



名人风景线

[英汉对照]



Alexander Graham

Struan Reid (英) 著

熊宇译

BELL

贝尔

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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THE GREAT INVENTORS

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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”！

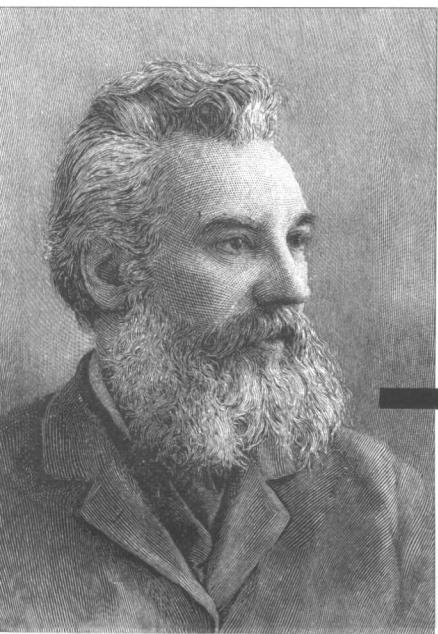
本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出现，书中附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。对于有一定难度的单词、短语，还添加了简要注释，适合有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

A Changing World

The life of Alexander Graham Bell spanned 75 years and covered an age of great invention, discovery and change. This period saw the height of the Industrial Revolution in Europe. Huge new factories powered by coal and steam were producing all sorts of goods. Some of the greatest changes took place in the field of communications. In 1847, the year in which Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, railways and the electric telegraph were only just beginning to open up the world. By the time he died in 1922, people were flying in aeroplanes and the television was about to be invented.

A touch of brilliance

Early in his life, Bell was inspired by his deaf mother to teach deaf-mutes to speak. While he was investigating the methods of human speech and hearing, he also discovered the principles of the telephone. Several people contributed to the development of the telephone, but it was Bell's brilliant imagination that made it possible.



Bell's invention of the telephone revolutionized communications, and it continues to affect our lives today in ways that would have been unimaginable in his time. The telephone is one of the most important inventions of all time. Without it, many of the things we now take for granted—the radio, television, fax machines and the Internet—would not have been possible.

Alexander Graham Bell
in 1895, aged 48.

1895年时的亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔，时年48岁。

世界在变

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔的一生跨越了75年，经历了一个大发明、大发现、大变革的时代。这一时期正值欧洲工业革命高潮，以煤炭和蒸汽为动力的新建大型工厂生产着各类产品。在通讯领域产生了一些重大的变革。1847年，贝尔出生于苏格兰的爱丁堡，那时火车和电报刚刚打开世界之窗。到1922年贝尔逝世时，人们已经乘飞机在天空飞行，而电视机的发明也指日可待了。

才华显露

贝尔年轻时，受他耳聋的母亲的影响，曾教聋哑人学说话。在研究人类听说方式的同时，他也发现了电话的原理。许多人都对电话的发明作出过贡献，但却是贝尔杰出的想象力使之成为现实。

贝尔发明的电话从根本上改变了通讯领域，并在他那个年代无法想象的方式继续影响着我们今天的生活。电话是人类历史上最重要的发明之一。如果没有电话，我们如今习以为常的很多东西都不可能出现，比如收音机、电视机、传真机以及因特网。

telegraph *n.* 电报
deaf-mute *n.* 聋哑人
unimaginable *a.* 不可思议的



An early Bell telephone in use. In Bell's original telephone system the speaker and the receiver were identical.

早期使用的贝尔电话。在贝尔早先的电话系统中，话筒和听筒一模一样。

Many interests

The invention of the telephone in 1875 made Bell rich and famous while he was still only in his early thirties. But he did not stop there. The remaining 46 years of his life were packed with ideas and experiments. He invented a vacuum jacket, a forerunner of the iron lung, following the death of his own infant sons from breathing problems. He designed kites, aeroplanes and a hydrofoil boat. He helped to improve the breeding of sheep and co-founded the National Geographic Society of the USA. When Bell died, he was working on a project to distil drinking water from sea water. His interests and genius touched many areas, but Bell's name is known all over the world mainly for his invention of the telephone.

兴趣广泛

1875年，贝尔发明了电话。此时的他才30出头却已名利兼收，但他并未就此停滞不前。各种想法和实验把他余下的46年时间挤得满满的。在他的儿子因呼吸问题死于襁褓中不久，他发明了真空套——人工呼吸器的前身。他设计风筝、飞机及水翼船。他帮助提高了绵羊的繁育水平，还参与建立了美国国家地理协会。直到逝世前他还在研究怎样从海水中提取饮用水。他兴趣广泛，在多个领域显示了自己的天赋，但令他闻名于世的主要还是电话的发明。

vacuum *n.* 真空
 forerunner *n.* 前身
 iron lung 人工呼吸器，铁肺
 hydrofoil *n.* 水翼船
 distil *v.* 蒸馏，提取

Early Life

Alexander Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 3 March 1847. He was always known in his family as Aleck. He was the second son of Alexander Melville Bell, Professor of Elocution and the Art of Speech at Edinburgh University. Professor Bell helped people with problems such as stammering to talk clearly.

