



Super · 分级分类英汉对照读物 · 初级

# 经济法法律篇

## Economy & Law

主编◎董启明



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主 编 董启明  
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# 前言

《Super·分级分类英汉对照读物·初级》系列读物是为高中高年级学生和大学低年级学生以及具有相当英语水平的英语自学者编写的英汉对照系列读物，旨在提高广大青年读者的英语阅读能力，扩展知识面，扩大词汇量，同时为高考以及英语等级考试打基础。

本系列读物共分四册：《科普篇》、《文学艺术篇》、《经济法律篇》和《综合篇》，力求涵盖高考英语阅读理解文章中所有词汇、语言点、知识点、语法现象及题材。

《科普篇》的内容涉及因特网、宇宙、动物、植物、人类、医学、健康、生态、环境、家电、克隆、心理、精神等各个方面的最新发展。

《文学艺术篇》的内容涉及对文学家、艺术家、小说家、诗人及其作品介绍，电影、舞蹈、音乐、时尚、服装、建筑等各个领域的趣闻轶事和经典故事，以及趣味横生的寓言、奇事、故事等。

《经济法律篇》的内容涉及国际金融、世界经济、经济体制改革、青少年犯罪、腐败、反恐、司法制度、谋杀、抢劫、信用卡欺诈、通货膨胀、金钱、合同、税收、进出口贸易等方面。

《综合篇》的内容涉及政治、军事、教育、体育、交通、旅游、地理以及各国风土民情、节日、婚姻习俗、饮食习惯、学习方法等各项内容。

每册包含 100 篇课文；各篇课文的字数一般在 300 至 450 个单词之间。为方便读者学习，每篇课文后附有注释、练习、参考译文和练习答案。部分课文还配有与课文内容相关的插图，使读者在轻松愉快的学习中对所学内容加深印象。

21 世纪是个充满挑战的时代，它尤其要求我们的年轻人要具有广博的知识、对事物的理解力、对语言的灵活运用能力和对时尚的敏感性。正是为了满足以上需要，我们把这套系列读物奉献给读者。愿它能帮助读者在获得英语知识的同时，有多方面的提高。让英语学习成为掌握知识的窗口。

董启明

2003 年 7 月

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# Bill Gates in His Boyhood

**B**ill Gates, the most successful businessman in the world, is now the **CEO** of Microsoft Corporation.<sup>1</sup> His windows operation system is the most popular system at present in the computer field. His talents were shown when he was still very young.

As a boy, Bill was unusual in the group of about his age. He was well ahead of his classmates in mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that **challenged** him. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside — an all-boys' school for **exceptional** students. Lakeside allowed students to **pursue** their own interests. The conditions and **facilities** would enable all students to reach their full **potential**. It was an ideal environment for someone like Bill Gates.

\* In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen- year- old Bill Gates' life — and that of many of others, too.<sup>2</sup>

**Funds** were raised, mainly by parents, that enabled the school to get a computer — a Program Data Processor (PDP) — through a **teletype** machine, and several seconds later the PDP would type back its response. Bill Gates was immediately **hooked** — so was his best friend at the time, Kent Evens, and another student, Paul Allen, who was two years older than Bill.



Whenever they had free time, and sometimes when they didn't, they would dash over to the computer room to use the machine. The students became so single-minded that they soon **overtook** their teachers in knowledge about computing and got into a lot of trouble because of their **obsession**. They were **neglecting** their other studies — every piece of work was handed in late. Classes were cut. Computer was also proving to be very expensive. Within months, the whole **budget** that had been set aside for the year had been used up.

At fourteen, Bill was already writing short programs for the computer to perform. One of the reasons Bill was so good at programming is that it is mathematical and **logical**.

If Bill Gates was going to be good at something, it was necessary to be the best.

Bill's and Paul's **fascination** with computers and the business world meant that they read a great deal. Paul enjoyed magazines like *Popular Electronics*, while Bill read business magazines. Computer time was expensive and, because both boys were **desperate** to get more time and because Bill already had an **insight** into what they could get financially, the two of them decided to set themselves up as a company: The Lakeside Programmers Group. "Let's call the real world and try to sell something to it!" Bill announced.

#### Notes

1. Microsoft Corporation: 微软公司, 个人计算机软件系统和应用程序的领先开发者。它有遍及全世界的子公司。公司总部设在美国华盛顿州雷德蒙。1975年 W. H. 盖茨和 P. Q. 艾伦编成 BASIC 语言 (个人计算机的第一种程序设计语言) 后, 将它售给 MITS ("牛郎星" 微型电子计算机的厂商)。不久盖茨和艾伦创办微软公司, 此名源于 "微型电子计算机" 和 "软件"。

2. In 1968, ... too; 句中的 that would change... and that of many of others, too 为定语从句, 修饰 decision; 在这个定语从句中的第二个 that 指代前面提到的 life, 目的是为避免重复。

