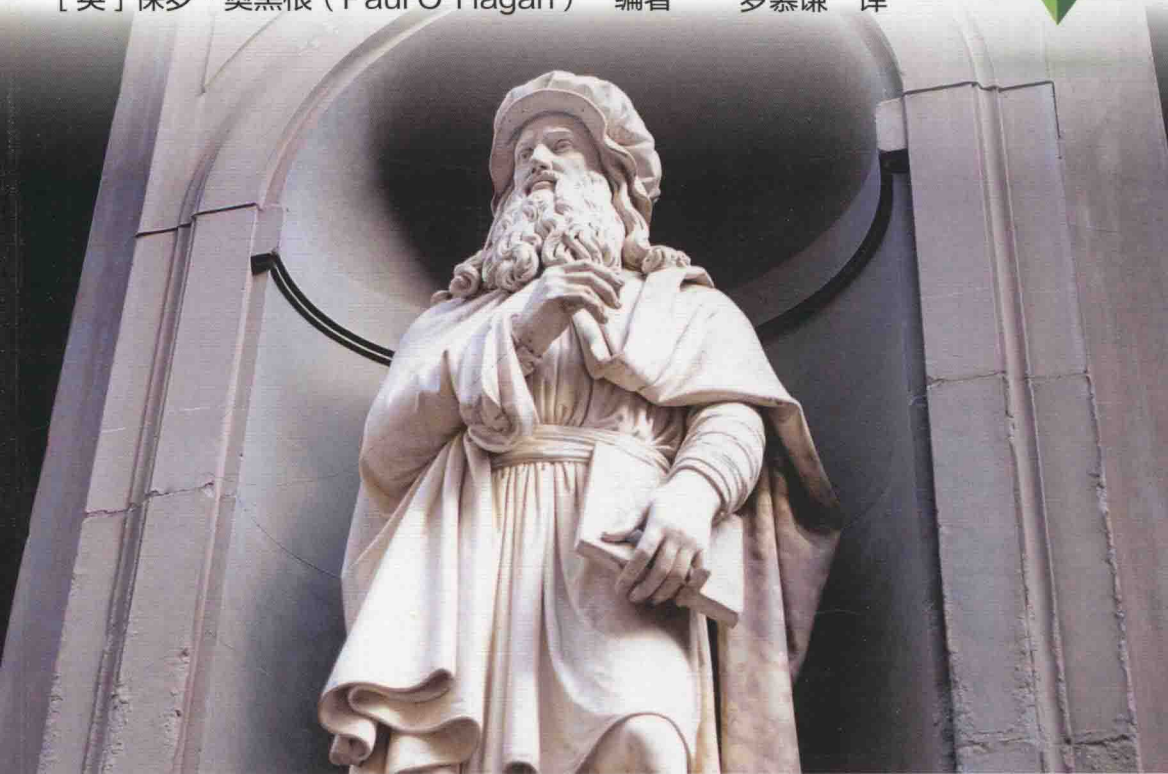


读名人小传， 学地道英语

英汉对照
(插图本)

[英] 保罗·奥黑根 (Paul O'Hagan) 编著 罗慕谦 译



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化学工业出版社

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· 北京 ·

本书以简单生动的英语文章,介绍了古今中外 12 位名人的生平背景、生活经历、卓越成就,以及他们对当代的重要影响。这 12 位名人各自在不同的领域中出类拔萃,印证了人具有无限潜力、可以改变历史轨迹、让世界面貌改观这一事实。

每个单元包括文章阅读、模拟会话和测验练习,并配有插图,增加全书阅读的趣味性,让你在学习并活用地道英语之余,也能一探大人物的世界,兼收英语学习与知识阅读之效。

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前言

语言学习者应注意,很多语法规则都有例外,不能一味地用规则去硬套,得遵守惯用法,而掌握语法规则及惯用法的最佳途径就是大量阅读,这一点需要牢记。美国著名语言教育家斯蒂芬·克拉申(Stephen D. Krashen)博士研究得出的结论是,趣味阅读能有效地扩大词汇量,提高拼写能力、阅读理解能力、写作能力,有助于更有效地运用语法,扩大知识面。

