

海外英语

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2005

给英语学习加点儿营养

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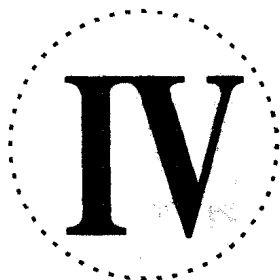
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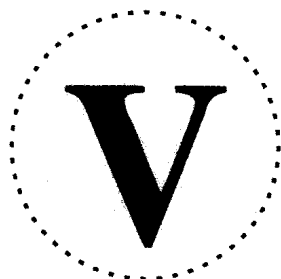
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成为最好

by Douglas Malloch

Be the Best

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill(小溪);
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
And some highway happier make;
If you can't be a muskie(北美狗鱼) then just be a bass—
But the liveliest bass in the lake!

We can't all be captains we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here,
There's big work to do, and there's lesser to do,
And the task you must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are!!

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Bid farewell to Great Hero—— Yassar Arafat

原著: John Roby 改编: Bony Shen

挥别阿拉法特

2004年11月11日,巴勒斯坦杰出的领导人阿拉法特在巴黎溘然长逝,他的离去为巴勒斯坦的前途蒙上了更多的阴影,作为巴勒斯坦人民的领导与精神领袖,他传奇的一生留下了太多的遗憾与痛苦。但是在他离去之后,回顾他的一生,我们又不不得不敬佩这位有着强烈的爱国情操和极具个人魅力的英雄。壮士一去不返,但愿他为之追求一生的和平与自由之梦在不远的将来能够实现。

Fights in His Life: 战斗的一生

Arafat was born on August 24, 1929, in Cairo, Egypt, though he has often said he was born in Jerusalem (耶路撒冷). He was the sixth of seven children of a Palestinian merchant and his wife, a member of a prominent (卓越的) Arab family in Jerusalem. As a boy, he spent a few years living with an uncle in Jerusalem, then the capital of the British mandate (委任统治) of Palestine.

After World War II, the United Nations voted to divide Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. Arab nations rejected the plan, and on May 15, 1948, the day after the Israeli state was declared, Arab armies invaded.

Arafat had returned to Cairo in the 1940s and became involved in the Palestinian cause, smuggling (走私) arms into Palestine before Israel's defeat of the Arab states in the 1948 war. It would be the first of three major wars against combined Arab forces that Israel would win in the 20th century.

After the war, Arafat earned a degree in civil engineering at what is now Cairo University. He worked for a time in Kuwait as a contractor (订约人).

In 1959, he and several Palestinian comrades founded a group dedicated to waging guerrilla (游击队) war against Israel. They named the organization Fatah, a reverse acronym (首字母缩写) of the Arabic for "Palestine National Liberation Movement", which by itself means "conquest" or "opening". Arafat was the group's chief.

Fatah achieved fame in the Arab world less than a decade later. Arafat had set up his base for launching raids (奇袭) into Israel at the village of Karama, Jordan. When Israel counterattacked (反击) in March 1968, Arafat urged his forces to stand their ground. Fatah and Jordan lost about 150 men, while about two dozen Israeli soldiers died.

Within a year of the battle, Arafat had become chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (巴勒斯坦自由解放组织), and Fatah its main component. He was quoted at the time as pledging to ramp (蔓延) up the armed revolution and rejecting any political settlement with Israel.

Negotiating Success: 谈判的成功

The Arab League had previously declared Arafat's PLO the only representative of the Palestinian people. After the speech, the PLO was allowed to become a permanent observer at the United Nations, and the world body accepted the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

By then, Arafat, his head wrapped in his trademark kaffiyeh, had become symbolic of the Palestinian push for statehood.

In 1982, Israel went after Arafat and the PLO, invading war-torn Lebanon (黎巴嫩) because the PLO was using it as a base for deadly attacks on Israel. Israeli troops—led by then—Defense Minister Ariel Sharon—pushed through South Lebanon all the way to Beirut.

Israeli forces were able to drive Arafat and the PLO out of Lebanon and Sharon, who is now the Israeli prime minister, later told CNN he ordered Arafat's assassination (暗杀) 13 times during the Lebanon campaign. Arafat survived but he and the PLO were forced to flee to Tunis (突尼斯).

