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成应翠 祝万伟◎主编

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阅读

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序

FOREWORD

每一个成功人士都曾经是平凡人；

每一个平凡人都有机会获得成功。

成功的路有千万条，善于学习、善于模仿，你也能复制别人的成功！

达尔文曾说过“世界上最最有价值的知识就是关于方法的知识，避开问题的最佳途径，便是运用方法将它解决掉。”“成功可以复制”英语阅读系列正是这样一套提供成才方法论的丛书，其中榜样案例个个精彩，为你规划人生、设计未来、成就梦想提供最佳的参考方案和精神支持。命运就在你的手中，驾驭命运需要策略和智慧。阅读本套书，你的成功没有什么不可能！

“成功可以复制”英语阅读系列巧妙地将成功励志与英语学习融为一体，使你在提升英语能力的同时，激活成功基因，时刻为成功做好准备。本套书共6册，分别为《让优秀成为一种习惯》、《做个快乐明智的人》、《为机会时刻准备着》、《用激情成就梦想》、《认真开始工作》、《你一定能做到》，收录近200位知名人物的成功细节和奋斗历程。他们或百折不挠、勇往直前；或乐观执着、勇于创新；或未雨绸缪、另辟蹊径；或抓住机遇、精于合作。本套书从做人、做事、处世的各个方面总结了成功人士身上所具备的完美素养，辅以原汁原味的英文案例，让你“励志+英语”双突破。

在这里，有全球著名管理大师大卫·艾伦教你计划可以搞定一切；在这里，你可以和香港富商李嘉诚一起学做人；在这里，你可以近观美国时尚金童汤姆·福特的创意人生；在这里，你可以学到比尔·盖茨的“跟随”发展战略；在这里，你可以聆听石油帝国缔造者洛克菲勒的教诲；在这里，你可以效仿美国国务卿希拉里的厚积薄发……

套用《安娜·卡列尼娜》中的一句话，“成功的路都是相似的，失败的路各有不同。”当你探寻成功的缘由时，你是否想过去复制他们的成功吗？如果你能真正体悟名人的榜样力量，那么，请相信，成功可以复制。打开成功的黑夹子，破解成功的迷思，锻造自我转型的平台，演绎启迪智慧的实例。当你读完本套书，你一定会找到自己的成功之道。

未来是方向，而真正的路就在脚下……

我们期许这套书能成为你的成功左岸，在你迈向的成功路上提供多元化的支



持。“成功可以复制”系列有其独特的优势：

优势1 循序渐进式学习，培养新的阅读视野

本套书将精英们的优秀品质精编成册，从优秀好习惯、快乐明智人生、时刻抓住机会、成就梦想、你一定能做到、认真工作等6个角度出发，将一个人从成长到成功各阶段所应必备的素质都囊括其中，使你读一本胜万本，一套书终生受用。

优势2 成功案例全景展现，精英的成功可以复制

本套书收录了近200位各界精英，他们能有今天的成就，同样是经历了种种考验、艰难取舍和痛苦挣扎。正因为如此，他们的成功对所有正在风雨中前行的人们而言，更具参考意义和借鉴价值。仔细阅读这些案例，他们的故事将带给你完全不一样的心灵体验。

优势3 成功细节必修，发现自己的“成功基因”

多少钻石，多少水晶，多少润玉，被误看作砂石，不要让自己成为被埋没的人才。精英的成功细节是可以学习的，每一个人都可以成功，关键是你能不能发现自己的“闪光点”。

优势4 励志小语，小中见大，顿悟人生

一句话，一个字，传递的是一种境界，一种思想。细细体会，慢慢品酌，你能找到属于自己的那份顿悟。

优势5 中文导读式英语阅读，迅速提升阅读理解力

每一篇精英人物案例，均采用中文导读的阅读模式，便于读者理解全文大意，增强读者阅读英语的信心，从而使读者轻松品读英文。建议读者在阅读时先浏览导读部分，然后把精力主要放在英语上，以训练自己的英语阅读力。

