



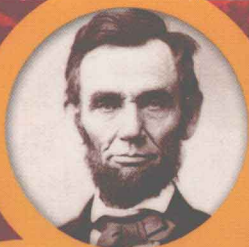
哈尔滨工业大学出版社  
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# *Classical Speeches of World-wide Celebrities*

## 世界名人经典演讲精选

● 主编 潘 丽

● 主审 乔梦铎



欣赏优美的词句  
倾听思想的声音  
感悟人生的哲理

# 世界名人经典演讲精选

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## 内 容 提 要

本书共分为五部分:就职演说;告别演说;社会问题;政治问题;战争和灾难。全书共 35 篇演讲词。每篇后面提供生词注释、专有名词注释、难句分析和翻译。

- ◆ 就职演说——有总统们第一次就职的慷慨激昂,第二次、第三次就职的深思熟虑,还有非洲第一位黑人总统曼德拉就职宣言的感人肺腑。
- ◆ 告别演说——有总统卸任后对国家的期望、被迫辞职的沉重,有温莎公爵“爱美人不爱江山”的毅然,还有棒球明星退出舞台时依然精彩的瞬间。
- ◆ 社会问题——有对宏观经济问题的思索,对人民人权及个人自由的向往,也有对黑人种族平等问题的呐喊,以及对妇女地位的呼吁和对儿童成长的关注。
- ◆ 政治问题——有对美国南北统一的决心,有对不同党派及政见的看法,还有对和平解决国内政治问题的呼吁,以及对冷战结束两德统一的展望。
- ◆ 战争和灾难——有国家宣战时必胜的决心,有发动大决战前的豪言壮语,还有对战争死难者和种族被屠杀者的哀悼,以及对为了人类文明发展而做出牺牲的英雄的敬仰。

本书适合本科水平以上的英语学习者和英语爱好者,也可作为英语教师的教学参考书。

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# 前言

请在心灵的一角,留出一片宁静,让《世界名人经典演讲精选》带我们进入一个文字与思想的世界,一起倾听激扬、雄辩、真挚、深情的演讲。这些著名的演讲,字里行间熠熠生辉的,是亲情的缱绻、生命的光泽;铿锵有声的,是民族的尊严、人性的高贵;而那久久回荡的,是对自由的渴望和对和平的呼唤。它们,是历史的回声。

本书精选世界各国名人的最具代表性的经典演讲词。演讲词有生词注释、难句分析和翻译,还对专有名词进行了注释,加深读者对演讲词的理解。本书多角度帮助读者从这些名人精妙超凡的演讲词中,掌握演讲知识,并以此来指导英语学习。演讲词浓缩了语言的精华,对于英语爱好者来说是升华英语水平的一个绝好的工具。

- ✧ **就职演说**——有总统们第一次就职的慷慨激昂,第二次、第三次就职的深思熟虑,还有非洲第一位黑人总统曼德拉就职宣言的感人肺腑。
- ✧ **告别演说**——有总统卸任后对国家的期望、被迫辞职的沉重,有温莎公爵“爱美人不爱江山”的毅然,还有棒球明星退出舞台时依然精彩的瞬间。
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编者  
2007年12月

# Contents

<b>Part I Inaugural Addresses</b> .....	1
1. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Third Inaugural Address .....	1
2. Bill Clinton's First Inaugural Address .....	6
3. Bill Clinton's Second Inaugural Address .....	12
4. George W. Bush's First Inaugural Address .....	19
5. George W. Bush's Second Inaugural Address .....	25
6. Nelson Mandela's Inaugural Address .....	33
<b>Part II Farewell Addresses</b> .....	36
1. Harry Truman's Farewell Address .....	36
2. Abdication Speech .....	37
3. Richard Nixon's Resignation Speech .....	39
4. Farewell to Baseball .....	43
<b>Part III Social Issues</b> .....	45
1. Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death .....	45
2. Atlanta Compromise .....	50
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Fireside Chat .....	54
4. Preserving Civil Liberties .....	60
5. The Struggle for Human Rights .....	68
6. Choices and Change .....	80
7. A Moral Necessity for Birth Control .....	83
8. The Children's Era .....	87
<b>Part IV Political Issues</b> .....	92
1. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address .....	92
2. My Side of the Story [ <i>Checkers</i> ] .....	94
3. I Have a Dream .....	106
4. Statement on the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. ....	113
5. Foreign Policy of Great Britain Speech .....	115
6. Speech to the Greater Houston Ministerial Association .....	121
7. We Choose to Go to the Moon .....	125
8. Tear Down This Wall .....	129

