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- 那些铿锵有力的声音,缔造了全球无数成功者的正能量,将让你的气场更有灵性,让你的生命更有力量!



# 語別用的力量 The Power of Speech 力量

## 史上最励志的英文原声演讲大全集

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## 前 言 Preface

从苏格拉底到罗伯斯庇尔,从马丁·路德·金到今天的奥巴马,那些能够左右万千人情绪的演讲者,迷倒了多少普罗大众;那些铿锵有力的声音,震撼了多少人的心灵。这是思想者的盛宴,是奋斗者的集结号,是财富火炬的传递,是智慧圣果的分享,也是不可多得的英文学习素材。

这是一套充分体现演讲力量与英文美感的学习读物。编者从众多的英文演讲中精选 最富有感染力的演讲,精细编写整理为以下两册:

《史上最励志的英文原声演讲大全集》:这些演讲以过来人的身份现身说法,向大家分享自己奋斗中的所感所想。让每一个听讲者都有一个站在巨人肩膀上的机会。也许我们走在不同的路上,但前行者的忠告总会让我们的步伐更加沉稳坚定。这些演讲激荡人类的心灵,反思生命的价值,追溯成功的意义,叩响灵魂的音符。

《史上最激情的英文原声演讲大全集》:这些演讲极富煽动的力量,在特定的场合、特定的时刻,起到了特定的无可取代的作用。人人都会说话,可这些人的话总会让你热血沸腾、心潮澎湃。这些演讲听来读来都堪称完美的佳作、最美的英文。它们来自伟大的作者,来自字斟句酌、千锤百炼,更来自演讲者心底那份表达的热忱与激情。

为编写这套原声英文演讲读物,我们花费了大量的时间,在以下方面做了大量工作:

- 1. 优中选优,名作精选。每一篇演讲,都经过编者反复的斟酌。既要符合全书主题,又要有一定的知名度,还要符合广大读者的词汇量和英文阅读水平。
- 2. 原声音频,随书附赠。每篇演讲都附有演讲者本人的演讲录音,方便读者对照学习。
- 3. 力量之源, 画龙点睛。每篇演讲, 都有一句紧扣主题的点睛佳句。一句话概括 演讲的主旨与精髓, 使得读者学习重点明确、印象深刻, 文字的光芒帮助我们快乐的学

#### ◎ ② ② 史上最励 志的英文原声演讲大全集



#### 习,思想的力量可以照亮我们的人生。

4. 辅学全面,扫清障碍。对于超出大众英语阅读词汇量的词汇,我们——做了注释。还有一些长难句、固定搭配、文化差异等可能阻碍读者学习的难点,在文后也做了详尽注解,以确保普通读者可以无障碍学习。

多听多看多练英语演讲是学习地道英语的最有效途径之一,也是训练语音语调最有效的辅助手段。除此之外,通过演讲学英语还可以潜移默化地帮助自己提升对英文的驾驭能力,增强英语的语感和英语写作的美感。名人的演讲稿通常由专业的写作班子字斟句酌精心完成,学习者完全不用担心这些演讲是否有语法问题,也不用担心用词是否准确,表达是否到位。你所要做的就是精选一些自己喜欢的内容进行背诵。背下来以后再想办法把它们转化为自己的东西,然后灵活地移植到自己的口语和写作中。在背诵的过程中,特别要注意模仿演讲者的语音和语调。

与其花大价钱参加各种培训班,花大量时间研究如何让自己的英语表达更地道,还 不如随时随地的学习背诵一些精华英文。地道实用的英语背得多了,积累得多了,你就 能很自然地表达出极为纯正的英语。

让我们一起聆听、模仿、学习名家精英们的最原汁原味、最闪亮激昂的好声音,让 我们一起成长、成熟、成功!