由于编者水平有限，挂一漏万自不待言，望广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

2011年3月于北京



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人的一生中，困难和挫折不可避免，陷阱和沼泽布满了人生路。只有真正无畏的勇士，才敢于向它们发出挑战！因为他们坚信，艰难险阻就像浓云密布的天空，即使电闪雷鸣，却终究有灿烂放晴的时刻。真正做到无所畏惧的人，是因为他有一个坚定的目标，有强健的体魄，有竭尽全力的工作作风，有忠诚的态度，以及一颗真挚的心。

俄罗斯前总统弗拉基米尔·普京就是这样一个人。他从小练习武术，并且从未中断。他还没大学毕业，就被选入国家特工组织克格勃，后来踏上仕途，逐渐成为时任总统叶利钦的第5任总理并最终成为代总统。任期内换了7届总理、共起用5个人的叶利钦非常赏识普京。过去的克格勃经历让他变得十分有权威。在处理车臣叛乱时，普京充分展示了自己的铁腕手段和无畏精神，他行动迅速、一举毙敌，还在新年之夜冒险慰问军队。在世界政坛上，虽然私下与克林顿、布什总统相互赏识，但是在政治问题上发生分歧时，他毅然决然坚持本国的利益，因为他有一个坚定的目标，就是想重建一个强大的国家。

Show Your Great Bravery before Difficulties 无畏艰难险阻

——前俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京



SHARPLEY YELLOW PENCIL 15713188

1952年10月7日，弗拉基米尔·普京出生于前苏联列宁格勒（现圣彼得堡）。他的父亲不仅是一名工长，也是一名“二战”退伍军人。很小的时候，他就开始习武，到16岁已经成为桑波专家（一种俄罗斯式的柔道和摔跤的结合体）。他被优秀的大学预科学校列宁格勒第281中学录取，后进入列宁格勒大学学习民法专业，其间没有中断过武术训练。

Vladimir Putin was born, on October 7, 1952, in Leningrad (later St. Peterburh), Russia. An only child, Putin grew up living with his mother and father, a factory foreman and World War II veteran, in a communal apartment with several other families. As a young boy, he began studying martial arts, and by age 16 had become an expert at sambo, a Russian combination of judo and wresting. Around that same time, Putin was selected to attend Leningrad School No. 281, a college-preparatory school for the city's best students. In 1970, he enrolled at the prestigious Leningrad State University, where he majored in civil law and continued his study of martial arts. From all accounts,



he devoted himself to the martial art, attracted by both its physical demands and its contemplative philosophical core. "It's respect for your elders and opponents," he says in First Person, his question-and-answer memoir published in 2000. "It's not for weaklings."

苏联国家安全组织克格勃的工作促使普京快速成长为真正的男人。1975年普京大学三年级时，他被克格勃招募。经过几个月的反间谍训练，他作为外国情报人员加入克格勃理事会。20世纪80年代中期，普京被派往前民主德国从事间谍工作，主要任务是获取大西洋公约组织和德国政治方面的情报。1990年，柏林墙倒塌之后，普京回国到母校列宁格勒大学担任行政工作。

It was the KGB, the Soviet Union's national security organization, that rescued Putin from obscurity—and turned the child into the man. Putin had begun to apply himself to schoolwork, and in 1975, during his senior year at Leningrad State University, he was approached by an impressive stranger who said, “I need to talk to you about your career assignment. I wouldn't like to specify exactly what it is yet.” Putin, who had dreamed of becoming a spy, was intrigued. Within months he was being trained in counterintelligence. Putin joined the KGB's First Directorate as a foreign intelligent agent.

By the mid-1980s he was assigned to former East Germany, where he worked undercover, pursuing intelligence on NATO and German politicians. He was in Dresden, not Berlin where the action was, and probably would have been only a bit player in the Le Carré version of the cold war.

With the rise to power of Mikhail Gorbache, Putin's work in East Germany was precipitously drawing to a close. He returned to Russia in 1990, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany, as a KGB agent. The agency rewarded him with an administrative post at his alma mater, Leningrad State University, which was largely a cover for him to continue intelligence work.

