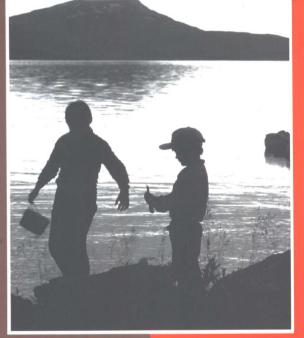
人生船 英汉对照

人文素质教育丛书



主编:吴汉平

Browse the Homepages of Civilization



浏览文明的主页

罗安徽文艺出版社

THE BOAT OF LIFE

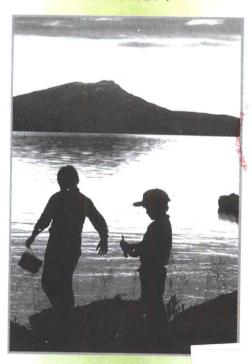


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前 言

人生好比汪洋中航行的一条船,在茫茫的海上,有时风和日丽,碧空万里,鹰击长空,鱼翔浅底;有时暴风骤雨,惊涛骇浪,暗礁密布,浅滩急流。在漫漫的航程中,我们不仅会经历迷茫的困惑,搏击的艰辛,孤独的无奈,挫折的痛苦,更会享受收获的喜悦,品尝生活的乐趣,感受家庭的温馨,赞叹人生的美好。

本书正是以人生的历程为线索来设计编排的,取名为《人生船》(The Boat of Life),共有5卷,即《泊在求知的码头》、(捕捞生活的珍珠》、《眺望迷人的家园》、《行在人文的航道》和《浏览文明的主页》。每卷一个主题,自成一体,卷卷之间相互照应,互为补充。展读各卷,入选的40篇文章,篇幅多在千字左右,均出自英美作家之手,文字地道隽永,耐人寻味,富有启迪;译文忠实原作,流畅优美,是一套融知识性、趣味性、思想性和实用性为一体的英汉对照阅读丛书。

虽然在茫茫的书海中,英汉对照的阅读书籍也不少,但本书的主要特点在于:依据主题的内在联系,将不同题材的文章有机地编排在一起,涵盖了英语学习、人生观培养、人文素质教育等多个方面。



前

言

一般认为,人文素质教育的基本目标是:树立爱祖国、爱人民的信念,培养对民族的认同感;从各方面认识人类社会的传统和制度,增长人类历史、文学、艺术、哲学、地理、语言和现代文化的知识与能力;激励学生开阔眼界,形成良好的国际视野和环境意识;开拓价值观、道德观、审美观的深度和广度,培养良好的伦理道德、较强的审美能力、敏锐的洞察力以及分析和解决问题的能力。人文素质提高了,热爱祖国,崇尚英雄,追求文明,弘扬民族文化和民族精神,就成了必然的选择。

当然,本书既是以英汉对照为主要体例,其主要功能及 编写目的还是立足于帮助读者提高英语水平,提高运用语 言知识进行交际的能力,特别是阅读能力、写作能力和翻译 技巧。在多年的教学实践中,我们了解到,很多学生经常为 自己的英语水平提高慢而苦恼、殊不知其中重要原因是他 们读的材料太少、面太窄,难以培养语感,因此,在为本书选 择范文时,我们在充分考虑其知识性和思想性的同时,十分 注意文章题材的广泛性和体裁的多样性。在数千篇文章 中,我们精选了200篇,其中既有叙述文、描写文,亦有议论 文、说明文;既有正式文体的文章,亦有非正式文体文章,如 用对话体写成的故事、网络通讯、新闻报道等等。 在众多文 章中,为了避免内容雷同、词汇量少,我们在选文时尤其注 意拓宽文章的覆盖面:从历史、地理、文学、哲学、艺术、音 乐、美术,到语言、科技等应有尽有,而且一篇一个样.篇篇 有其特色。相信读者在通读了全书后,在进一步提高阅读、 写作和翻译能力的同时,能更多地扩充自己的词汇量,大大



