

英语回音壁

# 他们的 纯真年代

王正元 马瑞香 / 丛书主编  
张萍 杨薇 肖潇 / 编译

THE GREAT AGE OF INNOCENCE

一个人的纯真年代留下的是  
风华的记忆和对他人成长的启迪

"The warm tide of human life pulsing round and round me." That's why the stage appealed to her, why she learned to speak and to deliver speeches. And to feel the vibrations of music, of the radio, of the movement of lips. You must understand that even more than sighted people, we need to be touched. When you look at a person, eye to eye, I imagine it's like touching them. We don't have that convenience. But when I perform, I get that experience from a crowd.

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The page is decorated with large, stylized floral illustrations. In the top-left and top-right corners, there are daisy-like flowers with multiple petals. At the bottom center, there is a large, detailed flower, possibly a lily or a similar species, with many long, pointed petals and a prominent center. The overall aesthetic is soft and elegant, with a light gray or sepia tone for the illustrations.

# 主编寄语

每个人的青少年时代都是纯真的年代

他们心存欲望与渴求

那么多的向往与追求

青春是种年华,青春是种心态

青春是活力的自由延伸与奔流

一个人的纯真年代留下的是风华的记忆和对他人成长的启迪

纯真年代动人的故事给你带来睿智人生

纯真年代的爱情刻骨铭心

纯真年代的追求热烈而朦胧

纯真年代的友谊纯美而真诚

哦,谁能留住纯真年代鲁莽的脚步



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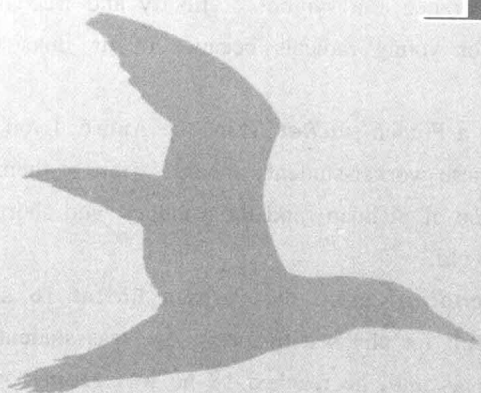
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# 火样的 年华

Part 1

*Glorious Age*





## Deng Xiaoping

## 邓小平

**I**n the 1920's going to Europe was the aspiration of many a *patriotic*<sup>1</sup> young Chinese. France, a symbol of liberty and freedom, held a *particular*<sup>2</sup> attraction for young radicals because of its links with Soviet Russia.

On December 1920 a French *packet*<sup>3</sup> ship, the André Lyon, sailed into Marseilles with 210 Chinese worker-students aboard. Half of them were from the south-western province of Sichuan, and the youngest and shortest of these was a quiet sixteen-year-old.

Deng Xiaoping *blending*<sup>4</sup> in to the Parisian life at 16 as a worker student. Life was difficult for any self-financing overseas student, and was especially hard for Deng as until he reached 18 he was getting only half pay in his various jobs. There also included spells as a locomotive engine fireman, kitchen hand and a temporary helper in a boot and shoe factory.

It seems that he did nevertheless manage to develop a taste for certain elements of the French way of life. Croissants are reputedly one of his favourite foods, and when introduced to brandy for the first time he apparently enjoyed that too.

During the five years he spent in France, from age 16 to 21, Deng Xiaoping was transformed from a patriotic youth into a Marxist. It was the beginning of his revolutionary career. The Chinese Socialist Youth League in Europe published a mimeographed magazine, the Red Light, designed to help the Chinese comrades in France, Belgium and Germany to study theory. Deng







not only co-edited and wrote articles for the journal but also cut stencils and did the *mimeographing*<sup>5</sup>.

Legend also has it that, when returning from New York in 1974 he stopped off in Paris and bought 100 croissants which he distributed to Zhou Enlai and other former Paris comrades back in Beijing.

