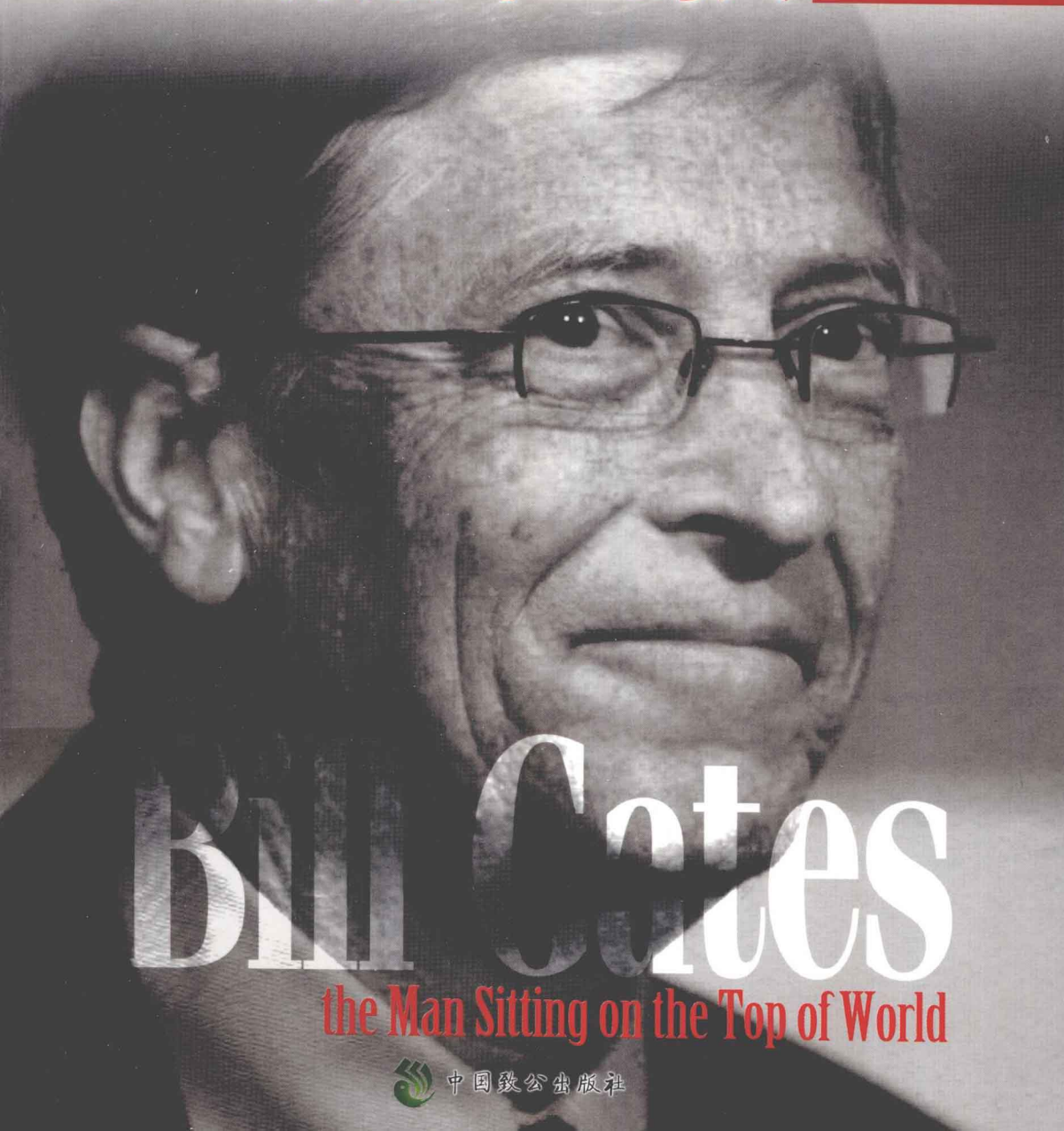


比尔·盖茨： 坐在世界巅峰上的人

非常男人

英汉对照

主编 / 刘晓



Bill Gates

the Man Sitting on the Top of World



中国致公出版社

非常男人

比尔·盖茨： 坐在世界巅峰上的人

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在培养英文能力的四大技巧中，阅读，不可讳言地扮演了一个关键角色。通过阅读，我们可以积累词汇，同时增进词组、句型的能力，进而充实我们在写作或口语表达时的“数据库”。此外，透过对阅读内容的欣赏、分析、思考及理解，我们可以拓展视野、吸纳新知，进而全方位提升英语能力！

