



英汉对照

CCTV9

主编 杨 锐

精英 对话2

央视英语频道品牌栏目DIALOGUE访谈精选

HIGHLIGHTS *of* DIALOGUE

本书收录了CCTV-9英语频道Dialogue栏目的15篇名人访谈，涉及政治、经济、文化等各类话题。看Dialogue栏目，读Dialogue访谈，与名人面对面，倾听名人的心路历程和人生感悟，透过名人视角看世界，透过《对话》视角看名人。

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译文主审: 方华文

译者: 徐 冰

孟祥德

方 磊

刘 伟

李晓强

彭红艳

陆小明

陈红玉

由于读者的喜爱，根据中央电视台国际频道品牌栏目 *DIALOGUE*（《对话》）整理出来的中英文双语《精英对话 2》终于问世了，《精英对话 3》和《精英对话 4》也出版在即。感谢外研社的领导和编辑们的所有付出。

不过，《精英对话》中的“精英”二字让人心情复杂。所谓“精英”，未免曲高和寡，远离大众。况且，华尔街精英们推导出来的数学公式和金融衍生品导致了灾难性的全球金融危机；欧盟的精英们设计出来的货币一体化因为忽略了财政政策的统一而引发主权债务危机，有可能导致世界经济二次探底，南欧诸国也将为此付出瘦身的痛苦。金字塔顶端的云山雾罩和风雨如晦，让我们在社会转型的今天更加关心公民社会的灵魂，这就是信仰和诚信。所幸，改革 30 年来，我们的每一次危机都是一个转折点，都能推动中国社会的进步。因此，我们有了对话的基础。

对话是这个时代的需要。在我们不断融入国际社会的今天，越来越多的中国平民百姓或社会精英认为我们被误读了，而越来越多的西方人，甚至我们的亚洲近邻都认为我们的软实力不足，而且战略意图模糊。这将严重影响中国的和平崛起。时代需要对话。无知和偏见一样，我们需要通过广义上的对话，特别是不同政治制度和不同文明之间的对话，消除误解。孤芳自赏的时代过去了，我们在融入，我们在开放中吞吐百家，在对话中回归常识，回归人的本身，回归国际社会的共识。

中国需要对话，寻找具有文化的丰富性和多样性的对话。我们的民族贵有五千年的文明，但是面对西方媒体排山倒海似的质疑和批评时，却显

得手足无措，只知道匆忙回应，失去了对话的从容和优雅。

互联网的异军突起使舆论监督成为大势所趋，人心所向。市场经济鼓励的是平等、竞争、多元和依法治国。告别人治和强人政治时代的亚洲，正在后金融危机时代讨论如何在多元文化的大背景下加强经济一体化进程。所有的内因外因都在敦促我们理性对待多元和竞争，敦促我们以更加开放的胸襟迎接挑战，推动人类大融合的全球化进程。

中国不仅正在告别和调整劳动密集型的低附加值，告别高污染和高能耗的时代，也在告别低成本低收入时代。我们正迎来中产阶级的崛起，它必将以大幅度减少赤贫和暴富的社会光谱的两端来突出社会公正，追求社会平等。所有对话必须建立在平等基础之上。

当前我们正在建设和谐社会，和谐社会的建设本来就是不和谐力量之间博弈的动态过程。在合理的制度安排下，科学发展，这是常识。坚持对话，一定会让我们回归常识，也会让我们回归大众，摆脱精英的光环。

中央电视台国际频道的品牌栏目 *DIALOGUE* 到 2009 年正好走过了十个春秋。春华秋实，它赢得了国内外的广泛赞誉。它的主持人以平实、尖锐、厚重、理性、大器、平衡与自由赢得了国际观众的普遍称赞。应该说 *DIALOGUE* 为国际频道同类节目打造了行业标准。它为平抑西强东弱的舆论格局，为追求真理、正义和跨文化的沟通，低调地做了大量工作。

《精英对话 2》和即将出版的第三册、第四册收录了过去五年间该栏目采访的国内外精英人物，如美国前总统卡特、乒乓球名将邓亚萍、当代艺

术先锋艾未未、流行歌手崔健，以及鸟巢的设计者、格莱美奖主席、耶鲁大学校长、《苏菲的世界》作者和非政府组织环保方面的代表人物马军。在对话之中，主持人与节目嘉宾广泛探讨了中国的人文精神重建的进程。

