



双博士系列

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程课文辅导 (第四分册)

主 编 北京大学英语系 王冬峡
编 写 双博士大学英语课题组
总策划 胡东华



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

双博士精品系列



高等學校英語教材配套輔導系列

21世紀

大學英語

UNIVERSITY ENGLISH READING AND WRITING COURSE

读写教程课文辅导

（第四分册）

主 编 张其成 张其成 张其成
副 编 张其成 张其成 张其成
审 定 张其成 张其成 张其成



高等教育出版社

21 世纪大学英语

读写教程课文辅导

(第四分册)

日期

主 编 北 期 178 英语系 王冬峡
编 写 双 得 178 学英语课题组
总策划 胡东

机械工业出版社

声明:本书封面及封底均采用双博士品牌专用图标(见右图);该图标已由国家商标局注册登记。未经本策划人同意,禁止其他单位或个人使用。



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语读写教程课文辅导.第四分册/王冬峡主编.-北京:机械工业出版社, 2002.3

(高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书)

ISBN 7-111-09932-X

I .21... II.王... III.①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料②英语-写作-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV.1131

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 01187 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮编:100037)

责任编辑:何月秋 王春雨 责任校对:赵卫华

封面设计:蒲菊祥 责任印制:何全君

北京铭成印刷有限公司印刷·机械工业出版社出版发行

2002 年 3 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

850mm × 1168mm 1/32 印张 15 字数 375 千字

定价:16.00 元

©版权所有 违法必究

盗版举报电话:(010)62534708(著作权者)

封面无防伪标及正文非黄色胶版纸均为盗版

(注:防伪标揭开困难或揭起无号码皆为盗版)

为了保护您的消费权益,请使用正版图书。所有正版双博士品牌图书均贴有电码电话防伪标识物(由 16 位数字组成的密码)。在查询时,只需揭开标识的表层,然后拨打全国统一免费防伪查询电话 16840315 或 0898-95315000,按照语音提示从左到右依次输入 16 位数字后按 # 键结束,您就可以得知所购买的图书是否为正版图书。

<http://www.bbdd.cc>(中国教育考试双博士网站)

<http://www.cmpbook.com>(机械工业出版社网站)

凡购买图书,如有字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部负责调换。

订书电话:新华书店系统:(010)68993821 (010)68326094

邮购及各省图书批发市场:(010)62579473 (010)62534708

“大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座” 授课计划

<http://www.bbdd.cc>

一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座

二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:

“双博士品牌”大学英语课题组

四、网站:中国教育考试双博士网站:<http://www.bbdd.cc>

五、时间:2002年4月~2002年5月 2002年11月~2002年12月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座课程表

时 间 课 目	4月或11月 第1周	4月或11月 第2周	4月或11月 第3周	4月或11月 第4周	5月或12月 第1周	5月或12月 第2周	5月或12月 第3周	5月或12月 第4周
	四级	六级	六级	六级	六级	六级	六级	六级
听力理解	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	翻译	写作	模拟题
听力理解	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	改错	写作	模拟题
分值	20分	40分		15分	10分		15分	总分100分

以上讲座均结合本教材进行。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办词汇讲座及提供课外外文选读。

双博士品牌 真爱大奉献

(打击盗版声明)

最近,图书市场上出现了一本标为世界图书出版公司出版的《21世纪大学英语读写教程课文辅导》(第三分册),主编:王相云;责任编辑:胡晓红;2001年9月第一次印刷,书号为7-5062-4352-6。该书100%抄袭本品牌图书内容。经与世界图书出版公司联系核实,该单位并未出版过此书,证明材料见中国教育考试双博士网站(<http://www.bb-dd.cc>)中有关打击盗版的声明。为维护本品牌的合法权益,我单位将会陆续把制造和销售此盗版图书的单位在中国教育考试双博士网站给予曝光,并诉诸法律解决。并希望广大读者购买本品牌的正版图书,打击盗版!

