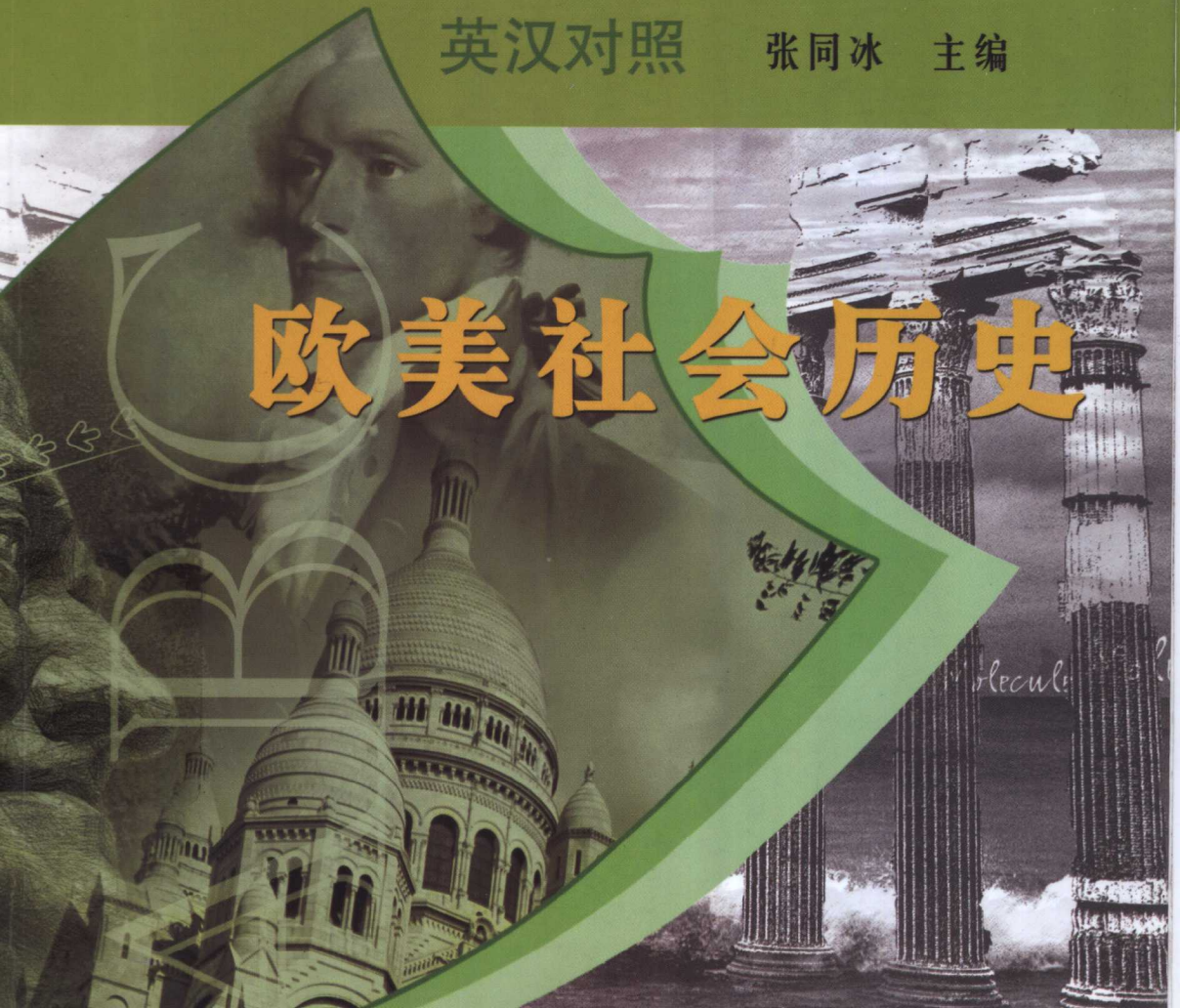
双语天才阅读坊

OUMEISHEHUILISHI

英汉对照

张同冰 主编



# 欧美社会历史

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## 英汉对照

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# 编辑旨趣

经过二十多年的改革开放，国人的英文水平已经大为提高，英文阅读在当下国人的英语学习中已不囿于语言学习的单纯功能，比较而言，对阅读的取材，阅读的方式均有了新的要求：即不仅在词汇或语感，亦在知识的更新与思想的提升；不仅为考试或实用，亦在文化的涵养与素质的提高。

鉴于此，我们从时代科技、欧美社会历史、文苑精华等不同的角度编选了这套“双语天才阅读坊”。坊者，古称街市也。大抵民间刻书，俗称坊刻，自官学下移后文化津梁之所系也。丛书系来自教学一线的英语老师集教学经验，专为莘莘学子课外阅读，提升英文涵养而编选，献芹之期，萃成佳意。