普京从圣彼得堡的市长安那托雷·索布谢克那得到了一份工作，成了他生涯中很重要的转折点。普京主要负责工商注册和吸引外来投资。但是1996年，由于民众认为索布谢克效率低下以及腐败谣言，没有赢得连任，普京也随之成了烫手的山芋，在圣彼得堡没有人愿意聘用他。

Putin's big break was a friend's introduction to Anatoli Sobchak, the liberal mayor of St. Petersburg, who was happy to bring in an intelligent, no-nonsense outsider to help push his reformist agenda. Putin ran the office that registered businesses and promoted foreign investment. He was responsible for ensuring that President Clinton's visit to the city in 1996 went smoothly—it was the first time American officials saw Putin in action. But later that year, Sobchak, damaged by a perception of ineffectiveness and rumors of corruption, lost his re-election bid. Putin



as a member of the losing team, he was suddenly untouchable. "Nobody would hire me there," he says.

普京前往莫斯科，成为叶利钦总统事务管理局副局长。两年之后，被任命为俄国联邦安全局（代替已被解散的KGB）局长。1999年，普京成为叶利钦任职总统17月以来的第5任总理，这不是件容易的差事。但是普京不仅作为叶利钦的总理存活下来，还得到了叶利钦不折不扣的信任：4个月之后，身体衰退的叶利钦任命普京为代理总统。叶利钦看到了普京诚实、坚韧和肯为国家效力的品质。

So Putin headed to Moscow. He became deputy to the head of Yeltsin's general-affairs department. Within two years he was asked to head the FSB, the spy-agency successor to the disbanded KGB. Putin, in his memoir, says he received a call out of the blue asking him to head to the airport to meet Russia's Prime Minister, Sergei Kirienko. Kirienko offered congratulations. When Putin asked why, he replied, "The decree is signed. You have been appointed director of the FSB." Then, in August 1999, Putin was named Prime Minister. It's a grand title, but it doesn't come with much security: Putin was Yeltsin's fifth Prime Minister in 17 months.

But Putin did far better than survive; within four months a declining Yeltsin asked Putin to take over as acting President. Putin tells us he initially declined but that Yeltsin raised it again, saying, "Don't say no." By the last day of 1999 Putin was running the country.

We ask if it had ever occurred to Putin that history would place him in such a role. "It never occurred to me," he says. "It still surprises me."

Experts generally believe that Putin won Yeltsin's endorsement because he was competent, because he wasn't part of any of the major Moscow factions competing for power and because his KGB past gave him a source of authority. Putin explains things: "Mr. Yeltsin realized that I would be totally sincere and would spare no effort to fulfill my duties and would be honest and see that the interest of the country could be secured."



1999年，普京就任代理总统的时候，他还不算很知名。他对车臣叛乱分子的强硬策略使他迅速赢得了俄国民众的支持。据其新闻秘书回忆，他在新年之夜和妻子去战区看望战士们，这是很危险的，但是却很有效果，俄国人佩服他们新的领导人的勇气和力量。2000年，普京当选俄国总统，同年，他出兵征战车臣分裂分子，取得了之前承诺的迅速胜利。虽然，之后恐怖事件不断，但是民众对普京在南方所划的边界很支持。

In 1999, when he assumed the role of acting President, he was a relative unknown. It was his response to a Chechen rebel incursion in the Russian republic of Dagestan in the North Caucasus that quickly set him on a path toward national glory. Alexei Gromov, who has served with Putin as press secretary since he came to power, remembers being in the room when Putin told his wife Lyudmila that he was preparing to go on a New Year's Eve trip to the war zone to meet with the troops. She was worried about his safety and went along with him. In the end, the trip may have been no more than a calculated, if risky, photo op, but it was effective. Russians met their new leader and admired his courage and energy.

The following year, the year he was elected President, Putin stepped up Russia's invasion of the breakaway republic of Chechnya. Rambo-style, he promised a quick and decisive victory, reiterating his earlier pledge to defeat enemy fighters "even in the toilet." Grozny, Chechnya's capital, was all but obliterated(毁掉); Russia reassumed power and installed a puppet leader. Despite heartbreaking subsequent Chechen terrorist attacks—including a 2004 assault on a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, where 339 civilians, most of them children, were killed—Russians by and large admire Putin for drawing the line in the south. Having watched Eastern Europe and the Soviet republics slip from Moscow's grip, Russians were happy to keep Chechnya—even a bombed-out Chechnya—in the fold.

