

美丽英文系列丛书

# 感受浓浓的温馨

*Experiencing Strong Tender Feelings*

亲情如同一杯淡淡的香茗，细细品味，味道浓厚；  
而母爱如一泓清澈的山泉，纯净甘美，叮咚流淌；  
父爱如一座巍峨的山峰，高大威严，默默矗立……

亲情美文 双语欣赏

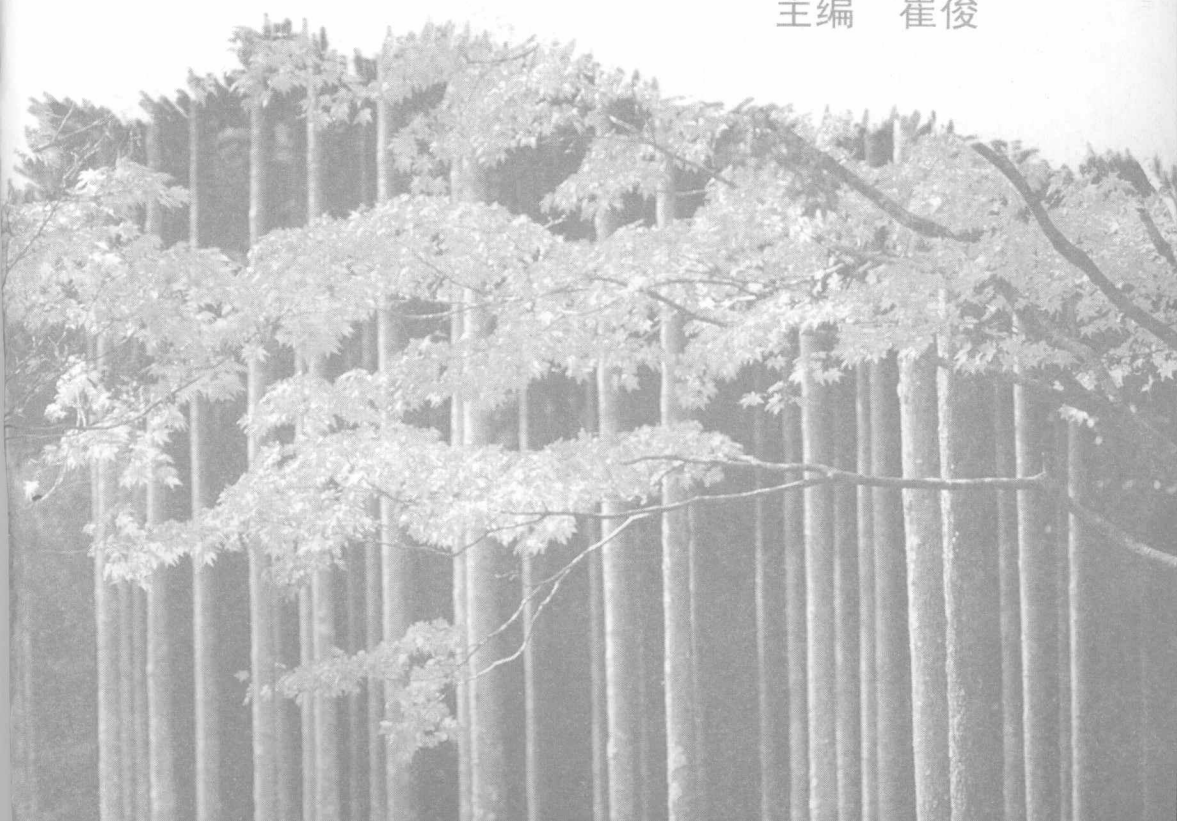
主编 崔俊

远方出版社

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# 前言

毋庸置疑，世界正在变得越来越一体化，学会和世界各国交流成为我们必须面对的问题。作为世界通用语言之一的英语，就成为很多人学习外语的首选。要学好英语，学音标、背单词当然是非常重要的，但最有效的方法肯定离不开大量的英语阅读。那么，要让一个初学者对英语发生兴趣，让已经有一定基础的英语学习者水平更上一层楼，如果只是枯燥地看一些英语原文肯定不会有什么效果，甚至有可能让学习者丧失学英语的兴趣，因此，对于初学英语和希望提高英语水平的人首先应该阅读浅显易懂的文章，同时还应该注重文章的趣味性，最后就是选择多方面的内容。另外一点特别值得特别注意，学习语言应该循序渐进，持续学习，平时应该注意不间断地阅读，正是基于这些认识，我们编选了这套丛书。

