

红茶坊短篇阅读

英汉对照

# 名人 短篇精选

*Stories about  
Celebrated Figures*

马泽军 主编

大连理工大学出版社

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# 名人短篇精选

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# 前言

《名人短篇精选》收集了 30 多位各个领域的名人故事,从不同角度勾勒了一些政治家、实业家、科学家、艺术家以及体育健儿和影视明星的名人风采,揭示出他们生活的丰富多彩。《名人短篇精选》使您在学习语言的同时,了解一些名人的生活片段、创业经历和成名经历,帮助您体会名人的成功之路,从而达到借鉴与吸收的目的。

本书的主要特色如下:

**选材广泛,涵盖面广**——本书所收集的 30 多篇名人故事中,涉及到政界、企业界、科学界、体育界、文艺界、影视界等不同领域,以满足读者不同品味的需要。另外,本书在选取文章的创作时间上,注重以近期现代英文文体为主,保留了原文的精彩、流畅段落,并注意了文章的难易程度,确保了文章的时代特色。

**难度适中,注解详实**——本书风格新颖、难度适中、雅俗共赏。为了帮助读者更好地理解原文,除了对原文进行了忠实、通顺的翻译之外,对每篇文章都做了详实的词语注解和文化注解。读者既可以从中研习语言要点、琢磨互译妙处、扩大词汇量,也可以咏读华章亮段和点睛妙笔,在潜移默化中陶冶情操、增长见闻、丰富知识。

**积累写作词汇,培养语言实用能力**——本书每篇文章都为读者提供了篇章中出现的地道的词语表达,读者通过体会这些词语表达在原文中的恰当运用,经过日积月累,必会创造性地使用这些词汇,从而提高语言实用能力。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有所错漏,恳切希望读者朋友批评指正。

编者

2006 年 1 月

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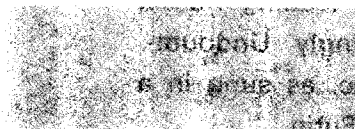
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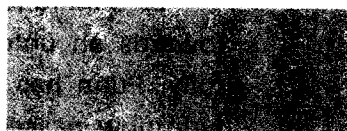
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# 政界名人





# To Marry a Man Like Putin

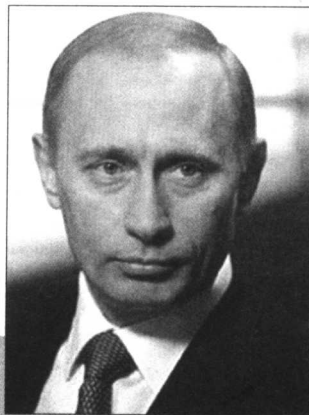
## 嫁人就嫁普京这样的男人

### Introductory Remarks (导入评论)

In admiration and criticism, Putin goes on his way leading Russia towards an unforeseeable future, staunchly, and unswervingly. Undoubtedly, Putin has won amazing popularity among his people, as sung in a lyric now passed from lips to lips, “to marry a man like Putin...”.

2

在崇拜和批评声中，普京坚定不移地走着他自己的路，引领着俄罗斯走向一个未知的未来。毋庸置疑的是，普京赢得了俄罗斯民众的热烈爱戴，正如一首俄罗斯流传的歌谣中所唱的那样：“嫁人就嫁普京这样的男人……”。



Putin was born in Leningrad and graduated from the Law Department of Leningrad State University in 1975. A biography, *First Person*, based on interviews conducted with Putin in 2000, speaks of his humble beginnings, including his early years in a supposedly rat-infested tenement<sup>①</sup> in a communal apartment. During his KGB officer career from 1975 to 1991 he lived several years in Eastern Germany. He was the head of the FSB (the KGB's successor) from July 1998 to August 1999.

Putin was appointed Prime Minister of the Russian Government by President Boris Yeltsin in August 1999. On December 31, 1999, Yeltsin resigned, and appointed Putin the second (acting) President of the Russian Federation. Proper Presidential elections were held on March 26, 2000, which Putin won in the first round.

