

英汉注释流行读物丛书

Success Way To Nobel: Peace & Economics



成功迈向诺贝尔之路：

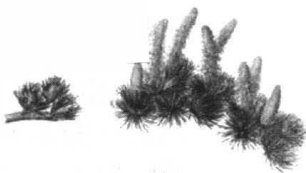
诺贝尔和平奖和经济学奖获得者篇

总主编：江治刚 陈学科



天津大学出版社
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——诺贝尔和平奖和经济学奖
获得者篇



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总 序

高尔基说，书籍是人类进步的阶梯。那么，阅读应该是攀登这架梯子的步伐。没有脚踏实地的步伐，梯子再高、再结实也无济于事。阅读是人类文明进步的标志，也是人类发展的保证。

心理语言学家 Goodman (1970) 把阅读定义为一个复杂的过程，在此过程中，读者在一定程度上重构以文字编码的信息。据美国全国艺术基金会公布的一项调查显示，读书的人比较活跃，而不读书的人（这占到美国人口的一半多）则比较冷漠。读书需要努力、集中精神和注意力。它能启发人们的思考和情感体验，也提供思考和情感体验的成果。而电子媒体则可能让人变得迟钝。一个人虽然能选择频道，但接下来信息就会按照预先处理的方式出现。郁郁寡欢的人为什么越来越多呢？这是因为整天盯着电视和电脑屏幕带来的孤独感在作祟。因此，在抑郁者增加的同时读书者在减少，这不是偶然的。相反，文字阅读把人引向对话。一本好书可以成为一个好朋友。它不是冲着你大发议论，而是与你平等地对话。因此读书的危机就是国家政治的危机。读书本身是一种个人行为，我们必须使读书也变成一种社会行为，使读书重新融入我们的文化，并使它成为国民生活的支柱。

阅读是一个积极主动的活动。一篇文章的意义不在于材料本身，而是读者与材料不断交流活动的结果。读者把新知识和旧知识联系起来，以便完整地理解文章的意义，这种引申意义的脑力活动不仅仅是对词汇意义的解码，而且是对文章的全面理解。阅读也是一个判断、推理、归纳、总结的过程。读者需要把分散于文章中的各种信息联系起来，经过必要的判断、推理，得出自己对文章的认识。

阅读在外语学习中起很重要的作用，它的魅力在于能够激发英语学习者的想象力，充分利用读者的图像思维，使读者的大脑时常处于积极活动状态。同时，也能使学习者更好地了解英语国家或地

区的政治、经济、历史、文化等方面的知识。阅读理解技能是英语考试的关键。同时，大量阅读可以提高阅读速度，扩大词汇量。另一方面，它还可以加强英语语感，对英语写作起着潜移默化的作用。因此，阅读不仅是人们认识世界、汲取知识的重要手段，也是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。我们知道“Learn reading by reading only (在阅读中学会阅读)”才是学习英语，进而了解世界的真谛。

本着知识性、趣味性和启发性相结合的“寓教于乐”精神，本套丛书特意收集了诺贝尔奖获得者的人生履历。它可使我们在享受英语之美的同时，收获各种专业知识；在领略名人风采的同时，提升对人生的领悟。从这个意义上说，本套丛书实乃征服感官和心灵的益智类首选读物。

该书的编者皆为高校有经验的一线教师，有着良好的教育背景和勤勉善思的专业嗅觉，希望能为自己献身的事业做些具体事情。

鉴于编者知识有限、经验不足，加之时间仓促，纰漏和不当之处还请方家及时批评指正，我们将不胜感激。

编者

2007年9月

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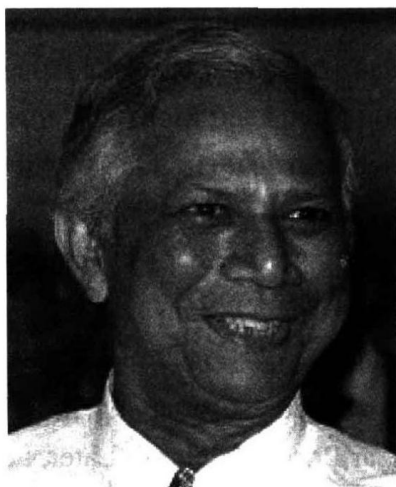
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Muhammad Yunus



