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# 非常名人故事汇

The Stories  
of Super Celebrities

郑清漪 / 编译 [美] Andrea Hutt / 审定

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# 非常名人故事汇

· 文学大师 ·



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# 前 言

漫长而曲折的人类历史孕育了无数仁人志士、至圣先哲。他们当中有运筹帷幄的军事家、万人敬仰的科学家、才华横溢的文学巨匠、享誉全球的艺术大师……他们是历史转折时期的关键人物。本丛书将通过简洁而不失精彩的语言和精美而珍贵的图片再现一位位世界名人，将他们成长励志的故事呈现给广大读者。

翻开历史长卷，我们会发现，在人类活动的各个领域里，都涌现了许多杰出人物，亦可统称为英杰。英杰是伟大人格的代表，是时代精神的凝结，是自我完善的象征，是各自领域里劈波斩浪、奋勇前进的行者。他们用自己光辉的业绩表明，人类的精神、智慧、胆识、能力之花，能够在怎样难以企及的高度上尽情绽放。正是因为时势化育了他们，人类的历史才波澜壮阔、辉煌灿烂、风光旖旎、胜景百出。

一个人在青少年时期，处于长身体、学知识、逐步了解社会的阶段。在这个阶段里，要尽量多了解一些英杰人物，多阅读一些有关人物传记的图书。了解圣哲，就是和圣哲的头脑对话；了解伟人，就是和伟人的心灵沟通。如果你能和古往今来的政治领袖、军事统帅、思想圣哲、文学大师、商业巨子、艺术巨匠、科技精英、体坛名将、影视明星们成为精神上朋友，你就可以领略到常人难以领略到的辽阔天空，你就会站在巨人的肩头去迎接新一轮日出。

为此我们经过认真分析、反复策划、精心制作，推出了“悦读英语”丛书《非常名人故事汇》系列。本系列共分10册：《政治领袖》、

《军事统帅》、《思想圣哲》、《创业先锋》、《文学大师》、《商业巨子》、《艺术天才》、《科技精英》、《体坛名将》、《影视明星》。本丛书采用中英文对照的方式,让您在感受地道英文的同时,也能与这些名人进行心灵对话,从他们的身上去探索成功之道。为了方便读者学习和阅读,每篇文章都设置了名人档案、名人名言、热词空间,并在文中将重要单词或词组编号加粗标出,以方便读者记忆单词和提高阅读能力。相信通过对本丛书的学习,不仅能够大大提高你的英语阅读能力,还能够极大地提高词汇量,同时也是一次难忘的心路历程。

编者

2009年暮春于北京

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# 永不言弃

Never Give Up



# 01

## The Great Fitzgerald 了不起的非兹杰拉德

Genius is the ability to put into effect what is on your mind.

——Francis Scott Fitzgerald

天才是一种将想法变成现实的能力。

——弗朗西斯·斯科特·菲兹杰拉德\*

---

Francis Scott Fitzgerald is an American novelist and short-story writer. He is ranked among the great American writers of the 20th century. He is widely considered the literary spokesman of the “jazz age”—the decade of the 1920s.

Fitzgerald’s path as a writer was clear by the time he was 13—that

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\* 弗朗西斯·斯科特·菲兹杰拉德(1896—1940),美国小说家。1920年出版长篇小说《人间天堂》;1925年《了不起的盖茨比》问世,使其成为“爵士时代”的发言人和“迷惘的一代”的代表作家。他的主要作品还有《夜色温柔》和《最后一个巨商》。他的小说生动地反映了20年代“美国梦”的破灭,展示了大萧条时期美国上层社会“荒原时代”的精神面貌。

was his age when his first story was published in the St. Paul Academy newspaper. Despite, or perhaps because of, his passion for writing, Fitzgerald was a mediocre<sup>①</sup> student from his earliest days at Princeton University. It was during this time he began work on his first novel, a work that would ultimately<sup>②</sup> be titled “This Side of Paradise.”

When the United States entered the First World War in 1917, Fitzgerald quit school and enlisted in the Army. He trained at a camp just a few miles from Louisville, Kentucky. The camp represented a turning point of sorts for Fitzgerald; his first rejection from a publisher came while he was there and he met Zelda Sayre, the woman who would be his wife until his dying day.

