



环球时代
Greatness can be prepared.

美文读本

Global Times Reader 2

掌握英语从美丽英文开始

决定民族兴衰的 那些美文

The Words That Shape the Destiny of Nations

■ 主编 吴中东 宫玉波

■ 编者 宫玉波 王卉

英汉对照

中国人民大学出版社

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写在前面的话



掌握英语从美丽英文开始

同学，当你打开这本小册子的时候，展现在你面前的是篇篇美丽的英语短文。读着这些天籁之声，你会发现它们会同我们心灵深处发出的声音相唱和，从此永远镌刻在你记忆的五线谱上，成为你生命乐章的一部分。

乔姆斯基认为语言是一种能力（competence），与生俱来的能力。这就是为什么当我们用我们母语表达思想时可以随心所欲，自然而然，无需特别考虑语法等这些形式元素（formality），而这些形式元素完全由我们大脑的某个区域在完全无意识的状态下控制，所以语言是下意识甚至是无意识的能力。我们可以设想一个母语为法语的人在讲话前若先思考性一致、数一致、格一致、主谓一致、人称一致、时态一致等这么多内容还如何说话。因此，若要使外语成为我们的第二母语，就必须将外语转变为下意识能力。而达到这一目的的最好路径是背诵美文。

你有可能苦背单词却一无所获，这时你不妨试试美丽英文。比如“desert（动词，放弃）”这个枯燥乏味的词，想让它生动起来吗？吟诵一下散文《青春》（“Youth”），其中有这样一句：“Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.（世界上没有人是因为岁月的增加而变得衰老。我们衰老了，是因为我们放弃了我们的理想！）”——在语境中体会单词是否别有一番情趣呢？

有的同学经常问“口语怎么练”。我认为，熟背英语美文，会保证你一张口便是地道、漂亮、流畅的英语，经过一段时间你定能出口成章。

关于美文对写作的帮助更不必说了，语言贫乏、无法表达，这是多数同学的

通病。若是背些美文，做到活学活用，把它们变成你自己的，就会在写作时下笔如流了。

背诵美文对阅读也有很大的益处，通过背诵，我们的口语获得“语感”，而语感是英语阅读理解的基础。

同我们的母语中文一样，我们的英语语音练好之后，说起英语就是很好听的、悦耳的。“语音”是说英语的大问题，练好语音的最好办法是“模仿”。有哲人说：“Beauty imitated is beauty created.（模仿美丽即是美丽的再造。）”

背诵的效果一方面取决于你对背诵的认识和背诵的方法，另一方面取决于背诵的文本。时下的大学英语课本选材很少具有可背诵性，内容老旧乏味，有的令人不堪忍受。因此，我们环球时代学校的老师们一起编纂了这套“环球时代美文读本”，所选的文章都是对我们一生的成长过程产生过重要影响的作品。我们把它们奉献给大家，为大家搭起一座通向成功的便捷之桥。

祝大家成功！

——吴中东

附：在本书的编写过程中，我们参考并引用了部分英文篇章的中文译文。由于时间仓促，我们未能与原译者取得联系。在此，我们对原译者表达衷心的感谢，并请原译者及时与我们取得联系。电话：010-62512737，电子邮箱：huangt@crup.com.cn。

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The Word “Black”

我是黑色的

Langston Hughes
兰斯顿·休斯

Words That Shape the
Destiny of Nations

导读

其实，上帝赋予每一个人的一切都是独一无二的，不论才华还是肤色。
作者告诉我们：黑色是一种美丽，它无与伦比，因为那是上帝的礼物。

“I am black. When I look in the mirror, I see myself, but I am not ashamed^①. God made me. He did not make us no badder than the rest of the folks^②. The earth is black and all kinds of good things comes out of the earth. Trees and flowers and fruit and sweet potatoes and corn and all that keeps men alive comes right up out of the earth—good old black earth. Coal is black and it warms your house and cooks your food. The night is black, which has a moon, and a million stars, and is beautiful. Sleep is black which gives you rest, so you wake up feeling good. I am black. I feel very good this evening.”

“What is wrong with black?”