Several years later, as Palestinians in Israeli occupied territories staged a violent uprising independent of the PLO, Arafat finally indicated that the PLO might be willing to compromise (妥协). At a special assembly of the UN in Geneva in 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism, acknowledged Israel's right to exist and declared an independent Palestinian state in Gaza (加沙) and the West Bank.

As a spokesman for the plight of his people, Arafat played a critical role in gaining international diplomatic support for his cause.

1993 marked the high point for Arafat the diplomat when he shook hands with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at the White House to seal (盖章) the Oslo (奥斯陆) accords, granting the Palestinians limited self-rule in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Six months later, he made a triumphant return to Gaza after a 27-year exile (流放). Shortly after, in 1994, he shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Rabin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. But not everyone accepted Arafat as a peacemaker.

The early 1990s were also a high point in Arafat's private life. He married his wife, Suha, more than 30 years his junior, in secret in November 1991. Their daughter, Zahwa, was born in 1995.

Yet despite his public and private accomplishments, violence in the Middle East never came to a complete halt (中断). Attacks and counterattacks by both sides continued.

Peace Deal Elusive 难以琢磨的和平进程

The Oslo accords turned out to be the zenith (顶点) of Palestinian diplomacy under Arafat. A 2000 meeting at Camp David between Arafat, who had been elected president of the new Palestinian Authority in 1996, and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, ended without a peace deal.

Accounts at the time said negotiations snagged (受阻碍) over the sensitive issue of Jerusalem, which both Palestinians and Israelis claim as their capital.

By then, Arafat was no longer the sole spokesman of the Palestinian people. Other groups had gained prominence, most notably Hamas, the organization that has claimed responsibility for dozens of terror attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets. The group's prominence rose during the intifada (暴动) of the 1980s, a popular uprising that grew outside of Arafat's control.

Thousands have died "because this man refused to make peace in the year 2000," he said. "He could've done it. He didn't do it. The cost has been horrendous (可怕的)."

Ken Stein, professor of Middle East history and political science at Emory University, said Arafat was never willing or able to separate himself from the Palestinian nationalist movement.

"He is probably typical of Arab leaders of a certain age cohort (步兵大队) that came out of the post-colonial period," Stein said. "He saw his struggle as a very parochial (狭小的) one, and he didn't put it in the broader context of what was going on in the rest of the world."

In that sense, Arafat's style of rule was ill-suited (不合适的) to negotiation, Stein said. "In the negotiations, he sort of let everyone go their own way but never gave anyone all the information they needed to create a deal."

Ending in Isolation 孤独的完结

After Camp David, Arafat was increasingly

isolated from the peace process. Under pressure from the United States, he ceded (放弃) some power over the Palestinian Authority's day-to-day workings and allowed a prime minister to be appointed.

Twice in 2002, Israel besieged his West Bank headquarters in Ramallah (拉马拉) in response to an escalation (增大) in Palestinian terrorist attacks.

Arafat responded defiantly, saying said no one in the Arab world would "surrender or bow" to Israel.

"They either want to kill me, or capture me, or expel (驱逐) me," Arafat said, speaking March 29, 2002, by telephone to Al-Jazeera television from his headquarters in Ramallah. "I hope I will be a martyr (烈士) in the Holy Land. I have chosen this path and if I fall, one day a Palestinian child will raise the Palestinian flag above our mosques (清真寺) and churches."

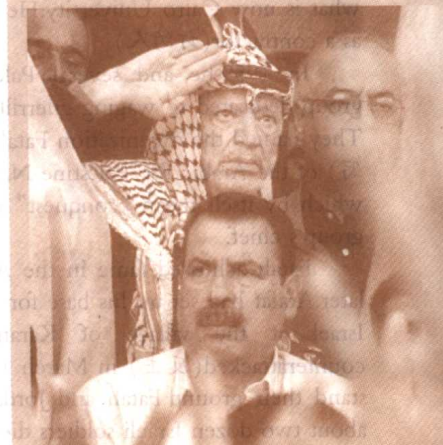
One more attempt at brokering peace came during this time, when the United States, Russia, the European Union and United Nations created what diplomats described as a "road map" for peace. The plan called for Arafat's dream of a Palestinian state by 2005. But the plan stalled within months, in the face of ongoing Palestinian attacks against Israeli civilians and Israeli incursions (入侵).

In the year of his death, Arafat's world had shrunk to the size of his compound in Ramallah. The Palestinian leader feared exile by Israel if he were to leave.

