



主编 安妮 张元婧

人生不治限

欧美顶级名人背后的故事

内容提要

本书选取了名人背后鲜为人知的故事,如脱口秀女王奥普拉的童年纪事、你不知道的乔布斯、另一个 Lady Gaga、苏珊大妈一夜成名背后、顾家男人金刚狼等。用独特的视角,为读者呈现光环背后的名人生活,语言地道,趣味十足。

阅读加速度,不再是梦!书中特别增加了实用易学的英语速读技巧,如跳读法、生词定位、识别主题句等,清晰透彻的讲解与原汁原味英文完美结合,轻松学以致用,瞬间把书读薄! step by step 5 个步骤帮助读者提高英语阅读技巧。书中为读者制订了30天阅读计划,每天10分钟,day by day 让英语阅读实现质的飞跃!

本书适合广大高校学生、学有余力的中学生、上班族及所有想提高英语阅读能力的读者使用。

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精彩速览

名言名句

摩登语录,分享名人的智慧,打造人生优势。在这里,或励志、或深邃、或精辟、或睿智的名人佳句会为你带来人生的动力,是成长路上的良师益友。

阅读技能训练(章前速读技巧)

提供实用易学的英语速读技巧,统领全章,文字洗练,逻辑性强,可以帮助你有效提高英语阅读效率。阅读加速度,不再是梦想。

10 分钟阅读技巧训练

多篇文章前都设置某一特定的速度技巧,解析透彻,且结合文中片段案例,简单易学。运用文中所讲解的技巧阅读一篇长度适宜的英语文章仅需10分钟,而每天10分钟,就可以让你的英语有质的飞跃。

特殊标示

每篇文章中都有一些语句或段落有特殊标示,目的是引领你一起运用所 学的速读技巧阅读文章,真正做到学以致用,融合贯通。这种全新的嵌入式 学习方法,定会让你达到事半功倍的学习效果。

编者办语

多1°的视角,多1°的思考。每篇文章前的编者小语都如长着翅膀的生灵,带你进入一个灵动的世界。品读这段小语,会带给你361°的睿智,还有多1°的启迪。

小标题

为了减轻阅读压力,每篇文章都切分若干段落,每段都提供段意,提纲 挈领,揭示该部分主旨。

导读

本书全部采用中文导读模式,有助于你快速掌握英语文章所有传达的意思,提升理解力,从而增强你阅读原汁原味英语文章的信心。

单词注释

针对生僻及不易理解的单词进行文中标注,更易于学习与记忆,对理解文章也非常有帮助。

在英语学习中,细节决定成败,多1°的细节关注,才有多1°的成功 筹码。

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人们阅读时,表面上是用眼睛看,实际上是用脑子读,眼睛只是起了照相机镜头的作用。要想大幅提高阅读速度,就要努力使自己的眼睛变成"广角镜",把尽可能多的词一眼就"尽收眼底"。不过,光有速度是不够的,还必须眼到脑到,在最短的时间内理解,做到速度与效率"双丰收"。

□ 1.从"一个字"到"一个意群"

阅读速度极慢的读者是一个字、一个字地读,视幅很窄,句子中间的停顿多,不但影响阅读速度,还妨碍了正常的理解。速读的第一步应该先从"一个字"进阶到"一个意群",循序渐进,这也就是"跳读法"的精髓所在。如本阶段 Day01 文章中,And as a relentless perfectionist, /he came up with creations /that actually delivered on /their promise — /raising the bar for rivals. 这里把原本较长的一句话分成五个"意群",每一部分都有各自的意义,相当于将长句破解成了一个个词组,理解起来自然顺畅多了。

2. 定位"主视区"

