

## Barack Hussein Obama II

贝拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马



### 领袖风采

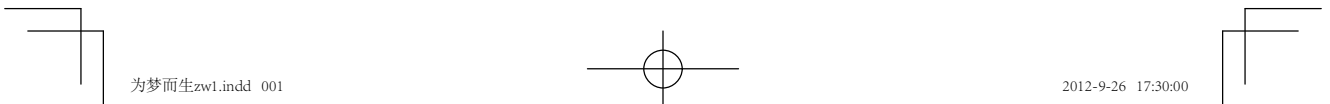
美国第 44 任总统贝拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马二世，祖籍肯尼亚（The Republic of Kenya），出生于美国夏威夷州火奴鲁鲁。他是首位拥有黑人血统，并且童年在亚洲成长的美国总统，与不同地方和不同文化背景的人共同生活过。这位极具魅力的总统深谙演讲技巧，虏获了许多民众的心。那些为之心折的追随者团结在他周围，最终将他送上了权利巅峰。

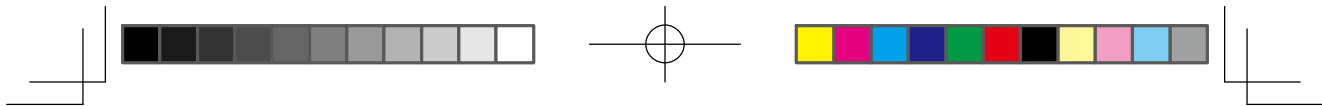


Barack Hussein Obama II (born August 4, 1961) is the 44th and current President of the United States. He is the first African American to hold the office. Obama previously served as a United States Senator from Illinois, from January 2005 until he resigned following his victory in the 2008 presidential election.

Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, Obama is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School, where he was the president of the Harvard Law Review. He was a community organizer in Chicago before earning his

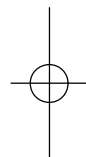
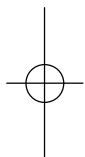
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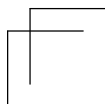
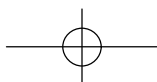
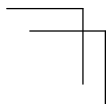
law degree. He worked as a civil rights attorney in Chicago and taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1992 to 2004. He served three terms representing the 13th District in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004.

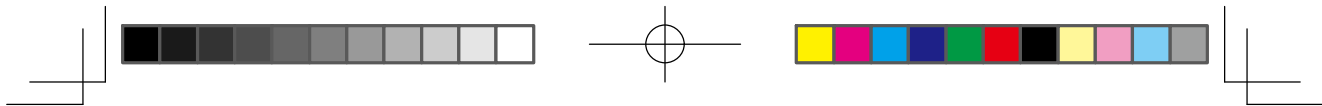
Following an unsuccessful bid against the Democratic incumbent for a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 2000, Obama ran for the United States Senate in 2004. Several events brought him to national attention during the campaign, including his victory in the March 2004 Illinois Democratic primary for the Senate election and his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in July 2004. He won election to the U.S. Senate in Illinois in November 2004. His presidential campaign began in February 2007, and after a close campaign in the 2008 Democratic Party presidential primaries against Hillary Rodham Clinton, he won his party's nomination. In the 2008 presidential election, he defeated Republican nominee John McCain, and was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2009. Nine months later, Obama was named the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.



身为非洲裔美国人的奥巴马，年轻，而且从政时间短，能够竞选总统本身就是一个很大的挑战，能够成功竞选，更可谓是一个神话。2008年，奥巴马写给美国一个神话，给世界一个神话。他是怎样缔造的这个神话呢？这与其个人魅力和高超的语言技巧密不可分。

“这里不存在一个自由主义的美国和一个保守主义的美国，只有一个美利坚合众国！这里不存在黑人的美国、白人的美国、拉美裔的美国或亚裔的美国，只有一个美利坚合众国！”如此掷地有声、字字珠玑的铿锵豪





