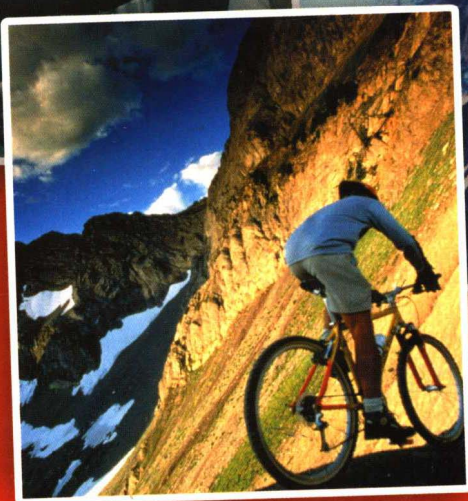


2

What A Life

英语看人生

朗文英汉双语阅读



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
—— 外语教育出版社 ——



Longman.com

英语看人生

WHAT A LIFE

2

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通过阅读来提高英语水平归根结底有三个问题要解决,为什么读,怎么读和读什么。阅读的真正目的绝非是为了做豆腐块文章后面几道枯燥的练习,而是获取信息,增长知识,开拓视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习角度来说方法有精读和泛读之分:精读强调纵向挖掘,要一丝不苟地吃透文章,包括词汇用法和语法知识;而泛读则强调横向拓宽,要“不求甚解”地大量阅读,以此来培养语感,锻炼英语的应用和思维能力。至于读什么,当面对市场上汗牛充栋的英语图书时,许多学习者都踌躇难断。

另一位伟人的话似乎可以给我们一些启发。牛顿说过，“我成功是因为我站在巨人的肩膀上”。事实上，许多成功人士都曾表示，自己或多或少地从一些名人传记中获取过有用的知识和奋斗的信念。正是在这一思路的引导下，我们推出这套《英语看人生》及其姊妹篇《英语看世界》，二者相映成趣。

本书收录了 70 多位世界著名人物的生平事迹,他们来自政治、经济、文化、艺术和体育等各个领域,既有如雷贯耳的彼得大帝、莎士比亚和李小龙,也有不太为中国人所熟悉的山崎实、霍华德·休斯、理查德·布兰森等。他们的经历和成就并不相同,但每个人都是真正意义上的成功者。成功的人生不可复制,但成功的故事可以分享和启迪。

除了阅读故事的精彩之外,文章后面的练习题也是本书的亮点所在。非传统形式的题目趣味性强,做起来毫不枯燥。多采用启发式、拓展性的问题,鼓励学生积极思考,真正起到检验阅读效果和巩固知识的作用。

VOCABULARY:除了鼓励学生利用上下文猜测词义的习题之外,还配有以应用为目的的口语练习,使学生抓住短暂记忆,循环利用,加深印象。

COMPREHENSION: 从理解大意和把握细节两方面入手, 锻炼学生的阅读技能, 并巧妙地促使学生回视课文, 进一步增进理解。还有复述故事和听写等项目, 鼓励学生组对进行口头练习。

DISCUSSION: 让学生对与阅读内容相关联的话题展开联想, 表达自己独立的见解, 并探讨不同文化之间的差异。

WRITING:“读书必须过笔”是古今中外学人的共同体会。只有经过笔头练习,才能真正将阅读到的知识内化为自身的技能。

本书的姊妹篇《英语看世界》内容同样精彩,值得一读。

To some people reading maybe is a pressure, but we will make it a real Pleasure!

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WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a musical genius. He was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. His father, Leopold, was a musician. He taught Wolfgang and his sister Maria Anna to play musical instruments. Wolfgang started to play the piano when he was only three years old. One day, Leopold and some musicians were playing a piece of music. Wolfgang was listening to them. After they finished, he started to play the violin part exactly as he had heard it. Wolfgang remembered the music after hearing it just once! Soon Leopold realized that it was impossible to teach his son music because Wolfgang knew almost everything already.