> 编者 2014年2月

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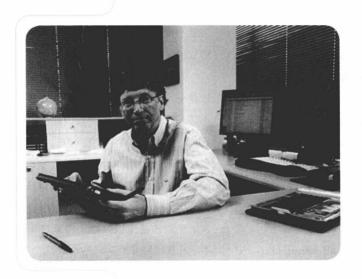
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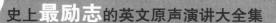




比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates, 1955年10月28日一)是美国著名软件工程师和慈善家。盖茨是世界最大个人电脑软件公司——微软的前任首席执行官和现任董事长。在全球富翁排行榜中,比尔·盖茨—直榜上有名,并于1995年至2009年间蝉联世界首富。



这是比尔·盖茨2007年在哈佛大学发表的一篇演讲,比尔·盖茨在演讲中 提及了自己在哈佛的求学经历、退学经历以及眼中最有意义的事情,本文节选了 盖茨学生时候的经历,以及离开哈佛后思想上所发生的一些变化。在本篇演讲中 盖茨借个人的自身经历,号召哈佛的学生要更多地关注别人,为消除这个世界上 的不平等而努力,并告诉他们要相信自己是有能力去帮助那些生活在水深火热中 的人们的。







>>>> (

原文/译文

①One of my biggest memories of Harvard came in January 1975, when I made a call from Currier House to a company in Albuquerque that had begun making the world's first personal computers. I offered to sell them software.

I worried that they would realize I was just a student in a dorm and hang up on me. Instead they said: "We're not quite ready, come and see us in a month," which was a good thing, because we hadn't written the software yet. From that moment, I worked day and night on this little extra credit project that marked the end of my college education and the beginning of a remarkable journey with Microsoft.

What I remember above all about Harvard was being in the midst of so much energy and intelligence. It could be exhilarating, intimidating, sometimes even discouraging, but always challenging. It was an amazing privilege—and though I left early, I was transformed by my years at Harvard, the friendships I made, and the ideas I worked on.

But taking a serious look back... I do have one big regret.

①我在哈佛最难忘的一段回忆, 发生在1975年1月。那时,我从宿舍楼 里给位于阿尔伯克基的一家公司打了一 个电话,那家公司已经在着手制造世界 上第一批个人电脑。我提出想向他们出 售软件。

我很担心,我怕他们发觉我只不过是一个住在宿舍的学生而挂断我的电话。但是他们却说:"我们还没准备好,一个月后你再来找我们吧。"这是个好消息,因为当时我们的软件根本还没编出来呢。从那时起,我夜以继日致力于这个小小的课外项目,它预示着我大学生涯的结束以及踏上微软公司的不平凡旅程的开始。

我对哈弗最重要的回忆是沉浸在充满活力和智慧的氛围之中。哈佛的生活令人愉快,也令人生畏,有时甚至会让人感到泄气,但永远充满了挑战。生活在哈佛是一种诱人的特殊待遇……虽然我离开得比较早,但是这些年我在这里的经历、在这里结识的朋友、在这里发展起来的一些想法,永远地改变了我。

单词宝典

exhilarating adj. 令人振奋的,使人高兴的 intimidating adj. 吓人的

privilege n. 特殊待遇, 优待

I left Harvard with no real awareness of the awful inequities in the world—the appalling disparities of health, and wealth, and opportunity that condemn millions of people to lives of despair.

I learned a lot here at Harvard about new ideas in economics and politics. I got great exposure to the advances being made in the sciences.

But humanity's greatest advances are not in its discoveries—but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity. Whether through democracy, strong public education, quality health care, or broad economic opportunity—reducing inequity is the highest human achievement.

I left campus knowing little about the millions of young people cheated out of educational opportunities here in this country. And I knew nothing about the millions of people living in unspeakable poverty and disease in developing countries.

It took me decades to find out.

You graduates came to Harvard at a different time. You know more about the world's inequities than the classes that came before. In your years here, I hope you've had a chance to think about how—in this age of accelerating technology—we can finally take on these

但认真地回想起来,我确实有一个很大的遗憾。

离开哈佛的时候,我根本没有意识 到这个世界是如此的不平等。人们在健康、财富和机遇上的差距令人震惊,这 种不平等使得数百万人的生活陷入绝望之中。

我在哈佛学到了很多经济学和政治学方面的新思想。我也了解到了很多 科学上的新进展。

但是,人类最大的进步并不在于他们的新发现,而是在于这些发现如何被用于减少不平等。不管通过何种方式——民主制度、健全的公共教育体系、优质的医疗保健、还是广泛的经济机会,减少不平等是人类最大的成就。

