

品读励志经典 启迪人生智慧

SCROLLS FOR SUCCESS

羊皮卷

[美] 奥里森·马登等 著 羽玲 译

名望与财富

励志英语读物


中英双语

红宝石卷

黑龙江科学技术出版社

本书为畅销读物

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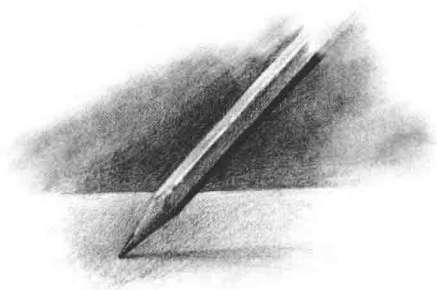


在这个世界上，
只有一种方法可以使任何人去做任何事。
你是否想过这种方法是什么吗？
它就是让做事之人
爱上所做之事。

伟大的励志书

[美] 奥里森·马登 著

PUSHING TO THE FRONT



奥里森·马登(1850 - 1924),美国《成功》杂志的创办人,被公认为美国成功学的奠基人和最伟大的成功励志大师。马登自幼

不幸,7岁时便成了孤儿,但他一直勤奋不息,致力于写作,并受到了苏格兰作家斯迈尔斯的激励,决心要让世界变得更美好。通过长期艰辛的工作,马登撰写了《一生的资本》、《思考与成功》、《伟大的励志书》、《成功的品质》、《高贵的个性》等大量鼓舞人心的著作。他的作品畅销全球,深受读者欢迎,他是一个用自己的奋斗经验激励青年人成功的大师。

《伟大的励志书》是马登最脍炙人口的杰作,一经出版,即受到了大众的认同,被公认为最振奋人心的励志书,成为美国公立学校指定的教科书或参考书,并被译成 25 种语言在全世界流传,销售量高达数百万册。其中所倡导的成功学原理,曾在美国引起强烈的反响,并改变了许多贫苦人的命运,也成就了许多成功人物。本书鞭辟入理,剖析透彻,读来令人精神振奋,正如英国著名银行家约翰·卢伯克爵士所说:“我带着极大的兴趣读完了《伟大的励志书》。这部非凡的著作对所有准备独立生活的年轻人都有着巨大的激励作用。”可以说,展读此书,就是找到了一剂治疗心灵烦恼的良药,让我们从此远离颓唐、沮丧的侵扰,踏上积极健康的人生之路。

费尔普斯曾说：

机智而果敢地迎接每一个机遇，并凭借持之以恆的毅力
实现心中的梦想，此为获得成功的先决条件。

创造成功的机会

The Man and the Opportunity

“Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute; What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.”

“If we succeed, what will the world say?” asked Captain Berry in delight, when Nelson had explained his carefully formed plan before the battle of the Nile.

“There is no if in the case,” replied Nelson. “That we shall succeed is certain. Who may live to tell the tale is a very different question.” His quick eye and daring spirit saw an opportunity of glorious victory where others saw only probable defeat.

“Is it possible to cross the path?” asked Napoleon of the engineers who had been sent to explore the dreaded pass of St. Bernard. “Perhaps,” was the hesitating reply, “it is within the limits of possibility.”

“Forward, then,” said the Little Corporal, heeding not their account of difficulties, apparently **insurmountable**¹.

England and Austria laughed in scorn at the idea of transporting across the Alps, where “no wheel had ever rolled, or by any possibility could roll,” an army of sixty thousand men, with ponderous artillery, and tons of cannon balls and baggage, and all the bulky **munitions**² of war.

The soldiers and all their equipments were inspected with **rigid**³ care. A worn shoe, a torn coat, or a damaged musket was at once repaired or replaced, and the columns swept forward, fired with the spirit of their chief.

High on those **craggy**⁴ steeps, gleaming through the mists, the glittering bands of armed men, like phantoms, appeared.

The mountain goat, affrighted by the unwonted spectacle, bounded away, and paused in bold relief upon the cliff to gaze at the martial array which so suddenly had

peopled the solitude. When they approached any spot of very special difficulty, the trumpets sounded the charge, which reechoed with sublime reverberations from pinnacle to pinnacle of rock and ice.

Everything was so carefully arranged, and the influence of Napoleon so boundless, that not a soldier left the ranks. Whatever obstructions were in the way were to be at all hazards surmounted, so that the long file, extending nearly twenty miles, might not be thrown into confusion. In four days the army was marching on the plains of Italy.

When this “impossible” deed was accomplished, others saw that it might have been done long before. Many a commander had possessed the necessary supplies, tools, and rugged soldiers, but lacked the grit and resolution of Bonaparte. Others excused themselves from encountering such gigantic obstacles by calling them insuperable. He did not shrink from mere difficulties, however great, but out of his very need made and mastered his opportunity.



