

◆ 聆听大师的教诲 ◆

CRAZY ENGLISH

大师的40堂课



沈晓纯 张淑芳◎编

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疯狂英语

中山大学出版社

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大师的40堂课！

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沈晓纯 张淑芳 编

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前言

何谓大师？大师者，于其所在领域作出杰出贡献而受人尊敬之社会精英也。大师，自然不是一般的教师，因此大师的课，不可不听，尤其对于急于寻求致胜之道者。“他山之石，可以攻玉”。我们的大师，都是来自政治、经济、文化、科技、艺术、体育、娱乐等各方面的社会精英，且具有时代感，如计算机软件领域的比尔·盖茨，政治领域的比尔·克林顿，等等。他们有着不同于常人的经历，做出了异于常人的业绩。探寻他们的成功之道，以作为我们的借鉴，是很自然的事，也是人们关注的焦点。这就为我们的英语学习提供了一个很好的载体。

学习需要兴趣，需要感情的投入，英语学习更是这样。而大师讲课，机会难得，不能不听，尤其是当他们讲述自己的成长、创业、成功历程的时候，其中的教益一字千金。于是即便是英文也要读下去，也许会更加坚忍不拔地去读。又因为只有懂得大师的语言，才能深刻理解其精神，所以要尽量向大师靠拢，学习的动力也就有了。于是原本枯燥的英语学习变得津津有味。在获取人生秘籍的同时提高英语能力，一举两得，何乐而不为呢？这就是这本书的初衷。

本书精选了四十位大师，一位大师一堂课，其中前三部分的大师来自各行各业，第四部分为享誉世界的成功学大师。在对他们进行简介和评述之后，由他们本人现身说法，再现其成功轨迹，分享其人生体验。文章深刻，感情充沛，意蕴丰富，余味无穷。

特别值得一提的是本书的配套光盘。其中前三部分为配音，由美籍教师精心录制而成，吐字清晰，发音地道，感情充沛，并配有优美的背景音乐，是不可多得的听力资料。第四部分截取现场录音，从中可以真切地领略大师们的风采，弥足珍贵。

如果读者能从本书中学到一点做人做事的道理，能对自身有所促进的话，我们的目的也就达到了。

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寻找 **生命** 的智慧

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I wept when I was born, and every day shows why.
我一生下来就开始哭泣，而每一天都表明我哭泣的原因。

What Life Means to Me

人生对我意味着什么

□ Jack London
杰克·伦敦



本文选自杰克·伦敦《革命及其他散文》中最后一篇文章。作者在文章中讲述了他从孩提时代就渴望脱离低贱的工人阶层的愿望。在他的眼中，上等人穿着体面的衣服，吃着美味的食物，说着美妙动听的语言，当然他们的行为也应当是正当的。与之相悖的是工人阶层每天吃的是硬得可以打死人的面包，穿着满是油污泥垢的工作服，满嘴的脏话，当然他们的行为也是让人憎恶的。当他长大后终于挤进了他梦寐以求的上流社会时，他发现一切几乎如他所想，除了一样东西——行为上的虚伪。于是他失望地回到了他从前所深深憎恶的世界——草根阶层，却惊喜地发现在硬面包、脏衣服、脏话的掩盖之下，竟然是世界上最美丽的语言和行为、真诚的话语和善良的品行。本文的文字朴实无华，笔调辛辣犀利。在幽默尖锐的文笔中，读者也能领略到另一种人生的滋味。



名人足迹

Jack London (1876—1916) is considered by many to be America's finest author. He was born in San Francisco of an unmarried mother of wealthy background, Flora Wellman. Because Flora was ill, Jack was raised through infancy¹⁾ by an ex-slave, Virginia Prentiss, who would remain a major maternal²⁾ figure while the boy grew up.

Jack had little formal schooling. Initially, he attended school only through the 8th grade, although he was an avid³⁾ reader, educating himself at public libraries.

In later years (mid-1890s), Jack returned to high school in Oakland and graduated. He eventually gained admittance⁴⁾ to U.C. Berkeley, but stayed only for six months, finding it to be “not alive enough” and a “passionless pursuit⁵⁾ of passionless intelligence”.

