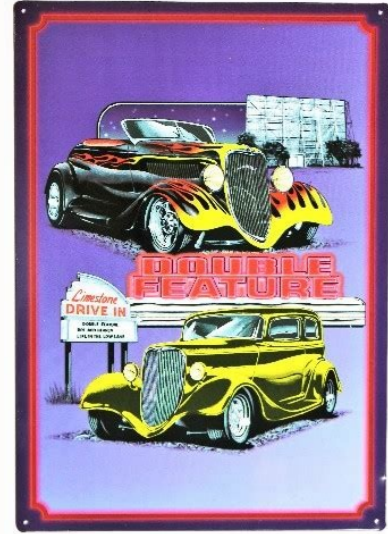
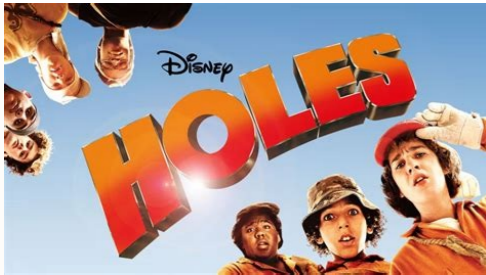


As luck would have it full movie

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Ayun naman pala. <3

Media Platforms Design TeamIn his three years flinging footballs at Stanford University, Andrew Luck drew raves from draft gurus as the best pro quarterback prospect of his generation, earning comparisons to legends John Elway (a fellow Cardinal alum) and Peyton Manning (the man whose job Luck would eventually usurp). So the Indianapolis Colts chose Luck first overall in April's NFL Draft. With potential like that (plus good genes from his dad, former NFL QB Oliver Luck), how could they not? Even if it meant swerving lies with Manning—four-time MVP, Super Bowl champ, national icon—and handing over the keys to a fresh-faced 22-year-old rookie. To Luck, though, all the hype in the world means diddly squat. "It's very flattering, but you don't win any football games because people say you're a good prospect," he says. "So I don't buy into it." Instead, Luck will try to win some football games—even three would best the Colts' woeful 2-14 mark in 2011—with his cannon of an arm, pristine accuracy, and soldier-like smarts on the field. He makes his NFL debut this Sunday against the Chicago Bears, and you can bet a whole lot of folks—including those talking heads who have labeled Luck as a franchise savior—will be tuned in to their tubes to see how the rookie fares. Until then, the QB waits for the longest week of his life to be over, so Sunday—and with it, The Andrew Luck Era—can begin in earnest. Here, he reveals how to live up to lofty expectations, handle pressure with ease, and laugh off a barrage of bad puns. (Apologies for that headline, man.)Men's Health: With Sunday fast approaching, what's running through your mind right now?Andrew Luck: I'm not quite afraid of anything, but I'm nervous because I put a lot of work in, and I want to succeed. A lot of people are emotionally and physically invested in this team, so I don't want to let those guys down. And I don't want to lose football games or embarrass myself.Men's Health: The average guy isn't likely to find himself being asked to lead a football team any time soon, but your position isn't so uncommon—that of "the new guy" who's called on to perform a tough task. How do you lead in a situation like that? Andrew Luck: I received some very helpful advice: Just because you're picked high, or young, or in somewhat of a leadership position, doesn't mean you know everything—by any means at all. I think there's a lot to be learned from your teammates and older guys around you. And there are many ways to lead. You don't have to change your personality to be a leader. (Heading up a big project? Study these 13 Qualities Every Leader Should Have.)Men's Health: What's been the toughest adjustment you've had to make to the NFL so far, from a lifestyle standpoint? Andrew Luck: Just sort of organizing your day. There's no more class I have to go to, no more training table I have to eat at, and no more study sessions I have to attend. I have a lot more freedom. So scheduling my day and making sure I build a good, quality routine is something I really tried to do in the preseason to figure out what will work in the regular season. I asked some of the older guys on the team: When do you take care of your body? When do you take care of your bills? Your family? That's something I've been trying to learn.Men's Health: You're partnering with Quaker for the NFL Play 60 Super Bowl contest, which urges kids to go outside and play. What can fathers do to encourage their kids to stay active? Andrew Luck: Well, I was always impressed by how much my dad went out in the yard and played with me and my siblings when we were kids. I'm sure he was tired coming back from work, since he traveled a lot. But he always took time out of his day to go out in the yard. I remember when we lived in Germany, he taught me how to take a 3-step drop outside, and I'm sure the German neighbors were walking by wondering, "What the hell is that weird ball they're throwing out in the front yard?" [Laughs] My dad never really told us we had to go outside. . . . it was more that he went out with us. And that carried over. (Plan a great escape with your kids using the)Men's Health: Let's flash forward to next February, when this season will have wrapped up. Put on your prognosticator's hat and tell me what your biggest accomplishment was as a rookie. Andrew Luck: [Laughs] Well, I hope I won the Super Bowl. I realize that's what every team wants to do, but that's why you practice and why you play. If you can make it to the playoffs, you've got a chance to win the Super Bowl. That's