今天，我们意识到，财富总有形而上和形而下的，物质和精神的。与有良知和有思想的大师对话，与人类灵魂的工程师对话，我们可以找回自己，找回尊严、权利和自信。

限于水平，我们的选题和节目制作，以及后来的听写和编辑，整理和加工一定存在不如人意之处。只要我们的热心读者能够在获取语言知识的同时格外关注一下思想的含量，我们的对话就不虚此行了。毕竟，对话就是 a journey of discovery and rediscovery。

杨 锐



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China Receives Yale Delegation



耶鲁大学校长率团访华

“If it's anything that promotes good will between our two countries, whether you call that political or diplomatic or cultural exchange, I'll be in favor of it.”

—Richard Levin

嘉宾：理查德·莱文
耶鲁大学校长

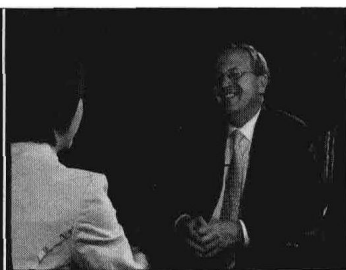
Richard Levin
President of Yale University

“倘若我们的来访能增进两国间的友好关系，那么不论你把它称为政治性的也好，外交性的也好，或者文化性的也好，我都同意。”

——理查德·莱文

对话

TW: Tian Wei
 RL: Richard Levin
 田: 田薇
 理: 理查德·莱文



TW Hello, welcome to another edition of *Dialogue* on CCTV International. I'm your host Tian Wei. When Chinese President Hu Jintao visited the United States last year, he extended an invitation to one hundred students and faculty members from Yale University. And this year this big delegation of one hundred members is in China, of course, led by the president of Yale University Richard Levin. We're very honored to have him with us for this edition of *Dialogue*.

Mr. Levin, welcome to *Dialogue*. This time you are bringing a delegation of one hundred people—students and faculty—from Yale University to China to travel for ten days. What are they going to see and do in China?

RL They'll see some of the cultural highlights of Beijing and Xi'an and Shanghai. They will go to the Forbidden City and the Great Wall, a number of other cultural highlights such as Terracotta Warriors, of course, in Xi'an. And I think what may end up being the highlight for our students is the opportunity to visit with students at four of your great universities at Beida, Tsinghua, Xi'an Jiaotong and Fudan, and also meet with families.

田: 大家好, 欢迎收看又一期中央电视台国际频道的《对话》节目。我是主持人田薇。胡锦涛主席去年访问美国时, 曾向耶鲁大学的一百位师生发出邀请。今年, 这个由一百位耶鲁师生组成的庞大代表团, 在其校长理查德·莱文先生的带领下, 应邀来到中国。我们有幸把理查德·莱文先生请到了今天《对话》节目的现场。

莱文先生, 欢迎您来到《对话》节目。这一百位耶鲁大学的师生在您的率领下前来中国访问十天, 他们打算看些什么, 做些什么呢?

理: 他们将在北京、西安以及上海参观一些名胜古迹, 例如故宫、长城、西安的兵马俑等。我想最后一个重头戏是我们的学生将有机会参观贵国的四所重点大学: 北京大学、清华大学、西安交通大学和复旦大学, 与这些大学的学生交流, 并且有机会接触到一些中国家庭。

TW They came with the invitation from Chinese President Mr. Hu Jintao. He actually extended invitation to you guys during his last trip in the United States when he was giving the speech on your campus, right?

RL Exactly, we were very happily surprised.

TW All right, maybe that's the word to use. Well then, before you came to Beijing this time, your delegation, at least some members of it, had been received by your president George W. Bush in the White House. How come so much attention on this specific delegation from Yale University?

RL Well, after all, your President, Mr Hu Jintao, issued the invitation on television in front of 300 million Chinese viewers. So presumably, the world was watching, and the Chinese are taking this very seriously. So our president felt it was important to send us off with his greetings to President Hu.

TW But this also makes it very political anyway.

RL If it's anything that promotes good will between our two countries, whether you call that political or diplomatic or cultural exchange, I'll be in favor of it.