言，怎能不让人热血沸腾？奥巴马的演讲风格恢宏流畅，雄辩口才催人奋进，也为我们留下了很多充满信心和希望的精彩语句。



**1** We are the change we are seeking. We are the ones we have been waiting for.

我们就是我们正在寻找的变化！我们就是我们一直在寻找的救世主！

**2** The world has changed, and we must change with it.  
世界已经变了，我们必须同时改变。

**3** I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.

我今天站在这里，深感面前使命的重大，深谢你们赋予的信任，并铭记我们前辈所付的代价。

**4** Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off and begin the work of remaking America.

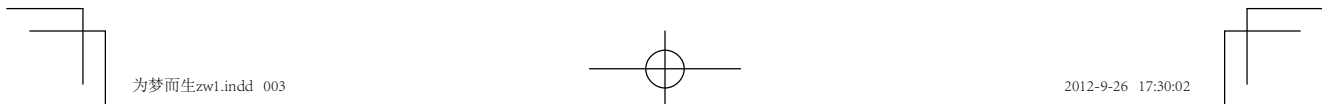
从今天开始，让我们重拾信心，振作精神，开始重塑美国。

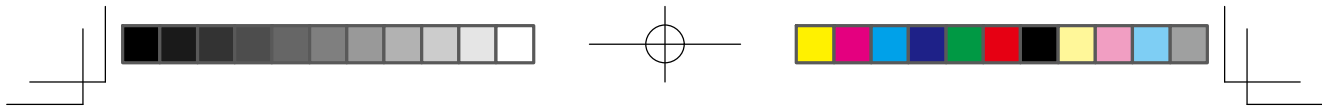
**5** This union may never be perfect, but generation after generation has shown that it can always be perfected.

我们的国家也许从来就无法完美，但一代又一代人显示美国的国家可以不断被改善。

**6** On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord.

在这一天，我们聚在一起，因为我们选择希望而非恐惧，选择有意义





的团结而非纷争和不合。

**7** It took a lot of blood, sweat and tears to get to where we are today, but we have just begun. Today we begin in earnest the work of making sure that the world we leave our children is just a little bit better than the one we inhabit today.

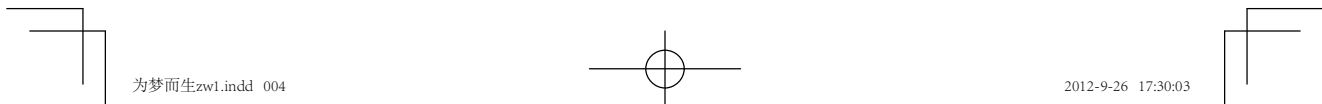
我们的今天是多少血汗、泪水换来的，但路才刚刚开始。今天，我们做出诚挚的努力，希望我们留给孩子们的世界，比我们今天继承下来的再好一点点。

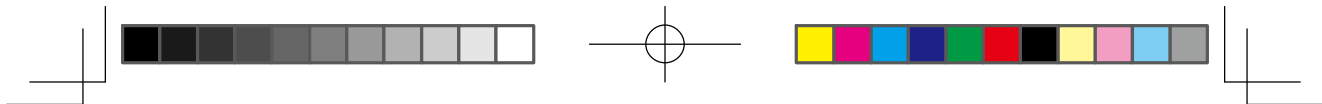
**8** In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the faint-hearted - for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things - some celebrated but more often men and women obscure in their labor, who have carried us up the long, rugged path towards prosperity and freedom.

再次肯定我们国家的伟大的同时，我们了解伟大绝非赐予而来，必须努力达成。我们的旅程从来就不是抄捷径或很容易就满足。这条路一直都不是给不勇敢的人走的，不是给那些偏好逸乐胜过工作，或者只想追求名利就满足的人走的。恰恰相反，走这条路的始终是勇于冒险的人，做事的人，成事的人，其中有些人很出名，但更常见的是在各自岗位上的男男女女无名英雄，在这条漫长崎岖的道路上支撑我们，迈向繁荣与自由。

**9** We need to steer clear of this poverty of ambition, where people want to drive fancy cars and wear nice clothes and live in nice apartments but don't want to work hard to accomplish these things. Everyone should try to realize their full potential.