Growing up in Edinburgh

Professor Bell's three sons, Melville, Aleck and Edward, were at first taught at home by their mother, Eliza Bell. She taught the three boys the usual school subjects, such as history and mathematics, but she also gave them drawing and music lessons. Aleck was an excellent pianist, and music played a very important part in his childhood. Eliza had been deaf since childhood and the boys learned to communicate with her by using sign language. This was to have a profound influence on the interests and later career of young Aleck.

1847年3月3日，亚历山大·贝尔出生于苏格兰爱丁堡，家里人都叫他亚历克。他是亚历山大·梅尔维尔·贝尔的第二个儿子。亚历山大·梅尔维尔·贝尔是爱丁堡大学的演讲术教授，他帮助有口吃等问题的人学习清楚地说话。

长于爱丁堡

贝尔教授的三个儿子——梅尔维尔、亚历克和爱德华的启蒙教育都是在家由母亲伊丽莎·贝尔教授的。她不但教三个孩子通常的学校课程，比如历史和数学，还教他们绘画及音乐。亚历克弹一手好钢琴，音乐是他童年生活很重要的部分。伊丽莎从小耳聋，孩子们都学会了用手语跟她交流。这对小亚历克的兴趣及将来的职业都将产生非常深远的影响。

童年

Eliza Grace Bell, Aleck's mother. Eliza Bell had been deaf from birth. Aleck was to spend much of his adult life developing and teaching deaf and deaf-mute people to communicate.

亚历克的母亲伊丽莎·格雷斯·贝尔。她天生耳聋。后来亚历克一生中很大一部分时间用于教授聋人及聋哑人如何交流。



Eliza Grace Symonds

Eliza Grace Symonds (1810–1897) was an Englishwoman. She had three younger brothers. Her father was a surgeon in the Royal Navy and died in 1818 when Eliza was 9 years old. Although she had been deaf from childhood, she was very intelligent and widely read. She was 10 years older than Alexander Melville Bell, and when they first met she was working as a teacher of drawing and as a painter of miniatures. They were married on 19 July 1844.

伊丽莎·格雷斯·西蒙兹

伊丽莎·格雷斯·西蒙兹 (1810–1897) 是英格兰人。她有三个弟弟。她父亲是英国皇家海军的一位外科医生。1818年，伊丽莎9岁时父亲去世。虽然伊丽莎童年时就耳聋，她却非常聪明，并且博览群书。她比亚历山大·梅尔维尔·贝尔大十岁。他们初次见面时，伊丽莎是一位绘画教师和微型图画家。他们于1844年7月19日结婚。

eloquence *n.* 演讲术
 stammer *v.* 口吃
 sign language 手语
 profound *a.* 意义深远的
 miniature *n.* 微型图

Edinburgh, like most large cities of the time, was smoky and dirty, and Aleck's father was concerned for his family's health. He bought a second house outside Edinburgh near the sea, so that the family could get out of the city and enjoy the fresh air. Aleck loved the time the family spent there and enjoyed going for walks along the beaches, studying the plants, birds and animals. He also spent a lot of his time trying to invent things.

In 1858, at the age of 11, Aleck was sent away to study at the Royal Edinburgh High School. But his time there was not a success as he disliked the strict discipline at the school. He chose to study Latin and Greek but had no particular interest in the formal lessons. After four years at the school, he left without any proper qualifications.

A new name

When Aleck was 11 years old, a former pupil of his father's called Alexander Graham visited the family. Aleck liked the man's name and, as a show of independence from his father and because his brothers had two first names, he added the name Graham to his own. From then on he was to be called Alexander Graham Bell.

In Bell's words

"In boyhood I have spent many happy hours lying among the heather on the Scottish hills, breathing in the scenery around me..."