**Part V Wars & Disasters** ..... 138

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt’s War Message—Asking Congress to Declare War on Japan ..... 138

2. Normandy Address—Final Pep-Talk Speech ..... 140

3. Iron Curtain Speech ..... 144

4. Pope John Paul II’s Speech at Israel’s Holocaust Memorial ..... 147

5. Challenger Space Shuttle Explosion Speech ..... 149

6. Responding to Landmines: A Modern Tragedy and It’s Consequences ..... 151

7. Obituary to Diana, Princess of Wales ..... 154

8. 9/11 Address to the Nation ..... 157

9. George W. Bush’s Address to Congress and the American People After 9/11 ..... 159

# Part I Inaugural Addresses

## 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Third Inaugural Address

Franklin D. Roosevelt

32nd President of the United States (1933-1945)

Monday, January 20, 1941

On each national day of inauguration since 1789, the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

In Washington's day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation.

In Lincoln's day the task of the people was to preserve that Nation from disruption from within.

In this day the task of the people is to save that Nation and its institutions from disruption from without.

To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be. <sup>(1)</sup> If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man is three-score years and ten: a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of Government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide. <sup>(2)</sup>

But we Americans know that this is not true.

Eight years ago, when the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror, we proved that this is not true. We were in the midst of shock—but we acted. We acted quickly, boldly, decisively.

These later years have been living years—fruitful years for the people of this democracy. For they have brought to us greater security and, I hope, a better understanding that life's ideals are to be measured in other than material things.

Most vital to our present and our future is this experience of a democracy which successfully survived crisis at home; put away many evil things; built new structures on enduring lines; and, through it all, maintained the fact of its democracy.

For action has been taken within the three-way framework<sup>[1]</sup> of the Constitution of the United States. The coordinate branches of the Government continue freely to function. The Bill of Rights<sup>[2]</sup> remains inviolate. The freedom of elections is wholly maintained. Prophets of the downfall of American democracy have seen their dire predictions come to naught. Democracy is not dying.

We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow.

We know it cannot die—because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority.<sup>(3)</sup>

We know it because democracy alone, of all forms of government, enlists the full force of men's enlightened will.

We know it because democracy alone has constructed an unlimited civilization capable of infinite progress in the improvement of human life.

We know it because, if we look below the surface, we sense it still spreading on every continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced, and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time.

A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and the needs of its neighbors—all the other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world.

And a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word. And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people, who sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples. It blazed anew in the middle ages. It was written in Magna Charta<sup>[3]</sup>.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the New World in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this continent was a new-found land, but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own Mayflower Compact<sup>[4]</sup>, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently



toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.<sup>(4)</sup>

The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the sovereignties of 48 States. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved, as well as the free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story.

The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy spoken by our first President in his first inaugural in 1789—words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941: “The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered . . . deeply, . . . finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.”<sup>(5)</sup>

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice that we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.

