

红杉树

名人风景线

[英汉双语]



charles

DARWIN

Ann Fullick (英) 著
王霖霖 汪泳 译

达尔文

外语教学与研究出版社

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Charles DARWIN

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THE LIFE OF THE MAN

AND HIS WORKS

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Charles Darwin by Ann Fullick

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名人风景线

[英汉双语]

前言

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人。

他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

他们当中，有文豪，有发明家，还有旅行家，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出现，书中附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。对于有一定难度的单词、短语，还添加了简要注释，适合有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

Changing Times



In a wealthy home—such as the one Charles Darwin was born into—people wore fine clothes, ate luxurious food and were looked after by servants. Families were large. This family is gathered together in the evening to listen to the father telling a story.

在富有的家庭——比如达尔文出生的家庭——人们穿着优雅华丽的衣服，享受奢侈的食品和仆人的照料，家族规模也很庞大。图为一家人晚上聚集在一起，听父亲讲故事。

变革的时代

The early years of the 19th century saw the birth of a man whose influence was to change the way people looked at the world around them for ever. His name was Charles Darwin.

Intolerant times

England in those days was not a tolerant society. Many people still believed that every word of the Bible was absolutely true. Life was governed by a very strict moral code. Some people behaved in ways that broke the code—but never in public. As the century progressed, and Queen Victoria came to the throne, the British Empire stretched around the globe, and the British people were proud of their position in the world. Victorian capitalism saw the birth and success of many major industries. The rich were rich, the poor were poor, and everyone knew their place and their station in life.

19世纪初期见证了一位伟人的诞生，他将永久改变人们看待周围世界的方式。这个人的名字叫查尔斯·达尔文。

偏狭的时代

当时的英国社会并不宽容：许多人仍然相信《圣经》上的每个字都是绝对真理，严格的道德教条束缚着人们的生活。有些人的行为举止离经叛道，但那只能是在私底下。19世纪，随着时间的推移，维多利亚女王登基，大英帝国的势力扩展到全球，英国人民为自己在世界上的地位沾沾自喜。维多利亚时代的资本主义见证了许多重要产业的兴起与蓬勃发展。富者愈富，贫者愈贫，每个人都安于自己的社会地位与生活境遇。

intolerant *a.* 不容异说的，偏狭的
code *n.* 准则，道德标准
come to the throne [君主]继位，登基



Charles Robert Darwin was born in 1809 and died in 1882. In his life he went from being an academic failure to become one of the greatest biologists the world has ever known.

查尔斯·罗伯特·达尔文生于1809年，卒于1882年。一生之中，他最初是一个学业上的失败者，后来却成为了有史以来最杰出的生物学家之一。

A new world view

It was in these strict and moral times that Charles Darwin grew up, but he was fortunate enough to be born into a family of thinkers, men and women of ideas. By the time Darwin came to publish his groundbreaking idea—that living things had not been created all at once by God, but had *evolved* over millions of years—society itself had changed.

Although Darwin's ideas were met with fury and opposition in some places, many people were ready to listen to and understand what he had to say. His vision has changed the face of science for ever, and much of our modern understanding of ecology, genetics, evolution and conservation stems from the work of Charles Darwin, perhaps the most amazing Victorian of them all.

新世界观

查尔斯·达尔文正是在这种道德教条严苛的时代中成长起来的，但他很幸运，出生在一个思考者之家，家里男男女女个个思想活跃。待到达尔文公布他那开创性的理念时——该理念认为生命不是出于上帝一瞬间的创造，而是经过了亿万年的进化过程，当时的社会本身已经发生了变化。

尽管达尔文的思想在当时一些地方引发了愤慨和抗议，还是有许多人愿意去聆听并了解他的言论。他的远见永久地改变了科学的面貌，当代对于生态学、遗传学、进化理论及环境保护的理解大多出于达尔文的研究成果。他或许是维多利亚时代最了不起的人。

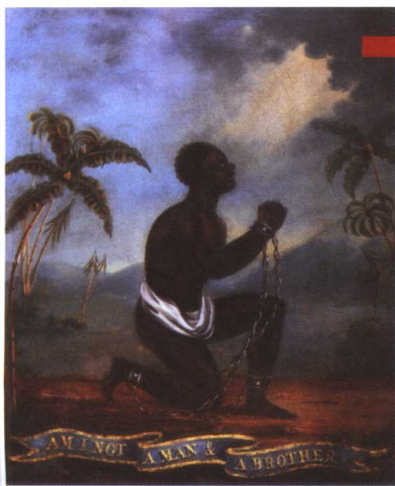
academic *a.* 学业的
groundbreaking *a.* 独创性的，
开拓性的
evolve *v.* 进化
ecology *n.* 生态学
genetics *n.* 遗传学
conservation *n.* (对自然资源的) 保护

The Darwin Family

Charles Darwin was born into a Shrewsbury family of well-known intellectuals, people of strong views who were not afraid to express them.

His grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, was a doctor, and was also internationally known for his poetic descriptions of the natural world, published in his book *Zoonomia*. Like his grandson in years to come, Erasmus saw reproduction as the key to understanding the workings of nature. He was a member of the Lunar Society, which included a number of famous men such as James Watt, Joseph Priestley and Josiah Wedgwood, all of whom had played an important part in the Industrial Revolution. They met to discuss the role of science and invention in a changing society.

Erasmus's son, Robert Waring Darwin, was also a doctor and a very good one. He was both successful and wealthy, because he combined medicine with a business career. He made a fortune that provided his children with an independent income for the rest of their lives.



This painting is anti-slavery. Both of Darwin's grandfathers were free thinkers who supported the abolition of slavery, freedom of enterprise and freedom of expression. Parliament finally voted to abolish slavery in the British Empire in 1833.

这幅图画是反奴隶制的。达尔文的祖辈们都是自由的思想者，他们赞成废除奴隶制、赞成商业及言论自由。1833年，议会最终投票废除了大英帝国的奴隶制度。

达氏家族

查尔斯·达尔文生在英国什鲁斯伯里一个有名的知识分子家庭，他的家人都有鲜明的观点，同时也有表达出这些观点的勇气。

他的祖父伊拉斯谟·达尔文是一名医生，曾出版《动物生理学或生命规律》一书，书中对自然界诗情画意的描写令他享誉世界。跟他的孙子达尔文日后所做的一样，伊拉斯谟认为繁殖现象是理解自然法则的关键。他是月学会的成员，这个组织中有詹姆斯·瓦特、约瑟夫·普里斯特利和乔赛亚·韦奇伍德等知名人士，所有这些人都在工业革命中扮演了重要角色。他们时常聚在一起，讨论科学与发明在一个变革社会中的作用。

伊拉斯谟之子罗伯特·韦林·达尔文也是一名非常优秀的医生。他将医学同做生意结合起来，因此既成功又富有。他积攒的财富足以令子女们一世自给，生计无忧。

intellectual *n.* 知识分子

reproduction *n.* 生殖，繁育

James Watt 詹姆斯·瓦特
(1736-1819)，英国苏格兰发明家、工程师，他发明的蒸汽机对工业革命起了重大的作用

Joseph Priestley 约瑟夫·普里斯特利 (1733-1804)，英国神学家、政治理论家和科学家，发现氧气和植物光合作用

Josiah Wedgewood 乔赛亚·韦奇伍德 (1730-1795)，英国著名陶器工匠和制造商

abolition *n.* 废除，废止 (习俗，制度等)

The birth of Charles

Robert Darwin married Susannah Wedgwood, daughter of his father's friend Josiah, who founded the famous pottery business. She was much more conventional in her thinking than her husband, and was a very devout Christian. Charles Robert Darwin was born on 12 February 1809, in Shrewsbury, in the west of England.

Charles's early childhood seems to have been happy and uneventful, but when he was only 8 years old his mother died. His older sisters Caroline, Susan and Emily took over his care. They were devoted to their little brother, and shared with him the religious belief that they had inherited from their mother. Thus, in spite of the loss he suffered, Charles grew up in a warm and comfortable family, loved and secure, exposed to both radical, intellectual discussion and to traditional values. The importance of these varied influences can be seen throughout his life, in the ideas he had and in the man he became.



Charles was the fifth of six children and his parents' second son. This picture shows Charles aged 7, with his younger sister Catherine.

