启示

陈欣妍 编译

Revelation

纵横捭阖 兴衰沉浮
每一次回顾历史
那些人，那些时刻，那些地点
总以永恒的人类精神与人性高度
带给今人无尽的启示

Beautiful English

美丽英文

高端导读版
[历史卷]

天津教育出版社
TIANJIN EDUCATION PRESS

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Reading Guidance

1787 年 4 月，一个年轻人前往维也纳拜见当时的大音乐家莫扎特。此人虽其貌不扬，但他那娴熟精妙的钢琴技艺，就连曾被誉为“神童”的莫扎特亦为之惊叹。莫扎特立即向在场的朋友说：“此年轻人必为乐坛掀起狂澜。”莫扎特的预言不到 10 年就应验了，此人正是大名鼎鼎的德国作曲家、钢琴家、指挥家，维也纳古典乐派代表人物之一贝多芬。他一生创作了 9 首编号交响曲、35 首钢琴奏鸣曲、10 部小提琴奏鸣曲、16 首弦乐四重奏，另外还有大量室内乐、艺术歌曲与舞曲等。这些作品对世界音乐的发展产生了深远的影响，因此贝多芬被尊称为“乐圣”。

Mysteries of Beethoven

1. Who is Elise?

Beethoven's *Fur Elise* is probably one of the most recognizable pieces of music in the world. Even if you don't recognize the name, you'll recognize the melody when you hear it. The melodic strains of *Fur Elise* can be found online in many forms, playing on baby toys, and in many classical music collections.

"Fur Elise" is not the piece's official title. It's actually Bagatelle in A Mi-

nor Wo059. People know it as "Fur Elise", a German phrase that means "For Elise". This famous piece became known to the world as "Fur Elise" because of the controversy that surrounds it. "Fur Elise" is actually a dedication note that Beethoven wrote on the manuscript.

So who is Elise? More importantly, who was she in Beethoven's life? Many believe that Beethoven wrote the emotional piece in 1810, the year when he hoped to marry a woman named Therese Malfatti. Therese, however, turned down Beethoven's proposal of marriage. Many theorize that the person who transcribed the piece after Beethoven's death incorrectly read the dedication in the manuscript. Instead of translating it as "Fur Therese", he translated it as "Fur Elise".

The above account is by no means accurate. Many scholars dispute the account. They contend that Elise is probably another woman in Beethoven's life or it may have just been a name that Beethoven decided to scrawl on his manuscript. In fact the jury is still out on the real score on the story behind "Fur Elise".

But regardless of how Beethoven came to write this emotional and memorable piece, no one can question it's place in the world of classical music. It's undeniably one of the greatest classical pieces ever composed.

One would think that even if the mystery were cleared up, *Fur Elise* would continue to delight music lovers for centuries to come. The emotions that we feel through Beethoven's music continues to touch everyone who hears it, whether they be young or old. Beethoven's *Fur Elise* will continue to be a favorite among those who play the piano, as well as anyone who enjoys any form of classical music.

2. How Did Beethoven Die?

The last recorded words of Beethoven on his death bed were "pity, pity too late", as the composer was told of a gift of twelve bottles of wine. He died on March 26, 1827 from causes that have been the subject of much speculation

from then on.

Now Dr. William Walsh claim that four researchers at the Feiffer Treatment Center at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois, USA, have conclusive proof that it was drinking wine that did it. Analysis of hair and a fragment of bone from Beethoven's skull tested in an X-ray machine three years ago showed Beethoven died of massive lead poisoning. The researchers were sworn to secrecy until the skull fragments could be authenticated.

Physicist Ken remembers the moment when the X-rays showed Beethoven died of massive lead poisoning, "on my way home, I realized only four people in the world knew what Beethoven died of," Ken said, "I put in the *Ninth Symphony*, and I played it with joy. And I cried."

Beethoven regularly used to meet his friends at the Schwan to drink. Most often Beethoven would drink red wine, made from grapes grown locally on the foothills at the eastern end of the Vienna Woods. It was rough and intoxicating, if Beethoven is to be believed. In one note to one of his friends, an official at the Hungarian Chancellery, an amateur cellist and a frequent drinking companion, Beethoven writes, "Let us meet at seven this evening at the Schwan and drink more of their red wine."