Wolfgang wrote his first piece of music for the piano when he was five years old. When he was six, he was already earning money for his family. He played for kings and queens and other important people. They paid a lot of money to hear him. He wrote his first symphony at the age of eight and his first opera at age 11. People called him the "wonder child." Wolfgang liked the attention. He worked hard and traveled a lot, but he was often sick.

Mozart was cute as a child. He had red cheeks and bright, blue eyes. But as he got older, he was not handsome. He was a small man with a large head and pale skin. He was always worried about his appearance. He liked to wear elegant clothes. He also took special care of his hair, which he thought was his best feature.

Mozart fell in love with his landlady's daughter. She did not love him, so he married her sister, Constanze. Constanze was very much like her husband. She was musical and loved to have fun. Unfortunately, the

Mozarts had money problems. Wolfgang made a lot of money, but he **was** always **in debt**. Sometimes people didn't pay him with money; they gave him watches or jewelry instead. But when he got money, he usually spent it on expensive clothes and furniture. One story said that once when Mozart had no money to heat his house, he danced with his wife to keep warm. The Mozarts had six children, but only two lived to be adults.

Mozart worked very hard. He liked to work when it was quiet in the house. He began work at six o'clock in the evening and worked all night. He liked to write music while he was standing. He often slept for only four hours a night. He also worked very quickly. He wrote three of his greatest works in only six weeks. He also wrote a whole opera in just a few weeks. Many people believe that Mozart wrote faster than any other composer in history. Mozart also had the ability to write all kinds of music. He wrote operas, symphonies, and church music. And he wrote music for every instrument. He even wrote music for clocks. In all, Mozart wrote over 600 pieces of music.

Mozart died at the age of 35. No one really knows how he died. Some people believe someone **poisoned** him. Others say that he had a **weak** heart. Sadly, no one went to his funeral. They buried him as a poor person in a grave with no name. No one knows where his body is to this day.

WORD STUDY

- instrument** *n.* a small tool used in work such as science or medicine 器具
- violin** *n.* a small wooden musical instrument that you hold under your chin and play by pulling a bow 小提琴
- symphony** *n.* a long piece of music usually in four parts, written for an orchestra 交响乐; 交响曲

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| opera | <i>n.</i> a musical play in which all of the words are sung 歌剧 |
| cute | <i>adj.</i> very pretty or attractive 可爱的; 聪明的; 伶俐的 |
| pale | <i>adj.</i> having a skin colour that is very white, or whiter than it usually is 苍白的 |
| elegant | <i>adj.</i> beautiful, attractive, or graceful 文雅的; 端庄的 |
| feature | <i>n.</i> a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting, or typical 特征 |
| be in debt | owe money to someone 负债 |
| funeral | <i>n.</i> a religious ceremony for burying someone who has died 葬礼; 出殡 |
| bury | <i>vt.</i> to put someone who has died in a grave 埋葬; 掩埋; 隐藏 |

VOCABULARY



MEANING

What is the best meaning of the underlined words? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart thought his hair was his best feature.
 - something that people don't notice
 - something that people notice
 - something that is long
- Mozart was always in debt.
 - gave money to the poor
 - had a lot of money
 - owed money to people
- Mozart's father realized his son had musical ability.
 - hoped
 - didn't think
 - began to understand
- Some people think that someone poisoned Mozart.
 - gave him something to eat or drink to kill him
 - was in a bad accident with him

c. said bad things about

5. Mozart was a cute child.

a. pretty

b. clean

c. unhappy

6. Mozart wore elegant clothes.

a. old and dirty

b. new and colorful

c. stylish and beautiful

7. Some people say that Mozart had a weak heart.

a. small

b. not strong

c. very sick

8. Mozart had pale skin.

a. dark

b. very thin

c. without much color



USE

Work with a partner and answer these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What do you think a *cute* child looks like?
2. Why do you think a lot of people *are in debt*?
3. Where do people usually wear *elegant* clothes?
4. What do you think is your best *feature*?
5. What colors are *pale*? What colors are bright? Which do you like?
6. What kinds of things can be *weak*?

