

## DOS GOD EXIST - PART 2

**1 My name is John Clayton. I am a science teacher in a public high school in South Bend, Indiana in the United States. For 34 years I have been teaching students the principles of science. I am not a preacher. As a matter of fact, for many years, I was an atheist. But I came to believe in God through my studies in science. This is the second in a series of programs to show that the picture you see on the screen right now is not a valid picture. :30**

我的名字是约翰·克林顿。我是美国印第安纳州 South Bend 的一个高中科学老师。34 年来，我一直教学生们的科学原理。我不是一个传教士。事实上，多年来，我原是一个无神论者。但是通过我在科学方面的研究，我变得信仰上帝。这是这个系列节目的第二部分。你看到的屏幕上的那照片，不真实的照片。

**2 The picture you are looking at shows that people believing that science and religion are enemies. What we are attempting to say in these programs is that science and religion are friends. :12**

这张你们正在看的照片，显示人们相信科学和宗教是敌我关系。在这个节目里我们试着去说明科学和宗教是朋友关系。

**3 The other way of saying that is you can intelligently and logically and reasonably believe in God. :08**

换个说法，你能够明智地、有逻辑地和理性地信仰上帝。

**4 Now in the last session we took the very first statement made in the Bible and showed that that statement is completely and totally scientifically true. :10.5**

在上一部分里，阐述了最初的对《圣经》陈述，出示了那陈述是有完全彻底的科学道理。

**5 That statement is in the Beginning :4.5**

**We pointed out that the Bible claims that there was a beginning. The Hebrew word used for beginning means that for which there was nothing before. :11**

那陈述是在开始的部分。

我们已经指出，《圣经》断定有一个开始。希伯来文用开始这个词，意思是在之前一无所有。

**6 The atheist viewpoint has always been that there was in fact no beginning. Now it is interesting to know that we were able to show scientifically that there was a beginning :13**

无神论者的观点总是事实上没有开始。有趣的是我们已经用科学的方法显示那是有一个开始的。

**7 But the next question is if there was a beginning, was it caused or was it uncaused? :07.5**

然而下一个问题是如果存在开始，那么是什么导致的、或者不是被导致的？

**8 The Bible says in the beginning God created. Now the Hebrew word that is translated God is the Hebrew word Elohim. :13**

《圣经》说在最初上帝创造了它。希伯来文翻译上帝是 Elohim。

**9 And as you can see on the screen that word, that particular spelling conveys a certain concept of God. :08**

你在屏幕上看到的这个字，那特别的拼写传达了确定的上帝的概念。

**10 The word Elohim is used to convey the power of God, the strength of God, the majesty of God. :09**

那个 Elohim 字，习惯上表达上帝的权力，上帝力量和上帝权威。

**11 It is used in the Bible in conjunction with the word Bara. :06**

在《圣经》里，它习惯与 Bara 在一起使用。

**12 That Hebrew word only refers to something God can do. :05**

希伯来文字仅仅提到上帝能够做的部分事情。

**13 It is never used in reference to something man can do. :04.5**

它从没有提到人类能做的什么事。

**14 So when you put the words together: God created, you are claiming there was a cause. :07**

当你把这些文字放在一起：上帝创造，你断定有一个原因。

**15 You remember the atheist statement from our first film. :03**

你记得在那上一部分中那无神论者的观点。

**16 You will notice that in this particular visual, the universe is self-existing, and not created. :10**

你将注意到这个特别的角度的，宇宙是自我存在的，不是被创造的。

**17 The atheist would have us believe that the universe had no cause-- that is self-existing. :07.5**

无神论者想让我们相信，宇宙自我存在是没有原因的。

**18 Sometimes you hear atheists say well maybe matter can pop into existence**

**out of nothing. : 07**

有时候你会听到无神论者说，或许事物会奇迹般从无到有。

**19 Remember I am a science teacher. :03.5**

请记住，我是一个科学老师。

**20 As a science teacher, I cannot accept that. :03**

作为一个科学老师，我不能接受那个观点。

**21 Everything we know in science based upon the realization that there was a cause. :07**

我们科学地知道，任何事物的实现都是有原因的。

**21 If something can pop into existence out of nothing, :04**

如果事物能够奇迹般地从无到有，

**22 then everything I teach in chemistry is wrong, :02.5**

那么我在化学课里教的所有东西都就错了。

**24 because chemistry knows that matter energy cannot be created nor can it be destroyed. :06**

因为化学知识说明物质的能量不能被创造，也不能被泯灭。

**25 If something can pop into existence out of nothing, :03.5**

如果什么东西能突然从无到有，

**26 then the law of conservation of angular momentum is wrong, which means everything in physics is wrong. :07**

那么能量守恒定律就是错了，就是说在物理学中的所有事情都是错了。

**27 If matter can spontaneously pop into existence out of something into nothing, then everything in electronics is wrong. :09**

