

总主编 程爱民

College English

# 大学英语阅读教程

Extensive Reading

中

本册主编 周自强 李永生



南京师范大学出版社  
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

C  
o  
l  
l  
e  
g  
e  
  
E  
n  
g  
l  
i  
s  
h  
  
E  
x  
t  
e  
n  
s  
i  
v  
e  
  
R  
e  
a  
d  
i  
n  
g

# 大学英语阅读教程

## College English 中 Extensive Reading

College English Extensive Reading

总 主 编：程爱民

本册主编：周自强 李永生

参 编：李灵芝 曹一林 陈梦华 任锡平 赵 婵  
董桂君 郝雁南 浦 佳 陈 春 张 聪



南京师范大学出版社  
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语阅读教程 / 程爱民总主编. 朱铭, 周自强, 王毅  
主编. —南京: 南京师范大学出版社, 2006. 6

ISBN 7 - 81101 - 457 - 2/H · 120

I. 大... II. ①程... ②朱... ③周... ④王... III. 英  
语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 055819 号

---

书 名	大学英语阅读教程(中)
总 主 编	程爱民
本册主编	周自强 李永生
责任编辑	王 瑾
出版发行	南京师范大学出版社
地 址	江苏省南京市宁海路 122 号(邮编: 210097)
电 话	(025)83598077(传真) 83598412(营销部) 83598297(邮购部)
网 址	<a href="http://press.njnu.edu.cn">http://press.njnu.edu.cn</a>
E-mail	<a href="mailto:nspzbb@njnu.edu.cn">nspzbb@njnu.edu.cn</a>
照 排	江苏兰斯印务发展有限公司
印 刷	兴化印刷有限责任公司
开 本	787×1092 1/16
印 张	17.25
字 数	439 千
版 次	2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	1-6 000 册
书 号	ISBN 7-81101-457-2/H·120
定 价	74.00 元(上、中、下)

出 版 人 闻玉银

---

南京师大版图书若有印装问题请与销售商调换  
版权所有 侵犯必究

# 前言

本教程根据教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)编写,旨在帮助学生巩固并熟练应用在基础阶段所学的英语语言知识和阅读技能,进一步扩大英语学习者在政治、经济、文化、生活、科技方面的英语词汇,提高阅读能力和翻译能力。

教程中的所有材料均选自国外最新报纸、杂志,内容广博、题材广泛、语言规范,寓知识性、趣味性、前沿性、思想性于一体。在编写过程中,我们充分考虑了目前高等院校学生的英语实际水平和大学英语教学要求,在单元安排、内容取舍、体例结构上注意区分教学层次,根据由浅入深、循序渐进、方便教学的原则安排教学内容。

本教程的每个单元都围绕一个主题展开。所有主题均是当今政治、经济、文化、生活、科技发展的前沿,具有强烈的时代气息。教材将语言学习贯穿在了解、思考、探讨现实生活中的各种问题的过程中。每个单元分为两个部分:主课文(Text A)和副课文(Text B)。每篇课文后均附有生词表、注释和练习。生词表大部分采用双解方式。练习的设计从有利于学生打好语言基础和提高语言应用能力的角度出发,采取了“任务”方式(task-based),如 discuss the following topics 等。在题型上,考虑学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的实际需要,设计了部分针对新的四、六级考试的练习,帮助学生逐步熟悉新的考试形式。此外,中册和下册的单数单元还加入阅读方法指导和科技英语文体结构特点介绍。

教材的总阅读量(课文)在 90,000 词左右,总生词数 2,800 个左右,其中上册和中册词汇均为《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)一般要求中所规定的词汇,下册词汇均为《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)较高要求中所规定的词汇。

教材上册供第一、二学期使用,中册、下册供第三、四学期及后续英语学习使用。教师可根据具体情况在课堂上使用或安排学生自主学习。

本教程的编者均为长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学科研经验的一线教师。教材适合非英语专业的本、专科生使用,也适合研究生和具有中级英语水平以上的广大英语爱好者学习或培训使用。