## 单词及短语

inaugural /i'no:ɡjʊr(ə)l/ *adj.* 就职的, 就任的

inauguration /inɔ:ɡjʊ'reɪf(ə)n/ *n.* 就职典礼; 开幕式

dedication /dedi'keɪf(ə)n/ *n.* 献身; 奉献

weld /weld/ *v.* 结合; 焊接

disruption /dis'ʌpfən/ *n.* 分裂;瓦解  
from within 从……的内部  
from without 从……的外面  
take stock 估量;观察  
peril /'peril/ *n.* 危险  
inaction /in'ækʃən/ *n.* 无行动,无为;怠惰,迟钝  
mystical /'mistikəl/ *adj.* 神秘的,奥秘的  
tyranny /'tirəni/ *n.* 暴政,苛政,专治  
ebb /eb/ *vi.* 衰退;潮退  
fatalistic /,feitə'listik/ *adj.* 宿命论的  
enduring /in'djuəni/ *adj.* 持久的,不朽的  
inviolate /in'vaiələt/ *adj.* 不受侵犯的,不受亵渎的  
dire /'daɪə(r)/ *adj.* 可怕的;恐怖的  
naught /nɔ:t/ *n.* 零,无  
unhindered /,ʌn'hæmpəd/ *adj.* 无妨碍的,无阻碍的  
enlist /in'list/ *v.* 获得;征募  
below the surface 深入;实际上  
humane /hju'mein/ *adj.* 仁慈的;人道的  
unconquerable /,ʌn'kɒŋkərəbl/ *adj.* 不可征服的,克服不了的  
invigorate /in'vigəreit/ *v.* 鼓舞;激励  
hit upon 偶然碰上;偶然找到  
anew /ə'nju:/ *adv.* 重新,再  
irresistible /,iri'zistəbl/ *adj.* 不可抵抗的,不能压制的  
vitality /vai'tæliiti/ *n.* 活力,生命力  
stature /'stætʃə/ *n.* (精神、道德等的)高度;身高,身材  
undeserved /,ʌndɪ'zɜ:vəd/ *adj.* 不应得的,不该受的  
self-serving /,self'sɜ:vɪŋ/ *adj.* 自私的  
constrict /kən'strɪkt/ *vt.* 压缩,使收缩;妨害,阻碍  
sovereignty /'sɒvrɪnti/ *n.* 君权,统治权  
heed /hi:d/ *v.* 注意,留意  
prophecy /'prɒfisi/ *n.* 预言,预言能力  
entrust /in'trʌst/ *v.* 委托  
smother /'smʌðə/ *v.* 窒息  
valiantly /'væljəntli/ *adv.* 勇猛地,英勇地  
triumphantly /traɪ'ʌmfəntli/ *adv.* 成功地,耀武扬威地  
justification /dʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 认为有理,理由  
in the cause of 为……而……  
perpetuate /pə'petʃueɪt/ *vt.* 使永存;使永恒;使不被遗忘

*muster* /'mʌstə/ *v.* 集合;鼓起(勇气等);集聚

## 注释

- [1] *three-way framework*: 指美国立法、行政、司法三权分立的制度
- [2] *Bill of Rights*: <美> 权利和自由法案, 美国宪法前十条修正案
- [3] *Magna Charta*: (1215 年英王签署的) 大宪章
- [4] *Mayflower Compact*: (1620 年移居美洲的英国清教徒签订的) 五月花号公约

## 复杂句分析

(1) To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be.

【解析】 本句的基本结构是“To us there has come a time to—to... and to...”, 第一个动词不定式是对 *time* 一词的解释说明, 后两个动词不定式是对第一个动词不定式的解释说明。

【翻译】 对我们来说, 在事态急剧发展的过程中, 现在已经到了稍停片刻和作一番审查的时候了——重新想一想我们在历史上占据了什么地位, 重新看一看我们现在和可能扮演什么角色。

(2) There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of Government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide.

【解析】 本句的基本结构是“*There are men who believe that...*”; 在 *that* 引导的宾语从句中, 主要的句子结构是“*that democracy... is limited or measured by...*”; “*that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide.*”是两个并列的由 *that* 引导的从句作 *fate* 的同位语。

【翻译】 有些人认为, 民主作为一种政体和生活制度, 受到一种神秘的和人为的灾难的限制或制约; 这种灾难就是, 出于某种无法解释的原因, 暴政和奴隶制已成为未来的汹涌潮流, 而自由正在退潮。

(3) We know it cannot die—because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority.