在西方政坛，普京是一个谜，猜不透他的政策方向。就像“9.11事件”定义了布什总统，外来的挑战使普京成长为一个领导。1999年，在奥克兰举行亚太经合组织首脑会议，作为新手的普京却得到当时美国总统克林顿的赏识。不仅克林顿总统欣赏普京，布什总统也对普京颇有好感，他描述自己初次见到普京时的情形：“我看这个人的眼睛。我发现他很直率，值得信任——我能感觉到他的灵魂。”

To the West, meanwhile, Putin was a mystery. Russia watchers debated endlessly: Was he a pro-Western reformer? (He had worked for Sobchak.) Or a hard-liner? (He was a career KGB man.) Yet just as 9/11 helped define President Bush, so did external challenges allow Putin to grow into a leader. His first steps on the world stage were tentative. His global coming-out had occurred in Auckland at a 1999 meeting of heads of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) nations. Sestanovich, who was traveling with President Clinton, remembers meeting Putin at Clinton's hotel suite. "He was new on the job then," says Sestanovich, "not at all sure of himself." But Clinton was willing to work with him. Putin tells us how, at an APEC dinner at which he was feeling somewhat lost, Clinton crossed the room past other world leaders and leaned down to talk to him. "Volodya," Clinton said, using the familiar form of the name Vladimir, "I suggest we walk out together from this room." Putin rose to his feet, and the two men strolled out together. "Everyone applauded," Putin recalls. "I will remember that forever."

Clinton was not the only American who found something to like about Putin. Two years later, in a line that has haunted him ever since, President Bush declared that

he had looked inside Putin's soul. It was their first meeting, at a summit in Slovenia, and Bush said, "I looked the man in the eye. I found him to be very straightforward and trustworthy...I was able to get a sense of his soul."

The terrorist attacks on 9/11 provided Putin with another defining moment. He was one of the first world leaders to offer condolences and help to President Bush. That probably led the U.S. to back off from stridently(刺耳的, 尖声的) criticizing the Chechnya adventure. But the initial shared objectives between Putin and the Bush Administration did not last. Putin strongly opposed America's invasion of Iraq.

许多俄国人悄悄地为普京对社会稳定作出的努力而鼓掌。每年俄国民众有一次和普京通话的机会, 每到这个时候, 成千上万的人们试图拨通电话。这些电话也许进行了一些筛选, 但仍然能够表达出民众对总统的热情拥护。普京总统最热烈的拥护者, 是叫Nashi(俄语的意思是“我们”)的成员们。

There are scores of Russians who quietly applaud Putin's efforts to reassert stability. Once a year, when Putin takes phone calls from citizens around the country, tens of thousands of people try to get through. Listening to the

calls, however screened and rehearsed they may be, one is struck by the ardor of the appeals to the President to get things done and by the broad range of information at Putin's fingertips. (A woman who lives on an island off Vladivostok complained about the local ferry service. Putin told her a bridge will soon be built to link the island to the mainland.)

Certainly life in Russia today is better than it has been for years. The stores are stocked with goods. The once worthless ruble is a genuine currency, strengthening against the dollar these days. Crime persists, but the cities are not as rough as in previous years.

And then there are the President's loudest and most visible defenders: members of Nashi (Ours, in Russian), the cultish pro-Putin youth movement. In mid-December, about 20,000 of the Nashi faithful from all over Russia gathered for a rally by the Kremlin walls to celebrate the recent victory of Putin's United Russia Party in elections to the parliament. From the stage, speakers, rock singers and rappers (敲门者, 叩击物) declared their patriotism and love for the President. A banner read, into the future with putin! Someone introduced Dasha, a 10-year-old member of Mishki (Bear Cubs), the new children's

division of Nashi. "I love Russia," said Dasha. "I love teddy bears. I love Putin. Together we will win!"