如何提升英语阅读能力，一直是困扰着广大学习者的难题。英语教育专家指出，最好的方法就是选择一套浅显易懂、寓教于乐的作品来有效学习。秉承这一学习宗旨，我们精心打造“非常男人”“非常女人”系列丛书，希望帮助更多的英语学习者提升英语实力。“非常男人”系列精心挑选四位大众熟知的杰出男性——迪士尼：他将梦想变成现实；比尔·盖茨：坐在世界巅峰上的人；乔布斯：活着就为改变世界；巴菲特：他天生就会赚钱。

迪士尼，有非凡的创造才能，他是美国梦的代表，他是卡通帝国的国王，他把欢乐洒满人间，他一手创建的迪士尼乐园是梦想开始的地方，他还制作了世界上第一部有声动画片和第一部动画长片。你想更多地了解这位传奇人物吗？想知道迪士尼的爱情故事吗？想知道迪士尼名字的来历吗？想知道迪士尼是如何编织幻想的吗？想知道迪士尼家族博物馆中有哪些藏品吗？想知道他的女儿是如何评价他的吗？想知道迪士尼创新的八条金科玉律吗？想知道迪士尼电影里面有什么吗？……阅读本书，每一次疑问的解答都是一次探索之旅，点点滴滴，一个睿智、风趣、才华横溢的迪士尼会渐渐呈现在你面前。

比尔·盖茨，坐在世界巅峰上的人，他是一个电脑神童，13岁开始编程，20岁开始领导微软；他是一个商业奇才，孩子般的微笑背后隐藏着难以捉摸的独到眼光，他的经营智慧让微软名噪天下；他的财富更是一个不折不扣的神话，31岁成为有史以来最年轻的亿万富翁，39岁成为世界首富。他就是这个时代的传奇人物——比尔·盖茨。比尔·盖茨的故事永远散发着神秘的馨香，引人去探究。本书将为你

比尔·盖茨： 坐在世界巅峰上的人



抛砖引玉，为你解读一个你不知道的比尔·盖茨：比尔·盖茨身边那些有趣的事；比尔·盖茨的初恋时分；比尔·盖茨怎样在25岁之前挣到100万美元；比尔·盖茨退休之后的新生活；比尔·盖茨的语言魅力……

乔布斯，苹果帝国的缔造者，他活着是为了改变这个世界。他是一个硅谷传奇，几经沉浮，屹立不倒。他不止一次打破常规，他无数次缔造了奇迹，史蒂夫·乔布斯——一个永远活在这个时代人心中的英雄。本书以原汁原味英文为载体，展现了乔布斯的传奇一生：乔布斯小创意成就大公司；乔布斯复仇记；乔布斯的黄金搭档；如何像乔布斯一样思考；乔布斯的私人电话单；乔布斯鲜为人知的小秘密，乔布斯的魔力演讲……

巴菲特，被喻为“当代最成功的投资者”，他创造了纯粹靠投资成为巨富的股界传奇。16年从6亿到51亿，巴菲特神在哪里？上一堂巴菲特的投资课！巴菲特独一无二的成长故事！76岁的巴菲特再婚！巴菲特房子趣事！巴菲特盯住印度富人的腰包！为什么别人做不了“巴菲特”？巴菲特有什么独到之处？巴菲特的成功法则是什么？……本书将引领你解读你所不知道的股神巴菲特。

本套丛书具有如下特点：

- ① 全方位呈现“非常男人”的各个方面，包括人物小传、演讲、访谈、趣闻轶事、婚姻家庭、工作、生活等，包罗万象，带给学习者不同风貌的阅读飨宴。
- ② 每篇文章均摘自外文知名网站、报刊或广播媒体，英文原文原汁原味，学地道英文，让学习更有深度。
- ③ 正文采用中英对照方式以方便阅读，流畅的译文是练习、翻译的极佳材料，阅读+翻译双突破，让学习更有效率。
- ④ 精选重要单词、词组和文化相关词汇，解析精辟，方便记忆。
- ⑤ iPhone手机互动学习软件是顶级互动英语学习工具，无论是在上班的路上还是下班回家等车可随时随地阅读。让学习变得更方便、更时尚、更有乐趣。

编者

2012年8月于北京公寓



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Chapter

1

A Computer Genius from Seattle

从西雅图男孩到电脑天才





1.1

Story of the Young Mr. Gates (I) 比尔·盖茨成长的故事 (I)

Bill Gates at an early age became a **diligent** learner. He read the **World Book Encyclopedia** series start to finish. His parents encouraged his appetite for reading by paying for any book he wanted.

