柏林进发。

就希特勒而言，对苏联的入侵成为一场军事灾难。对俄罗斯人民来说，这场入侵带来了无法形容的苦难。苏维埃在第二次世界大战中死亡的人数几乎达到2千3百万。

### 俄罗斯的冰雪卫士

任何军事行动都必须考虑到自然的因素。拿破仑和希特勒都低估了俄罗斯冬季的严酷。冰雪和极低的气温使两支侵略军付出惨重的代价。对俄罗斯人民而言，严冬是他们的冰雪卫士。

## 第二单元

### 智能汽车

#### 课文A

能看、能听、有知觉、具嗅觉、会说话的智能汽车?还能自动驾驶?这听起来或许像是在做梦，但计算机革命正致力于把这一切变为现实。

### 智能汽车

米基奥·卡库

即便是过去70年间基本上没有多少变化的汽车工业，也将感受到计算机革命的影响。

汽车工业是20世纪最赚钱、最有影响力的产业之一。目前世界上有5亿辆车，或者说每10人就有1辆车。汽车工业的销售额达一万亿美元左右，从而成为世界上最大的制造业。

汽车及其行驶的道路，将在21世纪发生重大变革。未来“智能汽车”的关键在于传感器。“我们会见到能看、能听、有知觉、具嗅觉、会说话并能采取行动的车辆与道路，”正在设计未来智能汽车和智能道路的通用汽车公司ITS项目的技术主任比尔·斯普雷扎预言道。

美国每年有大约4万人死于交通事故。在汽车事故中死亡或严重受伤的人数太多，我们已经不屑在报纸上提及。这些死亡的人中至少有半数酒后开车者造成的，另有许多死亡事故是驾驶员不小心所导致。智能汽车能消除绝大多数这类汽车事故。它通过会感测空气中的酒精雾气的电子传感器检测开车者是否喝醉酒，并拒绝启动引擎。这种车还能在遇窃后通报警方，告知车辆的确切地点。

能监控行车过程以及周围行车状况的智能汽车已经建造出来。藏在保险杠里的微型雷达能对周围的汽车作扫描。如果你发生重大行车失误(如变道时有车辆在你“盲点”内)，计算机立即会发出警报。

在麻省理工学院媒介实验室，业已制造出能测知你行车时有多少睡意的样车，这对长途卡车司机意义尤其重要。一连数小时注视着中央分道线这样一个单调、几乎能催眠的过程是被严重低估的威胁生命的重大隐患。为消除这一隐患，藏在仪表板里的一架微型相机可对准开车者的脸部及眼睛。如果司机的眼帘合上一定时间，行车变得不稳，仪表板里的计算机就会向司机发出警报。

开车最头疼的两大麻烦是迷路和交通堵塞。虽然计算机革命不可能彻底解决这两个问题，但却会带来积极的影响。你汽车上与绕轨道运行的卫星发出的无线电信号调谐的传感器能随时精确地确定你汽车的方位，并告知交通阻塞情况。我们已经有24颗环绕地球运行的导航卫星，组成了人们所说的全球卫星定位系统。通过这些卫星我们有可能以小于100英尺的误差确定你在地球上的方位。在任何一个特定时间，总有若干颗全球定位系统的卫星在11,000英里的高空绕地球运行。每颗卫星都装有4个“原子钟”，它们根据量子理论法则，以精确的频率振动。

卫星从高空经过时发出能被汽车上计算机里的接收器辨认的无线电信号。汽车上的计算机就会根据信号传来所花的时间计算出卫星有多远。由于光速为人熟知，接收卫星信号时的任何时

间迟缓都能折算出距离的远近。

在日本，具有某种导航能力的汽车已有一百万辆之多。(有些导航装置通过将方向盘的转动与汽车在地图上的位置并置来测定汽车的方位。)

随着微芯片价格的大幅度下降，未来对全球卫星定位系统的应用几乎是无限的。“制造这一商品的工业定会飞速发展，”生产导航系统的麦哲伦航仪公司的兰迪·霍夫曼说。盲人可以在手杖里装配全球卫星定位系统传感器，飞机可以通过遥控着陆，徒步旅行者可以测定自己在林中的方位——其潜在的应用范围是无止境的。

全球卫星定位系统其实只是叫做“远程信息学”的这一更大行动的一部分，这一行动最终将把智能汽车送上智能高速公路。这种高速公路的样品已经在欧洲问世，加州也在进行试验，在高速公路上安装计算机芯片、传感器和无线电发射机，以便向汽车报告交通拥挤堵塞情况。

在圣迭戈以北10英里的15号州际公路一段8英里长的路面上，交通工程师正在安装一个由麻省理工学院设计的引进“自动司机”的系统。这一计划要求计算机在公路上埋设的数千个3英寸长的磁钉的协助下，在车辆极多的路段完全控制车辆的运行。车辆会编成10辆或12辆一组，车距仅6英尺，在计算机的控制下一齐行驶。

这种计算机化的公路的倡导者对其未来的应用充满希望。到2010年，远程信息技术很可能应用于美国的一条主要公路。如果成功的话，到2020年，当微芯片的价格降到一片一美分以下时，远程信息技术就会应用在美国成千上万英里的公路上。这对环保也会很有利，能节省燃油，减轻交通阻塞，减少空气污染，还可用作公路扩建的替代办法。

### 第三单元

#### 求职面试

##### 课文A

自己经营公司的哈维·麦凯经常对求职者进行面试。文中他告诉我们关于雇主看重什么样品质的秘密，并提出4点建议，帮助你显得比众人突出。

得到你想要的工作

哈维·B·麦凯

我经营着一家有350名左右员工的制造公司，我本人常常要对求职者进行面试，决定是否聘用。我喜欢与可能成为营业员的人交谈，因为他们会是我们与顾客联系的纽带。

不久前一个新近毕业的大学生到我办公室谋求一份销售工作。我问他为这次面试做过哪些准备。他说他在什么地方看到过有关本公司的一些情况。

他有没有给麦凯信封公司的人打过电话，好了解更多有关我们的情况?没打过。他有没有给我们的供应厂商打过电话?还有我们的客户?都没有。

他可曾在就读的大学里查问过有没有校友在本公司就职，以便向他们了解一些情况?他曾请朋友向他提问，对他进行模拟面试?可曾去图书馆查找过有关本公司的剪报?

他事先有没有写封信来介绍自己，告诉我们自己为这次面试在做哪些准备，自己何以能胜任此项工作?面试之后他是否打算再写一封信，表明自己加盟本公司的诚意?这封信会不会在面试后的24小时之内送到我们手上，也许甚至是亲自送来?

他对上述每一个问题的回答全都一样：没有。这样我就只剩一个问题要问了：如果此人代表本公司去见可能成为我们客户的人，他准备工作会做得怎样?答案不言自明。

在笔者看来，如欲被聘用，应注意四个要诀：

1. 准备去赢。“一日不练，自己知道，”音乐家中有这样的说法。“两日不练，音乐评论家知道。三日不练，观众知道。”

我们在观看世界级音乐家或顶尖运动员的表演时，看到的并不是使他们变成出类拔萃人物的长年苦练。世界上诸如迈克尔·乔丹这样的顶尖人物无疑具有 $\leq \geq$ 凡才能，但他们在篮球场上也是第一个到，最后一个走。同样的苦练适用于人类的各项活动。若想被聘用，就要准备去赢。

我大学毕业时，我极有可能终身从事同一个工作。当时情况也的确如此。但如今已不再是一生被聘去做一个工作了。指导就业的专家认为，今天的大学毕业生在他们的生涯中可能会经历多达10次的职业变动。

听上去似乎压力不小。然而，如果你作了准备，压力就是别人的——那些没做准备的人。

你不可能得到你想要的每份工作。最好的售货员也不可能每次都成交。迈克尔·乔丹投篮命中率勉强过半。但认真准备一次面试的时间不会多于马马虎虎准备五次面试的时间，而你成功的可能性要多得多。

2. 永不中断学习。最近我和一位90高龄的老者搭档打双人网球。我琢磨着那会是什么结局；可我的担心是多余的。我们以两个6：1连胜两局。

我们交换场地打第三局时，他对我说“我打反手击球你不介意吧?我向来喜欢多练练自己



的弱点。”好一个永不中断学习的精彩实例。顺便说一下，我们6：1赢了第三局。

走出赛场，我那90高龄的搭档笑着说：“你也许想知道我在85岁以上年龄段的美国网球双打排名第一！”他想的不是年届90，想的甚至也不是85岁高龄。他想的是第一。

如果你努力克服自己的弱点，发挥自己的优势，你同样可以做得那么好。要有能力竞争，就得终生学习。

5. 相信自己，哪怕没人相信你。还记得那4分钟跑一英里的往事吗？几百年来，运动员们一直试图实现这一目标，最终认定人类的身体无法做到。我们的骨结构不适应，我们的肺活量跟不上。

可是，有一个人证明那些专家错了。奇迹中的奇迹是，在罗杰·班尼斯特打破4分钟一英里的纪录6个星期之后，约翰·兰迪又以几乎快出整整2秒的成绩打破了班尼斯特的纪录。此后，有大约800多名运动员打破了4分钟一英里的记录。

几年前，我和女儿米米参加了纽约马拉松比赛。发令枪一响，23,000名运动员冲出起跑线——最后有21,244名运动员到达终点。第一名是一位以2小时11分钟零1秒跑完全程的肯尼亚人。第21,244名运动员是一位越战老兵。他用了3天9小时37分钟跑完全程。没有双腿的他坚持跑完了26.2英里。我和女儿在比赛的最初几分钟内超过了他，当时顿觉勇气倍增，一定要跑完全程。

别听旁人说你不能实现自己的目标。谁说不比你的竞争对手更坚强、更努力、更能干？要知道，所谓目标就是有最后限期的梦想：写成文字，可测量，可确认，可实现。

4. 想方设法显得与众不同。在我看来，纽约大多数的出租车司机即使不算无礼透顶，至少也是不友好的。车辆大都十分肮脏，几乎所有的车都触目地装有难以穿透的防弹隔离装置。可近日我在拉瓜迪亚机场跳上了一辆出租车，你猜怎么样？车子竟然干干净净。放着优美的音乐，而且没有隔离装置。

“请到帕克街酒店，”我对司机说。他笑容满面地说：“你好，我叫沃利，”他说着递给我份保证书。一份保证书！上面写着他将安全、礼貌、准时地将我送到目的地。

车开后，他拿出几份报纸说：“请随意翻阅。”他还让我随意品尝后座篮子里的水果。接着他又拿出手机说：“您要是想打电话，每分钟1美元。”

我大吃一惊，脱口问道：“你这么做到有多久了？”他回答说：“有三、四年了。”

“我知道不该问，”我说，“可是，你能多挣多少小费？”

“一年12,000到14,000美元左右，”他得意地回答说。

他不知道他成了我心目中的英雄。他就是一个生动的例证，说明你总是可以争取到成功的机会。

我的良师益友柯特·卡尔森是明尼苏达州的首富，拥有一家酒店和旅行社，营业收入约达90亿美元。一次我要去纽约赴会，柯特慷慨地请我乘坐他的私人飞机。碰巧那天明尼苏达州遭受多年不遇的暴风雪袭击。明尼阿波利斯·圣保罗国际机场几十年来第一次关闭。

虽然暴风雪仍在肆虐，机场还是特地为小型飞机清出了一条跑道。我们正在跑道上滑行准备起飞时，柯特转过头来兴奋地说：“看哪，哈维，雪地上没有痕迹啊！”

柯特·卡尔森，当时年届70，富甲一方，竟然还会因为自己是第一个而如此兴奋。

在我看来，这些正是关键之所在。准备去赢。永不中断学习。相信自己，哪怕没人相信你。想方设法显得与众不同。然后就出发，在雪地上留下你自己的足迹。

## 多元文化社会

### 课文A

美国是否会如同历史上其他强国一样走向衰亡？作者持否定观点，认为美国创建的社会模式不同于任何已出现的社会模式。读一读他的观点，看看你是否同意。

### 美国大拼盘

里扎德·卡普钦斯基

仅看美国依然吸引着千百万人这一事实就足以证明美国并未衰落。人们不会被吸引到一个衰落的地方。在美国这样一个错综复杂的国家，当然能看到衰落的迹象，如债务、犯罪活动、无家可归者、吸毒、逃避现实社会的人。但美国的主要特征，亦即它给人的最初的、最持久的印象，却是充满活力、生机勃勃、不断进取、积极向上。

