## 读名著学英语

READ & LEARN

第2辑

# SPEECHES OF EMINENT PEOPLE

名人演说

李美瑜 编著石幼珊 中译





第2辑

# SPEECHES OF EMINENT PEOPLE

名人演说



## 总序

要认识一个国家及其文化,最好先学好该国的语言;要学好一种语言,就最好多阅读该种语言的经典作品。孔子曾说过:"不学诗,无以言",这是因为经典作品不但语言运用精炼,而且还生动反映人类的历史、文化和智慧。

学校老师和家长常常对学生谈到提高英语水平的重要性,但 学生却往往未能刻意培养良好的阅读习惯,也未必懂得接触优良的 英语读物。针对这种情况,《读名著学英语》系列挑选了一些英语名 著,配以中文翻译,介绍给年青读者。透过轻松有趣的阅读,读者 可以初步接触世界名著,开始欣赏英语文学作品,从中学习实用的 英语,增强对英语的鉴赏能力,进而能较好地运用英语。

本系列书精选英语名著作品,加上一些生词解释,使读者无需处处翻查词典,影响阅读兴致。同时每篇配上中文译文,帮助读者对原文正确理解。此外,还附有题解说明,介绍作品主旨、背景、寓意以及修辞特色等。英语学习部分,选出原文中较实用的词汇和句式,介绍其现代用法。我们的目的,是希望达到"阅读名著,学好英语"的效果。

商务印书馆(香港)有限公司

## 体例说明

本系列书的每一篇包括五个部分:正文、生词、中译、题解 ("原来如此")和英语学习("增值英语");有些还介绍英语修辞,或 加插谚语或名句,后者适合熟读后应用。

正文:正文是英文原著选段,除极少数古英文字外,尽量保留原著特色。文中的号码(如①、②、③)代表"增值英语"栏内的项目编码。

生词:为了减少读者阅读正文时查字典的时间,每篇都设少量生词释义,而这些释义都是该词语在文中的正确含义,可能与字典的一般解释有别。

中译:每篇设有中文翻译,帮助读者正确理解文意及提供优 秀的译文供欣赏。

"原来如此":主要介绍文章主旨、背景、寓意、修辞特色或 有关语言知识,协助读者欣赏原文。

"增值英语":从原文中选出实用的词句,介绍其语法结构和现代用法,并列出例句作应用示范。

本系列书采用的一般英语语法术语,缩写如下:

n = noun (名词)
pron = pronoun (代词)
v = verb (动词)
to-v = "to" infinitive
(带 to 不定式)
v-ing = gerund / present
participle (动词的 -ing
形式)

adj = adjective (形容词) adv = adverb (副词) prep = preposition (介词)
conj = conjunction (连词)
int = interjection (感叹词)
subj = subject (主语)
obj = object (宾语)
phr = phrase (短语)
that-clause (由 that 引出的
从句)

sb = somebody(某人)sth = something(某事 / 物)

## 阅读与学习

要学好一种语言,最好的方法是常听、常讲、常读和常写。 这里谈谈如何"读"英文。

阅读的方法主要有两种:一是泛读,一是精读,二者相辅相成。

#### 泛读

泛读指阅读大量适合自己程度(可稍浅,但不能过深),同时 又感兴趣的读物(如课外书、报章、杂志等);最好是包括不同内 容、风格、体裁的读物(如故事、报道、评论等)。

泛读时只需快速浏览,但求明白文字的大意,满足好奇心、 求知欲,所以不用查字典,不用花费很多时间、气力,而是要把阅 读看成一种乐趣。

泛读的主要作用是多接触英语,减轻对它的陌生感及抗拒, 并巩固以前所见过、学过的英语。不过,每星期只泛读几篇文章, 每学期只泛读几本课外书是不够的,每星期要能够泛读十多篇,每 学期读十多本才有效。

#### 精读

精读首先是指仔细阅读一些内容精彩(指内容健康、言之有物)、组织有条理(指铺排有序,段落和段落、句子和句子互相呼应)、遣词造句又正确(指句法和词汇准确传意)的文章(本系列的精选篇章都能达到这些要求),较深入去理解该文章的内容意义,欣赏其动人的地方。