当跳读练习熟练之后,可进行扩大视力单位面积的训练。首先,以 3~5 个单词的练习为例。如 Day02 文章中,Were you at all nervous /about printing (and reprinting) /some of these stories /because of the industry divas? 该句被分成四大"意群"之后,又要如何阅读呢?如果我们还是逐字地读每一个意群的话,阅读速度的提高是相当有限的。这时候,就需要在每个意群中定位"主视区",也就是中间的几个单词,两边单词用余光扫视。

3. 视幅"扩宽"

在 3~5 个单词的"视区"练习熟练之后,就可逐步加宽,一眼看 6 个单词、7 个单词,甚至达到 9 个单词,慢慢延长目光移视的长度,从而缩短凝视时间,达到快速阅读的目的。这样,就能像快速阅读者那样,半句或整句地读,做到一目十行。如 Day03 文章中,The Clints of Eastwood County /and replacing Meryl Streep with himself in a sundress, /he couldn't have been more involved in the making of this film. 这部分训练的意群分割越来越大,随着一步步地训练可以帮助你逐渐进阶。

4. 视时"变短"

在视幅扩宽的同时,我们第一眼和第二眼之间的停顿间隙还要尽量缩短。阅读时,若视幅相同,谁的停顿时间短,谁就能读得快。如 Day04 文章中,And unlike much of Hollywood, /which pretends to have an air of modest confidence, /Cameron is openly arrogant, /flaunting his grand filmmaking ways /with pioneering work in special effects, /while never neglecting the heart of any great film/: the story. 在从一个意群转到另一个意群时,尽量做到不犹豫、不回看。

5. 意群"关键点"

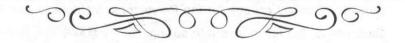
在每个视幅里、每个意群中,并不需要把所有单词都收进脑子,而是要善于从中摄取有意义的词和词组。如 Day05 文章中,When Einstein attended college /at the Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, /he fell in love with sailing. 每一个意群中都有几个中心词,即,college, Polytechnic Institute, love, sailing。只需要看几个词,一句话的含义就了然于胸了。

003

在本文中, 我们来学习快速阅读的初级方法: 跳读法。

所谓跳读法,就是指视线从一个"<u>意群</u>"跳到另一个"意群"的识读方法,而"意群"则指由多个在含义上和语法结构上联系较为密切的单词组群,如在本文中,He quickly /breathed life back into it, /with the lovable iMac. 这句话中有三个意群。在阅读时,我们的眼球按照"<u>凝视——跳跃——凝视</u>"的程序进行连续、不断运动。原本需要一个字、一个字慢慢看完的句子,只需要看三眼就可以了,阅读速度自然会大大提高。而且,以意群为单位来阅读,也就是把相关联的几个词连接成较完整的信息,成组成组地输入大脑。这样不仅能提高阅读速度,而且能克服<u>指读</u>、<u>回视、重读</u>等不良习惯,从而有助于快速而又准确地理解文章大意。

在下面的这篇文章中,部分句子已经划分好"意群",帮助读者熟悉"跳读法"的技巧。如文中,Still, everyone /from artsy Mac lovers /to buttoned-down Wall Street pros /had to contemplate a future /without one of the leading innovators /of the Information Age. 而那些没有标注的句子,就需要读者自己边读边在心中默默划分意群。熟能生巧,直到形成跳读的好习惯。



004



你不知道的乔布斯

You Might Don't Know About Steve Jobs

Be a yardstick of quality. Some people aren't used to an environment where excellence is expected.

- Steve Jobs

做一把品质的标尺。有些人并不习惯于处在卓越已是常态的环境中。

——斯蒂夫·乔布斯

编者小语

乔布斯是一个美国式的英雄,几经起伏,但依然屹立不倒,就像海明威在《老人与海》中说到的,一个人可以被毁灭,但不能被打倒。他是苹果CEO,是声名显赫的"计算机狂人",也是当前商界中最有影响力的人之一。我们都知道他的辉煌成就,但很少有人知道,这一切都源自于他与众不同的思维,而这种思维又是从生活中的各种阅历中来的。