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我们需要避免缺乏雄心的现状，人们渴望豪华轿车、昂贵服装和高尚公寓，却不愿为之付出努力。每个人都应该尽量发掘他们的潜力。

**10** We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.  
我们仍然是这个地球上最繁荣、最强大的国家。


**11** If you're walking down the right path and you're willing to keep walking, eventually you'll make progress.  
如果你走的道路正确，并坚持走下去，最终你会成功的！

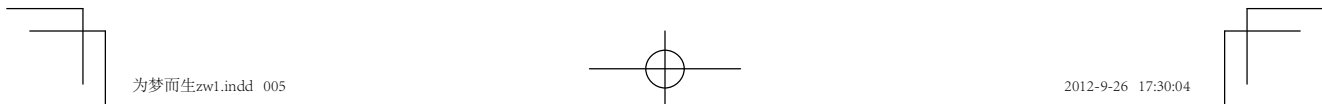
**12** We are ready to lead once more.  
我们有信心再次领导世界。

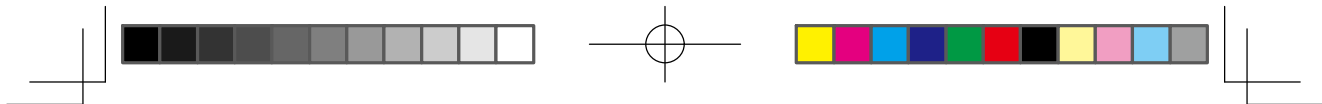


 I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.

句中三个以 humbled by, grateful for 和 mindful of 开头的词组，虽然字数不一，但结构相同（adjective + preposition + noun phrase），十分工整。同时留意节奏和声韵：humbled, grateful 和 mindful 都是双音节的形容词，都配上单音节的前置词 by, for 和 of。再细读，更会发觉 humbled, grateful 和 mindful 三字虽然用法迥异，但尾音是押韵的。这些精心炮制的句子，音韵美妙，节奏铿锵，读起来很有感染力。试想，如果把 mindful 改写成不押韵的 aware，或者三组词不用相同的结构，意思没多大分别，读起来效果就差得远了。

 Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off and begin the work of remaking America.





**pick up** 这个短语值得注意，因其含义非常丰富，有“捡起、中途搭载乘客、意外发现、获得、收拾整理、瞥见、接收、逮捕、加快（速度）、重新开始、收集到、付款、跌倒后站（爬）起来”等众多意思。其中最后一个义项可实可虚，如：She fell off her bike, but quickly picked up herself. 她从自行车上摔了下来，但马上爬了起来。Obviously we are all very down and we just have to pick ourselves up. 很明显，我们都非常失望，我们需要振作起来。

**dust off** 这一短语表示“抹去灰尘、掸去灰尘”，比如：He whisked the dust off his desk with a cloth. 他用一块布把桌子的灰尘掸掉。此处将这两个尾音押韵的短语连起来用，在口语中显得非常有力且很优美。