COMPREHENSION



UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. As a child, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart _____.
 a. didn't want to take music lessons
 b. had a great talent for music
 c. played one instrument
2. Mozart became successful _____.
 a. at a young age b. after he was married c. later in life

3. When Mozart worked, he _____.
 a. wanted people around him
 b. created a lot of work in a short time
 c. only wrote for a few hours every night



REMEMBERING DETAILS

Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. Who was Mozart's first teacher?
2. How old was Mozart when he wrote his first piece of music?
3. What did Mozart look like as an adult?
4. Why did Mozart marry Constanze instead of her sister?
5. At what time did Mozart begin to work?
6. How many pieces of music did Mozart write?



MAKING INFERENCES

When you make an *inference*, you decide something based on information that you already know. What inferences can you make about Mozart based on what you read in the story? Read these sentences. Circle *T* if the sentence is true and *F* if it is false. Then, underline one sentence in the passage that supports your answer.

- | | True | False |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Mozart had the same kind of childhood as most people. | T | F |
| 2. Mozart was careful with his money. | T | F |
| 3. Mozart had very few friends. | T | F |



TELL THE STORY

Work with a partner. Tell the story of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to your partner. Use your own words. Your partner can ask you questions about the story. Then, your partner tells you the story and you ask questions.

DISCUSSION

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What amazing people do you know?
2. When do you like to listen to music?
3. Mozart was successful in his lifetime, but he died without money or friends.
What do you think about this?

WRITING

On a separate piece of paper, write six sentences or a short paragraph. Describe your work schedule. What days do you work? What time do you begin and end work?

Example: *I start work at 8 o'clock every day except Saturdays and Sundays.*

DR. JAMES BARRY

Dr. James Barry was the first woman in England to go to medical school. When she was growing up, women could not go to medical school. So how did she become a doctor? She simply **pretended** that she was a man.

No one knows Dr. Barry's real name, her birth date, or her family's background. Some records show that she was born in 1795 in London. Some people say she was the daughter of a rich man or a royal prince. One fact we know is that in 1810, James Barry became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh.

James Barry's classmates **made fun** of her because she didn't have a beard and she was only five feet tall. But no one thought she was a girl. At the age of 20, James Barry graduated from the University of Edinburgh as a Doctor of Medicine. She was one of the youngest students to complete her studies. Dr. Barry then went to work in a London hospital and studied **surgery**. A year later, she entered the army and became a hospital assistant. We will never know how she avoided the army physical exam.

For the next 45 years, Dr. James Barry was a British officer and a successful surgeon. Everyone admired her. She began to do a lot of important work for the army. At that time, England had many **colonies** around the world. Dr. Barry spent a lot of time in foreign countries. She traveled to India, Corfu, Malta, and Jamaica. In 1856 she went to South Africa, and she was soon known as the best doctor and surgeon in the colony. She saved the life of the governor's daughter, and later she became the governor's personal doctor. People admired Dr. Barry, but she also had a **reputation** as a troublemaker. If people talked about her high voice or tiny figure, she became very angry. She was an excellent swordsman, and she started fights often.

Her work also got her in trouble. Dr. Barry wanted the highest medical **standards**. She made hospitals follow strict rules for taking care of the sick. She reported prison officials if they treated prisoners badly. She made many important changes, but she also made many enemies. Sometimes the army supported her and sometimes it didn't. Once there was even a **trial** for Dr. Barry because she did not obey orders.

Some people did not agree with Dr. Barry, but they always admired her as a doctor and a surgeon. However, some also thought the doctor was very strange. For example, she always dressed behind closed doors. In fact, she often shared rooms with male officers. She asked them to leave the room when she dressed.