sort of our goal.Men's Health: What's the most cringeworthy "Luck" pun you've ever seen, just so we know not to use it for this story? Andrew Luck: The worst ones always came when Stanford played Notre Dame, because of the whole Irish thing. "The Luck of the Irish." But I don't think you'll be going with an Irish-themed headline, so you'll be safe. If you liked this story, you'll love these:Andrew Daniels is the Senior Editor for Popular Mechanics. In a past life, he was a senior editor at Men's Health and wrote for Playboy, among lots of other publications that have since deleted his work. He's also the author of The Barstool Book of Sports: Stats, Stories, and Other Stuff for Drunken Debate, which one Amazon reviewer called "the perfect book for the crapper," and another called "moronic." He lives in Allentown, Pennsylvania with his wife and dog, Draper. One of the greatest computer programmers of all time grew up near Seattle. He saw an upstart company, Intel, making computers on a chip and was among the first people to see the potential of these so-called microcomputers. He dedicated himself to writing software for the new device and, by one account, "wrote the software that set off the personal computer revolution." In the mid 1970s, he founded a company to sell software for micro-computers. In the early history of the company, "the atmosphere was zany," and "people came to work barefoot, in shorts," and "anyone in a suit was a visitor." But the company was soon highly profitable, and by 1981 its operating system had a dominant share of the market for personal computers that used Intel microprocessors. For all of its early triumphs, the company's watershed moment came when IBM visited in the summer of 1980 to discuss an operating system for its new PC. After some negotiation, the two companies struck a deal. In August 1981, retailers offered the company's software alongside the brand new IBM PC, and the company's fate was sealed. The rest is history, as they say. In case this story's not familiar, here's the ending. This pioneer of computer technology entered a biker bar in Monterey, California, on July 8, 1994, wearing motorcycle leathers and Harley-Davidson patches. What happened next is unclear, but he suffered a traumatic blow to the head from either a fight or a fall. He left under his own power but died three days later from the injury, complicated by his chronic alcoholism. He was fifty-two years old. He is buried in Seattle and has an etching of a floppy disk on his tombstone. His name is Gary Kildall. You'd be excused for thinking that the first part of the story is about Bill Gates, the multibillionaire founder of Microsoft. And it is certainly tantalizing to ask whether Gary Kildall could have been Bill Gates, who at one point was the world's richest man. But the fact is that Bill Gates made astute decisions that positioned Microsoft to prevail over Kildall's company, Digital Research, at crucial moments in the development of the PC industry. When IBM executives first approached Microsoft about supplying an operating system for the company's new PC, Gates actually referred them to Digital Research. There are conflicting accounts of what happened at the meeting, but it's fairly clear that Kildall didn't see the significance of the IBM deal in the way that Gates did. IBM struck a deal with Gates for a lookalike of Kildall's product, CP/M-86, that Gates had acquired. Once it was tweaked for the IBM PC, Microsoft renamed it PC-DOS and shipped it. After some wrangling by Kildall, IBM did agree to ship CP/M-86 as an alternative operating system. IBM also set the prices for the products. No operating system was included with the IBM PC, and everyone who bought a PC had to purchase an operating system. PC-DOS cost \$40. CP/M-86 cost \$240. Guess which won. But IBM wasn't the direct source of Microsoft's fortune. Gates did cut a deal with IBM. But he also kept the right to license PC-DOS to other companies. When the market for IBM PC clones took off, Microsoft rocketed away from the competition and ultimately enjoyed a huge competitive advantage. When asked how much of his success he would attribute to luck, Gates allowed that it played "an immense role." In particular, Microsoft was launched at an ideal time: "Our timing in setting up the first software company aimed at personal computers was essential to our success," he noted. "The timing wasn't entirely luck, but without great luck it wouldn't have happened." Making Your Own Luck Since luck is intimately intertwined in all of our lives, it comes as no surprise that there are plenty of aphorisms that address luck: "You make your own luck." "Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity." "I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work, the