本书就是基于“大量趣味阅读”的理论编写的。本书以简单生动的英语文章,介绍了古今中外12位名人的生平背景、生活经历、卓越成就,以及他们对当代的重要影响。这12位名人各自在不同的领域中出类拔萃,印证了人具有无限潜力、可以改变历史轨迹、让世界面貌改观这一事实。

本书介绍的世界名人并不限于秦始皇、恺撒大帝等这些呼风唤雨的君主,还有来自各个阶层和各个领域的,如哲学、科学、艺术和科技等方面。没有一个人一开始就一帆风顺。他们的事迹让我们看到,一个人如果真的很渴望某个目标,只要有决心,就可以达到不凡的成就。所以,希望本书除了能教你英语,也能鼓舞你改变自己的命运,让自己的一生更美好。

本书的每个单元包括文章阅读、模拟会话和测验练习,并配有插图,增加全书阅读的趣味性,让你在学习并活用地道英语之余,也能一探大人物的世界,兼收英语学习与知识阅读之效。专业录制的纯正美式录音,更是使你一看就懂、一听就会。边听边读边说,酣畅淋漓地享受英语阅读之乐。

编著者

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Unit 1

Confucius

孔子

Confucius: 551 – 479 BC the state of Lu in China, a renowned Chinese thinker and social philosopher

Passage 1

MP3 1

Confucius¹ is probably the most famous Chinese thinker. He was born in the state of Lu around the year 551 BC. Lu was one of the states² that existed before China was brought together as one country. His father was a governor³ of one of the districts⁴ of Lu and if he had lived, Confucius' family would probably have been fairly well-off⁵. Unfortunately for Confucius and his family, his father died when he was about three and so they suffered⁶ great poverty⁷.

However, as the son of an aristocrat⁸, he was able to have a good education. He would have been able to practice such arts as archery⁹ and music. He would also have studied classical Chinese writing which would have influenced his ideas.

Confucius married young and had several children. In order to make a living, he did several jobs in succession¹⁰. They were often the types of jobs an aristocrat would normally never do, so he must have been very poor. For example, he kept a market and was also a farm laborer who looked after animals. Therefore, as well as having a good education, he



Confucius

would have learned how to be a practical man and would know something of the lives of poor people. However, not all his jobs were **manual**¹¹; he also worked for a local governor for a while. Eventually he rose to an important position in the government of Lu and was successful in many of the **measures**¹² he **implemented**¹³.

Word Bank

1. **Confucius** [kən'fju:ʃəs] *n.* Chinese philosopher (551 - 478 BC) 孔子
2. **state** [steɪt] *n.* a country or nation with its own sovereign independent government 国家;政府
3. **governor** ['gʌvənə(r)] *n.* a person in charge of a particular political unit 首长;统治者;管辖者
4. **district** ['dɪstrɪkt] *n.* an area of a town or country, especially one with a distinguishing feature or one that is an administrative division 辖区
5. **well-off** [wel'ɔ:f] *a.* having sufficient money for comfortable living; well-to-do 富裕的
6. **suffer** ['sʌfə(r)] *v.* to experience or show the effects of something bad 遭受;经历;受苦
7. **poverty** ['pɒvəti] *n.* the state of not having enough money to take care of basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing 贫穷;贫困
8. **aristocrat** ['æɪstəkræt] *n.* a member of the nobility or the highest social class in a country 贵族
9. **archery** ['ɑ:tʃəri] *n.* the art or sport of shooting arrows 箭术
10. **in succession** happening one after another 连续地
11. **manual** ['mænjuəl] *a.* involving or using human effort, skill, power, energy, etc. 用手操作的;费体力的
12. **measure** ['meɪʒə(r)] *n.* a way of achieving something, or a method for dealing with a situation 措施;方法
13. **implement** ['ɪmplɪment] *v.* to put a plan or system into operation 履行;实施

Passage 2

MP3 2

As was common at the time, the eldest son had the duty of looking after the parents. But Confucius' elder brother was **disabled**¹⁴ and so Confucius had to take care of his mother till she died in 535 BC. One of his teachings was that a person should **mourn**¹⁵ for their parents for three years. The reason is that they looked after the child completely until it was three. **Filial piety**¹⁶ is thus very important in Confucianism the system of thought **derived from**¹⁷ his ideas.