“你是认真的吗？那就不要浪费一分一秒。如果你具备实现梦想的能力，就从这一刻开始吧！”

尼罗河战役打响之前，伯瑞船长听从了拿破仑的详细计划，当即兴奋地问道：“如果我们获得成功，世人会做何感想？”

拿破仑信心十足地回答说：“在这件事情上根本没有什么‘如果’，我们一定会取得最终的胜利！您只需考虑一下由谁将胜利的喜讯公诸于众就可以了！”当众人认为根本无法赢得这场战役的时候，拿破仑那敏锐的目光中已经表示出十足的信心。

当前去探路的士兵被问及：“能否顺利通过那条路？”时，他犹豫不决地答道：“也许吧，不过可能性很小。”

听了部下的回答，拿破仑不顾前方的艰难险阻，当即表示：“那就出发吧！”

英格兰和奥地利两国对拿破仑决定让全军翻越阿尔卑斯山的决定十分不屑——他们认为阿尔卑斯山山势异常险峻，更何况军队必须将那些“带轮子的东西”运过崇山峻岭，这简直是不可能的事情。没错，当时整支队伍共有六千人，还有许多笨重的大炮、行李等军需品需要运输。

临行前，士兵以及士兵们的随身物品都接受了一次严格检查。穿破的袜子、衣

服，以及缺了零部件的步枪都被重新修整了一番，随即便跟着信心十足的将领踏上了征程。

险峻的阿尔卑斯山正在薄雾中熠熠闪亮，一支勇敢的队伍如同幻影般出现在山脚。

当野山羊看到这支突然出现的队伍向阿尔卑斯山进发时，立即被惊跳到悬崖边上去。队伍遇到困难时，总能够听到决绝的命令响彻在茫茫雪山之间。

整支队伍小心翼翼地向前进发，首领拿破仑的影响竟如此之大，没有一个士兵中途掉队。一路上，他们战胜了各种艰难险阻，总行程超过了二十英里，途中没有发生任何意外。四天后，这支队伍平安地到达了意大利平原。

当整支队伍完成了这个“不可能被完成的任务”时，人们才懂得回头看——许多队伍都具有完备的军需物资、各种工具，以及训练有素的士兵，但唯独缺少坚忍不拔的精神！还有一些人被巨大的困难压倒了，认为自己所面对的是不可战胜的困难。事实上，他们不仅缺乏克服困难的勇气，更缺乏把握机遇的先决条件。



上天不会为你准备两次机遇，当天时、地利、人和均具备时，并不意味着成功已悄然而至。因为机遇往往稍纵即逝，若不懂得如何去抓住它，它就会为别人服务。这时，能够助你走向成功的就只有过人的勇气！因为它是取得成功的先决条件。

热词盘点

1. insurmountable [ˌɪnsə'maʊntəbl̩] adj. 不能克服的, 不能超越的

例 The financial issues seem an insurmountable obstacle at the time being.
资金问题目前似乎是一个无法克服的困难。

2. munition [mjuː'nɪʃən] n. 军需品

例 The war was lost because of a shortage of munitions.
战争因军火短缺而失败了。

3. rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] adj. 严格的

例 I just wish he were a little less rigid about things.
我只希望他对各种事情的态度稍微圆通些。

4. craggy ['kræɡɪ] adj. 崎岖的

例 He is trudging on a craggy mountain path.
他正在一条崎岖的山路上艰难前行。

佳句欣赏

1. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.

如果你具备实现梦想的能力, 就从这一刻开始吧!

2. When they approached any spot of very special difficulty, the trumpets sounded the charge, which reechoed with sublime reverberations from pinnacle to pinnacle of rock and ice.

队伍遇到困难时, 总能够听到决绝的命令响彻在茫茫雪山之间。

3. There is no if in the case that we shall succeed is certain.

在这件事情上根本没有什么“如果”, 我们一定会取得最终的胜利!

理解测试

1. What mountain did Napoleon's army transport across?

答 _____

2. How many people were there in Napoleon's army?

答 _____

3. What kind of spirit did an army need the most?

答 _____

霍兰德曾说：

越是焦黑的土地越能开出娇艳的花朵来，越是乱石丛生的地方越有粗壮的树儿挺立在云端。



出身贫苦的杰出人物

Boys with No Chance

“There is no fear of my starving, father,” said the deaf boy, Kitto, begging to be taken from the poorhouse and allowed to struggle for an education; “we are in the midst of plenty, and I know how to prevent hunger. The Hottentots subsist a long time on nothing but a little gum; they also, when hungry, tie a ligature around their bodies. Cannot I do so, too? The hedges furnish blackberries and nuts, and the fields, turnips; a hayrick will make an excellent bed.”

This poor deaf boy with a drunken father, who was thought capable of nothing better than making shoes as a pauper, became one of the greatest biblical scholars in the world. His first book was written in the workhouse ...