其次就是刻意学习有用的英语词汇及语法。可把生词的基本意义用字典查出来(像本书每篇都有的生词注释),或将一些有趣实用的词汇、句子结构用笔记簿记下来(像本书"增值英语"一栏的做法),又或者将自己的感想写下来(像本书"原来如此"一栏的做法,最好能够用英文写出)。

精读所需的时间较多,但值得做,每星期能够精读一篇文章,相信已经不错。精读后,可再花十分钟朗读其中一小段有趣的文字,边念边再进一步领会文字的结构、意思。这是学习英语的一个有效方法。

阅读是语文教育和知识教育的一个重要部分,因为知识主要是透过语言传播的。有人会说没有时间看课外书,其实时间是要分配恰当才能充分利用的。把阅读看成娱乐,变成习惯,就是一种轻松自然,不觉费时的学习。要把英语学好,持之以恒地泛读和精读英文是最有效的方法。

## 前言

演说从来就是一件不容易做好的事,要让听众听得明白,感兴趣和接受你所说的,实在不简单。统治者和政治家大多擅长演说,否则未必能得到国民或群众认同。好的教师和传道人也应具有较好的口才,否则难以说服人。法庭上的律师和商场上的推销员也要有较好的口才,才能发展事业,大展拳脚。

有鉴于演说的重要性,本书特别精选了公元前5世纪至20世纪若干名人的演说词,包括19世纪、20世纪林肯、威尔逊、邱吉尔、马丁·路德·金、爱因斯坦的著名演说;并剖析演说词内容、用词和效果。虽然这些演说发表日期甚早,言词也较传统,但所言之物和所含哲理则历久常新,足可供当代人借鉴。

这些演说的主旨各不相同,包括了歌颂某人的丰功伟绩,告别及答谢,阐释个人信念或理论等。我们可以察觉其措辞、语调、文体、结构也相应有别。不少名人是政界人物,演说内容自然不乏对政治的看法,尤其是谈到民主、自由、和平的真谛,远非一般谈论相同话题的人所能及。有的演说谈到教育问题,简直如同针对时弊而言,今日仍发人深省。我们深信,各篇演说及其文法分析,定能对读者有所裨益。

李美瑜

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## The Funeral Oration of Pericles ~ Thucydides ~

...

Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighboring states; we are rather 10 a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favors the many instead of 10 the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with @ merit; nor again does poverty bar @ the way; if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by 2 the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty. But all this ease in our private relations does

oration n 演讲 standing n 地位 obscurity n 地位低微 surveillance n 监察 indulge v 沉溺于某东西或行动 injurious adj 侮辱的 inflict v 使承受 not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws, particularly such as regards the protection of the injured, whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

Further, we provide plenty of means for the mind to refresh itself from business. We celebrate games and sacrifices all the year round, and the elegance of our private establishments forms a daily source of pleasure and helps to banish the spleen; while the magnitude of our city draws the produce of the world into our harbor, so that to the Athenian the fruits of other countries are as familiar a luxury as 3 those of his own.

If we turn to our military policy, there also we differ from our antagonists. We throw open our city to the world, and never by alien acts exclude foreigners from any opportunity of learning or observing, although the eyes of any enemy may occasionally profit by our liberality; trusting less in system and policy than to the native spirit of our citizens; while in education, where our rivals from their very cradles by a painful discipline seek after manliness, at Athens we live exactly as we please, and yet are just as ready to encounter every legitimate danger. In proof of this it may be noticed that the Lacedaemonians do not invade our country alone, but bring with them all their

confederates; while we Athenians advance unsupported into the territory of a neighbor, and fighting upon a foreign soil usually vanquish with ease men who are defending their homes. Our united force was never yet encountered by any enemy, because we have at once to attend to our marine and to dispatch our citizens by land upon a hundred different services; so that, wherever they engage with some such fraction of our strength, a success against a detachment is magnified into a victory over the nation, and a defeat into a reverse suffered at the hands of the entire people. And yet if with habits not of labor but of ease, and courage not of art but of nature, we are still willing to encounter danger, we have the double advantage of escaping the experience of hardships in anticipation and of facing them in the hour of need as fearlessly as those who are never free from them.