在编选这套书的过程中我们认为英语阅读书籍应该更人性化一些，所以我们在书籍的功能上做了很多功课！

中国晋代有一位大诗人陶渊明，他在一首叫做《移居》的诗中有一句：“奇文共欣赏，疑义相与析”。这句是说有了好文章大家一起来欣赏，遇到疑难问题大家一同钻研。其实这句话用在我们对英语的学习上也很贴

切，我们希望这套书能够达到让读者欣赏美文的同时排解疑难，增长见闻的目的！所以这套书具备了如下特点：

从内容上来看，本套丛书涵盖面比较广泛，包括了亲情、友情、爱情、童年故事、成功故事、哲理故事、名人传记、名人游记、名篇名段、电影对白等 10 个主题。

从阅读及学习的具体要求上看，本书正文采用了英汉对照的方式，同时设计了“热词空间”，加注了单词释义，方便读者查询；我们还配合正文加了作者简介，以及电影内容简介，帮助读者理解正文；每篇中文译文的篇末加了精彩的名人名言或小幽默，也是采用了英汉对照，这样读者在阅读中会感到轻松，更加人性化！

从篇目选择上来看，我们尽量选择了贴近生活、易于理解、较富趣味的文章，争取所选择的篇目都能达到“奇文”的标准，从而增强读者阅读的兴趣。

的确，每个人都希望看到最精美的文字，因为读一篇好文章就如同品味一杯香茗，总是希望每一口都是馨香溢怀，久久回味。我们希望能把您带到浓浓的亲情之中，把您带到真挚的友情之中，把您带回甜美的爱情之中，把您带回童年的记忆之中，同时让成功的故事激励您前行，让哲理故事带给您深刻的人生思考，让名人的传记给您启迪，让名人的游记带您饱览世界风光，让名人的佳作带给您文学与艺术的品味，让电影的精彩对白带给您惊喜与感动！

人生或许也正是这样，各种颜色，各种气息，各种味道都汇聚在一起，我们的阅读也如同一道道色、香、味俱全的美文大餐，相信尽享这道大餐的感觉一定美妙无比啊！

让我们一起阅读吧，一起享用吧！

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## Of Parents and Children



Francis Bacon

弗兰西斯·培根 (Francis Bacon, 1561—1626), 英国哲学家和科学家。他竭力倡导“读史使人明智, 读诗使人聪慧, 演算使人精密, 哲理使人深刻, 论理学使人有修养, 逻辑修辞使人善辩”。培根一生崇尚科学和知识, 一生追求真理。马克思称其为“英国唯物主义和整个现代实验科学的真正始祖”。他在逻辑学、美学、教育学方面也提出许多思想。著有《新工具》《论说随笔文集》等。《论说随笔文集》收入58篇随笔, 从各个角度论述广泛的人生问题, 精妙、有哲理, 拥有很多读者。

培根的其他著作有《学术的进步》(1605)和《新工具》(1620)等。培根尖锐地批判了中世纪经院哲学, 认为经院哲学和神学严重地阻碍了科学的发展和进步, 主张全面改造人类的知识, 让整个学术文化从经院哲学中解放出来, 实现伟大的复兴。他认为, 科学必须追求自然界事物的原因和规律。要达到这个目的, 就必须以感官经验为依据。他提出了唯物主义经验论的原则, 认为知识和观念起源于感性世界, 感觉经验是一切知识的源泉。要获得自然的科学知识, 就必须把认识建立在感觉经验的基础上。他还提出了经验归纳法, 主张以实验和观察材料为基础, 经过分析、比较、选择、排斥, 最后得出正确的结论。

The joys of parents are secret; and so are their griefs, and fears: they cannot utter the one; nor they will not utter the other. Children sweeten labours; but they make **misfortunes** more bitter they increase the cares of life; but they mitigate the remembrance of death. The perpetuity by generation is common to

beasts; but memory, merit, and noble works, are proper to men: and surely a man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men: which have sought to express the images of their minds where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. They that are the first raisers of then-houses, are most **indulgent** towards their children; beholding them, as the continuance, not only of their kind, but of their work; and so both children and creatures.

