

英语阅读文库·人生世界

丛书主编 马瑞香 王正元

Treasure the Fellowship

珍惜友情

苏杭◎编著

华中科技大学出版社
<http://www.hustp.com>

英语阅读文库·人生世界
丛书主编 马瑞香 王正元

Treasure the Fellowship

珍惜友情

作者 佚名

译者 佚名

责任编辑
王瑞香, 马瑞香

编 著 苏 杭

责任编辑
张 燕, 张 燕

华中科技大学出版社
中国·武汉



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

Treasure the Fellowship 珍惜友情/苏杭 编著. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2009年3月

ISBN 978-7-5609-5108-9

I. 珍… II. 苏… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-自学参考资料
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 004481 号

Treasure the Fellowship

珍惜友情

苏杭 编著

策划编辑:梅欣君(mxj.8@163.com)

责任编辑:胡芬

封面设计:潘群

责任校对:张琳

责任监印:熊庆玉

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557437

录排:华中科技大学惠友文印中心

印刷:华中科技大学印刷厂

开本:880mm×1230mm 1/32

印张:6.875

字数:200 000

版次:2009年3月第1版

印次:2009年3月第1次印刷

定价:15.00元

ISBN 978-7-5609-5108-9/H·651

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)



主编寄语

真正的友情是黑暗中射进的阳光
带给朋友温暖和力量
真正的友情是纯美的陈年老酒
带给朋友开心的芬芳

友情常常感动得弟兄热泪盈眶
频频举杯，无私豪放
往事的回忆带来那么多的快乐
万岁，我们的友谊地久天长

友情是质朴的微笑
总是出现在艰难的时光
友情是坚强的绿树
总是扎根在坎坷的路旁

生活中有许多许多友情的故事
诚挚的细雨浇灌着友情的成长
啊，有人说友情是一杯香醇的美酒
好哇，举起时光的杯子，让我们细细品尝

总 序

大学生的精神世界是活跃的、丰富多彩的，有着许多动人的美丽、憧憬和色彩光亮的梦想。大学生的心态很天真，很阳光。但是在成长的道路上，总会有快乐和迷茫，面对五彩缤纷的世界、求职的拥挤和失意，他们开始严肃地审视世界，认真地思考自己，什么是幸福、爱情、奋斗、经历、追求、创业等，这些话题悄然走进大学生们的生活。正是基于这些，我们为大学生编写了这套英语阅读文库《人生世界》。

这套书共十本，包括奋斗、爱情、创业、经历、幸福、梦想等十个大学生关心的话题。所选的英语原文词汇量和难度与大学生的英语阅读水平相适应，每篇文章前有导读，文中的疑难词语配有注释，并附有赏析和阅读思考题，每本书前主编还写了一首诗歌作为主编寄语，这一切，希望广大读者能够喜欢。

在编写这套书时，我们给读者提供的文章不仅是地道的英语表达，而且读来耐人寻味，从而使这套书更具有语言性和知识性、阅读性和思考性相结合的特点。在这套书出版之前，我们曾将部分书稿交给学生阅读，请他们谈谈阅读感想。有的说：“好像喝了杯热咖啡，有点苦，也有点甜。”有的说：“好像嚼槟榔，爽！”一个美丽的女孩悄悄地说：“我的爱情彩球飞得太高了，无法着陆。”

……我们感受到了写书的快乐。

北京外国语大学、辽宁大学、哈尔滨工程大学、燕山大学等十几所知名大学的英语教师参加了这套书的编写工作，给读者献上了文字优美的短文，感人的英文故事。华中科技大学出版社的梅欣君老师和诸位相关的编辑耐心、细致地把这套书做得如此漂亮，作为主编，我们实在应该感谢他们。这次推出了英语阅读文库的《人生世界》，也许很快就能陆续推出《文化世界》、《文学世界》、《商务世界》，与大学生朋友共享行走在英语世界中的快乐。

