

DOES GOD EXIST - PART 3 ENGLISH

1 My name is John Clayton. I am a high school teacher from South Bend, Indiana. :04.5

我的名字是约翰·克林顿，我是印第安纳的 South Bend 高中老师。

2 I want to emphasize in this presentation that even though I'm going to talk about something the Bible says, I'm not a preacher. :08

我想强调的是，在这个介绍里，虽然我将要说的是关于《圣经》的话，但我不是一个传教士。

3 I am a scientist who became a Christian because of my studies in science. :04

我是一个通过科学研究变成为基督徒的科学家。

4 In this third program What We want to do is to follow up what we talked about in the last session. :05

在这第三部分，我们想做的是深究上一部分我们讲述的。

5 If you haven't been able to be with us in these previous sessions, there may be a little gap, but you will certainly understand the message we're involved with. :07

如果你没有听讲以前的部分，可能会有小小的空白，但你确实可以理解我们谈及的信息。

6 What we've been doing is looking at the Genesis account and seeing how much sense it makes. :05

我们曾经做的是观看有关起源，看看是不是合理。

7 The very first statement the Bible makes: in the beginning, makes a statement of scientific fact. :06

在《圣经》最开始的描述是：在起初，做一个科学的陈述。

8 We can prove that the Bible is right, that there was a beginning. :03.5

我们能够证明《圣经》是正确的，万物有一个初始。

9 Those who maintain that the universe has always been are at odds and contradiction to all scientific evidence. :06.5

那些持宇宙是固有的观点的人，是和科学证据格格不入的。

10 We also have seen that there was a cause for the creation. :04.5

我们也已经看到，那是一个有原因的创造。

11 The Bible says: in the beginning God created. :03.5

《圣经》说，在最初，上帝创造了一切。

12 The implication is that there was a cause and the cause was God. :04

那含义就是有一个起因，那起因就是上帝。

13 The atheist would have us believe that there was no cause and that everything is the result of chance. :05

无神论者要我们相信，没有起因，万物都是偶然的产物。

14 In today's program in our discussion we want to show is that that statement is mathematically impossible. :06

在我们今天节目的讨论里，今天我们的节目是想展示那陈述是精确地可能的。

15 I want to remind you that our whole discussion centers around the idea that science and religion support each other. :07

想提醒你们，我们整个的讨论中心，围绕着科学和宗教是互相支持的观点。

16 Not only can we scientifically, intelligently and logically believe the Bible :05

不仅仅是我们能够科学地，智慧地和有逻辑地相信《圣经》。

17 but we can know through science that God is. :04

而且我们能够根据科学得知，上帝是存在的。

18 The Bible, incidentally, makes that claim. :02

顺便提一下，《圣经》支持那主张。

19 Let me read a passage from Romans the first chapter, beginning with Verse 18 that states it very well. :06.5

让我来读一段，罗马书从第一章第 18 节开始，做了很好的陈述。

20 The wrath of God is being revealed from heaven against all the godlessness and wickedness of men who suppress the truth by their wickedness. Since what may be known about God is plain to them because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world, God's invisible qualities, his eternal power and divine nature have been clearly seen being understood from what has been made so that men are without excuse. For although they knew God they neither glorified him as God nor gave thanks to him. But their thinking became futile and their foolish hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise they became fools. :58

上帝的愤怒是从天堂对那些不信任者和那些用邪恶来压制真理的邪恶之人的显露。因为上帝创造了他们，所以上帝很清楚他们。自从创造了世界，上帝就是无形的，他的永恒的力量和超自然能力清楚地显示，人类是无可救药的。虽然他们知道上帝，