The difference in affection of parents towards their several children is many times unequal; and sometimes **unworthy**; especially in the mother, as Solomon saith; A wise son rejoiceth the father, but an ungracious son shames the mother. A man shall see, where there is a house full of children, one or two of the eldest respected, and the youngest made wantons; but in the midst, some mat are, as it were forgotten, who many times, nevertheless, prove the best. The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, makes them base; acquaints them with shifts; makes them sort with mean company; and makes them surfeit more, when they come to plenty; and therefore, the proof is best, when men keep their authority towards their children, but not their purse. Men have a foolish manner (both parents, and schoolmasters, and servants) in creating and breeding an emulation between brothers, during childhood, which many times sorted to discord, when they are men; and disturbed families. The Italians make little difference between children, and nephews, or near kinsfolk; but so they be of the lump, they care not, though they passe not through their own body. And, to say truth, in nature it is much a like matter, in so much, that we see a nephew sometimes resembleth an uncle, or a **kinsman**, more then his own parent; as the blood happens.

Let parents choose betimes the vocations and courses they mean their children should take; for then they are most flexible; and let them not too much apply themselves to the disposition of their children, as thinking they will take best to mat, which they have most mind to. It is true, that if the affection or

**aptness** of the children be extraordinary, then it is good not to cross it; but generally, the precept is good; optimum elige, suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo. Younger brothers are commonly fortunate, but seldom or never where the elder are disinherited.

### 热词空间

misfortune n. 不幸、坏运气、灾祸

indulgent adj. 纵容的；溺爱的；放纵的；宽容的

unworthy adj. 不值得的，不足取的

kinsman n. 男性亲戚；同族者

aptness n. 适合性；倾向；性情；才能



# 论家庭

[英] 弗兰西斯·培根

在孩子们面前，父母要善于隐藏他们的一切快乐、烦恼与恐惧。他们没有必要告诉子女自己的快乐，而关于烦恼和恐惧则更不能说。孩子使得他们即使劳苦也会觉得很甜，但也使他们的不幸变得更加不幸。子女增加了他们的负担，但却减轻了他们对死亡的恐惧。所有生物都能通过生殖留下后代，但只有人类可以通过后代留下美名、事业和德行。然而，为什么有些没有后人的人却留下了流芳百世的功业？因为他们虽然没能够复制一个肉体，却全力以赴地复制了一种精神。因此最关心后事的人便是这种无后继的人。对子女期望最大的人应该是创业者，因为在他们看来子女不但是族类的继承者，又是自己所创事业的一部分。