如果你知道世界上有广大地区完全处于瘫痪状态，无法取得任何进步，那就难以想象这个国家在衰落。

我很难同意保罗·肯尼迪在《强之兴衰》中的论点，即美国将不可避免地重蹈历史覆辙。历史一直如此循环——强国衰落，为新兴的帝国所取代。但或许我们能从另外一个角度看待正在发生的一切。我有种感觉，这个国家正在发生的一切不仅仅关乎一国之命运。

以欧洲为中心的美国或许是在衰落，正由一个新的太平洋文化所取代，这一文化包括但

并不局限于美国。从历史的角度来看，美国或许不会衰落，相反，它将与太平洋文化相融合，创建一种广泛的太平洋拼盘文化，一种依靠最现代的通讯技术连接的拉丁文化与亚洲文化的混合文化。

传统意义上的历史一直是各个国家的历史。但在美国，自罗马帝国以来，首次出现了创建一个文化的历史的可能。现在第一次有了这样一个机遇，在新的基础上用新技术创建一个有着前所未有的开放性的多元文化。一个有着多种精神中心的文化。一个永远抛弃种族中心主义心态、部落心态的文化。那是一种破坏性的文化。

洛杉矶就是这一新兴文化的先兆。

洛杉矶以及南加州与第三世界和亚洲的联系要比与美国的民族、文化之根欧洲的联系密切，因此将以一个多民族、多元文化的社会进入21世纪。这是一种全新的现象。一个文化由如此之多的种族、民族和文化同时创建，这样的先例从未有过。这种新型的文化多元化在人类历史上闻所未闻。

由于来自第三世界的新移民所具有的将本民族文化融入美国文化的令人难以置信的本领，美国正变得越来越多元化。美国有“主导”文化的概念时刻在改变。来到美国，你会不可思议地发现自己身在别地——来到了汉城，台北，墨西哥城。你在洛杉矶街头行走，就可以感受到韩国的文化氛围。这个大城市的居民成了自己居住地的游客。

这里有规模很大的社区，住着老挝人、越南人、柬埔寨人、墨西哥人、萨尔瓦多人、危地马拉人、伊朗人、日本人、韩国人、亚美尼亚人以及中国人。这里我们能找到小台北、小西贡、小东京、韩国城、小中美洲、威斯特伍德的伊朗人社区、好莱坞的亚美尼亚人社区，以及东洛杉矶墨西哥裔美国人范围很大的居住区。洛杉矶市的小学系统共使用81种语言，其中鲜有欧洲语言。

美国文化的这一变化预示着人类构成的普遍趋势。洛杉矶市90%的移民来自第三世界。到21世纪初，90%的世界人口将是深肤色的；所有生活在地球上的人中，白人不会超过11%。

只有在美国才会出现这种情况：在北部桔县环境作过美化的、超净的高科技园区，有家7年前尚不存在的个人电脑公司。公司的所在地那时还是草莓地。如今，这是一家有着5亿美元资产、在香港和台湾都设有工厂的大公司。

这家公司由3位年轻的移民创办——一位巴基斯坦穆斯林和两位来自香港的中国人。他们1984年才成为美国公民。如今他们每个人的身价都可能值3千万美元。

在这家公司走走，我们看到的都是年轻的深肤色面孔——越南人、柬埔寨人、老挝人和墨西哥人——还有最先进的技术。员工文化混合着拉丁美洲天主教的家庭价值观念和亚洲儒家的效忠集体的观念。招聘从来不张贴告示用人都是通过在南加州居住的家庭网络完成的。雇员常常会要求一周加班20小时，好多赚钱帮助大家成员购买房屋。

在洛杉矶，第三世界国家的传统文化首次与最先进的理念和技术相融合。

发达国家与不发达国家的关系通常有剥削榨取这一特点——掠夺劳力和资源，不给任何回报。种族交界处往往是关系紧张的交界处，是危机的交界处。而在这里，我们看到了一场建设性的革命。

这一创建中的环太平洋文化是发达与不发达之间一种新型的关系。这里有开放精神。这里有希望，有前途。这里是一个多元文化的群体，但没有冲突，而是进行合作，进行和平竞争，进行建设。在非白种人的西方世界与白种人的西方世界400多年的关系史上，双方关系的基本特性第一次表现为合作与建设，而不是剥削，不是破坏。

不同于世界上任何其他地方，洛杉矶向我们表明，第三世界的心态一旦与充满机会的开放精神相融合，与有条不紊的文化相融合，与西方的时间观念相融合，就会具有发展的潜能。

对那个我在其间度过大半生的破坏性、停滞不前的社会来说，说实在话，存在着洛杉矶这样一种发展前景意义十分重大。

调整时间观念最为困难。这是发展的一个关键变革。

西方文化是计算时间的文化。时间由时钟来安排。在非西方文化中，时间是以事件与事件之间的间隔来计算。我们安排在9点开会，但人没来。我们焦急不安，感到很生气。他无法理解我们为何那么焦急，因为对他而言，他到达的一刻才算时间。他到了，就是准时了。

1924年，墨西哥哲学家荷塞·伐斯冈萨雷斯在他的一本著作中，梦想着未来地球上所有不同种族都融合成一种类型人的可能性。在文化的意义上，即便不是在人种的意义上，这样一种类型的人正在洛杉矶诞生。由不同种族、不同文化、不同宗教和不同道德行为组成的巨大合成体正奔向一个共同的目标。世界充满着宗教的、种族的、民族的冲突，从这个角度来看，这种融洽的合作令人难以置信。的确令人瞩目。

使得在一个地区的相互竞争的文化和谐共存的目标是什么呢？

目标不仅仅是更高的生活水准。吸引移民前来美国的是美国文化的主要特性：有尝试的机会。文化与空间这两个重要方面结合了起来。文化使你得以想办法出人头地——去发现自我，找到自己的位置、自己的地位。还有空间，不仅仅是地理意义上的空间，更是指机会，指社会身份的流动性。在充满危机的社会中，在停滞不前的社会中——甚至在那些稳定的社会中——没有尝试

的机会。你一生已被预先决定。命运已经将你注定。

正是这一点，使得美国的不同种族和文化连结在一起。如果美国移民开始时遭遇失败，他总是想：“我要再试一下。”如果他在原来的社会中遭遇失败，他就会失去信心，变得悲观失望，接受自己所处的地位。在美国，他想的是：“我还会有机会，我还要试一下。”这使他坚持下去。他充满了希望。

## 第五单元

### 残忍

#### 课文A

有些人似乎容易了解：他们的个性在初次交往时就表露无遗。然而，外表可能具有欺骗性。

### 患难之交

S. 毛姆

三十年来，我一直研究我的人类同胞，但至今了解不多。每当有人跟我说他对一个人的第一次印象向来不错的时候，我就耸耸肩。我想这种人不是无知，就是自大。拿我自己来说，我发现，认识一个人的时间越长，我就越感到困惑。

我产生这些想法，是因为我在今天早上的报纸上看到爱德华·海德·伯顿在神户去世的消息。他是个商人，在日本经商多年。我跟他并不熟，但是对他挺有兴趣，因为有一次他让我大吃一惊。要不是听他亲口讲述这个故事，我根本不会相信他能做出这种事来。这件事之所以特别令人惊讶，是因为无论是外表还是风度，他都让人想到一种非常明确的类型。要说真有表里如一的人的话，那就是此公了。他个子很小，身高不过5英尺4英寸，身材纤细，白头发、蓝眼睛，红红的脸上布满皱纹。我估计自己认识他时，他大约有60岁光景。他向来衣着整洁素雅，合乎他的年龄和身份。

伯顿的办事处设在神户，但他常常到横滨来。有一次，我正好因为等船，要在那里呆几天，在英国俱乐部经人介绍与他相识。我们在一起玩桥牌。他打得不错，牌风也好。无论在玩牌的时候，还是在后来一起喝酒的时候，他的话都不多，但说的话却都合情合理。他挺幽默，但并不咋呼。他在俱乐部里似乎人缘不错，后来，在他走了以后，人家都说他是个顶呱呱的人。事有凑巧，我们俩都住在格兰德大酒店。第二天他请我吃饭。我见到了他的太太——一位肥肥胖胖、满面笑容的半老妇人——和他的两个女儿。这显然是和睦恩爱的一家人。我想，伯顿当时给我印象最深的主要还是他这个人温和。他那双温和的蓝眼睛有种令人愉快的神情。他说话的声音轻柔；你无法想象他会提高嗓门大发雷霆；他的笑容和蔼可亲。这个人吸引你，是因为你从他身上感到他对别人的真正的爱。同时他也喜欢玩牌，喝鸡尾酒，他能绘声绘色地讲个来劲儿的段子什么的，他年轻时多少还是个运动员呢。他是个阔佬，但他的每一个便士都是自己挣来的。我想，人们喜欢他还有一个原因，那就是他非常瘦小、脆弱，容易引起人们的怜悯之心。你觉得他甚至连只蚂蚁都不忍伤害。

一天下午，我正坐在格兰德大酒店的大堂里，伯顿走了进来，在我旁边的椅子上坐下。

“喝一点，怎么样？”

他拍了拍手招呼侍者过来，要了两杯杜松子汽酒。侍者端来酒的时候上走过，见到我招了下手。

“你认识特纳吗？”在我点头致意的时候，伯顿问道。

“我是在俱乐部里认识他的。听说他是个靠国内寄钱过日子的人。”

“是呀，我想是的。在这儿这种人可不少。”

“他桥牌打得不错。”

“这种人一般玩得都不错。去年这里有一个，凑巧还和我同姓，我从来没有遇过一个桥牌打得那么好的高手。我想你在伦敦没有碰见过他。他说他叫伦尼·伯顿。我相信，他加入过一些相当高级的俱乐部呢。”

“嗯，我实在不记得这个名字。”

“他称得上是桥牌高手。好像对牌有一种本能似的，简直神了。我那会儿常和他一起玩牌。他在神户住了一段时间。”

伯顿抿了一口杜松子汽酒。

“说来也是件有趣的事，”他说。“他人不坏。我挺喜欢他。他总是衣冠楚楚，样子挺帅。长得也算英俊，蜷曲的头发，两颊白里透红。女人都对他着迷。你知道，他没有什么害人之处，就是野了点。自然，他酒喝得太凶了。这种人总是这样。他每个季度收到一小笔钱，靠打牌再赚一点。他赢了我不少钱，这我可知道。”

伯顿和善地咯咯一笑。我的处世经验告诉我，他打桥牌输起钱来时一定是大大方方的。他用瘦小的手摸了摸剃得光光的下巴；手上青筋鼓起，手白得几乎透明。

“大概就是因为这个，当他落得一文不名的时候，就来找我了，再说他和我同姓。有一天，他到我办事处来见我，要我给他个差使。当时我颇为惊讶。他告诉我说家里不再给他寄钱了，



他要干活儿了。我问他多大年纪。

“‘35，’他说。

“‘你一直都干什么来着?’我问道。

“‘嗯，没怎么干过事。’他说。

“我禁不住笑了。

“‘眼下恐怕不能帮你忙了，’我说。‘你再过35年来找我，到时候我再看看能帮些什么忙。’

“他没有动弹，脸色变得相当苍白。他犹豫了一会 / L，然后对我说，这一阵子他牌运一直不好。原来他不甘心老打桥牌，便赌起扑克来，结果输了个精光。他一个子 / L也没有，所有的东西都拿去当了。他连酒店的帐都付不出，人家也不肯再赊账给他。他已经山穷水尽。要是找不到点事干，他只好自杀了。

“我瞧了他一会儿。我能看出他已经完全垮了。这一阵子他酒喝得比以前更凶，看上去足有50岁。姑娘们当时要是瞧见他，准不会对他那么着迷了。

“‘嗯，你除了打牌以外，难道什么也不会干吗?’我问他。

“‘我会游泳，’他说。

“‘游泳!’