【解析】 本句中的“*joined together in a common enterprise*”是过去分词结构作后置定语修饰 *men and women*, *an enterprise* 作前面 *enterprise* 一词的同位语, 对其进一步加以解释说明, “*undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority*”作后置定语修饰 *enterprise* 一词。

【翻译】 我们知道它不会死亡——因为它是建立在人们不受压抑的主动精神上的, 他们携手并肩地投入了一项共同的事业——一项由享有自由的多数人通过自由表达来承担和完成的事业。

(4) Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

【解析】 本句的基本结构是“Those...and the millions...and the stock...all have moved forward...toward an ideal...”,其中 those, millions 和 stock 是三个并列的主语,它们后面各跟了一个由 who/that 引导的定语从句;“which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation”是一个由 which 引导的定语从句修饰 ideal。

【翻译】 那些最先来到这里实现其精神追求的人们,那些成千上万的后继者,以及这些人的子孙后代——都在坚定不移、始终如一地奔向一个理想,而这个理想在每一代人中逐渐成长和明确起来。

(5) The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered... deeply, ... finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

【解析】 本句中的 consider 和 stake 应该是并列的谓语动词,“entrusted to the hands of the American people”是过去分词结构作 experiment 的后置定语。

【翻译】 人们对维护神圣的自由之火和共和制政府的命运进行了充分的和深邃的思索,最后将其系于美国人所遵命进行的实验上。

## 2. Bill Clinton's First Inaugural Address

Bill Clinton

42nd President of the United States (1993-2001)

Thursday, January 20, 1993

My fellow citizens:

Today we celebrate the mystery of American renewal. This ceremony is held in the depth of winter. But, by the words we speak and the faces we show the world, we force the spring. A spring reborn in the world's oldest democracy, that brings forth the vision and courage to reinvent America. When our founders boldly declared America's independence to the world and our purposes to the Almighty, they knew that America, to endure, would have to change. Not change for change's sake, but change to preserve America's ideals—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.

Though we march to the music of our time, our mission is timeless. Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American.<sup>(1)</sup> On behalf of our nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America. And I thank the millions of men and women whose steadfastness and sacrifice triumphed over Depression, fascism and Communism.

Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the Cold War assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues.<sup>(2)</sup>

Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world's strongest, but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our people.

When George Washington first took the oath I have just sworn to uphold, news traveled slowly across the land by horseback and across the ocean by boat. Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world. Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is now universal.

We earn our livelihood in peaceful competition with people all across the earth. Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.<sup>(3)</sup> This new world has already enriched the lives of millions of Americans who are able to compete and win in it. But when most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt many of our enterprises, great and small; when fear of crime robs law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead—we have not made change our friend.

We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps. But we have not done so. Instead, we have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence. Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths. And Americans have ever been a restless, questing, hopeful people. We must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.<sup>(4)</sup> From our revolution, the Civil War, to the Great Depression to the civil rights movement, our people have always mustered the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history. Thomas Jefferson believed that to preserve the very foundations of our nation, we would need dramatic change from time to time. Well, my fellow citizens, this is our time. Let us embrace it.

Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America.<sup>(5)</sup>

And so today, we pledge an end to the era of deadlock and drift—a new season of American renewal has begun.

To renew America, we must be bold. We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs, in their future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity. It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice. But it can be done, and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake. We must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children.

Our Founders saw themselves in the light of posterity. We can do no less. Anyone who has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep knows what posterity is. Posterity is the world to come—the world for whom we hold our ideals, from whom we have borrowed our planet, and to

whom we bear sacred responsibility. We must do what America does best: offer more opportunity to all and demand responsibility from all.

It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing, from our government or from each other. Let us all take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country. To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy. This beautiful Capitol, like every capitol since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way. <sup>(6)</sup>

Americans deserve better, and in this city today, there are people who want to do better. And so I say to all of us here, let us resolve to reform our politics, so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people. Let us put aside personal advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America. Let us resolve to make our government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called “bold, persistent experimentation,” a government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays. Let us give this Capitol back to the people to whom it belongs.

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well at home. There is no longer division between what is foreign and what is domestic—the world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race—they affect us all. Today, as an old order passes, the new world is freer but less stable. Communism’s collapse has called forth old animosities and new dangers. Clearly America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make.

