

The big secret in life is that  
there is no big secret

Whatever your goal is  
you can get it  
if you are willing to work

# 时代精英 中外名人 励志故事

谭卫国 主编

人生的奥秘就是没有奥秘  
无论你的目标是什么  
只要你愿意为之努力  
你就一定会成功



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## 编者的话

时代匡扶精英，造就精英，需要精英；精英依靠时代，支撑时代，推动时代发展。

每个国家、每个民族，都有自己一代又一代的精英，各行各业也都有其独特的精英，各个行业的精英都是各个领域的杰出代表和优秀典范。每个时代都有精英群体脱颖而出，当今时代更是如此。他们都是在时代精神、民族精神的感召下健康成长起来的，他们都是时代催生、造就的精英。不论是否活着，时代精英总是激励无数的人们，特别是年轻人，知难而进，迎难而上，奋发图强，把自己的命运同民族的命运乃至人类的命运，紧密连在一起。显然，时代精英的思想、品质、观念与其成就是不可估量的宝贵财富，特别值得我们学习、借鉴和仿效。为此，我们精心编译了这本书。

本书由7个单元所组成，每个单元提供数篇精彩原文和精美译文。每个单元的范文自成一体，相辅相成，都通过不同的描述来说明或诠释相关主题，精辟地宣传各行各业的精英群体的成才之道、崇高品质、思想境界、价值观念、创新理念、光辉业绩、巨大贡献、灿烂人生等各个方面。本书所选原文大多出自外国学者之笔，少数出自国内名家之手，故能确保原文精彩而经典的突出特点。本书所有译文初稿都是上海师范大学外国语学院翻译团队翻译的，然后由谭卫国、陈庆勋、卢敏、朱伊革四位教授和王蕙萍、张炜博士细心修改和完善，其中陈庆勋、卢敏、朱伊革和张炜分别校改译文7—8篇，每人校对约2万字，王蕙萍校改译文16篇，大约4万字，其余的译文由谭卫国校改。最后由出版社编辑仔细审校，可以说，所有译文可与原文媲美。

众所周知，精读双语对照的精彩范文对于外语学习非常重要。要想学好外语，阅读这类范文必不可少。阅读的好处甚多。阅读文章多了，大脑中的知识自然就丰富了，知识结构也就改善了，语言

能力自然就提高了。阅读可以帮助我们了解文章中遣词造句、布局谋篇的内在联系。通过大量阅读，我们就会自然地联想起已接触过的词语（包括术语）、句式、结构、篇章，从而有助于我们对新文章的理解。通过大量阅读，词汇量扩大了，语言材料增多了，各种知识增长了，理解技能增强了，听说读写译的能力也随之提高了。这个道理显而易见，无数例子证明了这一点。

精读精选范文的特别意义还在于它能够锻炼一个人的记忆力，而记忆力对于一个人的成长与成材实在太重要了。人的记忆力的好坏，和人本身的遗传天赋有关，但主要靠后天的刻苦锻炼。训练记忆力的方法许许多多，而阅读精选文章就是其中最佳的方法之一。人生任何时期都可训练记忆力，但公认的最佳时期是青少年时代。充分把握最佳时期，运用阅读范文这种方法把自己的记忆力训练好，对今后一生的发展都具有重要意义。

精读专业术语颇多、语言优美、内容丰富、可读性强、启迪心灵、鼓舞人心、催人奋进的时代精英双语对照读物，不但有助于我们增长知识、提高听说读写译的能力，改善并提高记忆力，而且能够促使我们洗涤和净化心灵，纯洁和美化语言，从而能够在潜移默化之中陶冶高尚情操，况且还能够感动我们的灵魂，激励我们不遗余力，奋发向上。

在编译此书的过程中，我们参考了国内外出版的有关书刊和网络文章，谨此向这些书刊与网络作品的编辑和所选范文的作者或编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书特色明显，价值非凡，必定使广大读者受益无穷，必定受到广大读者的青睐和厚爱，必定成为广大读者不可多得的良师益友。

主编 谭卫国

2017年1月2日

# CONTENTS

## Unit 1 Business Giants 商业巨子

- 001 Henry Fok: A Life of Devotion  
霍英东: 慷慨奉献的一生
- 004 Sir Run Run Shaw: A Business Giant With Noble Qualities  
邵逸夫: 品德高尚的商界巨人
- 012 Business Talent: Ma Yun  
商界精英: 马云
- 017 Ren Zhengfei: Godfather of Huawei  
华为教父任正非
- 022 Steve Paul Jobs's Loss and Love  
史蒂夫·乔布斯的损失与挚爱
- 027 Keith Rupert Murdoch: Global Media Baron  
鲁珀特·默多克: 全球传媒巨头
- 031 Elon Musk: Iron Man in Reality  
伊隆·马斯克: 名副其实的钢铁侠
- 038 Manager of the Century  
世纪经理人杰克·韦尔奇
- 045 The Richest Steel Magnate  
最富有的钢铁大王
- 050 Jeff Bezos: Founder of Amazon  
杰夫·贝索斯: 亚马逊网站创始人