子贡, one of Confucius' followers

After he had finished mourning for his mother he began to teach and gather followers around him. The number of followers he attracted is not really known. Many **put**¹⁸ it at 72 but as this is a special number, it is not certain that it is true.

He lived in a time of **instability**¹⁹ and it is therefore not surprising that many of his teachings are connected to social **harmony**²⁰. They are also **concerned with**²¹ humanity's place in the world and in society. He also spent much effort trying to get his government to adopt his ideas more fully. However, other officials who were jealous of him prevented him from succeeding. Finally at the age of about fifty-five, feeling that they were being **ignored**²², he began to travel around China.

Word Bank

14. **disabled** [dɪs'eɪbld] *a.* to describe somebody with a condition that makes it difficult to perform some or all of the basic tasks of daily life
残疾的;有缺陷的
15. **mourn** [məʊn] *v.* to feel or express great sadness, especially because of someone's death 哀悼
16. **filial piety** ['fɪliəl'paɪəti] in Confucian thought, one of the virtues to be cultivated, a love and respect for one's parents and ancestors 孝道

17. **derive from** to obtain something from a source, or come from a source 起源于;来自
18. **put** [put] *v.* to express something in words 表达;表述
19. **instability** [ˌɪnstəˈbɪləti] *n.* the quality or state of being unstable; lack of stability or firmness 不稳定;不固定
20. **harmony** [ˈhɑ:məni] *n.* when people are peaceful and agree with each other, or when things seem right or suitable together 和谐;融洽
21. **concern with** to become involved with something, or worried about something 与……有关
22. **ignore** [ɪgˈnɔ:(r)] *v.* to refuse to notice or pay attention to somebody or something 忽视;不理睬

Passage 3

MP3 3

As he developed his teachings from what he had learned he traveled around the various states of China. It was common for teachers like Confucius at the time to travel of course but he also wanted to talk with the rulers. No doubt, in those days travel was difficult and dangerous and he probably suffered great hardship.



Confucian Temple in Qufu

It would have taken a man of great determination to travel but to **attempt**²³ to talk with the rulers was probably not easy either. Many of them were strong **tyrannical**²⁴ rulers and it would have been risky to anger them.

The idea of good government was very important to Confucius. There is a story of how he met a woman weeping over the grave of several relatives. They had all been killed in exactly the same way, by a tiger in that place. When she was asked why she did not leave such a dangerous place she replied that at least there was no tyrannical government there. Confucius told his followers that a tyrannical government is more frightening than a wild animal.

Word Bank

23. **attempt** [ə'tempt] *v.* to try to do something, especially something difficult 试图; 尝试
24. **tyrannical** [tɪ'rænikl] *a.* ruling with absolute power over a population cruelly and keeping people submissive and fearful 暴君的; 专制君主的

Passage 4

MP3 4

For Confucius it was important that people should not just **obey**²⁵ the law out of fear of punishment. They should follow the law because it was the right thing to do. If their **moral**²⁶ values, their sense of right and wrong, were strong, they would follow the law naturally. Of course the law itself has to be morally correct; no one who is **virtuous**²⁷ is going to follow a bad law. So the ruler himself must also be a virtuous person who is **enacting**²⁸ morally correct laws.

In Confucius' time another way of thinking called **legalism**²⁹ was gaining support with the rulers. But for him there was no use passing laws unless the ruler and the people had the right moral values. **Imposing**³⁰ the law does not work in the long run because if the people do not feel the law is right (virtuous) they will try to break it when they can. The ruler must himself be virtuous, leading by example. If not, the people have the right to **overthrow**³¹ him. Confucius also supported the golden rule saying that a person should not do to others what he does not want them to do to him.

