

英汉对照

科学巨匠篇

罗显华 主编

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学生英汉百科丛为

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本丛书内容丰富多彩,集知识性、趣味性、科学 唯于一体,以丰富多彩的百科知识充实青少年学生的头脑,提高他们的综合素质。

书中所讲述的英语地道、流畅,难易程度适合广大青少年学生阅读,提供的汉语译文既注意神似,又注意形似,兼具"信、达、雅"三个标准。英语原文和汉语译文,按自然段落排列整齐,尤其便于对照阅读。这无疑有助于提高青少年学生的英语阅读能力和写作能力,并奠定英汉翻译的基础。

本丛书对英语原文中的疑点难点,作了准确贴切 并略有发挥或展开的注释,还附有权威实例。读者读完 正文后,逐条地认真阅读注释,不仅有助于对正文的准 确理解,而且日积月累,有关英语语法等方面的知识也 会变得广泛而坚实。 本丛书的每篇文章后面都附有四道中考、高考模拟题。 其内容都是中考、高考以及其他考试中英语阅读部分可能出现的内容,因此,读完文章后做这些模拟题,不仅可以巩固 所学英语知识,还可以熟练掌握中考、高考英语试题的答题 技巧,获取好成绩。

《科学巨匠篇》讲述了外国著名科学家阿基米德、牛顿、富兰克林、达尔文、麦克斯韦、赫兹、玻尔、弗米、居里夫人、爱因斯坦献身科学的故事,具体地介绍了他们在科学领域中所取得的伟大成就,生动地赞颂了他们为科学为人类而奋斗的感人事迹。他们是青少年学生学习的榜样。

罗显华 2004 年7月

作者简介

罗显华 四川大学英语教授。曾任中国大学外语教学 指导委员会委员、中国英语教学研究会常务理事、四川大 学外文系副主任、四川大学外语部主任、四川大学语言培 训中心主任。曾任《英美语文教学》杂志主编、《外国文学 之窗》副主编、《时代英语》编审、《大学英语》系列教材 责任编委。1993年起, 获中华人民共和国国务院颁发的政 府特殊津贴。1982—1983年和1991—1992年分别作为中国 高级访问学者和美国议会资助的富布赖特高级访问者,在 美国耶鲁大学英语系研究讲学两年。1994年获美国洛克菲 勒基金会研究奖金,到意大利谢尔伯尼别墅与美国同行进 行美国散文研究和写作。已出版的主要著作和译著有:《美 国60年代散文选》、《美国70年代散文选》、《英语词语掌故 选》、《英美人绰号词典》、《实用汉英成语习语词典》、《欧 洲小说五十讲》、《来自中国的叛逆者》、《牛虻》、《英语疑 难词典》、《TOEFL新语法》、《西方经典寓言选》。



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Science and Scientists 科学和科学家

The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scientia", which means knowledge. The word "science" is used when we talk about studying in many fields of learning to gain knowledge.

Science has brought mankind from a primitive form of life to the present high-tech age. It has been responsible for most of the things we have today and how we use them.

It can be said that science began with the stars. Early astronomers observed the sky and kept careful records of the movements of the stars and planets. They used these records to construct a calendar.

Observation is the beginning of science. The next step is explanation. But these early astronomers stopped with observation. They wanted to know what the stars were doing.

For most early peoples, science was an arm of religion. Science observed, and religion explained.

Later on scientists studied the astronomy and the medicine and geometry of their ancestors, and they "科学"这个单词来自拉丁语单词 "scientia",它的意思是"知识"。当我 们谈论在多种领域中学习以获取知识 时,就使用"科学"这个单词。

科学把人类从茹毛饮血带入到现在的高科技时代。我们今天所拥有的大 多数东西,我们知道怎样使用它们,这 都应该归功于科学。

可以说,科学是从研究星星开始的。早期的天文学家观察天空,并详细地记载恒星和行星的运行情况。他们运用这些记录编写出历书。

观察是科学的开始。下一步是解释。但是,这些早期的天文学家止于观察。他们想知道星星在做些什么。

对于大多数早期的人们来说,科学是宗教的一种武器。科学进行观察,宗教进行解释。

后来,科学家研究祖先们的天文 学、医学和几何学,他们试图找到事物 发生的根源。他们试图解释他们观察到



English - Chinese Students' Reader

tried to find what caused things to happen. They tried to explain observations. But they also tried to explain more than they observed. Although they came up with some remarkable theories, they didn't always have the facts to back these theories.

Then in the 1200s and 1300s, and the next few hundred years the discoveries of Galileo, (1) Newton and other scientists changed the shape of science and men's view of the world.

