

1. 青年/老年

- ◆ You're only young once.

青春只有一次；青春难再。

- ◆ Youth is the season of hope.

青春是希望的季节。

- ◆ Youth is life's seed-time.

青年时代是人生的播种期。

——*Holmes* 美 霍尔姆斯

- ◆ Youth will have its course.

年轻人总会交好运。

- ◆ In the dictionary of youth there is no such word as failure.

在青年人的词典里没有“失败”这个词。

- ◆ Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.

呆在自己家里的青年人，见识也限于自己的家园。

——*Shakespeare* 英 莎士比亚

- ◆ Reckless youth makes rueful age.

少年放荡，老来悔恨。

◆ An idle youth, a needy age.

少时懒惰老年穷；≈ 少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。

◆ Old young, young old.

年轻老成，老时年轻。

◆ Every man is a fool or a physician at forty.

人到四十还不是医生便是傻瓜。（意指人到中年应该知道怎样保养身体）

◆ Youth and age will never agree.

青年和老头，志趣不相投。

◆ You cannot put old heads on young shoulders.

不能把老年人的脑袋安在青年人的肩上。

（意指不能要求青年人跟老年人一样老练。）

◆ Old age comes to us all.

人人都有老来时。

◆ Rashness attends youth, as prudence does old age.

“轻率”跟青年；“谨慎”随老年，青年常轻率，老年较谨慎。

◆ There is life in the old boy yet.

老年人也会有活力。

◆ An old dog barks not in vain.

老狗不乱叫。

◆ Old birds are not to be caught with chaff.

老鸟用谷壳捕不到；有经验的人不易上圈套。

◆ An old dog will learn no new trick.

老狗学不会新把戏；老年人难学新东西；
老年人不喜欢新玩意。

◆ Age breeds aches.

人老病痛多。

2. 目的/决心

◆ The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and the determination to attain it.

人生最重要的事在于确立一个伟大的目标，并决心实现它。

——Goethe 德 歌德

◆ An aim in life is the only fortune

worth finding.

人生的目的是唯一值得寻找的财富。

——*Stevenson* 美 史蒂文森

- ◆ Have an aim in life, or your energies will all be wasted.

人生要有目标，否则你的精力就会浪费。

——*Peters* 美 彼得斯

- ◆ Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.

生活没有目标，犹如航海没有罗盘。

——*Ruskin* (英) 拉斯金

- ◆ He who will seek, may find.

求则得之。

- ◆ Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。

- ◆ The resolved mind has no cares.

有了决心，不用担心。

- ◆ Many wish but few will.

有愿望的人多，有决心的人少。

- ◆ Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.

世上无难事，只怕有心人。

3. 时间

- ◆ Time is life, time is speed, time is strength.

时间就是生命，时间就是速度，时间就是力量。

——*Franklin* 美 富兰克林

- ◆ Time is money.

时间就是金钱。

- ◆ Time waits for no man.

时间不待人；时不我待。

- ◆ Gain time, gain life.

赢得时间就是赢得生命。

- ◆ Take time when time comes.

时机来了要抓住。

- ◆ Time cures all things.

时间能治好一切；时间一久，一切都会好转。

- ◆ Time works wonders.

时间能创造奇迹。

- ◆ Time will show.

日久事自明。

- ◆ With time and patience the leaf of the mulberry become satin.

只要有时间和耐心，可把桑叶变成丝绸。

- ◆ Punctuality is the politeness of princes.

守时乃王侯之礼。

- ◆ Punctuality is the soul of business.

守时是办事的灵魂。

- ◆ Everything has its time.

物各有时。

- ◆ Everything is good in its season.

物以当令为佳；物各有时。

- ◆ To choose time is to save time.

合理安排时间就是节约时间。

——Bacon 英 培根

- ◆ There is a time for everything.

凡事都有时机。

- ◆ Other times, other manners.

不同的时代，不同的生活方式。

- ◆ Times change and we with them.