### 单词 短语

**previously** [ˈprɪviəsli] *adv.* 以前

**constitutional** [ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl] *adj.* 宪法的

**primary** [ˈpraɪməri] *adj.* 主要的

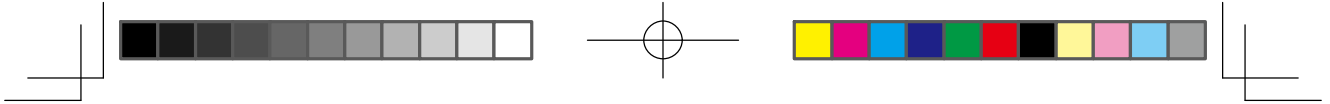
**nominee** [ˌnɒmiˈniː] *n.* 被提名者

**victory** [ˈvɪktəri] *n.* 胜利

**incumbent** [ɪnˈkʌmbənt] *adj.* 现任的

**keynote** [ˈkiːnəʊt] *n.* 基调

**laureate** [ˈlɔːriət] *n.* 获奖者



## Winston Churchill

### 温斯顿·丘吉尔

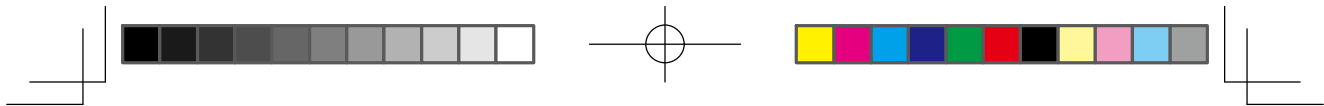
#### 领袖风采

我们大家所熟知的温斯顿·丘吉尔，是以二战时期的“三巨头”之一的形象出现的。他曾于 1940 – 1945 年及 1951 – 1955 年期间两度任英国首相，被认为是 20 世纪最重要的政治领袖之一，带领英国获得第二次世界大战的胜利。但实际上，他不仅是政治家，更是画家、演说家、作家以及记者。1953 年，他还凭借《不需要战争》这一作品荣获诺贝尔文学奖。



Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill(30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British Conservative politician and statesman known for his leadership of the United Kingdom during World War II. Widely regarded as one of the greatest wartime leaders of the century, he served as Prime Minister twice (1940–1945 and 1951–1955). A noted statesman and orator, Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a historian, a writer, and an artist. He is the only British prime minister to have received the Nobel Prize in Literature, and was the first person to be made an Honorary Citizen of the United States.

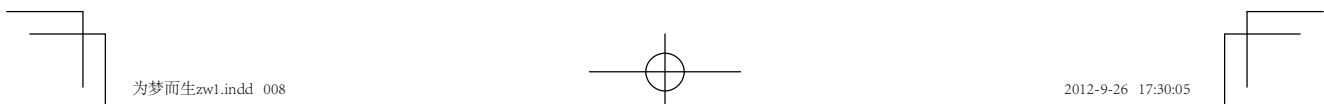
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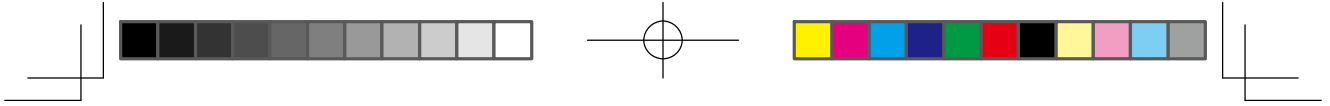
Churchill was born into the aristocratic family of the Dukes of Marlborough. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was a charismatic politician who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer; his mother, Jenny Jerome, was an American socialite. As a young army officer, he saw action in British India, the Sudan, and the Second Boer War. He gained fame as a war correspondent and wrote books about his campaigns.

At the forefront of politics for fifty years, he held many political and cabinet positions. Before the First World War, he served as President of the Board of Trade, Home Secretary, and First Lord of the Admiralty as part of the Asquith Liberal government. During the war, he continued as First Lord of the Admiralty until the disastrous Gallipoli Campaign, which he had sponsored, caused his departure from government. He then briefly resumed active army service on the Western Front as commander of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He returned to government as Minister of Munitions, Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of State for Air. After the War, Churchill served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Conservative (Baldwin) government of 1924–1929, controversially returning the pound sterling in 1925 to the gold standard at its pre-war parity, a move widely seen as creating deflationary pressure on the UK economy. Also controversial were Churchill's opposition to increased home rule for India and his resistance to the 1936 abdication of Edward VIII.

