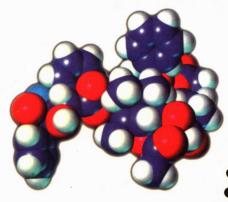
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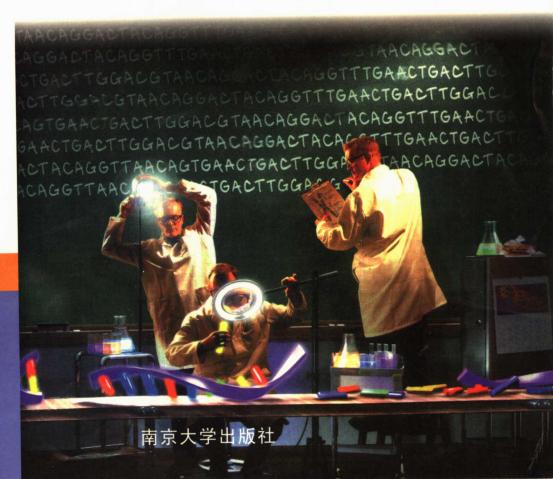




# 科技英语教程

(化学及生命科学卷)

刘广鉴 夏国芳 陈永祥 编著





### 最新

## 科技英语教程

《水化用作品的生物 使使不得有的 电影》

NOT BE READ BRADE BUT



#### Modern English for Latest Technologies

### 最新科技英语教程

#### 化学及生命科学卷

主 编 吴宗森 编 著 刘广鉴 夏国芳 陈永祥

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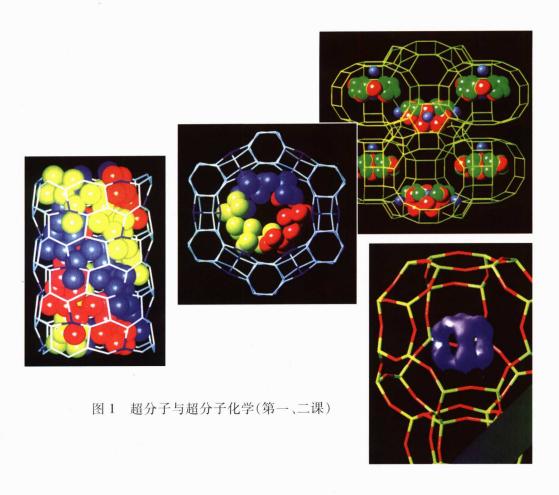
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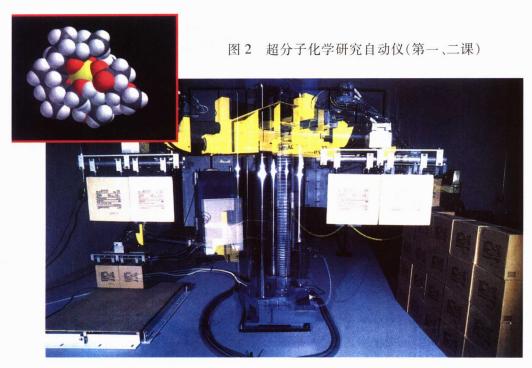
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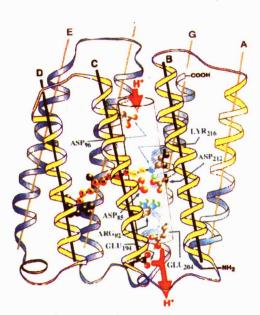
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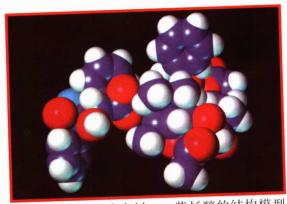
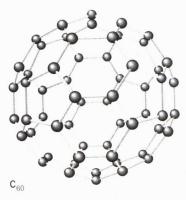


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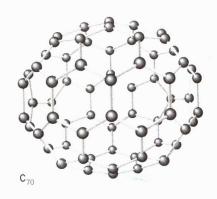


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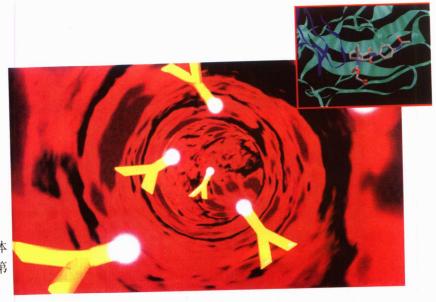