Jack's extensive life experiences included: being a laborer⁶⁾, factory worker, oyster pirate on the San Francisco Bay, member of the California Fish Patrol, sailor, railroad hobo, and gold prospector⁷⁾. He studied other writers and began to submit⁸⁾ stories, jokes, and poems to various publications⁹⁾, mostly without success.

杰克·伦敦(1876—1916)被很多人视为美国的最佳作家。他出生于旧金山,母亲芙罗拉·威尔曼是未婚母亲,家境良好。由于芙罗拉虚弱多病,杰克从小就由旧时的奴仆弗吉尼亚·普伦提斯带大,弗吉尼亚在他成长的过程中扮演了很重要的母亲角色。

杰克没有接受多少正规的学校教育。最初他只上到了八年级,但是他热衷读书,常在公共图书馆进行自学。

在稍后的岁月中(19世纪90年代中期),杰克回到奥克兰上高中而且毕业了。他最后被加州大学伯克利分校录取,但是只在那里待了6个月,理由是发现它“不够有活力”并且只是“毫无热情的人追求的毫无激情的活动”。

杰克广泛的生活经验包含:担任壮工、工厂工人、旧金山海湾的牡蛎海盗、加州巡鱼队成员、水手、铁路流浪汉,以及淘金者。他向其他作家学习,并且开始向众多出版物投递故事、笑话和诗歌,不过大部分徒劳无功。

词汇注释

1. infancy ['ɪnfənsɪ] *n.* 幼年

3. avid ['ævɪd] *adj.* 渴望的

5. pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.* 追尋

7. prospector [prə'spektə(r)] *n.* 探勘者, 采矿者

8. submit [səb'mɪt] *v.* 提交, 递交

2. maternal [mə'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 母亲的, 似母亲的, 母性的

4. admittance [əd'mɪtəns] *n.* 入场权, 准入

6. laborer ['leɪbə(r)] *n.* 劳动者, 壮工

9. publication [ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 出版物





No man has ever loved to sail more than Jack London. Even as a very young boy, fishing with his stepfather in small boats, his head would fill with visions of tropical¹⁰⁾ islands and faraway places. As he grew up, he occasionally¹¹⁾ rented boats with money earned from his many part-time jobs. At fifteen, Jack bought a sloop¹²⁾, in order to escape the life of the “work beast”. He became an illegal oyster pirate, and before long, had earned the title of “Prince of the Oyster Pirates”; he made more money in one week than he was able to earn in his first full year as a professional writer. Realizing that the life of an oyster pirate frequently ended in prison or death, he reformed¹³⁾ and became a California Fish Patrol deputy.

He insisted on writing, which were then warmly welcomed and he became rich and famous before he was thirty. He was also among the first writers to work with the movie industry, and saw a number of his novels made into films. His novel *The Sea-Wolf* became the basis for the first full-length American movie. He became the personification¹⁴⁾ for his readers of many of the virtues and ideals of a turn-of-the-century Western American man and was the country's first successful working class writer.

没有人比杰克·伦敦更喜欢航行。当他还非常小、跟随继父乘小舟外出捕鱼的时候，他的脑海中总是充满了热带岛屿和远方的各种幻想。他总是时不时用他兼职赚来的酬劳租船。15岁时，杰克购买了一艘单桅帆船，目的是为了逃脱“工作牲口”的命运。他成为一名非法的牡蛎海盗，并且不久，还获得了“牡蛎海盗王子”的头衔；他一周之内赚取的钱比他作为一名专业写手第一年全年赚取的还要多。在意识到牡蛎海盗的生活往往最终会落得锒铛入狱或死于非命的下场之后，他洗心革面，成了一个加州巡鱼队代理人。

他坚持写作，后来作品大受欢迎，他在30岁之前名利双收。他还是最早与影业合作的作家之一，而且将他的一些小说拍成了电影。他的小说《海狼》成为第一部标准长度影片的基础。他成为读者心目中美德的化身、世纪之交西部美国人的典范，以及美国第一位成功的工人阶级作家。