Galileo showed how bodies fall and found evidence that the sun is the center of the solar system. Newton discovered the law of gravitation, Kepler (2) explained the motion of the planets around the sun, and Einstein advanced his theories of relativity, which showed that distance and time were relative—they could be different for different observers.

As science became more complicated, it became impossible for any one scientist to study more than a small part of it.

The study of science became divided into, for instance, physical science—the study of matter, biological science—the study of living things, mathematics—the

的东西。同时,他们还试图解释他们没 有观察到的东西。他们虽然得出一些著 名的理论,但是他们总是没有事实来支 持这些理论。

然后,在13世纪和14世纪,以及以后的几百年里,伽利略、牛顿和其他科学家的发现,改变了科学的现状和人们对世界的看法。

伽利略指出了物体下落的方式, 并找到太阳是太阳系的中心的证据。牛 顿发现引力定律;开普勒解释行星围绕 太阳运转;爱因斯坦提出他的相对论, 指出距离和时间是相对的——对于不同 的观察者它们可能是不同的。

科学变得更加复杂,任何一个科 学家都只能研究科学的一小部分。

科学研究分得更细,比如,物理科学——研究物质,生物科学——研究 生物,数学——研究数字和形状。



study of number and form.

And physical science includes astronomy(the study of space), chemistry(the study of the make up of matter), geology(the study of the earth), and physics(the study of energy and force). Biological science includes botany(the study of plants), and zoology(the study of animals).

These fields of study can be broken down into still other fields. For instance, zoology includes vertebrate zoology(the study of animals with backbones), and invertebrate zoology(the study of animals without backbones).

Often two fields are joined together, as biochemistry—the study of the chemistry of living things, and biophysics—the study of the physics of living things.

The social sciences, including sociology, archeology, and anthropology, used scientific methods to study society and behavior.

Mathematics plays a part in almost all scientific study. (3)

Scientific fields can be divided in another way—into pure and applied science. Pure science observes and explains. Applied science uses the findings of pure science for practical purposes. Medicine is an applied

而且,物理科学包括天文学(研究宇宙)、化学(研究物质的组成)、地质学(研究地球)和物理学(研究能和力)。生物科学包括植物学(研究植物)和动物学(研究动物)。

这些研究领域可再分为其他领域。 比如,动物学包括脊椎动物学(研究脊 椎动物)和无脊椎动物学(研究无脊椎 动物)。

两个领域常常结合在一起,比如, 生物化学——研究生物的化学特性,生 物物理学——研究生物的物理特性。

社会科学包括社会学、考古学和 人类学,它们使用科学方法研究社会和 行为。

数学几乎参与所有的科学研究。

可以用另一种方式把科学领域分为: 纯粹科学和应用科学。纯粹科学进行观察和解释。应用科学实际地应用纯粹科学的研究成果。医学是一门应用科学,它应用纯粹科学的生物学和化学的研究成果。

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science that uses the findings of biology and chemistry, which are pure sciences.

Therefore, a scientist who has first studied a broad range of subjects and then begun to specialize in one field of science. Scientists who want to do more advanced work may become even more specialized. For instance a botanist may study one particular plant. A physicist may study one particle of matter.

A scientist should not give up an idea just because it is unpopular or goes against common senses.

Many of the greatest scientists have made important discoveries because they saw the world in a peculiar way. Sometimes they were the only people who saw the world this way, and the rest of the world came to agree with them. (4)

While pure science has changed the way we see the world; applied science has actually changed the face of the world. Airplanes, artificial hearts, skyscrapers, space flights, television, computers, and frozen foods are all applications of science.

Science has made our lives more comfortable and our machines more efficient, but it has also made our streets and skies more crowded and 于是,一个科学家首先进行广泛 的课题研究,然后开始专注于某一科学 领域。科学家们想要进行高深的研究, 就可能甚至更加专业化。比如,一个植 物学家可能只研究一种特殊的植物。一 个物理学家可能只研究物质的一种粒 子。

科学家不应该因为一个观点仅仅 不合潮流或者违反常识,就放弃它。

许多伟大的科学家做出重要的发现,因为他们以独特的方式观察世界。 有时,他们是如此观察世界的唯一的人 群,世界上的其他人最终会同意他们的 观点。

纯粹科学已经改变了我们观察世界的方式;应用科学则实实在在地改变了世界的面貌。飞机、人造心脏、摩天大楼、宇宙飞船、电视、计算机、冷冻食品,都是应用科学的成果。

科学使我们的生活更加舒适,使 我们的机器更加有效,但是,科学也使 我们的街道和天空更加拥挤,使我们的 战争具有更大的杀伤性。



科学巨匠篇 Giants of Science

our wars more deadly.

