



双语阅读

Bilingual

Readings

小素材大宝藏

主 编 刘世一 副主编 孙冬华 王书巧 卢爱芝

文心出版社
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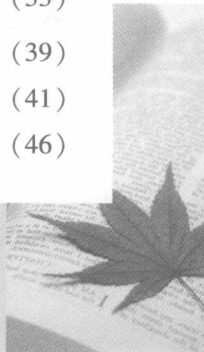
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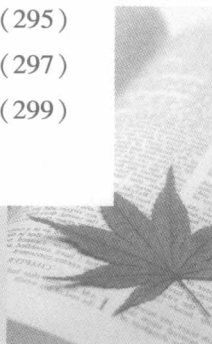


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A decorative graphic consisting of a large circle on the right, with intricate, swirling floral and vine patterns extending to the left. Several small, circular floral motifs are scattered to the left of the main graphic.

奋斗篇





名人名言

Man errs as long as he strives.

—Goethe

失误是进取的代价。

——歌德

In the life of one man, never the same time returns.

—Eliot

在人的一生之中,同样的时光不复回。

——艾略特

If you explain every step, you will make a long journey of it.

—Fuller

如果每走一步都要数着,你的旅程就长了。

——富勒

He who would search for pearls must dive below.

—Dryden

欲采珍珠,须潜深水。

——德莱顿

No sweet without sweat.

—Clarke

没有任何甘美不是用汗水换来的。

——克拉克

Do not, for one repulse, forgo the purpose that you resolved to effort.

—Shakespeare

不要只因一次挫败,就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。

——莎士比亚

Genius only means hard-working all one's life.

—Mendeleyev

天才只意味着终生不懈的努力。

——门捷列夫

Life is short and art is long.

—Sophocles

人生短暂,学术无涯。

——萨福克里斯

In life, as in chess, forethought wins.





—Buxton
人生如下棋,多思则能胜。

——巴克斯顿
Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored.

—Lincoln
卓越的天才不屑走旁人走过的路。他寻找迄今未开拓的地区。

——林肯
Miracles sometimes occur, but one has to work terribly for them.

—Weizmann
奇迹有时候是会发生的,但是你得为之拼命地努力。

——魏茨曼
It never will rain roses. When we want to have more roses we must plant trees.

—Eliot
天上永远不会掉下玫瑰来,如果想要更多的玫瑰,必须自己种植。

——艾略特
Life itself, without the assistance of colleges and universities, is becoming an advanced institution of learning.

—Edison
没有学院和大学的帮助,人生本身也正在变成一所高等学府。

——爱迪生
It is not enough to be industrious, so are the ants. What are you industrious for?

—Thoreau
光勤劳是不够的,蚂蚁也是勤劳的。要看你为什么而勤劳。

——梭罗
When all is consumed, repentance comes too late.

—Bible
待到一切消耗殆尽,悔悟来时已太迟。

——《圣经》
Man cannot discover new oceans unless he has courage to lose sight of the shore.

—Gide
人只有鼓起勇气,告别海岸,才能发现新的大洋。

——纪德
No road of flowers leads to glory.

—La Fontaine
没有一条通向光荣的道路是铺满鲜花的。

——拉封丹
Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.

—Einstein





不要为成功而努力,要为做一个有价值的人而努力。

——爱因斯坦

I know no such thing as a genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.

—Hogarth

我不知道有天才这种东西,那只不过是辛劳加勤勉而已。

——霍迪斯

Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation.

—Kennedy

从希望中得到欢乐,在苦难中保持坚忍。

——肯尼迪

If you would go up high, then use your own legs! Do not let yourselves carried aloft; do not seat yourselves on other people's backs and heads.

—Nietzsche

如果你想走到高处,就要靠自己的两条腿!不要让别人把你抬到高处;不要坐在别人的背上和头上。

——尼采

I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.

—Churchill

我所能奉献的没有其他,只有热血、辛劳、眼泪与汗水。

——丘吉尔

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

—Rousseau

忍耐是痛苦的,但它的果实是甜蜜的。

——卢梭

There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its luminous summits.