田：代表团是应胡锦涛主席的邀请前来的，他是在上次访美期间在贵校进行演讲时向你们发出的邀请，对吧？

理：是的，我们当时听到这一邀请时都非常惊喜。

田：对，或许是应该用“惊喜”这个词。在这次来北京以前，你们的代表团，至少是团里的部分成员，曾在白宫受到了布什总统的接见。这个耶鲁大学代表团怎么会受到如此多的关注呢？

理：毕竟，贵国的胡锦涛主席是在电视上面对三亿中国观众发出邀请的。当时全世界的人都可能正在收看那个节目，而且中方对这件事也非常认真，所以我们的总统觉得十分有必要派我们来转达他对胡主席的问候。

田：不过，无论如何，这使你们的此次访问变得非常富有政治色彩。

理：倘若我们的来访能增进两国间的友好关系，那么不论你把它称为政治性的也好，外交性的也好，或者文化性的也好，我都同意。



Richard C. Levin received his bachelor's degree in history from Stanford University in 1968.



TW The Chinese President, when he was giving the speech on your campus last year, was talking about the lack of understanding from the American side for the purpose of China's economic development and progress. While your President, when he was receiving you guys in the White House, he was talking about the possible tumbling blocks of the relations between the two sides: One American protectionism, the other China's nationalism. Since the two men have their own theories, what about you, even it is the ninth time that you are here?

RL Well, I do hasten to say that President Bush's concerns about protectionism and nationalism were raised in the context of saying that the relations between China and United States are good right now and are strong. He said that he had two worries about them. But it was against the background of what he thought positive from the relations. That's my own view. I think that China's prosperity and growth are good for America, and good for the world. The more that China and the United States become interdependent economically and learn to understand one another, the better the future will be for all of humanity.

TW But some argue that because of the Cold War, natural suspicions from the two sides had been built up. And now some are talking about the apparent strategic conflicts between the two countries. So people really wonder whether there is anything that is like a real friendship between the U.S. and China. What is your view?

田：胡锦涛主席去年在耶鲁大学作演讲时，谈到了美方对于中国的经济发展与进步的目标缺乏了解的问题。你们的总统在白宫接见你们时，则谈到了中美关系之间存在的种种障碍：一面是美国的保护主义，一面是中国的民族主义。既然两位领导人各有各的道理，那么尽管已是第九次访华的您又是怎么看的呢？

理：我必须指出，布什总统对于保护主义和民族主义的关注是在谈及当前中美关系良好且稳固时表示的。他当时表示，关于上述问题他有两大担心。但是这些担心的提出是从两国关系的积极角度考虑的。我是这么理解的。我认为中国的繁荣和发展无论对于美国还是对于整个世界都是件好事。中美双方在经济方面相互依赖的程度越高，彼此间互相了解的程度越深，人类的未来就会越美好。

田：有人认为，“冷战”使得两国之间自然而然产生了猜疑的心理，现在还有人在谈论中美两国间显而易见的战略冲突。因此，人们真的很想知道，中美之间究竟存不存在真正的友谊。对于这个问题，您怎么看呢？

RL I think that there are tensions and suspicions, particularly in an older generation that grew up in the Cold War times. But history has something in favor of a peaceful relationship between these two countries. China is not a country that historically had periods of great territorial expansion; the United States, since achieving its territorial integrity in the mid-nineteenth century, has been enormously powerful, but it has not attempted to expand its borders either. These countries are self-content. And I think both will be economically strong, as a century develops, and that both will be terribly interdependent. I mean we are valuable trade partners. Valuable foreign investment is huge now, mostly from one way though, but in the future it will be two ways. I think we have so many good reasons to be friendly that they will dominate the reasons for our suspicion in the long run.

TW Before, we see the Ping-Pong Diplomacy. That was a time when the two countries were trying to establish diplomatic relations with each other. And this time, over the past few years, we have seen increasing academic exchanges between the two countries, including your delegation's coming to China. It truly makes people wonder as to which one is going to play a crucial role this time—going to really melt the ice or the suspicion between the two countries? Is this academic circle likely to do the job?

