

新策略大学英语读写教程 (4)

Strategic College English (4)

黄宁夏 主编



厦门大学出版社
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前 言

历经全国高校三年的试行,2007年7月,教育部印发了新的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称为《教学要求》),作为我国高校组织大学英语课程教学的主要依据。《教学要求》是对我国近20年来大学英语教学改革的总结,也是有关未来我国高校大学英语教学改革方向的指导性权威文件。《教学要求》明确了大学英语教学的性质和目标,指出:“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容,并多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系。”《教学要求》还明确了大学英语教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”

针对我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,《教学要求》提出了“大学英语教学应贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化的实际要求”。这说明高校大学英语教学工作既要服从我国大学英语教学改革的主流方向,同时也应根据不同地区的实际情况摸索出一条有地方特色的创新道路。

基于《教学要求》对于大学英语课程的性质和目标的规定,以及对各高校大学英语教学的要求,厦门理工学院、漳州师范学院和厦门大学出版社三方共同策划,联合编写了这一套服务于我国东南沿海地区高校的大学英语教材。

编写原则:

《新策略大学英语读写教程》根据教育部新颁发的《教学要求》(2007年)、全国大学英语四六级考试委员会编印的新版《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006年)、《大学英语六级考试大纲》(2006年)及教育部颁发的其他有关大学英语教学改革的重要文件为主要依据,并根据我国东南沿海高校的特点进行编写,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

《新策略大学英语读写教程》的编写方针是:(1)保持语言知识的输入和语言输出能力培养的平衡。重视将学生的语言知识的输入与输出相结合,一方面通过阅读训练,让学生吸收英语语言知识,另一方面又通过写作训练,提高学生的英语语言表达水平。(2)充分考虑文化的多元性,保持各种文化间的平衡。在选择的教学材料中,既有外国文化的介绍,也有中国文化,特别是本土文化的阐释;既有对现代社会的展示,也有对古老文明的追寻。其目的一方面是促进中国学生吸取其他民族特有的优秀品质,使他们的知识结构、思维模式和人格修养在语言和文化的熏陶中得到调整和完善。另一方面则是为了传播优秀中国文化,改善中国学生在介绍中国五千年文明时,对于许多传统文化价值概念和具有典型中国特色的事物无法“脱口而出”的“失语”现象。(3)“教”与“学”的平衡。本套教材吸收了近几年来国内外英语教学科研成果,设计时突出以学生为中心,不仅考虑教师如何“教”,而且重视学生如何“学”,突出学生的学习策略的培养和语言应用技能的提高,鼓励学生主动地创造性地学习。希望通过“教”与“学”的结合,使学生的综合英语水平得到迅速的提高。

文本选择:

《新策略大学英语读写教程》所选的材料来自名家著作、期刊选文和正规网络材料。第一、二册侧重中国学生比较感兴趣的话题“文化”、“旅游”等;第三、四册则侧重科技、经济、未来和人生,旨在通过外语教育把文、理、工等学科知识进行整合。

框架结构:

《新策略大学英语读写教程》由四个分册组成。每册教材包含十个单元,每个单元由阅读和写作两大板块构成:阅读板块围绕一个主题,分为“重点阅读”(Main Reading)、“相关阅读”(Related Reading)和“阅读技能解说”(Reading Skills)及相关配套练习。写作板块由“写作技能解说”(Writing Skills)和相关配套练习组成。

做为本教材的配套,我们同时提供服务于课程教学的教学网站,同学们通过访问网络资源(如补充阅读材料)进行自主学习,使所学知识得到巩固和拓展。另外,我们还为任课教师设计了一套助教课件,任课教师能方便地在此基础上,二次开发适合自己教学需要的多媒体课件。

为了便于教学,本套教材不附练习答案,所有答案只提供给任课教师用于教学参考。

编写人员:

《新策略大学英语读写教程》由厦门大学出版社宋文艳副总编、王扬帆编辑,厦门理工学院和漳州师范学院共同策划。本册教材由漳州师范学院负责编写,黄宁夏担任主编,杨萍、徐立红担任副主编,参编教师有苏秀玲、林慧英。美籍外教迈克(Michael Vickerf)校阅了全书。

编写具有地方特色的大学英语教材是一种创新的尝试,也是一种挑战。我们欢迎使用本教材的老师和同学对本套教材提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们在今后的修订中进一步完善,更好地服务于大学英语教学的改革与创新。