但是却不荣耀他和感谢他。他们的思想变得无用，他们的私心变得黑暗。虽然他们自认为他们很聪明，其实他们变得很愚蠢。

21 Do you realize what that's saying? :02

你认识到了那意思了吗？

22 It's saying we can know there is a God through the things he has made. :06

那是说我们能够通过他创造的万物，知道上帝的存在。

23 We can prove this not only by the designs around us, :04

我们不仅仅能够从周围的来证明这。

24 but we can also prove mathematically that it is absolutely necessary :06

而且我们也能够精确地证明那是必须的。

25 That intelligence and purpose and order was behind the creation. :06

那智慧、目的和秩序是隐藏在创造之后。

26 Now those of you with educational backgrounds listen carefully. :03.5

现在你们这些有良好的教育背景的人仔细地听好了，

27 There is an old mathematical proverb. :02

这里有一个真实的格言。

28 It says: figures don't lie, but liars figure. :03.5

它说：数字不会说谎，但说谎者会杜撰数字。

29 Listen carefully to the assumptions. :02

仔细听这假定。

30 Let's suppose that the universe began with a gigantic explosion. :05

让我们假定宇宙开始于一次巨大的爆炸。

31 We won't worry about what blew up. :02

我们不必担忧什么爆炸。

32 And let's ask this question: 01.5

让我们提出这样一个问题：

13 What are the mathematical probabilities :02.5

那精确的概率是什么。

34 that any kind of life, :02

任何生命的种类。

35 not ours necessarily, :01

不必是我们，

36 that any kind of life could come into existence by chance alone? :05

任何生命都能够仅仅碰巧地存在吗？

37 by accident? :00.5

由于意外？

38 Now, be careful. :01

小心，

40 We're not saying we're here. What are the odds we got here? :04

我们不是说我们已经发展到这里。而是有多大机会我们发展到这里？

41 We're saying, if we were to go back before time began, :03.5

我们是说，我们回到时间开始之前。

42 and if we saw the creation occur, :02.5

如果我们看到了创造的发生，

43 what are the odds it could happen by chance? :03

它由于偶然发生的几率是什么？

44 Now this is a principle of science. :02

这是科学原理。

45 It is called the Anthropic Principle. :04

它被称作人类原理。

46 It is one of the newest things in physics. :03

它是物理学的最新事物之一。

47 Allow me to demonstrate it to you with this series of pictures. :05

请允许我用这一系列照片向你证明它。

48 You will remember in our first presentation we talked about galaxies. :04

你将回忆起我们第一部分里，我们说到的星系。

49 The galaxy you are looking at right now is our kind of galaxy. :05.5

你现在看的星系，是我们的星系。

50 The milky way is called a spiral type B galaxy. :05

银河系被称为螺旋 B 型星系。

51 What that means is that the arms of the galaxy are squeezed together. :05

那意思是说银河系的手臂是紧握在一起的。

52 It also means that there is lots of material in the arms to make planets out of. :05.5

那也意味着在那手臂里有许多物质使得星星被创造。

53 There's lots of material to make life out of. :03.5

那里有很多物质可以创造生命。

54 But did you know that this kind of galaxy is very, very rare in space? :07.5

但你们知道吗，这种星系在空间里是非常非常罕见的吗？

55 80% of all galaxies in space look like this. :04

80%的星系看起来象这样。

56 They are called elliptical galaxies. :02.5

它们叫椭圆星系。

57 Elliptical galaxies have no dust or rock within them. :06

椭圆星系里没有土和石头。

58 There is nothing to make a planet out of. :02

没有可供创造星星的物质。

59 There is nothing to make life out of. :02.5

也没有可供创造生命的物质。

60 How can you have life in a place with nothing to make it out of and nothing to put it on if it was made? :06

你怎么能够在没有供创造的物质的地方有生命、而且没有东西可供放置如果生命被创造出来？

61 And that's 80% of all galaxies in space. :04.5

而且那是空间里 80%的星系。

62 A similar problem occurs with barred spiral galaxies like this one. :04.5

相似的问题也发生在象这个棒旋星系里。

63 There are galaxies called irregular galaxies that just explode every so often. :05.5

有些不规则的星系经常发生爆炸。

64 Of all of the different galaxies in Space, only one kind, :04.5

在空间里所有的不同星系，仅仅一种，

I 65 our kind, :01.5

我们的这种，

66 could reasonably support any kind at life bearing planet. :04

能够支撑任何生命的行星。

67 What are the mathematical odds of having the right kind at galaxy by chance alone from the big bang? :13