由于编者水平和经验有限,教材中难免有不足之处,真诚希望得到广大读者和同仁的批评和指正。

编者

2006 年 6 月

# Contents

## Unit 1

---

Text A An Impression of Zhu Diwen — A Nobel Physics Prize Winner of Chinese Descent/**1**

Text B The Nobel Prize, a Brief Introduction/**8**

## Unit 2

---

Text A Japan: the Coolest of the Cool/**15**

Text B Unique Traditions from U. K. /**22**

## Unit 3

---

Text A Seven Proven Career Boosters/**29**

Text B You Are Fired! /**38**

## Unit 4

---

Text A French Doctors Defend Ethics of First Face Transplant/**45**

Text B Make Me Pretty Again/**53**

## Unit 5

---

Text A Water Pollution and Society/**60**

Text B Old Water Made New/**68**

## Unit 6

---

Text A Hospice Care: When Comfort, Not Cure, Is the Focus/**77**

Text B Making Your Dying Loved One More Comfortable/**84**

## Unit 7

---

Text A Internet/**91**

Text B The Internet in Crisis: Communication in the Case of September 11th/**97**

## Unit 8

---

Text A Vision Technology: Looking Outward/**104**

Text B The Future of Humankind/**112**

## **Unit 9**

---

Text A Genetically Modified Foods — Feed the World? /121

Text B Will GE Technologies Solve World Hunger? /129

## **Unit 10**

---

Text A Missed the Energy Crisis? We Hardly Knew Yet. /137

Text B Tips & Tricks of Saving Energy/144

## **Unit 11**

---

Text A Music Hath Charms to Raise Kids' IQs/151

Text B Guitars and Rockets: Surprising Similarity Between/158

## **Unit 12**

---

Text A Are We Really Shocked? /166

Text B Performance Drugs Outrun the Olympics/172

## **Unit 13**

---

Text A Computer: the General Characteristics of the Four Types/178

Text B The Needs Analysis of a Laptop/185

## **Unit 14**

---

Text A Computer Vision — An Insight/192

Text B The Battle for High-speed Wireless Supremacy/200

## **Unit 15**

---

Text A World Digital Library Planned/208

Text B Shanghai Library/215

## **Unit 16**

---

Text A Are Your Beauty Products Killing You? /221

Text B Men and Cosmetic Surgery/227

## **Keys to Exercises/236**

## **Glossary/251**

# UNIT 1



## **An Impression of Zhu Diwen — A Nobel Physics Prize Winner of Chinese Descent**

***A 100% Americanized Chinese, Zhu Diwen is a Nobel Physics Prize winner as well as a man of wit and simplicity.***

1 In October, big news rocked Stanford University, the Harvard of the West Coast. Zhu Diwen, a professor of Chinese descent in Stanfords Department of Physics, along with two other scientists, an American and a Frenchman, won the Nobel Physics Prize this year for their invention of a technique to cool atoms with a laser.

2 The day after winning the prize, Zhu Diwen held a press conference at the invitation of all-American and overseas Chinese media. American born, Zhu Diwen is of course an American, but at the press conference he noted that, scientifically and genetically, he is one hundred percent Chinese. Having lived in America since his youth, Zhu Diwen is of course a very “Americanized” scientist. He impresses others with his self-confident, humorous and witty conversation, while remaining refined and cultivated. During the many press conferences and congratulatory gatherings, his peerless wit and humor overwhelmed participants, including members of the Chinese and foreign media, and the Stanford co-eds.

3 On the day the prize was announced, among a series of press conferences with the departments and faculty, celebration with champagne, visiting, and tours of his laboratory, Zhu gave a lecture to a class. Zhu said, “Winning an award is of course a kind of affirmation, but it doesn’t affect me much. I am still I was yesterday.” Asked how he planned to dispose of the prize money, he said, “Uncle Sam will likely lop off 40% in taxes, which won’t leave much. But at least I can pay off part of my unpaid loans.”

