

科学就是力量

知识就是财富

Society

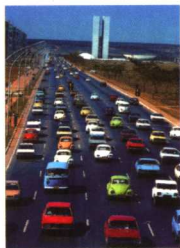
社会卷

# 双语 十万个为什么

BILINGUAL SO MANY WHY



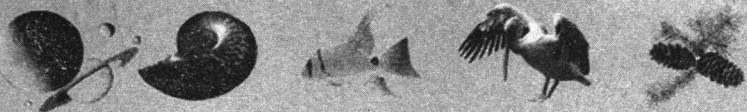
主编 / 谢志敏



- Why is life a struggle?
- 为什么生存就是竞争?
- Why to control private cars?
- 为什么要控制私家车?
- Why to develop tourism?
- 为什么要发展旅游业?
- Why should old man problem raise concerns?
- 为什么老人问题应引起关注?
- Why to say society is a contract?
- 为什么说社会是一个契约?
- Why do we need cultural exchange?
- 为什么需要文化交流?



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双语

# 十万个为什么

DOUBLE LANGUAGE  
SO MANY WHY

社 会

□主编 / 谢志敏



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## Why Is Life a Struggle 为什么生存就是竞争?

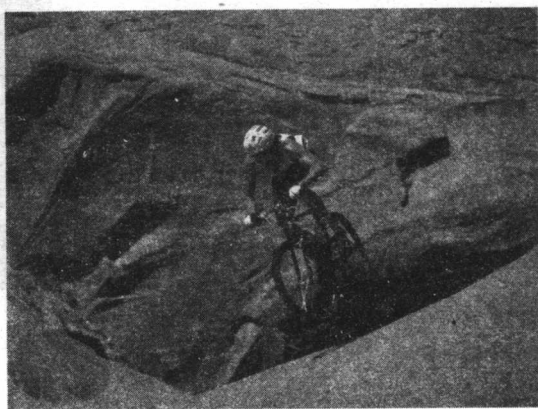
Everything in the world is in constant<sup>①</sup> struggle<sup>②</sup>, in a sense of competition in natural selection among organisms<sup>③</sup>.



世上万物都置身于不断的竞争中。从某种意义上说，竞争就是生物之间在自然选择过程中的竞争。

Animals and plants struggle for their existence. Nature provides them with weapons for that struggle. Lions have claws; fish have scales; roses have thorns. They use their weapons for the unavoidable<sup>④</sup> war of existence. Nature also orders us to struggle; when we obey the nature, we win our existence.

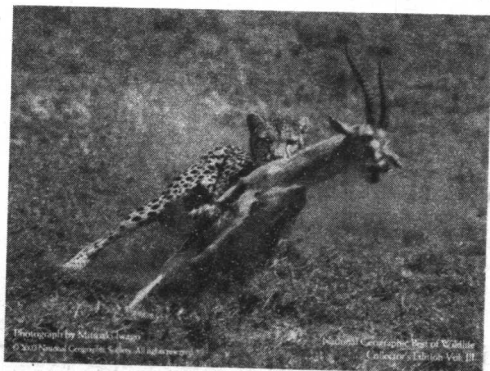
动物和植物为了生存而竞争，大自然







赋予了它们进行竞争的武器。狮子有爪,鱼有鳞;玫瑰有刺。它们使



用这些武器为生存而战。大自然也迫使我们去竞争;如果我们遵循自然规律,我们就能生存。

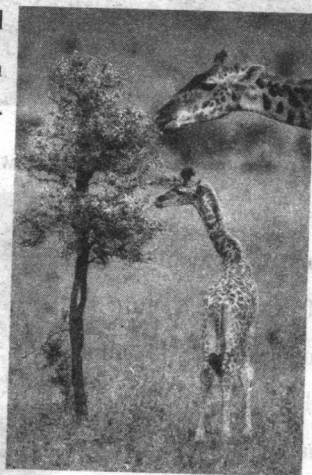
The result of struggle is the evolution<sup>⑤</sup> of a better society. In order to surpass the others, one has to de-

vote himself to what he does. If every individual does so, the society will make progress.

竞争的结果是社会向好的方向发展。一个人为了超过其他人,应该致力于自己的工作。如果每个人都做到这点,社会就会取得进步。

Struggle is inevitable<sup>⑥</sup>. But we should struggle with sportsmanship, not to stand in the way of others in order to achieve our own success. It is only by struggling in such a way that mankind will see a world getting more glorious<sup>⑦</sup> day by day.

竞争是不可避免的。但是我们应该以运动员所具有的道德去参与竞争,而不是为了自己的成功去挡住别人的路。只有通过这种方式的竞争,人类才能拥有一个日益辉煌的世界。





## 关键词注解:

①constant *n.* 常数,恒量*adj.* 不变的,持续的②struggle *n.* 竞争,努力,奋斗*v.* 尽力使得③organism *n.* 生物体,有机体④unavoidable *adj.* 不可避免的⑤evolution *n.* 进展,发展,演变,进化⑥inevitable *adj.* 必然的⑦glorious *adj.* 光荣的,显赫的



## Why to Control Private Cars

### 为什么要控制私家车?

With China's entry into the WTO (World Trade Organization), the prices of many items, especially those of cars, have been declining dramatically. Consequently, more people can afford and will buy their own cars.