丛书主编

目 录



The Lifelong Friendship: Madison and Jefferson 五十年至交——麦迪逊与杰斐逊	(1)
What Are Friends for? 朋友为的是什么?	(7)
Julius Caesar: Conspiracy and Friendship 恺撒之死——阴谋与友谊	(14)
How Many Friends Are Too Many? 朋友多少才算多?	(20)
True Friendship in The Bible 《圣经》里的真友谊	(27)
Friending Ancient or Otherwise 返古交友	(33)
Friendship and Loyalty 友谊与忠实	(40)
A Life Saved, a Friendship Born 一个生命, 一段友谊	(47)
Ford and Nixon: Sustained Friendship for Decades 政界密友——福特与尼克松	(55)
The Sacrament of Friendship 友谊的圣礼	(63)
Mark Twain and Nikola Tesla: Thunder and Lightning 电闪雷鸣的友谊——马克·吐温与尼古拉·特斯拉	(70)
Confidant Crisis 知己危机	(79)



An Unusual Friendship: Lincoln and Douglass	
非凡之谊——林肯与道格拉斯	(86)
The Beginning of Our Friendship	
我们友谊的开始	(94)
End of a Friendship between Houdini and Conan Doyle	
友谊的终结——霍迪尼与柯南·道尔	(101)
Friendship and Money Not Always a Great Mix	
朋友之间谈借钱	(108)
Fitzgerald, Hemingway and The Sun Also Rises	
菲茨杰拉德、海明威与《太阳照样升起》	(115)
Matisse and Picasso: Friends and Rivals	
朋友与对手——马蒂斯与毕加索	(123)
Money Changes Everything	
都是金钱惹的祸	(130)
Miggs and Dixie: Lasting Friendship	
永恒之爱——米基和迪克茜	(140)
Frenemies at Work	
工作中的半敌半友	(148)
Friendship in Letters and Paints: van Gogh and Bernard	
信中情，画中谊——凡·高与贝尔纳	(155)
Mussorgsky and Korsakov: Commitment to Friendship	
友谊的承诺——穆索尔斯基与柯萨柯夫	(164)
Worth More Than Friendship	
比友谊更重要	(173)
Friends at a Distance: Ibsen and Grieg	
遥远的朋友——易卜生与格里格	(181)
On the Friendship between Hamlet and Horatio	
赤胆忠心霍拉旭	(190)
I Now Pronounce You Are My Friend	
现在我宣告你是我的朋友	(199)
主要参考文献	(209)

The Lifelong Friendship: Madison and Jefferson

五十年至交——麦迪逊与杰斐逊

导读

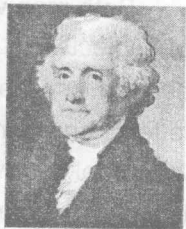
《独立宣言》是美国历史上，也是世界历史上的重要篇章。马克思高度评价了它的历史地位，称它为“第一个人权宣言”。托马斯·杰斐逊是《独立宣言》的主要起草人。詹姆斯·麦迪逊曾与汉弥尔顿等合著《联邦党人文集》，被称为“美国宪法之父”。杰斐逊与麦迪逊都是弗吉尼亚人。1776年，33岁的杰斐逊与27岁的麦迪逊相识，共同的理想、共同的兴趣，使他们彼此结下了深厚的友谊，成为历史上少有的政治伙伴，合作长达半个世纪。杰斐逊、麦迪逊和门罗这三位好朋友分别是美国第三、四、五任总统，都是开国元勋。其实杰斐逊与美国第二任总统，被称为“美国独立的巨人”的约翰·亚当斯之间也有着既是对手又是朋友的深厚情谊。

James Madison had many friendships with other founders and contemporaries, though none closer — privately and politically — than Thomas Jefferson.

“...You have been a pillar of support through life... Take care of me when dead...”¹ the

friendship which has subsisted between us, now a half a century, and the harmony of our political principles and pursuits... [have] been sources of happiness to me through that long period.”

— Thomas Jefferson





Thomas Jefferson penned these words in a letter to James Madison a few months before Jefferson's death on July 4, 1826. Madison, like his trusted friend, realized that their lives were growing short and the opportunities for contributions to their country, as well as reflections on their private lives, were becoming limited. **The loving and poignant² tone of this correspondence serves as a fitting epitaph³ to one of the most remarkable personal and political friendships in American history.⁴**

James Madison and Thomas Jefferson first met in 1776 when Madison was serving as Orange County's representative to the Virginia **House of Delegates**⁵. Before the year was over, both men chose the paths which led to their famous futures. Jefferson, at age 33, went to Philadelphia to become the author of the *Declaration of Independence*. Madison, at age 27, stayed in Williamsburg to become a member of the convention which drafted Virginia's first constitution. Their friendship became warmer in 1779, however, during Jefferson's **tenure**⁶ as governor of Virginia, when Madison served as a member of his official advisory council. By the early 1780's, as their new country emerged from the chaos of revolution, their close personal ties and political collaboration were cemented.

