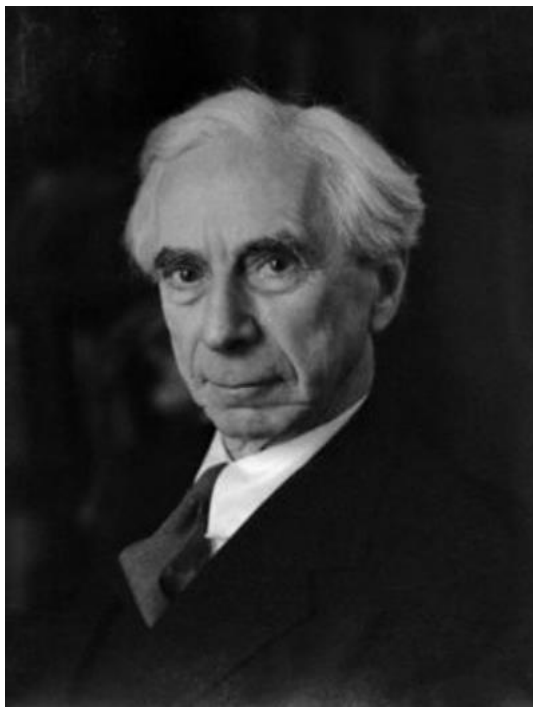


高级英语

基础精讲七

On Human Nature and Politics

论人性与政治



伯特兰 罗素

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 1: Hunger could no longer be a motive (动机) , for Greek slaves (奴隶) supplied them with exquisite (精致的) viands (食物) at the slightest (微小的) nod (点头) . But other desires kept them active: four in particular, which we can label acquisitiveness (占有欲) , rivalry (竞争欲) , vanity (虚荣心) and love of power.

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饥饿可能不再是一个动机，因为只需轻轻一点头，希腊奴隶就会奉上美味佳肴。但是别的欲望使他们继续活跃，主要有四种欲望，我们称之为：占有欲，竞争欲，虚荣心和权欲。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 2: Acquisitiveness — the wish to possess (拥有, 掌握) as much as possible of goods, or the title to goods is a motive which, I suppose, has its origin in a combination of fear with the desire for necessities.



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占有欲——希望占有尽可能多的财产或对财产的所有权——在我看来是一种动机，它来源于恐惧和对生活必需品的欲望的结合。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

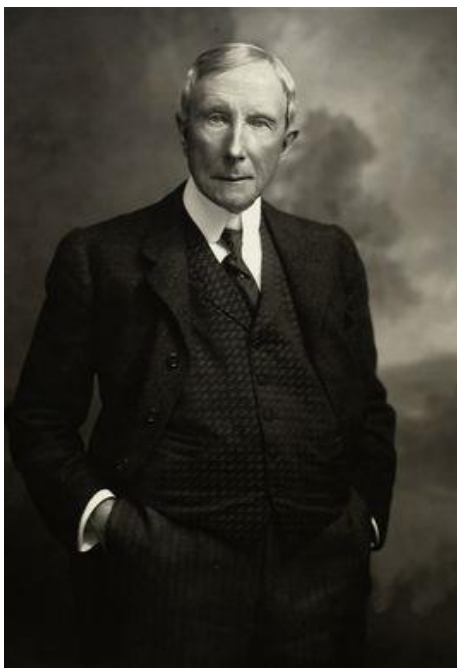
Para 3: I once befriended (帮助) two little girls from Esthonia, who had narrowly escaped death from starvation (挨饿) in a famine (饥荒) . They lived in my family, and of course had plenty to eat. But they spent all their leisure (闲暇时间) visiting neighbouring farms and stealing potatoes, which they hoarded (储存) . Rockefeller, who in his infancy (幼年期) had experienced great poverty, spent his adult life in a similar manner.

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我曾经帮助过两个爱沙尼亚来的小姑娘，她们在一场饥荒中死里逃生，幸免饿死。她们住在我家中，当然有足够的东西吃。但是她们却花费所有的闲暇时间到邻近的农场去偷土豆，然后贮藏起来。洛克菲勒在童年时代经受过极度的贫困，也以与此类似的方式度过他的成年。



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A. course B. leisure C. hoarded D. manner E. befriended

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一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 4: Rivalry is a much stronger motive. Over and over again in Muhammadan (伊斯兰教) history, dynasties (王朝) have come to grief (悲伤) because the sons of a sultan by different mothers could not agree, and in the resulting civil war universal (普遍的) ruin resulted.



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竞争欲是一个更强烈的动机。在伊斯兰教的历史上，王朝一次又一次陷入灾难，因为苏丹不同妻子所生的儿子们意见分歧，导致了内战，也造成普遍的破坏。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 5: Vanity is a motive of immense (巨大的) potency (潜力) . Anyone who has much to do with children knows how they are constantly performing some antic (搞怪的动作) and saying "Look at me" . "Look at me" is one of the most fundamental (基本的) desires of the human heart. It can take innumerable forms, from buffoonery (开玩笑) to the pursuit of posthumous (死后的) fame.

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虚荣心是一个有着极大影响力的动机。任何一个常与孩子们打交道的人都知道，他们经常做个什么怪动作，然后说“看我的”。“看我的”是人类内心最基本的欲望之一。它可以有无数表现形式，从插科打诨到追求死后的名声。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 5: There was a Renaissance (文艺复兴) Italian princeling (小国国王) who was asked by the priest (神父) on his deathbed if he had anything to repent (忏悔) of. "Yes," he said. "There is one thing. On one occasion I had a visit from the Emperor and the Pope simultaneously (同时地). I took them to the top of my tower to see the view, and I neglected (忽略) the opportunity to throw them both down, which would have given me immortal (不朽的) fame." History does not relate whether the priest gave him absolution (赦免). One of the troubles about vanity is that it grows with what it feeds on. The more you are talked about, the more you will wish to be talked about.