**CEO:** Chief Executive Officer 首席执行官

**challenge:** vt. give, send, or be a challenge to 向……挑战

**exceptional:** adj. unusual, out of the ordinary 异常的, 例外的, 特别的

**pursue:** vt. have as an aim or purpose

## Reading Comprehension Exercises

1. What changed Bill Gate's life?
  - A. He was good at maths and science.
  - B. He was sent to Lakeside school.
  - C. He talked like an adult.
  - D. The school got a computer.
2. When did Bill begin to write programs?
  - A. At the age of 13.
  - B. At the age of 14.
  - C. In 1968.
  - D. Not mentioned.
3. Why did Bill's parents send him to Lakeside school?
  - A. Because they moved to that neighbourhood.
  - B. Because Bill was dismissed by the former school.
  - C. Because they wanted their son to reach his full potential.
  - D. Because they didn't like the former school.
4. One reason Bill was so good at programming was that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he loved computer
  - B. he was good at mathematics and science
  - C. his father taught him how to do it
  - D. he loved reading business magazines
5. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

以……为目的或目标；追求

**facilities:** n. [C] (pl) aids, circumstances, which make it easy to do things (复) 使工作便利的工具或环境、设备

**potential:** n. [U] what sb. or sth. is capable of 潜力；潜能

**funds:** n. [C] (often pl) sum of money available for a purpose (常用复数) 专款；基金

**teletype:** n. [C] 电传打字机

**hooked:** adj. (sl) addicted (to), completely committed (to) (俚) 上瘾的；着迷的

**overtake:** vt. come or catch up with; outstrip 赶上；追上；超过

**obsession:** n. [C] sth. that obsesses; fixed idea that occupies one's mind 萦绕于心的事物；着迷

**neglect:** vt. pay no attention to; give no or not enough care to 疏忽；忽略

**budget:** n. [C] estimate of probable future income and expenditure, esp. that made by a government; similar estimate made by a business company, society, private person, etc. 预算 (对于未来可能收支之估计，尤指政府之预算；亦指工商公司、团体、私人等之预算)

**logical:** adj. in accordance with the rules of logic; able to reason correctly 合逻辑的

- A. Bill and Paul were so attracted by the computer that they hardly paid any attention to other subjects.
- B. Bill and Paul did a lot of reading about business and electronics.
- C. Bill Gates was good at not only programming but also other subjects.
- D. The boys' knowledge about computing was beyond their teachers.

**fascination:** n. [U] being fascinated 着迷; 迷恋

**desperate:** adj. tried when all else has failed 不顾一切的; 孤注一掷的

**insight:** n. [C] understanding; power of seeing into sth. with the mind 洞察力; 了解

## 参考译文

### 比尔·盖茨的少年时代

比尔·盖茨作为世界上最成功的商人，现在是微软公司的执行总裁。他的视窗操作系统如今是电脑领域里最流行的操作系统。他的聪明才智在他孩童时代就已经显现出来。

当他还是个小孩时，比尔在同龄人中就已经非同一般。他在数学和科学方面是同学当中最棒的。他需要去一所对他充满挑战的学校。因此他的父母决定送他到“湖畔中学”——一个专收超常学生的男子中学。湖畔中学允许学生拓展自己的兴趣。对于像比尔·盖茨这样的孩子，湖畔中学是个理想的环境，它的条件和设备将能够让所有的学生充分发挥他们的潜能。

1968年，学校做出了一个改变13岁的比尔·盖茨和其他许多人的重大决定。

学生家长集资建立了学校的基金，这样学校就可引进一种计算机——程序数据处理机(PDP)——通过一个电传打字机，几秒钟后结果就被显示出来。比尔·盖茨立刻狂热着迷其中——那时他最好的朋友肯特·埃文斯和比他大两岁的保罗·艾伦也同样如此。

不管他们有没有空闲时间，他们都要冲进计算机房去操作计算机。他们专心致志，没过多久就在计算机知识方面超过了他们的老师。他们对计算机的痴迷还带来不少麻烦。他们荒废了其他课程的学习，每份作业都要迟交，要不就



是缺课。计算机是相当费钱的。整年的预算在短短的几个月之内就被用完了。

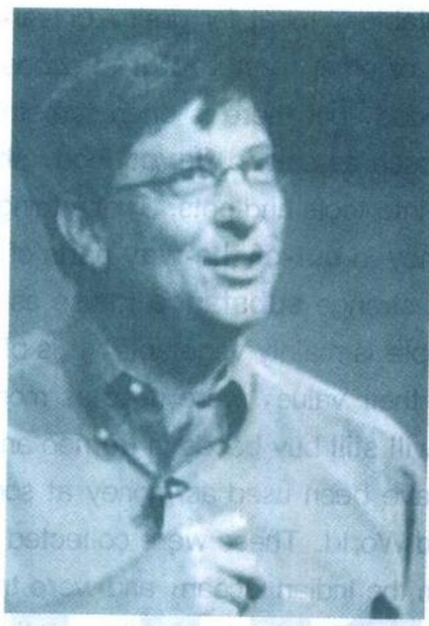
14 岁时, 比尔已经在编写用于计算机运行的简短程序。比尔善于编程的一个原因是程序具有数学运算性和逻辑性。

比尔要想做好某件事, 那绝对得是最好的。

比尔和鲍尔对计算机和商界的着迷意味着他们要读很多书。鲍尔喜欢《大众电子学》之类的杂志, 而比尔喜欢商务杂志。上机费用太昂贵, 而两个少年又迫切需要更多的时间, 又因为比尔敏锐地洞察到他们可能会有的经济回报, 两人决定建立自己的公司: 湖畔程序师公司。比尔宣布: “让我们呼唤这个真实的世界, 试着卖给它一些东西!”



1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C



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