as regards prep 关于 statute n 法规 acknowledge v 承认属实 elegance n 优雅 banish v 驱走 spleen n 坏脾气 magnitude n 规模 antagonist n 敌人 liberality n 慷慨;大方
our rivals 指居住在希腊南部,以勇武著称
的斯巴达人
Lacedaemonians = Spartans 斯巴达人
confederate n 同伙
vanquish v 征服
detachment n 小分队
art n 人为的东西

#### 

~伯里克利,由修昔底德转述~

我们的宪法不抄袭邻国的宪法。我们不模仿别人,相反,却是别人的典范。我们的政府为大多数人而不为少数人谋利,这就是它被称为民主政体的原因。法律方面,所有个别情况不同的人都得到同样的公平对待。至于人们的社会地位,在公众生活中获得擢升的人均具真才实学而非徒负虚名。有才干的人不容受对其所属阶级的看法所影响;贫穷亦不会阻挡其前进道路。能为国家服务的人不因出身低微而受困阻。我们在政府工作中享受的自由,在日常生活也可得到。我们绝不因嫉妒而互相监视,不因邻人做自己喜欢的事而生气,甚至不喜欢常常脸露不豫之色,因此种脸色虽无实际惩罚作用,却着实令人反感。但所有这种个人关系的随和,不会使我们成为目无法纪的公民。正是畏惧流于目无法纪的心理,成为我们的主要保障,教导我们服从行政机构和法律,尤其是有关保护受害人的法律,不论所有法律是明载于法典,还是属于不成文的法规,违反者必定蒙受耻辱。

此外,我们提供多种方法,使人在从事纷繁的事务后得到休息,头脑清新。我们终年举行娱乐活动及祭神典礼,优雅的住宅成为我们日常欢愉生活的泉源,驱散我们的忧闷。我们规模宏大的城市吸引世界各国将产物运入我们的港口,我们雅典人得以经常享用其他各国产物,就像享用本国产物。

我们的军事政策也与敌人的不同。我们的城市向世界敞开大门。虽然敌人或会因我们自由开放而进行窥探得益,我们从不订出排外法令,阻止外国人到此学习和观察。相较来说,我们不大依靠制度和政策,反而较为信赖我们公民天生的爱国精神。在教育方

面,我们的对手以严酷的纪律自小训练公民英勇精神,而我们雅典公民则完全随意而生活,却同样能随时面对任何真正危险。为此事实证明,请注意,斯巴达人侵略我国时,动辄与所有同盟者联合,不敢单独前来。而我们雅典人进入邻国国土时,不需别人支援。我们在国外打仗,往往不费吹灰之力便征服保卫自己家园的异国人。我们不用整支部队对外克敌,因为我们既要守护海上,又要派遣公民在陆地执行上百种不同勤务。如此看来,无论敌人在何处遭遇我方武装力量分队,战胜我们的分队可扩大视为战胜我们的国家,相反,如若失败,便等于败于我们全体人民之手。然而,尽管我们习惯于安闲而不惯劳苦,我们的勇气来自天生而非训练所得,我们仍然愿意面向危险。我们具有双重有利条件:既可免于事先受严格训练之苦,又在需要时,能够同经常受苦的人一样,无畏地迎接艰险。



### 原来如此!

伯里克利 (Pericles, 495-429 B.C.),雅典政治家。本文是他在雅典与斯巴达之间的伯罗奔尼撒战争的第一批牺牲者葬礼上的演说。其重心在表扬雅典政府推行的一种民主(democracy),列出在这一政体下人民所得到的和可享受的生活。而这种古希腊式的民主,正是现代民主政制的源头。其中不少民主概念,如一人一票(one person one vote 或universal suffrage)及少数服从多数(majority rule),早为