2006 年诺贝尔和平奖获得者

穆罕默德·尤 诺斯

穆罕默德·尤诺斯，1940 年生于孟加拉国吉大港，曾在吉大综合学院求学。他在达卡大学获得了学士和硕士学位。他在 1969 年获得范德比尔特大学经济学博士学位，并得到富布赖特基金资助。不久他就回到孟加拉国，并在吉大港大学教授经济学。1974 年孟加拉国发生饥荒，从那时起他就立志要与贫困斗争到底。他的第一笔贷款是他个人当时仅有的 27 美元。他把这笔钱贷给了吉大港大学附近村庄的一名妇女。1976 年他创立了格拉明乡村银行，并开始为贫困的孟加拉农民提供信贷业务。这种新兴的银行业务很快得到了很多民众的支持，并为发展中国家的农村银行信用模式提供了很好的借鉴，有 23 个国家仿效格拉明乡村银行模式建立了自己的农村信贷体系。尤诺斯在成为 2006 年诺贝尔和平奖得主之前获得过很多荣誉，总计有 60 项，如 1978 年获孟加拉总统奖，1985 年获孟加拉银行奖，1998 年获悉尼和平奖等。很多非政府组织也授予他很多奖项。他还获得了 27 项荣誉博士学位。



Chittagong *n.* 吉大港(位于孟加拉国)

academia *n.* 学术界, 学术环境

matriculation *n.* 录取入学, (大学的) 入学考试

Boy Scouts 男童子军

Jamboree *n.* (尤指国际性或全国性的) 少年团体大会, 喧闹的娱乐会, 狂欢活动

contingent *n.* 分遣队, 偶然的事情

Yunus was born in 1940 in the village of Bathua, in Hathazari, **Chittagong**. His father's name is Hazi Dula Mia Shoudagar, and mother's name is Sufia Khatun. His early childhood years were spent in the village. In 1947, his family moved to the city of Chittagong, where his father had a jewellery business.

Yunus is married to Afroji Yunus, a professor of physics at Jahangirnagar University. He is the father of two daughters: Dina Yunus and Monica Yunus. His brothers are also active in **academia**: his brother Muhammad Ibrahim is a professor of physics at Dhaka University; his younger brother Muhammad Jahangir is a popular television presenter.

Yunus studied at his village school in the early years. When his family moved to Chittagong, he enrolled in the Lamabazar Primary School. Later, he studied at Chittagong Collegiate School and passed the **matriculation** examination, in which he secured the 16th position among 39,000 students in East Pakistan. During his school years, he was active in the **Boy Scouts**, and travelled to West Pakistan and India in 1952. In 1955, he attended the World Scouts **Jamboree** in Canada as part of the Pakistan **contingent**. On the way back, he travelled through Europe and Asia by road. Next, Yunus enrolled into Chittagong College where he was active in cultural activities and got awards for acting in dramas.



In 1957, he enrolled in the department of economics at Dhaka University and completed his BA in 1960 and MA in 1961. Following his graduation, Yunus joined in the Bureau of Economics. There he worked as research assistant to the economical research of Professor Nurul Islam and Rehman Sobhan. Later he was appointed as a lecturer in economics in Chittagong College and joined there in 1961. He obtained his Ph.D. in economics from Vanderbilt University in the United States in 1969 after getting a Fulbright scholarship. From 1969 to 1972, Yunus was an assistant professor of economics at Middle Tennessee State University before moving back to Bangladesh, where he joined Chittagong University as an economics professor.

Tennessee *n.* 田纳西州

Yunus first got involved in fighting poverty during a 1974 famine in Bangladesh. He discovered that very small loans could make a **disproportionate** difference to a poor person. His first loan consisted of US\$27 from his own pocket, which he lent to women in the village of Jobra—near Chittagong University—who made bamboo furniture. They had to take out **usurious** loans in order to buy bamboo. They then sold these items to the moneylenders to repay them. With a net profit of 5 **Bangladeshi Taka**, the women were unable to support their families.

disproportionate *adj.* 不成比例

usurious *adj.* 进行高利剥削的, 高利贷的

Bangladeshi Taka
孟加拉塔卡 (1人民币约为9孟加拉塔卡)

However, traditional banks were not interested in making tiny loans at more reasonable interest rates to poor people, who were considered repayment



risks.

During this time, he established a rural economic programme as a research project. In 1974, he developed a Tebhaga Khamar (three share farm) which the government adopted as the Packaged Input Programme. In order to make the project more effective, Yunus and his associates proposed another project called "Gram Sarkar" (the village government). The government adopted it in 1980, but the succeeding regime later lifted it away.

regime *n.* 政体, 政权, 政权制度

In 1971, the Liberation War of Bangladesh started. Yunus joined in the activities of raising support to the liberation war. With other Bangladeshis living in United States, he founded Bangladesh Citizen's Committee. Then they started Bangladesh Information Centre in New York. Later, he helped Bangladeshi officers working in the Pakistan Embassy in United States to get themselves out from the embassy. He was also an active participant of the Bangladesh Defence League founded by Dr. Fazlur Rahman Khan who tried to supply arms and ammunitions to the "Muktibahini" (Freedom Fighters).