时代在变，我们要随着变。

- ◆ Lost time is never found again.

失落光阴无处寻；时乎时乎不再来。

- ◆ The better the day, the better the deed.

好日子，好干事。（该谚出自《圣经》。

“the day”指礼拜日，本是礼拜和休息的日子，这天工作的人常引该谚为自己辩解。）

- ◆ No time like the present.

大好时光在眼前；最好马上就干。

- ◆ Now or never.

时不再来，现在就干；机不可失，时不再来。

- ◆ An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

早晨一小时抵得晚上两小时；≈一日之计在于晨。

- ◆ Today gold, tomorrow dust.

今天是金，明日成尘。

- ◆ Procrastination is the thief of time.

“拖延”是盗窃时间的贼；拖延就是浪费时间。

- ◆ Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

今天能做的事不要拖到明天；今日事，今日毕。

- ◆ One today is worth two tomorrow.
一个今天抵得两个明天。

——*Franklin* 美 富兰克林

- ◆ Tomorrow comes never.
明天永不会来；不要指望明天。

- ◆ Tomorrow is a new day.
明天会是新的一天。（意指现在困难，明天会有希望。）

- ◆ It is too late to call back yesterday.
昨天已过唤不回； $\approx$ 时乎时乎不再来。

- ◆ One cannot put the clock back.
时钟不能倒转；光阴一去不复返。

- ◆ All time is not time when it is past.
光阴一去不复返。

4. 学习/记忆

- ◆ Study, study, and once more study.
学习 学习 再学习。

——*Lenin* 俄 列宁

- ◆ Knowledge is power.

知识就是力量。

——*Bacon* 英 培根

- ◆ Knowledge advances by steps and not by leaps.

知识只能渐进，不能跃进。

- ◆ There is no royal road to learning.

学问之道并非皇家大道；学问无捷径。

——*Trollope* 英 特罗洛普

- ◆ Learn young, learn fair.

少时学，学得好。

- ◆ Learning in one's youth is engraving in stone.

少年时候学的，好比石头上面刻的。（意指不易遗忘。）

- ◆ Never too late to learn.

学习从不嫌晚；学不厌晚。（此谚只适用于中老年人。）

- ◆ Reading is to the mind, what exercise is to the body.

读书之于精神，犹如运动之于身体。

- ◆ Reading maketh a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an

exact man.

读书使人充实，交谈使人机敏，写作使人严谨。

- ◆ To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

学而不思，犹如食而不化。

——*Burke* 英 伯克

- ◆ Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.

书籍是积累智慧的长明灯。

——*Curtis* 美 柯蒂斯

- ◆ Books and friends should be few but good.

书籍和朋友都要少而精。

- ◆ Choose an author as you choose a friend.

要像选择朋友一样选择作家；择书如择友。

- ◆ Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.

花钱求学不会白花。

- ◆ The true art of memory is the art of attention.

记忆的精义在于全神贯注。

——*Samuel* 英 塞繆尔

- ◆ Where there is interest, there is memory.

哪里有兴趣，哪里就有记忆；感兴趣的東西容易记忆。

5. 教育

- ◆ Education is the transmission of civilization.

教育传播文明。

- ◆ Education has for its object the formation of character.

教育的目的是培养人的品质。

——*Spencer* 英 斯潘塞

- ◆ Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive, easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

教育使一国人民易于领导而难以驱使，易于统治而不能奴役。

——*Brougham* 英 布鲁厄姆

- ◆ Education overtops nature.

教育胜过天性。

- ◆ What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul.

教育之于心灵，犹如雕刻之于大理石。

——Addison 英 艾迪生

- ◆ Birth is much, but breeding is more.

门第重要，教养更重要。

- ◆ The best horse needs breaking, and the aptest child needs teaching.

骏马要训练，灵童要教育。

breeds a thief.