>>>乔布斯一二三

这位苹果集团的创始人和CEO引领并改革了信息时代, 众所周知,他把数字技术带给了大众,作为一个梦想家,他 期待着计算机不仅仅是一个生产的工具,而是带给那些自由 的人们以想象力和快乐。这样一个营销天才,他深信高雅的 东西能激发人的想象力。

006

The tech world /gulped on Aug. 1 upon hearing that /Steve P. Jobs had been operated on /for pancreatic cancer (胰腺癌). /The Apple Computer Inc. (AAPL苹果股份有限公司的缩写) co-founder /and chief executive,/ who broke the news /in an e-mail typed /from his hospital bed, /said his prognosis (预言,预测) was excellent. /Still, everyone / from artsy Mac lovers /to buttoned-down Wall Street pros /had to contemplate (沉思) a future /without one of the leading innovators /of the Information Age.

Jobs's contribution? /More than anyone else, /he brought digital technology /to the masses. /As a visionary, /he saw that /computers could be much more /than drab productivity tools. /Instead, they could help /unleash human creativity /and sheer enjoyment. /A marketing genius, /he conceived of elegant (高雅的) products /that captured consumers' imaginations. /And as a relentless perfectionist, /he came up with creations /that actually delivered on /their promise — /raising the bar for rivals. /"From the time /he was a kid, /Steve thought his products /could change the world," /says Lee Clow, /chairman of TBWA/Chiat/Day /and Jobs' longtime ad man.

>>>创业初期

1976年,乔布斯和高中同学一起成立了苹果公司,苹果川成为了第一台个人电脑。当电脑还只能仅仅在技术上应用时,他却把这项技术带入了教室和办公室。25年后,他又用iPod 和 itunes 震撼了音乐商业。很多方面,乔布斯决定了硅谷的故事怎样书写。他把惠普当作榜样,并于1980年成为著名的首席执行官。

Soon after he formed Apple in 1976 with high school friend Steve Wozniak, the Apple II became the first PC to hit it big. While the power of computing formerly had been available only to techies, it was suddenly delivered to classrooms, dens, and offices. A quarter-century

later, he rocked the music business with Apple's iPod music player and itunes online store. This created a blueprint (蓝图) for the music biz in the Net era. And his Pixar Animation Studios was the first to show that computer animation (计算机卡通制作) could be used to tell imaginative, touching stories.

In many ways, Jobs's career is the definitive Silicon Valley story. Growing up with /his adopted parents /where the area was dotted (点缀) with /fruit orchards, /he caught the tech bug early. He got his first job /at 12 /after calling Hewlett-Packard Co. (HPQ) President Bill Hewlett /and landing an internship. Using HP as their model, he and "Woz" focused only on breakthrough products.



Apple's blockbuster initial public offering in 1980 made Jobs tech's first celebrity CEO. Then came the Mac in 1984. The first to pack newfangled ideas such as icons, the mouse, and computer graphics (电脑绘图) into one easy-to-use machine, the Mac cemented Jobs's standing as a prodigy.

他年轻时候的完美主义险些断送了他的前程。当最初的 Mac 没达到预期时,他拒绝做出改变,结果被苹果公司扫地出门。在后来的那家公司,他发明了定价为 10000 美元的新型个人电脑,但价格却不被市场接受。更要紧的是乔布斯自己投进了 500 万美元资金。1995 年他的命运开始改变。直到后来公司越变越好。

His youthful perfectionism nearly killed his career. When the original Mac fell short of expectations, he refused to alter its features and was booted from Apple in 1985. At his next company, NeXT Inc., he created a \$10,000 PC that was packed with innovations (改革), but too pricey for the market. More worrisome (令人烦恼的), Jobs poured

\$50 million of his own money into the struggling Pixar.



