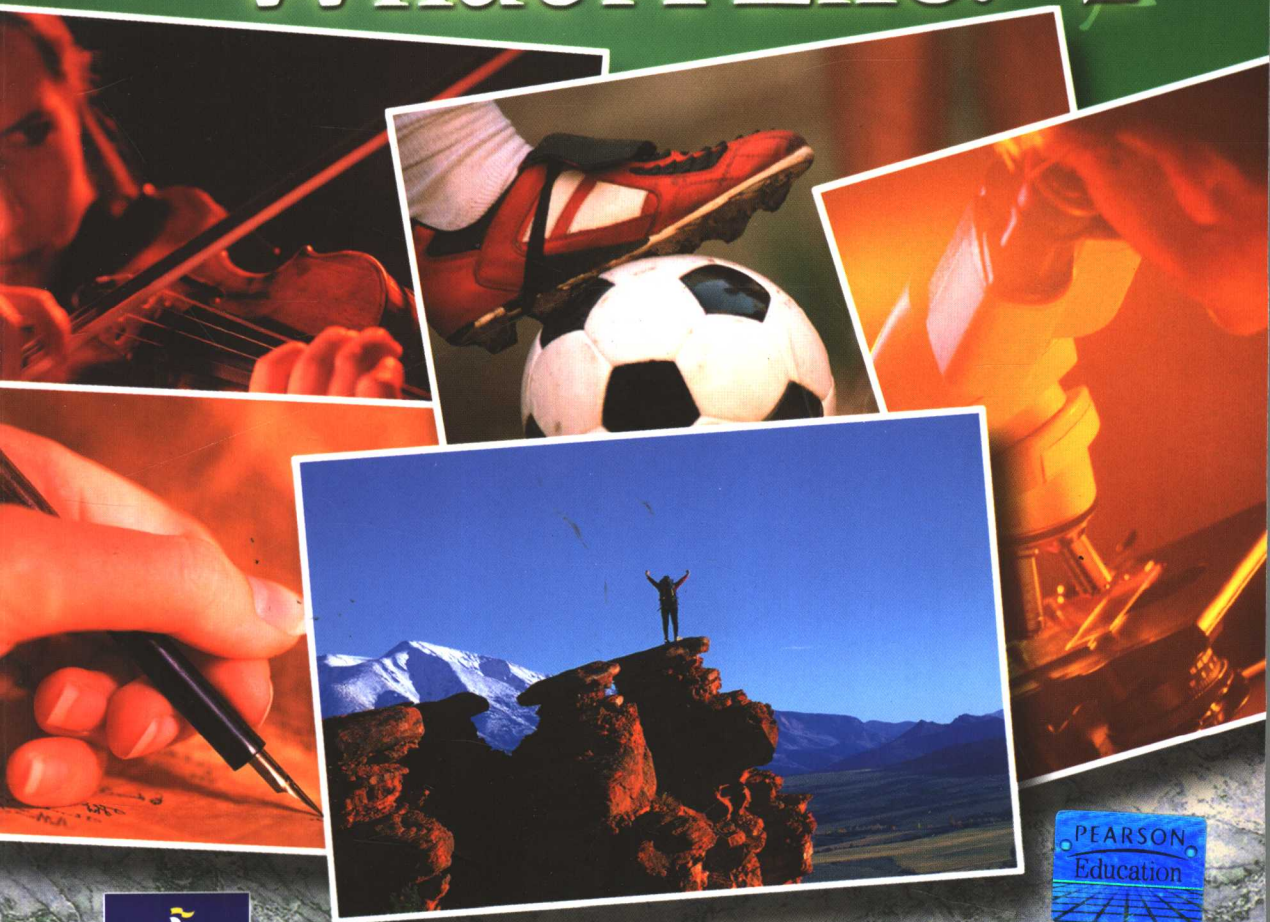


# 朗文**精彩**人生英语

## What A Life! 2



吉林出版集团有限责任公司  
培生教育出版集团



Milada Broukal

捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂

# 朗文精彩人生英语

## What A Life

# 2

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捷进可一

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# 总序



凡是学过或正在学习英语的人,书架上总会有几套教材,捷进国际英语学校丛书就推出了《捷进聪明宝贝英语教程》、《朗文大赢家小学英语教程》、《朗文新发现初中英语教程》、《朗文放眼世界英语教程》、《朗文畅通英语教程》等编写理念先进、教学策略实用的国际化、权威化优秀教材。然而,只凭一套或几套教材是学不好英语的,英语学习必须依靠广泛、系统、长期、大量的阅读。基于此,我们推出了这套“捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂”系列,第一辑包括《朗文文化交际英语》、《朗文精读美国名篇故事》、《朗文讲透美国经典名著》、《朗文神奇世界英语》、《朗文精彩人生英语》、《朗文中学英语智趣故事集》、《捷进万象英语》。该系列丛书从语言知识、语言技能、文化意识和学习策略等方面保证了阅读材料的系统性和组织性;从篇幅、内容、对象的控制和选择上保证了阅读材料的连续性和广泛性;从而丰富了课堂英语教学的内容和形式,特别是为社会各类英语培训机构的阅读课堂提供了广阔的天地,此外读者也可以通过个体阅读来激发兴趣、开阔视野、提升英语水平。

“捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂”系列丛书的编写特色还在于:

- 1. 原汁榨出,原味呈现。**全部材料由国际著名英语教育机构如培生教育集团、麦克劳希尔公司、安德鲁纳博格等公司提供的国外经典英语阅读类图书版权,由国内英语教育专家杨枫博士联袂龚亚夫、刘道义、程晓堂、张连仲等权威教授共同策划、设计和解读。
- 2. 主题广泛,视野宽阔。**丛书题材广泛,包括人间万象、神奇世界、精彩人生、名著经典、文化交际、智趣幽默、政治经济、教育科学无所不包,充分体现了知识性、信息性、趣味性、经典性和时代性,让读者在英语学习中始终与世界同步,与时代并行。

**3. 练习丰富,测试科学。**在设计练习栏目时,充分考虑到激发学生阅读兴趣和提高阅读技巧的需要,并且测试形式与各级各类主流英语阅读考试接轨,充分体现应用与应试的和谐统一。

**4. 英汉对照,无师自通。**阅读与翻译既是英语学习的重要技能,也是许多考试的测试项目,基于读者的需要与利益,我们对材料进行了准确翻译,方便大家学习与参考。

**5. 快捷学习,精进人生。**吉林出版集团外语教育中心拥有中国英语教育界的权威作者,并以“快捷学习,精进人生”为目标,以“一本书一个世界”为理念,整合了世界英语教育资源和中国英语教学策略。捷进英语教育品牌,既是世界的,更是中国的,“捷进”永远代表着进步、超越和成功。

我们希望读者能用英语去探求新知,去拓展视野,实现学以致用;我们希望读者能用英语汲取信息、品味文化,去享受丰盈人生;我们希望读者能用英语纵览云飞,感受万象,去开启世界之门。

**吉林出版集团外语教育中心**

# 前言

英国思想家培根说过,“阅读使人深刻”,而阅读在外语学习中的重要性更是不言而喻。只是长期以来中国英语教学中的功利主义思想使学习者无法真正利用这一工具,更谈不上体味其中的乐趣了,学生只会感到沉重的 Pressure。

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,我们与世界著名的英语教育出版机构培生教育集团合作,推出这套《朗文精彩人生英语》及其姊妹篇《朗文神奇世界英语》,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《朗文神奇世界英语》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!

编 者

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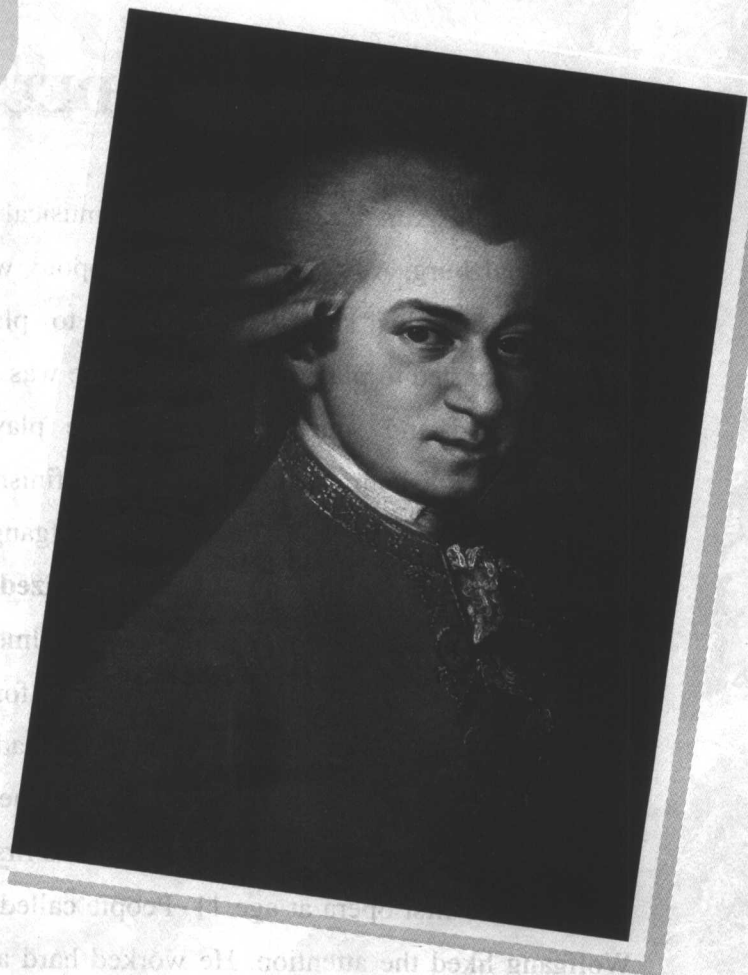


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# Unit 1

## WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

(1756–1791)



### BEFORE YOU READ

**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was one of the greatest composers of all time. He was famous and wrote hundreds of beautiful works during his lifetime.**

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

1. At what age do you think a child can learn to play a musical instrument?
2. What is your favorite kind of music?
3. Look at the picture of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. What can you say about him?

