POPULAR SUBJECT READING



时尚英语主题阅读







翁云凯

主编



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翁云凯 主编

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亲爱的读者朋友:感谢你选择这套丛书。本套丛书 不仅立意于提升你的英文能力,更希望通过阅读这些精 心挑选的英文短文,你可以多一扇窗子看世界,多一座 桥梁学知识,多一种思考,多一重生命。

小书一本喜相逢,英语世界多少事,尽在细读中! 英语专家都有一个共识,即"阅读"是提高英文水平 最行之有效的方法。这一点不难理解,因为语言习得的 基本规律是"模仿"。可以说,阅读不仅是写作模仿的基 石,亦是提升口语水平的有效手段。

当然,阅读是需要方法的!

推荐方法

- 第一步:对整本书进行"泛读"。所谓"泛读",即在有限时间内,对每篇文章进行快速浏览,以捕捉文章主旨大意、作者观点为目的,无须拘泥于某句话、某个词。"泛读"训练主要是培养你的阅读速度和概括能力。要知道,在海外求学过程中,阅读速度是困扰中国学生的最大拦路虎。海外求学的阅读达标速度基本为:500 字的文章,5分钟读完(阅读速度通过强化训练是可以提高的)。
- 第二步:选取若干篇你最感兴趣的文章进行"精读"。 "精读",即没有时间限制,对文章进行逐字逐句 地拆解分析,以学会每个词、短语、搭配、从句的 使用方法为目的。"精读"是最好的自学英语方 法。通过"精读"你可以积累丰富的词库、句库。 借助上下文你可以身临其境地深化、明晰这些 词组、句型、语法的使用手法,把积累的英语知



识点真正盘活。

- 第三步:配合以上两个步骤,制作属于自己的学习笔记。 即把你在精选文章中碰到的好词、好搭配、好句 型通通摘录下来;把你困惑的地方也记录下来, 把它们整合到一个本子上,从而把这套丛书变 成真正属于你自己的——英语学习笔记!写作 模板大集锦!口语轰炸素材库!走到哪里,背 到哪里!
- 第四步:把每篇"精读"文章复述出来,且反复进行。复述时可借助罗列关键词的方法,先明晰线索,再进入细节。

以上是我个人对使用这套丛书时的一点建议。在编写这套丛书的时候,我们最衷心的希望就是:读者能够在阅读中感触到英语学习的紧迫性与自律性,进而把英语学习变成你生活中必不可少的一部分。没有什么比这种收获更为重要的了!

翁云凯



本书收集了 60 多位各个领域的名人故事,从不同角度勾勒了一些政治家、实业家、科学家、艺术家以及体育健儿和影视明星的风采,揭示出他们生活的丰富多彩。本书使您在学习语言的同时,了解一些名人的生活片段、创业经历和成名经历,帮助您体会名人的成功之路,从而达到借鉴与吸收的目的。

本书的主要特色如下:

内容丰富——本书所收集的 60 多篇名人故事中,涉及到政界、企业界、科学界、体育界、文艺界、影视界等不同领域,以满足读者不同品味的需要。另外,本书在选取文章的创作时间上,注重以近期现代英文文体为主,保留了原文的精彩、流畅段落,并注意了文章的难易程度,确保了文章的时代特色。

难度适中,注解详实——本书风格新颖、难度适中、雅俗共赏。为了帮助读者更好地理解原文,除了对原文进行了忠实、通顺的翻译之外,并对关键词语做了汉语注解。读者既可以从中研习语言要点、琢磨互译妙处、扩大词汇量,也可以咏读华章亮段和点睛妙笔,在潜移默化中陶冶情操、增长见闻、丰富知识。

积累写作词汇,培养语言实用能力——本书每篇文章都为读者提供了篇章中出现的地道的词语表达,读者通过体会这些词语在原文中的恰当运用,经过日积月累,必会创造性地使用这些词汇,从而提高语言实用能力。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有所错漏,恳切希望读者朋友批评指正。



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1 Albert Einstein 艾尔伯特・爱因斯坦





Albert Einstein

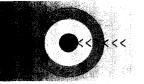


艾尔伯特·爱因斯坦

In a century that will be remembered foremost for its science and technololy— in particular for our ability to understand and then harness the greatest mind and **paramount** icon of our age: the kindly, absentminded professor whose wild halo of hair, piercing eyes, encouraging humanity and extraordinary brilliance made his face a symbol and his name a synonymy for genius, Albert Einstein.