The killer lead probably came from the cup Beethoven used to drink wine on a regular basis, and possibly from the wine itself. In Beethoven's time lead was used widely for sweetening wine without an understanding of the damage it could lead to. Author Russell Martin investigated the lead link in his book *Beethoven 's Hair: An Extraordinary Historical Odyssey and a Mystery Solved.*

Notes

melodic:曲调优美的

proposal:求婚

transcibe:抄写,誊写或用打字机打印某物

authenticate:证明是真实可靠的
intoxicating:使人陶醉的

贝多芬之谜

1. 谁是爱丽丝?

贝多芬的《致爱丽丝》可能是世界上最知名的音乐作品之一了。即使你不记得这首作品的名字,但是当你听到这首曲子时,你也会记住它的旋律。《致爱丽丝》的不同演奏形式的音乐片段在网上都可以找到,在婴儿玩具以及许多古典音乐集锦中也常有收录。

"致爱丽丝"并不是这个作品的正式名称,它实际上是贝多芬 A 小调钢琴小品曲第 59 首。人们都知道"致爱丽丝"是德语中的一个短语。这部以"致爱丽丝"为名的作品成为家喻户晓的名作是因为名字中存在着争议。贝多芬的手稿上写的"致爱丽丝"其实是"奉献"的意思。

那么究竟爱丽丝是谁呢?更重要的是,她在贝多芬的一生中扮演什么角色?许多人认为,贝多芬是在 1810 年创作了这首充满情感的作品,而这一年他正希望迎娶一位名为特蕾塞·玛尔法蒂的女人。然而,特蕾塞·玛尔法蒂却拒绝了贝多芬的求婚。许多人推理认为在贝多芬去世后转录这首作品的人误解了贝多芬手稿中的这种奉献含义,误将"致特蕾塞"翻译成了"致爱丽丝"。

上述说法肯定是不正确的。许多学者都为这样的说法争论不休。他们认为,爱丽丝可能是贝多芬生命中的另一个女人或者也可能仅仅是一个贝多芬在手稿中随意写下的名字。事实上各方学者仍然不清楚"致爱丽丝"背后真正的故事。

但不论贝多芬是如何创作出这首充满情感和令人难忘的作品的，没有人会质疑它在古典音乐界中的地位。无可否认它是有史以来最伟大的古典作品之一。

有人认为，即使这个谜团被解开了，《致爱丽丝》仍将继续吸引一代又一代的音乐爱好者。通过贝多芬的音乐所体会到的情感将继续触动每个听到它的人，无论他们年轻还是年老。贝多芬的《致爱丽丝》将继续成为钢琴家们的最爱，同样也会是喜欢任何形式的古典音乐者的最爱。

2. 贝多芬死因缘何？

贝多芬临终前最后被记录的遗言是“真遗憾，太遗憾了”，这是在他收到作为礼物的12瓶葡萄酒时说的。他于1827年3月26日逝世，从那时起他的死因就成了大家揣测的谜团。

威廉·沃尔什医生如今声称，位于美国伊利诺伊州阿贡国家实验室菲佛治疗中心的4个研究人员有确凿证据证明，贝多芬死于酗酒。3年前他们把贝多芬的头骨碎片和头发放在X光机下检测发现，贝多芬死于大量铅中毒。研究人员发誓要保守秘密直到头骨碎片得到认证。

物理学家肯记得当X光显示贝多芬因大量铅中毒致死的那一刻。肯说：“开车回家的路上，我意识到全世界只有4个人知道贝多芬的死因。当时我播放着《第九交响曲》，我愉快地欣赏着这首曲子，可最后我哭了。”

贝多芬经常在施瓦恩同他的朋友见面并一起喝酒。贝多芬经常喝红葡萄酒，这种酒是由生长于维也纳森林东端山脚下的本地葡萄所酿造的。如果贝多芬的话可信的话，那么这酒非常浓郁，令人陶醉。有一位常和贝多芬一起喝酒的酒友是匈牙利政府官员兼业余大提琴手，贝多芬曾在给他的留言中写道：“今晚7点我们在施瓦恩见面，再去喝他们那些红酒。”