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# 目　录

## 第一章　波谲云诡的历史


Alexander the Great　亚历山大大帝 …… (3)
The Roman Empire　罗马帝国 …… (5)
King Heny the Eighth's Wives　亨利八世的妻子 …… (7)
The French Revolution　法国大革命 …… (9)
Napoleon Bonaparte　波拿巴·拿破仑 …… (11)
American History　美国历史 …… (13)
George washington　乔治·华盛顿 …… (14)
Abraham Lincoln　亚伯拉罕·林肯 …… (16)
Assassination of the Pope　刺杀教皇 …… (18)


## 第二章　不堪回首的往事


Pompeii　庞贝 …… (23)
A Sea Tragedy　海上悲剧 …… (25)
The Tragedy of Saint-Pierre　圣庇埃尔的悲剧 …… (26)
Terrible Earthquakes　可怕的地震 …… (28)
The Birth of a Volcano　一座火山的诞生 …… (30)

## 第三章　悠久灿烂的文化

The Ancient City of Athens　雅典古城 …… (35)
The Great Pyramid　大金字塔 …… (38)
Christianity　基督教 …… (40)
The Olympic Games in Ancient Greece　古希腊的奥林匹克运动会 …… (42)
The British Museum　大英博物馆 …… (44)
The Story of Adam and Eve　亚当与夏娃的故事 …… (46)
Helen of Troy　特洛伊的海伦 …… (48)
The Congress of the United States　美国国会 …… (50)
The English Language　英语 …… (52)
Two Languages Or One?　两种语言还是一种语言? …… (54)
Elysee Palace　爱丽舍宫 …… (56)
Vienne—A Royal City　皇家之城维也纳 …… (58)

## 第四章　科学艺术的巨星

Leonardo da Vinci　莱昂纳多·达·芬奇 …… (63)
Beethoven　贝多芬 …… (65)
Johann Strauss　约翰·斯特劳斯 …… (67)
William Shakespeare　威廉·莎士比亚 …… (69)
Benjamin Franklin　本杰明·富兰克林 …… (71)
Florence Nightingale　弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔 …… (73)
Marilyn Monroe　玛丽琳·梦露 …… (75)

## 第五章　广袤神奇的国土

Brazil　巴西……(79)
Angel Falls　安琪儿瀑布 …… (81)
Cross the mainland　横跨大陆 …… (83)
Exploring the Ocean Depth　海底勘察 …… (85)
The Great Lakes－Ⅰ　五大湖的旖旎风光(一) …… (87)
The Great Lakes－Ⅱ　五大湖的旖旎风光(二) …… (89)
Greenland　格陵兰岛……(91)
Niagara Falls-Something Completely New　尼亚加拉瀑布……(94)
Along the Danube－Ⅰ　多瑙河沿岸的景致(一) …… (97)
Along the Danube－Ⅱ　多瑙河沿岸的景致(二) …… (99)
On the Atlantic Coast of Canada－Ⅰ　加拿大渔村风情(一) ……(101)
On the Atlantic Coast of Canada－Ⅱ　加拿大渔村风情(二) ……(103)

## 第六章　灯红酒绿的都市

New York City　纽约市……(107)
A Visit to Washington D. C.　华盛顿之旅 …… (109)
London　伦敦 …… (111)
Paris　巴黎……(112)
Disneyland　迪斯尼游乐园 …… (114)
Hollywood　好莱坞……(116)

## 第七章　光怪陆离的社会

Murder　谋杀案 …… (121)

Robbery 抢劫案 …… (123)
Corruption 贪污 …… (125)
Protest Demonstration 抗议游行 …… (127)
The Youngest Bank Robber 最年轻的银行抢劫犯 …… (129)
A Big Hole 大洞 …… (131)
UFO 不明飞行物 …… (133)

## 第八章 五光十色的生活

A Visit to the Game Reserve 参观野生动物保护区 …… (137)
A "Quiet" Evening 一个"清静"的晚上 …… (139)
Attending a Wedding 参加婚礼 …… (141)
Mr. Walton's Diary – Ⅰ 沃尔顿先生的日记(一) …… (142)
Mr. Walton's Diary – Ⅱ 沃尔顿先生的日记(二) …… (144)
A Strange Woman 一个奇特的女人 …… (145)
Our New Friends 我们的新朋友 …… (147)
Mr. Black and His Wife 布莱克先生和他的妻子 …… (149)
My Old Friend 我的老朋友 …… (150)
Who Pays For Date 双方约会时该谁来付帐 …… (152)
Weddings in The United States 美国人的婚礼 …… (154)
New Year's Day in America 美国人的新年 …… (156)
Thanksgiving Day 感恩节 …… (159)
Christmas Day 圣诞节 …… (162)
Valentine's Day 情人节 …… (164)
The Charming Character of Swedes 性情可爱的瑞典人 …… (167)
Swedish Festivals 瑞典的节日 …… (169)
Swedish Folklore 瑞典的民俗 …… (171)