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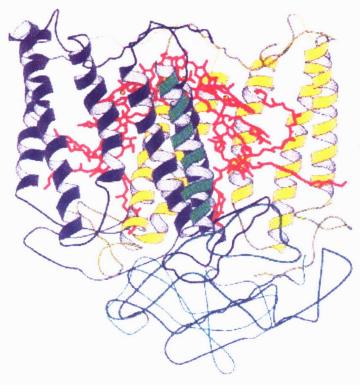


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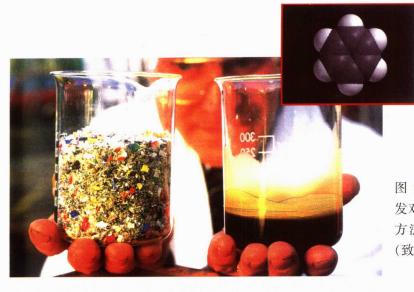


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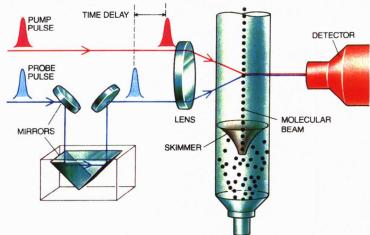


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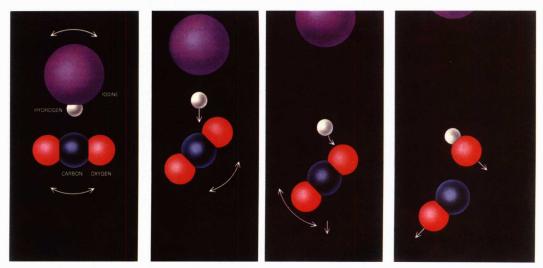


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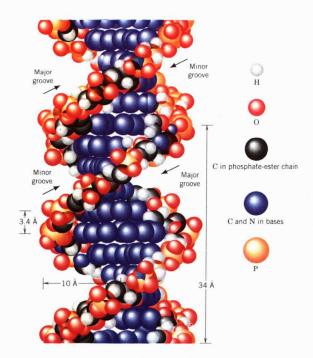


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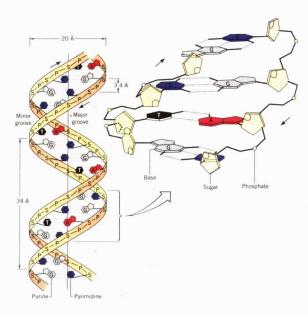


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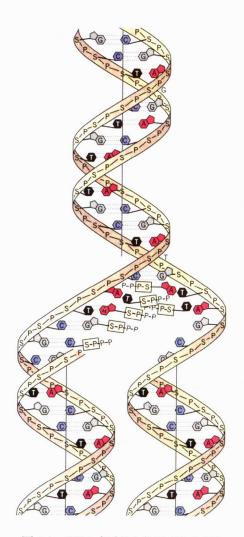
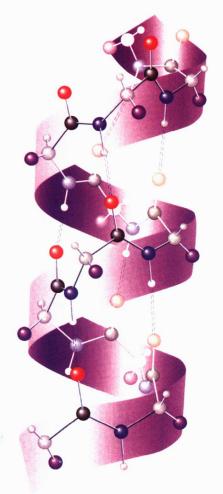


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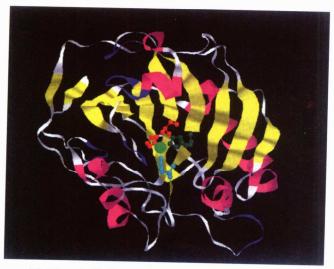


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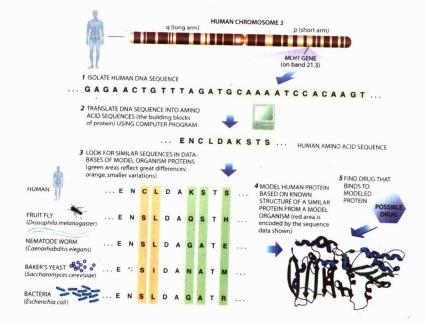