Every coin has two sides. The goodness of science depends on scientists and on other people who understand its possibilities and determine its use.

The goodness of science depends on giants of science who has in their hearts the people and the people's welfare. 任何事物都有两面性。科学的好的一面掌握在科学家和其他人的手中, 这些人懂得科学的可能性和决定科学的 用途。

科学的好的一面掌握在把人们和 人们的福利放在心中的科学巨匠的手 中。

【注释】

1. Galileo:

伽利略 (1564-1642年), 意大利数学家、天文学家和物理学家。现代力学和物理学的创始人, 最早用自己制造的望远镜观察天体, 证明地球围绕太阳运转, 否定地心说, 遭罗马教廷宗教法庭审判。

2. Kepler:

开普勒 (1571-1630年), 德国天文学家和占星家,发现行星运动三大定律,探讨大气折射问题,为牛顿发现万有引力定律和近代光学奠定了基础。

3. Mathematics plays a part in almost all scientific study.

句子中的习惯用语plays a part 也可写作act a part, 表示"参与, 在……中起作用"。 再比如: The teacher plays a very active part in this type of classroom activity. (教师在这类课堂活动中, 起着十分积极的作用。)

注意,这个短语还有"假装,欺骗"的意思。表示这个意思时,一般用进行时态。比如: **Are** you **playing a part**, or are you really ignorant of the rumor? (你是装糊涂,还是真的不知道那个谣言?)

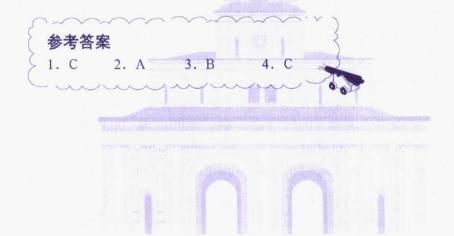
4. ...the rest of the world came to agree with them.

句子中的come to do 或 come to be表示 "终于做什么或变成"。其中不定式动词多是表示状态和感觉的实义动词,比如: know, love, realize, see, understand。再比如: You may come to be ashamed of what you have done today. (也许你日后终会为今天的所作所为感到羞愧。) / Later, he came to realize his mistake. (后来,他终于认识到自己的错误。)





- From the article it can be learned that_____.
 - A. the word "science" comes from the Greek word "scientia".
 - B. science alone makes our society progress.
 - C. science began with the stars.
 - D. early mathematicians kept careful records of the motion of planets
- 2. According to the article early astronomers constructed the calendar by _____.
 - A. using their records of the movements of the stars and planets
 - B. explaining why the planets moving around the sun
 - C. putting together all the information about heavenly bodies
 - D. making use of what the stars were doing
- 3. Why does the author say science was an arm of religion for most early people?
 - A. Because scientists were not willing to explain what science had observed.
 - B. Because it was always the case that science observed and religion explained.
 - C. Because scientists did not want to fight with religious men.
 - D. Because politicians interfered with scientific work.
- 4. The underlined word "peculiar" in the article means _____.
 - A. partial
 - B. distinctive
 - C. unusual
 - D. peaceful







Albert Einstein

阿尔伯特·发因斯坦

(1) Matter Can Be Changed Into Energy

(1)物质可以转变为能量

"Dear Mr. President," wrote the world-famous scientist Albert Einstein. "Some recent work by E. Fermi (1) leads me to believe that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. A single bomb of this type exploded in a port might very well destroy the whole port together with the surrounding territory."

This letter was written to President Franklin Roosevelt in the fall of 1939. Six years later on August 6, 1945, a "single bomb of this type" was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Sixty thousand persons were killed, one hundred thousand were injured, and two hundred thousand were left homeless. The atomic bomb had destroyed about six hundred city blocks. A few days later a similar bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. The Japanese

"亲爱的总统先生,"饮誉世界的科学家阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦写道, "E·弗米取得的一些最新研究成果让我相信:在不远的将来,铀元素可能转化成一种非常重要的新能源。一颗这样类型的原子弹在一个港口城市爆炸,完全可能将整个城市,以及周边地区摧毁。"

这封信是1939年秋天,爱因斯坦写给富兰克林·罗斯福总统的。6年后,1945年8月6日,一颗"这样类型的原子弹"投在日本的广岛市,6万人丧生,10万人受伤,20万人无家可归。这颗原子弹使大约600条城市街道变成了残垣断壁。几天后,一颗类似的原子弹投在长崎市。日本政府投降,第二次世界大战结束。