Still, they worried that he seemed to **prefer** books to people. They tried to temper that streak by forcing him to be a greeter at their parties and a waiter at his father's professional functions.

Then, at age 11, Bill Sr. says, the son **blossomed** intellectually, peppering his parents with questions about international affairs, business and the nature of life.

"It was interesting and I thought it was great," Mr. Gates Sr. says. "Now, I will say to you, his mother did not **appreciate** it. It bothered her."

The son pushed against his mother's instinct to control him, sparking a battle of wills. All those things that she had expected of him—a clean room, being at the dinner table on time, not biting his pencils—suddenly turned into a big source of

比尔·盖茨是一个早慧的少年，聪明好学。少年比尔曾经通读过世界大百科全书。只要他喜欢的书，父母都会买给他，以此鼓励他培养热爱读书的嗜好。

不过，后来他们又患得患失，担心沉浸在书本中的盖茨忽视了人际交往。为此，他们又想法弥补他人际交往的不足，通过某种强制方式安排盖茨做他父母聚会的迎宾人以及他父亲专业会议的服务生。

老盖茨讲，他的儿子盖茨在11岁时智力发展已经不同凡响，他和妻子忙于招架儿子连珠炮式的提问，从国际事件、商务领域一直到生命本质，不一而足。

“他的这个劲儿，让我很有兴致，我想真是太棒了！”老盖茨说，“但是，我想对你说的是他母亲当时并不欣赏他这种做法，她很苦恼。”

母亲本能的要控制儿子的行为，其实一切期望简单明了：保持室内卫生，按时就餐，不要啃铅笔头。小盖茨

diligent ['dɪlɪdʒənt] *adj.* 勤勉的，用功的 名词：diligence 勤奋 如：I really admire his diligence. 我真的很崇拜他的勤奋。

World Book Encyclopedia 《世界百科全书》，是世界著名的以青少年读者和图书馆为服务对象的百科全书。该书由美国世界图书出版公司于1917年开始出版，以后逐年增删修订，成为美国家庭常备、全球销量第一的百科全书。其内容涵盖了社会科学、自然科学和文化艺术等各个领域。

prefer ['prɪfə:] *vt.* 更喜欢，宁愿 固定搭配：prefer... rather than... 喜欢……而不是…… 如：I prefer coffee rather than tea. 我喜欢咖啡而不是茶。

blossom ['blɒsəm] *vi.* 变得成功，成长 名词短语：in blossom 开花 如：All the trees in the garden is now in blossom. 花园里所有的树都开花了。

appreciate [ə'prɪ:ʃieɪt] *vt.* 赏识，鉴赏 相关短语：appreciate friendship 珍惜友谊，appreciate the painting 欣赏这幅画



friction. The two fell into explosive arguments.

“He was nasty,” Ms. Armintrout says of her brother.

Mr. Gates Sr. played the role of peacemaker. “He’d sort of break them apart and calm things down,” says Ms. Blake, the eldest sibling.

The battles reached a climax at dinner one night when Bill Gates was around 12. Over the table, he shouted at his mother, in what today he describes as “utter, total sarcastic, smart-ass kid rudeness”.

That’s when Mr. Gates Sr., in a rare blast of temper, threw the glass of water in his son’s face.

He and Mary brought their son to a therapist. “I’m at war with my parents over who is in control,” Bill Gates recalls telling the counselor. Reporting back, the counselor told his parents that their son would ultimately win the battle for independence, and their best course of action was to **ease up on** him.

Mr. Gates Sr. understood that counsel because of his own childhood, an hour’s ferry ride from Seattle in the working-class town of Bremerton. “There wasn’t a lot of structure to my growing up,” he says. “I had an awful lot of **discretion** about where I went, what I did, who I did it with.”