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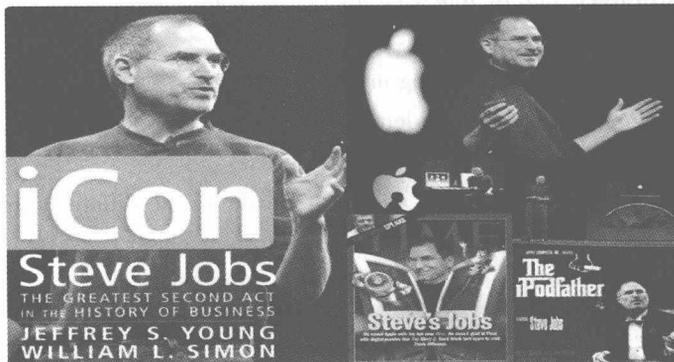
Confronting Failure

Prepare to Read

1. What is failure in your mind?
2. What if you suffer from some failure?
3. How do you understand the proverb “When one door shuts, another opens”?

Main Reading

Failure as Opportunity (I)



Vocabulary in Context

The following sentences contain some words in the Main Reading. Read each of these sentences. Then from the list below, choose one definition best suited to the meaning of the bold word in the sentence.

Example :

I am honored to be with you today at your **commencement** from one of the finest universities in the world. I never graduated from college. Truth be told, this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation.

Definition 1 : the time at which something is supposed to begin

Definition 2 : an academic exercise in which diplomas are conferred

Definition 3 : the act of starting something

(Definition 2 is the one best suited to the meaning of **commencement** in this sentence.)

1. She felt very strongly that I should be **adopted** by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be **adopted** at birth by a lawyer and his wife.

Definition 1: to take into one's family

Definition 2: to choose and follow (a plan, technique, etc.)

Definition 3: to take over (an idea, etc.) as if it were one's own

2. My biological mother later found out that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption **papers**.

Definition 1: a daily or weekly publication on folded sheets

Definition 2: a scholarly article describing the results of observations or stating hypotheses

Definition 3: a document for establishing the identity of the bearer; credentials

3. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5 cent **deposits** to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple.

Definition 1: matter deposited by some natural process

Definition 2: money deposited in a bank

Definition 3: money given as security for an article acquired for temporary use

4. Much of what I **stumbled** into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on.

Definition 1: to trip or fall while walking or running

Definition 2: to come (across) by accident

Definition 3: to commit a grave mistake or sin

5. This **approach** has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.

Definition 1: the act of coming towards or drawing close or closer

Definition 2: the way or means of entering or leaving; access

Definition 3: a means adopted in tackling a problem, job of work, etc.

6. We had just **released** our finest creation — the Macintosh — a year earlier, and I had just turned 30.

Definition 1: to free (a person, animal, etc.) from captivity or imprisonment

Definition 2: to issue (a record, film, book, etc.) for sale or circulation

Definition 3: to make (news or information) known or allow (news, information, etc.) to be made known

7. Our **visions** of the future began to diverge and eventually we had a falling out.

Definition 1: the stated aims and objectives of a business or other organization

Definition 2: the ability or an instance of great perception, esp. of future developments

Definition 3: a vivid mental image produced by the imagination

8. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't **settle**.

Definition 1: to come to rest or a halt

Definition 2: to establish or become established in a way of life, job, residence, etc.

Definition 3: to make or become quiet, calm, or stable

Text

This is a speech that Steve Jobs¹ delivered to the graduates of Stanford University in June of 2005. Drawing from his life, Steve Jobs, CEO and cofounder of Apple Computer and of Pixar Animation Studios, urged graduates to pursue their dreams and see the opportunities in life's failure — including death itself.



I am honored to be with you today at your **commencement** from one of the finest universities in the world. I never graduated from college. Truth be told, this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation. Today I want to tell you three stories from my life. That's it. No big deal. Just three stories.

The first story is about connecting the dots.

I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out?

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, **unwed** college graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife. Except that when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking: "We have an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said: "Of course." My biological mother later found out that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only **relented** a few months later when my parents promised that I would someday go to college.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But I **naively** chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my

1. commencement [kə'mensmənt]:

n. a ceremony for the conferment of academic degrees 毕业典礼

2. unwed [ˌʌn'wed]: *a.* unmarried 未婚的

3. relent [ri'lent]: *v.* to give in 变温和, 缓和

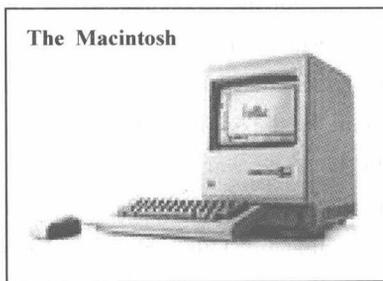
4. naively [na:'ivli]: *ad.* 天真地

working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5 cent **deposits** to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I **stumbled** into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example:

Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every **poster**, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif (有衬线字体) and san serif (无衬线字体) **typefaces**, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great **typography** great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

None of this had even a hope of any practical application in my life. But ten years later, when we were designing the first Macintosh computer (麦金塔: 1984年苹果公司推出的电脑机型), it all came back to me. And we designed it all into the



Mac. It was the first computer with beautiful typography. If I had never dropped in on that single course in college, the Mac would have never had multiple typefaces or **proportionally** spaced **fonts**. And since Windows just copied the Mac, it's likely that no personal

5. deposit [di'pɒzɪt]: *n.* money given as security for an article acquired for temporary use 押金
6. stumble into: 偶然走入
7. poster ['pəʊstə]: *n.* a placard or bill posted in a public place as an advertisement 海报
8. typeface ['taɪpfeɪs]: *n.* a specific size and style of type within a type family 字体, 字样
9. typography ['taɪpɒgrəfi]: *n.* the art, craft, or process of composing type and printing from it 印刷术
10. proportionally [prəu'pɔ:ʃənəli]: *ad.* to a proportionate degree 按比例地
11. font [fɒnt]: *n.* 字体, 字模



computer would have them. If I had never dropped out, I would have never dropped in on this calligraphy class, and personal computers might not have the wonderful typography that they do. Of course it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college. But it was very, very clear looking backwards ten years later.

Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something—your **gut**, destiny, life, **karma**, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.

My second story is about love and loss

I was lucky — I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz² and I started Apple in my parents' garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and in 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in a garage into a \$ 2 billion company with over 4,000 employees. We had just **released** our finest creation — the Macintosh — a year earlier, and I had just turned 30. And then I got fired. How can you get fired from a company you started? Well, as Apple grew we hired someone who I thought was very talented to run the company with me, and for the first year or so things went well. But then our visions of the future began to **diverge** and eventually we had a falling out. When we did, our Board of Directors sided with him. So at 30 I was out. And very publicly out. What had been the focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was **devastating**.

I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of **entrepreneurs** down—that I had dropped the **baton** as it was being passed to me. I met with David Packard³ and Bob Noyce⁴ and tried to apologize for **screwing up** so badly. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away from the valley (Silicon Valley, 硅谷). But something slowly began to dawn on me — I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in love. And so I decided to start over.

I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me. The *heaviness of being successful* was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything. It freed me to enter one of the most creative periods of my life.

12. gut [gʌt]: *n.* courage 勇气, 胆量

13. karma [ˈkɑːmə]: *n.* destiny 命运

14. release [riˈliːs]: *vt.* issue 发行

15. diverge [daɪˈvɜːdʒ]: *vi.* differ 分歧

16. devastating [ˈdevəsteɪtɪŋ]: *a.* destructive 毁灭性的

17. entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprəˈnɔː]: *n.* someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it 企业家

18. baton [ˈbætən]: *n.* an implement passed from runner to runner in a relay race 接力棒

19. screw up: *v.* handle a situation very badly 弄糟某事

During the next five years, I started a company named NeXT, another company named Pixar, and fell in love with an amazing woman who would become my wife. Pixar went on to create the world's first computer **animated** feature film, Toy Story (玩具总动员), and is now the most successful animation **studio** in the world. In a remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, I returned to Apple, and the technology we developed at NeXT is at the heart of Apple's current **renaissance**. And Laurene and I have a wonderful family together.

I'm pretty sure none of this would have happened if I hadn't been fired from Apple. It was awful tasting medicine, but I guess the patient needed it. Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith. I'm convinced that the only thing that kept me going was that I loved what I did. You've got to find what you love. And that is as true for your work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it. And, like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as the years roll on. So keep looking until you find it. Don't settle. (To be continued) (Words: 1,394)



20. animated ['ænimieitid] :
a. moving or appearing to move as if alive 栩栩如生的, 活动的
21. studio ['stju:diəu] : n. a room used to record television or radio programmes, make films, etc. 工作室
22. renaissance [rə'neisəns] :
n. a revival or rebirth, esp. of culture and learning 复活, 新生

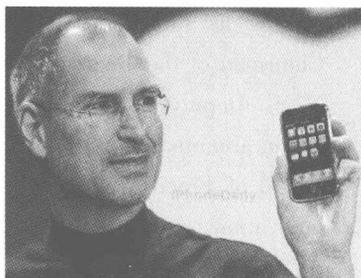
Cultural Notes

1. **Steve Jobs:** Steve Jobs is the CEO of Apple, which he co-founded in 1976. Apple leads the industry in innovation with its award-winning Macintosh computers, OS X operating system, and consumer and professional applications software. Apple is also leading the digital music revolution, having sold almost 200 million iPods and over six billion songs from its iTunes



online store. Apple has also entered the mobile phone market with its revolutionary iPhone.