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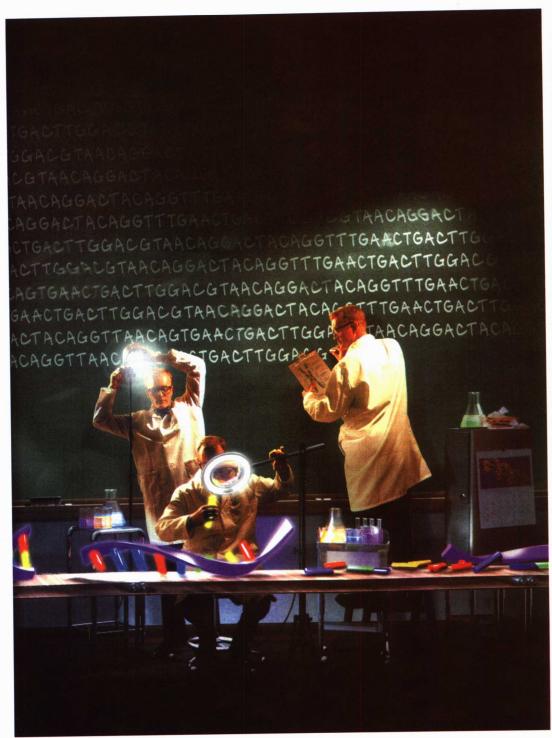


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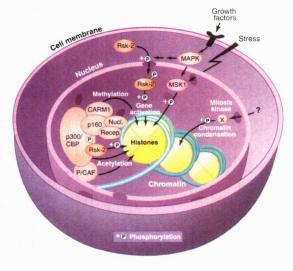
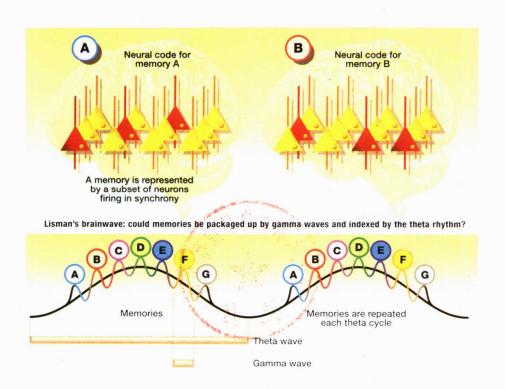


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30 October 1999

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Water Control

本书是"最新科技英语教程"序列中的"化学及生命科学卷"。它是继 1999 年以电子科学与工程为主的"最新科技英语教程"和以气象、地质、地理和环境为主的"最新科技英语教程(地学卷)"出版以后,我校四位理、文科学者所编写的又一本以化学及生命科学为主的科技英语教材。

文、理学者在一起编著一本书,也许是一种新的尝试。我们四人都相继留学国外,长则十多年,短的也有两三年。现在我们分别在南京大学化学系、外语部、中美文化中心和电子系任教。来自不同学科的学者进行这样的合作虽不多见,但一经合作,我们无不感到它给我们带来的收益和愉快。实践表明,光靠文科学者,科技英语选材的新颖、深度和广度难以得到保证;反之,光靠理科学者,科技英语的严谨和文采,翻译技巧和其中的恰到好处,也是难以得到保证的。

和前两本书一样,"最新科技英语教程(化学及生命科学卷)",紧跟当前最新科技的发展。主要编录了美国和英国 Nature, Science, Time, Scientific American, Discover 和 Popular Science 等著名杂志近年来,特别是 2000 年以来发表的一些最新的科技文章。全文共有二十课,涉及到当今化学(无机及核化学,分析与化学传感器,有机及生命化学,物化与催化及飞秒化学,绿色化学,天体化学,纳米、超导与高分子功能材料)及生命科学(遗传基因工程,生物化学,人体医学与计算机医学)的最新科技方向和科研成果。最后,本教材还收集了 IEEE Professional Communication Society 有关科技工作者如何书写科技论文以及如何口头演讲科技论文的文章,作为附录供读者参考。

本书每课都有中文的提要、英文课文、中文注释、作者简介和简要的口头练习。课文的各段落按顺序都编了号。各段中较难懂或复杂的句子前均依次打上\*、\*\*等符号,在课文后的注释中以相应的段落编号和符号\*为序——翻译成汉语,供读者学习参考之用。对于比较专业化的生词、不常用或难懂的词组和单词,我们也尽量收列在注释中。