In many ways, Putin is an atypical<sup>②</sup> Russian leader: he is comparatively young and is a sports enthusiast<sup>③</sup>—he has practiced Judo since his youth. He is a practicing member

普京出生于列宁格勒, 1975年毕业于列宁格勒大学法律系。根据2000年普京系列访谈撰写的传记《第一人》中, 提及了普京卑微的出身, 还提到普京早年居住在一个据称是鼠患成群的群居公寓里。1975年至1991年, 普京任职克格勃, 期间曾在东德生活了几年。从1998年7月至1999年8月, 普京任FSB(联邦调查局, 前身为克格勃)局长。

1999年8月, 时任俄罗斯总统的鲍里斯·叶利钦任命普京为总理。1999年12月31日, 叶利钦辞去总统职务, 指定普京为俄罗斯联邦第二届(代)总统。在2000年3月26日举行的总统选举中, 普京第一轮就胜出, 赢得大选。

普京在许多方面都不像一名典型的俄罗斯领导人: 他比较年轻, 热爱运动, 从青



of the Russian Orthodox Church whose conversion to Christianity most observers agree was sincere. He speaks German with near-native fluency, and passable English. Putin is married to Liudmila Putina, a former teacher of German in Moscow, and they have two children.

During his time in office, Putin has attempted to strengthen relations with other members of the CIS. The zone of traditional Russian influence has again become a foreign policy priority<sup>④</sup> under Putin as the EU and NATO have grown to encompass<sup>⑤</sup> much of Central Europe and, more recently, the Baltic states. While tacitly acknowledging the enlargement of NATO into the Baltic states, Putin has increased Russia's influence over Belarus and Ukraine.

Putin opposed the war in Iraq during the Iraq crisis of 2003. After the war ended, American president George W. Bush asked the United Nations for the lifting of sanctions<sup>⑥</sup> on Iraq. Putin supported lifting of the sanctions in due course, arguing

年时代就开始练习柔道。他本来是受洗的俄罗斯东正教教徒,后来转为基督教徒,大多数观察家都认为这是普京真诚的信仰转变。普京还能说一口相当纯正流利的德语,英语也还可以。普京和莫斯科的一名德语教师柳德米拉·普京娜结了婚。他们有两个孩子。

在普京的任期中,他致力于加强和独联体其他成员国之间的关系。欧盟和北约不断扩张,势力进入中欧大部分国家,最近直至波罗的海地区。在这种形势下,保持俄罗斯的传统势力范围又重新成为普京外交政策的重头戏。普京一方面默许接受北约扩张至波罗的海各国,一方面又在加强俄罗斯在白俄罗斯和乌克兰的势力。

在2003年伊拉克危机中,普京反对伊拉克战争。在战争结束后,美国总统小布什提请联合国对伊拉克解除制裁。普京支持按一定的程序对伊拉克解除制裁,同时又坚持联合国武器核查委员会



that first UN commission be given a chance to complete its work on the search of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

A pro-Putin United Russia party won a landslide victory in the 2003 parliamentary elections. On March 14, 2004, the Presidential elections were held and Putin won the re-election to the Presidency for his second and final term with 71% of the votes. He is not permitted under the Constitution of Russian Federation to run for a third term (following the 2003 parliamentary elections he gained a sufficient<sup>⑦</sup> majority to change the Constitution, but so far he hasn't announced any intention to do so.)