This led Confucius to put forward the idea of a **hierarchy**³² of society. The ruler was at the top, above his **subjects**³³. There would of course be nobles, rich people and the not so rich. The basic part of society would be the family, with the wife **subordinate**³⁴ to the husband and the children to their parents. If everyone knew their proper place in society and behaved **in accordance with**³⁵ that, society would **prosper**³⁶.

Word Bank

25. **obey** [ə'bei] *v.* to comply with or follow the commands, restrictions, wishes, or instructions of 服从; 遵守

26. **moral** [ˈmɒrəl] *a.* relating to issues of right and wrong and to how individual people should behave 道德的
27. **virtuous** [ˈvɜːtʃʊəs] *a.* having good moral qualities and behavior 有道德的; 善良的
28. **enact** [ɪˈnækt] *v.* to put something into action, especially to change something into a law 制定; 颁布
29. **legalism** [ˈliːgəlɪzəm] *n.* strict adherence to a literal interpretation of a law, rule, or religious or moral code 守法主义, 此处指法家
30. **impose** [ɪmˈpəʊz] *v.* to officially force a rule, tax, punishment, etc. to be obeyed or received 把……强加于
31. **overthrow** [ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊ] *v.* to remove a person or group of people from a position of power by force 推翻; 废除
32. **hierarchy** [ˈhaɪərərki] *n.* a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance 等级制度
33. **subject** [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* somebody who is ruled by a king, queen, or other authority 国民; 臣民
34. **subordinate** [səˈbɔːdɪnət] *a.* having a lower or less important position 下级的; 次要的
35. **in accordance with** following or obeying a rule, a law, a wish, etc. 与……一致; 依照
36. **prosper** [ˈprɒspə(r)] *v.* to be successful, especially in financial or economic terms 繁荣; 昌盛

Passage 5

MP3 5

Therefore as Confucius wandered around China he tried to **persuade**³⁷ the local rulers to **adopt**³⁸ his ideas. Perhaps he also hoped to be given a position where he could put them into practice. But he was largely ignored. Finally after 14 years he returned home to Lu where he died a few years later.

His followers wrote his teachings down and two of them became famous thinkers themselves. Because of this, Confucius succeeded in China after he died though he could not do it when he was alive. Today, he is **revered**³⁹ throughout the Chinese-speaking world and many temples have been built in his honor.

Word Bank

37. **persuade** [pə'sweɪd] *v.* to make somebody believe something, especially by giving good reasons for doing so 说服; 劝服
38. **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *v.* to take up something such as a plan, idea, cause, or practice and use or follow it 采纳; 采取
39. **revere** [rɪ'vɪə(r)] *v.* to greatly respect and admire someone or something 尊敬; 崇敬

Quiz: 根据课文的内容, 对下面的句子提问

- Q1. His father was a governor.
- Q2. He died when Confucius was three.
- Q3. He had several children.
- Q4. Because he did some jobs that people from his kind of family would not normally do.
- Q5. He would have learned how to be a practical man and would know something of the lives of poor people.
- Q6. The eldest son.
- Q7. A person should mourn for their parents for three years.
- Q8. Because parents looked after the child completely until it was three.
- Q9. No one knows but some people think it was 72.
- Q10. A woman weeping over the grave of several relatives.
- Q11. Because there was no tyrannical government there.
- Q12. A tyrannical government is more frightening than a wild animal.

Tips for Quiz

- Q1: The verb in the question will be different to the verb in the answer.
- Q2: Again, the verb in the answer will be different.
- Q3: The answer does not contain a number but the question sounds as if it does.
- Q4: The question includes the phrase "Confucius must have been poor".
- Q5: Use the word "what".
- Q6: The question includes the word "duty", "parents" and "time".
- Q7: Not so much a question but a request for information.

Q8: Make it a short “why” question relating to the previous answer.

