

读故事·学英语

成长励志
系列



影响世界的名人故事

Anecdote of Celebrities III

第3辑

阅读提高·知识扩充·文化解读·思维拓展

徜徉于世界文化经典的长河，学习地道英语，感悟别样人生！

[美]Milada Broukal ◎主编

吴淑珍◎译

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



吉林出版集团有限责任公司



麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



影响世界的名人故事

Anecdote of Celebrities III

第③辑

[美]Milada Broukal ◎主编

吴淑珍 ◎译



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

影响世界的名人故事. 第3辑: 英汉对照 / (美) 布鲁卡 (Broukal, M.) 主编; 吴淑珍译. -- 长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2012.7
(麦格希中英双语阅读文库)
ISBN 978-7-5463-9992-8

I. ①影… II. ①布… ②吴… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 127633 号

影响世界的名人故事 第3辑

主 编: (美) Milada Broukal
翻 译: 吴淑珍
插 画: 齐 航 李延霞
责任编辑: 沈丽娟 孟广霞
封面设计: 李立嗣
开 本: 660mm×960mm 1/16
字 数: 220 千字
印 张: 9.75
版 次: 2013 年 1 月第 1 版
印 次: 2013 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

出 版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司
发 行: 吉林出版集团外语教育有限公司
地 址: 长春市泰来街 1825 号
邮编: 130011
电 话: 总编办: 0431-86012683
发行部: 0431-86012675 0431-86012826(Fax)
网 址: www.360hours.com
印 刷: 吉林省金昇印务有限公司

ISBN 978-7-5463-9992-8 定价: 19.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究 举报电话: 0431-86012683

I 前言

英语思想家培根说过：阅读使人深刻。阅读的真正目的是获取信息，开拓视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习的角度来说，学习语言若没有大量阅读就如隔靴搔痒，因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、最具表现力、最符合生活情景的，同时读物中的情节、故事引人入胜，进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴趣，培养读者的文学修养，至此，语言的学习水到渠成。

“麦格希中英双语阅读文库”在世界范围内选材，涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列，充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需，在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平，从读者的阅读兴趣出发，以难易适中的英语语言为立足点，选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文，又包含科普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势，充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便，超出核心词表的词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中，并标注释义。

鉴于编者水平有限，凡不周之处，谬误之处，皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

丛书编委会

Contents

Mother Teresa
修女特雷莎 / 1

Sonja Henie
索尼娅·赫尼 / 6



I. M. Pei
贝聿铭 / 11

Eva Perón
爱娃·庇隆 / 16

Stephen Hawking
史蒂芬·霍金 / 21

Arthur Ashe
亚瑟·阿什 / 25



Diana Golden
戴安娜·戈尔登 / 30

Tsai Erh-Ping An Artist of Life
生活艺术家——蔡尔平 / 38

The World's Artist: Michelangelo

艺术巨匠的养成：米开朗基罗 / 44

Davy Liu: Made for Making Art
刘大伟：天生的艺术家 / 48

Chuang Tsung Hsiangyang



A Life of Dance

舞动人生 / 53

In William's Words

用莎士比亚的话说 / 56

Franz Joseph Haydn Master Composer

交响乐之父：海登 / 63

Gustavo Dudamel the New Face of Classical Music

古典乐坛新秀杜达美 / 67

L ife With Louisa

小妇人的真实人生 / 71

Nicolaus Copernicus: Moving Astronomy Forward

哥白尼的天文革命 / 75

Confucius: His Wisdom Lives On

孔子：智慧永存 / 81

Chopin: Poet of the Piano

钢琴诗人肖邦 / 86



Daniel Craig: From Stage to Screen

从舞台跃上银幕的丹尼尔·克雷格 / 90

Behind the Scenes With Sandra

荧屏幕后的桑德拉·布洛克 / 94

Mark Twain: "The Father of American Literature"

美国文学之父：马克·吐温 / 98

Hannah Montana: "Tween" Queen

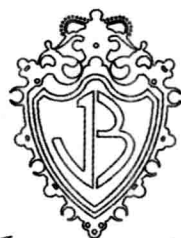
“吞世代”小天后孟汉纳 / 102

The Jonas Brothers

强纳斯兄弟 / 106

Cathy Freeman

凯西·弗里曼 / 112



Jonas Brothers



Mozart

莫扎特 / 126

Vincent's Bedroom

文森特的卧室 / 139

01

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was a simple *nun*. She never wanted to be famous, but everyone in the world knew who she was. She received many important awards. She traveled around the world to accept them. She asked people for help. Then she gave everything to the poor.