“我是黑色的。当我照镜子时我看到了自己的样子，但是我并没有自卑。上帝创造了我，他并没有有意把我造得比别人劣质。土壤是黑色的，很多优良的东西都是从土壤中培育出来的。树木和花草、水果、红薯、玉米以及所有能维持人类生命的东西都是从土壤——那些美好、古老、黑色的土壤中生长出来的。煤是黑色的，它可以温暖你的小屋，煮熟你的食物。夜是黑色的，在夜里月亮和成千上万的星星，这都会让你感觉到美丽。睡眠是黑色的，它可以让你休息，以便在醒来时能感到精力旺盛。我是黑色的，今晚我感觉特别愉快。”

“黑究竟有什么错呢？”

① ashamed: feeling shame or guilt 感到难为情的

② folk: people of a specified group or kind 人们



Cloze

选词填空

blackmailed black market blackheart blacklist black magic black sheep
Black Hand Society black power blackballed black jack

"Next, somebody got up a 1 on which you get if you don't vote right. Then when lodges come into being, the folks they didn't want in them got 2. If you kept a skeleton in your closet, you might get 3. And everything bad was black. When it came down to the unlucky ball on the pool table, the eight-rock, they made it the blackball. So no wonder there ain't no equal rights for the black man."

"All you say is true about the odium attached to the word black," I said, "You've even forgotten a few. For example, during the war if you bought something under the table, illegally, they say you were trading on the 4. In Chicago, if you're a gangster, the 5 may take you for a ride. And certainly if you don't behave yourself, your family will say you're a 6. Then, if your mama burns a black candle to change family luck, they call it 7."

“接下来，有人会列出一个黑名单，如果你没有按照要求投票就会被拉入到这个黑名单里。然后当地分会一旦形成，不愿意参与进来的民众就会被排斥。如果你有不可告人的秘密，你可能会被敲诈勒索。所有的坏事都会与‘黑’这个字相联系。谈到台球桌上的倒霉球，8撞球，人们也把这个球制作成黑色（注：8球规则：在台球比赛中，先把8球撞到口袋就意味着输掉了比赛）。所以黑人不能享有与白人同样的权利也不足为奇。”

我说：“‘黑’这个字被赋予令人憎恶的含义，关于这件事你说得都对，但是你还忘了一些。例如：在战争期间，如果你非法秘密购买一些东西，人们会说你是在黑市交易。在芝加哥，如果你是个流氓，黑手党可能会开车带你一程。当然，如果你行为不检点，你的家人会说你是害群之马。然后，如果你的妈妈点燃一根黑色的蜡烛以期改变家族的命运，人们会把这件事称为黑魔法。”



1. blacklist 2. blackballed 3. blackmailed 4. black market
5. Black Hand Society 6. black sheep 7. black magic



Emulation

美文自己写得出——学生仿写



Reading Classics

As we all know, books, especially the classical, present the precious accumulation of wisdom and knowledge beyond the limitation of time or space, from which we can enjoy numerous anecdotes, get to know exotic culture and tradition, experience the legendary and miraculous life of our idols and make ourselves better men day by day.

Nevertheless, people, especially the young, seem to have stored those classical books merely on the shelf for an unbelievably long time, which can be attributed to various factors. On the one hand, modern people have to cope with the quick pace and unavoidable stress of their work or life; therefore, they can hardly devote time to reading books. On the other hand, people tend to be more material-oriented involving their social status, amount of wealth or prospects of getting promotion, which eclipse the important benefits from reading classical books.

To me, it is essential for most undergraduates to read certain classical books, especially the ones filled with life-long motivation and sagacious thoughts, which may not guarantee them short-term returns but will bring them far-reaching reward.