随着中国加入 WTO (世界贸易组织), 许多商品, 尤其是汽车的价格在显著下降。因而更多的人有能力购买也愿意购买属于他们自己的汽车。

However, car ownership has both its advantages and disadvantages. 然而, 拥有私家车的人既有其优越之处, 亦有其不利之处。

On one hand, private cars provide much convenience for people to move about. Driving your own car, you no longer need to stand in the chilly wind or the scorching heat waiting for a crowded bus. People can go to the countryside or the seaside whenever they like, enjoying themselves



to their hearts' content.

一方面,私家车给人们四处走动提供了诸多方便。开着自己的车,你不用再站在瑟瑟寒风或炎炎烈日下等待拥挤的公共汽车。人们可以随



时去乡村或海边享受心满意足的放松。

But facts cannot be ignored that private cars bring us headaches such as smog-covered streets, clogged freeways and bleeding car accidents. Car exhaust is reported to be the first killer of our fresh air. Actually, the more private cars there are on the roads, the less speed and efficiency car owners can enjoy.

另一方面,有个事实也不容忽视,那就是私家车也带来了令我们头疼的问题,比如:烟气腾腾的街道,堵塞的高速公路和血淋淋的汽车事故。据报道,汽车尾气是清新空气的第一杀手。事实上,路上行驶的私家车越多,人们的速度就越慢,效率也就越低。



Facing such a dilemma, government should curb the soaring number of private cars without delay. Laissez faire is definitely an irresponsible attitude. Although we do need a prosperous auto industry, we



need more an enjoyable and well-protected environment for the sustainable social development.

面对如此的两难境地,政府应及时限制私家车的激增,放任自流无疑是不负责任的态度。虽然我们确实需要一个繁荣的汽车工业,但我们更需要的是一个令人身心愉悦的、受到良好保护的环境,以利于社会的可持续发展。



## Why to Develop Tourism

### 为什么要发展旅游业?

Although tourism has been enjoying unprecedented progress in the past decade, Chinese government still needs to do its utmost to boost the tourist industry in view of the following reasons:



尽管旅游业在过去十年里出现了前所未有的发展,中国政府仍需做出极大的努力来促进旅游业的发展,原因如下:

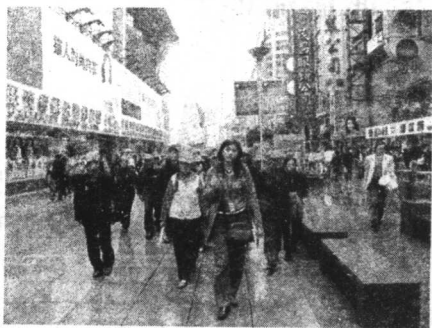
First, being a country with abundant tourist resources, China has allured tourists all over the world since the reform and opening-up, which not only promotes the exchanges and communication among people of different culture, thus creating the international friendship, but also helps accelerate the cooperation and mutual understanding of these countries, strengthening their social





and cultural ties.

首先,作为一个拥有丰富自然资源的国家,中国自改革开放以来已经吸引了世界各地的游客,这不仅能促进不同文化背景的人们之间的交流,建立国际友谊,而且还有助于加快这些国家之间的合作与相互理解,加强它们的社会与文化纽带。



More importantly, tourism revitalizes local economy, thus improving the quality and the living standard of the locals. Actually, the annual income from tourism nearly accounts for a quarter of the total of the tertiary industry. Few economy boosters

could relieve the pressure of unemployment and improve the image of a place as effectively as tourism-the “smokeless industry”.

更重要的是,旅游业使地方经济获得新生,也因此提高了当地人的素质和生活水平。实际上,旅游业的年均收入可达整个第三产业的四分之一。旅游业,这个“无烟产业”能够缓解失业压力,提高地区形象,再没有什么经济现象能比它更有效了。



In conclusion, it is essential that

China develop its tourism to upgrade its international status and mean-



while promote cross-cultural communication to remove bias and misunderstanding. There is no denying that our rich tourist resources will help make our motherland more wonderful.

最后,中国必须发展旅游业来提升国际地位,同时增进跨文化交流,消除偏见和误解。毫无疑问,丰富的旅游资源会协助我们使祖国更加美好。





## Why Should Old Man's Problem Raise Concerns

### 为什么老人问题应引起关注?

In America, those whose ancestors immigrated from Northwestern Europe are, in general, older and more likely to live independently. They *tend* to have higher incomes than those of Southern, Central, or Eastern European ancestry. Elderly of Hispanic and African-American ancestry also are disproportionately *represented* among the lower income levels.



在美国,那些祖先从欧洲西北部移民来的人总的来说,年龄大些,而且更倾向于独立生活。他们通常比那些来自欧洲南部、中部或者东部的人

薪水更高。而那些年老的西班牙裔或者黑人移民通常会占低收入者的很大一部分。

Rural elders have lower average incomes and higher poverty rates than their urban counterparts do, and rural minority elders are especially at risk from poverty-related poor health.