Out of office and politically "in the wilderness" during the 1930s, Churchill took the lead in warning about Nazi Germany and in campaigning for rearmament. On the outbreak of the Second World War, he was again appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Following the resignation of Neville Chamberlain on 10 May 1940, Churchill became Prime Minister. His steadfast refusal to consider defeat, surrender, or a compromise peace helped inspire British resistance, especially during the difficult early days of the War when







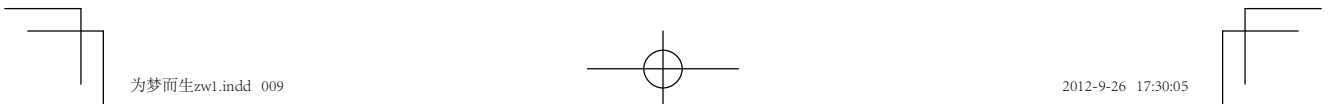
Britain stood alone in its active opposition to Hitler. Churchill was particularly noted for his speeches and radio broadcasts, which helped inspire the British people. He led Britain as Prime Minister until victory over Nazi Germany had been secured.

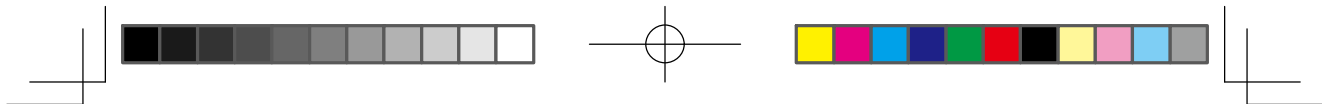
After the Conservative Party lost the 1945 election, he became Leader of the Opposition. In 1951, he again became Prime Minister, before retiring in 1955. Upon his death, Elizabeth II granted him the honour of a state funeral, which saw one of the largest assemblies of world statesmen in history. Named the Greatest Briton of all time in a 2002 poll, Churchill is widely regarded as being among the most influential persons in British history.



2002 年，BBC 举行了一个名为“最伟大的 100 名英国人”的调查，结果丘吉尔获选为有史以来最伟大的英国人。这位伟人的语言能力不容小觑，传说，他是历史上掌握英语单词词汇量最多的人之一（十二万多）。

他还被美国杂志《展示》列为近百年来世界最有说服力的八大演说家之一。他曾经做过一场著名的一分钟演讲：二战期间，丘吉尔登台演讲，在热烈的掌声中，他挥挥手，用手势制止了掌声，说：“我的成功秘诀有三个：第一是，决不放弃；第二是决不、决不放弃；第三是，决不、决不、决不能放弃！”说完之后，丘吉尔就走下了讲台。这次演讲是众多外国政治家中，最成功、最有影响力的一次演讲，虽然时间短暂，但在世界演讲史上却堪称“经典之作”。他的演讲魅力和人格力量由此可见一斑。





**1** If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future.

如果我们对过去和现在纠缠不休，那么我们就会发现，我们丧失了未来。

**2** Died in the war is not certainly fearful, is so many sacrifices which is fearful has not traded peace.

在战争中死去并不可怕，可怕的是如此多的牺牲还没有换来和平。

**3** Success is not final, failure is not fatal, it is the courage to continue that counts.

成功并不是终点，失败并不是终结，只有勇气才是永恒。

**4** The Era of Procrastination, of Half-Measures, of Soothing and Baffling Expedients, of Delays, is Coming to its close. In its Place we are Entering a Period of Consequences.

继续拖延、折衷和自我安慰式的权宜之计的时代已经接近尾声；取而代之的，我们将开始生活于其后果之中。

**5** In time of war, when truth is so precious, it must be attended by a bodyguard of lies.

战争时期，真相如此珍贵，有时需要谎言来保护。

**6** Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.

现在并不是结束，结束甚至还没有开始。但是现在可能是序幕的结束。

**7** Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.