罪魁祸首的铅可能来自贝多芬习惯用来喝酒的杯子，也有可能来源于酒本身。在贝多芬所处的那个年代，铅被广泛用于增强葡萄酒的甜味，但人们还未意识到它会导致对身体的损害。作家罗素·马丁在他的著作《贝多芬的头发：一部卓越的史诗奥德赛和一个科学的谜题被揭开了》中叙述了对铅的来源的调查。

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More to Read

月光奏鸣曲

《月光奏鸣曲》原名《升C小调第十四钢琴奏鸣曲》，又名《幻想奏鸣曲》，创作于1801年，接近于贝多芬创作的成熟期。这部作品有三个乐章：第一乐章，叹息的主题融入了他的耳聋疾患和忧郁的思绪；而第二乐章表现了那种回忆的甜梦，也像憧憬未来的蓝图；第三乐章是激动的急板。

这首钢琴曲之所以被称为《月光奏鸣曲》，是由于德国诗人路德维希·莱尔斯塔勃听了以后说："听了这首作品的第一乐章，使我想起了瑞士的琉森湖，以及湖面上水波荡漾的皎洁月光。"于是精明的出版商即以"月光曲"为标题杜撰了一个动人的"故事"："一天晚上，贝多芬在维也纳郊外散步，忽然听到琴声，而且演奏的是他自己的作品。他寻声走到一幢旧房窗前，发现是一位盲女在演奏。他进屋后才知道她非常喜欢贝多芬的音乐。贝多芬非常感动，在月色辉映下，他写下了这首月光奏鸣曲……"

这个故事纯属虚构。其实贝多芬创作这部作品时，正值1801年，当时他的耳聋疾患日渐严重，失恋的创痛也尚未平复，在痛苦的心境中，他写出了这首钢琴奏鸣曲。

Reading Guidance

比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)的图形用户界面系统,即 Windows 系统已经成为我们生活中不可或缺的一部分,它也让盖茨登上了全球首富的宝座。比尔·盖茨与保罗·艾伦一起创建了微软公司,曾任微软首席执行官和首席软件设计师,并持有公司超过8%的普通股,也是公司最大的个人股东。在1995年到2007年的《福布斯》全球亿万富翁排行榜中,比尔·盖茨连续13年蝉联世界首富。2008年6月27日他正式退出微软公司,并把580亿美元个人财产尽数捐到比尔与梅琳达·盖茨基金会。2011年9月,《福布斯》美国富豪榜发布,盖茨以590亿美元居首。

Bill Gates in His Boyhood

As a child—and as an adult as well—Bill was untidy. It has been said that in order to counteract this, Mary drew up weekly clothing plans for him. On Mondays he might go to school in blue, on Tuesdays in green, on Wednesdays in brown, on Thursdays in black, and so on. Weekend meal schedules might also be planned in detail. Everything had to fit in. Bill Gates hated wasting time, at work or during his leisure time.

Bill's contemporaries, even at the age, recognized that he was exceptional. Every year, he and his friends would go to summer camp. Bill especially liked swimming and other sports. One of his summer camp friends recalled, "He was never a nerd or a goof or the kind of kid you didn't want on your team. We all knew Bill was smarter than us."

Bill was also well ahead of his classmates in mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that challenged him. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside—an all-boys' school for exceptional students. It was Seattle's most exclusive school and was noted for its rigorous academic demands, a place where "even the dumb kids were smart".

Lakeside allowed students to pursue their own interests, to whatever extent they wished. The school prided itself on making conditions and facilities available that would enable all its students to reach their full potential. In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen-year-old Bill Gates' life—and that of many of others, too.

The school gained access to a computer—a Program Data Processor (PDP)—through a teletype machine. Bill Gates was immediately hooked—so was another student, Paul Allen, two years older than Bill.

Whenever they had free time, and sometimes when they didn't they would dash over to the computer room. The students became so single-minded that they soon overtook their teachers in knowledge about computing and got into a lot of trouble because of their obsession—they were neglecting their other studies. Computer time was also proving to be very expensive. Within months, the whole budget that had been set aside for the year had been used up.

At fourteen, Bill was already writing short programs for the computer to perform. Early games program such as Tic-Tac-Toe, or Noughts and Crosses, and Lunar Landing were written in what was to become Bill's second language, Basic.

If Bill Gates was going to be good at something, it was essential to be the

best.