(From a letter written to his future wife Mabel Hubbard)

“童年时的欢乐时光就是躺在苏格兰山丘的石南花间，在四周美好的景致中呼吸新鲜空气……”

(选自他写给未来妻子梅布尔·哈伯德的信)

跟当时很多大城市一样，爱丁堡空气污浊。亚历克的父亲担心家人的健康，就在城外的海边又买了一处房子。这样，他们就可以远离城市呼吸新鲜空气。亚历克喜欢和家人呆在那里，享受海滩散步，观察各种植物及鸟兽。他还花了很多时间在发明上。

1858年，亚历克11岁时，被送到爱丁堡皇家中学学习。但在那里的生活并不顺利，因为他不喜欢学校严格的制度。他选修了拉丁语和希腊语，但对正规课程却不感兴趣。四年学习结束时，他没有拿到任何资格证明。

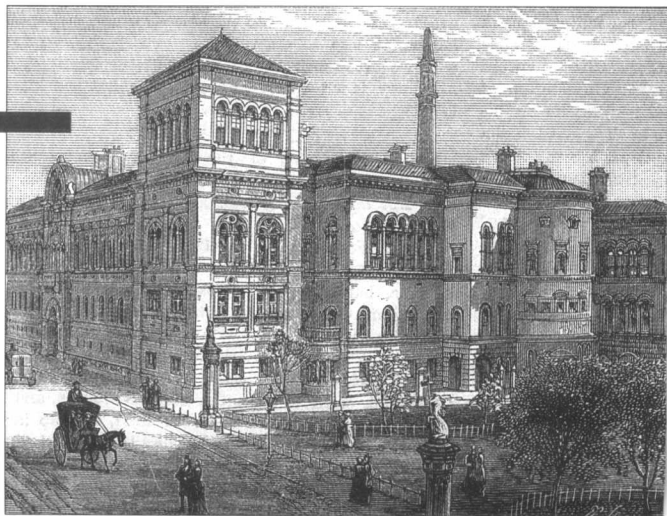
新名字

亚历克11岁时，他父亲以前的一个学生亚历山大·格雷厄姆拜访他家。亚历克喜欢这个名字，为了显示自己的独立，也因为他两个兄弟的姓名中都有两个名字，所以他在自己的名字中间加上了格雷厄姆。此后，他就被称做亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔。

qualification *n.* 资格证明
independence *n.* 独立，自主
heather *n.* 石南花
scenery *n.* 风景

Edinburgh University, where Aleck's father, Alexander Melville Bell, was Professor of Elocution and the Art of Speech.

爱丁堡大学，亚历克的父亲亚历山大·梅尔维尔·贝尔在此任教。他是演讲术教授。



A Year in London

Aleck's father was worried about his son's poor performance at school and wrote to his own father in London. The old man believed that his grandson needed the space to develop his own personality away from the domineering characters of his father and brothers. He suggested that Aleck should come and stay with him in London. Aleck's father agreed, and in October 1862 Aleck, aged 15, boarded the train south. He wrote later that this was "the turning point of my whole career".

An inspiring teacher

Aleck's grandfather was strict and insisted that his grandson dressed neatly every day and studied hard. Together they read through the plays of Shakespeare and Aleck learned many of the speeches by heart. Aleck's grandfather was also a speech expert, and taught Aleck his special skills. Although he was strict, he inspired Aleck in a way that his father and teachers had been unable to do. Aleck respected his grandfather and they got on well with each other.



Aleck's grandfather, Alexander Bell, was the first member of the Bell family to become interested in studying and teaching speech.

亚历克的祖父亚历山大·贝尔是贝尔家族第一个对研究和教授演讲发生兴趣的人。

在伦敦的一年

亚历克的父亲对儿子的不良表现很担心，因此他写信给自己在伦敦的父亲。老人认为亚历克需要离开专制的父亲和兄弟，得到发展自己个性的空间，就建议亚历克到伦敦跟他一起生活。亚历克的父亲同意了。1862年10月，15岁的亚历克坐上了南行的火车。他后来写道，这是“我一生经历的转折点”。

良师

亚历克的祖父很严厉，一定要亚历克每天都穿戴整齐并努力学习。他们一起阅读莎士比亚的戏剧，亚历克背下了很多台词。亚历克的祖父也是个演讲专家，他把自己的技能教给亚历克。尽管他很严厉，但他却以某种方式鼓舞了亚历克，而亚历克的父亲和老师却没能做到这一点。亚历克尊重自己的祖父，他们相处融洽。

Alexander Bell

Aleck's grandfather, another Alexander Bell (1790-1865), had begun his working life as a shoemaker in Scotland. He later became an actor and teacher of elocution at the University of St Andrews in Scotland. It was during this period that he became interested in speech difficulties, especially stammering. He moved south to London where he opened a school of speech. His son (Aleck's father), and later Aleck himself, continued with this family profession.

亚历山大·贝尔

亚历克的祖父也叫亚历山大·贝尔(1790-1865)，他的第一份工作是在苏格兰做鞋匠。后来，他在苏格兰圣安德鲁斯大学成了演讲术的演员兼教师。就是在这—时期，他开始对言语困难，尤其是口吃发生兴趣。他搬到伦敦开了一所演讲学校。他的儿子(亚历克的父亲)和亚历克自己都继续着这项家族事业。

performance *n.* 成绩，表现
domineer *v.* 专制