



英汉对照典藏版

轻松走进 耶鲁大学

*Reading Yale
University with Ease*

踏入世界名校的神圣殿堂
感受世界名校的独特魅力

郑朋娜 | 编著
[美] Nellie Connolly
[美] Graham Paterson



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前言

Preface

当秋天来临，校园中金黄暗红的落叶遍地，阳光斜射在黄褐色巨石建成的古色古香的巍峨建筑物上，站立在校园中央环视四周，倍感历史的凝重。这就是耶鲁大学，以她特有的美丽和庄严吸引着来自世界各地的学子。

耶鲁大学坐落于美国康涅狄格州的纽黑文，始建于1701年，建校之初名为“联合教会学院”。1718年，英国东印度公司高层官员伊莱休·耶鲁先生向该校捐赠了417本书。为了感谢耶鲁先生的慷慨捐赠，学校正式更名为“耶鲁学院”，这就是耶鲁大学的前身。

300多年来，耶鲁坚守着独立与自由的信念，争取个性的独立，为维护学术自主，即使付出代价也在所不惜。正是耶鲁在困境中的默默坚守才让耶鲁精神在一代代耶鲁人的身上不断传承、发扬、闪光。耶鲁始终坚持着人文主义方向。当19世纪初美国东部高校纷纷设立实用学科的时候，耶鲁在杰里迈亚·戴校长的领导下，发表了著名的《耶鲁报告》，极力肯定了以古典学科为主的人文教育的重要价值。耶鲁有着最好的本科教育，也许没有哪所大学会让自己一流的教授牺牲宝贵的研究时间去指导一些本科生。耶鲁也一直强调领导者教育，关心时政是耶鲁人的传统，为自由与民主发言是耶鲁人的使命。

这样的传统，这样的精神，注定了耶鲁要英才辈出，

在各个领域独领风骚。耶鲁既是尽人皆知的“总统摇篮”，也享有“美国学院之母”的美誉。虽然耶鲁自1969年才在本科生中招收女生，但耶鲁女性的贡献和才识绝不逊于男性。现任的美国国务卿希拉里就是其中最亮的一颗明星。而获得13次奥斯卡提名，并获得了美国电影学院终身成就奖的著名女演员梅里尔·斯特里普更是耶鲁的骄傲。

提到耶鲁，有太多东西值得我们去讲述、去赞颂、去发掘。本书力图用一种轻松的笔调为读者展示一个丰富多彩的耶鲁。从建校伊始，到独立自主的学术精神，成绩斐然的毕业生，五彩斑斓的校园文化，意味深长的校园建筑雕像，再到耶鲁与中国的渊源，耶鲁的历史虽然厚重，却不沉重。希望本书能够为读者提供一个不同的视角，让大家以轻松的心态了解耶鲁、爱上耶鲁，并学习到相关的英语知识。

本书共分为10个单元，每个单元包括三四篇文章。每篇文章分为3个部分，包括焦点对话、难点解析和主题延伸。焦点对话针对口语，让您在了解耶鲁大学的同时，又能扩大词汇量，提高口语表达能力。难点解析针对语法，让您轻松记单词、快乐学语法。主题延伸针对文化，让您进一步了解耶鲁精神与文化。此外，本书还配有由北京外国语大学专家配音录制的MP3光盘，您在学习的时候可以模仿诵读，对口语和听力的提高都有很大帮助。

编 者

2010年初夏于北京

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Unit 1

Brief Introduction

熠熠生辉——光荣岁月



Yale University History

建校及得名



焦点对话

Andrew is walking towards Law School when he saw a girl wandering around the crossroad, so he talked to her.

A: Andrew

J: Jenny

A: Good morning. I'm Andrew. You seem to be new here. Can I help you?

J: Nice to meet you. My name is Jenny. Actually, I'm a **freshman**^①, and I'm looking for the Law School.

A: Well, I'm going there, too. Maybe you would like to follow me.

J: Really? That's great. Thank you.

A: Don't mention it. Why did you choose Yale?

J: Well, I learned its motto when I was nine: **Lux et Veritas**^②. Right?

A: That's right.

J: From then on, I had been dreaming of this University. Finally, I'm standing here. You know, it has a long history. It was established in 1701...

A: That's right.

