

“追求卓越”学英语丛书（英汉对照）

# 时代的强音

——名人演讲及访谈精选

Voice of the Age: A Selection of Famous Speeches and Interviews

◎主 编 谢艳明

◎副主编 王祖宁 魏 芳



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## 前言

这是一个世界政治、经济局势风云变幻的时代,这是一个文体事业空前繁荣的时代,这是一个处处充满机遇与挑战的时代,这是一个各种思想相互碰撞、相互渗透的时代。这个时代,涌现出无数睿智、崇高的能人志士,他们站在时代的风口浪尖,引领着时代的潮流。他们的声音,犹如一道晨光,穿透层层云雾,给人以希望和振奋;他们的声音,犹如奔入大海的江水,汹汹之势,令人豁然开朗;他们的声音又犹如原野上的一缕青烟,缭绕而上,委婉动人。这就是时代的强音,激励你我的强音。

读者可跟随本书一道走进比尔·盖茨、乔布斯的商界神话,真实质朴,催人奋进;去聆听特雷莎修女娓娓道来,感人肺腑,意味隽永;去体验喜剧明星威尔·法瑞尔的美式幽默,在笑声中感悟人生;去感受撒切尔、安南等政坛名人对国家、对人民的责任与期望,诚恳而激昂……

本书在编排上极具特色,具体表现在以下几个方面:

1. 时代性。本书不乏名家的经典之作,如马丁·路德·金的《我有一个梦》、罗素的《我们该选择死亡吗?》、《罗斯福就珍珠港事件发表的全国讲话》等等,但本书最突出的特点之一还在于它极强的时代感。读者无论是从《布莱尔的申奥陈述报告》,还是从《潘基文的就职演说》,都可以感受到清晰的时代脉搏。任何语言的学习都是动态的过程,“与时俱进”是英语学习者避免思想僵化的一剂良药。

2. 欣赏性。本书精选了众多名人的演讲及访谈,语言或铿锵有力、激情澎湃,或朴实无华、感人至深,或风趣幽默、机智明快,还有地道的表达方式,准确的修辞,严谨的结构,每一篇都经得起推敲,每一篇都可当做经典英文来欣赏。读者可充分品味英语语言的魅力,而由此提高自己的语言感受力和鉴赏力。

3. 实用性。本书中每篇演说都包括“背景简介”、“英语原文”、“汉语译文”和“字斟句酌”四部分。“背景简介”为读者提供作者资料、演讲概要或相关历史文化背景;“汉语译文”为翻译爱好者提供了很好的参考范文;“字斟句酌”为文中值得注意的语法现象、固定表达方式、妙文佳句予以注释,并给出例句,从而避免了读文章囫圇吞枣的现象。英语学习者若长期坚持精读,无疑是对基础知识很好的加强和巩固,同时也有利于应试。



4. 综合性。本书选材涵盖了社会众多领域,其作者从政界名人美国总统布什、前英国首相布莱尔、前联合国秘书长安南等,到诺贝尔奖得主马塔伊、吉米·卡特等,再到体育明星乔丹、贝克汉姆等,形形色色。读者领略语言魅力的同时尤其能扩大知识面,进入名人们的生活及精神世界。通过《尼克松的辞职演说》、《再见,英格兰玫瑰》、《罗斯福就珍珠港事件发表全国讲话》等文章,读者可以重新回顾那个时代的那些历史事件;通过布什的几次演讲及访谈,如9·11事件三周年纪念日讲话、就哥伦比亚号飞机失事发表的讲话及有关美国移民政策的访谈,读者可以更多地获取时事信息;通过比尔·盖茨、乔布斯、施瓦辛格、威尔·法瑞尔等成功人士在著名高校的演讲,读者可以了解到他们的成功历程,以此为借鉴与激励。相信本书丰富的内容会让读者在趣味中获取知识,开拓眼界。

演说的巨大力量在于,无论其语言是慷慨激昂还是真挚平实都极具感召力。本书向读者展现了一个多维图景,让读者在时代的强音中从根本上提高英语语言的运用能力,培养并提升文化素养,乃至从中获得激励与启迪,而写下人生中重要的一笔。本书特别适用于广大英语爱好者、学习者以及演说爱好者,尤其是四、六级考生能在轻松的氛围中提高应试能力。

本书是由谢艳明组稿并编译而成,王祖宁和魏芳参与了本书的编写和修改工作。由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处难免,敬请各位读者指正。

编 者

2008年1月



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## 1. Unleashing Your Creativity

### 【背景简介】

人人都有显性的或隐性的创造力。如果你让它长期休眠在头脑中,它就像不存在一样。潜力只有在释放出来之后,才显示出其生产力。微软公司总裁比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)在2005年9月19日为此发表演讲,激励青年人释放自己的创造力。

### 【英语原文】

I've always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place.