理：我想两国间有一些紧张和猜疑的情绪，这些情绪在冷战时期成长起来的上一辈人之间尤为明显。但是从历史上看，有些因素是有利于两国建立和平关系的。中国没有大规模领土扩张的历史；美国自从19世纪中期完成领土扩张后，虽然已经成为一个实力强大的国家，但它也没有进一步扩张自己的边界。我们两国在这方面都很知足。我认为经过一个世纪的发展之后，我们两国在经济上都将非常稳固，相互依赖的程度也会更高。我的意思是说，我们都是相当重要的贸易伙伴。现在有大量来自国外的重要投资，虽然大部分是单向投资，但在不久的将来，这种投资将是双向的。我想在我们两国之间有如此之多的理由保持友好的关系，长远来看，这些理由将会胜过我们相互猜疑的理由。

田：以前我们采用的是“乒乓外交”，当时两国正在努力建立外交关系。而如今，在过去的几年中，我们看到了中美间日益频繁的学术交流，包括你们此次对中国的访问。人们不禁要问，这一次究竟哪种力量将起到关键作用，起到真正破冰或消除两国间的猜疑的作用呢？学术界有可能承担起这一任务吗？

RL I think it has very great hope for the long term, if we think in a thirty-year horizon, not a three-year horizon, and think of the young people going back and forth between these two countries, getting to know one another and appreciating each other's values and perspectives. When that generation—that generation has been developing for the last twenty years—when that generation is, you know, leading both our countries, we will have a better understanding of each other. So I'm very hopeful. I think the more students that may flow across our borders to see one another and learn about each other's culture, the better off our future will be.

TW In fact, Mr. Levin, your university is having a very interesting exchange program when visiting some of the Chinese universities such as Peking University, because for the first time American students are going to have the opportunity to study in the same classroom and live in the same dormitory with native Chinese students on Chinese university campus. Just for our viewers' understanding, many of the international students right now in China live separately and study separately from the Chinese students. So what do you expect, what do you think they, the American students, are likely to gain from this experience?

理：我想从长远来看，这是非常有希望的。我们要以30年而不是3年的眼光来看，想到年轻人在两国之间往返交流、相互理解并且欣赏彼此的价值观和看待问题的视角。当在过去的20年间成长起来的那一代人开始领导各自国家的时候，我们将更好地互相了解。因此我觉得大有希望。有越多的学生踏出国门去接触对方、去学习对方的文化，我们的将来就会越美好。

田：实际上，莱文先生，你们访问北京大学等中国大学时有一个非常有趣的交流活动，美国学生将第一次有机会和中国学生在中国大学的课堂上一起听课，一起在宿舍生活。这里要向观众朋友解释一下，许多在中国的外国留学生，无论生活还是学习，都是和中国学生分开的。那么您对这一活动有什么期待吗？您认为美国学生从这种体验中会有什么收获呢？

RL It's very interesting, because they told me that the most positive aspect of the whole program would be the fact that they will live with roommates from China. They feel that this will be a real opportunity to get to know one another. And they value that a great deal. So I think that will be a nice feature, and that this program will encourage more of them to participate in academic exchanges with other universities as well.

TW You have been having, as president of Yale University, a very ambitious plan to internationalize your university. It is still so even when you are travelling this time, the ninth time in China, not to mention how many other places around the world that you have visited so far for the same purpose. For many weeks each semester your students have the opportunity to travel outside the campus. And also you have quadrupled the number of the undergraduate students from foreign countries since you took office in the 1990s. What's really behind all of this? What exactly is your vision about this internationalization?

理：这很有意思，因为学生们告诉我这项活动中最有积极意义的方面就是他们将与中国学生同住一个宿舍。他们认为这是一个真正可以相互了解的机会，而且非常珍视这次机会。因此，我觉得这是一个非常好的特色，这项活动会鼓励更多的学生参加同其他大学开展的学术交流活动。

田：身为耶鲁大学的校长，您一直有个雄心勃勃的计划，就是希望将耶鲁大学国际化。这是您第九次来到中国，也带着同样的理想。至于您为此访问了世界上多少其他地方，那就更不用提了。每学期你们的学生都有机会踏出校园进行数周的交流活动。而且自从您在上世纪90年代上任以来，贵校本科留学生的人数也增加了三倍。这些变化背后的真正原因是什么？您对于这种国际化究竟有什么样的展望呢？