4 A divorcee, Zhu is the sole provider in a typical “single parent” family. The two sons take turns at each parent’s home, and Zhu treasures his regular reunion with his children. At an evening

celebration party, the host begged Zhu to stay longer, but Zhu insisted that nothing could infringe on his “family time” — a 100% American outlook. He carried himself naturally, with good poise, when he introduced his new girl friend Jane to the media. Jane, like Zhu, is also a physicist. The two even embraced for the newsmen to take photographs. But in response to those who sought to get to the bottom of the matter with blunt questions like “When shall we attend your wedding feast?” Zhu smiled and said, “This is not a public matter.”

5 Stanford University students’ respect for this newest Nobel Prize winner has broken office and departmental barriers. For a fortnight following the event, students from various departments made the pilgrimage to the Physics Building, invariably pausing to peep into Professor Zhu’s office. The present writer also visited the professor’s office one evening at 8 p. m. , and found Zhu with his eyes glued to the computer, fingers flying on the keyboard. His two doctoral students in an adjacent room said that, Professor Zhu keeps his own hours, and had not yet had his supper. Some newly enrolled Chinese students from Xi’an and Beijing were quite excited. They thought themselves fortunate in being able upon arrival to meet a Nobel Prize winner, and a professor of Chinese descent.

6 In a cocktail celebration held in honor of Professor Zhu, as many as one hundred Chinese visiting scholars and students studying abroad experienced first-hand the charm and amiability of the graceful master of physics in his smart academic speeches. With his informal attire and satchel clasped behind his back, Zhu looks no different from other young men. His amiable and witty style of conversation has closed the gap between master and students. With plain but witty language, he explained a slide show presentation of the content and future of the scientific research subjects that landed him the prize. A number of doctoral students sighed with feeling after the event, saying they would benefit the rest of their life from listening to this esoteric lecture by a world-level master of physics.

7 On November 2, Zhu Diwen met Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Los Angeles. “Can you speak Chinese?” “A little bit,” Professor Zhu replied humorously to the President’s opening remarks. He said, “My parents are to blame for this. They regret it deeply now!” Jiang Zemin invited Zhu Diwen to visit Beijing again. Jiang said that China has a valuable export — scientists and engineers. Zhu Diwen responded that China can be a great nation which has not only economic power but also wisdom. He expressed delight at the opportunity to assist China in scientific and technological spheres, and promised to visit China very soon.



8 However, Zhu Diwen also put forward a small request to Jiang Zemin; he will teach Chinese experimental physics if they in turn teach him Chinese.

9 Throughout the past half month of media events, Zhu Diwen was seen dressed in Western-style clothes only when he met Jiang Zemin. The young scientist certainly looked smart and elegant, and his demeanor was natural and unrestrained in his Chinese-style jacket and trousers. Nobody would have thought that with a 60 hours plus workweek, he would have maintained his vim, vigor, and humorous outlook. His students revealed that Professor Zhu peppered his classes with a steady stream of witticisms, to their immense delight. But Zhu frankly confides that it is time for him to relax a bit. He plans to have a really nice vacation when he visits Sweden next spring to receive his award. All who have seen him have exclaimed, "What a humorous Nobel Prize winner!"

*Total Words: 907*

## New Words and Expressions

**descent** /di'sent/ *n.*

**genetical** /dʒi'netikl/ *adj.*

**refined** /ri'faɪnd/ *adj.*

**cultivated** /'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ *adj.*

**peerless** /'piəlis/ *adj.*

**overwhelm** /'əʊvə'welɪm/ *v.*

**faculty** /'fækəlti/ *n.*

**champagne** /tʃæm'peɪn/ *n.*

**affirmation** /ə'fə:meɪʃən/ *n.*

**dispose** /dɪ'spəʊz/ *v.*

**lop** /lɒp/ *v.*

**infringe** /ɪn'frɪndʒ/ *v.*

**poise** /pɔɪz/ *n.*

**blunt** /blʌnt/ *adj.*

**feast** /fi:st/ *n.*

ancestry 世系, 血统

of genes 遗传的; 起源的

cultured or elegant 精制的; 优雅的; 精确的

having or showing good taste and refinement 有教养的; 栽植的

without equal 出类拔萃的, 无可匹敌的

overcome; overpower 制服, 压倒

department or grouping of related departments 全体教员; (大学的)系, 科

香槟酒; 香槟色

declaration 断言, 主张; 肯定

place in order; arrange 处理, 处置; 部署

cut (branches off) from (a tree) 砍去(枝节)