有多少准确的机会，刚好有这样的星系由于宇宙的大爆炸？

68 Write down a number. And save it. :04.5

写下一个数字，保存下来。

69 Here's another picture. :01

这是另外一张照片。

70 This is from a college textbook. :02

是从大学的教材里弄来的。

71 It shows our galaxy from the edge. :03

它从这边显示我们的星系。

72 The other pictures I have shown you of galaxies have been looking from the top. :04

另外的照片，我已经显示给你们从上边看的星系。

73 But if I turn like this, you're looking from the side. :04

然而我象这样旋转，你们从这边看。

74 That's what this picture shows. :02.5

这就是照片显示给你们的。

75 The green areas in this picture of our galaxy :03

这张照片的绿色区域就是我们的星系。

76 are places where there's too much material for a stable planet. :04.5

那里是有很多物质的恒星。

77 The red areas are places where the galaxy is too hot and too active. :05

那些红色的区域，是炽热和活跃的星系。

78 Only within the dotted lines could there be a stable planet. :05

仅仅在那些由点组成的线里有恒星。

79 What are the mathematical odds of being inside the dotted lines? :05

在那点线里面有什么样的几率？

80 Astronomers tell us one in 15 million. :03

天文学家告诉我们一千五百万里面有一个。

81 It is very small. :01

非常小。

82 What do you think it is? :01

你怎么想呢？

83 Write it down and save it again. :02

再一次写下来，存好。

84 Here's another picture. :01

这是另外一张照片。

85 These are different views of our sun. :-2

那是我们的太阳的另一番景色。

86 In our first discussion we talked about this incredible furnace made of its own fuel. :05.5

在我们第一次讨论中，我们谈到那不可思议的燃烧它自己燃料的大炉子。

87 But what I didn't tell you is that not all stars are the same. :03.5

但是我没有告诉过你们，不是所有的星星都是一样的。

88 When you go outside and you look at the beautiful stars at night, one group you will see is the Pleides. :06

当你在晚上，到外面看那美丽的星星，你会看到那北斗星群。

89 These blue hot stars are microwave emitters. :03

那些蓝色的星星是微波发射体。

90 They are five to ten times hotter than our sun. :03

它们比我们的太阳热 5 到 10 倍。

91 Nearby we have stars that are red stars like this drawing of Bettlejuice in Orion. :06.5

我们附近有一些红色的星星，象这张猎户星座的图画。

92 This star is almost ten times colder than the sun. :04

这个星星比太阳冷 10 倍。

93 And it is so large you could put our whole solar system inside over a million times. :08

它是如此的巨大，你可以把一百万个太阳系放进去。

94 You see, if the earth were near a very cold star like this, 04

你看，如果地球靠近一个象这样冷的星星，

95 it would either freeze, or be crushed. :02.5

那就会冷冻，或者粉碎。

96 We now know that 95% of all stars in the sky look like this. :06

我们现在知道天空中的 95% 星星象这个。

97 The Hubble telescope tells us that stars exist in pairs or in groups of three or four. :06.5

哈勃天文望远镜告诉我们，那些星星成对或者三四个一组地存在着。

98 You don't have to be a scientist to imagine what would happen if the earth was going around either star. :05.5

你不非得是一个科学家去想象，地球围绕着任何一个星星，会有什么发生。

99 There could be no life in a place like that. :02.5

那里不可能有生命在象那样的地方。

100 In our early education we learn a diagram which you see on the screen. :05

在我们的早期教育里，我们学过你现在在屏幕上看到的图表。

101 It is called the Hertsprun Russell diagram. :02.5

它被称为 Hertsprun Russell 图表。

102 The horizontal axis is the temperature of stars. :03

那水平轴是星星的温度，

103 The vertical axis is the brightness of stars. :0J

那垂直轴是星星的亮度。

104 There are over 20 million different kinds of stars you can plot on this diagram. :05

有超过两千万不同的星星，你可以在这张图表上标出。

105 But only very few that could sustain a planet. :0J.5

但只有很少能够维持一个行星。

106 What are the mathematical odds of having the right kind of star by chance alone from the big bang? :07

那由于宇宙大爆炸而产生合适的星星的几率会是什么？

107 Write down a number. Put it with the others. :0J

写下一个数字。把它和其它的放在一起。

108 Incidentally, there is one kind of star that is so big and so huge and has so much gravity, that nothing can escape it. :10