Meanwhile, Israel announced unilateral (单边的) plans to pull out of Gaza and part of the West Bank, and rejected Palestinian demands for the right for refugees to return to former lands inside Israel.

Even before Arafat's death, there were symbolic signs of change, like Arafat's empty chair at the executive meeting of the PLO. The two men who are now running the government—former Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas and the current Prime Minister Ahmed Qorei, have reputations as moderates. Activists outside the Palestinian leadership were looking at Arafat's death as an opportunity to push for reforms—open and accountable government, elections, and reforming of the Palestinian security services—that Arafat fought against for years.

In one of his last addresses to the Palestinian people, Arafat echoed themes that harkened (倾听) back over five decades. Israel cannot gain security, he warned, until there is an independent Palestinian homeland "free from occupation, free from settlements, free from the Israeli siege (围攻)."



阿拉法特去世以后,他所为之奋斗一生的事业该走向何方?巴勒斯坦又将如何解读未来的命运?本段文字改写自CNN的访谈节目,文字简练易懂,口语化比较强,读者朋友可细细品味。

What's Next for Palestinians? 解读巴勒斯坦的未来

It has been mentioned the biggest challenge for the new Palestinian leadership is to show unity. There is also the wild card of Hamas—and Islamic Jihad (拥护运动). How do all those groups fit in to the process going forward?

According to so many of the analysts we have been talking to, according to the leadership themselves and the actions that they have been taking over the last nearly two weeks that President Arafat was lying on his death bed in France and now that he is actually passed, they have been putting into place that transition, that post-Arafat era with a so far united leadership.

They have gone over to Gaza, they have talked to representatives of Hamas and others, they have talked to the security institutions over there and that is the message they have been taking according to so many people who have been privy (个人的) to those talks.

That's obviously a very big priority and a big prerogative (特权) right now. Many people are saying that what we've witnessed—certainly over today you saw the formal transfer of power to the people of the Palestine Legislative Council as is stipulated (保证) in their basic law.

Basically that is the culmination of the procedures that both Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas) and Abu Ala (Ahmed Qorei) and their teams have been putting into effect ever since Yasser Arafat was airlifted on his last journey out of the Palestinian territories back at the end of last month.

One of the big problems for the new leadership is that whoever takes over from Yasser Arafat is the low popularity that some of these leaders enjoy. They don't have the credibility that Yasser Arafat had.

Regardless what you thought of Yasser Arafat, he still embodied Palestinian statehood. Mahmoud Abbas, Ahmed Qorei really isn't in the minds of many Palestinians.

They embody a competent leadership and they have also, according to very, very many people, been right there with Yasser

Arafat for the last 40 years.

Those two particularly were the crucial negotiators for the Oslo peace accords. They have so much experience and so much institutional knowledge that people are hoping that they will become a professional team of leaders, at least for this interim period.

Obviously no one, no one at all, has at the moment the charisma (感召力), and the singular identity that Yasser Arafat did.

The one that comes the closest to it and is the most popular if you look at the Palestinian polls is Marwan Barghouti, who is right now in an Israeli jail.

阿拉法特的一生是战斗的一生,他不屈不挠的战斗精神既是他个人性格特点,也是他所有生活的重点。体会他这些充满斗志的言语,感受他的战斗精神,感受他追求理想、和平、自由的凌云壮志。

Quotes 阿翁的战斗宣言



"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

"Everyone has now discovered who is the real terrorist organization: It is the Israeli military junta (小集团) who are killing women and children, smashing their bones, killing pregnant women. You just have to look at television to see this. So now it is clear and obvious who the terrorists are."

"The battle for peace is the most difficult battle of our lives."

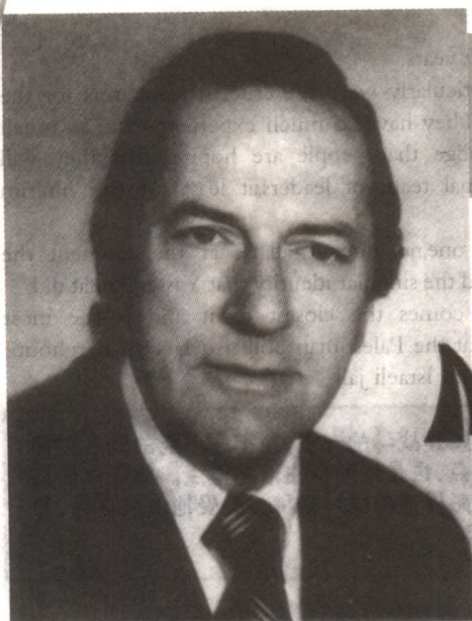
"The peace process has begun. And the peace train must reach the

terminal because the forces for peace in the world will not allow the hands of the clock to be turned back to the times of calamity (灾难)."