我离开校园的时候,根本不知道在这个国家,还有成千上万的年轻人无法获得受教育的机会。我也不知道,在发展中国家有数百万人生活在极度贫困之中,并经受疾病的折磨。

我花了几十年的时间才明白这些事 情。

在座的各位同学,你们是在与我不同的时代来到哈佛的。关于世界不平等,你们比以前的学生了解得更多。在你们求学的这几年里,也就是在新技术

单词宝典

appalling *adj.* 令人震惊的,惊愕的 disparity *n*. 差距,不等 condemn *v*. 使处于(某种特定地位或境

界) unspeakable *adj*. 坏得难以形容的,极端恶 劣的



inequities, and we can solve them.

Imagine, just for the sake of discussion, that you had a few hours a week and a few dollars a month to donate to a cause—and you wanted to spend that time and money where it would have the greatest impact in saving and improving lives. Where would you spend it?

②For Melinda and for me, the challenge is the same: how can we do the most good for the greatest number with the resources we have.

During our discussions on this question, Melinda and I read an article about the millions of children who were dying every year in poor countries from diseases that we had long ago made harmless in this country. Measles, malaria, pneumonia, hepatitis B, yellow fever. One disease I had never even heard of, rotavirus, was killing half a million kids each year—none of them in the United States.

We were shocked. We had just assumed that if millions of children were dying and they could be saved, the world would make it a priority to discover and deliver the medicines to save them. But it did not. For under a dollar, there were interventions that could save lives that just weren't being delivered.

If you believe that every life has equal value, it's revolting to learn that some lives are seen as worth saving and others are not. We said to 加速发展的这个时代,我希望你们思考过这样一个问题:我们最终应该怎样应对这些不平等,以及我们应该怎样来解决这些问题。

为了方便讨论,请想象一下,假如你每个星期可以腾出一些时间、每个月可以捐出一些钱给某项事业——你希望这些时间和金钱,可以用到对拯救生命和改善人类生活最有用的地方。那么你会选择花在哪里?

②这也是梅琳达和我面临的共同 挑战:我们如何才能使我们所拥有的资源为绝大多数人发挥出最大的作用。

在这个问题的讨论过程中,我跟梅琳达读到了一篇文章,文章讲到在那些贫穷国家,每年有数百万的儿童死于那些在美国早已不成问题的疾病:③麻疹、疟疾、肺炎、乙型肝炎、黄热病,还有一种我从未听说过的轮状病毒,这种病毒每年导致50万儿童死亡,但是在美国却没有一例类似的死亡病例。

这个事实让我们震惊了。我们想当然地认为,如果几百万儿童正在死亡线上挣扎,而且他们的生命是可以挽救的,那么世界就应当把发现疾病并输送药品给他们,以挽救生命作为头等大事。但是事实并非如此。那些价格还不足1美元的救命药剂,并没有送到他们的手中。

畜胃肠炎的病毒)

revolting adj. 令人厌恶的,令人作呕的

单词宝典

pneumonia n. 肺炎 hepatitis B [内科]乙型肝炎 rotavirus n. 轮状病毒(一种致婴儿或新生 ourselves: "This can't be true. But if it is true, it deserves to be the priority of our giving."

So we began our work in the same way

anyone here would begin it. We asked: "How could the world let these children die?"

The answer is simple, and harsh. The market did not reward saving the lives of these

children, and governments did not subsidize it. So the children died because their mothers and their fathers had no power in the market and no voice in the system.

But you and I have both.

We can make market forces work better for the poor if we can develop a more creative capitalism—if we can stretch the reach of market forces so that more people can make a profit, or at least make a living, serving people who are suffering from the worst inequities. We also can press governments around the world to spend taxpayer money in ways that better reflect the values of the people who pay the taxes.