Bill's and Paul's fascination with computers and the business world meant that they read a great deal. Paul enjoyed magazines like *Popular Electronics*, while Bill read business magazines. Computer time was expensive and, because both boys were desperate to get more time and because Bill already had an insight into what they could achieve financially, the two of them decided to set themselves up as a company—The Lakeside Programmers Group. "Let's call the real word and try to sell something to it!" Bill announced.

Notes

exceptional:不一般的,出众的
rigorous academic demands:严格的学业要求
potential:潜力
processor:信息处理器
obsession:着迷
desperate:不顾一切的,极度的

少年比尔·盖茨

童年时期——即便成了大人以后比尔一直不修边幅。据说为了改掉这个习惯,玛丽为他制定了一周着装计划。周一上学比尔穿蓝色装,周二穿绿色装,周三穿棕色装,周四穿黑色装,等等。周末的用餐时间玛丽也为他计划得细致入微。每件事都要井井有条。无论是在工作中还是在闲暇

时，比尔·盖茨都讨厌浪费时间。

比尔的同龄人，即使是在童年时，就已看出比尔的与众不同。每年，他和朋友们都要去夏令营。比尔特别喜爱游泳和其他运动。他的一位在夏令营的朋友回忆道："他绝不会是个愚蠢或乏味之人，每个队都想要他。我们都知道比尔比我们聪明。"

在数学和自然方面比尔也比同班同学更胜一筹，他需要上一所对他充满挑战的学校。于是父母决定送他去湖畔中学——一所专门招收超常男生的学校。这是西雅图管理最严的学校，它以严格的学业要求而著称，是个"连那里的傻孩子都很聪明"的地方。

湖畔中学允许学生们按自己的兴趣追求探索，以实现他们的远大理想。令校方骄傲的是，他们所创造的环境及设施使学生们能充分发挥各自的潜能。1968 年，学校做出的一项决定改变了 13 岁的比尔·盖茨的生活——同时也改变了许多其他人。

学校可以通过一种电传打字机进入电脑——即程序数据处理机。比尔·盖茨当即就着了迷——另一名长他两岁的学生保罗·艾伦也是如此。

他们不管有没有空，都要赶到电脑室去。这些学生非常专注，不久，他们在电脑方面的知识就超过了老师，同时因为他们对电脑的执著也带来了不少麻烦——他们忽略了其他课程。上机时间所产生的费用也很昂贵。几个月后，当初留作一年用的预算就已经消耗殆尽了。

比尔 14 岁时，就已开始编写简短的电脑运行程序了。早期的游戏程序如" 三棋杀三子"、"画圈打叉游戏"以及"登月"，就是用后来成为"比尔的第二种语言"的 Basic 语言编写的。

倘若比尔·盖茨决定要做好某件事，他必定会做得非常出色。

比尔和保罗对电脑和商界的痴迷意味着他们要博览群书。保罗喜爱像《大众电子》之类的刊物，而比尔则爱翻阅商业杂志。因为上机昂贵，而这两个孩子又迫切需要更多的上机时间，再加上比尔早已洞察到他们在经济上会有所收益，于是他们俩决定自己组建公司：湖畔程序设计集团。比尔宣布："让我们给真实世界打个电话，向它推销点儿东西吧！"

More to Read

Life Credo of Bill Gates
比尔盖茨的人生规则

The world won't care about your self-esteem. The world will expect you to accomplish something before you feel good about yourself.

这世界并不会在意你的自尊。它只指望你在自我感觉良好之前先要有所成就。

Before you were born, your parents weren't as boring as they are now. They got that way from paying your bills, cleaning your clothes and listening to you talk about how cool you are. So before you save the rain forest from the "parasites" of your parents' generation, try "delousing" the closet in your own room.

在你出生之前,你的父母并非像现在这样乏味。他们变成今天这个样子是因为这些年来一直在为你付账单,给你洗衣服,听你大谈你是如何的酷。所以,如果你想消灭你父母那一辈中的"寄生虫"来拯救雨林的话,还是先去清除你房间衣柜里的虫子吧。

Life is not divided into semesters. You don't get summers off and very few employers are interested in helping you find yourself. Do that on your own time.

生活不分学期。你并没有暑假可以休息,也没有几位雇员乐于帮你发现自我。还是自己找时间做吧。

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