

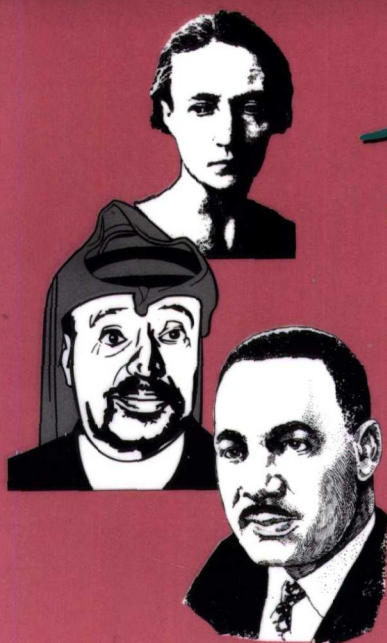
顾飞荣 曹新宇 施桂珍 / 编著

# 诺贝尔奖

## 获奖者演说

英汉对照

# 名篇



W 世界图书出版公司

休闲英语  


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★ 顾飞荣 曹新宇 施桂珍 编著  
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## 前 言

诺贝尔奖由近代科学巨匠阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔先生设立,旨在奖励那些为人类文明进步作出巨大贡献的科学家、文学家以及人类和平事业活动家,是享誉全世界的光荣奖项。每个获奖者按惯例要在授奖仪式上发表演说。这些文稿非常珍贵,具有很高的欣赏价值和深远的教育意义。我们利用业余时间,选编了其中几篇英文稿,并配以参考译文,供广大读者欣赏,以便大家更深入了解诺贝尔奖,领略获奖者们作为杰出人物的风范。这对我们在做人方面树立正确的人生观、价值观,在学习、工作和事业上树雄心、立壮志,具有相当的积极意义。对于正在学英语的大、中学生,这本英汉对照的演说词选集更是一本有用的读物。

本选集由顾飞荣策划、编辑、审校参考译文。曹新宇、施桂珍、曾中平、刘建刚、段方、易彤、葛巍、朱锋等提供参考译文;具体分工见每篇译文后的署名。

为英文读物提供中文参考译文深受读者欢迎。但是,我们感到这一工作很不容易,因为翻译是一项技术性、艺术性很强的工作。尽管我们对参考译文进行再三琢磨,然而,由于水平有限,在我们的译文中难免有翻译不到位的地方。因此,我们恳请读者,尤其是中、英文水平和翻译水平高强的学者、专家和同行们,给予批评和指教。

顾飞荣

## ***Radium and the New Concepts in Chemistry***

*Marie Curie*

Some 15 years ago the radiation of uranium was discovered by Henri Becquerel, and two years later the study of this phenomenon was extended to other substances, first by me, and then by Pierre Curie and myself. This study rapidly led us to the discovery of new elements, the radiation of which, while being analogous with that of uranium, was far more intense. All the elements emitting such radiation I have termed radioactive, and the new property of matter revealed in this emission has thus received the name radioactivity. Thanks to this discovery of new, very powerful radioactive substances, particularly radium, the study of radioactivity progressed with marvellous rapidity. Discoveries followed each other in rapid succession, and it was obvious that a new science was in course of development. The Swedish Academy of Sciences was kind enough to celebrate the birth of this science by awarding the Nobel Prize for Physics to the first workers in the field, Henri Becquerel, Pierre Curie and Marie Curie (1903).

From that time onward numerous scientists devoted themselves to the study of radioactivity. Allow me to recall to you one of them who, by the certainty of his

## 镭与化学新观念

玛丽·居里<sup>①</sup>

大约 15 年以前,铀的放射性被亨利·贝克勒尔所发现。两年以后,这种现象的研究扩展到了其他物质方面。首先从事这方面研究的是我,然后是皮埃尔·居里和我一同研究。此项研究使我们很快发现了一些新的元素,它们的辐射性虽可与铀的辐射性类比,但放射强度要比铀强得多。我将所有产生辐射的元素称之为放射性元素,而且这种放射表现出来的物质新特性都被冠之为放射性。由于发现了新的强放射性物质,特别是镭的发现,对放射性的研究取得了突飞猛进的进展。人们做出了一个接一个的发现;很显然,一门新的科学正处在发展之中。瑞典科学院出于一片善意,通过授奖在这一领域的先驱工作者:亨利·贝克勒尔、皮埃尔·居里、和玛丽·居里(1903 年),来庆贺这门科学的诞生。

从此以后,无数科学家致力于放射性研究。请

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① 玛丽·居里(Marie Curie):(1867—1934)法国物理学家、化学家,获巴黎大学博士学位,于 1903 年和 1911 年两度获得诺贝尔奖等。这是她在 1911 年获奖时的演讲辞。

judgement, and the boldness of his hypotheses and through the many investigations carried out by him and his pupils, has succeeded not only in increasing our knowledge but also in classifying it with great clarity; he has provided a backbone for the new science, in the form of a very precise theory admirably suited to the study of the phenomena. I am happy to recall that Rutherford came to Stockholm in 1908 to receive the Nobel Prize as a well-deserved reward for his work.