——Time

Albert Einstein contributed more than any other scientist since Sir Isaac Newton to our understanding of physical reality. He was born on 14 March 1879 in Germany. In 1901 he was granted Swiss citizenship. He avoided Swiss military service on the grounds that he had flat feet and varicose veins. Einstein worked at the patent office in Bern, Switzerland from 1902 to 1909. During this period he completed an astonishing range of theoretical physics publications, written in his spare time. The most well known of



时 尚 英 语 主 题 阅 读 <<<<<<< 人物传奇篇

these works is Einstein's 1905 paper proposing "the special theory of relativity". He based his new theory on the principle that the laws of physics are in the same form in any frame of reference. As a second fundamental hypotheses, Einstein assumed that the speed of light remained constant in all frames of reference.

Later in 1905 Einstein showed how mass and energy were **equivalent** expressing it in the famous equation: $E=MC^2$ (energy equals mass times the velocity of light squared). This equation became a cornerstone in the development of nuclear energy.

About 1912, Einstein began a new phase of his gravitational research and called his new work the general theory of relativity. Late in 1915, Einstein published the ultimate version of general theory. When British eclipse expeditions in 1919 confirmed his predictions, Einstein was idolized by the popular press.

Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1921 but not for relativity rather for his 1905 work on the photoelectric effect. A third visit to the United States in 1932 was followed by the offer of a post at Princeton. Einstein ac-

的论文中他提出了"狭义相对论"。他的新理论的基理产往在任何,则是物理学定律在任何参照系中保持不变。作为第二个基本假定,爱因斯坦假定在所有的参照系中光的速度保持恒量。

后来在 1905 年爱因斯坦用 一个著名的方程式 E=MC² 验证了质量和能量是相等 的(能量等于质量乘以光速 的平方)。这个方程式成为 原子能发展的一个基础。

大约在 1912 年, 爱因斯坦 开始了他的重力研究的新 阶段,并把这一新的成果称 之为"广义相对论"。1915 年下半年,爱因斯坦出版本 广义相对论的最终版本。 1919 年英国科学家的日食 测试验证了他的预测后,他 成了各种大众传媒推崇的 偶像。

在1921年爱因斯坦获得了诺贝尔奖,但这并不是因为相对论,而是因为他在1905年对光电效应的研究。在他在1932年第三次访问美国后普林斯顿大学向他发

Albert Einstein 1 艾尔伯特・爱因斯坦



cepted and left Germany in December 1932 for the United States. The following month the Nazis came to power in Germany and Einstein was never to return there.

At princeton his work attempted to unify the laws of physics. In 1940 Einstein became a citizen of the United States, but chose to retain his Swiss citizenship.

He made many contributions to peace during his life. In 1939 Einstein collaborated with several other physicists in writing a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, pointing out the possibility of making an atomic bomb and the likelihood that the German government was embarking on such a course. The letter helped lend urgency to efforts on the U. S. to build the atomic bomb. In 1944 he made a contribution to the war effort by handwriting his 1905 paper on special relativity and putting it up for auction. It raised six million dollars, the manuscript today being in the Library of Congress. After the war, Einstein was active in the cause of international disarmament and world government.

One week before his death Einstein 在他去世前的一周,他写了 signed his last letter. It was a letter to

出了职位邀请。爱因斯坦 答应下来并于1932年的12 月从德国来到了美国。一 个月后纳粹在德国上台,自 此爱因斯坦再也没有回 去过。

在普林斯顿他试图统一物 理学的定律。在1940年爱 因斯坦成为了一名美国公 民,但是他依然保留了他的 瑞士国籍。

在他的一生中他为和平做 出了许多贡献。在1939年 爱因斯坦与另外一些物理 学家一块上书富兰克林。 罗斯福总统,提出了制造原 子弹的可能性和德国政府 可能已经开始研制原子弹。 这封信件促使美国政府开 始致力于原子弹的研制工 作。在1944年他亲手书写 了 1905 年的狭义相对论的 论文并进行了拍卖,然后将 所得款项为战争捐献了出 来。所得现金高达六百万 美元,今天原稿被保存在国 会图书馆中。在战后,爱因 斯坦积极地为国际裁军和 建立联合国而努力。