词汇注释

10. tropical ['tɒpɪkl] *adj.* 热带的12. sloop [slu:p] *n.* 单桅帆船14. personification [pə(:),sɒnɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 化身11. occasionally [ə'keɪʒənəli] *adv.* 时不时，偶尔13. reform [rɪ'fɔ:m] *vi.* 革新，改过，重组



名篇赏析

I was born in the working-class. Early I discovered enthusiasm¹⁵⁾, ambition, and ideals; and to satisfy these became the problem of my child-life. My environment was crude¹⁶⁾ and rough and raw. I had no outlook, but an uplook rather. My place in society was at the bottom. Here life offered nothing but sordidness¹⁷⁾ and wretchedness¹⁸⁾, both of the flesh and the spirit; for here flesh and spirit were alike starved and tormented¹⁹⁾.

But the life that was in me demanded more than a meagre²⁰⁾ existence of scraping²¹⁾ and scrimping²²⁾. Also, at ten years of age, I became a newsboy on the streets of a city, and found myself with a changed uplook. All about me were still the same sordidness and wretchedness, and up above me was still the same paradise waiting to be gained; but the ladder whereby²³⁾ to climb was a different one. It was now the ladder of business. The business ladder was the ladder for me, and I had a vision of myself becoming a baldheaded²⁴⁾ and successful merchant prince.

Alas²⁵⁾ for visions! When I was sixteen, I had already earned the title of “prince.” But this title was given to me by a gang of cut-throats and thieves, by whom I was called “The Prince of the Oyster Pirates”. And at that time I had climbed the first rung²⁶⁾ of the business

我出身劳动阶层。我自幼就热情奔放、雄心勃勃、充满理想；于是如何实现这些雄心壮志就成为我童年生活中的一个问题。我生活的环境粗鄙不堪、艰难无比。我没有什么人生观，一门心思只想出人头地。我处于社会的最底层。在社会底层生活是凄惨而可怜的，无论是肉体还是精神；因为在这里肉体与精神，同样饥饿难忍、倍受折磨。

但是我所向往的生活不只是节衣缩食、勉强度日。于是，在十岁时，我成了在城市的街头巷尾卖报的报童，出人头地的想法开始有了变化。我的生活依然悲惨可怜如故，在我之上依然是令我心驰神往的天堂仙境；但是向上爬的梯子变了样。这把梯子就是经商敛财。从商之路正是我向上爬的梯子，我已经开始想像自己俨然变成了一个功成名就的秃顶商业王子。

哎，想像而已！16岁时，我就已经赢得了“王子”的美名。但是这个头衔是一伙鸡鸣狗盗之徒和杀人越货之辈所赐，他们叫我“牡蛎盗贼王子”。那时，我已经爬到经商这把梯子的

词汇注释

15. enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzəm] *n.* 狂热, 热心
17. sordidness ['sɔ:drɪdnɪs] *n.* 肮脏
19. torment ['tɔ:ment] *v.* 折磨
21. scraping ['skreɪpɪŋ] *adj.* 吝啬的
23. whereby [(h)weə'baɪ] *adv.* 凭什么, 为何
25. Alas [ə'la:s] *int.* 唉

16. crude [kru:d] *adj.* 粗糙的, 拙劣的, 粗鲁的
18. wretchedness ['retʃɪdnɪs] *n.* 可怜, 悲惨
20. meagre ['mi:ge(r)] *adj.* 瘦的, 贫弱的
22. scrimping ['skrɪmpɪ] *adj.* 不足的
24. baldheaded ['bɔ:ld'hedɪd] *adj.* 秃头的
26. rung [rʌŋ] *n.* 横档





ladder. I was a capitalist. I owned a boat and a complete oyster-pirating outfit. I had begun to exploit²⁷⁾ my fellow-creatures.