普京的使命不是赢得西方的认同, 而是希望重新建立起很久以前曾经存在的大国感。这不是白日做梦, 普京可以和斯大林或者沙皇相提并论, 但是普京不是斯大林, 没有大规模的整肃运动, 他不过是想重建一个强大的国家。

Putin's mission is not to win over the West. It is to restore to Russians a sense of their nation's greatness, something they have not known for years. This is not idle dreaming. When historians talk about Putin's place in Russian history, they draw parallels with Stalin or the Tsars. Putin, one can't stress enough, is not a Stalin. There are no mass purges in Russia today, no broad climate of terror. But Putin is reconstituting a strong state, and anyone who stands in his way will pay for it.



励志小语

细细品味字里行间流淌出的语言美和思想美，你就会感受到“Jump and get an apple”的喜悦，不知不觉间自身修养得到了提升……

(以下小语均来自弗拉基米尔·普京)

1

There are various ways to control the situation; we will undertake all steps necessary to settle all these problems and issues, not aggravate them.

控制局势有很多种方法；我们会采取一切必要的步骤，来解决所有的问题，避免使问题恶化。

2

Nobody should pin their hopes on a miracle.

人们不应该寄希望于奇迹。

3

The path towards a free society has not been simple. There are tragic and glorious pages in our history.

通往自由社会的道路并非坦途。在我们的历史中既有光辉的篇章，又有悲痛的经历。

4

Our aims are absolutely clear: They are a high living standard in the country and a secure, free and comfortable life.

我们的目标非常明确：很高的生活标准和安全、自由、舒适的生活。

5

No references to the need to fight terror can be an argument for restricting human rights.

抗击恐怖活动的需要不足以成为限制人权的理由。



弗拉基米尔·弗拉基米尔罗维奇·普京是前任俄罗斯总统，现任俄罗斯总理。1999年12月31日叶利钦总统突然宣布卸任，他成为代理总统，然后在2000年赢得了总统大选。2004年，他再次当选总统，连任期到2008年5月7日。

按照俄罗斯宪法规定，普京不能连续竞选第三任总统。迪米特里·梅德维杰夫成为普京的接班人，提名普京为俄罗斯总理，普京于2008年5月8日上任。

在任总统及总理期间，普京在国内获得了极高的支持率。他的功绩主要在于稳定了国内政治局面和重新建立了法律秩序。



Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin was the second President of Russia and is the current Prime Minister of Russia. He became acting President on 31 December 1999, when President Boris Yeltsin resigned in a surprising move, and then Putin won the 2000 presidential election. In 2004, he was re-elected for a second term lasting until 7 May 2008.

Due to constitutionally mandated term limits, Putin was ineligible to run for a third consecutive Presidential term. After the victory of his successor, Dmitry Medvedev, in the 2008 presidential elections, he was then nominated by the latter to be Russia's Prime Minister; Putin took the post on 8 May 2008.

Throughout his presidential terms and into his second term as Prime Minister, Putin has enjoyed high approval ratings amongst the Russian public. He is credited with bringing political stability and re-establishing the rule of the law.





洛克菲勒说：“自信能给你勇气，使你敢于向任何困难挑战；自信也能使你急中生智，化险为夷；自信更能使你赢得别人的信任，从而帮助你成功。”

只有清楚认识自己的人才能相信自己；只有足够相信自己的人才能心地坦然、无所畏惧；只有心地坦然、无所畏惧的人才能自由发挥智慧、勇敢追求卓越并最终获得成功。自信是人生成功的基石，人的成功之路必须踏着自信的石阶步步登高。有了自信，人才能达到自己所期望达到的境界，才能成为自己所希望成为的人，坚持自己所追求的信仰。

赖斯融才华、魅力、智慧和优雅于一身，创造了多项历史纪录。她是美国著名学府斯坦福大学历史上最年轻的教务长和第一位女性教务长，也是第一位黑人教务长；她是美国历史上最年轻的总统国家安全事务助理，也是担任该职的第一位黑人女性；2005年1月28日，她成为美国历史上第一位黑人女国务卿。面对生活和事业上的种种挑战，赖斯总是处变不惊，让世界充分领略了她的自信。所有梦想，都不可一蹴而就。梦想和现实之间，需要你用心去拼搏。

Inject Your Life with Confidence 为人生注入信心

——美国前国务卿赖斯