他的最后一封信。这封信



时尚英语主题阅读 <<<<<< 人物传奇篇

Bertrand Russell in which he agreed 是写给伯特兰·罗素的,在 that his name should go on a manifesto 信中他同意用他的名字签 urging all nations to give up nuclear 署一个声明以促使所有的 weapons. He died in Princeton, New 国家放弃原子武器的研制 Jersey, USA on 18 April 1955.

与使用。他于1955年的4 月18日在美国新泽西州的 普林斯顿逝世。

Words and Expressions

paramount 「pærəmaunt」adi. 极为重要的

hypothesis 「hai'pɔθisis」n. 臆测,假定

「rkwɪvələnt]adj. 相等的,相当的,同意义的 equivalent

disarmament [dɪsˈɑːməmənt] n. 裁军

 $['g_{AV} = n_{a}]_{n}$. [常作 G]政府,内阁;政体;体制; government

有政府统治的国家(或地区等);政治学:治理:管

理;支配;治理的权力



Alfred Nobel



阿尔弗雷德・诺贝尔

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt man, but became a millionaire; a scientist with a love of literature, an industrialist who managed to remain an idealist. He made a fortune but lived a simple life, and although 持理想主义者。他很有钱, cheerful in company he was often sad 但过着简朴的生活;和他人 in private. A lover of mankind, he 在一起虽然兴致勃勃,可是

瑞典伟大的发明家和实业家 阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔,是一 个在各方面对比鲜明的人。 他是一个破产者的儿子,但 成了百万富翁;他是一个科 学家,又是一个文学热爱者, 一个实业家,但又是一个坚

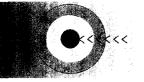
2 Alfred Nobel 阿尔弗雷德・诺贝尔



never had a wife or family to love him; a patriotic son of his native land, he died alone on foreign soil. He invented a new explosive—dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injure his fellow men. During his useful life he often felt he was useless. World-famous for his works, he was never personally well known, for throughout his life he avoided publicity, but since his death, his name has brought fame and glory to others.

He was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833, but moved to Russia with his parents in 1842, where his father, Immanuel, made a strong position for himself in the engineering industry. Immanuel Nobel invented the landmine and made a lot of money from government orders for it during the Crimea War, but went bankrupt soon after. Most of the family returned to Sweden in 1859, where Alfred rejoined them in 1863, beginning his own study of explosives in his father's laboratory.

私下里却经常郁郁寡欢。他 是个热爱人类的人,却从未 有过妻子和儿女来爱他;他 是个热爱祖国的赤子,却孑 然一身,死在异国。他发明 了一种新的炸药——甘油 炸药,以改进采矿和道路修 ·筑等和平时期工业,但他却 看到炸药被用做战争武器杀 伤人类。在他有贡献的一生 中,他经常感到自己无用。 他的成就驰名全世界,而他 个人却始终默默无闻,因为 他整个人生总是避免抛头露 面。但是他死后,他的名字 却给别人带来了名气和 荣誉。



时 尚 英 语 主 题 阅 读 <<<<<<< 人物传奇篇

He had never been to school or university but had studied privately and by the time he was twenty, he was a skilful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, Russian, German, French and English. Like his father, Alfred Nobel was imaginative and inventive, but he had better luck in business and showed more financial sense. He was quick to see industrial openings for his scientific inventions and built up over 80 companies in 20 different countries. Indeed his greatness lay in his outstanding ability to combine the qualities of an original scientist with those of a forward-looking industrialist.

But Nobel's main concern was never with making money or even with making scientific discoveries. Seldom happy, he was always searching for a meaning to life, and from his youth he had taken a serious interest in literature and philosophy. Perhaps because he could not find ordinary human love, he never married. He came to care deeply about the whole of mankind.