On September 13, 2004, following the Beslan school hostage<sup>⑧</sup> crisis, and nearly-concurrent<sup>⑨</sup> terrorist attacks in Moscow, Putin launched an initiative to replace the election of regional governors with a system whereby they would be directly appointed by the President and approved by regional legislatures<sup>⑩</sup>. Opponents of this measure, including Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin and

应该先完成对伊拉克大规模杀伤性武器的调查。

支持普京的“联合俄罗斯”政党在2003年议会选举中大获全胜。2004年3月14日的总统大选中，普京竞选连任，以71%的选票赢得了他的第二个也是最后一个任期。根据俄罗斯联邦宪法规定，普京不能竞选第三个任期。（虽然在2003年议会选举之后，他赢得了足够的多数，支持他修正宪法，但到目前为止，普京还没有宣布任何有关这方面的意向。）

2004年9月13日，在发生别斯兰学校人质危机事件以及几乎同时发生的莫斯科恐怖袭击活动之后，普京宣布改革地方长官选举制度，地方官由总统直接任命再由地方立法机关认可。这一举措遭到了

Colin Powell, see it as a step away democracy in Russia and a return to the centrally run political apparatus<sup>11</sup> of the Soviet era. Also on that day, Putin publicly backed a plan by the Central Elections Commission for voters in Duma elections to elect parties rather than individual candidates. This measure is also seen as an attempt by the President at consolidating<sup>12</sup> power.

While President Putin is criticized as an autocrat<sup>13</sup> by some of his Western counterparts, his relationships with the American President George W. Bush, the German chancellor Schroder and the Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi are often said to be friendly. Some consider his Chechen policy as a vital part in the war on terror, while more critical voices denounce<sup>14</sup> what they see as Russia's disastrous human rights record in the breakaway republic and short-sightedness of the military solution envisioned<sup>15</sup> by Putin.

In admiration and criticism, Putin goes on his way leading Russia towards an unforeseeable future, staunchly<sup>16</sup>,



很多人的反对,其中包括戈尔巴乔夫、鲍利斯·叶利钦和柯林·鲍威尔,他们都认为这是对俄罗斯民主的破坏,回到了前苏联时代中央集权的政治状况。就在同一天,普京公开宣布支持中央选举委员会的计划——选民在杜马选举中推选政党,而不是推选个别的候选人。这同样被看作是普京加强集权的一项措施。

虽然一些西方领导人批评普京是一个独裁者,但普京和美国总统小布什、德国总理施罗德、意大利总理贝鲁斯科尼之间保持着传说中的友好关系。有些人认为普京的车臣政策是反恐战争的一个重要组成部分,但更多的人却批评普京的车臣政策,认为这是俄罗斯背离共和制,在人权历史上灾难性的记

and unswervingly<sup>17</sup>. Undoubtfully, Putin has won amazing popularity among his people, as sung in a lyric now passed from lips to lips, “to marry a man like Putin...”.

录,是普京目光短浅的军事决策。

在崇仰和批评声中,普京坚定不移地走着他自己的路,引领着俄罗斯走向一个未知的未来。毋庸置疑的是,普京赢得了俄罗斯民众的热烈爱戴,正如一首俄罗斯流传的歌谣中所唱的那样:“嫁人就嫁普京这样的男人……”。



### 词语注解

1. tenement *n.* 廉价的公寓
2. atypical *adj.* 不规则的,不正常的
3. enthusiast *n.* 热心人,热衷者
4. priority *n.* 优先,重点
5. encompass *v.* 包括,包围
6. sanction *n.* 制裁
7. sufficient *adj.* 充足的,足够的
8. hostage *n.* 人质
9. concurrent *adj.* 一致的,同在的

10. legislature *n.* 立法机关
11. apparatus *n.* 装置,器械
12. consolidate *v.* 加强,巩固
13. autocrat *n.* 独裁者
14. denounce *v.* 公开指责,告发
15. envision *v.* 想像,预想
16. staunchly *adv.* 坚定地
17. unswervingly *adv.* 不懈地