一封郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士：

您好！

收到您的回信十分高兴，您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见，在百忙之中给予回复，并提供赠书，令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制，也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册，我认为质量很好，因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料，仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点，另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇，而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩，真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。所以我信赖双博士，也相信考研中借助双博士的力量，会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下，如果可以的话，我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研英语应试教程(英语分册)》，或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本，我都相信会给我带来好运！

另外，在如今激烈竞争的市场中，各种图书充斥学生的眼中。作为一名十分喜爱双博士的读者，我想为“双博士”品牌的推广提一些建议。我认为“双博士”应多与各高校进行接洽，赞助高校学生会组织的一些学生活动，以扩大“双博士”品牌的影响力。因为在我担任我们学院的学生会文艺部部长期间，所搞的诸如辩论会、演讲赛、征文等活动，几乎都是由电脑、饮料、复读机等企业赞助的，而从未想过由某一品牌图书进行赞助，因此，如果双博士有意扩大影响力的话，填补高校学生活动由图书赞助的空白，同时冠以“双博士”的名称，一定会取得很好的效果。

以上是我个人的一点想法，也许太过幼稚，毕竟我还未踏入社会，有些难处我还没体会到，也希望您不要见笑。

最后，预祝双博士前途无量，事业有成！

李志伟

2001年11月22日

给李志伟同学及全国其他大学生的回复

谢谢李志伟同学及全国其他大学生对双博士品牌图书的支持、关心。目前全国在校大学生中，有三分之一的学生在使用本品牌图书，这与广大学生的厚爱是分不开的。因此我们愿意回报广大学生。今后如果全国各高校学生会有什么活动，需要我们赞助，我们愿意全力支持。

具体操作方法：请将举办活动的内容、目的及需要用于奖励图书的数量，写成材料，并盖上学生会公章，以传真方式发来，我们将很快给予答复。

电话：(010)62542436 传真：(010)62622642 联系人：杨丹

最后，祝志伟同学及全国大学生成为祖国栋梁之才！

胡东华

2002年1月

目 录

Unit One

一、课文背景与概述	(1)
二、词汇及短语	(10)
三、语法与句子	(23)
四、练习答案与详解	(27)
五、参考译文	(36)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(41)
七、工具箱	(48)
八、时文选读	(54)

Unit Two

一、课文背景与概述	(56)
二、词汇及短语	(61)
三、语法与句子	(75)
四、练习答案与详解	(79)
五、参考译文	(86)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(92)
七、工具箱	(98)
八、时文选读	(104)

Unit Three

一、课文背景与概述	(105)
二、词汇及短语	(110)
三、语法与句子	(118)
四、练习答案与详解	(120)
五、参考译文	(127)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(132)
七、工具箱	(138)
八、时文选读	(142)

Unit Four

一、课文背景与概述	(144)
-----------	-------

二、词汇及短语	(148)
三、语法与句子	(162)
四、练习答案与详解	(165)
五、参考译文	(172)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(179)
七、工具箱	(184)
八、时文选读	(189)

Unit Five

一、课文背景与概述	(191)
二、词汇及短语	(199)
三、语法与句子	(209)
四、练习答案与详解	(213)
五、参考译文	(221)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(227)
七、工具箱	(233)
八、时文选读	(236)

Unit Six

一、课文背景与概述	(238)
二、词汇及短语	(242)
三、语法与句子	(254)
四、练习答案与详解	(257)
五、参考译文	(265)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(271)
七、工具箱	(277)
八、时文选读	(284)

Unit Seven

一、课文背景与概述	(285)
二、词汇及短语	(291)
三、语法与句子	(302)
四、练习答案与详解	(306)
五、参考译文	(313)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(320)
七、工具箱	(326)
八、时文选读	(333)

Unit Eight

一、课文背景与概述	(335)
二、词汇及短语	(340)
三、语法与句子	(348)
四、练习答案与详解	(352)
五、参考译文	(359)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(366)
七、工具箱	(372)
八、时文选读	(373)