If we can find approaches that meet the needs of the poor in ways that generate profits for business and votes for politicians, we will have found a sustainable way to reduce inequity in the world. This task is open-ended. It can

如果你相信每个生命都是平等的,那么当你发现某些生命被认为值 得挽救,而另一些生命却被认为不值

> 得挽救时,你会觉得这是个令人厌恶的事实。 我们对自己说:"这不可能是真的。如果这是真的,那么这理应是我们该为之努力改变

的头等大事。"

因此,我们用所有人都会想到的 方式开始这项工作。我们不由得发出疑问:"这个世界怎么可以眼睁睁看着这 些孩子死去?"

答案很简单,也很残酷。在市场经济中,拯救儿童是一项没有回报的工作,政府也不会提供补助。这些儿童之所以会死亡,是因为他们的父母缺乏经济实力和政治影响力。

但是, 你们和我在经济上拥有实力, 在政治上也有一定的影响力。

④如果能够设计出一种更具创新性的资本主义制度,我们就可以让市场力量更好地为穷人服务——如果我们可以扩大市场力量,让更多的人获得利润,或者至少可以让他们维持生计,那么,就可以帮到那些正在极度不平等状况中受苦的人们。我们还可以向全世界

单词宝典

subsidize v. 提供补助,资助 capitalism n. 资本主义

taxpayer n. 纳税人 open-ended adj. 无止境的,无限制的



never be finished. But a conscious effort to answer this challenge will change the world.

I am optimistic that we can do this, but I talk to skeptics who claim there is no hope. They say:



"Inequity has been with us since the beginning, and will be with us till the end—because people just ... don't ... care." I completely disagree.

I believe we have more caring than we know what to do with.

All of us here in this Yard, at one time or another, have seen human tragedies that broke our hearts, and yet we did nothing—not because we didn't care, but because we didn't know what to do. If we had known how to help, we would have acted.

The barrier to change is not too little caring; it is too much complexity. To turn caring into action, we need to see a problem, see a solution, and see the impact. But complexity blocks all three steps. Even with the advent of the Internet and 24-hour news, it is still a complex enterprise

的政府施压,要求他们将纳税人的钱, 用到更体现纳税人价值的地方。

如果我们能够找到这样的方法,可以通过不同的方式满足穷人的需求,又可以为商人带来利润,替政治家带来选票,那么我们就找到了一条减少世界性不平等的可持续发展道路。这个任务是永无止境的,永远也完成不了。但是任何有意识地努力解决这个问题的尝试,都将会改变这个世界。

对于这个问题,我的态度非常乐观。但是,我也和那些感到绝望的怀疑主义者交谈过。他们说:"不平等从人类诞生的第一天起就存在,并会一直存在到人类灭亡的最后一天——因为人类对这个问题根本不在乎。"我对这种观点无法苟同。

我相信,问题不是我们不在乎,而 是我们不知道该怎么做。

相信在座的所有人,生命中总有这样或那样的时刻,曾目睹过人类的悲剧,并感到万分伤心,但是我们什么也没做——并非我们无动于衷,而是因为我们不知道该做什么。如果我们知道如何才能帮助他们,那么我们会采取行动的。

阻碍世界改变的,并非人类的冷漠,而是世界实在是太复杂了。为了将关心转变为行动,我们需要发现问题、找到解决的办法并关注它的影响。但是世界的复杂性使得这三步的努力都

to get people to truly see the problems. When an airplane crashes, officials immediately call a press conference. They promise to investigate, determine the cause, and prevent similar crashes in the future.

But if the officials were brutally honest, they would say: "Of all the people in the world who died today from preventable causes, one half of one percent of them were on this plane. We're determined to do everything possible to solve the problem that took the lives of the one half of one percent."

The bigger problem is not the plane crash, but the millions of preventable deaths. We don't read much about these deaths. The media covers what's new—and millions of people dying is nothing new. So it stays in the background, where it's easier to ignore. But even when we do see it or read about it, it's difficult to keep our eyes on the problem. It's hard to look at suffering if the situation is so complex that we don't know how to help. And so we look away.

Finding solutions is essential if we want to make the most of our caring. If we have clear and proven answers anytime an organization or individual asks "How can I help?" then we can get action—and we can make sure that none of the caring in the world is wasted. But complexity makes it hard to mark a path of action for everyone who cares—and that makes it hard for their caring to matter.