附带说一下，有一种星星，它的体积是如此巨大，它的吸引力是如此大，没有东西能够逃出来。

109 This is a star which absorbs everything that comes anywhere near it. :04

这是一个能够吸引任何靠近它的东西的星星。

110 In this artist's drawing, you see the star turning around a giant blue star. :07

在这张艺术图里，你们看到那星星围绕一个巨大的蓝色星星旋转。

111 It is sucking the life out of that big blue giant star. :03

它正在吸取那蓝色巨星的生命。

112 It will eventually take that giant star and crush it to a mass you could hold in your hand. :06

它最终会得到那巨星，压缩它成为你能够拿在手里的一块。

113 A beam of light going by would be caught and sucked in and swirled to the center. :06

光线将会被吸取，旋转进入中心。

114 And as you may know, it's called a black hole. :03

象你知道的那样，它叫黑洞。

145 If a black hole came near the sun, it would rip it apart instantly. :04

如果一个黑洞靠近太阳，它将瞬间被撕裂。

116 If a black hole came near a terrestrial body like the earth, it would destroy it in a literal flash. :06

如果一个黑洞靠近象地球一样的球体，它将在一瞬间被毁灭。

117 Our science fiction writers make great stories about black holes. :04

我们的科幻作家写了大量的关于黑洞的小说。

118 But these are real objects. :02

但这是真实的存在。

119 They distort the region of space around them as this picture shows. :04

它们扭曲它们周围的空间，象这照片显示的那样。

120 But you know something? :01

但你知道吗？

121 You have many things you can worry about when you go to bed tonight. :03

当你上床的时候，你会有很多事情可担心的。

122 But, being swallowed by a black hole is not one of them. :04

但被黑洞吞没的不是其中之一。

123 The nearest black hole to us is the one I have been showing you in the drawings of. :04

距离我们最近的黑洞，我已经在画的图里显示给你们了。

124 It is called Signus XI Beta in the northern cross. :03.5

它是在北十字星座里的 Signus XI Beta。

125 It is 8400 light years from the earth and poses no threat. :04

它离地球 8400 光年，不会造成威胁。

126 But nearly every day science finds new dangers in space like these. :05

但是最近，在空间里科学发现新的象这样的危险。

127 And all of those discoveries tell us what a unique place we live in. :04

所有这些发现告诉我们居住在一个独一无二的地方。

128 We don't have time to discuss all of the things that are necessary for having the right planet. :06

我们没有时间去讨论那些适合生存的行星所必须的条件。

129 How far we are away is important. :02

我们离开多远是重要的。

130 How big we are is important. :02

我们有多大是重要的。

131 How our magnetic field is arranged is important. :03

我们的磁场如何安排是重要的。

1J2 Even the arrangement of our atmosphere is vitally important. :04

甚至我们的大气层也是生死攸关的。

133 The ozone hole is not a myth. :03

那臭氧洞不是虚构的。

134 Write down what you think the odds are of having the right kind of planet from the big bang. :08

写下你认为从大爆炸得来合适的行星的几率。

135 Now look at all of your numbers. :02

现在看看你写的所有数字。

136 You say, I take those kinds of chances every day. :03

你说，我每天都有这样的机会。

137 Yes. :00.5

是的。

138 But, there's an important rule of probability. :02

然而这里有一个重要的概率规则。

139 I have a deck of cards in my hand with the ace of spades. :05

我手上有一副带黑桃 A 的扑克牌。

140 Suppose I take the ace and shuttle it in the deck and mix the deck. And I say to you: you are now to draw the ace out of the deck. :12

设想我把它和其它牌放在一起，然后洗牌。我对你说，从这副牌中拿出来那张 A。

141 What are the odds you can do that? :02

你做对的几率是多少？

142 One in 52, yes. :03

是的，52 分之一。

143 We didn't get it, did we? :01.5

我们没有得到它，不是吗？

144 Suppose I was to say to you: instead of getting it just once, you have to get it twice in a row. :08

假如我对你说，不只给你一次机会，你必须在两次中都找到它。

145 What are the odds? :01

几率是什么？

145 Mathematics says you multiply the individual probabilities. :05

数学告诉我们是每次的几率相乘。

147 One out of 52 times one out of 52. :05

$1/52$ 乘 $1/52$ 。

148 That's one chance out of 1/ 2,704. :01

那机会是 $1/2704$ 。

149 Suppose we had to do it four times? :02

设想我们这样做 4 次。

150 It would be one out at 52, times one out of 52, times one out at 52, times one out at 52. That's one chance out at 7,311,616. :20