Unit Nine

一、课文背景与概述	(375)
二、词汇及短语	(381)
三、语法与句子	(393)
四、练习答案与详解	(396)
五、参考译文	(403)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(408)
七、工具箱	(414)
八、时文选读	(421)

Unit Ten

一、课文背景与概述	(422)
二、词汇及短语	(426)
三、语法与句子	(437)
四、练习答案与详解	(440)
五、参考译文	(448)
六、六级考试模拟试题及详解	(456)
七、工具箱	(461)
八、时文选读	(467)

Unit One

一、课文背景与概述

(一) 课文背景

Text A

1. Albert Einstein (1879—1955) (参见第二分册课文辅导 P246)

Albert Einstein is considered one of the greatest and most popular scientists of all time. Three papers he published in 1905 were pivotal in the development of physics and, to a large degree, Western thought. These papers discussed the quantum nature of light, provided a description of molecular motion, and introduced the special theory of relativity. Einstein was famous for continually reexamining traditional scientific assumptions and coming to straightforward, elegant conclusions no one else had reached. He is less famous for his social involvement, although he was a staunch supporter of both pacifism and Zionism. Here, Einstein discusses Gandhi and commends nonviolence.

Known for proposing the theory of relativity, a physical theory of gravity, space, and time, explaining the photoelectric effect and Brownian motion.

2. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769—1821)

Emperor of the French, who consolidated and institutionalized many reforms of the French Revolution. Through his father's influence, Napoleon was educated at the expense of King Louis XVI, at Brienne and the école Militaire, in Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte was the greatest military genius of the 19th century. He conquered most of Western Europe and Egypt for France, while instituting reforms in these new territories aimed at guaranteeing civil liberties and improving the quality of life. He crowned himself emperor of France in 1804 and introduced reforms intended to unify the revolution - fractured nation. Many of Napoleon's reforms are still in effect today. His goal, he said, was to found a European state - a "federation of free peoples".

3. George Washington (1732—1799)

First president of the United States (1789—1797) and one of the most important leaders in United States history. His role in gaining independence for the American colonies and later in unifying them under the new U.S. federal government cannot be

overestimated. Laboring against great difficulties, he created the Continental Army, which fought and won the American Revolution (1775—1783), out of what was little more than an armed mob. After an eight-year struggle, his design for victory brought final defeat to the British at Yorktown, Virginia, and forced Great Britain to grant independence to its overseas possession. During eight years in office, Washington laid down the guidelines for future presidents. The famous tribute by General Henry Lee, “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” accurately reflected the emotions that Washington’s death aroused. Later generations have crowned this tribute with the simple title “Father of His Country”.

4. Nobel Prizes(参见第二分册课文辅导 P7)

Annual monetary awards granted to individuals or institutions for outstanding contributions in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, international peace, and economic sciences. The Nobel prizes are internationally recognized as the most prestigious awards in each of these fields. The prizes were established by Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Bernhard Nobel, who set up a fund for them in his will. The first Nobel prizes were awarded on December 10, 1901, the fifth anniversary of Nobel’s death. The prize amounts are based on the annual yield of the fund capital. In 1948 Nobel prizes were about \$ 32,000 each; in 1997 they were about \$ 1 million each. In addition to a cash award, each prizewinner also receives a gold medal and a diploma bearing the winner’s name and field of achievement. Prizewinners are known as Nobel laureates.

5. Winston Churchill (1874—1965) (参见第二分册课文辅导 P1)

Churchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer, British politician and prime minister of the United Kingdom (1940—1945, 1951—1955), widely regarded as the greatest British leader of the 20th century. Churchill is celebrated for his leadership during World War II (1939—1945). His courage, decisiveness, political experience, and enormous vitality enabled him to lead his country through the war, one of the most desperate struggles in British history. As prime minister of Britain during World War II, Churchill roused the British to stand against Nazi Germany. The sight of Churchill, with his cigar and two fingers raised in a “V for victory” salute, inspired Britons to rise to what he called “their finest hour.”