This one rung was the height I climbed up the business ladder. One night I went on a raid amongst the Chinese fishermen. But my crew that night was one of those inefficient²⁸⁾ against whom the capitalist is wont to fulminate²⁹⁾, because, forsooth³⁰⁾, such inefficient increase expenses and reduce dividends³¹⁾. My crew did both. What of his carelessness he set fire to the big mainsail³²⁾ and totally destroyed it. There weren't any dividends that night, and the Chinese fishermen were richer by the nets and ropes we did not get. I was bankrupt, unable just then to pay sixty-five dollars for a new mainsail. I left my boat at anchor and went off on a bay-pirate boat on a raid³³⁾ up the Sacramento River. While away on this trip, another gang of bay pirates raided my boat. They stole everything, even the anchors; and later on, when I recovered the drifting hulk³⁴⁾, I sold it for twenty dollars. I had slipped back the one rung I had climbed, and never again did I attempt the business ladder.

From then on I was mercilessly exploited by other capitalists. I was a sailor before the mast, a longshoreman³⁵⁾, a roustabout; I worked in canneries, and factories, and laundries; I mowed³⁶⁾ lawns, and cleaned carpets, and washed windows. And I never got the full product of my toil.

But I did not resent³⁷⁾ this. It was all in the game. They were the strong. Very well, I was strong. I would carve my way to a place amongst them and make money out of the muscles of other men. I was not afraid of work. I loved hard-work. I would pitch in³⁸⁾ and work harder than ever and eventually become a pillar of society.

And just then, as luck would have it, I found an employer that was of the same mind. I was willing to work, and he was more than willing that I should work. I thought I was learning a trade. In reality, I had displaced two men. I thought he was making an electrician out of me; as a matter of fact, he was making fifty dollars per month out of me. The two men I had displaced had received forty dollars each per month; I was doing the work of both for thirty dollars per month.

This employer worked me nearly to death. A man may love oysters, but too many oysters will disincline him toward that particular diet. And so with me. Too much work sickened me. I did not wish ever to see work again. I fled³⁹⁾ from work. I became a tramp⁴⁰⁾, begging my way from door to door, wandering over the United States and sweating bloody sweats in slums⁴¹⁾, and prisons.





第一条横档。我是个资本家。我拥有一艘船以及偷盗牡蛎的成套装备。我已经开始剥削其他人了。

这第一条横档是我商业生涯中爬的最高点。一天晚上，我去抢劫一群中国渔民。可是那天晚上，我的船员是个效率低下的人，资本家对这样的无能之辈，免不了会怒火冲天，因为，毋庸讳言，这种效率低下的人既会增加成本又会降低收益。我的那位船员这两方面全都做到了。由于疏忽大意，他把主帆点燃了，将它生生地全毁了。那天晚上的收益算是全泡汤了，而中国渔民没有被我们抢去渔网和渔绳，他们的日子当然好过。我破产了，当时我甚至拿不出65块钱去购买一个新的主帆。我抛了锚，停下船，登上一艘海湾盗贼船，到萨克拉门托河上游去抢劫。这时，另一帮海湾盗贼趁我不在，洗劫了我的船。他们把所有东西偷了个精光，连锚也没有放过；后来，我找回了漂浮无着的船舱，以20块钱贱卖了它。我从刚刚爬上去的梯子第一档上又退了下来，后来再也没有尝试过攀登经商这把梯子。

自那之后，我受到其他资本家敲骨吸髓般的盘剥。我当过普通水手、码头装卸工、马戏团场地工；我在罐头食品厂、工厂、洗衣房打过工；我锄过草坪、洗过地毯、擦过窗户。我的辛苦劳动从未得到过完全的回报。

但是我对此并未忿忿不平。游戏本来如此。他们是强者。好吧，我也要做个强者。我要努力闯出一条道路，争取与他们并肩为伍，通过别人的体力为自己赚钱。我并不畏惧工作。我喜欢勤勤恳恳、任劳任怨地工作。我要投身大干一场，加倍努力地工作，最终定会成为社会的栋梁。