20 世纪 20 年代,赴欧洲学习是众多中国爱国青年的渴望。法国,一个象征着民主和自由的国度,又因其与苏俄的紧密联系,而深深吸引着中国的进步青年。

1920 年 12 月,一艘载有 210 名中国勤工俭学学生的邮轮——“安德列·里昂号”驶入马赛。学生中的一半来自位于中国西南部的四川省,在他们中间,那个年龄最小、个头最矮、最文静的学生,是刚刚 16 岁的邓小平。

邓小平,从 16 岁就开始了旅居巴黎的勤工俭学生活。对于任何自费留学海外的学生来说,生活都十分艰难,对邓小平来说更是如此。18 岁以前,他做任何工作所得到的工钱只是成人的一半。他曾做过火车司炉、帮厨、制鞋厂的临时工。

尽管如此,他仍努力体验并接受法国的各种生活方式。羊角面包是他最喜欢的食物,第一次品尝白兰地时,就喜欢上了这种酒。

从 16 岁到 21 岁的 5 年法国生活,使邓小平从一名爱国青年变成了一名马克思主义者。这是他革命生涯的开端。中国社会主义青年团组织为了帮助中国留学法国、比利时和德国的同志们更好地学习进步理论,而在欧洲出版发行了油印杂志——《红光》。邓小平不仅参与编辑,为杂志撰写文章,而且从事刻写蜡纸、油印等杂志印刷的工作。

据说,邓小平同志 1974 年访美回国途经法国巴黎停留期间,曾买了 100 个羊角面包,回国后赠送给周恩来等曾留学巴黎的同志们。



## 注 释

1. patriotic[ˌpætri'ɒtɪk] *a.* 爱国的
2. particular[ pə'tɪkjələ ] *a.* 特别的, 独有的, 挑剔的
3. packet ['pækɪt] *n.* 储存器, 讯息封, 小包
4. blend [ blænd ] *v.* 混合
5. mimeograph ['mimiɒgrɑ:f] *v.* 复写

## 译者感言

爱国青年不远万里身赴法国寻求共产主义真理, 然后又义不容辞地返回祖国做最普通的共产主义战士。正是有了这样千千万万老一辈无产阶级革命家, 才有了今天繁荣昌盛的中国。而对于他们来说, 看到了今天的祖国繁荣昌盛, 就是最最欣慰的事情。假如我是一滴水, 那么我愿投进奔涌的河流, 滋润祖国的大地; 假如我是一盏灯, 那么我愿化作一颗繁星, 照亮祖国的天空。



## Yang Zhenning

## 杨振宁

**Y**ang Zhenning (Chen-Ning Yang) is a Chinese-American physicist, who has worked on statistical mechanics and symmetry principles. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1957 at the age of 35, with Li Zhengdao (Tsung-Dao Lee), to become the first two Chinese **Nobel-Prize<sup>1</sup>** winners.

Yang Zhenning was born on September 22, 1922, in Hefei of East China's Anhui Province. Yang was brought up in a peaceful and academically inclined atmosphere of the campus of Tsinghua University in Beijing, where his father was a Professor of Mathematics.

When Yang was very young, he demonstrated a talent for mathematics. However, his father didn't give him any special training in mathematics, instead, he employed a history teacher for Yang. From this teacher, Yang gained much knowledge of Chinese history. As a middle school student, Yang could recite all the texts of **Mencius<sup>2</sup>**, a famous Confucian scholar who was second only to **Confucius<sup>3</sup>** himself.



杨振宁,是美籍华裔物理学家。他从事统计机械学 and 对称原理的研究。1957年,他与李政道一同获得了物理学诺贝尔奖,这是华人科学家首次获得此奖项。那年他刚刚 35 岁。

杨振宁 1922 年 9 月 22 日出生于华东安徽省合肥。由于他的父亲时任清华大学数学教授,从而他得以在清华校园静谧的学术氛围中成长。

杨振宁很小的时候就展现出了数学天赋。然而,他的父亲却并没有给予他任何的专业辅导,而是为他聘请了一位历史老师。从历史老师那里,杨振宁学到了更多的中国历史。在上中学的时候,他就能通篇背诵孟子的全部文章,孟子是仅次于孔子的孔学家。

In 1937, when the Anti-Japanese War began (known as WWII in the West), Yang and his family went back to their hometown of Hefei. After the Japanese troops entered Nanjing, Yang and his family spent time in Hankow and Hong Kong, and Hanoi, before finally arriving at Kunming of Southwest China's Yunnan Province in March 1938, where Yang furthered his study.

