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科学普及
系列



百科百问

What a World II
第2辑

阅读提高·知识扩充·文化解读·思维拓展

徜徉于世界文化经典的长河，学习地道英语，感悟别样人生！

[美]Milada Broukal ◎主编

胡亚红◎译

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



吉林出版集团有限责任公司



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I 前言

英语思想家培根说过：阅读使人深刻。阅读的真正目的是获取信息，开拓视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习的角度来说，学习语言若没有大量阅读就如隔靴搔痒，因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、最具表现力、最符合生活情景的，同时读物中的情节、故事引人入胜，进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴趣，培养读者的文学修养，至此，语言的学习水到渠成。

“麦格希中英双语阅读文库”在世界范围内选材，涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列，充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需，在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平，从读者的阅读兴趣出发，以难易适中的英语语言为立足点，选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文，又包含科普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势，充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便，超出核心词表的词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中，并标注释义。

鉴于编者水平有限，凡不周之处，谬误之处，皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

丛书编委会

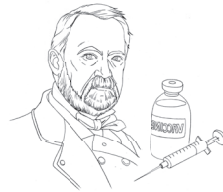
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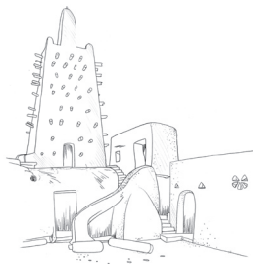
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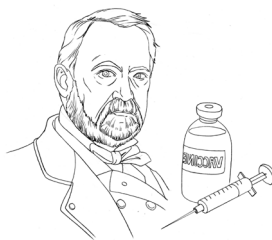
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01

Why Is Louis Pasteur Important?

Louis Pasteur was one of the first people to discover that *diseases* come from *germs*. The word pasteurize that we usually see on milk containers comes from his name.

Louis Pasteur was born in 1822 in a small village in France. As a boy, Louis was interested in art and was a very good



为什么巴斯德·路易斯很重要？

巴斯德·路易斯是第一批发现疾病来自细菌的人之一。我们经常

在牛奶包装上看到的“巴氏灭菌法”就来源于他的名字。

巴斯德·路易斯于1822年出生在法国的一个山村。尽管是一个男孩，巴斯德·路易斯却对艺术很感兴趣，他还能画一手好画。但他的父亲并不希

disease *n.* 疾病

germ *n.* 细菌

painter. His father did not want his son to be an artist when he grew up. He wanted Louis to be a great teacher. Louis was also interested in **chemistry** and other sciences, so he agreed with his father and decided to go to college.

After college, Louis attended a famous school in Paris that trains teachers, the École Normale Supérieure. He entered the school in 1843 to study how to teach chemistry and physics. He soon made a name for himself with his research. After he graduated, he became a professor at the University of Strasbourg. At the university, he met Marie Laurent, the daughter of the director of the university. They fell in love and married in 1849. They were very happy and had five children. Sadly, only one boy and one girl lived to be adults.

In 1854, Louis took a job at the University of Lille, a city in the north of France. He was a professor of chemistry and **dean** of the

望儿子长大后成为一个艺术家，而是想让他变成著名的教师。巴斯德·路易斯对化学及其他学科也很感兴趣，因此他顺从父亲的意愿决定去读大学。

大学毕业后，巴斯德·路易斯上了巴黎一所著名的师范学校——巴黎高等师范学院。他1843年入学，开始学习如何讲授化学和物理，很快便因自己的研究而闻名。毕业后，他成为斯特莱斯博格大学的一名教授。在学校时他与校长的女儿玛丽劳伦特相识，相爱，并于1849年结婚，生活得非常幸福。他们共有5个孩子，但不幸的是只有一个男孩和一个女孩活了下来。

1854年，巴斯德·路易斯在法国北部的里尔大学开始新的工作。他是一位化学教授，还是科学系的主任——对于一个年仅32岁的人来说这是

chemistry *n.* 化学

dean *n.* 系主任

faculty of science—a very high position for a man of thirty-two. Around this time, the French wine industry was in terrible trouble. Their wine was *sour* and they didn't know why. The winemakers around Lille asked Pasteur to help them. After many experiments, Louis discovered that the problem came from germs. The solution was to heat the wine. This would kill the *harmful* germs. The winemakers were shocked, but the method worked. Soon they also heated other drinks such as beer and milk. This made them safe to drink. The method was called pasteurization, after Louis Pasteur.