当时，碰巧，我找到一位老板，他的想法与我不谋而合。我愿意为他工作，他更是乐意我为他工作。我想我在学习一门手艺。实际上，我顶替了两个工人。我想他要把我培养成为一个电工；其实他从我身上每月能榨取50块钱。我取代的两个人原先每人每月得到40块钱的工钱，而我做两个人的活，每月只得到区区30块工钱。

这位老板迫使我累死累活地干个不停。一个人可能爱吃牡蛎，可是吃过多的牡蛎会大大坏了他对牡蛎这种食物的胃口。我的情况也正是如此。超负荷地工作个没完令我对工作望而生畏、深恶痛绝。我再也不想工作了。于是我逃之夭夭、一走了之。我成了一个流浪汉，一路上挨家挨户乞讨，在美国四处游荡，在贫民窟和监狱里流血流汗。

词汇注释

- 27.exploit [ɪks'plɔɪt] *vt.* 剥削
- 29.fulminate ['fʌlmɪnənt] *vt.* 爆发，以严词谴责
- 31.dividend ['dɪvɪdənd] *n.* 红利
- 33.raid [reɪd] *n.* 袭击
- 35.longshoreman ['lɒŋʃə:mən] *n.* 港口工人
- 37.resent [rɪ'zent] *v.* 愤恨，怨恨
- 39.flee [fli:] *v.* 逃避，逃跑，逃走
- 41.slum [slʌm] *n.* 贫民窟

- 28.inefficient [ɪnɪ'fɪʃənt] *adj.* 效率低的，效率差的
- 30.forsooth [fə'su:θ] *adv.* 确实，的确，真的
- 32.mainsail ['meɪnsəl] *n.* 主帆
- 34.hulk [hʌlk] *n.* 废船
- 36.mow [maʊ] *v.* 刈，扫除，收割庄稼
- 38.pitch in *v.* 努力投入
- 40.tramp [træmp] *n.* 流浪汉





I had been born in the working-class, and I was now, at the age of eighteen, beneath the point at which I had started. I was down in the cellar of society, down in the subterranean⁴²⁾, depths of misery about which it is neither nice nor proper to speak. I was in the pit, the abyss, the human cesspool⁴³⁾, the shambles and the charnel-house of our civilization. This is the part of the edifice⁴⁴⁾, of society that society chooses to ignore. Lack of space compels me here to ignore it, and I shall say only that the things I there saw gave me a terrible scare.

我出身于劳动阶层，长到18岁的时候，不进反退，生活的状况还不如最初。我沦落到社会的最底层，遭受炼狱般的折磨，个中酸楚如果和盘托出，既令人不快也深为不妥。我身处人间地狱、冥府深渊、人类藏垢纳污之地、人类文明的废墟和尸骨存放所。这是社会选择视而不见的社会大厦的一部分。限于篇幅，对此不予详述，我只想说，在那里的所见所闻，吓得我失魂落魄。

42. subterranean [səb'teəriən] *adj.* 地下的

43. cesspool ['sespu:l] *n.* 污水坑，化粪池，污秽场所

44. edifice ['edrfis] *n.* 大厦，大建筑物



I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.

我只需要一盏灯来指引我前行的道路，那盏灯就是经验。除了利用过去的经历，我再找不出可以判断未来的方法。

A Retrospect

回首往事

□ Edward Gibbon

爱德华·吉本



爱德华·吉本，史学家。自幼好读书，但在气质上与学院派风气格格不入。在牛津呆过十四个月，自认这是一生“最无聊最无益”的岁月。后赴瑞士学习法国文学和拉丁典籍。笃志史学，雅好文学，交结海内外文坛泰斗，加入约翰逊博士的文人俱乐部。1763年—1765年周游欧洲，与伏尔泰、狄德罗等均有来往。发表的第一部著作是用法语写的《论文学研究》。历时近二十个春秋完成的不朽巨作《罗马帝国衰亡史》，该书组织细密，史料翔实，文笔优美，显示了作者史学和文学两方面的渊博知识。本文选自他的《吉本自传》，该书总结了他一生的学术历程，并详尽地描述了他发愤向上的苦学的过程。