“我几乎以为自己听错了呢;这种回答听起来简直是牛头不对马嘴。

“‘我读大学时曾经代表学校参加游泳比赛。’

“我听出了一点他话里的意思。上大学时自以为了不起的人我见得多了，我才不吃这套呢。

“‘本人年轻时也是个游泳好手，’我说。

“突然，我有了个想法。”

伯顿停了下来，看着我。

“你对神户熟悉吗?”他问。

“不熟悉，”我说，“从前有一次路过那里，只呆了一个晚上。”

“那么，你不会知道盐谷俱乐部吧。我年轻的时候，曾经从那里出发，游过灯塔直到垂水小溪上岸。一共3英里多路，灯塔一带有激流，游起来挺费劲。于是，我把这事告诉了那位与我同姓的年轻人，并对他说，要是他能游过去，我就给他一个差使。

“我看得出，他吓了一跳。

“‘你不是说你是游泳好手吗?’我说。

“‘我现在身体状况不太好，’他回答说。

“我什么也没说，只是耸了耸肩。他望了我一会儿，然后点了点头。

“‘好吧，’他说了，‘你要我什么时候游呢?’。

“我看了看表。刚过十点。

“‘你游这段距离大概要花一个钟头零一刻多一些。我到12点半开车到小溪那里去接你，带你到俱乐部换衣服，然后一起吃午饭。’

“‘就这样吧，’他说。

“我们握了握手。我祝他好运，他就走了。那天上午我有好些事要办，到12点半总算勉强赶到了垂水小溪。其实我根本用不着这么赶，他压根儿就没露面。”

“他临阵脱逃了?”我问。

“没有，他没有临阵脱逃。他确实出发了。当然喽，他喝酒作乐早把身体搞垮了。灯塔周围的激流他对付不了。大约有三夭，我们都没找到尸体。”

我好一会儿什么话也没说。我感到有些震惊。然后我问了伯顿一个问题。

“你提出给他差使的时候，是不是知道他准会淹死?”

他轻轻地咯咯一笑，用那双和善又坦率的蓝眼睛望着我。他用手摩挲着下巴。

“哦，那时我的办事处可没有空缺呀。”

## 第六单元

### 生活节奏

#### 课文A

随着当今世界生活节奏日益加快，我们似乎一直在不停奔忙。事情那么多，时间却那么少，我们该怎么办?里查德·汤姆金斯着手解决这一问题，并提出了建议。

时间老人成了可怕的老人

理查德·汤姆金斯

从前，我们以为技术发展会使我们的生活变得更安逸。那时我们觉得机器会替代我们工作，我们则有越来越多的时间休闲娱乐。

但技术发展没有把我们解放出来，而是使我们成为奴隶。新技术纷至沓来，令人目不暇

接：一年涌现的技术创新相当于以前一千年。而每一项新发明问世，就进一步吞噬我们的光阴。

比如，汽车曾使我们希望个人出行会方便得让人难以想像。可如今，城市车辆运行得比马车时代还要慢，我们因交通堵塞而困在车内，徒然浪费生命。

飞机也曾有可能为我们拓展新天地。问题是，飞机提供了新的天地。其存在本身产生了对耗时的长途旅行的需求，这种旅行，如越洋购物，或远道前往地球的另一半参加会议，以前我们是根本无法想象的。

在大多数情况下，技术发展并未节省时间，而是使我们得以做更多的事。在家里，洗衣机可望使妇女摆脱繁重的洗衣劳作。但事实上，它们促使我们每天，而不是每星期换一次衣服，这就使熨洗衣物的工作量变成原来的7倍。同样地，每周一次的沐浴为每日一次的淋浴所代替，使得用于个人穿着打扮的时间大大增加。

与此同时，技术发展不仅听任工作侵入我们的闲暇时间——带着便携式电脑去海滩综合症——而且添加了收发传真、电子邮件和语音邮件这些新的负担。技术发展还向我们提供机会，在个人电脑上一连几小时处理软件故障，或把因特网上那些无用的信息塞进自己的大脑。

除去技术发展，因特网指出了我们为何感到时间如此紧迫的第二个原因：信息爆炸。

几个世纪以前，人类积累的几乎所有知识都能装在若干哲人的大脑之中。如今，这些大脑休想容纳下一天中产生的新信息中的小小一部分。

各种消息、事实和见解从世界各个角落大量涌入。电视机能收到150个频道。因特网网址多达千百万。杂志、书籍和光盘只读存储器的数量也激增。

“在18世纪，整个国际学术界总共只有屈指可数的几家科学刊物，出版一本书是件了不起的大事，”哈佛大学比较动物学博物馆昆虫馆名誉馆长爱德华·威尔逊说。“如今，我本人就订阅了60或70种期刊杂志，以便自己跟上不断拓展的学术前沿中一个微小部分的发展动向。”

我们产生日益加重的时间紧迫感还有一个原因：日渐繁荣富足。由于生产的物品与提供的服务越来越多，我们必须去消费。在广告的推动下，我们努力照办：我们多多购买多多旅游多多玩儿，但得尽力坚持下去。于是我们就深受威尔逊所谓的对极大富足不满之苦——即无休止的选择所造成的困惑。

当然，并非人人感到时间过度紧迫。“说我们都缺少时间只是随意讲讲，我们应该记住，这种说法大约只适用于一半人，”伦敦一家研究公司的未来基金会主任迈克尔·威尔莫特说。

“有些人早早退休了，有些人失业了，有些人或许只与经济活动沾点边，根本不会有这种情况。如果失业了，那你的问题就是时间太多，而不是太少。”

总部设在伦敦的亨利中心预测小组组长保罗·爱德华兹指出，压力感也可能被夸大，或者被强加于自身。“人人都大谈压力，以至于多达半数的失业者或退休人员都会跟你说，他们根本来不及把事情做完，”他说。“这几乎是到了羡慕压力的程度。没有感到有压力，就不是成功者。人人都想表现几分时间紧迫感，以显示自己的重要。”

这一切还有另外一个方面。几十年来由数千名志愿者所作的钟点日志表明，英国在最近十年中工作时间只略微增加，而在美国，即使对工作压力最大的专业人士和管理人员而言，工作时间实际上减少了。

在美国，马里兰大学社会学教授约翰·鲁宾逊和宾夕法尼亚州立大学研究闲暇问题的教授杰弗里·戈德比发现，自20世纪60年代中期以来，普通美国人每周增加了5小时空余时间，即工作、睡眠、乘车上下班、照料孩子和家务劳动之余的时间。

但增加的时间分配得并不均匀。受惠最多的是未婚者和子女不在身边的人。得益最少的——增加了不足1个小时——是有学前子女的双职工夫妇，这或许反映了父母在抚养子女方面花费更多时间这一倾向。

这里当然也存在着性别问题。家用器具的更新换代或许鼓励妇女去做有报酬的工作，但正如我们已经注意到的，技术发展并没有扫除家务杂活。其结果是，我们发现男女空余时间的分配惊人地不平等。据亨利中心的调查，在英国，有工作的父亲平均每周有48小时的空余时间。有工作的母亲只有14小时。

除去不平等，缺乏时间的感觉也普遍存在，并引起了各种反应。反应之一是试图投入最少的时间以获取最大的满足。如今人们需要快餐，需要电台、电视台播放简短片断，还要即刻得到满足。时间一旦被浪费，人们就会很不高兴。

“人们谈论着质量时间。他们需要最佳时光，”亨利中心的爱德华兹说。“如果你带孩子去看电影或去麦当劳，但度过的时光并不甜美，你浪费了一个下午，感觉就像是你丢失了宝贵物品。钱丢失了还能挣回来，但时间浪费了就再也无法追回。”

人们还试图购买时间。任何能帮助我们提高生活效率的事物都有越做越大的市场。美国人所谓的家政服务——做家务，带孩子，修剪花木，居家装饰——即为一例。网上零售商在看着销售额大幅增长——虽然利润尚未同样大幅增长。

对时间匮乏的第三个反应是有关人的一生应该工作多少年的争论增多。你比过去更常听



到人们谈论早早退休，谈论放弃压力大的工作去从事工作时间短的工作。诸如英国全国工作年限论坛这样的机构像雨后春笋般出现了，敦促雇主终止让管理人员长时间加班的做法，而采取能适应家庭生活的工作方式。

所有这些反应的问题在于，把时间解放出来——无论是靠更充分地利用时间，靠购买他人的时间，还是靠缩短工作时间——是没有意义的，如果赢得的时间又即刻被用于其他目的。

正如戈德比所指出的，我们的紧张感并非源于时间短缺，而是因为我们试图在一个个时段中塞入过多的内容。“就像糖果店里的孩子，”他说。“有那么多美好的事情要做。选择之多，令人眼花缭乱。我们的空余时间在增加，但其速度跟不上我们心中日益增多的必须做的事。”

更有效的解决方式或许在于去理解这一问题，而不是回避这一问题。

工业革命前，人们居住在交通联系不方便的小社区里。在本村范围内，人们自然而然地期望了解该了解的一切，见到该见的一切，做该做的一切。

如今，生性好奇的我们仍试图这么做。然而，地球村是一个有着无限可能的世界，我们永远无法实现自己的目标。

我们需要的不是更多的时间：是更少的欲望。我们定要关掉手机，让孩子们自己玩耍。我们定要少购物，少阅读，少出游。我们定要在有所为、有所不为方面给自己设定界限，不然则注定会越来越感到绝望。

## 第七单元

### 恐怖主义

#### 课文A

佩吉·诺南住在纽约，每周为《华尔街时报》撰写专栏文章。本文即是其中一篇。她在文章中反思了自己的一周以及这个城市的生活。撰写此文时，离世贸中心被毁还不到一周年，她的思考不可避免地带有这一可怕事件的阴影。

#### 梦魇与梦想

#### ——9·11事件如何影响了国民的潜意识？

佩吉·诺南

纽约真热。天气如此炎热，因此，有一次我发高烧，朋友打电话来问我感觉如何时，我就说，“你知道发传真时纸张有多干燥多烫手吗？那就是我的感觉。”昨天整整一天我都是这种感觉。太热了。我们觉得自己被传真过似的。

昨天清晨5点我就完全醒了，便去布鲁克林大桥散步。如今这座大桥越发像是赐予我们这个城市的一件贵重礼物。它跨河而立。在业已改变的市区景观中，它依旧是一道美丽的景致，年复一年，越发显得气势非凡。如今，人们似乎更喜欢它，至少是更多地提到它、注意到它。本人也一样。桥上总是挤满游客，也总是挤满纽约居民。

我在这座桥上行走时总是深感骄傲，因为自己漫步在世界工程技术一大奇迹之上；今天踏上这座桥，我同样深感骄傲。昨天我深受感动，因为我在观看有人类创造史以来最辉煌的景象之一：曼哈顿日出。

而且那是分文不花的。亿万富翁要想拥有这座桥，将这一景致占为己有，那得付出亿万钱财，而我以及那些或慢跑、或骑车、或徒步的同行者却能免费享用。我们继承了这座大桥。如今我们所要做的只是以纳税的方式支付维修费用。我辈实属有幸。

我从布鲁克林一边上桥时，一件小事更增添了我的快乐。天刚亮，车辆稀少，我与一辆车窗熏黑的黑色面包车擦肩而过。窗开着的驾驶座里坐着一个30岁左右的黑人，帽子低低地压在眉檐上，戴着一副厚厚的黑色太阳镜。我走在通往大桥的人行道上，他距我不过两英尺周围只有我们两个人。我们目光对视。“早上好！”他说。“早上好，”我回答着，两人随即无缘无故地大笑起来，笑罢各人继续各人的生活。这事并没有什么特别的意义，只是30年或40年前是不是会发生这样的事。我不知道那时会不会有这种完全友好的表示，又会不会得到回应。

这让我想起星期一晚上看的电视节目。他们播放的是1967年的影片《猜猜谁未赴晚餐》，由凯瑟琳·赫本、辛尼·普瓦提艾和斯潘塞·特雷西主演，讲的是一个白人姑娘与一个黑人小伙子相爱，想要结婚，不得不与持反对态度的双方父母做斗争。影片拍得不错，故事的部分细节似乎很感人，如何感人我记不清楚了，反正很切题。