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意大利文艺复兴时期有个小王公，临死神父问他是否有什么要忏悔的，他说：“有，有一件事。有一次皇帝和教皇同时到我这里来访，我把他们带到我的塔顶观赏景色，我没有利用这一机会把他俩从塔顶推下去，否则我将名垂青史。”历史并未提到神父是否宽恕了他。关于虚荣心的一个问题是，越是有鼓励它的东西，虚荣心就越强。人们越是谈论你，你就越希望被人们谈论。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 6: But great as is the influence of the motives we have been considering , there is one which outweighs them all... Power, like vanity, is insatiable (无法满足的) . Nothing short of omnipotence could satisfy it completely. And as it is especially the vice (恶习) of energetic men, the casual (偶尔的) efficacy of love of power is out of all proportion (比例) to its frequency. It is, indeed, by far the strongest motive in the lives of important men.

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虽然我们上面讨论的动机都有极大的影响，但还有一种动机却胜过它们.....同虚荣心一样，权欲也是永远无法满足的，除非是无限权力，否则什么也不能使它完全满足。但由于追求权欲是精力旺盛的人的恶习，权欲的偶尔实现与权欲的频繁滋生两者完全不成比例。这的确是大人物生活中最强烈的动机。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 6: Love of power is greatly increased by the experience of power, and this applies to petty (小的) power as well as to that of potentates (权力大的统治者). In the happy days before 1914, when well-to-do (富裕的) ladies could acquire a host of servants, their pleasure in exercising power over the domestics steadily (稳定地) increased with age.

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行使权力后更增加了对权力的爱，无论是芝麻小权还是国君大权，统统如此。在1914年以前的幸福日子里。家境富裕的太太们可以雇上一群仆人，她们从对仆人行使的权力中得到的乐趣随着她们的年龄一起增长。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 6: Similarly, in any autocratic (独裁的) regime, the holders of power become increasingly tyrannical (专横的) with experience of the delights that power can afford. Since power over human beings is shown in making them do what they would rather not do, the man who is actuated (驱使) by love of power is more apt to (倾向于) inflict (使...吃苦头) pain than to permit pleasure.

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同样，在任何专制政权中，掌权者由于权力赋予他的快乐而变得越来越专横。因为对人行使的权力体现在迫使他们做不情愿做的事情，被权欲驱使的人就更倾向于制造痛苦而不是允许人们得到快乐。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 6: If you ask your boss for leave of absence from the office on some legitimate (合理的) occasion , his love of power will derive (获得) more satisfaction from refusal than from consent. If you require a building permit, the petty official concerned will obviously get more pleasure from saying "No" than from saying "Yes" . It is this sort of thing which makes the love of power such a dangerous motive.

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如果你有合理的理由向老板请假，拒绝你比答应你更能满足他的权力欲。如果你申请建筑许可证，说“不”比说“行”显然使管事的小官员感到愉悦。这些事使得权欲成为如此危险的动机。

一、高级英语课文精讲——下册 Lesson 11

Para 6: But it has other sides which are more desirable. The pursuit (追求) of knowledge is, I think, mainly actuated by love of power. And so are all advances in scientific technique. In politics, also, a reformer may have just as strong a love of power as a despot (暴君) . It would be a complete mistake to decry(否定) love of power altogether as a motive. Whether you will be led by this motive to actions which are useful, or to actions which are pernicious(有害的), depends upon the social system, and upon your capacities (才能) .

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但它也有其他较为可取的方面。我认为，对知识的追求主要是受权欲的驱使，科学方面的进步也是这样的。在政治上也是如此，改革者可能与暴君有着同样强烈的权欲，对权欲作为一个动机全盘否定是完全错误的。这种动机引导你做出有益的还是有害的行动，取决于社会制度，以及你个人的能力。

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阅读理解

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阅读理解

1、主旨大意题

2、词义理解题

3、细节题

4、态度题

5、推断题

二、题型讲解——阅读理解（态度题）

提问方式：

The writer thinks/suggests that...

What does the author think of ...?

What is the author's attitude towards...?

According to the author,...

What is the author's opinion on...?

How would the author feel about "..."?

What does the author mean by saying "..."?

二、题型讲解——阅读理解（态度题）

回答：

1. 表示支持或肯定的

positive 积极的

supportive 支持的

optimistic 乐观的

concerned 关切的

favorable 赞成的

in favor of 赞同

sympathetic 同情的

appreciative 欣赏的

admiring 钦佩的

reasonable 合理的

think highly of 对.....评价很高

fascinating 迷人的

enthusiastic 热衷的

二、题型讲解——阅读理解（态度题）

回答：

2. 表示中立的

uninterested 不感兴趣的,

neutral 中立的,

indifferent 漠不关心的,

ambiguous 模棱两可的,

objective 客观的,

cautious 谨慎的,

uncertain 不确定的,

impersonal 不受个人感情影响的.....

二、题型讲解——阅读理解（态度题）

回答：

3. 表示反对或否定

critical 批评的

negative 否定的

doubtful 怀疑的

suspicious 怀疑的

worried 担心的

pessimistic 悲观的

depressed 沮丧的

disappointed 失望的

worrying 令人担忧的

disappointing 令人失望的

disapproving 不赞成的

unwise 不明智的

ridiculous 可笑的



谢谢观看

See You