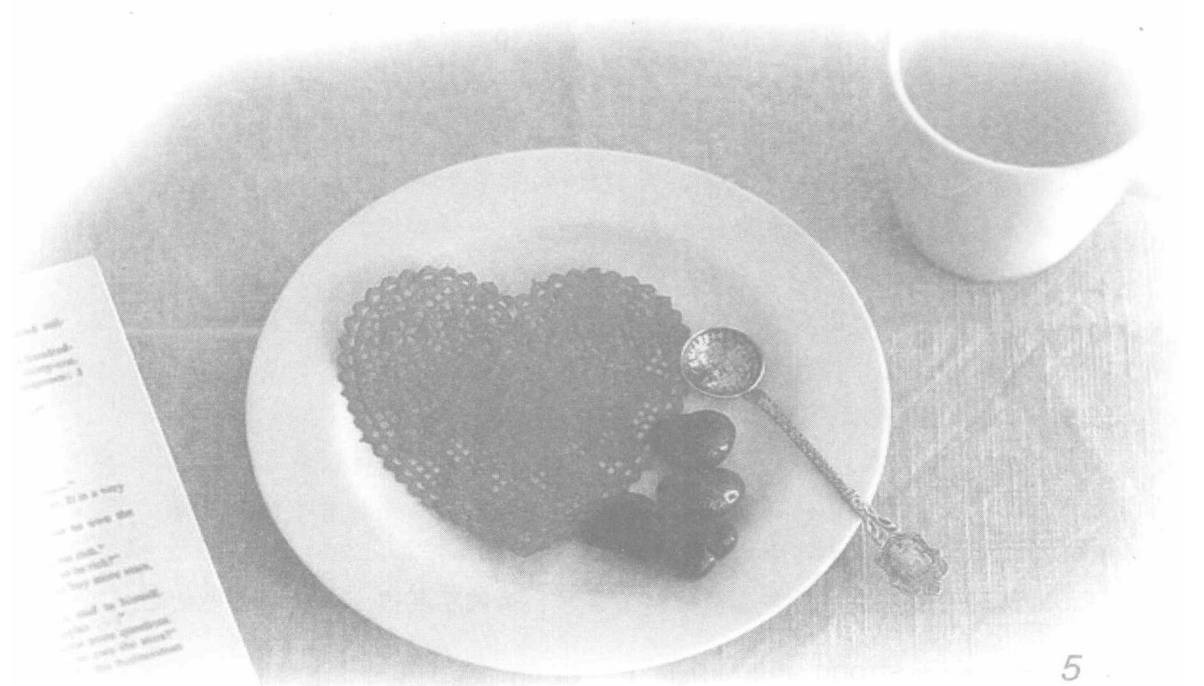
作为父母，特别是母亲，对子女常常会有不合理的偏爱。所罗门曾告诫人们：“智慧之子使父亲快乐，愚昧之子使母亲蒙羞。”一个家庭当中，最可能得到宠爱的是最大或最小的孩子，惟有居中的孩子容易被疏忽，但往往最有作为的便是他们。在子女还很小时不应对他们过于苛刻吝啬，否则会使他们变得卑贱，甚至投机取巧，以至堕入下流，即使后来有了财富时也不会懂得正当使用。聪明的父母对子女在管理上是严格的，而在用钱上却可以稍微宽松些，这常会取得极好的效果。作为成年人，父母绝不应在一家的兄弟之间挑动竞争，以至他们积隙成仇，直至成年，依然不和。意大利风俗中子女和子侄被一视同仁，他们的关系亲密无间。这是一种非常好的风俗，因为这种风俗很合于自然的血统关系。许多侄子似乎更像他

的某一位叔、伯，而不是父亲。

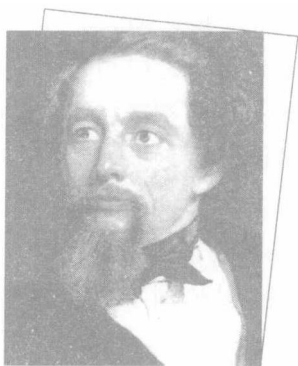
在孩子还小时，父母就应当为他们将来的职业方向加以考虑并努力培养，因为这时的孩子最易塑造。但有一点是要注意的，那就是并不是所有孩子小时候所喜欢的，就是他们终生所愿从事的。如果孩子的确拥有某种超群的天才，那当然应该扶植发展。但就一般情况而言，下面这句格言是非常有用的：“长期的训练会通过适应化难为易。”还应当注意，子女中那种得不到遗产继承权的幼子，常常会通过自身的奋斗获得好的发展。而坐享其成者，却很少能成大业。

The finest diamond must be cut.

玉不琢，不成器。



## I Observe



Charles Dickens

查尔斯·狄更斯 (Charles Dickens, 1812—1870), 十九世纪英国最著名的小说家, 伟大的幽默家, 批判现实主义的杰出代表人物。但他更是文学上伟大的革新家, 他开创的描写中下层社会的小人物的先河, 在文学作品中可说是空前的。高度的艺术概括, 生动的细节描写, 妙趣横生的幽默和细致入微的心理分析, 是他独特的风格。主要作品有《匹克威克外传》《老古玩店》《大卫·科波菲尔》《双城记》《远大前程》《艰难时世》等。

狄更斯于1812年2月7日出生于英国朴茨茅斯的波特西地区, 他幼时就已经读了大量的小说。由于家境贫寒, 其父在他10岁时便因债务入狱, 作为长子的狄更斯便担起了家长一职。以后他父亲获得一笔小小的遗产, 出了监狱, 把查尔斯·狄更斯送到威林顿高等学校 (相当于高小) 去读书。家中仅有的一点钱财不久又用尽了, 查尔斯·狄更斯不得不停学就业, 为生活奔波。艰难的生活使狄更斯获得了非常丰富的生活知识, 为他以后的写作积累了宝贵的素材。

