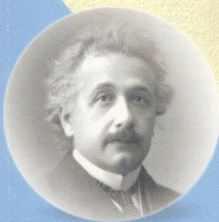
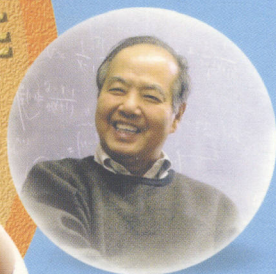


SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书 诺贝尔奖

ALL ABOUT THE
NOBEL PRIZE



新课标
第7级
之十一



上海外语教育出版社



ELIZABETH HEPBURN

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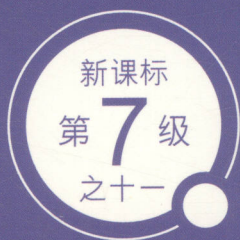
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Secondary English Graded Readers

“外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读”是依照国家教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)对阅读技巧的要求,由上海外语教育出版社与朗文公司强强联手、合力打造的中学百科阅读精品丛书。

本丛书按《新课标》分级编写,共4级,80册(各级册数安排及难度设计见封四)。继前三批出版的40册之后,近期我们又推出了第四批的8册新书,包括:

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出版说明

随着新《英语课程标准》（以下简称《新课标》）的颁布，中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段，对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充，而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定，在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此，上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读：新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中，帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导，主要有以下特点：1. 在总体设计上，根据《新课标》分级编写，针对性强，充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求；2. 在选材上，突出个性化特征，根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣，选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材，帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时，扩大知识面，培养跨文化交流意识；3. 在难度的把握上，兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养，为学生营造宽松的学习氛围；4. 在学习策略的指导上，根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南，引导学生养成良好的学习习惯；5. 在单元后的练习编排上，突出灵活性、开放性 & 参与性，将读、说、写等相结合，激发学生的想象力和创造力，帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册，分3、5、7、9四级，每级各20册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承，是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极性尝试，我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通，提出宝贵的意见和建议，协助我们精益求精，将丛书不断提高、完善。

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SFLEP-Longman Secondary English Graded Readers
All About The Nobel Prize

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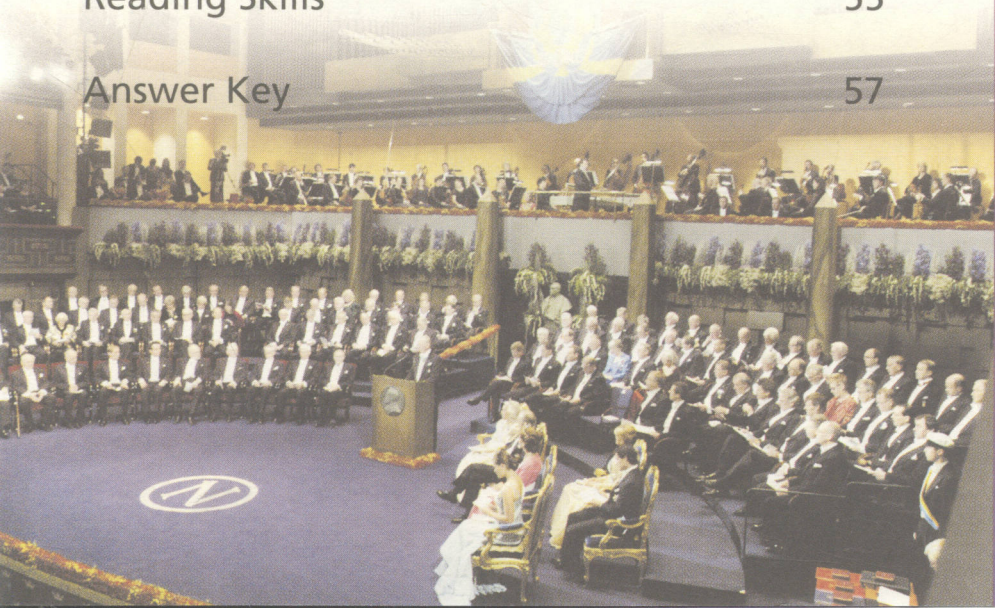
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Contents

Do you know?	2
Alfred Nobel	3
The Prizes	13
The Process	23
Famous Winners	33
Chinese Scientists	45
The Future	51
Reading Skills	55
Answer Key	57



Do you know?

- Who started the Nobel Prize?
- What do dynamite and the Nobel Prize have in common?
- How many patents did Alfred Nobel hold when he died?
- Why are the prizes awarded on 10 December every year?
- What do Nobel Prize winners win?
- How many Nobel Prize winners have there been between 1901 and 2005?
- Which Nobel Prize did Nelson Mandela win in 1993?