His mother was doting and easygoing. His sister, his only sibling, was seven years older. And



意识到了开始抵制，这些日常小事变成了母子之间摩擦的焦点。很快演变成双方意志的较量，最终导致了两人最激烈的争吵。

阿米特洛特在谈到哥哥时说，他当时真的很讨厌。

老盖茨则扮演了和平使者的角色。盖茨的姐姐说：“他的方式是把他们分开，让彼此有机会冷静下来。”

在小盖茨12岁的时候，母子之间最激烈的一场争吵爆发了，那是在晚餐桌上，小盖茨朝着母亲大吵大嚷。现在老盖茨用这样的字眼形容爆发的儿子：“那小子极尽讽刺之能是，一个自作聪明的小屁孩，可以说是粗鲁无礼。”

当时老盖茨被弄地忍无可忍，情急之下抄起杯子把水朝儿子脸上泼去。

事后老盖茨和妻子带着小盖茨去做心理疏导。根据盖茨后来回忆当时他对心理医生说：“我在进行一场脱离父母控制的战争。”老盖茨则回忆起心理医生对儿子的诊断报告称：“你们的儿子早晚会赢的，他最终要独立，明智的办法就是及早收手，给他更多自由。”

老盖茨的童年是在距离西雅图还有一个小时航程的小镇布雷默顿度过的，那里居住的都是工薪阶层，因此老盖茨明白心理医生忠告的含义。“我的成长历程中没有太多约束。”老盖茨强调，“我可自由的选择和谁一起去哪儿

friction ['frikʃən] *n.* 摩擦，摩擦力 相关术语：rolling friction滚动摩擦，sliding friction滑动摩擦

explosive [iks'pləʊsɪv] *adj.* 激烈的，爆炸(性)的 动词：explode使爆炸 如：He carries explosives and wants to explode them. 他身上有炸药，准备搞爆炸。

ease up on 宽待 如：You should ease up on the child and stop scolding her. 你应该对那个孩子宽松些，不要再骂她了。

discretion [dis'kreʃən] *n.* 自行决定的自由 固定搭配：leave sth. to one's discretion 把某物交给某人自行处理，如：The man leaves his dog to his child's discretion. 这个人把他的狗交给儿子处理。

比尔·盖茨： 坐在世界巅峰上的人



his father was a workaholic who sacrificed child-rearing to work at a furniture store he owned with a partner. “His complete focus was on the store,” Bill Sr. says.



Mr. Gates Sr. early on built a life outside of his home. Next door, the Braman family had two boys for him to play with and a father who would become his most important role model.

That man, Dorm Braman, had built his business and would later become a Naval officer, mayor of Seattle and a US assistant secretary of transportation. In the late 1930s, Mr. Braman brought Bill Sr. on family road trips across the country. He was scoutmaster of Bill Sr.’s Boy Scout troop, leading the boys on hikes through the Olympic Mountains and driving them in a beat-up bus to Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. The troop spent two years building a log house from Douglas firs they felled themselves. Mr. Braman had “no sense of personal limitations whatsoever,” says Mr. Gates Sr.

Bill Sr. and Mary ultimately took a page from that upbringing: They backed off. They enrolled their son in a school that they thought would give him more freedom. That was the private Lakeside School, now known as the place where Bill Gates discovered computers.

Mr. Gates says he began to realize, “Hey, I don’t have to prove my position relative to my parents. I just have to figure out what I’m doing relative to the world.”

做什么。”

老盖茨的母亲性格随和对孩子比较溺爱。他还有一个姐姐，比他大7岁，家里就他姐弟俩儿。回忆起他父亲老盖茨说：“他一门心思打理他的家具店。”他父亲是那家店的合伙人，他的这位店主父亲可以说是个工作狂，为了工作没有时间关爱孩子。

老盖茨的儿童时代的性格培养深受隔壁布拉曼一家的影响，布拉曼家的两个儿子是他的玩伴儿，而布拉曼则渐渐成为他的偶像。

布拉曼已经事业有成，后来一路担任过海军军官、西雅图市市长直到最后担任美国运输部副部长。20世纪30年代晚期，布拉曼先生带领全家进行环美自驾之旅，也带上了老盖茨。在老盖茨和布拉曼家的孩子们组成的童子军中，布拉曼则是他们的团长，带领他们在奥林匹克山间做徒步旅行，驾驶破旧的公共汽车带孩子们游览黄石公园及冰川国家公园。在布拉曼的带领下，这支童子军团用自己砍伐的花旗松建造了一座木屋，而这足足用了两年时间。老盖茨说，布拉曼简直是个完美无缺的人。