For **as long as** I can remember, I've loved learning new things and solving problems. So when I sat down at a computer for the first time in the seventh grade, I was hooked. It was a clunky old Teletype machine and it could **barely** do anything compared to the computers we have today. But it changed my life.



When my friend Paul Allen and I started Microsoft 30 years ago, we had a vision of “a computer on every desk and in every home”, which probably sounded a little too optimistic at a time when most computers were the size of refrigerators. But we believed that personal computers would change the world. And they have.

And after 30 years, I'm still as inspired by computers as I was back in the seventh grade.

I believe that computers are the most incredible tool we can use to feed our curiosity and inventiveness—to help us solve problems that even the smartest people couldn't solve on their own.

Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into all of the world's knowledge. They're helping us build communities around the things we care about and to stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they are.



Like my friend Warren Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love to do. He calls it “tap-dancing to work”. My job at Microsoft is as challenging as ever, but what makes me “tap-dance to work” is when we show people something new, like a computer that can recognize your handwriting or your speech, or one that can store a lifetime’s worth of photos, and they say, “I didn’t know you could do that with a PC!”

But for all the cool things that a person can do with a PC, there are lots of other ways we can put our creativity and intelligence to work to improve our world. There are still far too many people in the world whose most basic needs go unmet. Every year, for example, millions of people die from diseases that are easy to prevent or treat in the developed world.

I believe that my own good fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the world. My wife, Melinda, and I have **committed** to improving health and education in a way that can help as many people as possible.

As a father, I believe that the death of a child in Africa is no less poignant or **tragic** than the death of a child anywhere else. And that it doesn’t take much to make an immense difference in these children’s lives.

I’m still very much an optimist, and I believe that progress on even the world’s toughest problems is possible—and it’s happening every day. We’re seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, new diagnostic tools, and new attention paid to the health problems in the developing world.

I’m excited by the possibilities I see for medicine, for education and, of course, for technology. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we’re going to make some amazing achievements in all these areas in my lifetime.

## 【汉语译文】

## 释放你的创造力

我一向乐观,我想深植于我的信念中的是创造力和聪明才智的威力可以使世界变成一个更加美好的地方。

自从记事起,我一直喜欢学习新事物和解决问题。因此,上七年级的时候,当我第一次坐在电脑前面时,我一下子被它迷住了。那是一台铿锵作响的旧式电传机,和我们今天拥有的电脑几乎没有可比性,但正是它改变了我的生活。

30年前,我和朋友保罗·艾伦创办微软时,我们幻想实现“在每个家庭、在每张办公桌上都有一台计算机”,在大多数的计算机体积如同冰箱尺寸的年代,这可能听起来太乐观了。但是我们相信个人电脑将改变世界,它们确实改变了世界。

30年后,我仍然像上七年级的时候那样为计算机而着迷。

我想计算机是我们用来满足好奇心和创造力的最神奇的工具——帮助我们解决即使最聪明的人都无法靠自己解决的问题。

计算机已经改变了我们的学习方式,为各地的孩子们开启了一扇通向世界知识的窗户。它们帮助我们围绕我们关注的事情建立“社区”,让我们和那些对自己重要的人保持密切联系,不管他们身处何方。

就像我的朋友沃伦·巴菲特一样,我为每天都能做自己热爱的事情而感到特别幸运。他称之为“跳着踢踏舞去工作”。我在微软的工作永远充满挑战,但使我“跳着踢踏舞去工作”的是我们向人们展示某些新成果的那些时刻,比如,当他们看到计算机能辨认笔迹、语音或者能存储值得保留一辈子的照片时,他们会说:“我还不知道个人电脑能做那种事情!”

但是,除了能用电脑做出很酷的事情之外,我们还能通过许多别的方式在工作中发挥自己的创造力和聪明才智,以改善我们的世界。全球仍有许许多多的人连最基本的需求都未得到满足。举例来说,每年仍有数以百万计的人死于那些在发达国家易于预防或治疗的疾病。

我认为我所拥有的大量财富也使我有责任回





馈世界。我和我的妻子梅林达都致力于为尽可能多的人改善健康和教育。

作为一个父亲,我认为一个非洲孩子的死亡所引起的痛苦和悲伤丝毫不亚于任何其他的孩子的死亡;而使这些孩子们的生活发生翻天覆地的变化也并不太费力气。

我仍是一个乐天派,相信世界上最难解决的问题都有可能得到进展——其实每天也都在发生着这种事情。我们看到治疗致命疾病的新药、新的诊断器械,而且人们重新关注了发展中国家的健康问题。