Q9: This is a question whose answer is uncertain and contains the word “followers”.

Q10: This is a question about a woman he met.

Q11: This is almost the same as an indirect question in the text; what Confucius would have asked her.

Q12: The answer gives the message of what Confucius was saying.

Conversation 1

MP3 6

M: Marcus D: Doris

M: So, you're going to try English teaching. Eh?

D: Yes, I'm here for the year.

M: Well, I think you'll find it an interesting experience.

D: It's a little difficult to understand Chinese culture sometimes.



social harmony

M: A lot of that is **due to**¹ Confucius, so they say.

D: Yes, I heard he still has a lot of influence. Can you think of anything specific?

M: I think his ideas of social harmony have probably influenced the Chinese the most.

D: Do you mean looking after your parents, obeying the Emperor, that kind of thing?

M: These are **consequences**² of his main ideas. Anyway, up until recently those ideas were common in the West and many other societies. I'm talking more about the idea that with social harmony coming from people wanting—not being forced so much—to do morally correct things, society will benefit.

D: Perhaps he was right.

Word Bank

1. **due to** attributable to; ascribable to 由于
 2. **consequence** ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* something that follows as a result 结果

Conversation 2

MP3 7

D: Thinking about it, it seems to me that the average Chinese still pretty much acts in the way that Confucius **recommended**³.

M: In the West there are many people who still act the way Christ or whatever religion they follow says. But you have to ask what's going on below the surface. The **Victorians**⁴ in England acted in public very differently from how they acted in private.



Victorians

D: Well, at least they look after their elderly parents quite well, sweep the graves every year and so on.

M: They do, but I think the same thing as occurred in the West is happening here. As they modernize, attitudes change. A lot of the respect for old people came from it being an agricultural society with **no pensions**⁵. You looked after your parents not just out of duty or love but also because if you got old you wanted your children to look after you.

D: Of course many people died before they got old. So it was relatively easy for a large family to look after survivors.

M: That's right. So what's going to happen in twenty or thirty years time when they are a lot of old people and only a few workers to pay the taxes to look after them?

D: Maybe they'll be looked after by robots or maybe each worker will be more **productive**⁶. Let's not forget too that older people will be healthier and perhaps they'll look after themselves.

M: I hope so. But even if that happens, it'll be interesting to see if Confucius' ideas still survive in thirty years time.

Word Bank

3. **recommend** [ˌrekəˈmend] *v.* to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done 建议; 推荐
4. **Victorian** [vɪkˈtɔːriən] *n.* a person who lived during the Victorian period 维多利亚女王时代的人
5. **pension** [ˈpenʃn] *n.* a fixed amount of money paid regularly to somebody during retirement by the government, a former employer, or an insurance company 养老金; 退休金
6. **productive** [prəˈdʌktɪv] *a.* resulting in or providing a large amount or supply of something 多产的; 生产的

Unit 2

Emperor Shih Huang Ti

秦始皇

Emperor Shih Huang Ti: 259 – 210 BC the state of Qin, First Emperor from 247 BC to 221 BC

Passage 1

MP3 8

In 1974 some farmers who were digging wells in the Chinese countryside made a fantastic discovery. While digging they came across a **terracotta**¹ statue lying in the ground. What was it doing there? Curious, they dug further and found some more statues.

Soon the **archaeologists**² heard news of the discovery and they came to find out what was going on. As they dug they too began to **uncover**³ more and more statues. Finally the total number of statues came to around 8,000. Some of course, were damaged and **discolored**⁴ but they were altogether an impressive sight. They were an army of terracotta soldiers which had been carved to guard the tomb of the first Emperor of China, Shih Huang Ti.



Shih Huang Ti

Before he became the first Emperor, Shih Huang Ti had been King Zheng of Qin. For many years there had been war in the area that was to become the country of China. Over a hundred small states were controlled by **warlords**⁵ and they were fighting among themselves to gain **territory**⁶ and grow stronger. As they grew, some of the warlords declared