June 6, 1944

一九四四年六月六日

Words That Shape the
Destiny of Nations

导读

当

谈到战争，我们很容易就会想到它的残酷性——多少人因此丧生，多少人流离失所，我们会因此怀念那些为了和平而牺牲的英雄们，纪念他们的浴血奋战，与此同时我们也会谴责那些战争犯，怒斥他们的种种罪行，等等。我们以我们的方式纪念、记住了战争，但是，战争本身是带给人伤痛的，所以缅怀战争本身不是主要的目的。在诺曼底登陆战发生 60 年后，我们的视角应该转向战争给后人的启发上面——以战争为戒，珍视和平，维护和平！

Sixty years ago today, the free world held its breath. In America, daily life paused almost completely, subdued by the news that the invasion of Europe—D-Day—had begun. From the 21st century, we try to imagine the scale of what went forward in that gray dawn after years of preparation—the ships and men and materiel, the reserves of willpower and determination. What we sometimes forget to imagine is the almost prayerful nature of the day, the profound investment of hope and fear it entailed. It was a day in America and in Europe when civilians as surely as soldiers felt the whole of their lives concentrated on the outcome of a few hours. There has not been another time like it, when we knew that history

60 年前的今天，自由世界屏住了呼吸。在美国，诺曼底登陆的消息传来，日常生活几乎完全停顿了。今天，我们站在 21 世纪去想象发生在那个灰暗的黎明、经过多年准备的进攻，战船、战士、作战物资，还有储备已久的意志和决心，规模气势之宏大令人难以想象。可是我们有时却忘了，那一天也是在祈祷中度过的，人们对登陆投入了极大的希望，同时也心存极大的恐惧。那一天，在美国和欧洲，平民和士兵一样，感到他们全部的生命都维系在那几个小时战斗的结局上。历史上从来没有过这样的时刻，因为人们知道历史即将在他们眼前发生

was about to turn before our eyes.

In a way, D-Day sums up for us the whole of World War II. It was the frontal clash of two ideas, a collision between the possibility of human freedom and its nullification. Even now, we are still learning what to make of it, still trying to know whether we are dwarfed by the scale of such an effort or whether what happened that day still enlarges us. It certainly enlarges the veterans^① of Normandy and their friends who died in every zone of that war.

It's tempting to politicize the memory of a day so full of personal and national honor, too easy to allude to the wars of our times as if they naturally mirrored World War II. The iconic starkness of the forces that met on the beaches of Normandy makes that temptation all the greater. But beyond the resemblance of young soldiers dying in wars 60 years apart, there is no analogy, and that is something we must remember today as well. D-Day was the result of broad international accord. By D-Day, Europe had been at war—total war—for nearly five years, at profound cost to its civilian population. American civilians, in turn, had willingly made enormous material sacrifices to sustain the war effort. There was no pretense that ordinary life would go on uninterrupted and no assumption that America could go it alone.

We may find the heroics of D-Day stirring in the extreme. We may struggle to imagine the special hell of those beaches,

变化。

在某种意义上说，诺曼底登陆是第二次世界大战全景的缩影。它是两种观念的正面冲突，是自由和奴役之间的生死决战。即便在今天，我们仍然在认识它的意义，仍然在寻找答案，我们到底是因那宏大的战争场景显得矮小了，还是因此而变得高大。毫无疑问，那一天肯定使参与诺曼底登陆的退役军人和他们在各个战区中牺牲的战友们变得高大。

今天我们回忆这一天，很容易将其政治化，因为那一天充满了个人的光荣和国家的荣耀，我们很容易将它和今天的战争联系起来，仿佛我们今天进行的战争自然可以和第二次世界大战同日而语。在诺曼底海滩上交鋒的两股势力象征着壁垒分明的善恶对峙，这就更诱人想做这种联想。但是，60年后正在进行的战争和第二次世界大战除了年轻的战士正在牺牲之外，并没有任何相似之处。这一点我们今天也必须记住。诺曼底登陆是广泛国际合作的结果。截至登陆日，欧洲早已战火纷飞，将近五年的战争使得平民生灵涂炭。美国的平民为了支持这场战争，也心甘情愿地做出了巨大的物质牺牲。当时人们已经不能无视战争而一如往常地生活，人们也不能相信美国可以独自行动。

今天我们会觉得诺曼底登陆那天的英雄壮举令人感动，我们简直可能无法想象当年海滩上地狱般的激战，

① veteran: one who has been a member of the armed forces 退伍军人

the almost despairing lurch^① of the landing craft as they motored toward France. Those were brave times. But it was a bravery of shared sacrifice, a willingness to rise to an occasion that everyone prayed would never need to come again. This is a day to respect the memory of 60 years ago and, perhaps, to wonder what we might rise to if only we asked it of ourselves.