如果物质能够自发地从无到有，那么电子学里的一切也都错了。

**28 And your TV set does not work. :02.5**

你的电视机也就不工作了。

**29 Now your TV set may not work, :02.5**

现在你的电视机不能工作，

**30 but that is not the reason. :01.5**

可那不是理由，

**31 Everything known to science is wrong if something can come from nothing. :06**

如果事物能够从无到有，那么已知的科学都就错了。

**32 Scientifically we know the Bible is right. :04.5**

依据科学，我们知道《圣经》是正确的。

**33 We know there was a beginning and we know the beginning was caused. :03.5**

我们知道有一个开始，而且我们知道开始是有原因导致的。

**34 Third question: what caused it? :03.5**

第三个问题：什么导致了它？

**35 The Bible says that the creation was caused by intelligence. :05.5**

《圣经》说创造来自智慧。

**36 The atheist says everything happened by chance. :04**

无神论者说任何事情发生都是由于偶然。

**37 If I can prove to you that there is design in the creation, there has to be a designer. :08.5**

如果我能够向你证明创造是有一个设计，那肯定会有一个设计者。

**38 If I can prove to you that there is planning in the creation, :04**

如果我能够向你证明创造有一个计划，

**39 there has to be a planner. :01.5**

肯定就有一个计划者。

**40 I can show you scientifically that it is impossible for all we see to have happened by chance. :08**

我可以科学地显示给你，我们看到的的所有的一切发生都是由于偶然是不可能的。

**41 Let me show you just one way now. :02.5**

现在就让我显示给你一种方法。

**42 Reproductive systems show incredible design. :05.5**

生殖系统显示了难以置信的设计。

**43 When you look at me you are looking at a placental mammal. :04.5**

当你看着我的时候，你正在看一个有胎盘哺乳动物。

**44 When you look at the kangaroo you are looking at a marsupial mammal. :06**

当你看着袋鼠，你正在看有袋哺乳动物。

**45 Some of you may think we look very much alike. :02.5**

你们有的人会认为我们非常相象。

**46 Well, we have the same shape. :02.5**

不错，我们有一样的外表。

**47 But there is a big difference in the way we came into existence. :03**

但是我们存在的方式有很大的差异。

**48 When I came into this world, I had been developing inside my mother for 9 1/2 months. : 06**

当我来到这个世界上，我已经在母亲的体内发展了9个半月。

**49 I came into this world with all my equipment...I had my fingers, I had my toes, I had my nose, I had my mouth, I had my eyes, I had my ears, I even had hair at that time. :13**

我来到这个世界上，带着我全部的部件。我有我的手指，脚趾，鼻子，嘴，眼睛，耳朵，我那时甚至有了头发。

**50 The baby kangaroo did not look like this. :03**

那小袋鼠看起来可不象这样。

**51 This is an adult. :01**

这是一个成年的。

**52 When you see the cute picture of the joey in the pouch, :03**

当你看见这张在育儿袋里的可爱的小袋鼠照片，

**53 That's not a baby. :01**

那不是一个小崽子，

**54 That's a teenager. :01**

那已经是个少年袋鼠了，

**55 A baby kangaroo looks like this. :03**

一个小崽子袋鼠看起来象这个。

**56 That is not a giant wasp. It's a normal wasp. :04.5**

这不是一只巨型黄蜂，它只是一只普通的黄蜂。

**57 The baby kangaroo has no seeing eyes, no hearing ears, no walking legs, no functional tail. :10**

小袋鼠崽子没有看得见的眼睛，没有能够听得见的耳朵，没有能够走路的腿，也没有能够起作用的尾巴。

**58 He was conceived only 5 weeks ago instead of 9 1/2 months. :08**

它仅仅是才受孕 5 个星期，相当于人类的 9 个半月。

**59 You know what he has to do in those conditions? He has to go over 25 times his body length vertically up the stomach of his mother who is hopping around all over and doesn't even know he is there. :16**