With the war over, Fitzgerald returned to his parents' house. He revised his first novel “The Romantic Egotist” and renamed it “This Side of Paradise”. It was a contemporary work that spoke to a self-indulgent<sup>③</sup> generation. The book was accepted and published in 1919.

The 1920s proved the most influential decade of Fitzgerald's development. “This Side of Paradise” became a national bestseller, as did “The Great Gatsby”, his best-known work. The setting of The Great Gatsby is New York City and Long Island during the 1920s. It is a work that seriously examines the theme of aspiration<sup>④</sup> in America and defines the classic American novel.

T. S. Eliot wrote, in a letter to Fitzgerald, “It seems to me to be the

---

① mediocre: *adj.* 平凡的, 平庸的

② ultimately: *adv.* 最终, 最后

③ indulgent: *adj.* 任性的, 放纵的

④ aspiration: *n.* 抱负, 愿望

first step that American fiction has taken since Henry James...” Richard Yates, a writer often compared to Fitzgerald, called *The Great Gatsby* “the most nourishing novel he read...a miracle of talent...a triumph of technique.”

During this period, Fitzgerald also made several excursions to Europe, notably Paris and the French Riviera, and became friends with many in Paris, notably Ernest Hemingway.

Hemingway looked up to Fitzgerald as an experienced professional writer. Hemingway greatly admired *The Great Gatsby* and wrote in his *A Moveable Feast* “If he could write a book as fine as *The Great Gatsby*, I was sure that he could write an even better one.” Hemingway expressed his deep admiration for Fitzgerald when he prefaced his chapters concerning Fitzgerald in the book with: “His talent was as natural as the pattern that was made by the dust on a butterfly’s wings. At one time he understood it no more than the butterfly did and he did not know when it was brushed or marred<sup>①</sup>. Later he became conscious of his damaged wings and their construction and he learned to think and could not fly any more because the love of flight was gone and he could only remember when it had been effortless.”

The Great Depression began in the fall of 1929 and for Fitzgerald, the loss was much more than financial. Around that time, *Zelda*, his wife, was diagnosed as schizophrenic<sup>②</sup>, a condition with which she had struggled for most of her adult life. She had to be sent to a Baltimore hospital

---

① mar: *v.* 损坏, 伤害

② schizophrenic: *adj.* 精神分裂症的

in 1930; she would remain hospitalized for most of the rest of her life. Fitzgerald rented a nearby house in which he wrote “Tender is the Night”, which reflected the bleakness<sup>①</sup> he felt in his life.

Fitzgerald’s work and legend has inspired writers ever since he was first published. It was written in a New York Times editorial after his death that Fitzgerald “was better than he knew, for in fact and in the literary sense he invented a ‘generation’. He might have interpreted them and even guided them, as in their middle years they saw a different and nobler freedom threatened with destruction<sup>②</sup>.”

Into the 21st century, Fitzgerald’s reputation continues to grow. Millions of copies of *The Great Gatsby* and his other works have been sold, and “Gatsby”, a constant best-seller, is required reading in many high school and college classes.

### 作者简介

小说家弗朗西斯·斯科特·菲兹杰拉德是20世纪美国最伟大的作家之一。人们普遍认为他是美国20世纪20年代,也就是“爵士时代”的文学代言人。

13岁那年,菲兹杰拉德在圣保罗学院报上发表了第一篇短篇小说,开启了他的文学创作之旅。尽管菲兹杰拉德痴迷于写作,却也为其所累,致使他早期在普林斯顿大学中成绩平平。正是在这段日子里,他开始着手创作自己的第一部长篇小说,最终将其命名为《人间天堂》。

1917年,美国加入第一次世界大战,菲兹杰拉德此时选择退学入

---

① bleakness; n. 荒凉

② destruction; n. 灭亡, 毁灭

伍。他训练的营地距离肯塔基州的路易斯维尔只有几英里的距离，他在这里先后两次经历了人生的转折点：第一次遭出版商退稿，结识了他的终生伴侣珊尔达·赛瑞。

战争结束后，菲兹杰拉德回到父母身边。他修改了自己的第一部小说《浪漫的自大狂》并将其改名为《人间天堂》。这部小说出版于1919年，以当时的社会为背景，描写了那个时期自我放纵的一代人。

20世纪20年代是菲兹杰拉德创作生涯中最重要的10年。《人间天堂》成为全美畅销小说，随后问世的作品《了不起的盖茨比》也风靡一时。《了不起的盖茨比》将故事情景设定在20年代的纽约和长岛，小说深刻地讨论了关于美国梦的主题，成为美国小说的经典范例。

