

杨自伍 编译

【注译本】

大学卷

英语
诵读菁华

Read & Recite

READ & RECITE

上海交通大学出版社

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前言

语言学习的过程中,诵读经典与范文乃是一个不可或缺的重要环节。朗朗上口而后铭记在心,久而久之自能言语有章,行文有法。学中文或多或少要读唐宋诗文,英语学习又当如何呢?道理是不言自明的,可是偏偏有人每以编写应试辅导书为己任,乐此不疲,出版商、编写者、读者皆大欢喜,个中奥秘当然不必点破。近年来英语教学各个阶段的书籍层出不穷,应试考题之类的书可谓久盛不衰,凡事走到极端就物极必反了,长此以往恐怕是要走进死胡同的。编者选编本书是进行英语素质教育的一种尝试,想把语言学习与文化熏陶有机地结合起来,同时也算是对目前英语课程中应试教学风气的一种挑战,我坚信终有一天目前这种局面会有所改变。既然明知是尝试和挑战,也得要有失败的心理准备。

诵读文字应该易于上口,而以目前大学生掌握的英语词汇为限的话,本书就很难实现编者的初衷。编者碰到的主要困难是难易的限度问题,因为以目前的教学大纲来看,全书的词汇量显然大大超过现有的标准,唯一的办法是不受大纲限制。编者个人学习英语数十年,如果冒昧说一句的话,经验告诉我,学完基础语法之后,在目前条件下,比较切实可行的学习方法就是博览群书,熟读经典和范文。否则再做多少选择题,再死记硬背多少单词,终究还是谈不上语言与文化的修养。

本书的内容选择和编排原则大约有下列几条。

选材幅度偏于宽泛,博采和精选相结合,以语言精炼和内容精彩为首要标准。每节文字力求长短适中,最长的不过一页篇幅,最短的仅为两三行,所以总体看来宜于诵读。除少数描写人物风景的文字外,绝大部分段落都包含着文化的意蕴和思想的火花。体裁较为广泛,小说、散文、诗歌、书简、笔记、演讲、传记等等均在入选范围之内,只要文字与内容俱佳,而非为了聊备一格。作者包括古今英美诸多领域的人物,至于各家所选的段落多少,主要是基于形神方面的考虑和资料方面的限制,不求一律,诗歌一家仅选一首,因为受到篇幅的限制。编排以年代和作者先后为序次。由于每个片段基本上是自然段落,所以冠以标题,便于读者了解内容。

编者严格遵守诵读原作这条原则,全书所选的段落不作任何文字改动,采取了少量语言难点加以注释和配以译文的办法,相信会减轻读者碰到的语言难点。有些生词则要靠读者自己去翻查辞典。不同难度的段落可以有不同的读法,生词嫌多一点的话,不妨先阅读后诵读,英文书名为 Read and Recite 也就是这个用意。译文采用了一些名家翻译的,未署名的是编者试译的,有些因为手头没有译本,查寻起来有些麻烦,所以只得另行试译。

杨自伍

1997年11月

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Read

and

Recite

Studies

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling¹ of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth²; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgement wholly by their rules is the humour³ of the scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proyning⁴ by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions to much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

Francis Bacon; *Of Studies*

1 **marshalling**: arrangement

2 **sloth**: laziness

3 **humour**: habitual tendency

4 **proyn**: trim

读 书

读书足以怡情，足以傅彩，足以长才。其怡情也，最见于独处幽居之时；其傅彩也，最见于高谈阔论之中；其长才也，最见于处世判事之际。练达之士虽能分别处理细事或一一判别枝节，然纵观统筹，全局策划，则舍好学深思者莫属。读书费时过多易惰，文采藻饰太盛则矫，全凭条文断事乃学究故态。读书补天然之不足，经验又补读书之不足，盖天生才干犹如自然花草，读书然后知如何修剪移接；而书中所示，如不以经验范之，则又大而无当。

弗朗西斯·培根：《论读书》（王佐良 译）

Books

Read not to contradict and confute. nor to believe and take for granted. nor to find talk and discourse. but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted. others to be swallowed. and some few to be chewed and digested; that is. some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly. and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy. and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments. and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters. flashy¹ things. Reading maketh a full man; conference² a ready³ man; and writing an exact man.