—Marx

在科学上没有平坦的大道,只有不畏劳苦沿着崎岖之路攀登的人,才有希望达到它光辉的顶点。

——马克思

A man dies still if he has done nothing, as one who has done much.

—Homer

既然无所事事亦难逃一死,何不奋斗终生?

——荷马

The man who has made up his mind to win will never say "impossible".

—Napoleon

凡是决心取得胜利的人是从来不说“不可能”的。

——拿破仑

To do whatever needs to be done to





preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom.

—Reagan

为了保住这最后的、最伟大的自由堡垒,我们必须尽我们所能。

——里根

We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.

—Roosevelt

我们不能总是为我们的青年造就美好未来,但我们能够为未来造就我们的青年一代。

——罗斯福

The golden age is before us, not behind us.

—Mark Twain

黄金时代在我们面前,而不在我们背后。

——马克·吐温

Anything one man can imagine, other men can make real.

—Verne

但凡人能想象到的事物,必定有人能将它实现。

——凡尔纳

Dare and the world always yields. If

it beats you sometimes, dare it again and again and it will succumb.

—Thackeray

大胆挑战,世界总会让步。如果有时候你被它打败了,不断地挑战,它总会屈服的。

——萨克雷

To be a success, one must be a struggler first.

—Schumann

想成为一名成功者,必须先做一名奋斗者。

——舒曼

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

—Tennyson

去奋斗,去追求,去发现,但不要放弃。

——丁尼生

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and true success is to labor.

—Stevenson

满怀希望的旅程比到达目的地更美好;真正的成功在于努力的过程。

——史蒂文森





经典事例

Go to War

Anthony Burgess was 40 when he learned that he had a brain tumor that would kill him within a year. He knew he had a battle on his hands. He was completely broke at the time, and he didn't have anything to leave behind for his wife, Lynne, soon to be a widow.

Burgess had never been a professional novelist in the past, but he always knew the potential was inside him to be a writer. So, for the sole purpose of leaving royalties behind for his wife, he put a piece of paper into a typewriter and began writing. He had no certainty that he would even be published, but he couldn't think of anything else to do.

"It was January of 1960," he said, "and according to the prognosis, I had a winter and spring and summer to live through, and would die with the fall of the leaf."

In that time Burgess wrote energetically, finishing five and a half novels before the year was through (very nearly the entire lifetime output of E. M. Forster, and almost twice that of J. D. Salinger).

But Burgess did not die. His cancer had gone into remission and then disappeared altogether. In his long and full life as a novelist, he wrote more than 70 books, but without the death sentence from cancer, he may not have written at all.





开始战斗

安东尼·伯吉斯 40 岁时获知自己患了脑瘤,会在一年内死去。他知道他需要去战斗。那时他一名不文,没有任何东西可以留给他的妻子林恩,她不久将会成为寡妇。

伯吉斯过去从未成为一名专业小说家,但是他总是觉得自己有成为小说家的内在潜力。因此他唯一的目标就是为他的妻子留下版税。他把一张纸放进打字机,开始写作。他不知道自己的作品能否出版,但是他无法再想别的。

“这时已是 1960 年 1 月份,”他说,“根据病状的诊断,我会活过冬天、春天和夏天,在树叶落下之时死去。”

那时伯吉斯把所有的精力都用在了写作上,在这年过去之前他完成了五部半小说(差不多相当于埃·摩·福斯特的全部作品量,几乎是 J. D. 塞林格作品量的两倍)。

但是伯吉斯没有死。他的癌症好转了,然后彻底消失了。在他作为小说家漫长而又充实的一生中,他写了 70 多本书,但是倘若没有当时来自癌症的死亡宣判,他或许根本就不会写作。

8



大宝藏

我们很多人就像安东尼·伯吉斯一样,有很大的潜力,需要等待外界的紧急事件方能使之显现出来。问问自己,如果你遇到安东尼·伯吉斯当时的困境你会怎么做:“如果我的生命只剩下一年,我该如何不同地生活? 我该具体做些什么?”

A Little at a Time

Carl Walter was my piano teacher. Once he asked me: “Do you practise a long time, an hour at a time?”

“I try to.”