6. 见本课附录(阅读材料)

7. Franklin Roosevelt (1882—1945)

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, 32nd president of the United States (1933—1945). Roosevelt served longer than any other president. His unprecedented election to four

terms in office will probably never be repeated. As the only United States president elected to four terms, Franklin Delano Roosevelt guided the nation for 12 years, through the Great Depression and World War II. Roosevelt initiated a series of programs, termed the New Deal, to help bring the U.S. back to prosperity.

8. **Thomas Jefferson** (1743—1826)

Third president of the United States (1801—1809) and author of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the most brilliant individuals in history. His interests were boundless, and his accomplishments were great and varied. He was a philosopher, educator, naturalist, politician, scientist, architect, inventor, pioneer in scientific farming, musician, and writer, and he was the foremost spokesman for democracy of his day.

9. **Woodrow Wilson** (1856—1924)

Wilson, (Thomas) Woodrow, 28th president of the United States (1913—1921), enacted significant reform legislation and led the United States during World War I (1914—1918). His dream of humanizing “every process of our common life” was shattered in his lifetime by the arrival of the war, but the programs he so earnestly advocated inspired the next generation of political leaders and were reflected in the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Wilson’s belief in international cooperation through an association of nations led to the creation of the League of Nations and ultimately to the United Nations. For his efforts in this direction, he was awarded the 1919 Nobel Prize for peace. More than any president before him, Wilson was responsible for increasing United States participation in world affairs.

10. **John F. Kennedy** (1917—1963) (参见第二分册课文辅导 P195)

Kennedy, John Fitzgerald, 35th president of the United States (1961—1963), the youngest person ever to be elected president. He was also the first Roman Catholic president and the first president to be born in the 20th century.

11. **Johannes Kepler** (1571—1630)

Kepler, Johannes, German astronomer and natural philosopher, noted for formulating and verifying the three laws of planetary motion. These laws are now known as Kepler’s laws.

12. **Emily Dickinson** (1830—1886)

Dickinson, Emily Elizabeth, America’s best-known female poet and one of the foremost authors in American literature. Dickinson’s simply constructed yet intensely felt, acutely intellectual writings take as their subject issues vital to humanity: the agony and ecstasies of love, sexuality, the unfathomable nature of death, the horrors of war, God and religious belief, the importance of humor, and musings on the signifi-

cance of literature, music, and art.

13. James Joyce (1882—1941)

Joyce, James, Irish author, whose writings feature revolutionary innovations in prose techniques. He was one of the foremost literary figures of the 20th century. Joyce is best known for his epic novel *Ulysses* (1922), which uses stream of consciousness, a literary technique that attempts to portray the natural and sometimes irrational flow of thoughts and sensations in a person's mind.

14. Brandeis University

A private, coeducational institution sponsored by the Jewish community in Waltham, Massachusetts. Founded in 1948, the university was named in honor of the American jurist Louis Dembitz Brandeis.

The university's central components are its undergraduate college and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Other major components include the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, the Lown School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, and the Norman S. and Eleanor Rabb School of Summer, Special, and Continuing Studies.

Text B

1. Lenin (1870—1924)

Lenin, Vladimir Ilich, Russian revolutionary leader and theorist, who presided over the first government of Soviet Russia and then that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Lenin was the leader of the radical socialist Bolshevik Party (later renamed the Communist Party), which seized power in the October phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917. After the revolution, Lenin headed the new Soviet government that formed in Russia. He became the leader of the USSR upon its founding in 1922. Lenin held the highest post in the Soviet government until his death in 1924, when Joseph Stalin assumed power. Lenin was one of the foremost revolutionary leaders of the 20th century.

2. Adlai Stevenson (1900—1965)

One-term governor of Illinois, ran unsuccessfully for United States president on the Democratic Party ticket in 1952 and 1956. During both campaigns Stevenson was recognized for his wit and speaking ability.