break or ignore the terms or obligations of an agreement, law, etc. 违反, 违背

way in which one carries oneself 平衡, 均衡; 姿势

1. outspoken 直率的

2. slow to understand; dull(感觉等)迟钝的

3. (fig. 比喻) (of a person, remark, etc.) frank and straightforward; not trying to be polite or tactful (指人、言语等)坦诚的, 直率的, 欠圆通的  
splendid meal with many good things to eat and drink 节日, 盛宴, 宴会, 酒席

**fortnight** /'fɔ:tnaɪt/ *n.*  
**pilgrimage** /'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/ *n.*

**invariable** /ɪn'vəriəbl/ *adj.*  
**adjacent** /ədʒeɪsənt/ *adj.*  
**enroll** /ɪn'rəʊl/ *v.*

**poll** /pəʊl/ *n.*  
**surpass** /sə'pɑ:s/ *v.*  
**amiable** /'eɪmjəbl/ *adj.*

**amiability** /eɪmɪə'bɪləti/ *n.*  
**attire** /ə'taɪə/ *n.*  
*v.*

**satchel** /'sætʃəl/ *n.*  
**clasp** /kla:ps/ *v.*  
**esoteric** /esəu'terɪk/ *adj.*

**sphere** /sfɪə/ *n.*  
**demeanor** /dɪ'mi:nə/ *n.*

**unrestrained**  
 /'ʌnrɪ'streɪnd/ *adj.*  
**vim** /vɪm/ *n.*  
**pepper** /'pepə/ *v.*  
*n.*

**witticism** /'wɪtɪsɪzəm/ *n.*  
**immense** /ɪ'mens/ *adj.*  
**confide** /kən'faɪd/ *v.*

**along with**  
**dispose of**

**take turns**  
**infringe on**  
**in response to**  
**peep into**  
**get to the bottom of**  
**be glued (to)**

**in honor of**

period of two weeks 两星期  
 a journey to a sacred place or shrine; a long journey or research 朝圣; 漫游  
 unchangeable, constant 不变的, 永恒的  
 next to; lying near 邻近的, 接近的  
 become a member of 登记; 招收, 使入伍(或入会、入学等)  
 survey of public opinions 民意测验  
 exceed; do or be better than 超越, 胜过  
 good-tempered; easy and pleasant to talk to 亲切的, 和蔼可亲的  
 和蔼可亲  
 clothing; array 服装  
 dress; clothe 穿衣  
 small bag for carrying light articles 书包, 小背包  
 fasten; hold in a tight grasp 扣紧; 紧紧缠绕  
 intended for those who have special knowledge of it 深奥的; 密传的  
 range, extent 范围, 领域; 方面; 圈子  
 outward manner; behavior towards others 行为; 风度  
 natural 无拘束的

energy 活力, 精力  
 密布  
 胡椒粉  
 witty remark 妙语, 俏皮话  
 very large 极广大的, 无边的; (口) 非常好的  
 1. tell in confidence 倾诉  
 2. put into another's keeping 委托, 信托  
 together with 伴随  
 1. attend to 料理, 处理  
 2. get rid of 去掉, 清除  
 do in order, one after another 轮流  
 侵害……的利益  
 in answer to 回应, 响应  
 look quickly and shyly into 窥视  
 fully investigate and explain 弄清……的真相  
 1. fasten or join with glue 用胶粘; 粘牢  
 2. keep or put very close 紧附; 似用胶固定  
 out of respect for 为纪念……; 为庆祝……