## Unit 2 Outstanding Talents in S & T 科技精英

- 056 Qian Xuesen: The Man Behind Space  
航天伟人钱学森

- 061 Mao Yisheng: A Great Bridge Expert  
茅以升：伟大的桥梁专家
- 065 A Big Leap in Printing  
印刷术大飞跃
- 069 Tu Youyou: The First Chinese Nobel Laureate in Medicine  
屠呦呦：中国第一位诺贝尔医学奖得主
- 077 Terence Tao: Journeys to the Distant Fields of Prime Numbers  
陶哲轩：向遥远的素数领域迈进
- 085 Frank Lloyd Wright: The Greatest Architect  
弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特：最伟大的建筑师
- 090 Jean Tirole: A Great Economist in the Present Era  
让·梯若尔：当代伟大的经济学家
- 096 Peter Higgs: A Remarkable Theoretical Physicist  
彼得·希格斯：一位卓越的理论物理学家
- 102 Ben Shalom Bernanke: The Former Federal Reserve Chairman  
本·伯南克：前美联储主席

### Unit 3 Exceptional Talents in Liberal Arts 人文精英

- 108 Lin Yutang: Master of Chinese and English Culture  
林语堂：中英文化大师
- 115 Jin Yong: Our Beloved Knight  
金庸：我们挚爱的大侠
- 119 Mo Yan and the Nobel Prize in Literature  
莫言与诺贝尔文学奖
- 124 Patrick Modiano: A Talented Writer  
帕特里克·莫迪亚诺：才华横溢的作家
- 129 Tomas Tranströmer: Great Poet of Symbolism  
托马斯·特朗斯特罗姆：象征主义大诗人
- 132 Alice Walker: An Amazing Writer  
艾丽丝·沃克：一位了不起的女作家

- 137 Walt Disney Is Always Remembered  
 华特·迪士尼留芳百世
- 141 Stephen King: A Great Prolific Writer  
 斯蒂芬·金：杰出的多产作家

#### **Unit 4 Preeminent Leaders in Politics 政界精英**

- 147 Barack H. Obama: 44th President of the United States  
 巴拉克·奥巴马：美国第 44 任总统
- 153 Hillary Clinton: A Preeminent Stateswoman  
 希拉里·克林顿：杰出的女政治家
- 159 Nelson Mandela: An Iron-Willed Statesman  
 纳尔逊·曼德拉：意志刚强的政治家
- 166 Margaret Thatcher: The Woman Who Changed the World  
 玛格丽特·撒切尔：改变世界的女人
- 171 German Chancellor Angela Merkel  
 德国总理安格拉·默克尔

#### **Unit 5 Masters of Arts 艺术大师**

- 175 Zhang Yimou: Master of the Screen  
 银幕大师张艺谋
- 179 An Lee: An Outstanding Film Director  
 李安：杰出的电影导演
- 184 Alan Tam: Evergreen Hong Kong Idol  
 谭咏麟：永远年轻的香港偶像
- 189 Mixing East and West for a New Kind of Art  
 中西绘画艺术完美融合
- 192 Always Open to the New  
 总是乐意接受新事物
- 195 Michael Jackson: King of Pop  
 迈克尔·杰克逊：一代流行乐天王



- 202 Tommy Emmanuel: Certified Guitar Player  
汤米·依曼纽：赫赫有名的吉他手
- 208 Richard George Strauss  
理查·乔治·施特劳斯
- 213 Leonardo Dicaprio: A Movie King  
影帝莱昂纳多·迪卡普里奥
- 219 Salvador Dali: A Mad Man That Is Not Mad  
萨尔瓦多·达利：并非妄想狂的大师
- 223 Greatest Comic Super-Heroes Came Alive in One Man's Mind  
漫画巨匠斯坦·李