"Democracy is my power, is my strength, my strength for every Palestinian, for all time."

"I respect what I had mentioned and promised my people, my nation, my religions, the Christianity and the Islam, and I am not going to betray them. You have to remember with whom you are speaking. You are speaking with Yasser Arafat."

"The daily Israeli aggression is offensive to our people, our villages, our refugee camps and holy sites which belong to Muslims and Christians. Our duty today, the duty of all of us is to continue the work that I started with my late partner Yitzhak Rabin, to protect the peace of the brave and to continue and complete that work."



Adventures of the Mind Wit
and Wisdom with Bob

Marriage 婚姻 Marriage 心路历程 Marriage

Learn, Laugh, Enjoy, & Share

Dear Friends,

"Marriage" is one of the most complex arrangements that exists in the modern world. It is common everywhere. It differs from country to country. Within each country it takes different forms. No two marriages are exactly alike. Some marriages are the result of romantic courtships. Other marriages are arranged by parents. Still others are set by tradition or convenience. Most marriages are between a male and a female, a husband and a wife. Recently, some marriages are being sanctioned between two persons of the same gender. These are referred to as "same sex marriages". In some societies, a man is allowed to be wed to more than one woman at the same time. This is called "polygamy".

In the western countries, marriage is generally associated with love. It is assumed that a marriage takes place when two persons love each other and wish to be bound to each other by law. Parental consent may, or may not, be required. There may be vast differences in the ages of wedded persons. Very often they are of similar ages. At times the groom may be much older than his bride, and at times the reverse may be true. Marriages may be secular or they may be religious. It is not unusual for couples to have secular and religious ceremonies performed at different times. Some ceremonies are simple, others are ornate. In America, marriages must be sanctioned by the state in which the marriage is performed. This is in order to give them official recognition.

Religious marriage ceremonies vary considerably. These are usually presided over by priests, ministers, rabbis or imams or other religious leaders. It is a common

practice for the wedded persons to take vows. A common vow in American religious ceremonies derives from a Book of Common Prayer written in 1549. This reads in part: "To have and to hold, from this day forward, for better or worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness or in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part."

There are no experts on marriage even though many persons pretend to be. In America an entire profession is devoted to "marriage counseling." These marriage counselors attempt to resolve differences that may be disrupting a marriage. Sometimes they are successful, sometimes not. It is not easy to prescribe a basis for a successful marriage. Some romantic relationships begin as early as the teenage years and continue into marriage. Some of these marriages last throughout life; others do not.

In America the divorce rate is high and keeps climbing. At the present time about one half of all marriages end in divorce. Because the subject of "divorce" is relevant to so many persons, I have written an entire column on it and will not repeat these thoughts here.

To survive, a marriage must be based on the mutual acceptance and understanding. In fortunate cases a marriage may also have a strong physical or romantic attraction. In western cultures it is common for marriages to be based on a physical or sexual attraction. This attraction may persist long after the wedding,



or it may dissipate over the years.If the intense emotional attraction of the courtship period begins to weaken, something more lasting should be able to take its place. Success in marriage requires each partner to give dignity and respect to the other.In many cases our expectations are not realistic.We expect the same level of affection to persist over many years.We do not allow for change.We do not allow for differences that occur.No two persons are alike.No two persons change at the same rate and in the same direction.A loving relationship will accept differences and even celebrate them in a happy marriage.

One of the "mantras"which I offered in previous columns might be appropriate to consider here.I suggested that there are four five letter English words that describe the basis for good living.These are:LEARN, LAUGH,ENJOY,and SHARE. It might be useful to apply these to a marital relationship.

Learn.It helps if two persons can share in the learning process.This means learning more about each other.It also means being open to the whole world of learning.It means always wanting to extend each others' knowledge and understanding.This requires open communication between husband and wife.

Laugh.If we can laugh together we can avoid many problems.It is especially good if we are able to laugh at ourselves.This can relieve many tensions.I like to think that"the family that laughs together,stays together."

Enjoy.In some ways,we are what we enjoy.If persons can enjoy the same thoughts and activities,they find it easier to connect with each other.It is when the sources of enjoyment begin to differ that marital relationships begin to wither.