3. Nelson Rockefeller (1908—1979)

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, the 41st U.S. vice president, filled the post vacated by Gerald R. Ford, who became president upon the resignation of Richard M. Nixon in

1974. Ford nominated Rockefeller for the post. Rockefeller, grandson of John D. Rockefeller and son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., served four terms as governor of New York from 1958 to 1973. He resigned a year before the end of his final term to serve on a panel to study world problems.

4. Ford (1913—?)

Ford, Gerald Rudolph, 38th president of the United States (1974—1977), the only president elected neither president nor vice president. He attempted during his 2.5 - year term to restore the nation's confidence in a government tarnished by the Water-gate scandal and an economy suffering from inflation and unemployment. In 1999 President Bill Clinton awarded Ford the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor.

5. Carter (1924—?)

Jimmy Carter was the 39th president of the United States. Carter had been the little - known governor of Georgia from 1971 to 1975, but after a remarkable rise to national prominence during the Democratic primary elections in 1976, he defeated Republican President Gerald R. Ford.

After leaving office, Carter championed human rights and became a public spokesperson for numerous charitable causes. In 1982 he founded the Carter Center of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. The center serves as a forum for discussing issues related to democracy and human rights. Since the mid - 1980s Carter and his wife have helped build low-income housing for the poor as part of the nonprofit organization, Habitat for Humanity. Carter has also traveled extensively throughout various developing countries helping to monitor elections, establish relief efforts, and conduct peace negotiations.

6. Lincoln(1809—1865)

Lincoln, Abraham, 16th president of the United States (1861—1865) and one of the great leaders in American history. A humane, far-sighted statesman in his lifetime, he became a legend and a folk hero after his death. Abraham Lincoln helped keep the American Union together during the Civil War and abolished slavery in the United States. Remembered for his honesty, compassion, and strength of character, Lincoln remains one of the most respected presidents in American history. On January 1, 1863, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, ordering that all slaves in rebel territory be freed. The Proclamation marked a radical departure in policy, but reflected the overwhelming public sentiment in the North. About 3 million people were freed by the terms of the document, which is regarded as one of the most

important state documents of the United States.

7. Truman (1884—1972)

Truman, Harry S., 33rd president of the United States (1945—1953). Truman initiated the foreign policy of containing Communism, a policy that was the hallmark of the Cold War. He continued the welfare policies established under his predecessor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Truman helped to centralize power in the executive branch, a trend begun under Roosevelt. Truman's willingness to accept responsibility for difficult decisions made him one of the most controversial of presidents. Throughout his administration, Truman failed to rally congressional support for most of his program of domestic legislation, called the Fair Deal. However, he did secure sufficient legislative backing to produce an outstanding record in foreign affairs, especially in meeting what most Americans felt was the challenge posed by the rising power of the Communist bloc.

8. Nixon (1913—1997)

Richard M. Nixon, the twice-elected 37th president of the United States, was the only chief executive to resign from office. Shortly after becoming General Dwight D. Eisenhower's vice-presidential running mate in 1952, Nixon was suspected of misusing a fund. Nixon's second administration, however, was consumed by the growing Watergate scandal, which eventually forced him to resign to avoid impeachment. Nixon was the second youngest vice president in U.S. history and the first native of California to become either vice president or president.

9. Ronald Reagan (1911—?)

Reagan, Ronald W(ilson), 40th president of the United States (1981—1989), who implemented policies that reversed trends toward greater government involvement in economic and social regulation. He also brought in a new style of presidential leadership, downgrading the role of the president as an administrator and increasing the importance of communication via national news media. He was the oldest person ever to serve as president.

Significant Acts Vigorously pursued tax and budget cuts, an economic policy that came to be known as "Reaganomics". Ordered an invasion of Grenada in 1983 to break up a Marxist coup. Launched air strikes on Libya in 1986 in response to Libyan support of terrorism. Signed the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty with the Soviet Union in 1987.