## Notes

1. 朱棣文 (Steven Chu)—1948 年 2 月 28 日出生于美国密苏里州圣路易斯, 祖籍中国江苏太仓。1997 年, 他因发明了“用激光冷却和俘获原子的方法”而荣获诺贝尔物理学奖, 与他同获该奖项的是美国科学家威廉·菲利普斯和一名法国学者。朱棣文曾多次访问中国, 并于 1998 年 6 月 5 日当选为中国科学院外籍院士。
2. **In October, big news rocked Stanford University, the Harvard of the West Coast.** — In October, a piece of big news shocked Stanford University, which is honored as the Harvard University in West part of U. S. A. 十月, 有“西部哈佛”之称的斯坦福大学爆出大新闻。rock 意为“使震撼; 使震动”, 例如: They were rocked by the news that their loved director was killed in the traffic accident. 听闻他们爱戴的主任死于车祸, 他们为之震惊。
3. **the Stanford co-eds** — 斯坦福学子。co-ed — 男女同校的, 此处指学生。
4. **Uncle Sam** — 山姆大叔, 亦用来指美国、美国政府或美国人。
5. **... with his eyes glued to the computer.** — ... fixing his eyes on the computer. 目不转睛地盯着计算机。
6. **... Professor Zhu peppers his classes with a steady stream of witticisms, to their immense delight.** — ... Professor Zhu's lecture is dotted with a flow of witty remarks, making the students wild with joy. ……使学生欣喜若狂的是, 朱教授讲课如行云流水, 娓娓道来, 真是妙趣横生, 振奋人心。

## Exercises

### I. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Zhu Diwen is a 100% Chinese, for he was born in China  
B. Zhu Diwen is an American citizen  
C. Zhu Diwen can speak very good Chinese  
D. Zhu Diwen is a Chinese scholar but got educated in the U. S.
2. On the day the prize was announced \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Zhu Diwen gave a lecture to his students  
B. Zhu Diwen divorced with his wife  
C. Zhu Diwen held a press conference  
D. Zhu Diwen had a talk with some students from China
3. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his office was broken for too many students came to see him  
B. he had a broken office before he got the prize  
C. Prof. Zhu regretted not having learned much Chinese  
D. he was not pleased with the news of getting the prize
4. When he met Chinese President Jiang Zemin, he agreed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come back to China  
B. help China in physical field  
C. teach his students Chinese  
D. win the prize again

5. When he gives lectures to students, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is very serious  
 B. gives students some peppers to taste  
 C. is very humorous  
 D. likes to ask students questions

## II. Complete the following unfinished sentences according to the text.

1. Background information about Zhu Diwen:
  - 1) He won the Nobel Physics Prize for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) He is a professor of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) He is a Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) He is a person of being \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) He and his wife have already \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6) His two sons \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7) Though he works many hours everyday, he maintains \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What were his activities after the news was announced?
  - 1) On the day the prize was announced, among a series of meetings and parties, celebrations, Zhu Diwen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) The day after winning the prize, Zhu Diwen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) When the present writer visited Zhu Diwen's office one evening, he found that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) Zhu Diwen looked no different that day from other young men because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) At an evening celebration party, the host begged him to stay longer, but Zhu Diwen \_\_\_\_\_.
3. About his meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin.
  - 1) They met in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) When he was asked if he could speak Chinese, he said that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) Zhu Diwen expressed delight \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) Zhu Diwen promised \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) Zhu Diwen was seen dressed in Western-style clothes only \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6) Zhu Diwen also expressed his willingness to teach Chinese experimental physics if \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form where necessary.

surpass	enroll	demeanor	reveal
overwhelmed	rock	peep	peerless

1. His courage and bravery are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He was caught \_\_\_\_\_ through the window.
3. The beauty of the scenery \_\_\_\_\_ all my expectation.
4. That teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to the press what action he would take.

5. This university \_\_\_\_\_ 3,000 new students next year.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ with gratitude, he fell to his knees.
7. We all dislike his arrogant \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The whole house \_\_\_\_\_ to and fro when the bomb exploded.