养子不教如养贼；养儿不教如养驴。

- ◆ Histories make men wise ; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

历史使人明智，诗歌使人灵秀，数学使人周密，自然哲学使人深刻，伦理使人庄重，逻辑、修辞使人善辩。

——Bacon 英 培根

- ◆ A foreign language is a weapon in the

struggle of life.

外语是人生斗争的一种武器。

——*Marx* 德 马克思

- ◆ The first step towards philosophy is incredulity.

迈向哲学的第一步是怀疑。

——*Diderot* (法 狄德罗)

6. 机遇/命运

- ◆ Opportunities do not wait.

机遇不等人。

- ◆ Opportunity seldom knocks twice.

机遇难敲两次门。(意指机遇只有一次，不可错过。)

- ◆ The opportunity is often lost by deliberating.

机遇往往因犹豫而失去。

- ◆ It is too late to grieve when the chance is past.

机会一过，后悔已晚。

- ◆ When one door shuts, another opens.

此门关了彼门开；≈ 东方不亮西方亮。

- ◆ There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.

海里从前出过好鱼，现在也还有好鱼。

（比喻失去这个机会，还有那个机会。）

- ◆ Hoist sail when the wind is fair.

乘风扬帆。（比喻做事要抓住良机。）

- ◆ Strike while the iron is hot.

打铁趁热。

- ◆ Make hay while the sun shines.

趁晴晒草；≈趁热打铁。

- ◆ Gather ye rosebuds while ye may.

玫瑰花开及时折；≈有花堪折及须折。

——*Robert Herrick*（英 赫里克）

- ◆ It is good fishing in troubled waters.

浑水好摸鱼。

- ◆ He may well swim that is held up by the chin.

有人托起下巴 就会游泳；有人扶持 容易兴旺发达。

- ◆ Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

人人都是自己命运的建筑师；事在人为。

- ◆ When fortune smiles, embrace her.
好运向你笑，赶紧把她抱。
- ◆ When fortune knocks, open the door.
好运敲门快快开。
- ◆ Fortune is easily found, but hard to be kept.
好运易得难留；创业容易守业难。
- ◆ Fortune favours the bold.
幸运偏爱勇士；天助勇者；勇者易成事。
- ◆ Every dog has his day.
狗有走运日；人有得意时。
- ◆ Fortune helps them that help themselves.
天助自助者。
- ◆ Fortune is variant.
命运变幻莫测。
- ◆ Fortune is blind.
命运是盲目的。

7. 工作

- ◆ Work is the grand cure of all the mal-

adies and miseries that ever beset mankind.

工作是医治人间一切疾病和痛苦的良药。

——*Carlyle* 英 卡莱尔

◆ Business is business.

公事公办。

◆ Method is the very hinge of business

方法是办事的关键。

◆ Affairs that are done by due degrees
are soon ended.

做事按部就班，很快就能做完。

◆ Work while it is day.

工作要趁白天干。（意在劝人年轻时努力工作。）

◆ They who cannot do as they would,
must do as they can.

不能如愿以偿，也该尽力而为。

◆ He works best who knows his trade.

懂行的人，工作出色。

◆ Something attempted . something
done.

有所尝试才有所作为。

——*Langfellow* 美 朗费罗

◇ Business before pleasure.

先工作，后娱乐。

◇ On Monday morning don't be looking for Saturday night.

在星期一早晨不要去想星期六晚上；不要一上班就想到玩。

◇ Delays are dangerous.

做事拖拉会出危险；拖拉误事。

◇ Do not put the cart before the horse.

莫把马车放在马的前面；勿本末倒置。

◇ Lay not all the load on the lame horse.

不要把担子全放在瘸马背上；莫把希望全寄托在不中用的人身上。

◇ A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink.

人可以把马牵到水边，但不能逼它饮水。

(比喻要人做事 不可勉强。)

◇ Eagles don't catch flies.

老鹰不捕苍蝇；大人物不干小事。