Francis Bacon; *Of Studies*

1 **flashy**; tasteless

2 **conference**; communication. converse

3 **ready**; quick in speech

书 本

读书时不可存心诘难作者，不可尽信书上所言，亦不可只为寻章摘句，而应推敲细思。书有可浅尝者，有可吞食者，少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之，有只须读其部分者，有只须大体涉猎者，少数则须全读，读时须全神贯注，孜孜不倦。书亦可请人代读，取其所作摘要，但只限题材较次或价值不高者，否则书经提炼犹如水经蒸馏，味同嚼蜡矣。读书使人充实，讨论使人机智，作文使人准确。

弗朗西斯·培根：《论读书》（王佐良 译）

What It Is to Love

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
It is to be all made of sighs and tears; —
It is to be all made of faith and service; —
It is to be all made of fantasy;
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty¹, and observance²,
All humbleness, all patience, and impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance.

William Shakespeare; *As You Like It* Act 5 Scene 2

Friendship and Love

Friendship is constant in all other things,
Save in the office³ and affairs of love;
Therefore all hearts in love use their own tongues.
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent; for beauty is a witch
Against whose charms⁴ faith melteth into blood.

William Shakespeare; *Much Ado About Nothing*
Act 2 Scene 1

1 **duty**: reverence

2 **observance**: devoted service

3 **office**: business

4 **Against whose charms**: in the face of whose spells

恋爱是什么滋味

好牧人，告诉这位后生恋爱是什么滋味。
恋爱的形成就是唉声叹气泪水涟涟……
就是忠心耿耿终日效劳……
就是想入非非
就是一腔激情一片心愿；
一片仰慕敬意和尽心尽力
必恭必敬，耐心十足，心急如焚，
一片纯真，一切考验，一切顺从。

威廉·莎士比亚：《如愿以偿》5幕2场

友谊与爱情

友谊在所有其他问题上忠贞不渝，
唯独在爱情问题和事情上则不然，
因此恋爱之时卿卿我我亲口表达。
人人都用眉目传情达意，
不可拜托他人代劳；因为美色是女巫
面对她的魔力忠诚便融化为激情。

威廉·莎士比亚：《无事烦恼》2幕1场

Knowing and Doing

If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces. It is a good divine¹ that follows his own instructions²; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching. The brain may devise laws for the blood³; but a hot temper leaps over a cold decree—such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes⁴ of good counsel the cripple⁵.

William Shakespeare; *The Merchant of Venice*

Act 1 Scene 2

1 **divine**: clergyman

2 **follows... instructions**: practices what he preaches

3 **for the blood**: to control passion

4 **meshes**: nets

5 **good... cripple**: wisdom the old man incapable of action

知与行

倘使付诸于行和知道什么该付诸于行一样容易，那么小教堂便成了大礼拜堂，穷人茅舍便成了王侯宫殿。能够把布道内容付诸于行的才算虔诚的牧师。我能够很轻松地教训二十个人什么可为，而要成为这二十个人中的一个，遵循自己的教训，那就不容易了。头脑可以发明法律以约束激情；可是火爆性情则会越过冷冰冰的法令；青年是发疯的野兔，跳过行动不了的老人智慧的网罗。

威廉·莎士比亚：《威尼斯商人》1幕2场

Mercy

The quality of mercy is not strain'd¹;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest²;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre³ shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to⁴ awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway.
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings.
It is an attribute to⁵ God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons⁶ justice.

William Shakespeare: *The Merchant of Venice*

Act 4 Scene 1

1 **strain'd**: constrained

2 **is twice blest**: bestows a double blessing.

3 **sceptre**: 君主的节杖

4 **attribute to**: visible symbol of

5 **attribute to**: quality of

6 **seasons**: tempers

慈悲

慈悲不是出于勉强，它是像甘露一样从天上降下尘世；它不但给幸福于受施的人，也同样给幸福于施与的人；它有超乎一切的无上威力，比皇冠更足以显出一个帝王的高贵；御杖不过象征着俗世的威权，使人民对于君上的威严凛然生畏；慈悲的力量却高出于权力之上，它深藏在帝王的内心，是一种属于上帝的德性，执法的人倘能把慈悲调剂着公道，人间的权力就和上帝的神力没有差别。

威廉·莎士比亚：《威尼斯商人》4 幕 1 场

（朱生豪 译）