Mother Teresa was born Agnes

修女特雷莎

修女特雷莎是一位普普通通的修女，她从来没有想过出名，但全世界的人都知道她。她得到过许多大奖，曾远行至世界上的不同地方来接受这些奖励。她请求人们伸出救援之手，然后，又将一切都施赠于穷人。

特雷莎于1910年生于现在叫马其顿的地方，她原名叫阿格尼丝·贡

nun n. 修女

Gonxha Bojaxhiu in 1910 in what is now Macedonia. She was the youngest of three children. Agnes's father died when she was a child. Her mother made dresses to support the family. Agnes's mother also liked to do charity work, such as visiting the sick. Agnes often went with her, and she enjoyed helping these people. She was a good and religious girl.

Even as a child, Agnes wanted to be a nun. When she was 18 years old, she joined a group of nuns in Darjeeling, India. There, she chose the name Teresa. Then she went to Calcutta to work at St. Mary's School. The school was in a *convent*. Sister Teresa lived in the convent and worked at the school for 20 years. She eventually became the principal. During all those years, Sister Teresa was always *concerned* about how other people lived. The convent had clean buildings and beautiful lawns. But outside the convent, the

克加·博亚久。她是她们家3个孩子中最小的一个。阿格尼丝很小的时候父亲便去世了，她母亲靠做衣服来维持家庭的生活。阿格尼丝的母亲也喜欢做善事，比如慰问病人，阿格尼丝常常跟母亲一起去，她乐于帮助这些人。她是一位善良的信教女孩。

甚至在儿童时代，阿格尼丝就想成为修女。18岁的时候，她加入到印度大吉岭修女团。在那里，她起名叫特雷莎。然后，她到加尔各答的圣玛丽学校工作，该校设在一座女修道院内。修女特雷莎住在修道院，在该校工作了20年。后来，她当上了院长。那些年里，修女特雷莎一直关心其他人过得如何。女修道院内有洁净的楼房和美丽的草坪，但是，女修道院的外面却是肮脏拥挤的街道，到处是穷困潦倒的人们。

convent *n.* 女修道院

concerned *adj.* 关心的；忧虑的

streets were dirty and crowded and full of very poor people.

One day in 1946, Sister Teresa was riding on a train to Darjeeling. She looked out of the window and saw dirty children. They were wearing *rags* and sleeping in doorways. Sick and dying people were lying on *filthy* streets. She loved her work at the school, but she realized that other people needed her help more. At that moment, she believed God sent her a message. She decided to go to work with the poor.

Two years later, Sister Teresa left the convent. First, she went to a hospital to learn to take care of sick people. After three months, she was ready to live with the poor and the sick. One day, she saw a group of poor children and called them to her. She told them she was going to open a school. The school had no roof, no walls, and no chairs. On the first day, only five students came. She used a stick

1946年的一天，修女特雷莎坐火车去大吉岭。她向车窗外望去，看到一些很脏的孩子，他们穿着破衣烂衫，只能睡在过道上。她还看到有病及快要死的穷人躺在污秽的街道上。她热爱自己在学校里的的工作，但她也意识到，其他人更需要她的帮助，需要她做得更多。在那个时刻，她认为上帝向她下了意旨，她决定去为穷人奔波。

两年以后，修女特雷莎离开了女修道院。她先到一所医院，学习如何护理病人。3个月之后，她作好了准备，要和穷人、病人生活在一起。一天，她看到一群穷孩子，便把他们叫到跟前。她告诉孩子们，她打算开办一所学校。实际上学校没有屋顶，没有墙，也没有椅子。第一天，只来了5个学生。她用的是一根棍子，在地上写字教课。

rag *n.* 破布；抹布

filthy *adj.* 污秽的

to write lessons in the dirt.