Share.Perhaps the strongest basis for a marriage is the ability to share with each other.This means sharing experiences,ideas,visions,hopes,and emotions.Caring is important,but sharing is even more important.

There is no complete prescription for a sound marriage.Our societies have become more complicated, and our personal relationships have also become more complicated.Scientific and social changes tend to blur many of the past distinctions between the genders.Open societies offer more choices to individuals.Roles and relationships are in constant change.All of these place greater stress on marriages.I like to believe that marriages have a better chance of survival if attention is given to the five letter words mentioned above.

Everything in this column is based on my observations of various marriages in America.Please let me know how China is different.Thank you.

Respectfully yours,
Bob

Letter from reader

Dear Bob,

I am a shy and quarrelsome boy.I feel terrible. Could you please help?

Best wishes,Wetroad (Yichang)

Dear Wetroad,
You describe yourself as being "shy" and also "quarrelsome".These are an odd couple of characteristics. Shyness can be overcome by believing in yourself.Just keep saying that "I am smart.I am beautiful.I am a good person.I am going to listen to others.And I will share my thoughts with others." Just practice this and you will overcome your shyness. By the way, shy people have contributed much to this world.Shy people are often the most attractive.

Being "quarrelsome" is another story.We like shy persons,but quarrelsome persons are usually not very attractive.Have you asked yourself what is important enough to quarrel over? It is not necessary to always agree with our friends,but we can disagree without being disagreeable.Quarrelsome persons are generally negative persons.Negative persons are usually not popular persons.

There is so much in life to be positive about.My only suggestion is to look at the good in your friends. Instead of finding faults in their behavior or their conversations,try to find reasons to compliment them.Try it.

With warm regards and best wishes for many happy relationships.

Bob

读者朋友对本文有什么意见,或者还想知道什么样的主题,请发 E-mail 到 MahyaZhang@aol.com. 如果您不愿将您的来信发表,请在邮件中注明。来信请不要用附件。





IE and Our Multinational Company

良晨 LIANG CHEN

国际英语和我们的跨国公司

Even though English, French, Russian, Chinese and Arabic constitute the five official languages in United Nations, English remains in fact the daily and common language for all diplomats from all over the world. Even though more than 30 languages are spoken within our company, English remains the working and common language for all of us. Without exaggeration, our company is a true "United Nations" and to be a qualified member of it and also to make us understand each other, we have no other alternative but to use IE. What does IE represent? It stands simply International English. Certainly IE is not as perfect as Queen's English, but thanks to its diversity and particularity it has become a most colourful and charming language, something that many thousands of men and women share in common everyday, a unique asset that makes other "uni-national" companies green with envy.

IE in a continuous improvement process within the Asia Sales Business Unit

If our company is perceived as a small UN, its Asia Sales team certainly represents a micro world of the UN. This micro world is composed of English, French, German, Dutch, Irish, Canadian, Japanese and Chinese. Under the leadership of an English manager, our international team is striving to achieve, not only better sales performance, but also a better level of English. Thanks to the Queen's English of our team leader, as well as individual efforts of our team members, our IE is ardently defended every time and everywhere, and furthermore is in a continuous improvement process within this team. Nevertheless, due to our different education backgrounds, different personalities, and in particular different cultures, our multicultural team cannot avoid interesting language frictions while defending and improving its IE. The following anecdotes are recorded to let you share our pleasure in pursuing the continuous IE improvement process.

即使英语、法语、俄语、汉语、阿拉伯语为联合国的五种官方语言，但实际上英语仍为世界各国外交官日常使用的共同语言。即使30多种语言在我们公司员工口中使用，英语仍为我们工作的共同语言。毫不夸张地说，我们的公司就是一个真正的联合国。要想成为一个合格的成员并且相互沟通，我们不得不使用IE。IE究竟代表什么意思呢？IE仅代表“国际英语”。诚然国际英语远没有女王英语那样完美无暇，但多亏其千姿百态及其特有风格，她已经成为一种色彩斑斓美丽动人的语言，一种成千上万名男男女女日日共享的东西，一种让其他“单一国”公司垂青的独一无二的财富。