你知道在这样的条件下，它必须做什么吗？它必须在它母亲的腹袋中发育 25 倍的长度，它的正在跳动的母亲并不知道它已经在那里了。

**60 He's got to locate the top of her pouch. :03**

它必须到达腹袋的顶部。

**61 He has to open the pouch. :02**

它必须打开那腹袋。

**62 He has to crawl down inside until he hunts around and finds a nipple where he hooks on and draws his milk for his first seven months of life. :10**

它必须爬进，直到它猎取和找到一个乳头，它噙着并且汲奶，以维持它的头几个月生命。

**63 This is an actual picture of a baby kangaroo at the instant of birth. :04**

这是一张真实的小袋鼠刚刚出生那一刻的照片。

**64 The next picture was taken a few seconds later as he started wriggling and squirming his way up the stomach of the mother heading for the top of the pouch. :10**

下一张照片拍的是几秒钟之后，它开始蠕动往它妈妈的育儿袋的顶端的路上。

**65 This is the happy end of the story--inside the pouch getting his first meal. :05.5**

这是这个故事的愉快的结尾，在育儿袋里它得到它的第一餐。

**66 Let's back up for just a minute. :02**

让我们回到前一分钟。

**67 Suppose he doesn't make it into the pouch. :02.5**

设想它不爬进育儿袋。

**68 If he falls off, he has a baby brother or baby sister already conceived, already developing inside the mother that will be born within two to three weeks. :13.5**

如果它掉了下来，它有一个已经受孕的弟弟或者妹妹，已经在它妈妈的身体里，将会在两三周后出生。

**69 If he does make it into the pouch and starts drawing milk from the mother, :05**

如果它进入那育儿袋，去开始吃到它妈妈的奶，

**70 Baby brother or sister will go into a state of suspended animation, :05**

它的兄弟姐妹就停止发育，

**71 and will develop no further until he is out of the pouch. :05**

而且将停止发育一直到它出了育儿袋。

**72 If he goes three days and dies of a birth defect, at that point, baby brother or sister will resume its development. :08.5**

如果它出生三天，因为出生有缺陷死去，在这样的情况下，它的弟弟或者妹妹就会重新开始发育。

**73 If he goes three or 4 weeks and dies of a disease, at that point baby brother or sister will resume their development. :08**

如果它在 4 个星期后因病死去，它的弟弟或者妹妹也会重新发育。

**74 If he goes 4 months, falls out of the pouch and gets stepped on, at that point baby brother or sister will resume their development. :09**

如果它有四个月，跌出育儿袋，开始行走，那么它的弟弟或者妹妹也将重新发育。

**75 If he goes 8 months, and leaves on his own steam, at that point baby brother or sister will resume their development. :09**