非常困难。即使有了互联网和24小时直播的新闻,让人们真正发现问题的所在,仍旧十分困难。当一架飞机坠毁,官员们会立刻召开新闻发布会。他们承诺将进行调查、查明起因、并防止将来再次发生类似事故。

但是如果那些官员敢说真话,他们就会说:"今天,全世界所有可避免的死亡中,有0.5%的死者来自于这次空难。我们决心尽一切努力,调查这0.5%的死者的死亡原因。"

更重要的问题不是这次空难,而是几百万可以预防的死亡事件。我们并没有很多机会了解这些死亡事件。媒体总是播报新闻,但几百万人死亡并非新闻。因此这些事件不引人注意,很容易被忽视。另外,即使我们确实目睹了事件本身或者看到了相关报道,我们也很难持续关注这个问题。如果问题很复杂,我们不知道该如何去帮助他人时,看着他人受苦是很痛苦的。所以我们不予理会。

如果我们要让关心落到实处,就必须找到解决办法。如果任何组织和个人发出疑问:"我如何能提供帮助",我们都有一个清晰可靠的答案,那么我们就能采取行动,我们就能够保证不浪费一丁点儿世人对他人的关心。但是,世界的复杂性使得找到对全世界每一个有爱心的人都有效的行动方法变得很难,因此人们对他人的关心往往很难产生实际效果。



## 知识点睛

 One of my biggest memories of Harvard came in January 1975, when I made a call from Currier House to a company in Albuquerque that had begun making the world's first personal computers.

句中big是个多义词,在这里的意思是"难忘的"; Harvard指的是"哈佛大学",它是一所私立大学,常春藤盟校成员之一,是美国历史最悠久的高等学府,也是北美第一间和最古老的法人机构; when引导定语从句I made...personal computers,修饰January 1975,具体介绍1975年1月发生的事情; Currier House是个专有名词,意思是"宿舍大楼"; personal computer指"个人电脑"。

2. For Melinda and for me, the challenge is the same: how can we do the most good for the greatest number with the resources we have.

Melinda指的是"梅琳达·盖茨",即盖茨的妻子,她毕业于美国杜克大学计算机系,后获得MBA学位,梅琳达和盖茨一起建立了美国有史以来最大的基金会——盖茨基金会,并担任主席。将for Melinda and for me置于句首,起到了强调的作用;do good为一种特殊表达,意思是"有效果",除此之外,还有"做好事"的意思;resource的含义为"资源",其还有"财力"的意思,例如:Some families don't have the resources to feed themselves adequately.(一些家庭没有钱填饱肚子。)

- 3. Measles, malaria, pneumonia, hepatitis B, yellow fever. measles指的是"麻疹",它是以往儿童最常见的急性呼吸道传染病之一,其传染性很强,在人口密集而未普种疫苗的地区易发生流行,约2~3年爆发一次; malaria指的是"疟疾",它是一种由疟原虫造成的,通过以按蚊为主要媒介传播的全球性急性寄生虫传染病,其患者多为儿童; yellow fever指"黄热病",它是由黑热病病毒所致的急性传染病,主要媒介在城市是埃及伊蚊,在农村为趋血蚊和非洲伊蚊,传播途径是蚊虫的叮咬。
- 4. We can make market forces work better for the poor if we can develop a more creative capitalism—if we can stretch the reach of market forces so that more people can make a profit, or at least make a living, serving people who are suffering from the worst inequities. 文中market force的含义为"市场力量"; capitalism中,后缀-ism表示"……主义、行为"等,类似的单词还有realism (现实主义), fatalism (宿命论), individualism (个人主义), materialism (唯物主义), idealism (完美主义)等; 句中的破折号的作用是,引出对a more creative capitalism 的细化内容; make a profit的含义为"获利,赚钱"; make a living的含义为"谋生,维持生计"; serving people who are suffering from the worst inequities在这里是现在分词作结果状语。



But humanity's greatest advances are not in its discoveries—but in how those discoveries are applied to reduce inequity.

人类最大的进步并不在于他们的新发现,而是在于这些发现如何被用 于减少不平等。