22岁时, 狄更斯试着给一家杂志社投了一篇短篇小说, 一个星期后小说被刊出了, 就这样狄更斯开始了业余写作。他最初为《记事晨报》写一些特写, 署名“鲍斯”。1837年他写成了第一部长篇小说《匹克威克外传》。这部作品发表以后, 风行一时, 畅销全国, 并使他得以靠写作维持生活, 开始了著作生涯。以后他又写了许多作品, 主要是长篇小说, 获得极大的成功, 终于成为英国文学史上伟大的作家之一。

他以高度的艺术概括和生动的细节描写, 反映了英国十九世纪初叶的

社会真实面貌 作品中表现了对生活在底层的人民的无限同情，也对当时的丑恶现象和剥削阶级进行了揭露和批判。

The first objects that assume a distinct presence before me, as I look far back, into the blank of my infancy, are my mother with her pretty hair and youthful shape, and Peggotty with no shape at all, and eyes so dark that they seemed to darken their whole neighborhood in her face, and cheeks and arms so hard and red that I wondered the birds didn't peck her in preference to apples.

I believe I can remember these two at a little distance apart, dwarfed to my sight by stooping down or kneeling on the floor, and I going unsteadily from the one to the other. I have an impression on my mind which I cannot distinguish from actual remembrance, of the touch of Peggotty's forefinger as she used to hold it out to me, and of its being roughened by needlework, like a pocket nutmeg-grater.

This may be fancy, though I think the memory of most of us can go farther back into such times than many of us suppose; just as I believe the power of observation in numbers of very young children to be quite wonderful for its closeness and accuracy. Indeed, I think that most grown men who are remarkable in this respect, may with greater propriety be said not to have lost the faculty, than to have acquired it; the rather, as I generally observe such men to retain a certain freshness, and gentleness, and capacity of being pleased, which are also an inheritance they have preserved from their childhood.

Looking back, as I was saying, into the blank of my infancy, the first objects I can remember as standing out by themselves from a confusion of things, are my mother and Peggotty. What else do I remember? Let me see.

There comes out of the cloud, our house not new to me, but quite familiar, in its earliest remembrance. On the ground-floor is Peggotty's kitchen, opening into a back yard; a quantity of fowls that look terribly tall to me, walking about, in a menacing and ferocious manner. There is one cock who gets upon a post to

crow, and seems to take particular notice of me as I look at him through the kitchen window, who makes me shiver, he is so fierce. Of the geese outside the side-gate who come waddling after me with their long necks stretched out when I go that way, I dream at night: as a man **enviored** by wild beasts might dream of lions.

Here is a long passage——what an enormous perspective I make of it! A dark store-room opens out of it, letting a mouldy air come out of the door, in which there is the smell of soap, pickles, pepper, candles, and coffee, all at one whiff; and that is a place to be run past at night: for I don't know what may be among those tubs and jars and old tea-chests, when there is nobody in there with a dimly-burning light. Then there are the two parlours: the parlour in which we sit of an evening, my mother and I and Peggotty, and the best parlour where we sit on a Sunday: grandly, but not so comfortably. There is something of a doleful air about that room to me, for Peggotty has told me——I don't know when, but **apparently** ages ago——about my father's funeral, and the company having their black cloaks put on.

There is nothing half so green that I know anywhere, as the grass of that churchyard; nothing half so shady as its trees; nothing half so quiet as its tombstones. The sheep are feeding there, when I kneel up, early in the morning, in my little bed in a closet within my mother's room, to look out at it; and I see the red light shining on the **sun-dial**, and think within myself, "Is the sun-dial glad, I wonder, that it can tell the time again?"

Here is our pew in the church. What a high-backed pew! With a window near it, out of which our house can be seen, and is seen many times during the morning's service, by Peggotty, who likes to make herself as sure as she can that it's not being robbed, or is not in flames. But though Peggotty's eye wanders, she is much offended if mine does, and frowns to me, as I stand upon the seat, that I am to look at the clergyman. But I can't always look at him——I know him without that white thing on, and I am afraid of his wondering why I stare so, and