## Unit 6 Women of Exceptional Ability 女中豪杰

- 229 Han Suyin: A Great Woman  
韩素音：一位伟大的女性
- 235 Cosmetics Empress  
化妆品女王
- 238 Alice Munro: Dubbed Canada's Chekhov  
艾丽丝·门罗：加拿大的契诃夫
- 246 Doris Lessing: Not Just a Feminist Writer  
多丽丝·莱辛：不仅仅是女权主义作家
- 254 Maya Angelou  
玛雅·安吉罗
- 259 Marva Collins: A Great Teacher  
玛瓦·柯林斯：一位杰出的名师
- 264 Malala Yousafzai: The Youngest Nobel Prize Laureate  
最年轻的诺贝尔奖获得者：马拉拉·尤萨夫扎伊
- 271 Oprah Winfrey: The Pinnacle of American Dream  
奥普拉·温弗瑞：美国梦的巅峰

## Unit 7 Stars in Performing Arts & Sports 文体明星

- 277 Taylor Swift: American Singer, Songwriter and Actress  
泰勒·斯威夫特：美国歌手、词曲作家、女演员
- 283 Whitney Houston: Remarkable Pop Singer  
惠特妮·休斯顿：杰出的流行歌手
- 289 Yao Ming: A Remarkable Sportsman  
卓越球星姚明
- 294 Symbol of Pride and Joy  
自豪和快乐的象征
- 298 Li Na: China's "Golden Flower" in Tennis  
“中国金花”李娜
- 304 Jeremy Lin—"Linsanity"  
疯狂球手林书豪
- 311 Usain Bolt: The Fastest Man in the World  
尤塞恩·博尔特：世界飞人
- 317 Lionel Messi  
利昂内尔·梅西
- 323 Roger Federer: Greatest Tennis Player  
网坛巨星罗杰·费德勒
- 328 Kobe Bryant: Best NBA Player in 2010s  
NBA 新世纪最佳球员：科比

## Unit 1 Business Giants

## 商业巨子

### Henry Fok: A Life of Devotion

Although not the richest man in Hong Kong, he donated<sup>1</sup> the largest amount of money. He made a huge contribution in the 1970s to help China join football's governing body FIFA.

Henry Fok passed away in Beijing on October 30, 2006, aged 84, after a long battle with cancer. Millions of Chinese were sad at the loss.

"His unselfishness and devotion to the country earned him great respect," said a Hong Kong-based newspaper. "His achievements went far beyond the huge wealth he earned."

Born into a fishing family in 1923, Fok's life was a classic rags-to-riches tale. Until the age of six he didn't even own a pair of shoes. His father died when he was only seven, leaving the family even poorer. Yong Fok was forced to quit his junior high school when Japan occupied Hong Kong in 1941. To make ends meet, he worked as a laborer at the port and suffered beatings from the Japanese.

"He witnessed the humiliation<sup>2</sup> Hong Kong met with under Japanese control and realized the importance of a strong home country," said one of Fok's old friends.

<sup>1</sup> donate /dəʊˈneɪt/ vt. 捐赠, 赠送 (财物等, 尤指捐赠给慈善事业)

<sup>2</sup> humiliation /hjuːˈmɪliˈeɪʃn/ n. 受辱, 丧失尊严

With this belief, Fok began his effort to help revive<sup>1</sup> China after the war. During the 1950–1953 Korean War, Fok risked his life breaking a US-led embargo<sup>2</sup> and shipped medicine and other supplies to support the mainland. His charity foundation set up in 1977 has put more than 5 billion *yuan* into the mainland's development.

A sports fan, Fok attached great importance to Chinese people's health and contributed to building gyms around China. Since the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992, whenever a Chinese athlete has won an Olympic medal, Fok's foundation has given him or her prize money and gold.

He travelled tirelessly around the globe to win support for Beijing's bid<sup>3</sup> to host the Olympic Games, despite his old age. After Beijing's success, he made another donation of 200 million *yuan*.

He Zhenliang, a Chinese official in the International Olympic Committee remembered the help he received from Fok. "In his eyes, sport is the window of a country. The betterment of sports, he believed, would help China to get rid of its weak image and improve the lives of ordinary people," said He. Fok, however, couldn't fulfill his biggest wish to attend the Beijing Games' opening ceremony.

"Henry Fok's life illustrated<sup>4</sup> the responsibility of fortune very well," said Guo Zhichun, a Chinese columnist<sup>5</sup>. His deeds cause us to think about what we might do for the country, he said. (Adapted from an article in *China Daily*, November 6, 2006)