In 1857, Pasteur returned to Paris to become director of science studies at the École Normale Supérieure. At that time, there was a terrible disease called anthrax. It killed thousands of sheep and cows every year. Pasteur noticed something interesting. If an animal was

相当高的职位了。此时，法国的酒业陷入了严重的危机，酒开始变酸，人们却不知道其中的原因。里尔大学附近的造酒商请求巴斯德·路易斯帮助他们，经过多次实验后，巴斯德·路易斯发现问题来自于细菌。解决的方法就是把酒加热，这样就能杀死有害的细菌。酒商们虽然很震惊，但这方法确实奏效，很快他们开始加热啤酒和牛奶，使它们能够安全地饮用。这种方法后来被称作巴氏灭菌法，名字来自于巴斯德·路易斯。

1857年，巴斯德·路易斯回到了巴黎，担任巴黎高等师范学院的科研系主任。此时，一种名为天花的可怕疾病出现了，这种疾病每年都要夺走数以千计牛羊的生命。巴斯德·路易斯注意到一个有趣的现象，在牲畜感染过一次天花并痊愈后，它终身都不会再患上这种疾病。于是他决定为

sour *adj.* 酸的；发酵的

harmful *adj.* 有害的；伤害的

sick with anthrax and got well, it never caught the disease again. He decided to **inject** healthy sheep with weak anthrax germs. These sheep lived and never caught the disease. Pasteur had a **vaccine** against anthrax!

One day in 1885, a doctor brought a nine-year-old boy named Joseph Meister to Pasteur. A mad dog with the disease **rabies** bit the boy, and the doctor didn't know how to save him. In the past, Pasteur helped animals with this disease, but would his method work on humans, or would the boy die? Pasteur was very worried, but finally he tried an experiment. He injected Joseph with his vaccine and sat by his bed to watch the result. The boy lived! Immediately the news spread around the world, and Pasteur was famous.

Pasteur wanted to build a research institute in Paris to continue

健康的绵羊注射弱化了天花病毒，这些绵羊存活了下来并且再也没得这种病，巴斯德·路易斯发现了一种能够对付天花的疫苗！

1885年的一天，一位医生带了个名叫约瑟夫·梅斯特的9岁男孩来见巴斯德·路易斯。他被一条患有狂犬病的狗咬伤了，医生不知道怎么救治他。过去，巴斯德·路易斯救治过患这种疾病的动物，但这种方法适用于人吗，或者说，男孩能被救活吗？巴斯德·路易斯非常担心，最后他决定做一个实验。他给约瑟夫注射了疫苗，坐在他的床边观察效果。男孩活了下来！消息立刻传遍整个世界，巴斯德·路易斯一举成名。

巴斯德·路易斯想在巴黎建一个研究所继续他的工作。世界各地的人

inject *v.* 注入；注射

rabies *n.* 狂犬病

vaccine *n.* 疫苗

his work. People read about his methods and sent money from all over the world to help build the institute. The Pasteur Institute opened its doors in 1888. It is still one of the world's most respected centers for the study of diseases and how to fight them. Pasteur was the director of the Institute and he worked there until he died in 1895. Everyone remembered Pasteur as a great man.

Years later, during World War II, the Germans came to Paris. A German officer wanted to open Pasteur's *tomb*, but the old French guard said no. When the German *demande*d that he open it or die, the guard killed himself. The name of the guard was Joseph Meister.