有几段对话让人为之震动。饰演未来新娘父亲的斯潘塞·特雷西质问普瓦提艾先生，他是否想过他们混血的孩子在美国将会承受多少痛苦。他考虑过这点吗？他的未婚妻考虑过这点吗？“她很乐观，”普瓦提艾先生说。“他们认为他们每个人都能长大成人当上美国总统。而我则觉得他们能当国务卿也就可以了。”这些写于35年前的话当时听上去或许就像是痴人说梦。但影片上映时，观众中可能就有爱看电影的年轻的陆军中尉科林·鲍威尔，当年他正准备第二次到越南去服役。如今他正担任着国务卿一职。这是个梦想成真的国度。这么说你是否觉得有点老生常谈？是有点。这又是一件美妙的事情。

星期二晚些时候，在从布鲁克林开往曼哈顿北部的地铁上，我又看到一个我注意过，可后来又忘了的现象。那就是大街上，地铁里，我越来越经常地发现人们挂着表明身份的胸卡。如今人人都佩带胸卡。过去我们是不带的。胸卡吊在粗棉线或铝制链上；有的佩带一张，有的同时佩带三张，反正胸卡处处可见。

我思索着这一现象意味着什么。大家随身携带身份证件，这意味着什么？我们是在表明什么？或者说我们自以为是在表明什么？我指的是表象之外的意义。

假设昨天地铁车厢里我对面的那排人一下子放下报纸抬起头来，逐个回答道：

“这意味着我知道自己是谁，”穿蓝衬衫和吊裤带的那个男子说。

“这意味着我能进办公楼，”那个灰衣女子说。

“这表明我是个有职业的体面公民。”

“在工作场所别人知道我是谁。”

“我不是在混日子，我融入了生活。我有所归属。我有固定的工资。”

“安检部门对我的背景来历核查过，认定我为人可靠。你呢？”

我不知道车上那些失业的人看着别人头颈里吊着的胸卡，会不会有什么想法。我希望开久我也有张胸卡。我不知道那些刚刚开始工作的17岁的小伙子们会不会知晓，以前在美国，我们并不是人人携带身份证的。过去只有在核电站或政府办公大楼里工作的人才用。在别处，没人会知道你是谁。这可不是件坏事。

一个月前，有关于9·11事件之后出现生育高峰的新闻报道。大家为那些关于死亡报道所震惊，意识到决没有什么生养孩子的最佳时机，现在我们既然活着，就该生儿育女。我相信关于生育高峰报道的真实性，期待着这些孩子的出生。

后来又有报道说，不对，没有什么生育高峰，那完全是道听途说，并没有统计数据加以证实。我也相信这一报道的真实性。但好几个星期以来我一直关注着一个情况。我家附近出现了生育高峰。布鲁克林到处都是婴儿。处处可见新生儿，处处可见粉嘟嘟的、小手小脚软软的婴儿，他们蜷伏在父亲胸前的棉兜里。处处可见婴儿小推车，不仅是普通的小推车，还有那种可放两个婴儿的小推车。甚至还有可放三个婴儿的小推车。

别人怎么说我不管，应该有数据证实我目睹的情况：9·11事件之后，至少在布鲁克林出现了生育高峰。

夜梦也激增。一天我跟事件发生后一直没见过面的一位朋友交谈。世贸大楼倒下时，他就在两个街区之外，目睹了一切。我们都看过当日那令人震惊的电视镜头，看过一遍又一遍，但很少有人看到过我朋友所描述的情景：在世贸中心近旁的办公大楼里，他们站在窗边，突然黑暗将他们笼罩，那两幢楼倒塌了，可怕的浓烟迅速蔓延。你有没有看到那些被迫往下跳的人？我问。

“看到，”他说着移开了视线。

你有没有做噩梦？

“做的，”他说着，仍看着别处。

我好几天都想着这事。我的这位朋友才华横溢，天生擅长描述自己的感受与见闻。但这次却例外。我跟一位当治疗专家的朋友交谈。你的病人是不是都做些稀奇古怪的梦？我问。

“总是做那样的梦，”他笑了起来。

都跟9·11事件有关？

“是的，”他说，“主要都是青少年。”

我问他有没有把这些梦收集好记下来。他摇了摇头。

是啊：9·11梦录项目。我们应该着手进行了。本人有意去做，虽说我自己也不太清楚到底为什么。我想，以后也许我会试着把那些梦写下来。也许不会。但我相信，梦可以反映国民的潜意识——如果真有所谓潜意识——而且值得把梦当一回事。（卡尔·荣格持肯定态度。）

既然值得当回事就要记录下来。请把你做的与9·11事件有关的梦寄给我一一再重复的，不同寻常的，惊人的，等等。我会阅读你们的来函，会理解，可能的话会将它们编成一篇文章，反映9·11事件对我们的梦幻生活和想象力——即当我们的想像力独立地、无拘无束、毫无牵绊地持续发挥时——产生了什么影响。

## 第八单元

### 旅行

#### 课文A

安妮·迪拉德讲述了自己游览厄瓜多尔丛林深处的纳波河的经历。那是大自然遭受人为破坏最少的地区之一。她描述了森林之美以及对生活在那里的土著人的歆慕之情。

在丛林中

安妮·迪拉德

如同所有僻远之地，当你身临其境时，厄瓜多尔丛林深处的纳波河就显得那么真实，甚

至有中心要地的感觉。那么僻远之地远离什么呢？夜半时分，在亚马逊河的源头，我坐在一个树墩上，身后是傍水的棕榈叶作屋顶的小村落。远离人类活动，远离脉脉温情。或者说远离天堂的扫视？

一只欧夜鹰在密密的树叶间发出三声长啼，旋即静默无声。和我一起的那些男人轻声交谈着：3个北美黑人，4个为我们在丛林中带路的厄瓜多尔人。我们手里拿着清凉的饮料，悠闲地看着一只只有手那么大小的狼蛛捕捉纷纷扑向我们身旁发电机棚屋上一个灯泡的飞虫。

时值2月，正当仲夏。绿莹莹的萤火虫在空中闪出光亮，一会儿这里照亮一下、一会儿那里照亮一下幽木巨树暗淡的树干。在我们下方，褐黄色的纳波河水正在涨潮。万籁俱寂：唯见河水沿着沙岸蜿蜒流过，水沫裹挟在蔓生在森林里的藤蔓间以及盘绕岸边的树根上。

夜晚吸入的每口气都沁人心脾。猎户星座里的每一颗星星似乎都因了我的呼吸而颤动。突然，我们身后空地旁的茅屋里，传出了录音机的声音，一首乐曲在村子空地之上缭绕，减弱了我们在河畔谈话的声音，然后又传至河面，顺流飘去。

人生遇此情景足矣，我暗想。在此度过周末足矣，在此小住数月足矣，在此安家足矣。

夜半时分，我散开辫子，把头发梳理得平平整整——不是为我自己，而是为了村里那些姑娘早上可以玩我的头发。

我们是那天下午在这个小村卜岸的，我垂着头坐在树荫下的踏级上，真希望自己会说几句西班牙语或盖丘亚语，好跟围成一圈的小女孩说说话，她们一会儿看看我，一会儿又低头看着自己的脚趾窃笑。我还是开口了，笑着抚弄自己的头发，她们显然也都非常想碰碰我的头发。没过一会儿，她们就给我编辫子了，她们5个人，50个手指，我是一头辫子，连留海也编成了辫子。她们拆了编，编了拆，一边笑一边教我西班牙语单词，望望我，又相互对望，个个喜形于色。她们那些穿着牛仔服的小弟弟们都爬下树来，跟一个北美黑人踢排球玩耍。

此刻，我在低矮的帐篷里梳理着头发，另一个北美黑人，一位来自曼哈顿的自由作家，正在轻声说话。他在向我们讲述他人生的故事，讲述他在好莱坞的工作、在曼哈顿的公寓、在巴黎的家……“我不由纳闷，”他说，“在厄瓜多尔的丛林里，在纳波河上，在庞培亚小村，在树下的帐篷里，自己在干什么。”他顿了顿，接着说：“我不由寻思，自己为什么要回去。”

去厄瓜多尔纳波河这种地方不是为了观赏什么世界奇观，而只是去看一看那里有些什么。人生在世，唯有一次，我们不妨去感受一下那个地方。我们不妨去感受一下有生命生活其间的远方水乡山谷，去感受覆盖了半个大陆的亚马逊河流域，去感受那样一种生活——在那里，一如在别的地方——那种必定总是琐碎的生活：在各条支流上，在临水的村落里，在有着独特形状的阴凉处吮吸着有白色浆果的独特的番石榴。

那里的一切都趣味盎然。纳波河河面宽阔，河水混浊，呈褐黄色，浮沫以及丛林里来的木段和树枝翻浮其上。成群的鸚鵡忽而飞进树荫里，忽而飞入阳光里。水下潜伏着南美蟒蛇——据说每年都要吞吃几名村童——还有水蟒、鳄鱼，以及肉质鲜美的鱼类。

水浅的地方露出灰茫茫的狭长沙洲，土著人在沙洲上为过夜的渔夫搭建了小小的棕榈茅舍。你能见到这些清活得出奇的人(他们在河里一天沐浴两次，满头直挺的黑发更是刚刚洗过)在独木舟里紧贴着河岸荡桨。

在本世纪早期，这一地区的一些印第安人常常赤身睡在吊床上。夜晚颇凉。勘测亚马逊河支流的美国探险家戈登·麦克里奇曾记述说，他凌晨3点就听见印第安人起身，深感愕然。更令他惊奇的是，夜复一夜，他都听见他们半睡半醒地缓步走向河边，蹚到河里洗起澡来。后来他才弄明白他们是在干什么：他们在取暖。凉意把他们冻醒，他们便到河里暖暖身子，因为河水保持90(华氏)度不变；随后他们再回到吊床上，睡到天亮。

当你离开大河，深入丛林，满眼树木高耸入云。一眼望去，成群的蝴蝶穿过丛林小径，有宝蓝的，有条纹的，有纯色翅膀的。在脚下，则有一长列蚂蚁背负着三角形的绿叶碎片。负叶爬行的蚂蚁就像一支规模庞大、扬帆行驶的船队——只是它们不会停歇。无论什么方向，都能看到它们在丛林的地面上摇摇摆摆地爬行。丛林中狭长的湖泊上波光闪闪。我们荡舟其上，划着用大砍刀砍削而成的木桨，在浅水处则以竹当篙。有着一半印第安血统的向导前一天已经辟出了通往湖泊的小路；我们在小路上行走时，看见他砍下作为装饰的蟒蛇头，张开大口，钉在独木舟边尖头枝条上。

湖泊奇妙无比。苍鹭在岸边缓缓地迈着步子，翠鸟和杜鹃欢叫着从阳光里飞入树荫，火鸡模样的大鸟在枯枝间忙碌，鹰在头上盘旋。我们毋庸为时间担忧，可以从容地欣赏周围的一切。一只乌龟滑入水中。我乘坐的独木舟船头坐着个男孩，他用简陋的弹弓——橡皮弹架和皮索——发射石弹击打飞鸟。他摆出漂亮的架势瞄准飞鸟，却一次又一次地偏离目标：鸟总是飞出他的射程。他把弹弓塞回衬衣内。我移开目光。

湖水与河水都如热带雨林中的树叶那样乳浊：那水是面纱，是窗帘，是画屏。你只能从表象看事物。我看到近岸的河水在起伏，上面翻腾着一条巨滑舌鱼，那是这一带水域出产的一种奇大的黑鱼；上一个星期捕获一条，重达430磅。湖里有水虎鱼，还有电鳗。我用水指在水里划着，

心想即使被鱼咬一口也值得。

那天夜晚在小村里，我们将吃鸡肉，还有米饭、洋葱和一大堆水果。夕阳会西下，像落幕似地把夜幕降下。黄昏短暂，暮色中，看不见的鸟儿在伤感似地啼鸣，声声动人。两位修女，身穿耀眼的白色道服——年轻的修女身材姣好，年长的那位慈眉善目——会在夜色中悄然来到开着门的用藤条茅草搭建的教室里，让孩子们唱歌。孩子们会用西班牙语放声歌唱，歌声又高又纯他们会用盖丘亚语唱“上帝离你更近”，唱得非常快。孩子们唱着唱着兴奋起来，纷纷从木凳上站起，簇拥在两位修女身旁，又是跳，又是冲着我们笑。人人都在欢笑，穿戴头巾的修女满脸欢笑，声音清脆的孩子们还在歌唱，棕榈叶铺的屋顶也在颤动。