我为医药、教育,当然还有技术发展的诸多前景而欢欣鼓舞。我相信,凭借我们与生俱来的发明创造能力和敢于解决难题的精神,在我的有生之年里我们将在所有这些领域都创造出可喜的成就。

### 【字斟句酌】

1. as long as: 用作引导条件状语从句的从属连词,与 on the condition that, provided that, providing that, so long as 的意义和用法相似,如:

As long as they had plenty to eat and drink, the men were happy. 只要有足够的吃的和喝的,这些人就高兴。

2. barely: 几乎不。与 scarcely, hardly 意思和用法相同,这三个词放在句首作状语时,句子要倒装。因此,文中的句子可改为: Barely could it do anything compared to the computers we have today.

3. commit to: 承担或承诺做某事。注意 to 是介词,此短语后面要接名词短语或动名词,不可接原形动词。如:

The government committed itself to spending ten million pound on new roads. 政府承诺要花费 1000 万英镑修建新路。

4. tragic: 悲惨的,悲剧的。它是由 tragedy (n. 悲剧,惨案)派生而来的。它的词义和用法与 tragical 现在已经很难分清了,只是 tragic 使用频率要高得多。如严格区分, tragic 表示“悲剧的,悲惨的”, tragical 表示“悲剧性的”,因此, a tragic actor 是“演悲剧的演员”, a tragical actor 则是“悲剧性的演员”。同样, a comic actor 是“喜剧演员”,而 a comical actor 是“滑稽可笑的演员”。





## 2. Speech at Harvard by Bill Gates

### 【背景简介】

2007年6月7日,微软公司总裁比尔·盖茨参加哈佛大学的毕业典礼,并发表了如下演讲。

### 【英语原文】

President Bok, former President Rudenstine, incoming President Faust, members of the Harvard Corporation and the Board of Overseers, members of the faculty, parents, and especially, the graduates:

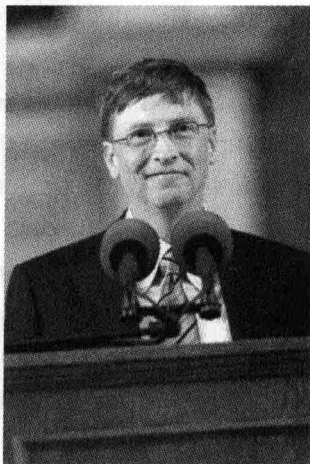
I've been waiting more than 30 years to say this: "Dad, I always told you I'd come back and get my degree."

I want to thank Harvard for this timely honor. I'll be changing my job next year ... and it will be nice to finally have a college degree on my resume.

I applaud the graduates today for taking a much more direct route to your degrees. For my part, I'm just happy that the Crimson has called me "Harvard's most successful **dropout**". I guess that makes me **valedictorian** of my own special class ... I did the best of everyone who failed.

But I also want to be recognized as the guy who got Steve Ballmer to **drop out** of business school. I'm a bad influence. That's why I was invited to speak at your graduation. If I had spoken at your orientation, fewer of you might be here today.

Harvard was just a **phenomenal** experience for me. Academic life was fascinating. I used to **sit in on** lots of classes I hadn't even **signed up for**. And dorm life was terrific. I lived up at Radcliffe, in Currier House. There were always lots of people in my dorm room late at night discussing things, because everyone knew I didn't worry about getting





up in the morning. That's how I came to be the leader of the anti-social group. We clung to each other as a way of validating our rejection of all those social people.

Radcliffe was a great place to live. There were more women up there, and most of the guys were science-math types. That combination offered me the best odds, if you know what I mean. This is where I learned the sad lesson that improving your odds doesn't guarantee success.

One of my biggest memories of Harvard came in January 1975, when I made a call from Currier House to a company in Albuquerque that had begun making the world's first personal computers. I offered to sell them software.

I worried that they would realize I was just a student in a dorm and hang up on me. Instead they said: "We're not quite ready, come see us in a month," which was a good thing, because we hadn't written the software yet. From that moment, I worked day and night on this little extra credit project that marked the end of my college education and the beginning of a remarkable journey with Microsoft.

What I remember above all about Harvard was being in the midst of so much energy and intelligence. It could be exhilarating, intimidating, sometimes even discouraging, but always challenging. It was an amazing privilege—and though I left early, I was transformed by my years at Harvard, the friendships I made, and the ideas I worked on.

But taking a serious look back ... I do have one big regret.

I left Harvard with no real awareness of the awful inequities in the world—the appalling disparities of health, and wealth, and opportunity that **condemn** millions of people to lives of despair.