如果它有 8 个月，有能力离开，这时候，它的弟弟或者妹妹也将会重新发育。

**76 There is always a baby waiting in the wings. The female is perpetually pregnant. :10**

总是有一个小崽子在后备着。那母性总是处于怀孕状态。

**77 Now, ladies it that doesn't' give you bad dreams, nothing will. :03.5**

女士们，那不是你们的恶梦，那没什么。

**78 You engineers thought you were the first ones to develop backup systems. :04.5**

工程师们想你是那第一个发展后备系统的人。

**79 Here is a backup system better than anything man has ever done. :04**

这里是一个比任何人类做得都好的后备系统。

**80 But I'm still not done. :02**

但我还没忘。

**81 Did you notice that there are two nipples? : 03**

你注意到有两个乳头了吗？

**82 The one the baby is hooked on is a low fat milk nipple. :05**

那崽子噙着的是一个低脂肪的乳头。

**83 The other nipple is a high fat milk nipple—28% higher in fat content. :08**

另外一个高脂肪乳头，脂肪高 28%。

**84 When the baby comes into the pouch he has to get the right nipple. :04.5**

当那个小崽子进入育儿袋，它必须找到那正确的一个乳头。

**85 because his body cannot metabolize the high fat content of the large nipple. :06**

因为它的身体不能消化那大乳头的高脂肪。

**86 No problem. :01.5 8&**

没问题。

**87 The big nipple is so big he cannot get it in his mouth. :04**

那大乳头太大了，在它那么大的时候，它不能得到它。

**88 He always gets the right nipple. :02.5**

它总是得到那正确的乳头。

**89 Well, how do you make him switch? :02**

那么，怎么使它断奶？

**90 There are muscles that run from the bottom of the pouch to the top of the small nipple. :05**

肌肉从底部移动到小乳头的顶部。



91 When the baby gets big enough that his weight is pushing down on the bottom of the pouch, : 05

当那小崽子足够大的时候，它的重量使育儿袋的底部下沉。

92 That pulls up on the small nipple. :04.5

推上小乳头。

93 So the first time that mama Kangaroo takes a kingsize hop with baby sitting in the bottom of the pouch :07

头一次那袋鼠妈妈一个大跳，那小袋鼠就坐在了育儿袋的底部。

94 that pushes down on the bottom which pulls up on the nipple and pops it into the mothers body. :05.5

推到底部，那乳头重新弹上到母亲的身体。

95 The only nipple he can get is the high fat milk nipple which better meets his needs. The low fat milk nipple is gone. :08.5

那个它仅仅能够得到的就是高脂肪乳头，那个很适合与它的乳头。那个低脂肪乳头已经不见了。

96 Now are were really willing to call this :04.5

现在我们真的很乐于命名它了。

97 The result of a long series of singularly beneficial accidents? :05.5

一个一系列的不常见的事件的结果。

98 I submit to you that this is an example of intelligence. :04

我告诉你那是一个智慧的例子。

99 This is an example of design, of purpose. :03

这是一个有目的的设计的例子。

100 And there are so many illustrations that you can be given. :04

有很多例子你能够得到。

101 Each of these would take literally hours to study. :05

每一个都需要仔细地研究。

102 But all of them speak eloquently of the fact that there is design, there is purpose, there is intelligence. :07

所有的这些都说明这个事实，有设计，有目的，有智慧。

**103 Here is a beautiful picture. Why is the sky blue? : 06**

这是一张漂亮的照片。天空为什么是蓝色的？

**104 Why are grass and trees green? :02**

为什么草和树是绿色的？

**105 Is this a product of chance? :01.5**

这是偶然的产物吗？

**106 Or is there intelligence and purpose in what has happening? :03**

产生什么是有智慧和目的的吗？

**107 When you shine light on a prism it breaks the light up into its component colors. :05**

当你让光线穿过棱镜，光就分解成为它的组成颜色。

**108 The reason it does this is because each color of light has different energy. :04**

之所以能够这样，是因为每种颜色都有不同的能量。

**109 The red light has low energy so it doesn't interfere with the glass much and goes straight through. :06.5**

红色光的能量低，所以它不能折射很多，直穿过去。

**110 The blue light has very high energy, and so as it goes through the glass it interacts with the glass and is bent a great deal. :08**

蓝色光的能量很高，所以当它穿过镜子时，它折射弯曲很多。

**111 Now the earth's atmosphere is just like the prism. :05**

现在地球的大气层就象那棱镜。

**112 As the blue light comes in from the sun it is bent away very rapidly. :06**

当蓝色光从太阳射来，它折射很迅速。

**113 The result of that is that the sky is blue because the light is leaving. :05**

结果就是天空是蓝色的，因为蓝光偏离地球。

**114 The picture you're looking at right now is a picture taken from outer space showing the blue light leaving the earth. :07**

你们现在看到的左边的这张照片，是从外部空间拍摄的，显示了蓝色光偏离地球。

**115 The highest energy of light that actually reaches the earth is green. :05**

到达地球的最高能量的光线实际上是绿色光。

**116 The sky is blue because the blue light is leaving us. The highest energy getting in is green. :06**

天空是蓝色的，因为蓝色光在离我们而去。那最高能量进入的是绿色光。

**117 In the engineering chart you see on the slide, the actual green light you'll notice in the black line has the highest energy. :09**