While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges, nor fail to seize the opportunities, of this new world. Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us. When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy when ever possible, with force when necessary.

The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve. <sup>(7)</sup> But our greatest strength is the power of our ideas, which are still new in many lands. Across the world, we see them embraced—and we rejoice. Our hopes, our hearts, our hands, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. Their cause is America’s cause.

The American people have summoned the change we celebrate today. You have raised your voices in an unmistakable chorus. You have cast your votes in historic numbers. And you have changed the face of Congress, the presidency and the political process itself. Yes, you, my fellow Americans have forced the spring. Now, we must do the work the season demands. To that work I now turn with all the authority of my office, I ask the Congress to join with me; but no president, no Congress, no government, can undertake this mission alone.

My fellow Americans, you, too, must play your part in our renewal. I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service—to act on your idealism by helping troubled

children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities. There is so much to be done—enough indeed for millions of others who are still young in spirit to give of themselves in service, too. In serving, we recognize a simple but powerful truth—we need each other, and we must care for one another. Today, we do more than celebrate America; we rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America, an idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of challenge. An idea tempered by the knowledge that, but for fate, we—the fortunate and the unfortunate—might have been each other.<sup>(8)</sup> An idea ennobled by the faith that our nation can summon from its myriad diversity the deepest measure of unity.<sup>(9)</sup> An idea infused with the conviction that America's long heroic journey must go forever upward.

And so, my fellow Americans, at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin with energy and hope, with faith and discipline, and let us work until our work is done. The scripture says, “And let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not.” From this joyful mountaintop of celebration, we hear a call to service in the valley. We have heard the trumpets, we have changed the guard, and now each in our way, and with God's help, we must answer the call.

Thank you and God bless you all.

### 单词及短语

- renewal /ri'nju(:)əl/ *n.* 复兴,更新;再开始,重做  
 reborn /ri:'bɔ:m/ *adj.* 再生的;复活的  
 reinvent /ri:'in'vent/ *vt.* 彻底改造;重复发明  
 the Almighty = God Almighty 万能的上帝  
 timeless /'taimlis/ *adj.* 永恒的  
 steadfastness /'stedfəstnis/ *n.* 坚定,稳当  
 Depression = Great Depression 美国 20 世纪 90 年代的经济大萧条  
 fascism /'fæʃiz(ə)m/ *n.* 法西斯主义  
 unrivaled /'ʌn'raivəld/ *adj.* 无敌的,至高无上的  
 stagnant /'stægnənt/ *adj.* 停滞不动的;不发展的,不景气的  
 instantaneously /,ɪnstən'teɪnjəsli/ *adv.* 即刻地,瞬间地  
 magical /'mædʒɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* 有魔力的,不可思议的;巫术的,魔术的  
 livelihood /'laɪvlihud/ *n.* 生活,生计  
 devastate /'devəsteɪt/ *vt.* 毁灭,摧毁  
 erode /i'rəud/ *v.* 侵蚀,腐蚀  
 fearsome /'fiəsəm/ *adj.* 恐怖的;可怕的  
 civil rights movement 美国民权运动  
 muster /'mʌstə(r)/ *v.* 召集;鼓起  
 deadlock /'dedlɒk/ *n.* 僵局;僵持  
 in the light of 按照,根据;从……的观点