Both men were avid readers and collected volumes on a variety of subjects — history, philosophy, science, agriculture, politics, and economics. Madison and Jefferson often discussed books in their letters, and during his stay in France, Jefferson sent Madison over 200 books. Always scholars, they used their studies as well as legislative experience to shape their ideas on government. Both men fervently believed that an educated public was necessary for survival of the country. After Jefferson's death, Madison succeeded his friend as **rector**⁷ of the University of Virginia and continued to oversee one of their most important ventures.



The personal friendship of Madison and Jefferson was built on other interests as well. They shared a love of the Virginia countryside; the fertile lands of the **Piedmont**⁸ offered both men the opportunities to study and discuss practical and financial questions of gardening, agriculture and forestry. Both kept careful records of local temperatures and rainfall while they exchanged seeds and farming tips. Jefferson asked Madison and another good friend, James Monroe, to move near Monticello in order to build “a society to our taste”. Monroe did take up residence nearby at Ash Lawn-Highland, but Madison **made do with**⁹ being a day’s ride away.

As classically educated men, both found the Greeks and Romans to be not only sources of information on principles of government, but also as an inspiration for the architecture of their homes. Both **Montpelier**¹⁰ and **Monticello**¹¹ show classical influences; Montpelier’s graceful Garden Temple, for example, resembles Jefferson’s sketches for his garden buildings. The two often discussed house plans and sent sketches in their letters; they shared the services of local craftsmen as well. During the first renovation of Montpelier (1797 — 1800), Madison ordered nails from Jefferson’s **nailery**¹².

Madison and Jefferson both believed strongly that the powers of government belonged ultimately to the people who are governed. Their mutual love of reading and political discussion led to their shared belief in “republican principles” of government. **Both agreed on the principle of majority rule**¹³ **with minority rights — the idea that governmental decision making should allow for**¹⁴ **dissent**¹⁵ **of the minority.**¹⁶ Both believed in the power of the human mind and individual **conscience**¹⁷. These ideas were reflected in their **passionate**¹⁸ support for the ideas simply delivered



in the **Bill of Rights**¹⁹ — freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. During Jefferson's presidency (1801—1809), James Madison was his **secretary of state**²⁰ and Dolley Madison often served as the hostess at official functions for the **widowed**²¹ **chief executive**²². Madison followed his friend with two terms of his own (1809 — 1817) as president.

James Madison reassured his dying friend and reconfirmed the quality of their **intertwined**²³ lives in his last letter to Jefferson:

“You cannot look back to the long period of our private friendship and political harmony, with more **affecting**²⁴ recollections than I do. If they are a source of pleasure to you, what ought they not be to me?... Wishing and hoping that you may yet live to increase the debt which our country owes you, and to witness the increasing gratitude, which alone can pay it, I offer you the fullest return of **affectionate**²⁵ assurances.”

— James Madison

注释



1. 这辈子，你一直是我的重要后盾……我不在了，帮助照应一下……
2. **poignant** [ˈpɔɪnənt] *adj.* 令人痛苦的；(味觉、嗅觉方面)刺激的，辛辣的，尖锐的，剧烈的
3. **epitaph** [ˈepɪtə:f] *n.* 墓志铭，碑文
4. 这封信写得情真意切，依依不舍，正适合为美国历史上最难得的一段私人和政治友谊做碑铭。
5. **House of Delegates** (美)下议院
6. **tenure** [ˈtenjʊə] *n.* (官职等的)保有，任期，(土地等的)使用和占有，(土地)使用期限
7. **rector** [ˈrektə] *n.* (英国国教或新教圣公会的)教区长，学校校长，学院院长