你们看到的幻灯片上的能量图，你将注意到那绿色光是最高能量的光。

**118 For those of you with scientific backgrounds, it is 5,088 angstroms. :05**

用你的物理学知识，它的波长是 5088 埃。

**119 So why are trees green? :02**

那么为什么树是绿色的？

**120 You see a color because it reflects the color. :04**

你看到一个颜色，因为它反射了这个颜色。

**121 A red shirt is red because it reflects red. :03**

一件红衬衫是红色的，因为它反射了红色光。

**124 A blue shirt is blue because it reflects blue. :03**

一件蓝衬衫是蓝色的，因为它反射了蓝色光。

**143 A green shirt or a green leaf is green because it reflects green. :05.5 .**

一件绿衬衫或者绿树叶是绿色的，因为它反射了绿色光。

**124 So how does that help the leaf? :04**

那么它怎么有助于叶子的？

**125 Remember the highest energy coming from the sun that strikes the earth straight on is green. :06.5**

要记得那最高能量的打击地球的光线是绿光。

**126 If the leaf bounces the green light, what does that do for the leaf? :04.5**

如果叶子反射绿光，那么叶子会做什么？

**127 It keeps it from getting cooked. :02.5**

它保持它不至于筋疲力尽。

**128 What happens in the fall of the year when the trees loose their chlorophyll-A**

**which makes them green? :06**

当秋天来临，树木失去它们赖以变绿的叶绿素，那又会怎么样？

**129 They get cooked. :01 1**

它们筋疲力尽了。

**130 they shrivel up. :01**

它们枯萎了。

**131 They fall off the tree. :01**

它们从树上落下。

**132 And they land on the ground. :01**

它们掉落在地上。

**133 And the tree is ready for winter. :02**

树木也准备过冬。

**134 Think of how many things have to be right for this to work. :03**

为了这项工作的用处，想想有多少事情必须去做。

**135 The sun has to be the right kind of star. :02.5**

太阳肯定是那合适的星。

**136 The sun has to be the right distance from the earth. :02.5**

太阳肯定是具有那合适的距离从地球。

**137 The earth has to have the right amount and kind of atmosphere. : 04**

地球恰好有那合适的数量和种类的大气层。

**138 The dominant coloring element in the leaf is chlorophyll-A which is green. :05**

在叶子里显性色素是叶绿素，它是绿色的。

**139 And all of these things work together to allow us to have the blue sky and the green plants. :07**

所有的这些聚积一起，使我们有蓝天和绿树。

**140 And without these things there could be no life on earth. :04**

如果没有这些条件，地球上将没有生命存在。

**141 As scientists have studied all of the intricacies of these systems, :05.0**

象科学家研究那些错综复杂的系统一样，

**142 what they have seen is that they could not possibly be the product of chance. :04**

他们发现，不可能是进化的产物。

**143 Not only do we see this to be true in terms of just what we can understand, :04**

不仅仅是我们看到的能理解的是真实的，

**144 but now we have mathematical proof that the universe cannot happen by accident. :07**

而且现在我们也有数学方面的证据表明，宇宙不可能由于突然事件产生。

**145 In our next presentation, we want to show you it is mathematically impossible for the universe to be here by chance. :09**

在我们下一讲，我们展示给你们，由于突然事件宇宙出现在这里，在数学上是不可能的。

**146 But for many of that isn't necessary. :02.5**

很多是没有必要的。

**147 We can look at a newborn baby. 02**

我们可以看到一个新生婴儿，

**148 We can see the beauty of the heavens. :02**

我们能够看到美丽的天空。

**149 And even though we might not be a scientist like myself who studies these things, :04**

甚至我们不是一个象我一样研究这些事情的科学家。

**150 We thoroughly believe the Biblical statement- that we can know there is a God through the things he has done. :07.5**

我们完全相信《圣经》的阐述，我们通过上帝所做的一切能够知道上帝的存在。

**151 And that the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament shows his handiwork. :05.5**

天国阐明上帝的荣耀，天空显示他的杰作。

**152 We hope you'll be with us in the next discussion and see just how much proof there is as to how strongly we can know that God is and in the beginning God**

**created the heaven and the earth. :12**

我们希望你们将和我们一起学习下一讲，了解许多有力的证据证明我们知道上帝的存在，以及上帝最初创造了天空和地球。

**153 Thank you so much for watching this program. :02**

非常感谢你观看这个节目。