最终老盖茨和玛丽迈出重要一步，为了培养好孩子选择放手。他们把盖茨送到私立湖滨学校学习，这所学校教学氛围更宽松。这所学校现在已经闻名遐迩，因为就是在这所学校里比尔·盖茨与计算机结缘。

就是在那个时候小盖茨开始懂事儿，他对自己说：“嗨，其实我根本没有必要和自己的父母一争高下，现在的任务是如何向世人证明我的实力。”

enroll [in'raʊl] vt. 登记，入学 如：We need to enroll our child in a nursery. 我们需要给孩子办理入托手续。



1.2

Story of the Young Mr Gates (II) 比尔·盖茨成长的故事(II)

As a child—and as an adult as well—Bill was untidy. It has been said that in order to **counteract** this, Mary drew up weekly clothing plans for him. On Mondays he might go to school in blue, on Tuesdays in green, on Wednesdays in brown, on Thursdays in black, and so on, Weekend meal schedules might also be planned in detail. Everything time, at work or during his leisure time.

Dinner table discussions in the Gate's family home were always lively and educational. "It was a rich environment in which to learn," Bill remembered.

Bill's **contemporaries**, even at the age, recognized that he was **exceptional**. Every year, he and his friends would go to summer camp. Bill especially liked swimming and other sports. One of his summer camp friends recalled, "He was never a nerd or a goof or the kind of kid you didn't want your team. We all knew Bill was smarter than us. Even back then, when he was nine or ten years old, he talked like an adult and could express himself in ways that none of us understood."

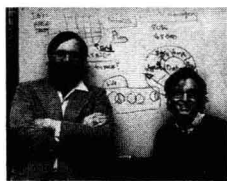
Bill was also well ahead of his classmates in

孩童时代的比尔直至成年比尔一贯保持不修边幅的特色,据说母亲玛丽曾经试图纠正自己的儿子,她给他制定一周的着装计划:周一穿蓝色套装,周二换成绿色,周三则变成棕色,到周四着黑色然后以此类推。就连周末的用餐计划也安排得面面俱到。母亲要求所有的事情都要守时,不管是工作学习还是业余闲暇时间。

比尔全家在晚餐桌上进行的讨论都生动富有教育意义。“餐桌上空积聚着浓厚的‘学术’氛围。”比尔回忆道。

即使是在童年时代,比尔的同龄人就感受到了他的与众不同。比尔每年都会和他的伙伴去夏令营。比尔特别喜欢游泳还有其他一些运动。和他一同上过夏令营的一位朋友回忆道:

“有那种不受欢迎的孩子,令人讨厌或是很呆笨的,还有不合群的,但是比尔从来不是这种孩子,因为我们都知他比我们聪明。即便是在比尔只有九十岁的时候,他的谈吐已经像个成年人,他的表达方式经常超出我们的理解范围。”



counteract [ˌkaʊntəˈrækt] *vt.* 纠正, 阻碍, 抵消 固定搭配: counteract the effect of 抵消……的作用 如:

What you ate in the morning would counteract the effect of the medicine. 你早上吃的东西会抵消药物的作用。

contemporary [kənˈtempərəri] *n.* 同代人 *adj.* 同时代的 形容词短语: contemporary literature 当代文学, contemporary western philosophy 现代西方哲学

exceptional [ikˈsepʃənəl] *adj.* 例外的, 不寻常的 名词: exception 例外 如: Most children like sweets, but there are some exceptions. 大多数孩子喜欢吃糖果, 但也有一些例外。

比尔·盖茨： 坐在世界巅峰上的人



mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that challenged him to Lakeside—an all-boys' school for exceptional students. It was Seattle's most **exclusive** school and was noted for its **rigorous** academic demands, a place where “even the dumb kids were smart”.

Lakeside allowed students to **pursue** their own interests, to whatever extent they wished. The school prided itself on making conditions and facilities **available** that would enable all its students to reach their full potential. It was the ideal environment for someone like Bill Gates.

In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen-year-old Bill Gates's life—and that of many of others, too.