8. Piedmont ['pi:dmənt] 皮德蒙特高原(美国阿巴拉契亚与大西洋沿岸平坦的高原地带) *n.* 山麓地带 *adj.* 山麓的
9. make do with 设法应付
10. Montpelier 蒙彼利埃是麦迪逊在弗吉尼亚的住所, 占地 1 100 公顷, 在华盛顿南 130 千米处。
11. Monticello 蒙蒂塞罗是杰斐逊的住所, 距麦迪逊的住所 45 千米。
12. nailery ['neiləri] *n.* 制钉工厂
13. majority rule *n.* 多数决定原则, 简单多数原则, 少数服从多数原则
14. allow for 顾及, 体谅
15. dissent [di'sent] *n.* 异议
16. 兼顾少数权益的简单多数原则, 在这一点上, 他们的意见是一致的。这个原则就是政府在制定决策的时候要顾及少数人的不同意见。
17. conscience [kənʃəns] *n.* 良心, 道德心
18. passionate [pæʃənɪt] *adj.* 充满热情的
19. Bill of Rights 权利和自由法案, (美) 美国宪法前十条修正案
20. secretary of state 部长, 国务秘书, (美国) 国务卿
21. widowed ['widəud] *adj.* 寡居的, 鳏居的
22. chief executive (美) 美国总统, 共和国总统, (美国的) 州长, 市长
23. intertwine [ɪntə(:)'twain] *v.* (使) 纠缠, (使) 缠绕
24. affecting [ə'fektɪŋ] *adj.* 感人的, 动人的
25. affectionate [ə'fekʃənɪt] *adj.* 亲爱的, 挚爱的

赏析

短文简要地记述了杰斐逊和麦迪逊维系了 50 年的珍贵友谊。他们相识的时候正是意气风发的年华, 一个起草《独立宣言》, 一个创建美国宪法。他们都酷爱读书, 一起讨论历史、哲



学、科学、政治、经济等各方面的问題；他们都相信教育有助于国家发展；他们都是弗吉尼亚大学的创建者和继任者；他们同样热爱自然，一起研究农业，还监测过降水和温度；他们还研究建筑，从设计到建造都很热衷。他们在政治上的看法非常一致，相信思想和道德的力量，特别强调要宗教自由、言论自由和新闻自由。这对伙伴一切都那么和谐，而且双方都极其珍视这份友谊。杰斐逊临终前给麦迪逊的信中写道：“我们 50 多年的友谊……我们的政治原则和追求这么融洽，这么久，这一直是我幸福的源泉。”麦迪逊回应道：“我又何尝不是呢？”

思考

1. What were the sources of happiness to Thomas Jefferson?
2. What was the major contribution of Jefferson and Madison to the United States respectively?
3. When were their close personal ties and political collaboration cemented?
4. How was the University of Virginia founded?
5. What was their common interest?
6. Do you know something about James Monroe?
7. What did the two scholars draw from the Greeks and Romans?
8. In their minds, who were the real owners of the powers of government?
9. What were the political principles shared by Madison and Jefferson?
10. Did Madison treasure his friendship with Jefferson?

What Are Friends for?

朋友为的是什么？

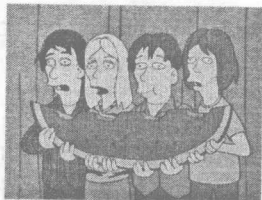
导读

著名导演李安曾拍过一个“三部曲”：《推手》、《喜宴》和《饮食男女》。该“三部曲”上映之后引起了强烈的反响。三部影片分别描写了生活在中美不同文化背景中的家庭——一个崇尚和睦而自足，一个崇尚独立和进取，因此在思想观念、行事方式上都有巨大的差别。美国的孩子一旦长大成人，就独自生活；而中国的孩子即使在有了工作之后，还要与父母同住，要父母照顾，并且结婚的时候还要父母提供住房，接受大笔的馈赠。如果有两个男孩子，他们分别来自这样的文化背景，他们的友谊能够维持下去吗？

All summer, Victor Tineo set deadlines for himself, and all summer he broke them. He would absolutely be out of his mother's place by — well, soon, soon.

He couldn't commit to an apartment because he was waiting for his best friend, John Wang. The two had vowed to room together, but Mr. Wang was deciding between the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at **Yeshiva University**¹, in **Greenwich Village**², and Brooklyn Law School, in **Brooklyn Heights**³. His decision would determine where they lived.

The two 23-year-olds graduated in 2005 from Vassar College. Mr. Tineo moved home to his mother's one-bedroom duplex on West





148th Street, where he occupied the living-room couch. “I am **way**⁴ too old to live with my mom,” Mr. Tineo said. “It is unnatural.”

Mr. Wang returned to his parents’ house in New Rochelle, N.Y. “Victor’s mom wanted him out of the house, whereas my parents are, ‘Stay home as long as possible; stay home until you die.’” Mr. Wang said. “Victor was trying to move out, and I was trying to save money.”