## 文化注解

KGB: 克格勃,前苏联的中央情报机构。

Orthodox Church: 东正教(俄罗斯的主要宗教)。

CIS: (Commonwealth of Independent States) 独立国家联合体,简称独联体,原苏联各加盟共和国在苏联解体后结成的松散的联合体。

the Baltic states: 波罗的海各国,即拉脱维亚、爱沙尼亚、立陶宛。

the Beslan school hostage crisis: 别斯兰学校人质危机事件造成重大人员伤亡,其中多为学生,世界为之震惊。

Duma: 杜马,即俄罗斯议会。

## 写作词语积累

8

humble beginnings 卑微的出身

attempt to 尝试

a sports enthusiast 热爱运动的人;运动迷

sanctions on 对……的制裁

in due course 在适当的时机

win a landslide victory 大获全胜

run for 竞选

back a plan 支持一项计划

win amazing popularity among ... 赢得

……的热烈爱戴



# *The Plucky Little King—Hussein bin Talal*

## 大胆小国王——侯赛因·宾·塔拉尔

### Introductory Remarks (导入评论)

Hussein bin Talal, the former king of Jordan, many leaders praise him as a great peacemaker mainly because he helped salvage a peace deal between Israel and the Palestinians. For 46 years his reign survived, until lymphatic cancer finally caught up with him. Prior to his death of age 63 on February 7, 1999, King Hussein bin Talal was the longest serving executive head of state in the world.

侯赛因·宾·塔拉尔,前任约旦国王,许多领导人称他为伟大的和平缔造者,主要是因为他帮助挽救了以色列和巴勒斯坦的和平协议。他的统治维持了 46 年,最终是淋巴瘤打垮了他。1999 年 2 月 7 日,侯赛因·宾·塔拉尔去世时,年仅 63 岁,他是世界上任期最长的国家元首。





It wasn't much of a kingdom, and at first he didn't seem like much of a king. Jordan, it was often said, had been created in the back seat of a cab by Winston Churchill, the British colonial secretary, one Sunday afternoon in 1921. The desolate country had no oil and not enough water, and it would soon have too many people. Hussein bin Talal was not yet 18 when he was given the Jordanian crown. His enemies tried to kill him by strafing<sup>1</sup> his home, shooting at his plane, poisoning his food and putting acid in his nose drops. His friends condescended<sup>2</sup> to him by dubbing<sup>3</sup> him "the PLK"—the Plucky<sup>4</sup> Little King. But for 46 years his reign survived, until lymphatic<sup>5</sup> cancer finally caught up with him. The first week in February in 1999, the king lay near death in a military hospital in Amman.

President Bill Clinton and dozens of other heads of state are expected to attend King Hussein's burial, where they will praise him as a great peacemaker. He will be remembered as a force for moderation<sup>6</sup> in a region of extremes, and his passing will be seen as an omen of more chaos. Attempting to provide reassurances, Hussein's successor, Crown Prince Abdullah, 37, met with reporters from *Newsweek*

这个小王国不算大,刚开始时他也不太像个国王。人们常说约旦是在 1921 年一个星期天的下午由英国殖民大臣温斯顿·丘吉尔在一辆出租车的后座上创造出来的。这个荒凉的国家不产石油,水源不足,并且不久就会出现人口过剩。侯赛因·宾·塔拉尔被授予约旦王位时还不到 18 岁,他的敌对者想杀死他,他们轰炸他的住处,向他的飞机开火,在他的食物里下毒,把迷幻药混进他的滴鼻液中。他的朋友们俯就屈尊地给他起了外号“PLK”——“大胆小国王”。可是他的统治维持了 46 年,最终是淋巴瘤打垮了他。1999 年 2 月的第一个星期,国王躺在安曼一家陆军医院里,奄奄一息。

预计比尔·克林顿总统和许多其他国家的首脑会出席侯赛因国王的葬礼,他们将赞扬他是位伟大的和平缔造者。他会作为一个极端化地区的温和派被人们铭记。他的去世预示着更多混乱局面的出现。为了稳定人心,侯赛因的继任者,37 岁的王储阿卜杜拉上周会见了来自《新闻周刊》和其他出版物的记