亚洲销售部永无止境地完善国际英语

如果我们的公司被视为一个小联合国的话，那么亚洲销售队伍无疑就是这个联合国中的一个微型世界。此微型世界由英国人、法国人、德国人、爱尔兰人、加拿大人、日本人、中国人组成。我们的国际纵队在英国头儿的领导下不仅要齐心协力优创销售业绩，还要力求达到更高的英语水平。多亏我们队长的女王英语，也多亏队员们的个人努力，我们的国际英语每时每地都得到最热心的保卫，并且处于永无止境的完善过程中。但是，鉴于各自所受教育的不同，性格的不同，特别是文化背景的不同，我们的多元文化队伍在保卫和完善国际英语的过程中也不可避免地发生有趣的语言冲突。诸多趣事记录如下，供各位分享一下我们在永无止境地完善国际英语过程中所体会到的乐趣。

“我决不屈气吞声地接受！”

作为亚洲部的商务行政经理，我协助我的领导做行政工作。我的行政任务之一就是为公司的行政

“I will not bite your bullet!”

As Business Manager in the Asia Sales Business Unit, I support my team leader for administrative work. One of my tasks is to provide the administration with all relevant information on ongoing sales campaigns in our region. To accomplish this task, I shuttle between the administration, my team leader and my team members. From time to time something interesting occurs.

One day, I was requested to collect inputs on ongoing sales campaigns from our team for the administration. Having collected the inputs, I pieced them together quickly and gave them to my English boss. “The first part of the work was easy. Great!” I congratulated myself.

Later on, my boss gave me back the corrected inputs plus his own. Having pieced them together again, I returned the final version to him. “The task has been finished,” I said to myself with great satisfaction.

“I should send it now,” I suggested.

“No, let me have another look!” he insisted.

The paper reappeared again in front of me, but new corrections made me goggle.

“Have you reworked it?” I was astonished.

“Of course, I have touched it up,” he said to me proudly.

“Can I send it when I update it again?” I asked him warily.

“No, you should show me again!”

“Show you again?”

“Absolutely!”

Of course, new language touches were incorporated again into the “final version”. As a precaution and for the fifth time, I went to see him and now quite sure of myself, I solemnly declared:

“Well, now everything is perfect. I will send it.”

“No, you should show me again!”

“Again?” I was stupefied.

“Yes, of course!” he replied triumphantly.

Following the above conversation, further touches were added while the deadline was rapidly approaching.

Now fully convinced that my boss would be obliged to give up his perpetual IE improvement process due to the deadline, I could finally challenge him:

“Hi, Boss, the deadline is almost reached. Your last and final chance now!” I threw down the gauntlet mischievously.

“No! I will not bite your bullet!” he replied in an obstinate tone and took up the gauntlet.

At the end he did not bite my bullet. Light-hearted, he went through the IE improvement process again until the last minute before the publication of our final inputs, but probably still with some slight regret!

管理部门提供有关亚洲地区的商务进展情况。要完成此任务,我得在行政管理部门,我的领导以及我的同事之间来回穿梭。

有一天,我得为管理部门搜集我们正在进行的商务活动的情况。得到第一手信息后,我很快把它们综合在一起并交给我的英国老板。“头部分工作易如反掌。真棒!”我暗自庆幸。

稍后,我老板把修改后的稿子及他自己的补充信息交还给我。我把手中的所有东西再次综合在一起,并把最后的定稿交给他。“任务完成了,”我得意洋洋地对自己说。

“现在我该发出去了。”我提出建议。

“不,再让我瞧一眼!”他强调说。

稿纸再一次出现在我面前,但新的改动让我傻了眼。

“您又重改过了?”我吃惊地问道。

“当然,我又润色了一下。”他得意地对我说道。

“把您的润色加进去后,我可以发出去吗?”我小心翼翼地问道。

“不,您得再给我看一遍!”

“再给您看一遍?”

“理所当然!”

很自然,新的语言改动又再次加进“定稿”。出于谨慎,我第五次去见他。这次我颇为自信,我庄重宣布:

“现在定稿完美无暇,我马上就发出去。”

“不,您还得让我看一眼!”