增强自己的英语语感 。

本书第一卷《泊在求知的码头》(Berth for Knowledge on Learning)。当你告别父母,驾着人生之舟,扬帆远航,去追寻人生的价值时,首先你需要做好充分的物质和思想准备。本卷将告诉你读书的乐趣,"什么样的知识最有价值"、"哲学有何用处",帮助你在浩如烟海的知识海洋中学会选择知识,学习知识,锻炼技能,培养科学的思维方法,包括教你"怎样自学写作",如何读书,如何做笔记,"如何随时随地面对任何人说话的技巧","如何应付考试",如何树立信心,战胜自我,正确对待分数、失败,等等。有了这些知识储备,有了良好的心理素质,你就可以开始远航了。

第二卷《捕捞生活的珍珠》(Dive for Pearls of Life)。青春是美好的,但青春又是稚嫩的,青年人需要磨练、点拨、教诲,才能健康地成长。本卷主要介绍富有生活哲理的人生经验、经历,让先哲们、过来人告诉你"为什么品德最重要",给你"东山再起的忠告",教你如何面对成功、失败、顺境、逆境;如何判断诚实,鉴别虚伪;"如何修复破损的友谊","如何与难处之人相处",等等。读完了这本书,肯定会大大丰富你的阅历、经验,使你放弃"沮丧","开心起来",有个健康、正确的人生观、价值观,从而更能从容跨入社会,坦然面对人生。

第三卷《眺望迷人的家园》(Gaze at Sweet Homes)。家因是温馨和迷人的,它是生命的起源,它是爱的巢穴,感情的寄托、避风的港湾。本卷集各种情感之大成,从友情到爱情到亲情,应有尽有,它告诉你在"有情世界"里,如何辨别

前



"爱情还是钟情","如何发现真正的爱情",找到"理想的妻子",处理好"家庭琐事",避免婚外情,"了解爱情的持久法则","相爱到永远"。在迷人的家庭里,让你感受母女情、父子情、夫妻情深的甜蜜,同时它还告诉你如何为人父,为人母、为人妻、为人夫、为人子的责任和义务,告诉你"如何与孩子谈论性",不做偏心的父母,不"窥视孩子的隐私",拥有"赤子情怀",反对"家庭暴力",防止"家庭解体","爱所爱之人",从而掌握"生活成功的秘诀"。此外,家家都有本难念的经,也有必须面对的烦恼,有时要面对三角恋、同性恋,有时还会遇到性骚扰,等等。这些都是青年人在青春期所要了解的问题。希望他们通过阅读这些文章,在他们遇到这类问题时能够泰然处之,从容应付。

第四卷 (行在人文的航道) (Navigate Through the Course of the Humanities)。着重介绍历史的瞬间人类人文知识的精华,有文学、历史、地理、音乐、美术、艺术,等方面的散文,使你在增长人文知识的同时,大大扩充人文方面的英语词汇。在这里你可以观赏"喜剧大师卓别林"的表演,与一代风流人物"卡尔·马克思"、"富兰克林·罗斯福"、"圣雄甘地"直接对话,了解"丘吉尔的传奇人生"和风雨人生的"英女王伊丽莎白二世"。你还能飞过千山万水,穿越时间隧道,视察"消失在丛林中的城市"吴哥窟,游览"音乐之乡——维也纳",看一看"好莱坞的兴衰","表演艺术在美国",读一读"电影史话"。此外,本书还要告诉你"为什么要学历史",与你一起回顾"伦敦塔的血腥史","感恩节的演变史","愚人节"的由来以及"语言与歌曲的起源",然后"重