His reversal (逆转) of fortune began in 1995. Pixar's Toy Story became a box-office smash. Then, just months /after Apple bought NeXT /for \$400 million in 1996, /Jobs took the helm /of the foundering company./ He quickly /breathed life back into it, /with the lovable iMac. /Then came the iPod in 2001, /and iTunes in 2003 / — the

first time /anyone had convinced /all the major record labels /to sell their songs online.

Few doubt Jobs' management chops anymore. And with his prognosis looking good, he's back working part-time. "That was one of the things that came out of this whole experience with cancer. I realized that I love my life. I love being with my family, and I love running Apple and Pixar. I am very lucky." Given his track record, so are the world's consumers.

800

● 你不知道的乔布斯20事

 Born in San Francisco /but was adopted by /Paul and Clara Jobs / of Mountain View, California.

出生在旧金山,被美国加利福尼亚山景城的保罗夫妇收养。

 His biological parents are Joanne Carole Schieble and Abdulfattah Jandali.

乔布斯的亲生父母是乔安・卡罗尔・席博和阿卜杜勒法塔赫・江 达利。

In the 60s, were discovered bugs in the phone system from AT&T and Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak created 'blue boxes' to make free calls illegal long distance.

20世纪60年代乔布斯和史蒂夫发现了电话系统的漏洞并发明了蓝盒 子,可以长距离拨打免费电话。 He retreats in India, at the time that Jobs used LSD for enlightenment.

在印度休假时, 他利用LSD启发心志。

- 5. In 1985, Jobs is forced out of Apple, a company he had founded. 1985年乔布斯被他一手创立的苹果公司逐出。
- 6. He sold /all his shares of Apple /except one, /to continue attending /the meetings of shareholders /and receive earnings reports.

 他卖掉了除了使他可以继续参加股东大会并作收益报告之外所有的



苹果股份。



Jobs bought The Graphics Group, later called Pixar, to George Lucas for \$ 10 million.

乔布斯用1000万美元为乔治・卢卡斯买下了皮克斯动画工作室。

Jobs founded NeXT, a company of advanced computer development.

乔布斯成立了NeXT公司,一个先进的电脑公司。

The first server on the World Wide Web and Doom were developed by NeXT computers.

万维网的第一台服务器和Doom程序由NeXT公司开发。

In 1996, Apple buys NeXT Company of Jobs and Jobs returns to Apple.

1996年,苹果公司买下NeXT,乔布斯重回苹果。

 For years, /Jobs was the terror /of the employees /because it was dedicated to mass firing of employees.

很多年来, 乔布斯都被视为雇员的噩梦, 因为他手掌人事大权。

12. The Steve Jobs official salary is \$ 1 per year, making it into the

Guinness Record of lowest salary of a CEO.

乔布斯年工资1元,成为了吉尼斯世界纪录大全工资最低的首席执行官。

13. Jobs is being investigated by the government for fraud and tax evasion activities.

乔布斯被政府调查有偷税漏税行为。

- 14. It is the largest single shareholder in Disney, with 7% of the company in his possession. 迪斯尼最大的单一股东,乔布斯占公司7%的份额。
- 15. Besides the three children /he has with his wife,/ Laurene Powell, /had a daughter / with Lisa Brennan /that he has never acknowledged /as his.

除和妻子的三个孩子,乔布斯和丽莎还有一个女儿,但他从未承认。

- 16. Only eat vegetables and fish. 他只吃蔬菜和鱼。
- 17. In 1984, /bought a Spanish colonial-style mansion /in California, /who lived for 10 years, /virtually unfurnished.
 1984年在加利福尼亚州买了一套西班牙风格的豪宅,住了10年却几乎没有家具。
- 18. In the hall of his mansion he lent a BMW motorcycle to Bill Clinton. 他在自己大厦的大厅里把宝马摩托借给比尔·克林顿。
- 19. He survived pancreatic cancer.
 他战胜了胰腺癌。
- 20. Does not get along with Michael Dell.
 他与麦克・戴尔相处不好。

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