Read this book and find the answers to these and other questions.
Learn about the Nobel Prize. You'll be amazed!



Alfred Nobel



Introduction

The Nobel Prize is one of the greatest honours a person can receive today. As the name of the prize suggests, it has everything to do with a Swedish scientist, Alfred Nobel.



Alfred Nobel admired people who achieved great things and whose achievements helped the rest of the world. He decided that these people should be rewarded for their talent and hard work. He believed that they should receive a prize that would be the greatest honour for achievement in the world — the Nobel Prize.

NOTES

honour / 'ɒnə / 荣誉

reward / rɪ'wɔ:d / 报答, 奖赏

Early years

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden on 21 October, 1833. That year, his father moved to St. Petersburg in Russia. In 1842, the whole family joined him.

In St. Petersburg, Alfred and his brothers did not go to school. They had their own private teachers. Alfred's interests lay in physics and chemistry. When Alfred was 17, he was sent abroad to study chemical engineering. By that time, he was fluent in five languages: Swedish, Russian, English, French and German!

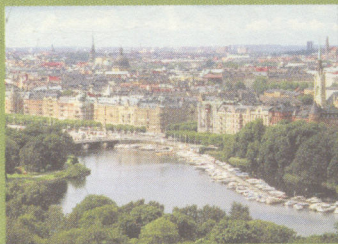
Over the next two years Alfred travelled all over Europe, and even to America. His favourite city, however, was Paris.



NOTES

Stockholm / 'stɒkħəʊm / 斯德歌尔摩

St. Petersburg / sent 'pi:təzbɜ:g / 圣彼得堡



Stockholm



St. Petersburg



Paris

1833

1842

1850

1852

A dangerous discovery

In Paris, Alfred met an Italian chemist who had invented nitroglycerine. This was an explosive liquid that was much more powerful than gunpowder. The problem was that it was too dangerous to be of any use. Small changes in temperature and pressure could cause it to explode at anytime.



DANGER!



For a long time, gunpowder was the only explosive used by man. Gunpowder was invented by the Chinese around the 9th century and it is still used today in fireworks.

NOTES

nitroglycerine / ,naɪtrəʊ'glɪsərɪn /
硝化甘油（一种强力液体炸药）

explosive / ɪk'spləʊsɪv / 爆炸性的

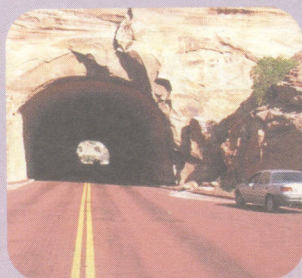
liquid / 'lɪkwɪd / 液体

gunpowder / 'gʌn,paʊdər / 火药

be of use 有用的

Alfred became very interested in nitroglycerine and started experimenting on ways to use it in construction work. He knew it could be very useful for building tunnels and mines if it was safer to use.

Unfortunately, in a terrible accident in 1864, Alfred's brother was killed in a nitroglycerine explosion. The Swedish government banned Alfred from experimenting in the city of Stockholm, so Alfred had to continue his experiments on a boat on Lake Mälaren.



a tunnel



a mine



NOTES

explosion / ɪk'spləʊʒən / 爆炸

ban / bæŋ / 禁止



Lake Mälaren

Success

In 1863, Alfred moved back to Sweden and a year later, he finally solved the problem. He mixed silica and nitroglycerine and formed an explosive paste. This was much more stable to use. He called his invention *dynamite* and patented it in 1867.



Alfred's laboratory

In the years that followed, Alfred set up laboratories and factories in about 90 places in 20 different countries. He was an excellent businessman and became very rich. However, Alfred did not stop working. He worked harder than ever before. When he died, he held 355 patents! His discoveries were mainly to do with explosives but he also invented synthetic rubber, leather and silk.



NOTES

silica / 'sɪlɪkə / 二氧化硅

dynamite / 'daɪnəmaɪt / 炸药

patent / 'peɪnt / 取得……的
专利

synthetic / sm'θetɪk / 合成的



synthetic leather



synthetic silk

Last years

At the age of 54, Alfred was forced to leave Paris. The French accused him of being a spy because he sold a powerful new explosive to Italy. This was unfair because he had offered to sell it to France first and they didn't want it. The problem was that this explosive could be used as a weapon and Italy and France did not have a good relationship at that time. Alfred was not a spy; he was simply a businessman.

Alfred moved to San Remo, Italy, where he continued working.

In 1896, he was planning to move back to Sweden, but on 10 December he died of a stroke.

Home is where I work
and I work everywhere.



Nobel's home in San Remo

NOTES

accuse / ə'kju:z / 控告, 谴责

stroke / strəʊk / 中风