**IV. Translate the following sentences into English with the words and phrases given.**

1. 昨天学生和他们的老师一起参观了历史博物馆。(along with)
2. 这个工厂每天能处理近千吨生活垃圾。(dispose of)
3. 他对每一件事都喜欢刨根问底。(get to the bottom of the matter)
4. 校区为庆祝建校 90 周年举行了一场篮球赛。(in honor of)
5. 他为人和蔼,平易近人。(amiable)

**V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. The two sons take turns at each parent's home, and Zhu treasures his regular reunion with his children.
2. For a fortnight following the event, students from various departments made the pilgrimage to the Physics Building, invariably pausing to peep into Professor Zhu's office.
3. They thought themselves fortunate in being able upon arrival to meet a Nobel Prize winner, and a professor of Chinese descent.
4. However, Zhu Diwen also put forward a small request to Jiang Zemin: he will teach Chinese experimental physics if they in turn teach him Chinese.
5. Nobody would have thought that with a 60 hours plus workweek, he would have maintained his vim, vigor, and humorous outlook.



## The Nobel Prize, a Brief Introduction

***Chinese scientists are sure to win the Nobel Prizes sooner or later, but, first of all, let's get to know the Prizes.***

**1** The Nobel Prize is the first international award given yearly since 1901 for achievements in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. In 1968, the Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) instituted the Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Prize. Each prize consists of a medal, personal diploma, and prize amount.

### Nobel Foundation

**2** Nobel Foundation is a private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel. The Foundation manages the assets made available through the will for the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. It represents the Nobel institutions externally and administers informational activities and arrangements surrounding the presentation of the Nobel Prize. The Foundation also administers Nobel symposia in the different prize areas.

### Prize Announcements

**3** The announcement of the Nobel Prize winners for the year, is made on the same day that the Prize-Awarding Institutions choose from among the names recommended by the respective Nobel Committees. This takes place in the month of October.

**4** Immediately after the vote, a press conference is held by the concerned Prize-Awarding Institutions: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Prize in Physics, Chemistry and Economics), Karolinska Institute (Prize in Physiology or Medicine), The Swedish Academy (Prize in Literature) and The Norwegian Nobel Institute (Peace Prize). A schedule for the exact date and time of the press conference is posted on this site, weeks in advance.

### Nobel Prize.org

**5** In coordination with the Prize-Awarding Institutions, the Nobel

prize.org — homepage of the Nobel Prize committee — releases the prepared text containing the names of the winners and detailed information about their discovery or work, simultaneously with the press conference.

**6** Prize announcements from the past years are available on this site and are linked to the pages of the respective Laureates. Go directly to the Laureate of your choice if you want to read press releases of the past years.

**7** Each year, as the Nobel Prize Laureates are announced at press conferences in Stockholm and Oslo, the information is available at Nobel prize.org within a few seconds. During this time the web servers are especially busy. Between 1995 and 2000 the permanent web servers shared the load with up to 20 mirrors around the world. Today a load-balanced web server farm is used instead.

### **The Prize Award Ceremonies and Banquets on December 10**

**8** Since 1901, the Nobel Prizes have been presented to the Laureates at ceremonies on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. As stipulated in the will of the Swedish-born inventor and international industrialist Alfred Nobel, which was opened after his death in 1896, the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, while the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway. Since 1969 an additional prize has been awarded at the ceremony in Stockholm, the Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, which was established in 1968 on the occasion of the Riksbank's 300th anniversary. The Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm has, almost without exception, taken place at the Stockholm Concert Hall (Stockholm's Konserthus) since 1926. In Oslo, the ceremony was for many years held at the Nobel Institute. From 1947 till 1990, the setting was the auditorium of the University of Oslo. In 1990 the event moved to the Oslo City Hall.