10. Great Depression in the United States 见本课附录(阅读材料 2)

11. Attack on Pearl Harbor

A few minutes before 8 am, on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft initiated a surprise attack on the United States Pacific Fleet at Hawaii's Pearl Harbor. The Japanese hoped to cripple the American fleet, which they perceived as the principal threat to victory in a war against the United States. Within a few hours the Japanese had destroyed four battleships and damaged four more, including the USS Arizona (pictured), destroyed other naval vessels and a large number of combat aircraft, and killed and wounded many American naval and military personnel. As a result of the attack, and at the request of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Congress of the United States declared war on Japan the following day.

12. Confucius (551? —479? B.C.)(参见第二分册课文辅导 P68)

Confucius, in Chinese Kongfuzi or K'ung Fu-tzu, Chinese philosopher, one of the most influential figures in Chinese history.

During the age of Chinese feudalism, when intrigue and vice were rampant, Confucius taught principles that embraced high ethical and moral standards. He urged the feudal leaders to live by those standards and serve as examples to their subjects. An aristocrat of the 6th century B.C., Confucius was China's first great philosopher. His teachings about ethics and the role of individuals in society form the 12-volume Analects. Respect for tradition and for elders underlies much of Confucius's instruction. His work helped define Chinese culture for more than 2000 years.

13. Pragmatism

American psychologist and philosopher William James helped to popularize the philosophy of pragmatism with his book *Pragmatism: A New Name for Old Ways of Thinking* (1907). Influenced by a theory of meaning and verification developed for scientific hypotheses by American philosopher C. S. Peirce, James held that truth is what works, or has good experimental results. In a related theory, James argued the existence of God is partly verifiable because many people derive benefits from believing. Pragmatism, philosophical movement that has had a major impact on American culture from the late 19th century to the present. Pragmatism calls for ideas and theories to be tested in practice, by assessing whether acting upon the idea or theory produces desirable or undesirable results. According to pragmatists, all claims about truth, knowledge, morality, and politics must be tested in this way. Pragmatism has been critical of traditional Western philosophy, especially the notion that there are absolute truths and absolute values. Although pragmatism was popular for a time in France, England, and Italy, most observers

believe that it encapsulates an American faith in know-how and practicality and an equally American distrust of abstract theories and ideologies.

Text C

1. **Shakespeare** (1564—1616) (详细作品见本课附录阅读材料 3)

Shakespeare, William, English playwright and poet, recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. Shakespeare's plays communicate a profound knowledge of the wellsprings of human behavior, revealed through portrayals of a wide variety of characters. His use of poetic and dramatic means to create a unified aesthetic effect out of a multiplicity of vocal expressions and actions is recognized as a singular achievement, and his use of poetry within his plays to express the deepest levels of human motivation in individual, social, and universal situations is considered one of the greatest accomplishments in literary history.

2. **Walt Disney** (1901—1966)

Walt Disney, an American cartoonist and film producer, started an entertainment empire with his creation of animated movies and world-renowned amusement parks. Disney appears here at his drawing board in 1950 with a drawing of Mickey Mouse, his most famous cartoon character. Disney won an honorary Oscar (Academy Award) in 1932 for his creation of Mickey.

3. **Mohammed** (570—632 A.D.)

Muhammad (prophet), founder of Islam, whose prophetic teachings, encompassing political and social as well as religious principles, became the basis of Islamic civilization and have had a vast influence on world history.

4. **Buddha** (563—483 B.C.)

Buddha, Indian philosopher and the founder of Buddhism, born in Lumbini, Nepal. He was the son of the head of the Sakya warrior caste, with the private name of Siddhartha; in later life he was known also as Sakyamuni (Sage of the Sakyas). The name Gautama Buddha is a combination of the family name Gautama and the appellation Buddha, meaning "Enlightened One". Buddha was one of the greatest human beings, a man of noble character, penetrating vision, warm compassion, and profound thought. Not only did he establish a great new religion, but his revolt against Hindu hedonism, asceticism, extreme spiritualism, and the caste system deeply influenced Hinduism itself. His rejection of metaphysical speculation and his logical thinking introduced an important scientific strain heretofore lacking in Oriental thought. Buddha's teachings have influenced the lives of millions of people for nearly 2,500 years.