查尔斯在六个孩子中排行第五，也是家里的第二个男孩。这幅画中的查尔斯7岁，和妹妹凯瑟琳在一起。

查尔斯出世

罗伯特·达尔文迎娶了父亲好友乔赛亚的女儿苏姗娜·韦奇伍德，乔赛亚是一家著名陶器公司的创办人。在思想上，苏姗娜要比丈夫保守得多，是一位虔诚的基督徒。1809年2月12日，查尔斯·罗伯特·达尔文出生在英格兰西部的城市什鲁斯伯里。

查尔斯的童年一开始似乎快乐而又平静，但他的母亲却在他只有8岁时去世了。姐姐卡罗琳、苏珊和埃米莉接过了照顾他的责任，她们十分爱护这个小弟弟，和他一起分享得自于母亲的宗教信仰。这样，尽管遭受了丧母之痛，查尔斯仍得以在温暖舒适的家庭中成长，受到爱护，无忧无虑，同时接触到了激进、睿智的讨论和传统的价值观念。这些不同的观念对他的整个一生产生了重要影响，在他的思想和人格上都有所体现。

In Darwin's words

Robert Darwin was rich, and he enjoyed a comfortable way of life and the best of food. Charles later recalled that his father became "very corpulent, so that he was the largest man whom I ever saw." —not perhaps the way any of us would wish to be remembered! 罗伯特·达尔文很富有，他享受着舒适的生活和精美的食物。后来查尔斯回忆道：父亲变得“非常肥胖，是我曾见过的最肥硕的人”——恐怕没有人愿意给人留下这样的回忆吧！

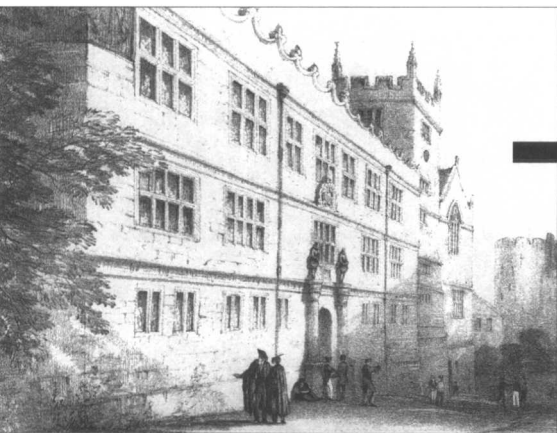
devout *a.* 虔诚的
uneventful *a.* 无重大事件的
inherit *v.* 继承
radical *a.* 激进的
corpulent *a.* 肥胖的

The Young Man

Charles Darwin started his school career with a short spell at a local day school. However, like many children before and after him, he did not really enjoy school and it was not until he was much older that he began to take real pleasure in learning and finding out new things.

Charles, like all young men in his social position, was sent away to boarding school at the age of 7—but only as far as the local public school, Shrewsbury. He coped with living away from his family and was close enough to home for frequent visits. However, the schooling at Shrewsbury was strictly classical, and Charles found it extremely disagreeable.

Charles was far happier when he was off with some friends shooting. He also became very interested in collecting minerals, bird-watching and, along with his rather sickly older brother Erasmus, he developed a passion for chemistry. However, school for Charles was really not a success, and at the tender age of 16 he was sent to Edinburgh University to study medicine, following in the family tradition.



Shrewsbury School, where Charles Darwin studied, rather unsuccessfully, until the age of 16.

什鲁斯伯里学校。查尔斯·达尔文在这里一直呆到16岁，学业并不尽如人意。

少年达尔文

查尔斯·达尔文在当地的一所走读学校度过了一段短暂的时光，求学生涯由此开始。但像古往今来的许多孩子一样，他不怎么喜欢学校。直到年长之后，他才开始真正享受学习和发现新事物的乐趣。

像所有和他社会地位相同的孩子一样，在7岁的时候，查尔斯被送往寄宿学校——其实也就是什鲁斯伯里当地的公学。他得应付离家的生活，但学校很近，他可以常常回家。可学校教的是古典的拉丁与希腊的语言和历史，这让查尔斯觉得十分无趣。

而闲时和伙伴们一起射击时，查尔斯就快活多了。与此同时，他也对收集矿石和观察鸟类产生了浓厚兴趣。他和自己多病的哥哥伊拉斯谟一起，都对化学产生了强烈兴趣。不过，查尔斯的学业并不成功，16岁时，少不更事的他被送往爱丁堡大学，遵照家族的传统学医。

In Darwin's words

Charles Darwin made the sort of confession which a school like Shrewsbury would not want to hear from such a famous old boy: "The school as a means of education to me was simply a blank."

查尔斯·达尔文在对什鲁斯伯里学校作出评价时承认道：“这所学校作为一种教育方式，对我来说，仅仅是一片空白而已。”像什鲁斯伯里这样的学校是不愿听到一个曾在这里做过学童的名人如此评论自己的。

spell *n.* 一段时间

public school 公学，是贵族化的私立付费学校，实行寄宿制

classical *a.* 古典的（指古希腊或古罗马的文学、艺术等）