Bangladeshis *n.* 孟加拉国人

embassy *n.* 大使及其随员, 大使的派遣, 大使馆

ammunition *n.* 军火, 弹药

In 1976, Yunus founded the Grameen Bank (Grameen means "of rural area", "of village") to make loans to poor Bangladeshis. The Grameen Bank has issued more than US\$ 5.1 billion to 5.3 million borrowers. To ensure repayment, the bank uses a



system of “solidarity groups”. These small informal groups apply together for loans and its members act as **co-guarantors** of repayment and support one another’s efforts at economic self-advancement. As it has grown, the Grameen Bank has also developed other systems of **alternate credit** that serve the poor. In addition to microcredit, it offers education loans and housing loans as well as financing for fisheries and irrigation projects, venture capital, textiles, and other activities, along with other banking services such as savings.



co-guarantorn. [律]

共同保证人

alternate *adj.* 交替的, 轮换的, 预备的

The success of the Grameen model has inspired similar efforts throughout the developing world and even in industrialized nations, including the United States. The Grameen model of micro financing has been **emulated** in 23 countries. Many, but not all, microcredit projects also retain its emphasis on lending specifically to women. More than 96% of Grameen loans have gone to women, who suffer disproportionately from poverty and who are more likely than men to devote their earnings to their families.

emulate *n.* 仿效

The 65-year-old economist said he would use part of his share of the \$1.4 million award to create a company to make low-cost, high-nutrition food for the poor. The rest would go toward setting up an eye hospital for the poor in Bangladesh, he said. The food company, to be known as Social Business Enterprise, will sell food for a **nominal** price.

nominal *adj.* 名义上的, 有名无实的

Mohamed El Baradei




穆罕默德·巴拉迪

穆罕默德·巴拉迪，1942年生于埃及。分别在开罗大学获得法律学士学位和纽约大学获得国际法硕士学位和博士学位。巴拉迪通晓阿拉伯语、英语和法语。1964年，年仅22岁的巴拉迪进入埃及外交部，开始其外交生涯。1984年，已积累了丰富国际组织工作经验的巴拉迪进入国际原子能机构秘书处工作。1984至1987年，他先后担任国际原子能机构总干事驻联合国代表、国际原子能机构法律顾问和法律部主任、国际原子能机构对外关系部主任等职。由于工作出色，1993年他被任命为负责对外关系的助理总干事。1997年12月1日，巴拉迪接替前任瑞典人布利克斯，成为国际原子能机构总干事，2001年9月获得连任。在此期间，他先后经历了伊拉克、伊朗和朝鲜核危机的严峻考验。2004年，国际原子能机构理事会宣布他再次连任总干事。2005年诺贝尔和平奖授予了国际原子能机构和该组织总干事穆罕默德·巴拉迪，以表彰他在阻止核能在军事领域内的使用以及在和平利用核能等方面作出的贡献。



Mohamed El Baradei is the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an **intergovernmental** organization that is part of the United Nations system. He was appointed to the office effective 1 December 1997, and reappointed to a third term in September 2005. In October 2005, Dr. El Baradei and the IAEA were **jointly awarded** the Nobel Peace Prize for efforts “to prevent nuclear energy from being used for **military** purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way.”

Dr. El Baradei was from 1984 a senior staff member of the IAEA Secretariat, holding a number of high-level policy positions, including the Agency's Legal Adviser and subsequently Assistant Director General for **External** Relations. Dr. El Baradei was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1942, son of the late Mostafa El Baradei, a lawyer and former President of the Egyptian Bar Association. He gained a Bachelor's degree in Law in 1962 at the University of Cairo, and a Doctorate in International Law at the New York University School of Law in 1974. He is also the **recipient** of various honorary degrees. He began his career in the Egyptian Diplomatic Service in 1964, serving on two occasions in the **Permanent** Missions of Egypt to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, in charge of political, legal and arms control issues. From 1974 to 1978 he was a special assistant to the Foreign Minister of Egypt. In 1980



intergovernmental
adj. 政府间的

jointly adv. 共同地
award vt. 授予

military adj. 军事的

external adj. 外部的

recipient n. 接受者

permanent adj. 永久的



he left the Diplomatic Service to join the United Nations and became a senior fellow in charge of the International Law Program at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. From 1981 to 1987 he was also an **Adjunct** Professor of International Law at the New York University School of Law.

diplomat *n.* 外交官

security *n.* 安全

studio *n.* 工作室, 演播室

During his career as **diplomat**, international civil servant and scholar, Dr. El Baradei has become closely familiar with the work and processes of international organizations, particularly in the fields of international peace and **security** and international development. He has lectured widely in the fields of international law, international organizations, arms control and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and is the author of various articles and books on these subjects. He belongs to a number of professional associations, including the International Law Association and the American Society of International Law. Dr. El Baradei is married to Aida Elkachef, an early childhood teacher. They have a daughter, Laila, a lawyer in private practice, and a son, Mostafa, a **studio** director with a television network, both of whom live and work in London, England.