回伊甸园",在"可可可乐的世界"里,吃着"复活节的彩蛋", 完成"历史的巡游"。

第五卷《浏览文明的主页》(Browse the Homepages of Civilization)。重点介绍的是现代的文明和创造,在这里,点击时代的鼠标,浏览文明的主页,可以了解有关基因密码之谜,克隆技术、生物技术、计算机技术的最新动态;了解信息时代如何改变人类的生活,探询"未来的家庭"、"未来商店"、"未来的士兵"和"21世纪的电冰箱"的发展;聆听有关"死亡的权利之争"和"人体器官捐赠"的道德问题大讨论,等等。此外,阳光下也有黑暗,本书也向你介绍西方的一些社会问题,如:"美国的吸毒问题"、"性丑闻引发的宗教信仰危机"、辛普森案暴露的种族歧视及美国司法制度的弊端等问题,让你了解一个实实在在的西方社会。

本书阅读对象为大学生、硕士研究生、博士生以及任何掌握了约 3500~6000 英语单词的一般读者,既可用作课外读物,又可作为非英语专业大学生的泛读教材,希望它对拓宽人文知识面,提高英语水平,锻炼翻译技能,激发求知欲望,增长生活常识,丰富社会经验,培养爱国情操,提高人文意质均有裨益。

编译者 2001年2月

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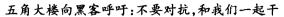
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1. Today the Sheep...

Kenneth L. Woodward

克隆技术是科学界一大奇迹,它给社会带来了各种影响,同时也引起了人们的思考:"今日克隆羊,明日是否就要克隆牧羊人呢?"对此,人们众说纷纭。

- [1] Twenty years ago, when only the lowly tadpole ^① had been cloned, bioethicists ^② raised the possibility that scientists might someday advance the technology to include human beings as well. They wanted the issue discussed. But scientists assailed ^③ the moralists' concerns as alarmist ^⑥. Let the research go forward, the scientists argued, because cloning human beings would serve no discernible ^⑤ scientific purpose. Now the cloning of humans is within reach, and society as a whole is caught with its ethical pants down ^⑥.
- [2] Today the sheep—tomorrow the shepherd? Whether the cloning of human beings can be ethically justified is now firmly, perhaps permanently, on the nation's moral agenda . President Clinton has given an advisory panel of experts just 90 days to come up with proposals for government action. The government could prohibit the cloning of human beings or issue regulations limiting what researchers can do. But the government cannot control the actions of individuals or private groups deter-



mined to clone humans for whatever purpose. And science has a way of *outdistancing* [®] all ethical restraints. "In science, the one rule is that what can be done will be done," warns Rabbi Moses Tendler, professor of medical ethics at Yeshiva University in New York.

[3] Some ethicists regard the cloning of humans as inherently evil. a morally unjustifiable intrusion 9 into human life. Others measure the morality of any act by the intention behind it: still others are concerned primarily with the consequences-for society as well as for individuals.) Father Richard McCormick, a veteran Jesuit ethicist at the University of Notre Dame, represents the hardest line: any cloning of humans is morally repugnant 10. A person who would want a clone of himself, says McCormick, "is overwhelmingly self-centered. One Richard McCormick is enough." But why not clone another Einstein? Once you program for producing superior beings, he says, you are into eugenics, "and eugenics of any kind is inherently discriminatory." What's wrong with duplicating a sibling whose bone marrow could save a sick child? That, he believes, is using another human being merely "as a source for replaceable organs." But why shouldn't an infertile couple resort to cloning if that is the only means of having a child? "Infertility is not an absolute evil that justifies doing any and every thing to overcome it." McCormick insists.

[4] Other ethicists see possible exceptions to a general rule against cloning. Tendler opposes cloning on Biblical grounds. But if a *sterile* second-generation Holocaust survivor wanted a male heir to continue an otherwise doomed family line, the Rabbi says he might advise the man to clone rather than use donor



sperm. Boston College moral theologian Lisa Sowhill Cahill is "not yet convinced that cloning human beings is inherently evil." The mother of identical twins, Cahill questions whether creating a clone necessarily violates the dignity of the original or of the genetic copy. As with other ethicists, what most concerns Cahill is the commodification of human beings and their genes. Forget hubris, consider commerce. What's to prevent the transfer of a dollop of DNA to a wealthy bidder who wants an especially beautiful, swift or smart child?