“还得看一眼?”我惊讶得目瞪口呆。

“对!毫无疑问!”他以胜利者的姿态回答我。

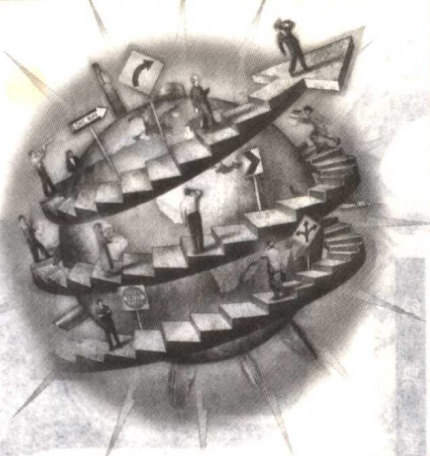
谈话之后,新的润色又加了进去,但交稿的最后期限很快就要到了。

期限临近,现在我深信老板不得不放弃其永无止境追求国际英语不断完善的过程,于是我终于可以向其挑战了。

“嘿,老板,期限快到了。这是您最后一次而且是复而不来的机会!”我用具有挑战性的口吻狡黠地对他说。

“不!我决不忍气吞声地接受!”他用固执的语气回答我并接受了挑战。

最终,他对我的要挟没有忍气吞声地接受。他在完善国际英语的过程中又“潇洒地走一回”,一直走到定稿付印的最后一分钟,不过有可能仍留下隐隐的遗憾吧!



让我们去战斗

引言 很多电影,尤其是战争题材的影片中,主人公往往会有一番激昂的演讲,或驳斥对方的软弱,或鼓舞士气。这些英雄般的语言在剧中起着关键的承接作用,并大大激发观众的热情。本期推出两篇精彩的演讲,请读者朋友欣赏。

Brave Heart

Wallace: Sons of Scotland, I am William Wallace.

Young soldier: William Wallace is 7 feet tall.

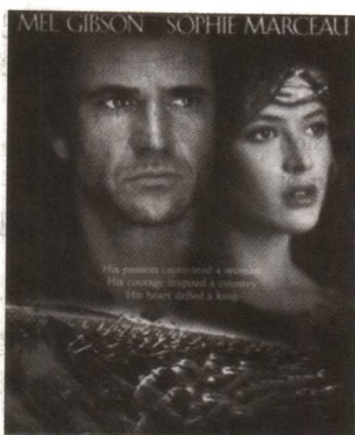
Wallace: Yes, I've heard. Kills men by the hundreds, and if he were here he'd consume the English with fireballs from his eyes and bolts of lightning from his ears. I am William Wallace. And I see a whole army of my countrymen here in defiance of tyranny. You have come to fight as free men, and free men you are. What would you do without freedom? Will you fight?

Veteran soldier: Fight? Against that? No, we will run; and we will live.

Wallace: Aye, fight and you may die. Run and you'll live—at least a while. And dying in your beds many years from now, would you be willing to trade all the days from this day to that for one chance, just one chance to come back here and tell our enemies that they may take our lives, but they'll never take our freedom.

Wallace and Soldiers: Alba gu bra!
(Scotland forever!)

《勇敢的心》,又名《惊世未了缘》,讲述的是主人公威廉·华莱士还是孩子的时候,他的父亲,苏格兰的英雄马索·华莱士在与英军的斗争中牺牲了。幼小的他在父亲好友的指导下学习知识和武艺。光阴似箭,年轻的华莱士学成回到故乡,向美丽的少女梅伦求婚,愿意做一个安分守己的人。然而梅伦却被英军无理抢去,并遭杀害,华莱士终于爆发了。在广大村民高呼“英雄之后”的呼喊声中,他们揭竿而起,杀英兵宣布起义。这段文字是华莱士第一次同英军作战时发表的简短却极具震撼力的战场宣言。



精彩电影对白欣赏

Independence Day

In less than an hour, aircraft from here will join others from around the world. And you will be launching the largest aerial battle in this history of mankind.

Mankind—that word should have new meaning for all of us today.

We can't be consumed by our petty differences anymore.

We will be united in our common interests.

Perhaps its fate that today is the 4th of July; and

you will once again be fighting for our freedom, not from tyranny, oppression, or persecution—but from annihilation.

We're fighting for our right to live, to exist.

And should we win the day, the 4th of July will no longer be known as an American holiday, but as the day when the world



declared in one voice —

We will not go quietly into the night.

We will not vanish without a fight.

We're going to live on.

We're going to survive.

Today, we celebrate our Independence Day!

《独立日》是一部科幻片,讲述的是怀有恶意的外星生命入侵地球,地球人奋起反击的故事。它的成功之处在于它的平凡,面对世界末日,影片中的人物并没有落泪,而是抑制住恐惧,面对危险,进行反击。这段战前宣言是美国总统在亲临战场前向广大民众发表的激情演讲,文字简练,意境令人激动。