### 霍英东：慷慨奉献的一生

虽然他不是香港最大的富豪，但他捐献了数目最大的巨款。20

<sup>1</sup> revive /rɪˈvaɪv/ vt. 使某人 / 某物恢复健康、力量或知觉

<sup>2</sup> embargo /ɪmˈbɑːɡəʊ/ n. 禁令，禁止贸易令，封港令等

<sup>3</sup> bid /bɪd/ n. 投标，招标；努力

<sup>4</sup> illustrate /ˈɪləstreɪt/ vt. 用实例、图表等说明、阐明某事物

<sup>5</sup> columnist /ˈkɒləmnɪst/ n. 专栏作家

世纪70年代，他就为帮助中国加入国际足联做出了巨大的贡献。

霍英东在与癌症长年抗争后，于2006年10月30日在北京逝世，享年84岁。他的逝世是一个巨大损失，数以百万计的中国人为此感到悲伤。

“他的无私精神，他对祖国的热爱，为自己赢得了莫大尊重，”一家香港报纸评论说，“他的成就远远超过他所挣得的巨大财富。”

1923年，霍英东出身于一个渔民家庭。他的人生是一个白手起家的经典传奇故事。直至6岁，他甚至连一双鞋子都没有。他7岁那年，父亲就去世了，从而家庭更为贫困。1941年日本占领香港，霍英东初中未念完，被迫辍学。为了挣钱糊口，他在港口做劳工，惨遭日本人殴打。

“他目睹了日本统治下的香港所遭受的欺凌，意识到祖国强盛多么重要。”霍英东的一位老朋友说。

带着这种信念，霍英东开始努力帮助战后的中国复兴。在1950年至1953年的朝鲜战争期间，霍英东冒着生命危险违背美国为首实施的禁令，从海上运输药品和其他供应物资来支持中国大陆。他于1977年建立的慈善基金会已经为大陆的发展贡献了50多亿元人民币。

作为一个运动迷，霍英东十分重视中国人民的健康状况，他在中国各地建造健身馆而慷慨解囊。自1992年巴塞罗那奥运会以来，中国运动员无论何时赢得奥运奖牌，霍英东基金会总是奖励他们奖金或黄金。

他不顾年迈，不知疲倦地奔波到世界各地，为中国申办奥运会赢得广泛支持。北京申奥成功后，他又捐献了两亿元人民币。

国际奥运会中国官员何振梁还记得曾经接受过霍老的帮助。“在霍老眼中，运动是国家的窗口。他认为，提高运动水平将有助于中国摆脱软弱的形象，有利于改善老百姓的生活质量，”何振梁说。然而，霍老未能实现他参加北京奥运会开幕式的最大心愿。

中国专栏作家郭志春说：“霍英东的人生极好地诠释了财富的责任。”“霍英东的事迹使我们思考我们能为国家做些什么。”他补充说。（陆音超 编译）

## Sir Run Run Shaw: A Business Giant With Noble Qualities

宽容和做善事是一把健康钥匙，是生活幸福的良药。

我相信人类的伟大在于追求、研究、传授学问、造福人类。

国家振兴靠人才，人才培养靠教育，培养人才是民族根本利益的要求。

Sir Run Run Shaw (23 November 1907–7 January 2014), also known as Shao Yifu, was a Hong Kong entertainment mogul<sup>1</sup> and philanthropist<sup>2</sup>. He was one of the most influential figures in the Asian entertainment industry.

### Career

In 1925, Shaw's brothers, led by the eldest brother Runje Shaw, established Tianyi Film Company (also called Unique Film Productions) in Shanghai, and Run Run began his film career doing odd jobs for the company. In 1927, Shaw, then 19 years old, went to Singapore to assist his third elder brother Runme Shaw in their business venture there, initially to market films to Southeast Asia's Chinese community. Tianyi produced what is considered the first sound-on-film Chinese talkie in 1931, and made the first Cantonese<sup>3</sup> sound film in 1932. It was highly successful, and Tianyi established a branch in Hong Kong in 1934.

Just before the Japanese invasion of Shanghai in 1937, Tianyi moved its operation to Hong Kong, shipping its equipment from Shanghai. In

<sup>1</sup> mogul /'mɒɡl/ *n.* 显要人物

<sup>2</sup> philanthropist /fɪ'lənθrəpɪst/ *n.* 慈善家

<sup>3</sup> Cantonese /kæntə'ni:z/ *n.* 广东话

his early days in Singapore, Run Run Shaw supervised the company's business while Runme travelled north to Malaya to establish ties with local theatre owners. In 1927, having noticed that there were few cinemas in Malaya, Runme decided to open four cinemas there to show their films. By 1939, the brothers owned a chain of 139 cinemas across the region; the chain would later include Singapore's first air-conditioned cinema, at Beach Road. The brothers began to make Malay films in Singapore in 1937. Inspired by the success of films intended for Malay audiences, for example *Leila Majnun* in 1934, and other films from the Dutch East Indies, the brothers established Malay Film Productions (MFP). This company would eventually produce over 160 Malay films.