Mr. Tineo, **dead set**⁵ against living in Brooklyn, hoped his friend would choose Cardozo. “It is a total status thing and I know I am being a **jerk**⁶ about it,” he said. So, in the spring, he began hunting in downtown Manhattan for a two-bedroom rental for less than \$2 000 a month.

Every place he saw was unacceptably small. “I wouldn’t be spending much time there, but I would feel bad for my roommate, who would be stuck studying,” said Mr. Tineo, who works as a project coordinator for an office equipment company. “I would never want to make his law school experience more difficult than it has to be.”

And when he did locate a big, bright two-bedroom in Clinton through rent-direct.com, his roommate, still saving money, wasn’t ready to move.

In the meantime, to get out of his mother’s place, Mr. Tineo took a summer **sublet**⁷ on West 45th Street costing \$1 140 a month. “I was the first person, not who contacted the guy, but who was able to see the apartment,” he said.⁸

He liked being in “the nexus of the universe” near Times Square, but the place was a wreck, with a bathroom in the hallway and a nonworking oven.

Mr. Tineo was brokenhearted over the loss of a two-bedroom **walk-up**⁹ on Thompson Street in Greenwich Village, which two friends from New York University were vacating. The rent was \$2 200.



To him, it was perfect.

But to Mr. Wang — who had chosen Brooklyn Law and had declined to apply for student housing because of his pledge to room with his friend — it was too far from school. He was, however, willing to take the Thompson Street apartment if they could delay their move by a month, therefore saving on rent. They couldn't.

Mr. Wang, guilt-ridden¹⁰, assumed the hunt. Mr. Tineo, exhausted, let him — and resolved never to say, “I told you so.” “I thought John was ignorant to the whole market,” Mr. Tineo said, “but he promised me that he would find something comparable, and he is definitely a man of his word.”

There was, however, nothing comparable. “John found out why I wanted Thompson Street so badly,” Mr. Tineo said. “He was not excited about anything he saw. I could see the frustration.”

So Mr. Tineo braced himself for Brooklyn. One day, the two friends jumped in the Wang family car for a Brooklyn trip, accompanied by Mr. Wang's sister, Jacquelyn, 14, and his girlfriend, Christina Dias, 23.

“We kind of went to Brooklyn with a few apartments to look at and no plan,”¹¹ said Ms. Dias, another Vassar classmate, who is living in Putnam County with her mother before enrolling in graduate school next year.

They rejected a nice place on Quincy Street for \$1 750 because the area felt industrial, and a \$1 400 three-bedroom atop a **deli**¹² on a busy main street.

They ended up at another nice place, a two-bedroom on Classon Avenue at the border of Clinton Hill and Bedford-Stuyvesant, for \$1 675.

“Both of us, being the indecisive men we are, said, ‘Oh, the



apartment is so far away; maybe we can do better than this,” Mr. Wang said.

Ms. Dias was fed up. They were “**hemming and hawing**”¹³, she said. “I was, like, we can’t leave Brooklyn today without an apartment, because this is just ridiculous!”

She made them call the Quincy Street landlord. “**If it’s gone, they know they have to figure something out now, and if it’s not gone, I am overreacting**”¹⁴, she said.¹⁵

It was gone. Alarmed, they needed little prodding¹⁶ to apply for the Classon Avenue apartment and insist on leaving a deposit right then.¹⁷

Last month, the two signed a one-year lease, with Mr. Wang’s parents acting as guarantors. Within days, Mr. Wang proposed to Ms. Dias, which is why he was so intent on saving money.

“With the decision to get married in mind, I had to allocate my finances,” he said. “My regret is that I should have been more forward and frank” about the moving date. “A lot of this is my inability to say what’s going on.” The wedding date was Aug. 4, 2007, after which the housing situation for everyone would be reassessed.

The two friends filled their new place with **leftover**¹⁸ college furniture and bought a flat-screen television. “The living situation, settled at least temporarily, is quite great,” Mr. Wang said. “We have a lot of fun.”

Now, though, he is feeling responsible for dragging his friend so far into Brooklyn. (Mr. Tineo’s subway trip to work can take nearly 50 minutes.) So Mr. Wang suggested he arrange with his parents to buy a car, which the roommates would share. “I have tried to make the living situation as comfortable as possible, which is why I am hoping to get this car — to really help Victor out,” Mr. Wang said. That, finally, is what made Mr. Tineo say, “I told you so.” To him, it was an