们听说后纷纷为他捐款帮助他建立研究所。1888年，巴斯德·路易斯的研究所成立了，现在他的研究所由于在病毒学和治疗领域的研究仍然是世界上最受人尊重的研究中心之一。巴斯德是研究所的领袖人物，他一直在这从事研究工作，直到1895年离世。在所有人心中巴斯德是一个伟大的人。

多年以后，二次世界大战期间，德军占领了巴黎。一名德国的军官想打开巴斯德·路易斯的坟墓，但是年迈的法国卫兵坚决不允许。当德军命令他要么打开坟墓要么选择死亡的时候，卫兵自杀了。这名卫兵就是约瑟夫·梅斯特。

tomb *n.* 坟墓

demand *v.* 要求

Who Is Nasreddin Hodja?

Everybody in Turkey knows the stories about Nasreddin Hodja. These funny stories are part of Turkish folk culture. Nasreddin Hodja was a man who lived near Ankara, in central Turkey, in the thirteenth century. The *jokes* and stories are about Nasreddin's *daily life*. Some of these stories are



纳斯雷丁·霍加是谁？

在土耳其，每个人都知道纳斯雷丁·霍加的故事，这些有趣的故事已经成为了土耳其民间文化的一部分。霍加13世纪生活在土耳其中部的安卡拉附近。这些故事是关于霍加的日常生活的，有些已经有800年的历史了，但仍然有趣。下面就是一些关于霍加的故事。

joke n. 玩笑；笑话

daily life 日常生活

about eight hundred years old, and they are still funny. Here are some Nasreddin Hodja stories.

The Pot That Gave Birth

Nasreddin Hodja borrowed a large pot from his neighbor. Days and weeks passed, but he didn't return the pot. One day the neighbor came over and asked to have his pot back. Hodja *apologized*, "I am sorry. I forgot to return it." But, he said, "I have good news for you. While the pot was at my house, it *gave birth to* a smaller pot."

Hodja handed his neighbor the big pot and the "baby" pot, and the neighbor went home happily with two pots.

A few weeks later, Hodja knocked on his neighbor's door and asked to borrow the large pot again. The neighbor remembered the good experience from the first time, so he was happy to lend his pot to Hodja again.

会生孩子的锅

霍加从他的邻居那里借了一口大锅，几个星期过去了仍没有还。一天邻居来要锅，霍加报歉地说，“对不起，我忘了还你了，但我有一个好消息要告诉你，锅在我家的时候生了一口小锅。”

霍加把大锅和婴儿锅一起还给了邻居，邻居拿着两个锅高高兴兴地回家了。

几星期之后，霍加又敲开了邻居的门向他借那口大锅。邻居想起第一次借锅的愉快经历，于是非常高兴地又把锅借给了他。

apologize v. 道歉

give birth to 产生；出生

Weeks passed and there was no word from Hodja about the pot. The neighbor decided to go to Hodja's house, as before, and ask him to **return** the pot. When Hodja opened the door, the neighbor asked to have the pot back. Hodja, with a sad face, told the man that the large pot died.

The neighbor was shocked and angry and said, "What do you think I am, an **idiot**? Do you want me to believe that a pot died?"

"My good man," Hodja replied with a smile, "you had no trouble believing that a pot gave birth."

Tiger Powder

One day Nasreddin Hodja was outside. His neighbor saw Hodja putting some powder on the ground around his house. The neighbor

几个星期过去了，霍加还没有把锅还回来。邻居决定像以前一样去他家让他还锅，霍加开门后，邻居让他还锅。霍加哭丧着脸告诉他大锅死了。

邻居非常震惊和生气地说：“你把我当成了什么，一个傻瓜吗？你让我相信一个锅会死吗？”

“我的好邻居”，霍加微笑着说，“可是对锅会生孩子你却一点也不怀疑啊。”

驱虎粉

一天，霍加正在外边干活。邻居看见霍加在房子周围的地面上撒了许

return *v.* 归还

idiot *n.* 笨蛋；傻瓜