后世民主政体所采用。在这制度下,人民享有公正、平等的 法治,国家也因此而繁荣强盛。

修昔底德 (Thucydides, 471-400 B.C.) 为古希腊著名历史学家。



### 出口成章

- \* 整篇演说没有使用明显的连接语,但可以很有层次地引出主题,把民主制度特色逐点列出,例如第一段中 If we look to the laws... / if [we look] to social standing 就利用了排比句式 (parallel structure)。所采用的一般连接词则有 also / further / while / and 等。
- ❖ 利用对比 (contrast),提出相反事物来强调所谈论的事物,句式 近似"非此,实彼":

our constitution does *not* copy...we are *rather* a pattern...

far from exercising...we do not feel...

with habits *not of* labour *but of* ease, and courage *not of* art *but of* nature...





#### 增值英语

Our constitution does not copy; we are rather a pattern | Its administration favors the many instead of the few...

rather 这里解 "反之;相反地" (= instead / on the contrary):

We are not afraid of the challenge, we **rather** accept it as a stimulation. 我们不怕挑战,反之我们接受它,视它为激励。

We should not shift our responsibility to others. *Instead / On the contrary*, we should be willing to take it up. 我们不应把我们的责任推卸到别人身上:反之,我们应乐意承担责任。

#### instead of 表示代替 (= rather than):

Suffering makes him a hardier person *instead of* depressing him. 痛苦没有使他沮丧,反而使他成为一个更顽强的人。

Success makes him humble  $\it rather\ than$  proud. 成功使他谦虚而非骄傲。

2 not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor does poverty bar the way | ...he is not hindered by...

本篇关于设置障碍的动词有数个:

fix interfere with sb / sth 指 "干扰:妨碍" (= meddle with):

Mind your own business. Don't  $interfere\ with$  me. 你管你自己的事,不要骚扰我。

He is trying to  $\it interfere\ with$  your plan and work. 他正设法干预你的计划和工作。

**bar** sb **from** sth / doing sth 解 "阻止或妨碍某人做某事" (= stop / hinder)

Age and sex  $\it bar$  her  $\it from$  getting the job. 年龄及性别因素令她得不到那份工作。

**hinder** sb / sth **from** sth / doing sth 解 "妨碍某人 / 事物做某事":

The lack of professionals *hinders* the company *from* expansion. 缺乏专业人员妨碍该公司的扩展。

His lack of general knowledge and specialized skills *hinders* him in his work. 他缺乏常识和专门技能·这妨碍了他的工作。

obstruct 也解"妨碍",但后面只接宾语,不接 from...:

The overturned car **obstructed** the traffic for an hour. 翻转了的 汽车阻塞交通达一小时。

The demonstrators *obstructed* the politicians in their summit meeting. 示威者阻碍了政客参与高峰会议。

- 3 the fruits of other countries are as familiar a luxury as those...

This book is not **as** stimulating **as** that one. This is not **as** stimulating a **book as** that one. 这本书不如那本书那样激发思考。

She is not **as** unapproachable **as** you may think. She is not **as** unapproachable **a** person **as** you may think. 她并不是你所想那样难以接近的人。

## The Liberty of the Press ~ Thomas Erskine ~

The proposition which I mean to maintain as the basis of the liberty of the press, and without which it is an empty sound, is this: that every man, not intending to mislead, but seeking to enlighten others with what his own reason and conscience, however erroneously, have dictated to him as truth, may address himself to 1 the universal reason of a whole nation, either upon the subject of government in general, or upon that of our own particular country: that he may analyse the principles of its constitution, point out its errors and defects, examine and publish its corruptions, warn his fellow-citizens against their ruinous consequences, and exert his whole faculties in pointing out the most advantageous changes in establishments which he considers to be radically defective, or sliding from their object by abuse. All this every subject of this country has right to do, if he contemplates only what he thinks

enlighten v 启发
conscience n 良知
erroneously adv 错误地
dictate v 支配
ruinous adj 灾难性的

faculty n 能力;官能 establishments n 机构 radically adv 根本的,激进的 contemplate v 考虑