Several months later, Sister Teresa had many students. Everyone in Calcutta knew about her. A friend let her use part of his house for the school. She taught the children language and math. She also taught them how to keep clean and stay healthy. Soon, other nuns came to help her. Sister Teresa was happy that they wanted to join her. But she told them that life with her was not easy. She said that everyone had to wear the same clothes—white cotton *saris*. She wanted all the nuns to look like the poor people in India.

In 1948, Sister Teresa started her own group of nuns. They were called the Missionaries of Charity. She was their leader, so they called her “Mother” Teresa. The nuns lived in the *slums* with people who were poor, dirty, and sick. It was hard work and the days were long. But many young nuns came from around the world to join Mother Teresa.

几个月之后，特雷莎有了许多学生，加尔各答的每个人都知道她了，一位朋友还让特雷莎使用他的房子的一部分当校舍。她教孩子们语言课和数学课，也教他们如何保持卫生和健康。不久，其他修女前来帮她的忙，她们愿意跟她一起干，这使修女特雷莎感到很高兴。但她告诉修女们，跟她一起生活不是件容易的事。她说，每个人都得穿同样的衣服——白棉布莎丽服。她想让所有的修女看起来都像印度的穷人。

1948年，修女特雷莎组建了自己的修女团。她们被称为“慈善传教士”。她是修女团的领导，所以，大家管她叫修女特雷莎“院长”。修女们和穷困、肮脏和病弱的人们一起住在贫民窟里，工作很艰苦，工作时间也很长。但是，世界各地许多年轻的修女都前来和修女特雷莎院长一起工作。

sari *n.* (印度妇女的) 莎丽服

slum *n.* 贫民窟

One day, Mother Teresa saw an old woman in the street. She took her to a hospital. They refused to help the woman because she was poor. Mother Teresa decided to open a place for the sick and the dying. Later, she started homes for children without families. She also started clinics. Over the years, news of her work spread around the world. Many people sent her *donations* of money. Others came to work with her in India or other places. By 1990, the Missionaries of Charity were working in 400 centers around the world.

Over the years, Mother Teresa received many great awards, such as the Nobel Peace Prize. But she always said her greatest *reward* was helping people. Her message to the world was, "We can do no great things—only small things with great love." She died in 1997 at the age of 87. The whole world mourned her death.

一天，特雷莎院长在街上看到一位老太太，就把老太太送到一家医院。但医院拒绝给老太太治病，嫌她太穷。特雷莎院长决定为有病和濒临死亡的人开设一个收容所。后来，她还开办了孤儿院，创办了卫生所。几年当中，她的救济工作传遍全世界。许多人都给她捐款，有些人来到印度和她一起或在其他地方协助特雷莎工作。到1990年，慈善传教士组织在世界各地的400个中心开展工作。

这些年来，修女特雷莎院长获得过多次大奖，比如诺贝尔和平奖。但她总是说，她获得的最大回报就是能帮助他人。她向全世界传递的信条就是：“我们做不了大事——我们做的是小事，但这需要有伟大的爱心。”特雷莎于1997年谢世，享年87岁。全世界为她的逝世而哀悼。

donation *n.* 捐款

reward *n.* 报酬

02

Sonja Henie

Sonja Henie was born in 1912 in Oslo, Norway. She started to ice skate when she was five years old. At age nine, Sonja won her first skating competition. Her family decided that Sonja should start to train seriously. Her father helped her, and she won her first national *championship*. Sonja was only 11 years old when she represented Norway in the Olympics in 1924. She finished in



索尼娅·赫尼

索尼娅·赫尼于1912年出生在挪威的奥斯陆。她5岁开始滑冰，9岁时赢得了她的第一场比赛。她的家人决定让索尼娅接受严格的训练。在父亲的帮助下，索尼娅获得了她个人的第一个全国冠军。1924年，她代表挪威参加冬奥会，年仅11岁。她滑了个最后一名，但她

championship n. 冠军地位；锦标赛

last place, but she got a lot of attention because she was so young. Sonja continued to train. She became a world champion and won a gold medal at the 1928 Olympics. She won two more gold medals in 1932 and 1936. Between 1917 and 1936, Sonja Henie won a total of 1,473 awards.