J: By the way, I read from books that our **predecessors**^③ celebrated the 50th **anniversary**^④

① freshman 大一新生

② Lux et Veritas 拉丁文，耶鲁大学校训。英文是 Light and truth，意为“光明与真知”。

③ predecessor 前辈；祖先

④ anniversary 周年纪念



of Yale in 1752, considering the school to be founded in 1702. While in 1850, a 150th anniversary celebration was held, showing that the anniversary date was considered to be 1700. However, the 200th anniversary was celebrated in 1901. And from then on, 1701 is commonly accepted as the foundation year of Yale University. It seemed that there was great uncertainty on Yale's birthday. Do you know why?

A: Well, I'm not sure. But I heard that some political reasons account for these twists and turns. Have you heard of the **rector**^① Thomas Clap? His **tenure**^② was from 1740 to 1766.

J: Yes, I know him. He is a highly respected president in Yale history. But it seemed that he had no different opinion on the 1702 version since the 50th anniversary celebration took place during his tenure.

A: At first he didn't. However, it is said that during his tenure, the relation between the college and the local government had **deteriorated**^③ sharply because the government repeatedly interfered in the school matters. In order to preserve the independence of Yale College, rector Clap insisted that long before the 1701 *An Act for Liberty to Erect*^④ a Collegiate^⑤ School, ten ministers had founded the **institution**^⑥ by donating books in 1700, so Yale College should be a private college. With his **eloquence**^⑦ as well as **profound**^⑧ legal knowledge, Clap won the 1763 trial and Yale maintained its independence.

J: That's cool.

A: I agree. But there are also people questioning his **integrity**^⑨.

J: Every coin has two sides. It's impossible to get all the good ones without any

① rector 院长, 校长, 主事人

② tenure 任期

③ deteriorate (使) 恶化

④ erect 建立

⑤ collegiate 学院的

⑥ institution 机构

⑦ eloquence 雄辩, 口才

⑧ profound 渊博的, 造诣深的

⑨ integrity 诚实, 正直

drawbacks^①.

A: Exactly. Without his **perseverance**^②, we won't have such a Yale University.

J: I admire him very much.

A: Later on, Yale **encountered**^③ many problems. Fortunately, under the leadership of several wise presidents, the school survived the difficulties and has grown to be on of the top-tier universities all around the world.

J: We should cherish what we have now and study hard.

A: Yeah. Actually, everyone here studies hard. You'll enjoy your life here.

A: 早上好，我叫安德鲁。你是新生吧？需要什么帮助吗？

J: 很高兴认识你，我叫珍妮。实际上，我是一名大一新生，我在找法学院。

A: 哦，我也要去法学院。你跟我走吧。

J: 真的吗？那太好了。谢谢你。

A: 别客气。你为什么选择耶鲁呢？

J: 哦，我9岁的时候就知道了耶鲁的校训了——光明与真理。对不对？

A: 是的。

J: 从那时起，我就梦想着来这所大学读书，现在，我终于站在这里了。要知道，耶鲁大学有悠久的历史，它建校于1701年……

A: 是的。

J: 对了。我从书上看到，耶鲁大学于1752年举行50周年校庆，看来当时人们认定耶鲁建校于1702年。但1850年又举行了150周年校庆，可见建校日期变成了1700年。然而，200周年校庆又变成了1901年，并且从那以后，1701年成为了公认的耶鲁建校之年。似乎耶鲁的“出身”存在很大的不确定性。你知道这是为什么吗？

A: 哦，我不是很清楚。但是听说这些变动与政治因素有关。你听说过托马斯·克莱普校长吗？他的任期从1740年一直持续到1766年。

J: 嗯，我知道他。他是耶鲁历史上一位德高望重的校长。但是，似乎他对1702年为建校之年的说法没有异议啊，50周年校庆就是在他的任期内举行的。

① drawback 不利点

② perseverance 毅力，不屈不挠

③ encounter 遭遇，遇见



- A: 起初他是没有异议,但是,据说在他任职期间,地方政府屡次干涉学校事务,导致学校与当地政府间的关系急剧恶化。为了维护耶鲁的独立精神,克莱普校长坚持说,早在 1701 年颁布《自由建立大学学院法案》以前,10 位牧师已于 1700 年通过赠书的方式创建了这所学校,因此耶鲁应该是一所私立学校。凭借雄辩的口才及渊博的法律知识,克莱普校长赢得了 1763 年庭审的胜利,耶鲁维持了独立治校的权利。
- J: 他太帅了。
- A: 我也这么认为。但是也有人质疑他的不诚实。
- J: 凡事都有两面性,不可能只有好的方面啊。
- A: 确定。假如没有他的坚持,就没有现在的耶鲁大学。
- J: 我很佩服他。
- A: 后来,耶鲁又遇到了很多问题。幸好,在几代校长的英明领导之下,学校度过了困难时期,并成长为一所世界一流的大学。
- J: 我们应该珍惜现有的一切,努力学习。
- A: 是啊。事实上,这里的每一个人都很努力。你会喜欢这儿的生活的。