纳波河：那不是荒僻的地方。那是个有人烟的地域，像杯子盛载往里倒的水那样，纳波河接住照射下来的阳光；那是个充满清新空气的低洼地区，一片翠绿的盆地，环境优美的盆地，看来还是个平静的盆地。



与自然力量抗争

课文B

大自然会站在秣马厉兵准备进攻欧洲大陆的同盟国一方，还是会偏袒德国人？谁也说不上。

诺曼底登陆

安东尼·沃德

有史以来规模最大、最具雄心的军事行动是1944年夏天英国、美国和加拿大联合部队进攻法国北方的诺曼底。在这一战事中自然力量也起了重要作用。

军事家运筹帷幄，用了一年多的时间部署军队、大炮、船只和飞机，为这一行动作了周密安排，以便在欧洲开辟第二战线。这样就能解放法国，也为最终攻击德国本土打开通路。

一切就绪，英吉利海峡上甚至还设下疑兵迷惑德国人，使他们相信将在英法最接近处的加来海峡发起攻击，而不是在计划中的诺曼底。

一切就绪，只看天气。

代号为D日的进攻开始日最初定在1944年6月5日。选定这一天考虑了两个因素——月光与潮汐。进攻必须在接近日出之时进行，其时乘船渡海的部队能遇到一次涨潮。他们就能借助上涨的海水在靠近专为阻碍登陆而设的军事障碍附近登陆，而不必踩过这些障碍走上岸去。空降兵需要满月提高能见度。月光潮汐都适合这一方案的、距预定进攻日最近的日期是6月5、6、7日三天。(1)6月5日被选定为进攻开始日，其用意是留下一个安全系数，以防万一进攻需要推迟。

除了月光和有利的海潮，渡海还需要海上风平浪静。(2)然而，当年春夏之交大风暴异乎寻常的多，想天气在这个当儿出现一个适合进攻的风平浪静的空隙，希望微乎其微。这也意味着被称作巨头行动的登陆计划可能不得不推迟到下半年，甚至来年。

6月5日到了，气候如此恶劣，进攻部队最高统帅艾森豪威尔将军被迫将进攻推迟了一天。当他与参谋人员讨论供选择的日子时，面临着一个严峻的现实，即看不出6月6日的天气比原定的进攻开始日有多大好转。气象预报显示，风浪有一丁点儿可能稍稍停息的希望，从而能争取到足够的时间发起进攻。关于是否行动的讨论持续到深夜。与会者意见不一。最后，艾森豪威尔做出了决定。“我相信我们必须发布命令，”他说。“我不想这么做，但只能这样。我看此外我们别无选择。”数小时之内，由3000艘登陆艇、2500艘其它船只，以及500艘军舰组成的舰队从英格兰各处港口启航。

与此同时，德军一系列重大失误使他们被打得措手不及。由于气候恶劣，德国海军取消了英吉利海峡的例行巡航。原定于6月6日举行的一次演习也被取消。德国气象部门没有预料到天气会突然变化。进攻前夜，许多德国高层人物都离开了他们的指挥部。负责海防的隆美尔将军在德国探望妻子，庆祝她的生日：有几位军官远在雷恩，或在前往雷恩的路上，去参加在那里举行的一次军事演习。

进攻诺曼底在午夜12：15分发起，美国空降部队的伞降信号员跳下飞机开始伞降。5分钟之后，在登陆区域的另一侧，英国伞降信号员也开始8L伞。这些伞降信号员都经过特别训练，擅长寻找、标识着落区域。大规模的空降行动1小时内全面展开。

由于风力强劲，也由于运输机遭遇高射炮轰击时采取规避飞行，空降行动出现混乱。结果，伞兵降落过于分散，大多数人偏离了降落区域，有的偏离了20英里之多。地形也造成了不少困难，最不利的地形在科唐坦半岛上。德国人在开阔地布置了杀伤地雷和栅栏，在低洼地灌以海水。海水给美国101和82空降师造成严重困难，许多士兵被重型装备拖累，遭水淹没。

空降部队的任务是从侧翼掩护两栖进攻。这就意味着要强占桥梁津要，夺取沿海的炮台。完成这些任务之后，伞兵还必须顶住德军的反攻。

正当空降部队艰难地执行着任务之时，庞大的舰队也在横渡英吉利海峡，赴命运之神的约会。这支浩浩荡荡舰队的先锋是扫雷舰。跟在后面的是由各种船只组成的数量庞大的海军舰队。以前从未调集过如此庞大的舰队。包括船上的登陆艇在内，进攻的盟军联合舰队拥有6,000多艘船只。约150,000名将士横渡英吉利海峡，分别在代号为“犹他”、“奥马哈”、“黄金”、“朱诺”和“宝剑”的海滩登陆。

最早摆脱德国人控制的法国领土是距犹他海滩3英里的一群小岛。盟军指挥官担心这些小岛可能被用来存放重型枪炮。美国第4和第24骑兵中队的士兵被派定在总攻发起之前夺下这些岛屿。进攻小组只发现了地雷。德国人没有派兵守岛。

然而，对大多数登陆部队而言，战斗尚未开始。由于推迟行动，士兵在各种运输舰船上已待命48小时之久，许多人严重晕船，身体虚弱，不宜投入即将来临的战斗。

凌晨5:45分左右,舰炮轰击开始了。空中轰击紧随其后。舰炮和空中轰击的目的在于摧毁海滩上的火力网与障碍物,用火把敌人困住,并在开阔的海滩上炸出弹坑,以此为地面部队提供掩体。但舰炮和空中轰击大都没能实现自己的目标。天气状况有所好转,但仍相当不理想。低空密密的云层致使能见度极差,于是决定轰炸机延迟30秒钟投弹,以避免误伤进攻部队。结果,炸弹都落在内地,错过了目标。炮舰轰击虽然较为准确,但德国人加强了大炮阵地,所以也未能充分发挥作用。

气候也是导致一些强击艇未能驶抵指定的登陆点的部分因素。此外,许多登陆艇和水陆两用坦克在汹涌的大海中沉没。在奥马哈区域,装载着用以支援后续部队的大炮坦克的船只大都在巨浪中沉没。

犹他海滩却出现了意想不到的好运,强击艇恰遇南来的水流,使他们弄错了登陆地区。(3)要是原定地区登陆的话,德军海岸炮群无疑会拼命抵抗并给盟军造成惨重伤亡。在新防区的登陆几乎没有遭到任何抵抗。

(4)尽管困难重重,艾森豪威尔在与恶劣天气的赌博中赢得了胜利。登陆部队成功地在法国领土上建立了立足点。增援部队开始源源涌入,在法国境内长驱直入。不到一年,希特勒自吹能延续千年的帝国便崩溃了。

## 第二单元

### 智能汽车

#### 课文B

斯蒂夫·斯多弗阐述了能自动运动的车辆的诸多裨益,并详细论述了如何将其变为现实。

#### 智能车辆

斯蒂夫·斯多弗

还在汽车问世之初,未来学家就开始设想无需人来操纵便能自动运行的车辆是什么样儿的。这类设想最出名的或许是1939年纽约世界博览会上轰动一时的由通用汽车公司推出的“未来城风光”。今天,在世纪之初,以新的目光去审视这样的设想,去探讨自动化将如何改变交通以及我们的生活质量,是颇具价值的。

且来看一看能自动运行的汽车意味着什么。

- 我们或许能消除90%以上由于判断失误以及疏忽等人为因素造成的交通事故。
- 我们或许能减少野蛮开车这类有害公众利益的开车行为,从而大大减轻行车压力。
- 社会全体成员,包括老老少少与体弱者,也许都不需习得娴熟的驾车技巧就能较为自由地奔驰了。
- 被开车接送也许会成为世人共同的享受,而不仅仅是最富裕阶层的一种奢侈。
- 车流通畅,相互紧随行驶的车辆能利用前车产生的较小的空气阻力,这些都可能减少油耗和污染。
- 交通管理将会建立在充分了解车辆对指令的应变能力的基础上,而非基于对车辆驾驶者可能采取的行动的粗略估测。
- 高速公路的车容量会增加一倍或二倍,使其不必大兴土木就能适应不断增长的行车需求,或者,同样重要地,目前交通拥堵的程度能得到缓解,以使行车者节省时间。

是否可行?

目前这已成为一个可以实现希望。随着技术的进步,我们不难设想自动化公路系统上的行车过程。

且来设想,工作一天下班后,只需开车至最近的一个自动公路入口匝道。到了入口匝道,在仪表板…上按一下按钮选择离家最近的出口匝道,随后就休息放松,由车上的电子系统与路旁的电子装置以及其他车辆上类似的系统合作,把车平稳、安全、顺畅地开往目的地。即使是在车流量最大的高峰时段,也能一路全速行驶,从而节省时间。下了出口匝道,再照平常那样驾驶,开过余下的路程回家,那要比自己全程驾驶省力轻松许多。

要把这一景象变成现实固然需要各种不同的技术发展,但也无需什么匪夷所思的技术,所有的技术都能以国际车辆制造业正在积极开发研制的各种系统和部件作为基础。这些技术可以被

看作是车辆驾驶者日常开车所起各种作用的衍代：观察路况，留意前行车辆，掌握方向，加速，刹车，变道。

#### 观察路况

研究人员开发了一种路况参考及传感系统，这些能准确判断车辆的方位及所在车道中心的相应定位。价格低廉的永磁体以4英尺的间隔埋设在车道中心线上，车辆保险杠下安装着的磁强计能够测知。这些磁强计向车上的计算机控制台提供信息，以断定车辆的确切方位。

其他研究人员利用计算机图像系统观察路况。(1)这类系统易受气候变化的影响，提供的数据不够精确，但它们不需要特别的道路设置，只需要将路面标志维护好就行了。

#### 留意前行车辆

与前行车辆的车距及接近时的速度可用雷达或激光测距仪测定。这两项技术已经在日本和欧洲投入商业运用。目前激光系统比较便宜，但雷达系统能更加有效地测知野蛮行驶的车辆，能更加安全地在天气恶劣时操作。随着产量的提高，成本的降低，雷达系统将会越来越受欢迎。

#### 掌握方向、加速和刹车

相当于车辆驾驶者肌功能的是安置在自动车辆上的电动机械装置。它们接收车上计算机控制台发出的电子指令，再凭借小型电力发动机恰当地控制方向、油门大小以及刹车紧急程度。车辆生产已经采用这类装置的最初样本，它们通过驾驶者给方向盘和踏板的输入信息直接获得指令。决定开发这类产品大都与自动化无关。与之有关的因素有降低能耗、简化车辆设计、进一步提高车辆装配效率、改善根据车辆驾驶者的喜好调节性能的能力，以及低于传统的机械直控装置的成本等。

#### 决定何时何处变道

车用计算机与路边装置的计算机功能不同。路边设置的计算机更适用于交通管理，如为不同路段和车道设定限速，通过多车道自动化设施为车辆安排不同的车道。其目的是使各车道的车流量保持平衡，避免可能堵塞车道的障碍或事故。车用计算机更适用于精确地判断在什么时间和位置改变车道，以避免与其他车辆碰撞。

#### 尚存的挑战

尚有许多困难有待克服。主要是技术性难题，但此外也有不少非技术性的挑战需要面对，其中包括行车责任、成本以及观念等问题。

车辆的自动控制把大多数事故的责任从车辆驾驶者个人(及其保险公司)转移到设计者、研制者以及车辆和道路控制系统的经销商身上。如果这一系统的确比当今的车辆驾驶者一车辆一公路系统安全，总体责任风险就会减少。但其成本会从汽车保险金转移到自动车辆的售价或租金，以及自动公路设施的使用费上来。

任何新技术在最初小批量供应时都相对昂贵，以后随着产量的增长与技术的完善，成本就会降低。我们相信车辆自动控制技术也将遵循这一模式。从经济角度考虑，这类技术在最初阶段或许只能应用于重型车辆(如公交车辆、货运卡车)和高级客车。(2)然而，不用多久，其成本就能为广大车辆拥有者和驾驶者所接受，尤其是目前不少可以应用的技术已经走向市场，开始了批量生产。

(3)电子驾驶应用的最大障碍可能在于一种普遍的观念，认为这一技术的应用比实际情况更困难、更昂贵。如果政治决策者和企业决策者认为自动驾驶过于超前，他们就不会予以应有的关注，就不会投入资源，促使其早日为人们利用。这样的话，这一观念就可能成为一种终将实现的预言。