Henie had a very strong influence on women's *figure skating*. For example, she introduced music and *choreography* to skating. (Choreography is when you plan your dance to music.) She also introduced glamour to skating. Women skaters used to wear long, dark dresses. Henie wore beautiful, short, white costumes.

After she became a professional in 1936, Henie moved to Hollywood. She wanted to be a movie star! She appeared in several movies, and she skated in all of them. The movie company paid her \$150,000 a year, which was a lot of money at that time. Sonja Henie

备受关注，因为她是那么的年轻。索尼娅坚持训练，终于在1928年冬奥会上成为世界冠军，赢得了一块金牌。在1932年和1936年她又相继获得两枚金牌。在1917年到1936年间，索尼娅总共获得了1473个奖项。

索尼娅·赫尼对女子花样滑冰产生了巨大的影响。比如说，她提倡将音乐和舞蹈技巧加入到滑冰中（舞蹈技巧就是按音乐编排舞蹈），她也将魅力融入到滑冰中。过去女滑冰运动员常常穿深色的长装，赫尼则穿着漂亮的白色短装。

1936年成为职业运动员之后，赫尼迁居好莱坞，她想成为一名电影明星！她曾在几部电影中出过镜，并且在每部电影里都是出现在滑冰的镜头中。电影公司每年付给她15万美元，这在当时是一笔不小的数目。索尼

was a great success once again.

Everyone wanted to see Henie's movies because they were *glamorous* and *spectacular*. Henie skated in ice shows also. She went on a world tour with the ice shows, and the performances were always sold out. Her movie fans went to her ice shows and her skating fans went to her movies. When Henie appeared, there was always a crowd. Sonja Henie was a big star.

Henie was also a tough businesswoman. She made sure no one cheated her in her movie contracts or her ice shows. She loved money. At age 26, she was a millionaire. She became the richest athlete of her time. Henie married three times. All her husbands were

娅·赫尼又一次获得了巨大成功。

每个人都想看赫尼演的电影，因为这些电影既迷人又壮观。赫尼也在冰上表演节目中亮相。她开始在全世界作巡回冰上表演，每场表演的门票总是销售一空。她的影迷们争着去一睹她冰上表演的舞姿；而她的滑冰迷们则要争着去欣赏她在电影中的风采。只要赫尼一露面，他们就会蜂拥而至。索尼娅·赫尼成了大明星。

赫尼也是一名精明强干的经纪人，在她拍摄电影或滑冰表演签约时，她都要亲自落实，以免有人欺骗她。她喜欢金钱。26岁时，就已成为一名百万富翁了。她成那个时代最富有的运动员。赫尼结过3次婚，她的几任

glamorous adj. 迷人的

spectacular adj. 壮观的

millionaires too.

Henie liked people to know that she was rich. She rode in a white Rolls Royce. She wore white dresses and a lot of jewelry. She lived in a mansion in Hollywood, and she had a *chauffeur*, a maid, a cook, a secretary, and a hairdresser. She gave big parties and invited all the most famous people to them. For one party, she put a tent over her tennis courts and hired people to fly to Hawaii just to get the best flowers. There were ice *carvings* everywhere and swans in the swimming pools. She always had the best food and drinks at her parties too.

Henie worked hard for her money. She worked very long hours.

丈夫也都是百万富翁。

赫尼喜欢炫耀她的富有。她乘坐一辆白色的劳斯莱斯车，她穿着白色的时装，浑身珠光宝气。她住在好莱坞的豪宅里，拥有一位司机、一位女仆、一位厨师、一位秘书和一位美发师。她举行盛大的聚会并邀请所有的社会名流参加。有一次聚会，她在网球场上搭建了一个帐篷，雇人飞到夏威夷，仅仅为了采购来最好的鲜花做装饰。那里到处都是冰雕，在游泳池里还有天鹅游憩。当然，在她的那些聚会上，她总是会提供最精美的食物和最高级的酒水。

为了钱，赫尼努力地工作着，工作时间很长。当她拍电影时，每天早

chauffeur n. (尤指富人或要人的)司机

carving n. 雕刻品