著名作家艾略特在一封给菲兹杰拉德的信中这样评价《了不起的盖茨比》：“在我看来，这是美国小说继亨利·詹姆斯之后的第一次进步……”理查德·耶茨是与菲兹杰拉德齐名的作家，他说《了不起的盖茨比》是“他读过的小小说中最有意义的一部，是天才的杰作，技巧的巅峰”。

在这段时间内，菲兹杰拉德还曾几次游历欧洲，到过巴黎及法国东南部的旅游胜地里维埃拉。他在巴黎结识了很多朋友，其中一位就是欧内斯特·海明威。

海明威十分尊敬菲兹杰拉德，将他视为经验丰富的专业作家。海明威对《了不起的盖茨比》评价很高，他曾在自己的巴黎回忆录《流动的盛宴》中写道：“既然他（菲兹杰拉德）能写出《了不起的盖茨比》这样的佳作，那他一定有能力写出更好的。”在书中关于菲兹杰拉德章节的序文中，海明威对他高度赞赏：“他的才能像粉蝶翅膀上的图案那样自然。曾经他对此并不比粉蝶所知更多，他也不知道这图案是何时被擦掉或损坏的。后来他才意识到翅膀受了损伤，并了解了它们的构造，于是学会了思索，他再也不会飞了，因为对飞翔的爱好已经消失，他只能回忆

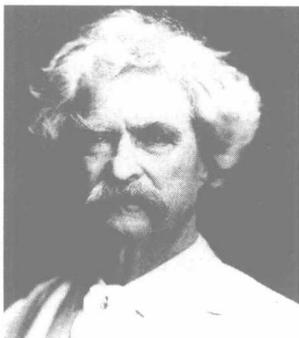
往昔自由自在飞翔的日子。”

从 1929 年秋天开始,美国经济陷入大萧条,而菲兹杰拉德损失的绝不仅仅是金钱。当时,他的妻子珊尔达被确诊患有精神分裂症,这是她成年后一直未能摆脱的梦魇。1930 年,菲兹杰拉德把妻子送到巴尔的摩的一家医院接受治疗,珊尔达在那里度过余生大部分时光,而菲兹杰拉德在附近租了一处住所并开始创作《夜色温柔》。这部作品反映了他当时内心的沮丧和对生活的失望。

自第一篇文章发表以来,菲兹杰拉德的作品和传奇一直启发并鼓舞着后来的作家。在他逝世后,《纽约时报》刊登了一篇社论,称菲兹杰拉德“做出了自己都没有意识到的贡献,因为无论是在现实世界里,还是在文学领域中,他都开启并引导了新的‘时代’。他不但是这代人的诠释者,也是他们的领路人,正是在菲兹杰拉德的带领下,这代人在人到中年时重新认识了岌岌可危却更为崇高的自由”。

进入 21 世纪后,菲兹杰拉德声名不减。他的许多作品还十分热销,其中《了不起的盖茨比》不但长期在畅销书单上榜上有名,而且成为许多中学和大学课程的必读书目。

(朱焯坤译)



## 02

### Mark Twain: Mirror of America 马克·吐温:美国的镜子

Age is an issue of mind over matter. If you don't mind, it doesn't matter.

——Mark Twain

年龄是一种心态,而非一个问题。如果你不介意,那就不成问题。

——马克·吐温\*

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Most Americans remember Mark Twain as the father of Huck Finn's idyllic<sup>①</sup> cruise through eternal boyhood and Tom Sawyer's endless summer of freedom and adventure. Indeed, this nation's best-loved author was every bit as adventurous, patriotic<sup>②</sup>, romantic, and humorous as anyone has ever imagined.

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\* 马克·吐温(1835—1910),本名塞缪尔·朗赫恩·克莱门斯,马克·吐温是其笔名,出生于密西西比河畔一个贫穷律师家庭。他是美国批判现实主义文学的奠基人,被誉为“美国文学中的林肯”,世界著名短篇小说大师。代表作有短篇小说《竞选州长》,长篇小说《汤姆·索亚历险记》、《哈克贝里·费恩历险记》及《傻瓜威尔逊》等。

① idyllic: *adj.* 田园诗般的,田园风光的

② patriotic: *adj.* 爱国的