posterity /pə'steriti/ *n.* 后代;后裔  
something for nothing 轻易得来的利益,不劳而获  
revitalize /ri'vaitəlaiz/ *vt.* 使有新的活力  
Capitol /'kæpit(əl)/ *n.* 美国国会大厦  
intrigue /'intrig/ *n.* 阴谋;勾结  
maneuver /mə'nu:və(r)/ *v.* 操纵;调遣  
toil /toil/ *n.* 劳苦,辛苦;苦工,难事  
pay one's way 勉强维持,支付生活费  
promise /'prɒmis/ 希望,展望;诺言,许诺  
collapse /kə'læps/ *v.* 崩溃,瓦解,倒塌  
animosity /æni'mɒsiti/ *n.* 憎恨;敌视  
engulf /in'gʌlf/ *vt.* 席卷;吞没  
diplomacy /di'pləʊməsi/ *n.* 外交;外交手段  
Persian Gulf 波斯湾  
Somalia /sə'mɑ:liə/ *n.* 索马里  
testament /'testəmənt/ *n.* 确实的证明;遗嘱  
presidency /'prezidənsi/ *n.* 总统职位;总统任期  
keep company with sb. 和……常来往  
rededicate /ri'dedikeit/ *vt.* 再次献身于  
temper /'tempə/ *vt.* 缓和;调节,调剂  
ennoble /i'nəʊb(ə)l/ *vt.* 使高贵,使受尊敬;使成贵族  
myriad /'miriəd/ *adj.* 无数的;形形色色的  
infuse /in'fju:z/ *v.* 灌输;泡,沏(茶等)  
scripture /skriptʃə(r)/ *n.* 《圣经》;圣书  
mountaintop /'maʊntintɒp/ *n.* 山顶

### 复杂句分析

(1) Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American.

【解析】 注意本句 define 一词后的宾语从句中, it 作 means 的形式主语, 真正的主语是后边的动词不定式, 所以如果将句子还原的话, 应该是: Each generation of Americans must define (that) what to be an American means.

【翻译】 每一代美国人都必须阐明作一个美国人意味着什么。

(2) Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the Cold War assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues.

【解析】 这个复杂句的主体内容是“Today, a generation assumes new responsibilities”。raised in the shadows of the Cold War 是过去分词短语作 generation 的后置定语。in 短语是本句的状语, 其中 warmed by the sunshine 和 threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues 是两个并列的过去分词短语作 world 的后置定语。本句中的 raised, warmed 和 threatened 之所



以使用了过去分词而不是现在分词,是因为它们与被修饰词之间是被动的关系。

【翻译】今天,世界被自由的阳光所温暖,但也仍被旧的仇恨和新的灾祸所威胁,冷战阴影下成长起来的一代人在这样的世界里承担着新的责任。

(3) *Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.*

【解析】注意本句中的一个词组 *make sb. (sth.) sb. (sth.)*, 意为“使某人(某事)成为某人(某事)”。

【翻译】深远而强大的力量正撼动和改造着我们的世界,我们这一时代的紧迫问题是能否让变化成为我们的朋友而不是敌人。

(4) *We must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.*

【解析】本句中 *bring* 的意思是“使达到某种情况”,常用的表达就是 *bring sth. to sth.*。此外,本句的语序也有所变化,正常的语序应该是“*We must bring the vision and will of those who came before us to our task today*”,为了避免头重脚轻,文中进行了调整。

【翻译】我们必须使前人的想象和愿望成为我们今天的使命。

(5) *There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America.*

【解析】本句的结构并不难分析,其中 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *America* 一词, *what* 从句作介词 *by* 的宾语。本句的难点主要在句意的理解上。

【翻译】如果适用于美国的方法不能根治美国社会的顽疾,那么美国本身是没什么错误的。

(6) *Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way.*

【解析】本句的结构比较复杂,它的基本结构应该是“*Powerful people maneuver... and worry about... , forgetting...*”,因此 *maneuver* 和 *worry about* 是两个并列的动词作谓语,“*who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down*”作介词 *about* 的宾语;*forgetting* 这个现在分词结构整体作谓语动词的伴随状语,其中还夹杂着一个由 *whose* 引导的定语从句修饰 *people* 一词。

【翻译】国会里那些有权有势的人为了一官半职进行着操控,他们无休止地担心谁上台了,谁下野了,谁升官了,谁没落了,他们忘记了那些用辛劳和汗水将我们送进国会并维持着我们生计的人们。

(7) *The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve.*

【解析】本句的基本结构是主语+系词+表语,即“*The brave Americans are testament.*”“*serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand*”这部分是 *Americans* 的后置定语,其中的“*in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia* 和 *wherever else they stand*”是三个并列的成分作 *serve* 一词的地点状语。

【翻译】今天,那些在波斯湾、索马里和其他任何地方为国尽忠的勇敢美国人都见证着我们的决心。