Creon was a Greek slave, but he was also a slave of the Genius of Art. Beauty was his god, and he worshiped it with rapt adoration. It was after the repulse of the great Persian invader, and a law was in force, that under penalty of death no one should **espouse**¹ art except freemen. When the law was enacted he was engaged upon a group for which he hoped some day to receive the commendation of Phidias, the greatest sculptor living, and even the praise of Pericles.

What was to be done? Into the marble block before him Creon had put his head, his heart, his soul, his life. On his knees, from day to day, he had prayed for fresh inspiration, new skill. He believed, gratefully and proudly, that Apollo, answering his prayers. but now, — now, all the gods seemed to have deserted him.

Cleone, the devoted sister of Creon, felt the blow as deeply as her brother. She said: “O Creon, go to the cellar beneath our house. It is dark, but I will furnish light and food. Continue your work; the gods will befriend us.” To the cellar Creon went, and guarded and attended by his sister, day and night, he proceeded with his

glorious but dangerous task.

About this time all Greece was invited to Athens to behold an exhibit of works of art. The display took place in the Agora. Pericles presided. At his side was Aspasia. Phidias, Socrates, Sophocles, and other renowned men stood near him. The works of the great masters were there. But one group, far more beautiful than the rest — exciting at the same time no little envy among rival artists.

“Who is the sculptor of this group?” None could tell. “A mystery, then! Can it be the work of a slave?” Amid great commotion a beautiful maiden with disarranged dress, disheveled hair, a determined expression in her eyes, was dragged into the Agora. “This woman,” cried the officers, “this woman knows the sculptor; we are sure of this; but she will not tell his name.”

Cleone was questioned, but was silent. She was informed of the penalty of her conduct, but her lips remained closed. “Then,” said Pericles, “the law is imperative, and I am the minister of the law. Take the maid to the dungeon.”

As he spoke, a youth with flowing hair, **emaciated**², but with black eyes that beamed with the flashing light of genius, rushed forward, and flinging himself before Pericles, exclaimed: “O Pericles, forgive and save the maid. She is my sister. I am the culprit. The group is the work of my hands, the hands of a slave.”

The indignant crowd interrupted him and cried, “To the dungeon, to the dungeon with the slave.”

“As I live, no!” said Pericles rising. “Behold that group! Apollo decides by it that there is something higher in Greece than an unjust law. The highest purpose of law should be the development of the beautiful. If Athens lives in the memory and affections of men, it is her devotion to art that will immortalize her. Not to the dungeon, but to my side bring the youth.”

And there, in the presence of the assembled multitude, Aspasia placed the crown of olives, which she held in her hands, on the brow of Creon; and at the same time, amid universal **plaudits**³, she tenderly kissed Creon’s affectionate and devoted sister.



“先生，我不怕挨饿，而且我知道怎样对付它。霍屯督人在食物短缺时，仅靠兜里的几块糖果就能渡过难关，他们常常用绳子勒紧肚子；流浪者们常以黑莓、坚果以及

芜菁充饥，草垛就是他们的床，我也可以这样做，不是吗？”聋儿凯托不住地恳求着救济院的负责人，希望自己能被收留。

这个可怜的小孩儿只有一位亲人——一个嗜酒如命的父亲。当时，人们都认为这孩子除了去编草鞋以外，根本不会有大的作为。然而，正是这样一个出身贫寒的孩子最后竟凭借自身的努力，成为全球学术界的知名人士。而他的第一部作品正是在贫民习艺所完成的……

克里昂是一个古希腊奴隶，但他同时也是一个献身于艺术的天才。他崇拜美好的事物，且从未停下追求“美”的脚步。然而，由于波斯侵略者的干预，当地出台了这样一则规定：奴隶无权享有艺术创作的权利，违者将被处以死刑。可是，克里昂却偏偏梦想着自己有一天能够跻身于艺术家的行列之中，并能得到伯克里克，以及当时最著名的雕刻家菲迪亚斯的赞赏。

将全部身心都投入到艺术创作中去的克里昂该怎么办呢？他只能每天祈祷神明赋予他灵感和新的技艺。他深信太阳神阿波罗会为他指明前方的道路。然而，他却被所有的神抛弃了。

克莱蒙——克里昂的妹妹，与她的哥哥一样，被这个无情的规定深深地伤害了。她对哥哥说：“哦，克里昂，你可以在地下室完成你的梦想，我会设法让那里变得明亮些。神会帮助我们的。”克里昂在妹妹的帮助下冒着极大的危险开始夜以继日地在地下室里继续追寻他的梦想。

不久之后，古希腊集市举办了一场由伯克里克主持的艺术品展览会。除了伯克里克之外，阿丝帕、菲迪亚斯、苏格拉底、索福克勒斯，以及各界知名人士也都悉数到场。展览会上展出了最伟大的艺术家的作品。可是，有一组作品可谓技压群雄——