重要的是，要看到，每天已有千百万人乘坐自动化车辆。大多数颇具规模的机场都有自动控制的客车把乘客从一个航站楼转到另一个航站楼。不少城市公交线路，如巴黎、伦敦、温哥华、里昂和里尔等，都是由全自动控制的无人驾驶车辆运行的，有些已运行了十多年。现代商用飞机大多时间是由自动驾驶仪操纵的，在装备完善的机场，这些飞机一向在自动控制指挥下着陆。

(4)考虑到所有这些安全运用自动化交通运输系统的经验，开发由自动控制操纵的公路车辆算不上什么大的飞跃。这应该是未来十年中的一个现实目标，交通运输系统也就会大大得益于信息技术革命。

### 第三单元

#### 求职面试

#### 课文B

韩素音1917年生于北京。她父亲是中国铁路工程师，母亲是位荷兰女子。她是医生，也是作家，著述颇丰，其中包括《尘世的花》。此书讲述了作者及其家庭在国内外的经历。下述节录描写了作者在上世纪30年代初第一次找工作的经历。

#### 尘世的花



遇见希尔达的第二天，我就给洛克菲勒基金会写信申请工作。

(1) 父母都觉得我不会被录用。“你要有后台才行。那可是一家美国机构，洛克菲勒基金会。你一定要有后台。”

母亲说：“那里，他们在狗和人身上做各种试验。南京政府所有的头面人物也都来这里看病，有时还带走个护士做姨太太。”

在医院里当打字员，对我挺合适。那样我就能了解一些医学知识，这很重要，因为我想学医。家里没钱供我上学，所以我得挣钱，自己想办法上医学院。我已经发现女隐修会学校的教育远远不够，要想上大学，自己至少得再努力三年才行。科学、物理、数学、中国文学、古典文学……就凭我学的那么点儿功课，要上大学还得准备好多年。

“我要上大学，”可是，咬牙切齿痛下决心是无济于事的；家里没钱，根本没钱，母亲说的，整天这么说，让我觉得自己吃的每一小口东西仿佛都是从父亲身上撕下来的。“你在家闲着不做事，谁来供养你。”(2)当然，不工作就没有饭吃，除非嫁人，那叫做“终于有了归宿。”可论我的长相一辈子嫁不出去；我太瘦小，嘴快人丑。母亲这么说。大哥这么说过。人人都觉得我该找事干，因为嫁人我是没指望了。

不到一个星期，回信就来了。早上送信的邮差送来的，我正喝着加奶咖啡，一下子给呛着了。“我要去面试。在北京协和医学院。审计主任的办公室。”

父母亲都挺高兴。母亲放下咖啡壶，取过信。“多好的纸，这么厚实。”可我们怎么才能掩饰我还不到15足岁的事实呢？我在信里说自己16岁。其实，爸爸说，这也不是撒谎，因为中国人生下来就是1岁，要是到了新年再加1岁，就像广东人和客家人那样，他们第一次过新年就2岁了(所以说12月31日生的孩子到了1月2日就已经2岁了)，那么我可以说自己16岁了。

“你看上去有16岁，”妈妈说。“你只要别再蹦蹦跳跳的、别再掐脸上的粉刺就行了。还有就是把裙子放放长。”

我该穿哪件衣服呢？我有两套校服，一套绿的和一套褐色的女服，还有一条缀着三排花边的女服，是过节穿的，穿着去面试太花哨了。我也没什么鞋，只有学校发的平跟鞋，还有球鞋。现做是来不及了，那时又没成衣出售，所以母亲就把那套绿颜色的服装放放长。我掐了额头上的两粒粉刺，接着去东单买了些蝴蝶牌香粉，粉红色的，是一家日本公司在上海生产的。

第二天上午，我带着帽子，鼻子上搽了粉，跟父亲来到医院门口。

“不是这个门，这是病人走的。走另外一扇门，拐弯就是，”看门的说。

御王府占了整整一个街区。我们绕青灰高墙走，一路听见狗在窝里尖叫，走着走着到了另一扇大门，是行政楼的门。门前是一公一母两个大石狮子。我们穿过大理石庭院，走上正中雕有蟠龙的台阶，来到前厅，看见精致的雕梁画栋，丹漆柱子，还有高高大大的灯台。青石地面上铺着软木垫。

“我走了，”爸爸说。“注意给人留个好印象。”说着他就走了。

我没费周折就找到了审计主任的办公室；厅里有个当差的给来访者作指点。一扇开着的门，一间屋子，屋里两台咔哒作响的打字机，两位女士卡达卡达在打字。

我站在门口，其中一位女士走上前来。(3)她留着新式的发型，是我所喜欢的那种馒头卷发竖立着的式样，穿着沿褶边印有花纹的裙子。由于她怀孕已快足月，所以她向我走过来时似乎是她的肚子最先到达我面前。她微微一笑。“你好，有事儿吗？”

“我是来面试的。”

她从我手里接过信。“真高兴你来了。这样吧，你先坐下。不，坐那儿。我去跟哈内德先生说你来了。”

处了通走廊的门，办公室另外还有两扇门，一扇门上写着“审计主任”。她从这扇门走进，一会儿又走出来。

“哈内德先生这就见你。”

“哈内德先生高高瘦瘦，小小的秃脑袋，尖尖的下巴，那副眼镜奇大。我一下子害怕得哆嗦起来。他的脑袋就像是山顶上的庙宇，就像北海公园山上的白塔。他说了一些什么我一句也没挺进。可我手里拿着纸和笔，我怎么办呢。哈内德在给我口授着什么，让我做速记的速度测试。

我走出他的办公室，那个怀孕的秘书让我在她的打字机前坐下。我愁眉苦脸地对她说：“我没听清。他说的我没听清……”

“别急，我去跟他说。”她匆匆走去。另一张桌子前坐着的是一个苗条的金发姑娘，她看了我一眼，接着又咔嗒咔嗒打字了。怀孕的那位回来了，手里拿着一张粉红色的纸：“你就把这打一份，尽你最大努力吧。”

我快速击打着字键；打字机的牌子跟我自己那台一样，是皇家牌的。

“哟，你打得真够快的。我要去跟哈内德先生说。”



哈内德先生走了出来，他戴着那副奇大的有色眼镜，看上去和颜悦色。“行，周小姐，我决定聘用你当打字员，一个月35美元。星期一开始上班。行吗？”

我点了点头，话都说不出来。他即使说10美元我也会答应。

那位好心的秘书说：“好了，别着急，擦擦脸。对了，你多大了？”

“16，快16了。”

“才16？瞧，我的大闺女都比你大，她还没毕业哪。(4)我跟哈内德先生说了，你刚才是因为害羞不安而没法做记录的。他挺不错的，只要慢慢习惯起来就行了。”

“我听不懂他说的英语。”

“嗯，你会习惯的。好了，星期一我不来了，我要生孩子了。是你的信引起了他们对你的兴趣，你的英文写的真好，写得比我们收到的其它的信都好。哈内德先生要试试你。”她压低了声音说：“我帮你说了好话。”

“谢谢，多谢了，……我需要钱，我……”

“是啊，孩子，我们明白。”显然她想坐回到自己的椅子上，回到打字机前。可我还坐在那张椅子上呢。“好了，再见了；但愿你喜欢这活儿。我在这儿干了六个月了，一直干得挺开心。别因为怕哈内德先生而发愁；他人真的挺好，只要你习惯了就行了。”

我有工作了，有工作了，有工作了。

#### 第四单元

#### 多元文化社会

##### 课文B

美国吸引世界各国的人去它那里。这就导致了不同生活方式的交融，对此不少美国人感到不安。伊什梅尔·里德却认为，这种不同习俗的糅合既不是新事物，也不是什么威胁。相反，这正是典型的美国风格。

#### 美国的特色是什么？

伊什梅尔·里德

1983年6月23日《纽约时报》的一则报道：“在昨天举行的每年一度的下东区犹太节上，一位华裔女子在越南杂货店前吃着比萨。在她身边，一个说西班牙语的家庭正在光顾一辆小推车，车上有两块牌子，写着：‘意大利冰淇淋’和‘阿尔帕拉比犹太食品’。”

1983年阵亡将士纪念日的前一天，一位诗人在电话里向我描述了他刚刚去过的一个城市。他说该市某处有不少清真寺，都是当地酌伊斯兰教徒建造的。他说，该城共住有4万西班牙裔美国人，其中许多人前来参加了他的诗歌朗诵会。他说的不是坐落在世界某个神秘地方的充满传奇色彩的城市。他去的城市是底特律。

几个月前我去得克萨斯，在达拉斯机场里听见指引乘客上联运飞机的广播分别用西班牙语和英语播报航班信息。(1)这一潮流可能持续下去，别忘了，在像得克萨斯这样的西南部的一些州，墨西哥裔美国人是目前最大的少数民族，西班牙语是首选的书面语言，而西班牙风格也一直存在于西部生活中。

得克萨斯之行后不久，我坐在位于密尔沃基市的威斯康星大学的校园礼堂里，一位耶鲁大学教授——他那些论述非洲文化对美洲文化所产生的影响的有独到见解的著作致使他遭到某些知识界人士的摒弃——如同旧时南方福音传道士那样，在过道上走过来走过去，手舞足蹈，还拍击讲桌桌面，在一些对他的表演报以喝彩鼓掌的非洲裔美国知识分子和艺术家前阐述着自己的观点。这位教授是白人。讲座之后，他与‘群全都说约鲁巴语的密尔沃基人交谈，但只有这位教授真正去过非洲。

当地一位艺术家告诉我，他的一些含有非洲和美国黑人神话中的象征和意象的画作悬挂在当地一家麦当劳快餐店里。第二天我去了那家麦当劳快餐店，拍下了一些坐在画下吃汉堡包的面带微笑的青年人，那些画挂在美国任何一家著名博物馆里都会增光添彩。麦当劳的经理对我说：“我不知道你们这是在干什么，不过我觉得挺好，”是他允许当地画家把他们的作品拿到店里展示。

这种文化风格模糊化的现象在美国的日常生活中屡见不鲜，远远超出人们的想象。然而，当今美国教育文化界的特权分子仍紧抱着固有的观念，认为美国属于某种定义模糊的他们称之为“西方文明”的实体，他们所指的想必就是由欧洲人创造的文明，仿佛欧洲可以被视为完全不受世界其它地区影响似的。借用了土耳其进行曲的贝多芬第九交响曲是不是西方文明的一部分？19世纪末和20世纪的法国绘画呢？那些画的创作者可都是深受日本艺术影响的。那些立体主义画家呢？通过他们，非洲艺术的影响改变了现代绘画。还有那些超现实主义艺术家呢？他们为太平洋西北部的印第安艺术所深深打动，于是在他们所绘的北美地图上，阿拉斯加使得其它48州显得很小时。

经常被流亡中的拥护沙皇的持不同政见者指责为采用“西方”方式的俄罗斯人是不是西方文明的成员？千百万祖先为非洲黑人和亚洲人的欧洲人呢，数百年来一直生活在一些欧洲国家的

非洲黑人呢?这些“欧洲人”是不是西方文明的一部分?还有祖辈居住在乌拉尔山脉彼侧一个叫做大马扎尔的地方的匈牙利人呢?还有来自伊比利亚半岛的爱尔兰人呢?