In 1942, Yang Zhenning received his *Bachelor*<sup>4</sup> of Science degree. Two years later, he studied for his Master of Science degree with a full scholarship at Tsinghua University. Yang Zhenning attended the University of Chicago on



a Tsinghua University Fellowship in January 1946. There he studied for his Ph.D. with Edward Teller and after receiving it in 1948, remained for a year as an assistant to Enrico Fermi, a famous physicist. In 1949 he moved to

the Harvard-affiliated Radcliffe's Institute for Advanced Study and in 1965 to New York's Stony Brook University, where he worked until 1999.

In 1999 Yang Zhenning returned to Tsinghua University following his retirement from Stony Brook University. His wife died in the winter of 2003. In 2005, at the age of 82, Yang Zhenning married a 28-year old woman, who is studying for a master degree at Guangdong University.

Since from almost his earliest days as a physicist, Yang Zhenning has made *significant*<sup>5</sup> contributions, in 1986 he received the Liberty Award and the National Medal of Science.

## 注 释

1. Nobel-Prize *n.* 诺贝尔奖
2. Mencius 孟子
3. Confucius 孔子
4. bachelor ['bætʃələ] *n.* 单身汉, 学士
5. significant [sig'nifikənt] *a.* 有意义的, 重要的, 重大的





1937年,抗日战争爆发(西方称为“二战”)。杨振宁随家人返回合肥老家。日军进入南京后,杨振宁一家辗转于汉口、香港、河内,于1938年3月最终落脚在中国西南的云南省昆明。在那里,他继续学业。

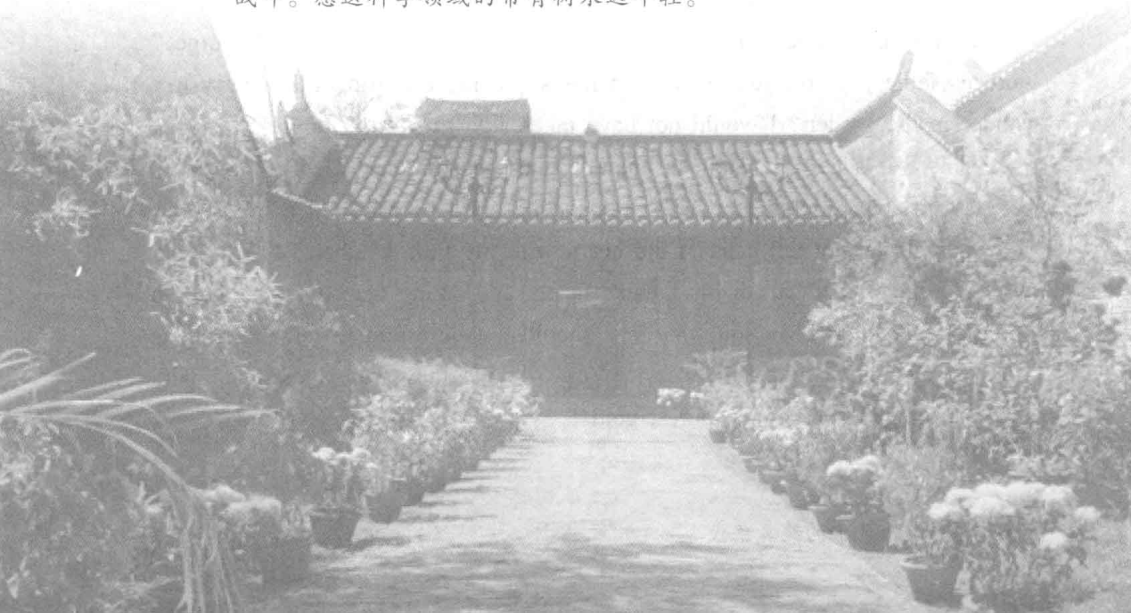
1942年,杨振宁获得理科学士学位。两年后,他以全额奖学金在清华大学攻读硕士学位。1946年1月,他获得清华大学留学基金,进入芝加哥大学学习。1948年他在爱德华·泰勒的指导下攻读博士学位,并取得了博士学位。之后的一年里,他做了著名物理学家恩瑞寇·费米的助手。1949年,他移至哈佛附属瑞德克里夫学院进一步学习深造。1965年,他又到纽约斯东尼布鲁克大学工作,一直工作到1999年。