**Now read about Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.**

# 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

<b>opera</b>	<i>n.</i> a musical play in which all of the words are sung 歌剧
<b>cute</b>	<i>adj.</i> very pretty or attractive 可爱的; 聪明的; 伶俐的
<b>pale</b>	<i>adj.</i> having a skin colour that is very white, or whiter than it usually is 苍白的
<b>elegant</b>	<i>adj.</i> beautiful, attractive, or graceful 文雅的; 端庄的
<b>feature</b>	<i>n.</i> a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting, or typical 特征
<b>be in debt</b>	owe money to someone 负债
<b>funeral</b>	<i>n.</i> a religious ceremony for burying someone who has died 葬礼; 出殡
<b>bury</b>	<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.  
 a. something that people don't notice  
 b. something that people notice  
 c. something that is long
- Mozart was always in debt.  
 a. gave money to the poor  
 b. had a lot of money  
 c. owed money to people
- Mozart's father realized his son had musical ability.  
 a. hoped                      b. didn't think                      c. began to understand
- Some people think that someone poisoned Mozart.  
 a. gave him something to eat or drink to kill him  
 b. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- wanted people around him
  - created a lot of work in a short time
  - only wrote for a few hours every night



## REMEMBERING DETAILS

**Reread the passage and answer the questions.**

- Who was Mozart's first teacher?
- How old was Mozart when he wrote his first piece of music?
- What did Mozart look like as an adult?
- Why did Mozart marry Constanze instead of her sister?
- At what time did Mozart begin to work?
- 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?**

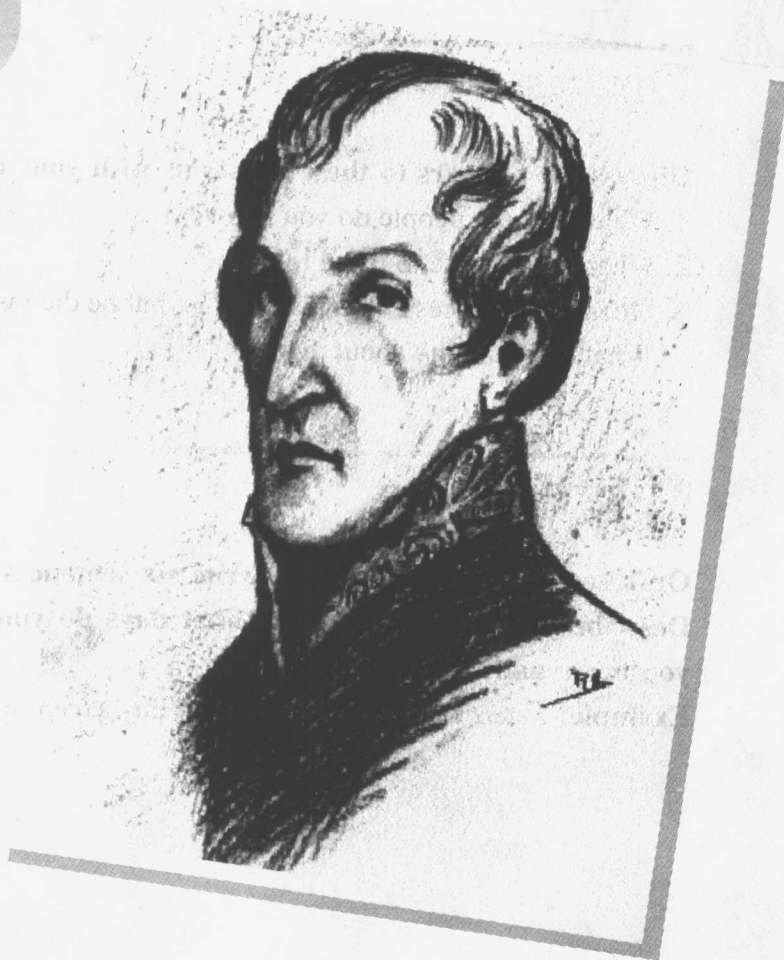
**Example:** *I start work at 8 o'clock every day except Saturdays and Sundays.*

# Unit 2

**DR. JAMES**

**BARRY**

**(1795–1865)**



## BEFORE YOU READ

**Dr. James Barry was the first woman in England to attend medical school and become a doctor.**

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

1. Who are some great people in medicine?
2. What are some recent discoveries in medicine?
3. Would you like to be a doctor? Why or why not?

**Now read about Dr. James Barry.**