就连因为我们的“政体”源自欧洲,所以北美是西方文明的一部分这一观念也遭到了美国本土历史学家的质疑。他们声称,事实上那些开国元勋,尤其是本杰明·弗兰克林,受到易洛魁族人在欧洲人到来前几百年就已采用的政体的影响。

(2)这样一来,由于人类试图将从狭小屏幕观察政治文化现实得出的看法强加于错综复杂的世界,西方文明就成为又一个令人困惑的范畴——就像第三世界或者犹太教和基督教共有文化那样。(3)我们知名度最高的小说家最近声称,西方文明是人类最伟大的成就——这种态度在平民百姓中也有市场,只要看看公共厕所里的涂鸦就知道了:“白人权力”、“黑鬼和西班牙佬可恶”、“希特勒是预言家”。此类带给我们的国民生活如此深重的苦难和绝望、甚至玷污了我们最辉煌成就的态度是如何出现的?这种态度导致了日裔美国公民在第二次世界大战期间遭受拘禁,导致了墨西哥裔和华裔美国人遭受迫害,致使印第安人几乎被灭绝,致使成千上万的非洲裔美国人被谋杀,被以私刑处死。

在我们的教材中,新英格兰的清教徒被理想化地描述为最早的美国人,“吃苦耐劳的一批人”,他们严格的行为准则把森林夷为平地,给新世界(一个令美国本土历史学家们耿耿于怀的名称)带来了秩序。他们勤勉尽责,正是他们那“扬基式的机灵”和务实精神创立了职业道德。

然而,那些清教徒生性也有卑劣的一面。他们憎恶戏剧演出,禁止圣诞节庆。他们惨无人道地惩罚他人。他们处死违抗父母旨意的孩子。他们把教会自己如何在一个陌生的世界生存的印第安人屠杀殆尽。(4)从清教徒那里遗传下来的勤奋和境遇打算促成了一个伟大的工业社会的建立,但是还有另一面——那就是这个社会对待那些上帝选民以外的人的奇诡可怕的态度。

那些早期的上帝选民们的文化观念在美国的日常生活中继续被传扬:一所著名大学的校长给《时代周刊》写信,贬低非洲文明研究的意义;电视网为一档有关梵蒂冈艺术的节目做宣传时夸耀说,这一艺术代表了“人类精神最优秀的成就。”

一天晚上,当我听到一位教师大谈国外课程侵入美国教育体系的威胁时,我真想对着电视机大喝一声:“女士,它们已经来了。”侵入已然发生,因为整个世界已经涌入。来自欧洲、非洲、亚洲的世界各地的人们从东西海岸涌入,至少已有一万年之久。在19世纪末和20世纪初,大批欧洲人来到这里,把他们的文化添进已经居住着的欧洲、非洲和亚洲移民的文化中,近来又有数百万来自南美和加勒比海地区的移民涌入。

北美理应担负起比充当“西方文明”的储藏库更令人激奋的使命。我们可以成为世界不同文化的交汇地。这是可能的,因为美国和加拿大与众不同:世界在此交汇。

## 第五单元

### 残忍

#### 课文B

那一架打得凶猛残酷,盲汉落下了一辈子残疾。可盲汉不要怜悯。他已经复仇雪耻。

#### 一条好汉

欧内斯特·海明威

那个盲人对酒馆里不同机器发出的声响了如指掌。我不知道他用了多久才把各种机器的声音一一辨清,但这事儿准花了他不少时间,因为他一次只在一家酒馆做。不过他在两个镇上都有活,他会在弗拉特先做,一直到天全黑了,再前往杰塞普。听见有车开过来他就会在路旁停下来,车灯照见他,有时他们会停下车来送他一程,有时则不,径直在冰冻的路面从他旁边开过。(1)带不带他要看车上有没有坐满,有没有女士,因为瞎子身上气味很重,尤其在冬天。但总会有人停车让他上去,因为他是个盲人。

人人都认识他,叫他盲汉,在那一带,这是对盲人表示尊重的称呼,他干活的那家酒馆叫派勒特。就在隔壁又是一家酒吧,也有赌博机和餐厅,店名叫做印岱克斯。这两家店名原来都是山名,两家酒馆都不错,都有那种旧式的吧台,赌博机也都没什么两样,只不过派勒特的菜肴可能略好一些。盲汉可能喜欢派勒特,因为进门就是吧台,赌博机都沿左墙一溜儿摆放。赌博机集中摆放,他就容易控制,不像在印岱克斯,因为地方大,空间多,机器四处摆放着。这天晚上,外面冷得够呛,他进来时胡茬上还挂着冰柱,那样子看上去不太对劲。(2)连他的臭味也冻住了,但冻住的时间不长,门一关上,他身上又发出气味了。过去我总是不忍心看他,不过那晚我却仔细打量了他,因为我知道他总能搭上便车,我纳闷,他怎么会冻成这样。我终于问他了。

“你从哪儿走过来的,盲汉?”

“威利·索亚在铁路桥下面把俺撵下车。一直没别的车开过来,俺就一路走来了。”

“他干嘛要让你下去走?”有人问。

“说俺身上气味重。”

有人玩吃角子机赢了,可没有赢多少。盲汉还是走了过去。那是台25分币的吃角子机,在玩

的那小伙子不很情愿地给了他一个2角5分的硬币。盲汉摸了摸硬币，然后放进衣袋。

“多谢了，”他说。“你准会赢。”

年轻人说：“那敢情好，”说罢又投了个2角5分的硬币进去，再往下拉了一下。

他又赢了，可这次赢了不少。他捞起大把大把2角5分的硬币，给了盲汉一个。

“多谢，”盲汉说，“打得不错。”

“今晚咱运气好，”正在玩的年轻人说。

(3) “你走运，俺沾光，”盲汉说。年轻人继续在玩，可不再像刚才那样赢钱；占在他旁边的瞎子气味实在难闻，样子又那么惹人厌烦，年轻人终于歇手不玩了，向酒吧间走去。

“你想喝什么，汤姆？”名叫弗兰克的酒吧间侍者问我。“酒店请客。”

“我想回去了。”

“那就先喝上一杯吧。”

弗兰克问年轻人要喝什么，年轻人要了同样的酒。是老林务员威士忌。

我朝他点点头，举起酒杯，两人都呷了一口。盲汉站在那排赌博机的最尽头。我想，他这是估摸着要是见他在门口，没人会进来。这倒不是他怕难为情。

“那个人是怎么失明的？”那年轻人问我

“打架闹的，”弗兰克告诉他。

“我不清楚，”我对他说。

“他打架？”陌生人说。他摇摇头。

“是啊，”弗兰克说。“他那尖嗓子也是那一架给打出来的。跟他说说，汤姆。”

“我从来没听说过。”

“对了。你是不会知道的，”弗兰克说。“当然不知道。我想那时你还没来这儿。先生，那天晚上差不多就跟今晚一样冷。可能更冷些。那一架打得快。我没见到是怎么打起来的。只看到他们从印岱克斯的门里扭打出来。布兰奇，如今叫盲汉了，还有那个叫威利·索亚的家伙，两人又打又踢，又抓又咬，我看到布兰奇的一个眼珠掉了出来挂在脸上。两人在冰冻的路面上打，路旁都堆着雪，这扇门里，还有印岱克斯店门里透出灯光，霍利斯·桑兹就站在威利·索亚的身后，威利·索亚正要挖那个眼珠，霍利斯不停地嚷嚷着：‘咬下来！咬下来，就当是个葡萄！’布兰奇咬进威利·索亚的脸，狠狠一咬，猛地咬下一块，接着又大咬一口，两人都倒在冰上，威利·索亚掐他的眼睛，逼他松手，就在这时，布兰奇惨叫一声，没听见过叫得那么怕人的。比杀猪叫还吓人。”

这时盲汉已经走到我们对面，我们闻到他身上的气味，便转过身去。

“‘咬下来，就当是个葡萄，’”他尖声说，一边看着我们，一边摇头晃脑。“那是左眼珠。他连声警告也没有就把另一只也咬下了。俺什么也看不见了，他却狠命踩俺。那才叫惨哪。”他拍了拍自己。

“那时俺可真能打架，”他说。“可俺还没明白过来是怎么回事他就咬着我眼珠了。他下手下得巧。唉，”布兰奇说着，不带一点敌意。“这下俺打架的日子也就到头了。”

“给布兰奇宋杯酒，”我吩咐弗兰克。

“叫俺盲汉，汤姆。这个名字是俺打架打出来的。你都亲眼见到的。就是今晚把俺扔在路上的那个小子。咬眼珠的那个小子。俺两个一直就没和好。”

“你拿他怎么了？”陌生人问。

“啊，你会在附近见到他的，”盲汉说。“你一见到他就会认出他。俺要让你见了觉得出乎意料。”

“你见了他会害怕的，”我跟陌生人说。

“要知道，就为了这，有时俺也希望有双眼睛能亲眼瞧瞧。”盲汉说。“俺只想好好瞧他一眼。”

“你知道他现在的模样，”弗兰克对他说。“有次你走上去摸过他的脸。”

“今晚俺又摸了一次，”盲汉得意地说。“就为这他把俺给撵下了车。他一点玩笑都开不起。(4) 俺对他说，今晚这么冷，他应当穿得暖暖的，这样他脸庞里边就不会着凉感冒了。他压根儿没觉得这话挺逗。你知道威利·索亚成不了汉子。”

“布兰奇，喝一杯，不收钱，”弗兰克说。“我不能开车送你回家，因为我就住在路的那头不过你可以在屋子后边睡。”

“你真好，弗兰克。可别叫俺布兰奇。俺不再是什么布兰奇。俺叫盲汉。”

“喝，盲汉。”

“喝，老兄，”盲汉说。他伸出手来摸到了杯子，很准地对着我们三人举杯。

“威利·索亚那小子，”他说。“没准一个人呆在家里呢。威利·索亚那小子一点儿不会取乐。”



## 生活节奏

### 课文B

好了，承认吧——称就喜欢忙得团团转。

#### 人在快车道

詹姆斯·格利克

我们东奔西忙。我们急急匆匆。时间紧迫是我们许多人的生活特点。时间利用研究者环顾四周，只见人人忙乱，处处步履匆匆。有时文明就像是“一个被踩瘪的大蚁冢”，约翰·P·罗宾逊和杰弗里·戈德比在《生活时间》一书中写道。

(1)即时行为主宰着一切。人们发表政治演说时，听众尚未形成看法，民意调查人员就利用电子装置进行当场测定；快餐店增设了快速通道。甚至给孩子念故事也得赶时间。《一分钟临睡前故事》一书收的都是让忙碌的家长仅用一分钟就能讲完的老故事。

许多场所和物件都表明人们有急躁情绪。电梯里的关门按钮常常起心理安慰作用，让那些连10秒钟都觉得漫长难捱的乘梯人分散注意力。还有电话机的快拨键。还有可使影片和电视广告快速播放的遥控器。

时间之神温雅从容，索福克勒斯如是说。他那时或许如此。当今社会时间扬鞭催人。(2)我们人类选择了速度，凭借着速度而繁荣兴旺——其程度超过人们所普通承认的那样。我们快节奏工作、娱乐的本领赋予我们力量。我们为此兴奋不已。

如果匆忙是加速器的踏板，一心多用就是超速档。如今，完全可能做到边开车边吃东西边听录音书籍边打电话——要是你敢这么做。纽约的大卫·费尔德曼把用洁牙线清洁牙缝安排在日常浏览网上讨论之时。他已经学会用小手指敲击下行键。伦敦的迈克·霍尔德里斯看带字幕的电视节目，这样他就能把音量调低到听不见，好欣赏自己喜欢的与电视节目无关的音乐。有一整套的技术专门用来促进一心多用。如汽车电话。如健身器材上的搁书架。如防水的淋浴间收音机。

不久以前，对大多数人而言，听收音机是一项单一的活动。如今极少有人在听收音机时，别的什么也不干。

就连我们生活中占据重要地位的电视机也失去了控制力。在许多家庭里，电视机就一直开着，如同一个发出噪声的灯泡，人们在其微弱的闪光里日复一日地过着他们的家庭生活。

(3)脑海中充斥的这种种并行不悖的情况带来的是一种幸福感。每次我们都宁可大干一番而不愿厌倦懈怠。“人类从未，也用于不会选择放慢速度，”历史学家斯蒂芬·克恩说。

我们染上了狂热——感觉竟然还不错。我们生活在忙乱中。“程度已经如此严重，我的生活排满了各种各样的活动，感觉就像是在进行奥运会耐力项目比赛：每日马拉松赛，”杰伊·沃加斯泼在《读者》上坦言。

当然，并非人人同染此病。(4)如果你奔忙不停，很可能你是奔忙在由技术所驱动的社会中。社会学家也发现，富裕程度和教育程度的提高带来时间的紧迫感。我们认为自己时间太少。难怪美国一位电信公司经理伊凡·塞登伯格拿子虚乌有、用户们却似乎颇为心仪的“一天变两天”程序开玩笑：“‘一天变两天’运用先进的时间安排、压缩技术，使你天天拥有48小时。时间比较多了，该程序就不很稳定，你会面临时间崩溃的危险，从有时间起到当前所有的一切都会倾倒在你身旁，把你吞入一个暂时不起作用的时区。”