1999年,杨振宁在斯东尼布鲁克大学退休后返回清华大学。他的妻子于2003年冬去世。2005年,82岁的杨振宁,娶了正在广东大学攻读硕士学位的28岁女研究生。

作为一名物理学家,杨振宁做出了重大贡献。1986年他获得了自由奖,并荣获国家科学勋章。

## 译者感言

生于战争年代的老一辈革命家和科学家,为我们创造了今天的美好与幸福。正是千万个像杨振宁那样的科学家使今天的中国,在人类历史的舞台上有了—席之地,让世界了解中国,了解华人。而不老的秘诀,就是那颗永远年轻的心。有了这颗心就能依旧拥有理想,依旧为之战斗。愿这科学领域的常青树永远年轻。





George Washington

乔治·华盛顿

The Cherry Tree

樱桃树

**W**hen George Washington was about six years old, he was made the wealthy master of a *hatchet*<sup>1</sup> of which, like most little boys, he was extremely fond. He went about chopping everything that came his way.

One day, as he wandered about the garden amusing himself by hacking his mother's pea sticks, he found a beautiful, young English cherry tree, of which his father was most proud. He tried the *edge*<sup>2</sup> of his hatchet on the trunk of the tree and *barked*<sup>3</sup> it so that it died.

Some time after this, his father discovered what had happened to his favorite tree. He came into the house in great anger, and demanded to know who the mischievous person was and who had cut away the bark. Nobody could tell him anything about it.

Just then George, with his little hatchet, came into the room. "George," said his father, "do you know who has killed my beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden? I would not have taken five *guineas*<sup>4</sup> for it!"

This was a hard question to answer, and for a moment George was staggered by it, but quickly recovering himself he cried: "I can't tell a lie, father, you know I can not tell a lie! I did cut it with my little hatchet."

The anger died out of his father's face, and taking the boy *tenderly*<sup>5</sup> in his arms, he said: "My son, that you should not be afraid to tell the truth is more to me than a thousand trees! Yes—though they were blossomed with silver and had leaves of the purest gold!"







6岁的时候,乔治·华盛顿就拥有了一把梦寐以求的短柄小斧。像其他男孩子一样,他非常喜欢这把小斧子。他差不多见到什么都要小试牛刀。

一日,他在花园里玩耍,他用小斧子砍妈妈的豌豆杆,这时,他发现了一棵漂亮的英国小樱桃树,那是他爸爸最喜欢的一棵树。他试着用小斧刃剥去了树皮,樱桃树死掉了。

后来,他爸爸发现那棵心爱的树死掉了。爸爸愤怒的走进屋子,责问是哪个捣蛋鬼把树皮剥掉了。没人回答。

这时候,乔治拿着自己的小斧子走进房间里来了。“乔治,”爸爸说,“你知道是谁砍死了花园里那棵漂亮的小樱桃树吗?这棵树给我五基尼都不能换的!”

这是个很难回答的问题,此刻乔治被惊呆了。但是他很快就想明白了,并哭了起来,说:“我不能说谎,爸爸,你知道我不能说谎!是我用我的小斧子砍了那棵小樱桃树。”

怒色从父亲的脸上退去了,他轻轻搂过孩子并对他说:“我的儿子,你不惧怕坦白真相,这对于我来说胜过千树万树啊!是的——哪怕这树是金枝玉叶!”

## 注释

1. hatchet [ 'hætʃɪt ] *n.* 短柄小斧
2. edge [ edʒ ] *n.* 边,边缘,优势
3. bark [ bɑ:k ] *n.* 树皮
4. guinea [ 'gini ] *n.* 英国往昔的金币
5. tenderly [ 'tendəli ] *ad.* 柔软地(温和地)

## 译者感言

单纯而美好的心灵给了华盛顿一片可以自在遨游的天空。小时候的樱桃树,长大后的国家。优秀的品格是一个人成材的必要先决条件。也正是因为如此,我们传诵着无数名人年轻或年幼时的故事。让心纯净,世界便属于你!