### Shaw Brothers Studios

In 1957, Run Run Shaw moved to Hong Kong, which was emerging as the new centre of Chinese-language cinema. Shaw copied Hollywood by setting up a permanent<sup>1</sup> production site where his actors worked and lived on 46 acres purchased from the government in Clearwater Bay. At the opening of the Shaw Movietown in December 1961, Shaw Studios had the world's largest privately owned film-production outfit with about 1,200 workers shooting and editing films daily.

By the 1960s, Shaw Brothers had become the biggest producer of movies in Asia. Notable films produced by Shaw include director Li Han-hsiang's *The Magnificent Concubine*, which took the Grand Prix at the 1962 Cannes Film Festival; the 1963 blockbuster<sup>2</sup> musical film *The Love Eterne*, also directed by Li Han-hsiang; King Hu's 1966 pioneering<sup>3</sup> wuxia film *Come Drink with Me*; and Chang Cheh's 1967 *The One-Armed Swordsman*, which broke box office records. His companies in Shanghai, Singapore and Hong Kong made more than 1,000 movies, with annual

<sup>1</sup> permanent /'pɜːmənənt/ *adj.* 永久的, 永恒的

<sup>2</sup> blockbuster /'blɒkbɒstə/ *n.* 轰动一时的人或事物

<sup>3</sup> pioneering /paɪə'niəriŋ/ *adj.* 首创的, 先驱的

production peaking at 50 pictures in 1974 when Shaw was described as the “Czar of Asian Movies”.

The studio declined in the 1970s. Shaw began to focus his efforts on television. Shaw Studios also entered a new era with Shaw’s majority investment (through his various holding companies) in the US\$180,000,000 Hong Kong Movie City project, a 1,100,000 square feet (100,000 m<sup>2</sup>) studio and production facility in Tseung Kwan O.

### **Television Broadcasts Limited**

In 1967, he co-founded TVB, the first free-to-air television station in Hong Kong, growing it into a multibillion-dollar TV empire with channels broadcast in 30 markets including the US, and Canada, making it the world’s largest producer of Chinese-language programs. Shaw took a greater interest in TVB after succeeding the deceased Harold Lee as its chairman in 1980. Under his chairmanship, TVB successfully launched the careers of international stars such as Chow Yun-fat and Maggie Cheung, singers such as Leslie Cheung and Anita Mui, and directors like Wong Kar-wai. In 2006, TVB had 80 percent of Hong Kong’s viewers and 78 percent of the city’s TV advertising market.

In December 2011, Run Run Shaw retired as chairman of Television Broadcasts Ltd. at the age of 104 after more than 40 years at Hong Kong’s biggest television company.

### **Community Life**

Sir Run Run Shaw was an advocate and financial supporter of the Hong Kong Arts Festival in which he became the first chairman of the Festival. He was also chairman of the Hong Kong Arts Centre’s Board of Governors. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of United College, one of the colleges of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He became a vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1972 and was appointed to the University Council of the Chinese University in 1977. Other public posts included vice-president of the Hong Kong Girl Guides Association, and



the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation.

## Philanthropy

Over the years, Shaw donated HK\$6.5 billion to charities, schools and hospitals in Hong Kong and mainland China through the Sir Run Run Shaw Charitable Trust and the Shaw Foundation, including donations of HK\$4.75 billion to educational institutions in mainland China, which helped to build 6,013 construction projects ranging from primary schools to university libraries. More than 5,000 buildings in China's college campuses bear Shaw's Chinese name, "Yifu", which has become so ubiquitous<sup>1</sup> that many mistake it as a generic name. Shaw College, the fourth constituent college of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, is also named after him, whose donations made the establishment of the college possible. His other major donations include 10 million British pounds in 1990 to help establish the Run Run Shaw Institute of Chinese Affairs at Oxford University, and US\$13 million for disaster relief after the 2008 Sichuan earthquake.

## Shaw Prize

In 2002, Shaw established an international award, the Shaw Prize, for scientists in three areas of research, namely astronomy, mathematics, and life and medical science. The award is up to US\$1 million, and the first prize was awarded in 2004.

## Death

He died at his residence on 7 January 2014, aged 106, and survived by his four children, nine grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. His body was transferred<sup>2</sup> from the United Christian Hospital to the Hong Kong Funeral Home at North Point on 10 January 2014. Shaw's remains were brought to the Cape Collinson Crematorium in Chai Wan

<sup>1</sup> ubiquitous /ju:ˈbɪkwɪtəs/ *adj.* 无所不在的, 普遍存在的

<sup>2</sup> transfer /trænsˈfɜː/ *v.* 转移