In 1857, at the age of 62, Dr. Barry became Inspector General and moved to Canada. There, she worked to improve the soldiers' living conditions and get better food for them. In 1859, Dr. Barry became ill with the flu and went back to England to retire. She was very lonely after that. She died in 1865 at the age of 71.

An army doctor looked at the body quickly and simply said that Dr. Barry was dead. Later, someone discovered she was a woman. The secret was out, but the army never made an official announcement about its female officer. They buried Dr. Barry as a man. The details of Dr. Barry's life and the **sacrifices** she made died with her.



WORD STUDY

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| pretend | <i>vt.</i> to behave as if something is true when in fact you know it is not, in order to deceive people or for fun 假装; 装扮 |
| surgery | <i>n.</i> the place where operations are done in a hospital 外科; 手术室 |
| assistant | <i>n.</i> someone whose job is just below the level of manager, etc 助手; 助理 |
| surgeon | <i>n.</i> a doctor who does operations in a hospital 外科医生 |
| admire | <i>vt.</i> to respect and like someone because they have done something that you think is good 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕 |

- colony** *n.* a country or area that is under the political control of a more powerful country, usually one that is far away 殖民地
- reputation** *n.* the opinion that people have about someone or something because of what has happened in the past 名誉; 名声
- swordsman** *n.* someone who is good at fighting with a sword 击剑手
- standard** *n.* the level that is considered to be acceptable, or the level that someone or something has achieved 标准; 规格
- trial** *n.* a legal process in which a judge and often a jury in a court of law examine information to decide whether someone is guilty of a crime 审讯; 审判

VOCABULARY

MEANING

What is the best meaning of the underlined words? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- In the nineteenth century, England had many colonies.
 - countries England fought with
 - countries under England's control
 - countries that England sold things to
- Dr. James Barry wanted the highest medical standards.
 - position of importance
 - level of quality
 - type of information
- Dr. Barry had a reputation as a troublemaker.
 - the opinions others had of her
 - way of acting
 - the things that others did for her

4. Dr. Barry pretended that she was a man.
 - a. acted in a way that was not true
 - b. didn't want to be
 - c. talked about herself all the time
5. Dr. Barry made many sacrifices to be a doctor.
 - a. strong desires
 - b. important things she gave up
 - c. orders she gave to people
6. There was a trial for Dr. Barry because she did not follow orders.
 - a. when the police ask questions about a crime
 - b. when somebody goes to jail
 - c. when a court of law decides whether somebody did a crime
7. Dr. Barry's classmates made fun of her.
 - a. enjoyed spending time with her
 - b. joked about her in an unkind way
 - c. thought she was funny
8. She studied surgery in a London hospital.
 - a. medical treatment for men only
 - b. medical treatment where a doctor gives medicine to a patient
 - c. medical treatment where a doctor cuts open a patient's body



USE

Work with a partner and answer these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What kind of *reputation* do you want to have?
2. What are some types of *surgeries* that doctors perform?
3. Why do people often *pretend*?
4. Why do some people *make fun of* others?
5. What are some *standards* that your favorite restaurant has?
6. What country has or had *colonies*?

COMPREHENSION

• UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. When Dr. James Barry studied at the University of Edinburgh, she was _____.
 a. a very bad student
 b. treated badly because she was a woman
 c. laughed at because she looked different
2. People thought that Dr. Barry _____.
 a. was loved for her kindness and concern for others
 b. was an excellent doctor but was not very likeable
 c. did not do anything to make people notice her
3. When Dr. Barry wanted to improve the health of the soldiers, _____.
 a. she was only following orders
 b. she often got into trouble
 c. people loved her for her good work

• REMEMBERING DETAILS

Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. At what age did James Barry graduate from the University of Edinburgh?
2. For how many years was Dr. Barry a British officer?
3. Where did she go in 1856?
4. Why did Dr. Barry become the governor's personal doctor?
5. What kind of reputation did Dr. Barry have?
6. Why was there a trial for Dr. Barry?