## Thomas Alva Edison—a Great Inventor

### 托马斯·爱尔沃·爱迪生——伟大的发明家

**T**homas Alva Edison was a genius, a famous inventor and a man who knew the worth of patience and imagination. He invented the light bulb after innumerable failed attempts and when asked why he pursued his quest even after 10, 000 attempts, not wanting to admit failure to which he simply replied, “I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.”

The inventor was the seventh child born to Samuel and Nancy in Milan, Ohio, USA on February 11, 1847. One of his earliest experiments was an example of his childhood curiosity when he wished to imitate the hatching of eggs and observed mother hens sitting on eggs in order to hatch them. He *promptly*<sup>1</sup> took possession of several eggs and putting them in an empty nest, sat down upon them while waiting for them to hatch. He was still waiting for the results of his experiment when his elder sister found him. He expected to be *scolded*<sup>2</sup> but she appreciated the inquisitiveness and intellect of her little brother and encouraged him that someday he would be famous for his inventions.

This kind of experimentation often got him into trouble and when the family moved in 1854 to Michigan, Thomas' schooling was disrupted and he also suffered from scarlet fever which kept him from beginning his schooling till 1855. But his genius was *stifled*<sup>3</sup> in an atmosphere where it was not kindled and at the age of seven after spending only three months he was removed from school because his constant questioning *baffled*<sup>4</sup> the teachers who did not know the answers to his questions and claimed that young Thomas was “addled” and “perhaps there's nothing in his cranium.”

He was home-schooled by his mother and he became a *voracious*<sup>5</sup> reader. He showed special interest in chemistry and amassed his small allowance, which he received for reading books from his father as a gesture of encouragement, to buy chemicals in order to have his own laboratory. He started to use Richard



Green Parker's book to perform experiments and also made up his own.

By the age of 12, Tom had already become an “adult”. He had not only talked his parents into letting him go to work selling newspapers, snacks, and candy on the local railroad, he had started an entirely separate business selling fruits and vegetables... With the patience and innumerable experiments, Edison invented the carbon transmitter, the storage battery, the Dictaphone, the *mimeograph*<sup>6</sup>, the light bulb and so on...

托马斯·爱尔沃·爱迪生是一个天才,一个著名的发明家,也是一个深知耐心和想象的价值的人。他在无数次尝试的失败之后终于发明了灯泡,当人们问他为什么在 10,000 次失败后还要再开始第 10,001 次实验的时候,他简单地回答:“我并没有失败。我只是发现了这 10,000 种方法都行不通。”

发明家爱迪生是塞缪尔和南茜的第七个孩子,1847 年 2 月 11 日生于美国俄亥俄州的米兰。他最早的实验是出于童年强烈的好奇心,他观察了母鸡坐在鸡蛋上孵小鸡之后就想模仿。他迅速地拿来几个鸡蛋放在空鸡窝里并蹲在上面等着小鸡孵化。他姐姐发现他的时候他还在等着他的实验结果。他觉得可能要被责骂了,但出乎意料的是她很欣赏小弟弟的好奇心和智慧,并且鼓励他说,终有一天他会因发明而出名。



这样的实验常常让他陷入麻烦之中,在 1854 年他们一家搬往密歇根的时候,猩红热病痛的折磨使他远离校园,托马斯辍学了,直到 1855 年他才重返学校。然而,学校的环境却遏制了他的天资发展。七岁那年,在学校学习了 3 个月后,他就退学了,因为他常问一些连老师都不知道答案的问题而被称作“捣蛋鬼”、“空脑壳”。

他在家跟着妈妈学习,并且贪婪地阅读着各种书籍。他对化学有着浓厚兴趣,在他父亲那里得到的奖励就是化学读本,他还积攒零用钱,为自己的实验室买来化学药品。他开始按照理查德·格林·帕克的书来做实验,同时他也自己设计实验。

12 岁时,汤姆已经是“成年人”了。他不仅说服父母让他在本地的火车站卖报纸、卖零食、糖果,还独自经营起了水果和蔬菜的买卖……凭借他的耐心和无数次的实验,爱迪生发明了炭粒发话机、蓄电池、录音电话机、油印机和灯泡等等……