无法想象冲向法国海岸的登陆艇是如何在波涛中绝望地颠簸前行的。这些都是勇敢的时刻。但这是同舟共济的勇敢行为，它显示了那一代人在需要他们的时刻挺身而出面对挑战的意志，而我们每个人都祷告，那样的时刻不要再来。让我们在这一天以崇敬的心情回忆 60 年前那次恢宏的战役，也许我们还可以借此自问，要是我们也被召唤，我们能面对什么样的挑战？



Look at the following sentences and tell whether they are right or wrong.

1. From the passage, we know that remembering those heroes is most important thing.
2. The passage is titled June 6, 1944 to tell people to keep this war in mind and think about it and to draw a lesson from it.
3. In the text it says that the Normandy Landing sums up to the whole WWII because it was between Germany and France.
4. The wars happened before and the wars that are happening and will happen in the future have the same goals exactly.



1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. ×



Emulation

美文自己写得——学生仿写

① lurch: abrupt up-and-down motion 蹒跚



For Equal Rights

Forty-five years ago, the world was all ears. In front of the Lincoln Memorial, the crowd gathered, all absorbed by the inspiring words that came out from a man who spoke up for his people who have remained repressed even after they were legally free of slavery. And nearly a hundred years ago before that, Abraham Lincoln, braving all the doubts and criticism against him, preserved the unity of the whole nation through the Civil War and liberated a people who had been suffered from discrimination and segregation the first time they stepped on this land. And today, an outstanding man of African origin has become the president of the United States of America, which marks a new chapter of the history of African Americans in the US and also of the history of this land of democracy and freedom.

Despite the difficulties beyond them, the African Americans have never ceased to continue their struggle for equal rights. Step by step, they are endeavored with formidable persistence and spared no effort to rewrite a new chapter of history of their own. Thus today, a man whose father more than fifty years ago was not given the right to vote can stand before hundreds of millions of people and make the most sacred oath as the president of a nation when segregation and discrimination against the African Americans used to be rampant.

Obama Re-Election Speech 奥巴马连任演说

Words That Shape the
Destiny of Nations

导读

贝

拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马二世 (Barack Hussein Obama II, 1961—), 美国民主党政治家。第 56 届、第 57 届美国总统 (连任)。为美国历史上第一位非裔总统, 首位同时拥有黑 (卢欧族) 白 (英德爱混血) 血统的总统。2007 年 2 月 10 日, 他以侧重完结伊拉克战争及实施全民医疗保险制为竞选纲领, 正式宣布参加 2008 年美国总统选举, 并于同年 11 月 4 日正式当选。2009 年 10 月 9 日, 获得诺贝尔委员会颁发的诺贝尔和平奖。2012 年 11 月 6 日 (北京时间 2012 年 11 月 7 日), 奥巴马在美国总统选举中击败共和党候选人罗姆尼, 成功连任。本篇演讲即奥巴马连任时发表的演讲。

Thank you so much.

Tonight, more than 200 years after a former colony won the right to determine its own destiny, the task of perfecting our union moves forward.

It moves forward because of you. It moves forward because you reaffirmed the spirit that has triumphed over war and depression, the spirit that has lifted this country from the depths of despair to the great heights of hope, the belief that while each of us will pursue our own individual dreams, we are an American family and we rise or fall together as one nation and as one people.

非常感谢各位。

今夜, 在当年的殖民地赢得了决定自己命运的权利 200 多年以后, 让美利坚合众国更加完美的任务又向前推进了一步。

这一进程是因为你们而向前推进的, 因为你们再次确认了那种使美国胜利克服了战争和萧条的精神, 那种使美国摆脱绝望的深渊并走向希望的最高点的精神, 以及那种虽然我们每个人都在追求自己的个人梦想、但我们同属一个美国大家庭、并作为一个国家和民族共同进退的信仰。