Steve also co-founded Pixar Animation Studios, which has created eight of the most successful and beloved animated films of all time: Toy Story, A Bug's Life, Toy Story 2, Monsters, Inc., Finding Nemo, The Incredibles, Cars and Ratatouille. Pixar has won 20 Academy Awards and its films have grossed more than \$4 billion at the worldwide box office to date. Pixar merged with The Walt Disney Company in 2006 and Steve now serves on Disney's board of directors.



Steve grew up in the apricot orchards which later became known as Silicon Valley, and still lives there with his wife and three children.

史提夫·保罗·乔布斯(Steve Paul Jobs, 1955年2月24日—)是苹果公司的现任首席执行官(首席执行官)兼创办人之一,同时也是前 Pixar 动画公司的董事长及首席执行官(Pixar 已在 2006 年被迪斯尼收购)。乔布斯还是迪斯尼公司的董事会成员和最大个人股东。乔布斯被认为是计算机业界与娱乐业界的标志性人物,同时人们也把他视作麦金塔计算机、iPod、iTunes 商店、iPhone 等知名数码产品的缔造者。2007 年,史提夫·乔布斯被《财富》杂志评为了年度最伟大商人。

乔布斯的生涯极大地影响了硅谷风险创业的传奇,他将美学至上的设计理念在全世界推广开来。他对简约及便利设计的推崇为他赢得了许多忠实追随者。乔布斯与沃兹尼亚克共同使个人计算机在 70 年代末至八十年代初流行开来,他也是第一个看到鼠标的商业潜力的人。乔布斯在 1985 年苹果高层权力斗争中离开苹果并成立了 NeXT 公司,瞄准专业市场。1997 年,苹果收购 NeXT,乔布斯回到苹果接任首席执行官。

2. **Woz:** Stephen Gary "Woz" Wozniak (born August 11, 1950 in San José, California) is an American computer engineer who founded Apple Computer (now Apple Inc.) with Steve Jobs. His inventions and machines are credited with contributing significantly to the personal computer revolution of the 1970s. Wozniak created the Apple I and Apple II computers in the mid-1970s. The Apple II gained much popularity, eventually becoming one of the best selling personal computers of the 1970s and early 1980s.



斯蒂夫·盖瑞·沃兹尼亚克(Stephen Gary Wozniak, 1950 年 8 月 11 日—),美国电脑工程师,曾与斯蒂夫·乔布斯合伙创立苹果电脑(今之苹果公司)。沃兹尼亚克在 1970 年代中期创造出苹果一号和苹果二号,苹果二号风靡普及后,成为 1970 年代及 1980 年代初期销量最佳的个人电脑,被誉为是使电脑从“昔日王谢堂前燕”到“飞入寻常百姓家”的工程师。沃兹尼亚克有不少绰号,像是沃兹(The Woz)、神奇巫师沃兹(Wonderful Wizard of Woz)和 i 沃兹(iWoz,调借自苹果公司的产品名称)。沃兹(WoZ)其名同时也是

沃兹尼亚克所创立的公司“宙斯之轮”(Wheels of Zeus)的缩写,他性格矜持,不以名人身份自喜,著有个人传记《iWoz:我是沃兹》。

3. **David Packard**: a co-founder of Hewlett-Packard (1939), serving as president (1947-1964), CEO (1964-1968), and Chairman of the Board (1964-1968, 1972-1993). He served as U. S. Deputy Secretary of Defense from 1969-1971 during the Nixon administration. Packard was the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1988 and is noted for many technological innovations and philanthropic endeavors.