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

Whenever they had free time, and sometimes

在他们班里，比尔的数学和自然科学方面也是出类拔萃的。湖滨学校只收能力超常的男孩子，在那里“就连不会说话的孩子也是绝顶聪明的”。该校属于西雅图的顶级学校，以治学严谨著称。进这样的学校真具有挑战性，这正是比尔所需要的。

这真是比尔理想中的学习环境，学校允许学生拓展他们的兴趣，只要是他们感兴趣的，任何领域都可以。学校给学生提供良好的条件，完备的设施让所有的学生都能大显身手，学校也以此为傲。

1968年湖滨学校做了一项计划，这个计划就此改变了13岁少年比尔的一生，当然还有其他好多人。

学校主要靠来自家长的基金支持，把一种电传打字机连接到计算机——即程序数据处理机上。在电传打字机上键入几条指令，几秒钟后程序数据处理机即会传回信息。比尔·盖茨一下子就对此着了迷，同时着迷的还有那时他最要好的朋友坎特·埃文斯，以及另外一个比他大两岁的同学，保罗·艾伦。

exclusive [iks'klu:siv] *adj.* 唯我独尊的，高级的 如：There are many exclusive shops in the street. 这条街上有很多售卖高级商品的店。

rigorous ['rɪɡərəs] *adj.* 严谨的，严格的，严厉的 相关短语：rigorous scholarship 严谨的治学态度，a rigorous rule 严格的规则

pursue [pə'sju:] *vt.* 追赶，追寻 名词：pursuit 追求 如：His whole life is focused on the pursuit of fame and interest. 他一生都在争名逐利。

available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可用到的 固定搭配：make sth. available for sb. 让某人能够使用某物，如：The president wants to make food available for the poor people. 总统想让穷人能够有饭吃。

Program Data processor 程序数据处理机，1960年，DEC推出了首个以阴极管为监视器的小型机产品PDP-1设备。PDP-1简化了大型机的功能，而且价格低廉。1965年推出了世界上第一台真正意义的小型计算机PDP-8。随后，DEC又推出了世界上首款采用晶体管的小型机PDP-8/1。1970年，DEC推出了第一款16位小型机PDP-11。（美国工业协会评为“70年代最具影响力的技术产品”）。



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 time 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. Early games programs such as Tic-Tac-Toe, or Noughts and Crosses, and Lunar Landing were written in what was to become Bill's second language, BASIC.

One of the reasons Bill was so good at programming is because it is mathematical and logical. During his time at Lakeside, Bill scored a perfect eight hundred on a mathematics test. It was extremely important to him to get this grade—he had to take the test more than once in order to do it.

If Bill Gates was going to be good at something. It was essential 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*, 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 achieve 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.

有空也好，没空也罢，只要一有机会他们就会冲进计算机房去用那台机器。他们的这股执着劲儿使他们获取的计算机知识很快超过了他们的老师。但同时也带来了不少的麻烦，这种过分的专注使他们忽视了他学科的学习，每项作业都往后拖，甚至逃课。上机费用也很高，几个月的时间，一年的预算经费消耗殆尽了。

比尔14岁时，就已开始编写在计算机上运行的简短程序。早期的游戏程序如“三棋杀三子”，或“画圈打叉游戏”，及“登月”就是用后来的BASIC语言来编写的，这种语言也被称为比尔的第二种语言。

程序的编写需要运算性与逻辑性，这正是比尔所擅长的。在湖滨学校学习期间，一次数学测验比尔获得满分800分的好成绩。这样的成绩他志在必得，为此他参加了不止一次的测试。

如果比尔·盖茨要做好某件事，那就意味着他要登峰造极。

电脑和商务让比尔和保罗着迷，这意味着他们要大量阅读这方面的资料。保罗喜爱像《大众电子》之类的刊物。两个孩子决定自己组建公司，因为上机的费用实在太贵了，他们迫切的需要更多的上机时间，更重要的原因是比尔已经嗅到了这里蕴藏的商机，这个公司就叫做湖滨程序设计者集团。比尔宣布：“让我们唤醒这个世界并给它推销点东西吧。”

fascination [fæsi'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 迷恋，强烈爱好 动词短语：be fascinated with对……着了迷 如：The tourists were fascinated with the beautiful scenery here. 游客对当地美丽的风景着了迷。

have an insight into 对……有洞察力 如：They have an insight into the overall situation. 他们能洞察全局。