名人足迹

Edward Gibbon was born in Putney in South London into a prosperous¹⁾ family. His father was a wealthy Tory member of Parliament who went into seclusion²⁾ and left his son to the care of an aunt. Gibbon was a sickly child and his education at Westminster and at Magdalen College, Oxford, was irregular. According to Gibbon's own explanation he was too bashful to spend his time in taverns, but his studies ended anyway after one year: he was expelled³⁾ for turning to Roman Catholicism. In 1753 Gibbon was sent by his father to Lausanne, Switzerland. He boarded with a Calvinist pastor and scholar, who was very demanding in his teaching. In Lausanne he fell in love with Suzanne Curchod, who eventually married Jacques Necker, a banker. Their relationship was ended by his father, and Gibbon remained unmarried for the rest of his life. Suzanne became the mother of the famous writer and early champion of women's rights, Madame de Staël.

爱德华·吉本出生在伦敦南部普特尼的一个殷实的家庭。他的父亲很富有，是托利党内阁成员，在他决定清修后，由姑妈来照看吉本。吉本幼年多病，在威斯敏斯特大学和牛津大学摩德林学院所受的教育也时断时续。根据吉本自己的解释，他腼腆得难以在酒馆里消磨时光，但他的学业在一年之后还是结束了：他因为皈依罗马天主教而被学校除名。1753年，吉本被父亲送到了瑞士洛桑。他寄宿在一个加尔文教派牧师和学者的家里，而这位牧师对吉本的学业要求很严格。在洛桑，他与苏珊娜·克尔克德坠入爱河，而苏珊娜后来却嫁给了一位叫做雅克·奈克的银行家。是吉本的父亲导致了他们感情破裂，而吉本从此终生未娶。苏珊娜的女儿，就是后来的著名作家，也是女权主义的早期倡导者——斯塔尔夫夫人。

词汇注释

1. prosperous ['prosperəs] *adj.* 繁荣的
3. expel [iks'pel] *v.* 驱逐，开除，排出，发射

2. seclusion [sɪ'klu:ʒən] *n.* 隔离





名篇赏析

When I contemplate⁴⁾ the common lot of morality, I must acknowledge that I have drawn a high prize in the lottery life. The far greater part of the globe is overspread with barbarism⁵⁾ or slavery; in the civilized world the most numerous class is condemned to ignorance and poverty; and the double fortune of my birth in a free and enlightened country, in an honorable and wealthy family, is the lucky chance of a unit against millions. The general probability is about three to one that a new-born infant will not live to complete his fiftieth year. I have now passed that age, and may fairly estimate⁶⁾ the present value of my existence in the three-fold division of mind, body, and estate.

1. The first and indispensable requisite⁷⁾ of happiness is a clear conscience, unsullied by the reproach or remembrance of any unworthy action.

—*Hic murus aheneus esto,*

Nil conscire sibe, nulla pallescere culpa.

在考察这芸芸众生的命运时，应当承认，我在问卜生命凶吉的时候所中的猜要算得得天独厚了。普天之下，绝大部分地方野蛮横行，奴役遍地；在开化地区，占人口绝大多数的阶级又注定愚昧贫困；而我降生在自由开明的国家，出身于富贵人家。这双重福分真是万里挑一，可遇而不可求。约莫有三分之一的新生婴儿会活到五十来岁，这是大概的估计。如今我年过半百，不妨心平气和地估量一下目前个人的存在价值，谈谈精神、躯体、生活状况这三层内容。

第一，幸福的首要而又不可或缺的必备条件是问心无愧，不因任何不光彩的行止为人诟病或耿耿于怀而玷污良心。

“不怀罪愆的隐私，毫无令你面色发白的劣迹，

你的铜墙铁壁便拔地而起。”

词汇注释

4. contemplate['kɒntemplɪt] v. 凝视，沉思
6. estimate['estɪmət] v. 估计，估价，评估

5. barbarism ['bɑːbərɪzəm] n. 野蛮，未开化，原始
7. requisite ['rekwɪzɪt] n. 必需品