戴维·帕卡德(David Packard, 1912年9月7日—1996年3月26日):惠普公司的创始人之一,硅谷创业的元老人物,一代产业巨人戴维·帕卡德惠普的创始人之一,惠普公司前主席兼CEO,硅谷创业的元老人物,一代产业巨人,将一个小公司发展到现在世界第三大电脑公司,曾担任过美国国防部副部长,树立了著名的“惠普之道”。

戴维·帕卡德与比尔·休利特一起创建了HP。他于1993年从董事会主席的职位上退休,之后担任名誉主席直至1996年3月26日去世。帕卡德先生生于1912年9月7日生于科罗拉多州普韦布洛。他于1934年获得加州斯坦福大学文学学士学位,并在1939年获得了麻省理工学院的电子工程硕士学位。1936年至1938年,帕卡德先生在纽约州的斯克内克塔迪(Schenectady, N. Y.)担任GE公司的工程师。1938年,他返回帕洛阿尔托,并于次年和他斯坦福大学的同学兼好友比尔·休利特共同创建了HP。

4. **Bob Noyce**: The short form for Robert Norton Noyce (December 12, 1927-June 3, 1990), nicknamed “the Mayor of Silicon Valley”, co-founded Fairchild Semiconductor in 1957 and Intel in 1968. He is also credited (along with Jack Kilby) with the invention of the integrated circuit or microchip. While Kilby’s invention was 6 months earlier, he did not share his finding publicly, and neither man rejected the title of co-inventor.

罗伯特·诺伊斯(Bob Noyce, 1927年12月12日—1990年6月3日):英特尔共同创始人,出生于美国爱荷华州柏林顿。1949年,获格林尼学院文学学士学位;1953年,获麻省理工学院(MIT)博士学位;1957年创办仙童半导体公司;1968年创办英特尔公司。



硅谷英雄扎堆,一个人要想同时获得财富、威望和成就,实在比登天还难。举目远眺,大概只有诺伊斯才是三位一体的圣人。作为集成电路的发明者,诺伊斯在科学史上名垂青史。而且他还与别人共同创办了两家公司,这两家公司都居于硅谷最伟大的公司之列:第一家是半导体工业的摇篮——仙童(Fairchild)公司,已成为历史;第二家则仍跻身美国最大的公司之列,这就是英特尔公司。



Exercises

I . Reading Comprehension

A. Read the text and find out what the underlined "it" refers to in the following sentences.

1. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out.

2. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made.

3. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.

4. I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me.

5. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it. And, like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as the years roll on.

B. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

1. What did Steve Jobs mean by the sentence "I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit"?
2. Why did Steve Jobs choose to drop out of Reed College after the first six months?
3. What does "the dots" refer to in the subtitle "My first story is about connecting the dots"? How do you understand this subtitle?
4. Why did Jobs get fired from Apple, the company he himself started?
5. Jobs thought getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to him, why?
6. One of the companies started by Jobs after he left Apple has become the most successful animation studio, what is it?
7. Why did Jobs return to Apple?
8. What did NeXT contribute to Apple?
9. According to the speech, what makes Job keep going?
10. What secret can you learn from the speech if you want to be a success?

II . Vocabulary

A. Find out the words and phrases in the text to match the English definitions below.

1. Learning to leave school or an educational program prematurely
2. to visit informally and spontaneously
3. to find or discover something by chance and unexpectedly
4. to not do something that someone trusts or expects you to do
5. to have a bad quarrel with someone
6. to support a person or group in a quarrel, fight etc.
7. to notice or understand something that you did not notice or understand before
8. to start doing something again from the beginning

B. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words and phrases you find in Ex. A, changing the forms if necessary.

1. I've done everything you asked me to do. I didn't _____ you _____ in the least.
2. If you make a keying error, just delete it and _____.
3. I don't _____ the opinion that technology would finally overtake the place of the human beings.
4. Personal problems led Williams to _____ of Washington University and enroll in the University of Iowa.
5. He was genuinely disappointed when it _____ him that the cause of all the fuss was his father.
6. Old people who used to live in compounds occupied by many households love to _____ on others.

Reading Skills

Understanding Narrative Passages (1) 叙述文阅读技巧(1)

A narrative or story is created in a constructive format that describes a sequence of fictional or non-fictional events. The word "story" may be used as a synonym of "narrative", but can also be used to refer to the sequence of events described in a narrative. A narrative can also be told by a character within a larger narrative. An important part of narration is the narrative mode.

Along with exposition, argumentation and description, narration, broadly defined, is one of four rhetorical modes of discourse. More narrowly defined, it is the fiction-writing mode whereby the narrator communicates directly to the reader.

叙述文是以记叙为主要表达方式,以记叙人物的经历或事物的发展变化为主要内容的一种文体。它包括的范围很广,主要有日记、游记、传说、新闻、通讯、小说等。记叙文的写作常伴随着作者思想情感的流露和表达,因此议论和抒情往往夹杂其中。无论是顺叙还是倒