始他自己的炸药研究工作。 他从未进过学校,更没上过 大学,但他一直在自学,到 20 岁时他已成为一位熟练 的化学师和精通数国语言 的人了,他会说瑞典语、俄 语、德语、法语和英语。像 他父亲一样,阿尔弗雷德。 诺贝尔富有想像力和创造 力,但在事业上他比他父亲 有较好的运气,并显示出较 强的商业敏感。他迅速为 自己的科学发明找到了工 业出路,并在20个不同的 国家建立了80多个公司。 确实,他的伟大在于他具有 卓越的能力,能把一个有独 创性的科学家的品质同一 个有远见的实业家的品质 结合起来。

但是,诺贝尔主要关心,是果子上有所发现。 他是来不是赚钱,现。总是那人生的意义;从少哲学的意义;从好哲文学和哲文学和哲文学和政治的爱情,他就对文学和许为人。他说对是情,他从未结婚。他人生物爱情,他从未结婚个人。他

2 Alfred Nobel 阿尔弗雷徳・诺贝尔



He was always generous to the poor. "I'd rather take care of the stomachs of the living than the glory of the dead in the form of stone memorials", he once said. His greatest wish, however, was to see an end to wars, and thus peace between nations, and he spent much time and money working for this cause until his death in Italy in 1896. His famous will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals. And so, the man who felt he should have died at birth is remembered and respected long after his death.

类来,他对穷人总是慷慨 的。他曾说:"我宁愿照顾 活人的口腹,而不愿以纪念 碑的方式给予死人以荣 誉。"然而他最大的愿望是 看到战争的终止,从而各国 和平相处。他毕生致力于 这一事业,花费了大量的时 间和金钱,直至1896年死 干意大利。他那著名的遗 嘱是对他的爱好和理想的 永恒纪念。在遗嘱中,他将 遗留下的钱,为在物理学、 化学、生理学、医学、文学与 和平等方面的有杰出成就 的人提供资金。就这样,这 位感到自己一出生就应该 死去的人,在死后却永久地 受到人们的怀念和尊敬。

Words and Expressions

patriotic [ˌpætri'ptik;ˌpei-] adj. 爱国的,有爱国心的

explosive [ik'splousiv] n. 炸药,爆炸物

dynamite ['dainəmait] n. 甘油炸药;会引起轰动的人(物)

publicity [pʌbˈlisəti] n. 宣传,宣扬;公众注意

Swedish ['swi:dif] n. 瑞典语;瑞典人

inventive [in'ventiv] adj. 显示创造力的,有发明才能的

industrialist [in'dʌstriəlist] n. 实业家,工业主义者

memorial [mi'mɔ;riəl, -'məu-] n. 纪念碑;纪念物

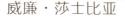
physiology [ˌfizi'plədʒi] n. 生理学



时尚英语主题阅读 <<<<<< 人物传奇篇



William Shakespeare





William Shakespeare (1564 \sim 1616) is one of the most remarkable play wrights and poets the world had ever known. With his 38 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 long poems, he has established his giant position in world literature. He has also been given the highest praises by various scholars and critics the world over. In the past four hundred years or so, books and essays on Shakespeare and his works have kept coming out in large quantities.

William Shakespeare was born probably on April 23, 1564, into a merchant's family in Stratford-on-Avon. His father. John Shakespeare, who was variously described as glover, wool-dealer, farmer, and butcher, was a man of some importance in the town, repeatedly serving as a member of the town council. Shakespeare spent his childhood in that beautiful market town and attended the Stratford Grammar School. His real teachers were nature and its people that surrounded him. 童年便是在这美丽的地方度

威廉·莎士比亚(1564~ 1616年)是世界上最伟大的 戏剧家和诗人。他一生创 作了38个剧本,154首十四 行诗及两首长诗。他在世 界文学史上占有不可替代 的巨匠之位。无数学者与 评论家都给予他最高的评 价。在过去的四百年左右, 有关莎翁及其作品的书籍 和评论层出不穷,比比 皆是。

莎士比亚可能于1564年4 月23日,诞生于英国小镇埃 文河上的斯特拉特福德的一 个商人家。人们对他的父亲 约翰·莎士比亚所从事的职 业看法不一:有人认为他是 手套商,有人认为他是羊毛 交易商,有人认为他是农民, 有人认为他是肉店老板。不 管如何,他父亲曾多次在镇 政府里任过职,是镇子上举 足轻重的人物。莎士比亚的