## 第九章　一路领先的科技


Radio　无线电 …… (175)
The Television Industry　电视工业 …… (177)
Baird　贝尔德 …… (179)
Computers in Use　电脑的应用 …… (180)
Robots　机器人 …… (182)
The Computer　计算机 …… (184)
The QE 2　伊丽莎白二世号 …… (185)
The Hovercraft　气垫船 …… (187)
Over West Africa in a Hovercraft　乘坐气垫船作西非之行 …… (189)
Life in the Future　未来的生活 …… (190)
Progress　进步 …… (192)


## 第十章　彬彬有礼的商战


A Business Letter　一封商业书信 …… (197)
A Letter　复函 …… (199)
United Commercial Agency　联合商务代理 …… (201)
Memorandum　备忘录 …… (203)
A Business Letter　一封商业信 …… (205)

# 第一章

# 波谲云诡的历史

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

## *Alexander the Great*

Although they had often made war on each other, Athens, Sparta and the other cities in the south of Greece still thought they were the only Greeks of any importance. But soon another state became the most powerful in Greece. Its people were the Macedonians who lived in the north. They were rough, but they were very good at fighting. They conquered the rest of Greece.

The most famous Macedonian was Alexander the Great. He became king at the age of twenty. When his father died, Alexander took over his powerful army. He led it to the far north and attacked the tribes that lived by the River Danube. While he was there a rumour broke out in Greece that he had been killed. Gladly the greek cities got rid of the soldiers that Alexander's father had put there to keep them loyal. Alexander was far from death. He stormed down from the north and attacked the city of Thebes. The people of Thebes refused to surrender. Alexander himself then led the attack and took the city by storm. 6, 000 people in the city were killed and 30, 000 captured. Alexander had all men, women and children sold as slaves. The





## 亚历山大大帝

尽管彼此间争战不断，但雅典、斯巴达和希腊南部的其他城市仍然认为只有他们是有地位的希腊人。但是不久，另外一个国家成了希腊最强大的国家。她的人民是住在北部的马其顿人，他们很粗野，但善于作战，并征服了希腊的其他地区。

最有名的马其顿人是亚历山大大帝。他 20 岁就登上王位，他父亲死后，亚历山大接管了其父强大的军队，并率军北上攻打生活在多瑙河畔的部族。在亚历山大还待在那里时，希腊传出谣言说他已经战死。希腊的城邦听了大为高兴，他们把亚历山大父亲安置在希腊的忠诚战士全都除掉。其实亚历山大根本没死，他挥军南下，攻打底比斯城。底比斯人拒不投降，亚历山大亲自指挥攻城，对城堡发起猛攻，城里 6000 人战死，30, 000 人被俘。亚历山大把所有的男女和儿童都卖作奴隶。雅典人听到了底比斯城发生的情况，很快就投降了。

Athenians, when they heard what had happened to Thebes, very quickly surrendered.

Alexander had not only inherited from his father a powerful army; he also inherited an ambitious plan. His aim was to attack Persia and punish the King for the harm the Persians had done to Greece. He left Greece in 334 B. C. Eight years later, he had defeated the King of Persia to become the Great King himself. Soon afterwards he caught a fever at Babylon and died. He was thirty-two years old.

**生词注解**

| | |
|---|---|
| importance 重要性 | rumour['ru:mə] 谣言 |
| take by storm 猛攻 | aim 目标 |
| make war on 和……开战 | gladly 高兴地 |
| capture['kæptʃə] 俘虏 | punish['pʌniʃ] 惩罚 |
| take over 接管，接受 | be far from 远远没有（不是） |
| inherit[in'herit]继承 | harm 损害 |

亚历山大从他父亲那里不仅继承了一支强大的军队，而且也继承了他父亲的雄心壮志。他要攻打波斯，惩罚波斯王，为波斯人给希腊造成的伤害报仇。公元前 334 年，亚历山大大帝离开希腊。八年以后，他打败了波斯国王，自己成了大帝。不久之后，他在巴比伦发高烧死去，那时他才 32 岁。

# *The Roman Empire*

While the empire of Alexander the Great fell apart in the east, a new power was growing in the western Mediterranean that was soon to control the entire ancient world from Europe to Asia.