“Well, don't.” he shouted. “When you grow up, time won't come in long stretches. Practise in minutes, whenever you can.”

When I was teaching at Columbia, I wanted to write, but too many things filled my days and evenings. I began to conduct an experiment. Whenever I had five minutes unoccupied, I sat down and wrote a hundred words or so. To my astonishment, at the end of the week I had a sizable manuscript ready for revision. Later on I wrote novels by the same piecemeal method.

Carl Walter has had a great influence on my life. To him I owe the discovery that even very short periods of time add up all useful hours I need, if I plunge in without delay.

一次做一点

卡尔·沃尔特是我的钢琴老师。一次他问我：“你长时间练习过吗，一个小时？”

“我试试看。”

“嗯，不要这么做。”他大声说道，“当你长大后，你将很少有大量的时间。只要有可能，就利用几分钟的时间来练习。”

当我在哥伦比亚教书的时候，我想写作，但太多的事情占满了我的日日夜夜。我开始做一个实验。每当我有五分钟的空闲时间，我就坐下写一百字左右。令我惊异的是，一周结束时我有了相当多的可供修改的手稿。后来我用同样的方法写了小说。

卡尔·沃尔特对我的生活产生了极大的影响。我发现，如果我毫不迟疑地投入，即使是很短的时间，累计起来就成了全部有用的时间。



持之以恒，积少成多，就会有成就的。





Mozart: the Music Wonder



Mozart was born on January 27, 1756, in Austria. When he was only three, he begged for music lessons. He could think of nothing but music.

This wonder child learned to play the violin by watching and listening to the string quartet that was played in his home for pleasure several evenings a week. He played the organ without having taken lessons.

At fourteen, he once heard a famous song in Rome. At that time, musicians were not allowed to copy it or give a part of it to anybody. Mozart heard

it sung once and went home. There he wrote it down from memory. Every note of it was quite perfect. No one would believe that this could be done, so he was shut up alone in a room with guards at the door and he did it again. Tales of his wonderful memory spread all over Italy.

音乐神童莫扎特

莫扎特于1756年1月27日生于奥地利。他才3岁就嚷着要上音乐课，满脑子就只有音乐。

这个神童通过观看和倾听每周几个晚上在他家中为了消遣而演奏的弦乐四重奏学会了拉小提琴。他没上过课就学会了弹奏管风琴。

14岁时，有一次他在罗马听到一首名曲。在那时，乐手是不许抄谱或将任何部分给人的。莫扎特只听人唱了一次就回家了。在家里他凭记忆写下曲谱，每个音符都完美无误。没有人相信这是真的。所以他被单独关在一间屋子里，门口还有人看守。他再次准确地背写了一遍，于是有关他神奇记忆力的传说传



遍了意大利。



大宝藏

天才来自于勤奋，机会总是青睐平时有准备的人。

Borrowing Light Through a Hole in the Wall

In the Western Han Dynasty, there was a man called Kuang Heng. When he was young, he liked reading very much. But his parents were too poor to pay for his schooling and buy the necessary books. At that time, books were few and hard to get. Only some rich families had some.

One day, Kuang Heng heard that a landlord in the village nearby had a lot of books, so he went and offered to work for him without pay. The landlord was curious and asked, "Why do you want to work for me without pay?" "I only want to read your books." The boy answered directly. To this, the landlord agreed.

Working on the farm in the day, he had no time to read. At night he was free. But where could he get the kerosene for the lamp? He had no money. Finally, he had an idea. A hole was dug into the wall through which the light of his neighbour could come in. By the light, he read and read, one book after another, until all of the landlord's books were finished. When he grew up, he became a great scholar.

凿壁偷光

我国西汉的时候,有一个叫匡衡的人。他从小爱读书,但因家里穷,上不起学,也买不起书。当时书很少,只有那些富贵人家有书,可是很难借到。

一天,匡衡听说附近村上有个大财主家藏书很多。他就跑去请求给财主家当短工,并提出不要工钱。财主听了很惊奇,就问匡衡:“你给俺家干活,为啥不要工钱?”“只要你借给我书看就行。”他恳切地回答。大财主答应把家中的藏书借给他看。