我们的文化把时间看做可囤积、保护之物。省时是众多书籍的主题，如《提高生活效率》、《悠着点》、《我的一天不止24小时》。商人预见到我们一心省时的欲望，于是推出快速烤炉、快速回放装置、快速冷冻以及快速贷款作为应对。

我们有那么多“节省时间”的方法，可省时这个概念真正意味着什么呢？省时是否意味着做得更多？如果是这样，那么在海滩用手机通话是节省还是浪费时间？如果你有两个选择：乘坐30分钟火车，其间你可以看书；开车20分钟，其间你不能看书。那开车是否算是省下10分钟而阅读却少了10分钟？

这些问题并没有答案。它们取决于一个很不明确的概念，即省时这一观念。有人说，初看我们是想节省时间，而实际上我们不过是想多做些事，而且要做得更快。也许，最简单的是要认识到，时间就在这儿，我们可以选择如何花时间，如何节约时间，如何利用时间，如何填补时间。

时间不是我们遗失的东西。时间不是我们曾拥有的东西。我们生活在时间之中。

## 第七单元

### 恐怖主义

#### 课文B

美国在对纽约和华盛顿遭受恐怖袭击作出反应之时，便进入了一种新型的战争种在暗中进行的战争。

#### 走向隐密

马克·霍森鲍尔 迈克尔·赫什 罗恩·莫罗

那是一次寻常的飞越大西洋的航班：整整9个小时头不停地在靠垫上移来移去，想枕得舒服些，小屏幕上首轮影片的无声镜头抖动着，多得无法消化的淀粉食物及饮料。5月8日上午，在从苏黎世飞往芝加哥的客机上，乘坐瑞士国际航空公司第8次航班的乘客没有丝毫异样感觉。当然，他们不知道，就在睡眠惺忪之际，自己竟处在了一场正在进行的全球战争的第一线。然而，机组人员是知道的。

他们接到警报，一个重要的恐怖分子嫌犯预定乘坐这架班机。散坐在近旁座位上那些高度警觉的人是知道的：那是一小队联邦调查局的特工人员和另一队瑞士特别部队的突击队员，他们被精心安排在嫌犯四周，密切监视其一举一动。整整9个小时。

(1)这一空中监控是针对一个叫何塞·帕迪拉，又名阿伯杜拉·阿勒·穆哈季尔的人，一个布鲁克林出生的街头流氓，调查人员认定他是潜在的基地组织的恐怖分子。一个月内，他诡密地出没在卡拉奇、苏黎世、开罗等城市，后又在苏黎世现身——这种在国际城市间飞来飞去的情况，我们常与基地组织的阴谋联系在一起——美国当局相信帕迪拉是要回国制造混乱，也可能仅仅是在寻找袭击目标。帕迪拉是国外恐怖组织的成员，塔利班去年底垮台后，他跟随本·拉登的高级副手阿·L·祖巴伊达逃至巴基斯坦。(2)根据3月底在巴基斯坦被捕，并在一个高度机密的地点受到长时间严刑审讯的祖巴伊达提供的情况，当局近来将一组极其惊人的新情况联系在一起：他们将帕迪拉的名字与祖巴伊达含糊提到的一项可能以华盛顿为攻击目标的脏弹计划联系在一起。即便如此，联邦调查局仍算侥幸。虽然帕迪拉自3月以来就引起了他们的注意，美国情报官员说他们直到他起程之后的几个星期里才意识到他是多么危险，在一个多月的时间内，他们不知道他的确切行踪。直到在对成千上万个前往美国的乘客的旅行路线进行最后一刻检查时才找到了帕迪拉的名字——这时离他登上前往芝加哥的班机不到48小时。

于是联邦调查局炸弹及危险物品专家被派往奥海厄机场等候帕迪拉的到来。不过像整个飞行过程一样，下午1：30飞机在奥海厄国际机场降落时波澜不惊。一进汽车，帕迪拉就被风驰电掣般地押送至坐落在曼哈顿的大都会拘留中心，即距9·11事件现场仅几个街区之遥的高层联邦监狱。

### 隐密的战争

帕迪拉被悄悄抓获是迄今最好的证据，说明反基地组织的战争进入了一个崭新的阶段。如果说战争开始时颇具戏剧性，如飞机撞入高楼、塔利班逃离阿富汗，那么现在战争主要在地下进行——参与作战的是恐怖主义分子、间谍、准军事部队成员以及联邦调查局人员。我们必须向敌人发起进攻，挫败其计划，在最可怕的威胁出现之前就勇敢地面对它们，”几个星期前布什对西点军校的毕业生说。许多评论员认为，他指的是要对伊拉克那样未来的敌人进行先发制人的打击。但布什同时重新强调秘密行动，这引起了对公民自由权利的新的关注。美国将在多大程度上转而采取警察国家的策略？“我们不应该自己欺骗自己。这并非防御方针，”前中央情报局行动处副处长杰克·迪瓦恩说。“如果我们封锁港口，他们可以从格兰德河，或加拿大进入。事实是，[有了新成立的国土安全局]我们的防御能力也许会提高7%到10%。我们最好的希望还是主动追逐并摧毁恐怖组织。”

帕迪拉的真正计划是什么，这个计划已经执行到什么程度？他正在接受的没完没了的审讯或许会告诉我们。奥海厄机场的美国官员没有做——但很想一试——的是，帕迪拉一下飞机就跟踪他，看他与谁接头。(3)然而，由于因其他嫌犯成功逃逸——主要指那些9·11的劫机者——而受到一连串批评的联邦调查局，这时已十分紧张，认定帕迪拉太危险，不愿再冒丢失的风险。美国官员说，结果，他们根本不知道帕迪拉到底是单枪匹马，还是在美国有一伙同党。如果在全国搜查同党的话，那也无异于大海捞针。这一切都突出地反映了进行秘密战争的主要难题：胜负难定。

有时连联邦调查局调查员也不知道目标在何处，这对华盛顿情报合作的新精神而言并非好的预兆。就在帕迪拉搭乘的班机起飞前，华盛顿的一些美国情报官员非常震惊，因为他们注意到，一大批瑞士及美国乘客在起飞前最后一刻订了同一次航班的票：过了一些时间这些分析家才接到消息，这些临时乘客正是跟踪嫌犯的瑞士和联邦调查局工作小组。甚至连白宫、五角大楼和司法部也对帕迪拉究竟会构成什么威胁存在意见分歧。当司法部长约翰·阿什克劳夫特矜持地宣布帕迪拉正在策划放射性炸弹袭击时，白宫的官员在私下里嗤之以鼻：副国防部长保罗·沃尔福威茨反驳说，所谓“策划”主要的还只是传闻。

其他令人不安的迹象表明，恐怖活动可能比美国战术所能遏制的要棘手。上周晚些时候，联邦调查局特工在追查来自加拿大情报部门的一个警报，基地活动分子可能要袭击本月下旬在加拿大举行的八国峰会。上周五，在卡拉奇的美国领事馆，设防的大楼警卫队队部遭受汽车炸弹的袭击，造成至少11人死亡。这次袭击与5月份时怀疑是基地组织发起的对巴基斯坦一辆海军汽车的袭击有着惊人的相似之处，那次袭击造成14人死亡，包括11名法国海军技术人员。尚活着的疑犯溜走了。尽管在巴基斯坦开展了打击活动，各城市仍活跃着并产生出狂热分子。在阿富汗，恐怖主义者的确不再拥有庇护所，但现在他们在因特网上组织一位情报官员所谓的“虚拟培训营”。执法当局说，

在最近两个月，美国一个因特网聊天室的参与者一直在发狂似地交谈，很明显要计划袭击美国。至少有一个参与聊天的人被问到会不会说西班牙语，因为招募恐怖分子的人在找长得像南美人、会说西班牙语的阿拉伯人或其他穆斯林，以便让他们“渗入美国”。(4) 今天我们所能肯定的仅仅是，他们损失了一个新成员何塞·帕迪拉。

## 第八单元

### 旅游

#### 课文B

索尔·贝娄描述了自己对伊利诺伊看似无边无际的玉米地的印象。

#### 伊利诺伊之旅

索尔·贝娄

伊利诺伊的地貌平平常常，没有引人注目之处。平坦的地势，初初看来单调乏味。道路宽阔坚实，毫无损毁，有时遥看有个不深的凹陷，可差不多全是那么平坦，你禁不住以为地球实际上是平的。从东到西，从西到东，旅人飞快地驶过茫茫大草原，驶向苍茫天际，穿过一望无际的玉米地：高不可测的苍穹，硕大的云朵，老是几乎平淡无奇、千篇一律。你很难缓慢地行驶。被古冰川挤压得平平坦坦的无尽长路诱使你加快速度。汽车渐行渐远，你这才开始逐步意识到自己正穿行在北美大陆的底部，地势最低之处，既低又平坦，这时一种亟欲行进、急着想超车的焦躁情绪在心头滋生。

(1) 连绵不断的大草原徐徐起伏，有时会让你觉得有什么东西正在生成，或是即刻有伟力释放，某种力，一如米开朗琪罗的奴隶雕像只浮现半个身形。可以想象，擅长构筑土墩的印第安人相信人的死而复生会与某种类似的释放同时发生，所以他们在建造墓茔时模仿离去的冰川积下的低矮冰碛。然而，他们迄今未能复苏，仍掩埋在泥土中。他们留下了自己的尸骸、燧石、壶罐、地名和部落名，此外就没留下什么，除了白人后继者的意识中并不清晰的污痕。

伊利诺伊大草原上，土壤肥沃、丰产而深厚。春耕之后，泥土油亮乌黑，像是被遍布全州的大矿脉里松软的烟煤染过似的。田野上你常常看到一种小型翻卸车，一种样子滑稽的抽油用的装置，就像飞奔中马匹的颈部上下抖动……(2)沿途耸立着形似蒙古包的铁皮谷仓，它们之间的间距如同袖口的纽扣般排列得整齐划一。里面储满了谷物。还有升降机、储藏罐、卡车、机器缓慢地行驶在田野上，笨拙地奔走在公路上——你所见到的一切都能产生经济效益。这块土地创造财富，这块土地储存财富，这块土地本身就是财富。

当你穿过田野时，你见到农场主张贴的指示牌，上面用简短的标记写明他们播下的是什么种子。农舍通常不在路边，而是建在田野深处。那份寂寥和静谧既深沉又广大。当你穿行在玉米田间，行驶了十里，二十里，却看不到一个活物，看不到牛看不到狗，连晴热天空下的飞鸟也难见到，这时，突如其来地，你会见到路旁有个发出噪声的新奇的机械装置，或者说是一组机械装置，那是用来剥玉米壳碾谷的。它热得烫手，不停地砰砰作响，传送带咯噔咯噔地在运行……

你一走开，这声响，这动静就倏然消失：你重新回到那份无声的灼人的寂寥之中，呼吸颤动的空气，回到玉米田间，孤身一人……

东南西北，四面八方的玉米地望不到边。路边、溪边都种了玉米，林子、城镇四周也都种了玉米，玉米种满后院，甚至挤到了加油站。(3)异乡客会以为自己来到了一个创建起玉米海洋的对玉米顶礼膜拜的民族，或以为自己身处那些偏爱无休止地重复同样细节的人们之中，就如同纽约、芝加哥那些摩天高楼的建造者，他们垒万砖安千窗，全都一个模样。在玉米田间，你可以获得平等的观念、划一的观念、大众民主的观念。如果你好做这类脑力游戏，你可以回想一下遇到荒年的约瑟夫兄弟，想一想在这里饥馑是如何被铲除的，过剩本身又如何成为一种危险，政府不得不对其采取措施。

玉米地所展现的那种震撼力、那种千篇一律、浩瀚无垠的确使过去变得渺小。你不妨回想一下那些在草地设营的小群印第安人：伊里尼人、奥塔瓦人、卡豪凯扬人、肖尼人、迈阿密人，也不妨回想一下顺密西西比河而下、发现他们的法国耶稣会教徒。(4)当你凝神回顾这些昔日的印第安人时，他们在近日的辉煌之前显得犹如玩偶。他们被玉米淹没，被石油淹没，被富兰克林县的煤埋没，被火车碾过，化作了在牲畜围场近旁出沒的幽灵。为他们建的纪念碑……遍布全州，但这些不过是为今日的荣耀添彩的历史点缀……