难点解析

- 1** And from then on, 1701 is commonly accepted as the foundation year of Yale University.

be commonly accepted 意为公认,一致认为。

- It is commonly accepted that the sun rises from the east and downs to the west.
人们普遍认为太阳东升西落。

- 2** Well, I'm not sure. But I heard that some political reasons account for these twists and turns.

twists and turns 也可以说 ups and downs,意为迂回曲折,或盛衰、沉浮。

- The twists and turns in the forest made me lost.
森林蜿蜒曲折,我迷路了。
- A life full of ups and downs may make me frustrated, but will never defeat me.
起起落落的人生可能会使我受挫,但是绝不会打倒我。

- 3 However, it is said that during his tenure, the relation between the college and the local government had deteriorated sharply because the government repeatedly **interfered in** the school matters.

interfere in sth. 意为干涉、干预某事，介入（某事）。

- We'd better not interfere in their argument.

我们最好不要介入他们的争执。

- We are all born equal. You have no right to interfere in my private affairs, even though you are my brother.

我们都是生而平等的。即使你是我哥哥，也没有权利干涉我的私事。

- 4 **Every coin has two sides.** It's impossible to get all the good ones without any drawbacks.

every coin has two sides 意为凡事都有两面性，还可以说 there are always two sides to everything.

- Every cloud has a silver lining.

乌云总有一层银边。（凡事都有两面性。）



主题延伸

Yale University History

Yale University, located in New Haven, Connecticut, is a private research university, and a member of the **Ivy League**^①. Being the third-oldest institution of higher education in the United States, the university has produced many notable **alumni**^②, including five U.S. presidents, nineteen U.S. Supreme Court Justices, the well known star Jodie Foster, and some other famous figures.

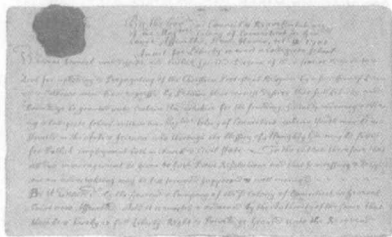
Yale celebrated its 300th anniversary in 2001. However,



① the Ivy League 常春藤联盟，一般隐喻着和高等学校有关。由美国东北部之八所学校组合而成：布朗大学、哥伦比亚大学、康奈尔大学、达特茅斯学院、哈佛大学、宾夕法尼亚大学、普林斯顿大学及耶鲁大学。

② alumni 男校友

er, the roots can be traced back even further. In the 1640s, colonial **clergymen**^① had been suggesting the establishment of a college in order to train ministers, preserve the tradition of European liberal education, and lay leadership there in the New World. Finally, on October 9, 1701, *An Act for Liberty to Erect a Collegiate School* was passed by the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut. Thereafter, a group of ten **Congregationalist**^② ministers, each of whom carried his private books, met in the study of **Reverend**^③ Samuel Russell in Branford, Connecticut, put the altogether 40 books on a desk and made the **solemn**^④ oath: I donate these books for the establishment of the School. It is said that in this way Yale was built up, and from then on books have played a very important role in Yale culture because they represent the spirit of the school. The group is now called “the Founders”, and it is notable that they were all Harvard alumni, which suggests some links between the two oldest universities in the United States.



The institution, called Collegiate School at that time, was first open in the house of its first rector, Abraham Pierson, in Killingworth (now Clinton), then moved to Saybrook, then Wethersfield, and finally in 1718, moved to New Haven, Connecticut.

At the same time, a **rift**^⑤ existed at Harvard between its sixth president Increase Mather and

the rest of the Harvard clergy. Mather thought that they were increasingly liberal, and didn't maintain the Puritan religious **orthodoxy**^⑥; what's more, after his resignation, his son as well as colleague Cotton Mather's requests for succeeding the president's position were continuously refused, which made the situation worse, so the Mathers turned to the Collegiate School, intending to maintain religious orthodoxy there. Perhaps under the requirement of either Rector Samuel Andrew or the colony's governor Gurdon Saltonstall, Cotton Mather helped contact Elihu Yale, a successful Welsh merchant as well as a **representative**^⑦ of the East India Company in India, for financial help in order to build a new building for the Col-

① clergyman 牧师, 教士

② Congregationalist 公理会之教友。公理会 (Congregational Church) 是一个信奉基督新教公理宗的传教组织。在教会组织体制上主张各个堂会独立, 会众实行自治 (即公理制)。

③ reverend 教士

④ solemn 庄严的, 严肃的

⑤ rift 裂缝, 不和

⑥ orthodoxy 正统, 纯正信仰

⑦ representative 代表

legiate School. Yale donated nine **bales**^① of goods (sold for more than £560), 417 books, and a **portrait**^② of King George I. In gratitude to Elihu Yale, Cotton Mather suggested that the school change its name to Yale College, also hoping that Yale might give another donation.