[5] Beyond the arguments of experts, the nation's religious communities "will play an important role in the national debate over cloning," says Quaker ethicist James Childress, a member of the president's advisory panel. All theologians agree that a clone would have a soul like everyone else. Although the pope has yet to address the cloning issue, the Vatican has repeatedly condemned the use of human embryos for nontherapeutic purnoses®—which is what cloning requires. Islamic courts have not ruled on cloning, either, but Muslim scholar Abdulaziz Sachedina, a medical ethicist at the University of Virginia, worries about the long-term implications of separating reproduction from "Imagine a world with no need for marhuman relationships. riage," he asks. Protestant ethicist Allen Verhey of Hope College in Holland, Mich., warns that cloning would program parents to "think of their children as products." And Buddhist scholar Donald Lopez foresees real problems for the theory of karma®. Would the clone inherit the karma of the original person? And, he wonders. "What did the sheep do in previous life that result-



ing in its being cloned in this one?"

[6] But to judge by what American society currently permits, the nation is already far along the road toward $tacit^{\textcircled{9}}$ acceptance of cloning. "In our society there are two values which will allow anyone to do whatever she wants in human reproduction," observes ethicist Daniel Callahan of the Hastings Center in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. "One is the nearly absolute right to reproduce—or not—as you see fit. The other is that just about anything goes in the pursuit of improved health." Perhaps the message of Dolly is that society should reconsider its casual ethical slide toward assuming mastery over human life. Do we really want to play God?

Notes:

①蝌蚪 ②生物伦理学家 ③猛击;痛击 ④大惊小怪的人 ⑤可辨明的 ⑥ with one's pants down 乘人不备,这里是调侃的说法 ⑦(委员会等的)待办事项或待讨论事务;议程 ⑧在行程上快过;超过;把…… 抛在后头 ⑨无法理喻的侵犯 ⑩令人厌恶的;使人反感的 ⑪兄弟姐妹 ⑫骨髓 ⑬不能结果实的;不能生育的 ⑭商品化 ⑮傲慢;自大;自恃 ⑯胚胎 ⑰非治疗目的 ⑬羯磨(佛教名词,指今生来世的因果报应) ⑭心照不宜的;暗含的



今日克隆羊,明日是什么

肯尼斯·L·伍特伍德

- [1]20年前,当只有低等动物蝌蚪被克隆时,生物伦理学家们就提出一种可能性,即将来科技会进步到可以克隆人的程度。他们希望能够讨论这个问题,但是科学家们指责这些伦理学家的担忧是杞人忧天。他们争辩说,克隆人并没有明确的科学目的,所以让这个研究继续进行下去吧。而现在,克隆人已是举手可得之事,整个社会猝不及防地遇到了一个窘迫的伦理问题。1
- [2]今天克隆羊,明天是否就克隆牧羊人呢?是否应该从伦理学的角度判断克隆人的问题,如今已经永久地、毫无疑问地提到了社会伦理学的议程上。克林顿总统要求一个专家顾问小组在90天内提交一份报告,对政府应采取的措施提出建议。政府可以禁止克隆人,或是制定一些措施限制科学研究的发展,但是政府却不可以控制个人或是私人团体克隆人的行动,不论他们是出于什么目的,而且科学有办法超越所有的伦理限制。纽约耶和华大学医学伦理教授拉宾·莫斯·泰德勒警告说:"在科学上,有一条规则是,可以完成的事就一定要去完成。"
- [3] 一些伦理学家认为克隆人从根本上说是邪恶的,从伦理角度而言,是对人类生命的一种无法理喻的侵犯,其余的人则用隐藏其后的意图来衡量这一道德行为。还有一些人从一开始关心的只是它对社会和个人所产生的影响。理查德·麦克密克神父,诺特戴姆大学的资深天主教伦理学家、代

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