Far from halting, the development of the new science has constantly continued to follow an upward course. And now, only 15 years after Becquerel's discovery, we are face to face with a whole world of new phenomena belonging to a field which, despite its close connexion with the fields of physics and chemistry, is particularly well-defined. In this field the importance of radium from the viewpoint of general theories has been decisive. The history of the discovery and the isolation of this substance has furnished proof of my hypothesis that radioactivity is an atomic property of matter and can provide a means of seeking new elements. This hypothesis has led to present-day theories of radioactivity, according to which we can predict with certainty the existence of about 30 new elements which we cannot generally either isolate or characterize by chemical methods. We also assume that these elements undergo atomic transformations, and the most direct proof in favour of this theory is provided by the experimental fact of the formation of the

允许我向你们介绍其中的一位。他凭着准确的判断力和各种大胆的假设,并通过他与弟子们所进行的许多调查研究,不仅成功地拓展了我们的知识,而且还成功地对其进行了清楚分类。他以其完全适于研究这种现象的精确的理论形式,为这一门新科学提供了一根支柱。我十分欣慰地回想到,拉瑟福德这位科学家,于 1908 年来到斯德哥尔摩接受诺贝尔奖。这是对他的科学工作的奖励,他受之无愧。

这门新兴科学,远没有停止,而是一直在不断地向着高潮发展。如今,贝克勒尔的发现仅仅过了 15 年,我们就面临着一个充满某个领域新现象的世界;尽管这个领域与物理和化学有着密切的联系,但它已经界定非常明确。在这个领域,从普通理论的观点来看,镭的重要性起着决定性的作用。这种物质的发现历史和分离已经证实了我的假设,即放射性是一种物质的原子属性,能够提供发现元素的手段。这个假设引出了今天的放射性理论。根据这个理论,我们能够有把握地预测到 30 种新元素的存在;我们通常不能用化学的方法来分离这些元素或显示它们的特征。我们还可以假设这些元素发生原子变化。而最能直接证明这个理论的证

chemically-defined element helium starting from the chemically-defined element radium.

Viewing the subject from this angle, it can be said that the task of isolating radium is the corner-stone of the edifice of the science of radioactivity. Moreover, radium remains the most useful and powerful tool in radioactivity laboratories. I believe that it is because of these considerations that the Swedish Academy of Sciences has done me the very great honour of awarding me this year's Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

It is therefore my task to present to you radium in particular as a new chemical element, and to leave aside the description of the many radioactive phenomena which have already been described in the Nobel Lectures of H. Becquerel, P. Curie and E. Rutherford.

Before broaching the subject of this lecture, I should like to recall that the discoveries of radium and of polonium were made by Pierre Curie in collaboration with me. We are also indebted to Pierre Curie for basic research in the field of radioactivity, which has been carried out either alone, in collaboration with his pupils.

The chemical work aimed at isolating radium in the state of the pure salt, and at characterizing it as a new element, was carried out specially by me, but it is intimately connected with our common work. I thus feel that I interpret correctly the intention of the Academy of Sciences in assuming that the award of this high distinction to me is motivated by this common work and thus pays



据,是从化学概念的氮元素到化学概念的镭元素形成的实验这么一个事实。

从这个角度来看该课题,可以说,分离镭的任务只是放射性科学大厦的奠基石。而且,镭仍然是放射性实验室中最有作用、最具威力的工具。我相信,正是基于这些考虑,瑞典科学院才授予我今年的诺贝尔化学奖。这对我是一种极大的荣誉。

因此,我有义务向你们特别介绍一种新的化学元素——镭,并打算略去对许多放射现象的描述;这些在 H·贝克勒尔、P·居里和 E·拉瑟福德三位科学家的诺贝尔演讲中已做过描述。

在本演讲开始讨论这个课题之前,我应该重申,镭和钋的发现是我和皮埃尔·居里合作研究的结果。我们也对皮埃尔·居里在放射性领域所做的基础研究深表感激。这些研究是他独自进行,或与他的学生合作进行的。

旨在分离纯盐状态下镭并把它作为新元素而显示其特性的化学研究工作专门由我来进行,但是该工作与我们共同的研究工作紧密相连。因此我觉得我可以这样来正确理解科学院的意图,即给予我这样突出的奖励,其动因由我们这共同的工作而