那将是 $1/52$ 乘 $1/52$ 乘 $1/52$ 乘 $1/52$ ，是 $1/7311616$ 。

151 If you don't believe me, multiply it out. :02

如果你不相信我，你自己乘它。

152 Now, think about the numbers on your paper. :03

现在，考虑你自己纸上的数字。

153 It doesn't do any good to be in the right kind of galaxy if you're in the wrong place in the galaxy. :06

如果那星系的错误位置，那就不能为合适的星系。

154 It doesn't do any good to be in the right kind and the right place, if you're going around the wrong kind of star. :05.5

如果不在正确的种类里和合适的地方上，如果你在错误的星上，那(都)不能为合适的星系。

155 All of those other things can be right, but if you're sitting very close to the star, you burn. :04.5

即使一切都没问题，但如果你很靠近恒星，你就会燃烧。

156 In other words, just like the deck of cards, everything in the creation has to be just right. :09

换句话说，就象那副扑克牌一样，在创造过程里任何事物肯定都是合适的。

157 So you have to multiply the numbers on your paper. :05

所以你必须把你的纸上的几率数字相乘。

158 Now, when scientists do this, what they come up with are numbers like the ones at the bottom of the picture you are looking at. :11

现在科学家做这个的时候，他们提出的数字就象你们现在看的照片上的下边的这一个。

159 You may say, if there's any chance at all, it will happen. :04

你可能会说，这毕竟是有机会发生的。

160 Let me give you an illustration. :02

让我给你们一个说明。

161 Suppose that I were to tell you that I will pay you great amounts of money to jump out of an airplane with no parachute. :08

料想我告诉你，我将付给你一大笔钱，如果你不带降落伞从飞机上跳下。

162 The odds of your surviving from a very high elevation are one in 10 million. :06

你从高空跳下幸存的几率是千万分之一。

163 The people who make parachutes tell us that. :02

那些造降落伞的人告诉我们的。

164 Suppose that I have all this money in my billfold and I say I will give it to you if jump out of the airplane without any parachute to land on the ground. Would you do it? :12

假设我把我钱包里所有的钱都给你，如果你不带降落伞跳到地上。你干吗？

165 Do you realize that that's only one in 10 million? :03.5

你认识到了那仅有千万分之一的几率吗？

166 I have never known a person, for any amount of money, :03

我绝不认为有人会为了这笔钱，

167 who would jump out of an airplane from a very high elevation with odds of one in 10 million to survive. :06.5

他将从只有千万分之一的幸存几率的高空的飞机上跳下。

168 But the odds of the earth happening by chance are much worse than that. Millions of times worse. :08

但地球发生那样的几率比那更少。少百万倍。

169 What the Anthropic Principle of physics says :01.5

人类物理学法则说，

170 is that the creation cannot happen by chance. :04

创造不可能由于偶然而发生。

171 It is mathematically impossible. :02

那是不可能的。

172 There statistically must be a designer. :03

统计上的肯定有一个设计者。

173 And that designer is God. :02

那设计者是上帝。

174 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. :04

在最初，上帝创造了天和地。

175 The heavens declare the glory at God. The firmament showeth his handiwork. :05

天堂闪耀上帝的光辉。天空显示他的手艺。

176 We can know there is a God through the things he has made. :04

我们能够知道，通过这些他创造的事情说明上帝的存在。

177 Science verifies and proves all of those statements to be correct. :05

科学真理证明这些陈述是正确的。

178 But who created God? :01

但是谁创造了上帝？

179 Where did he come from? :01

他从哪里来？

180 Why is it any more reasonable to believe that God created all, :05

为什么有这么多理由相信上帝创造了一切，

181 and that God is eternal, :01.5

并且上帝是永恒的。

182 than it is to believe that matter is eternal? :02.5

相信物质不灭吗？

183 Albert Einstein has helped us with that. :02

这方面爱因斯坦已经帮了我们。

184 And the writers of the Bible gave incredibly accurate descriptions of the nature of God. :05.5

《圣经》的作者们对上帝给了不可思议的准确描述。

185 We hope you can join us for our next discussion about what is God and where did he come from. :05

我们希望你们能够加入我们的下一部分，关于什么是上帝，上帝从什么地方来的。

186 Thank you so much for being part of these programs. We hope you will continue to be with us. :05

非常感谢参加这部分节目。我们希望你们将继续和我们一起。