I learned a lot here at Harvard about new ideas in economics and politics. I got great exposure to the advances being made in the sciences.

But humanity's greatest advances are not in its discoveries—but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity. Whether through democracy, strong public education, quality health care, or broad economic opportunity—reducing inequity is the highest human



achievement.

I left campus knowing little about the millions of young people cheated out of educational opportunities here in this country. And I knew nothing about the millions of people living in unspeakable poverty and disease in developing countries.

It took me decades to find out.

You graduates came to Harvard at a different time. You know more about the world's inequities than the classes that came before. In your years here, I hope you've had a chance to think about how—in this age of accelerating technology—we can finally take on these inequities, and we can solve them.

Imagine, just for the sake of discussion, that you had a few hours a week and a few dollars a month to donate to a cause—and you wanted to spend that time and money where it would have the greatest impact in saving and improving lives. Where would you spend it?

For Melinda and for me, the challenge is the same: how can we do the most good for the greatest number with the resources we have.

During our discussions on this question, Melinda and I read an article about the millions of children who were dying every year in poor countries from diseases that we had long ago made harmless in this country. Measles, malaria, pneumonia, hepatitis B, yellow fever. One disease I had never even heard of, rotavirus, was killing half a million kids each year—none of them in the United States.

We were shocked. We had just assumed that if millions of children were dying and they could be saved, the world would make it a priority to discover and deliver the medicines to save them. But it did not.

If you believe that every life has equal value, it's revolting to learn that some lives are seen as worth saving and others are not. We said to ourselves: "This can't be true. But if it is true, it deserves to be the priority of our giving."

So we began our work in the same way anyone here would begin it. We asked: "How could the world let these children die?"

The answer is simple, and harsh. The market did not reward saving



the lives of these children, and governments did not subsidize it. So the children died because their mothers and their fathers had no power in the market and no voice in the system.

But you and I have both.

We can make market forces work better for the poor if we can develop a more creative capitalism—if we can stretch the reach of market forces so that more people can make a profit, or at least make a living, serving people who are suffering from the worst inequities. We also can press governments around the world to spend taxpayer money in ways that better reflect the values of the people who pay the taxes.

If we can find approaches that meet the needs of the poor in ways that generate profits for business and votes for politicians, we will have found a sustainable way to reduce inequity in the world. This task is open-ended. It can never be finished. But a conscious effort to answer this challenge will change the world.

I am optimistic that we can do this, but I talk to skeptics who claim there is no hope. They say: “Inequity has been with us since the beginning, and will be with us till the end—because people just ... don’t ... care.” I completely disagree.

I believe we have more caring than we know what to do with.

All of us here in this Yard, at one time or another, have seen human tragedies that broke our hearts, and yet we did nothing—not because we didn’t care, but because we didn’t know what to do. If we had known how to help, we would have acted.

The barrier to change is not too little caring; it is too much complexity.

To turn caring into action, we need to see a problem, see a solution, and see the impact. But complexity blocks all three steps.

Even with the advent of the Internet and 24-hour news, it is still a complex enterprise to get people to truly see the problems. When an airplane crashes, officials immediately call a press conference. They promise to investigate, determine the cause, and prevent similar crashes in the future.



But if the officials were brutally honest, they would say: "Of all the people in the world who died today from preventable causes, one half of one percent of them were on this plane. We're determined to do everything possible to solve the problem that took the lives of the one half of one percent."

The bigger problem is not the plane crash, but the millions of preventable deaths.

We don't read much about these deaths. The media covers what's new—and millions of people dying is nothing new. So it stays in the background, where it's easier to ignore. But even when we do see it or read about it, it's difficult to keep our eyes on the problem. It's hard to look at suffering if the situation is so complex that we don't know how to help. And so we look away.

If we can really see a problem, which is the first step, we come to the second step: cutting through the complexity to find a solution.

Finding solutions is essential if we want to **make the most of** our caring. If we have clear and proven answers anytime an organization or individual asks "How can I help?", then we can get action—and we can make sure that none of the caring in the world is wasted. But complexity makes it hard to mark a path of action for everyone who cares—and that makes it hard for their caring to matter.

Cutting through complexity to find a solution runs through four predictable stages: determine a goal, find the highest-leverage approach, discover the ideal technology for that approach, and in the meantime, make the smartest application of the technology that you already have—whether it's something sophisticated, like a drug, or something simpler, like a bed net.

The AIDS epidemic offers an example. The broad goal, of course, is to end the disease. The highest-leverage approach is prevention. The ideal technology would be a vaccine that gives lifetime immunity with a single dose. So governments, drug companies, and foundations fund vaccine research. But their work is likely to take more than a decade, so in the meantime, we have to work with what we have in hand—and the best