more I have of it." Preparation and hard work are essential elements of skill. They often lead to good outcomes. But the aphorisms don't really address what's happening. If you prepare and work hard, you are successful not because your luck improves. Luck doesn't change at all. Only your skill improves. And you can work hard and prepare and build the best American diner on Route 66 just when the Interstate highway bypasses your town and puts you out of a job. There's another popular argument that says you can't get lucky unless you get in luck's way. For example, you can't win the lottery unless you play. On one level, of course, this is true. But it glosses over two important points. Luck can be good or bad. While winning the lottery does seem like good luck, it's hard to say that losing the lottery is bad luck. Losing the lottery is expected. Lotteries are designed to take in more money than they dole out, so they are a loser's game in the aggregate. The main issue is that putting yourself in a position to enjoy good luck also puts you in a position to lose. The other point is that the very effort that leads to luck is a skill. Say that you need to complete ten interviews with prospective employers to receive one job offer. Individuals who seek only five interviews may not get an offer, but those who go through all ten interviews will have an offer in hand by the end of the process. Getting an offer isn't luck, it's a matter of effort. Patience, persistence, and resilience are all elements of skill. The best-known advocate for the idea that you can create your own luck is Richard Wiseman, a professor at the University of Hertfordshire who holds Britain's Chair in the Public Understanding of Psychology. Wiseman's investigations are offbeat and fun. For example, he conducted a "scientific search" for the world's funniest joke. (The winner: Two hunters are out in the woods when one of them collapses. He doesn't seem to be breathing and his eyes are glazed. The other guy whips out his phone and calls the emergency services. He gasps, "My friend is dead! What can I do?" The operator says, "Calm down. I can help. First, let's make sure he's dead." There is a silence, then a shot is heard. Back on the phone, the guy says, "OK, now what?") He also argues that he has found "a scientifically proven way to understand, control, and increase your luck." Wiseman collected a sample of hundreds of individuals and had them rate themselves on their beliefs about luck. He then sought to explain "the different ways in which lucky and unlucky people thought and behaved" and identified the "four principles of luck." The principles include maximizing your chance opportunities, listening to your lucky hunches, expecting good fortune, and turning bad luck into good. Wiseman's research is unfailingly lively and provocative and he comes across as an energetic and intellectually curious man. Unfortunately, good science this is not. In one experiment, Wiseman asked people playing the U.K. National Lottery to submit a form that included information on how many tickets they intended to buy and whether they considered themselves lucky. Of the seven hundred-plus respondents, 34 percent considered themselves lucky, 26 percent unlucky, and 40 percent were neutral. Thirty-six of the respondents (about 5 percent) won money that night, split evenly between the lucky and unlucky people. Individuals lost £2.50 on average, just as you would expect according to the number of tickets purchased. Wiseman points out that this experiment shows that lucky people aren't psychic (just in case you thought they were); he also rules out any relationship between intelligence and luck. Suffice it to say that there is no way to improve your luck, because anything you do to improve a result can reasonably be considered skill. Reprinted by permission of Harvard Business Review Press. Excerpted from The Success Equation: Untangling Skill and Luck in Business, Sports, and Investing. Copyright 2012 Michael J. Mauboussin. All rights reserved. Michael J. Mauboussin is an investment strategist and has been in the financial services industry for more than twenty-five years. He has also taught at the Columbia Graduate School of Business since 1993, and is on the board of trustees at the Santa Fe Institute. He is the author of two previous books, "Think Twice: Harnessing the Power of Counterintuition and More Than You Know: Finding Financial Wisdom in Unconventional Places" and is coauthor, with Alfred Rappaport, of "Expectations Investing: Reading Stock Prices for Better Returns." [Image: Flickr user Bill S]

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