By 265 B. C. the Romans had taken control of the whole peninsula. By 241 B. C. they had driven the Carthaginians out of Sicily. This island became the first of Rome's many overseas provinces.

In the following century, Roman soldiers swept through Greece, Anatolia and Syria. Under the command of Julius Caesar, they took Gaul and all of Europe west of the Rhine. Some years later, Britain was conquered too. In 30 B. C. Octavian set himself up as emperor. By the reign of the emperor Trajan, in A. D. 117, the Roman Empire reached its greatest size ever. It stretched from the Atlantic Ocean in the west, through Europe and North Africa as far east as Persia. The city itself grew until it had a population of over a million people.

Rome's great strength was its ability to govern the empire in an orderly way.





# 罗马帝国

当亚历山大大帝的帝国在东方解体时，一股新生力量正在西地中海崛起，它不久就控制了从欧洲到亚洲的整个古代世界。

到公元前 265 年，罗马人已控制了整个半岛；公元前 241 年，他们把迦太基人赶出西西里。这座岛成了罗马许多海外省份中的第一个。

在下一世纪，罗马的士兵横扫希腊、小亚细亚和叙利亚。在凯撒大帝的统帅下，他们又攻占了高卢和莱茵河以西的整个欧洲。若干年以后英国也被征服。公元前 30 年，渥大维自立为帝。到公元 117 年图拉真皇帝统治时，罗马帝国拥有前所未有的疆域。它西至大西洋，东至波斯，横跨欧洲和北非；罗马城本身也发展到有一百多万人口的大国。

罗马的巨大力量在于它能有条不紊地统治整个帝国。他们把帝国分为许多省，每个省都由一名总督统治。罗马人允许他们征服的民族保留自己的习俗，在

They divided the empire into provinces. Each province was ruled by a governor. The Romans allowed their conquered people to follow their own customs. To a large extent, they were even allowed to rule themselves. In return, many people were honoured by being made citizens of Rome. The provinces also received all the benefits of years of peace and order.

**生词注解**

| | |
|---|---|
| fall apart 解体，分崩离析 | command[kə'mɑ:nd] 统率，指挥 |
| strength[streŋθ] 力量 | to a…extent 在…程度上 |
| peninsula[pi'ninsjulə] 半岛 | reign[rein] 朝代，统治时期 |
| orderly 井井有条 | citizen['sitizən] 公民 |
| province['prɔvins] 省，行省 | stretch[stretʃ] 延伸 |
| governor 省长，总督 | benefit['benifit] 好处 |

很大程度上这些民族甚至获得自治权；反过来，许多人被授与罗马公民的荣誉，每个省也由此获得了多年的和平与安定。

## *King Henry the Eighth's Wives*

King Henry VIII of England had six wives. He divorced two of them, he executed two of them, one died while she was giving birth, and the last one lived on after Henry died.

Anne Boleyn was King Henry's second wife. When Henry married Anne, he was deeply in love with her. This soon changed. The King was getting old and wanted a son to become king when he died. Unfortunately, Anne gave birth to a daughter. Henry became angry with her, and soon after he fell in love with another woman. He ordered his soldiers to arrest Anne, and later to chop off her head.

King Henry's fifth wife was Catherine Howard. In 1541 Henry ordered his soldiers to arrest Queen Catherine because he still had no son and by this time he was in love with another woman again. The soldiers came to the palace to take poor Catherine away to the Tower of London. On the way to the Tower, they passed the chapel where King Henry was praying. Catherine escaped from the soldiers and ran towards the chapel screaming and crying, "Henry, how can you do this to me?





## 亨利八世的妻子

英王亨利八世有六个妻子。他和两个离了婚，处死了两个，一个在生孩子时死去，最后一个妻子在亨利死后仍然活着。

安妮·博琳是英王亨利的第二个妻子。亨利在娶她时是深深地爱着她的，不久情况发生了变化。享利年事渐长，很想有一个儿子，以便在他死后可以继承王位。不幸安妮却生了一个女儿，亨利很生气，不久又看上了另一个女子。他命令士兵把安妮抓了起来，后来把她的脑袋砍掉了。

英王亨利的第五个妻子名叫凯萨琳·霍华德。1541 年亨利命令士兵把凯萨琳王后抓起来，因为他仍没有儿子，而且这时他又爱上另一个女子。士兵来到宫里把可怜的凯萨琳带往伦敦塔，去伦敦塔的路上，他们经过一个教堂，英王亨利正在里面做祷告。凯萨琳挣脱士兵，向小教堂跑去，一边哭一边叫："亨利，你怎么能对我这样?亨利，请你不要对我这样!"在她打开小教堂的门之前，士兵就把

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