最后,借此机会向所有支持和鼓励我们编写和出版本书的师长、同事、家人和朋友表示衷心的感谢。我们还要特别向支持我们出版本书的南京大学出版社表示深切的谢意。没有他们的大力支持、鼓励和指导,是不可能编辑出版这三本最新科技英语教程的。南京大学生命科学院的朱德熙教授对课文的组成提出了宝贵的意见。陈浩及陈涛两位研究生对生命科学的课文进行了仔细审核。气象系王元老师注释了附录一。地球科学系的刘文淑老师对化学部分的注释工作给予了很多帮助。在本书出版之际,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫,加上我们的水平有限,书中的错误在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 著 者 2001年1月于南京大学

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#### 为维护人类生存勇担重任

#### 阅读本课,你将会知道:

- ——J. Rotblat 在核物理学、放射生物学方面的发现与贡献。
  - 一作为诺贝尔和平奖得主, J. Rotblat 在促进削減并最终消灭核武器和维护人类生存方面作了哪些贡献;他呼吁公众特别是科学界要为维护人类的继续生存勇担重任,有何现实意义。
- ——何谓"超分子",何谓"超分子化学"。

#### Unit 1

#### Taking Responsibility

SUMMARY: Joseph Rotblat was born in Warsaw in 1908. He trained in nuclear physics and later specialized in radiation biology. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995, with the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, "for their efforts to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and in the longer run to eliminate such arms." In this essay, he reflects on his experiences and recounts how he has applied his ethical principles to his work as a scientist and educator in Poland, the United Kingdom, and the world. He urges other scientists

to apply ethical considerations for the survival of humankind above all others.

#### [课文]

- 1. My enthusiasm for science stems from horrid experiences during the First World War. \* I was nearly six when it broke out, and it completely changed our family fortunes: from being well-off to penury; to hunger, squalor, and disease. Seeking escape from the grim reality, I read avidly, mainly science fiction. Jules Verne fired my imagination. \*\* I dreamed that science would become the means to alleviate the miseries of life and to eradicate the scourge of war. \*\*\* Thus, my lifelong outlook on science was formed: it should push forward the frontiers of knowledge but also serve human welfare.
- 2. \* The odds against my becoming a scientist were immense. I had to work for a living and was thus unable to attend school, the normal path to university. Nevertheless, I taught myself, reading science textbooks, mainly in physics.
- 3. \* I was 20 when I heard about the Free University of Poland in Warsaw, where a school certificate was not an entrance requirement, and classes were in the evenings. I enrolled for the physics course, and upon its completion in 1932, was offered a post as an assistant in the Physics Department. \*\* The salary was barely enough to get by, but I was in seventh heaven: at long last, I had the opportunity to do scientific research.
- 4. The year 1932 was the *annus mirabilis* in physics, the start of spectacular advances in the new subject of nuclear physics. My laboratory was very poorly equipped; we had only 30 mg of radium as the source of radiation. But by making up for scarcity with skill, we were able to compete with Fermi's team in Rome, which had a gram of radium. Among our main achievements was the discovery of the inelastic scattering of neutrons.
- 5. In February 1939, I was working on the scattering of neutrons by uranium, when I read the paper by Meitner and Frisch on the discovery of fission. It occurred to me (as it did to others) that several neutrons should be emitted at fission, and it did not take me long to confirm it experimentally. This opened fateful possibilities: a chain reaction leading to the release of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, but also to the atom bomb.
- 6. Work on a weapon of mass destruction went totally against my scientific ideals. \* I knew, however, that these ideals would be eradicated if, by the acquisition of the bomb, Hitler won the war.
- 7. Throughout the summer of 1939, I agonized over this dilemma. My scruples were finally overcome by the outbreak of the Second World War. By that time I was in Liverpool on a year's research fellowship, working with James Chadwick. In November 1939, I put to him that we should start research on the feasibility of the atom bomb. My rationale was that the only way to prevent Hitler from using the bomb, and winning the war, was for us too to have it and to threaten retaliation. It was never my intention that the bomb be used; we needed it to prevent its use.

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