After that, Yale College not only survived the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) **intact**^③ but also grew rapidly. The 19th and 20th centuries viewed the establishment of the graduate and professional schools which made Yale a true university: The Yale School of Medicine(1810), the Divinity School (1822), the Law School(1824), the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (1847, and which, in 1861, awarded the first Ph.D. in the United States), the schools of Art(1869), Music (1894), Forestry & Environmental Studies (1900), Nursing (1923), Drama (1955), Architecture (1972) and Management (1974). In 1887, under the leadership of President Timothy Dwight V, the school was renamed “Yale University”, suggesting a **comprehensive university**^④.

耶鲁建校及得名

耶鲁大学是一所私立大学，坐落在康乃狄格州的纽黑文市，同时是“常春藤联盟”的一员。作为美国历史上建立的第三所大学，耶鲁大学走出过许多著名校友，其中包括5位美国总统、9位美国最高法院法官、著名影星朱迪·福斯特，以及其他知名人士。

2001年是耶鲁大学的300周年校庆。然而，它的历史可以追溯得更远。早在17世纪40年代，殖民地的教士们就建议成立一所学院，用以培训牧师、维持欧洲的自由教育传统，并在新世界建立统治地位。终于，康乃狄格殖民地法院于1701年10月9日通过了《自由建立大学学院法案》。之后，10位基督教公理会教士在康乃狄格州之（位于纽黑文附近的）



的）布兰佛小镇的塞缪尔·拉塞尔教士的书房中相聚，每个人把带来的共40本藏书放在桌上，并郑重地宣誓：我为大学的创建而献上这些书。据说，耶鲁大学就这样成立了，从此书籍在耶鲁文化中扮演着至关重要的角色，因其代表了耶鲁的建校精神。这

-
- ① bale 大包，大捆
 - ② portrait 肖像
 - ③ intact 完好的
 - ④ a comprehensive university 综合性大学



10位教士，现在被公认为耶鲁的创始人。值得注意的是，他们都是来自哈佛的校友，这也昭示了这两所美国最古老的大学之间有着千丝万缕的联系。

学校当时被称为“大学学院”，最早设在首任校长亚伯拉罕·皮尔森位于沃斯（今柯林顿）的家中，后来先后迁往塞布鲁克和韦瑟斯菲尔德，并最终于1718年迁至康乃狄格州的纽黑文市。

与此同时，哈佛大学的第六任校长英克利斯·马瑟与学校神职人员之间出现了分歧。他认为这些神职人员日益呈现自由化倾向，不能维护清教徒的正统宗教思想。另外，马瑟辞职之后，他的儿子兼同事科顿·马瑟继任校长的请求屡遭拒绝，情况变得更加糟糕，马瑟父子遂转而进入大学学院，以期在那里使正统教规得以维持。也许是应了院长塞缪尔·安德鲁或者殖民地长官哥顿·萨顿斯德之请，科顿·马瑟帮学校与伊莱胡·耶鲁取得了联系，请求他为学校新建一幢建筑提供经济帮助。耶鲁是一位成功的威尔士商人，时任东印度公司在印度的代表。他向学院捐助了9捆货物（出售所得超过560英镑）、417本书，还有一幅英王乔治一世的肖像。为了感谢耶鲁，科顿·马瑟提议将学院名字变更为耶鲁学院，并希望得到另一笔捐款。

之后，耶鲁学院不仅安全地度过了美国革命战争时期（1775—1783），而且迅速发展壮大。19、20世纪见证了一些研究生院和职业学院的建立，使得耶鲁成长为一所真正意义上的大学：1810年建立的医学院、1822年的神学院、1824年的法学院、1847年的艺术和科学研究生院（并于1861年授予了美国历史上的第一个博士学位）以及1869年的艺术学院。之后又开设了音乐学院（1894）、森林和环境学院（1900）、护理学院（1923）、戏剧学院（1955）、建筑学院（1972）和管理学院（1974）等。1887年，耶鲁学院在校长蒂莫希·德怀特五世的带领下，更名为耶鲁大学，成为真正意义上的综合性大学。