**9** At the Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm, presentation speeches extol the Laureates and their discovery or work, after which His Majesty the King of Sweden hands each Laureate a diploma and a medal. The Ceremony is followed by a banquet at the Stockholm City Hall (Stockholm's Stadshus) for about 1,300 people, including 250 students. With a few exceptions, the Nobel Banquet has taken place at the City Hall since 1930. The Nobel Festivities in Stockholm are arranged by the Nobel Foundation and are primarily an academic

celebration focusing on science and literature. In addition to the Nobel Laureates and their families, Their Majesties the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family of Sweden are guests of honor at both the Prize Award Ceremony and the Banquet. Representatives of the Swedish Government and Parliament also participate. International guests enjoy priority, especially those who represent the sciences and cultural life. Swedish guests are people who participate in Nobel-related functions in one capacity or another, aid the sciences through donations or otherwise support the Foundation and the Prize Awarding Institutions.

**10** In Oslo, the Nobel Peace Prize is presented by the Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Norway, the Government, Storting representatives and an invited audience. Several hundred seats are reserved for persons with special reasons for wishing to attend the ceremony. Later the same day, the Norwegian Nobel Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the Laureate, with specially invited guests.

**11** Since the Nobel Prize is regarded by far as the most prestigious prize in the world, the Award Ceremonies as well as the Banquets in Stockholm and Oslo on December 10 have been transformed from local Swedish and Norwegian arrangements into major international events that receive worldwide coverage by the print media, radio and television.

*Total Words: 870*

## *New Words and Expressions*

<b>institute</b> /'ɪnɪtju:t/ <i>v.</i> <i>n.</i>	establish or start 创立; 开始 society or organization for a special purpose 学会, 协会; 学院
<b>diploma</b> /dɪ'pləʊmə/ <i>n.</i>	certificate awarded for making some achievement 毕业证书; 荣誉证书; 奖状
<b>asset</b> /'æset/ <i>n.</i>	thing esp. property owned by a person or company 资产; 有用的东西
<b>external</b> /eks'tə:nl/ <i>adj.</i>	outside 外部的; 客观的
<b>administer</b> /əd'mɪnɪstə/ <i>v.</i>	manage; control the affair of 管理; 执行
<b>symposium</b> /sɪmpə'zi:əm, 'ps-/ <i>n.</i>	(pl.) symposia 讨论会; 座谈会
<b>coordination</b> /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	action of causing to function together 调和, 协调
<b>release</b> /rɪ'li:s/ <i>v.</i>	1. make sth. available to the public 公开, 发布 2. let sb./sth. come out of a place where they have been kept or trapped 释放



**simultaneously**/siməl'teiniəsli/ *adv.***laureate** /'lɔ:riit/ *adj.**n.***server** /'sə:və/ *n.***banquet** /'bæŋkwit/ *n.***stipulate** /'stipjuleit/ *v.***auditorium** /ɔ:'di:tɔ:riəm/ *n.***extol** /iks'tɒl/ *v.***Majesty** /'mædʒisti/ *n.***priority** /praɪ'ɔ:riti/ *n.***donation** /dəʊ'neɪʃən/ *n.***Storting** /'stɔ:tɪŋ/ *n.***prestigious** /'pres'ti:ʒəs/ *adj.***in memory of****up to****on the occasion of****in the presence of sb.**

happening or done at the same time 同时地

佩戴桂冠的

戴桂冠的人

(计算机)服务器; 服务程序

elaborate formal meal 宴会

state clearly and firmly as a requirement 规定; 保证

听众席, 观众席; (美) 会堂, 礼堂

praise highly 赞美

used to address or speak of a royal person or

royal people (用于称呼或提及王室人员) 陛下

have right to do sth. before others 优先, 优先权

things donated 捐赠品, 捐款; 贡献

挪威议会

having or showing fame or reputation 享有声望

的; 声望很高的

as a way of remembering or being reminded of

为纪念, 追念

1. as far as; as many as 多达

2. equal to; good, well, clever enough 等于

at the time of 在……的时候, 值此之际

close enough to be seen or heard by sb. 在……

面前

## Notes

1. **Nobel Prize** — 诺贝尔奖。创立于1901年,它是根据瑞典著名化学家、硝化甘油炸药发明人阿尔弗雷德·贝恩哈德·诺贝尔(Alfred Bernhard Nobel, 1833—1896)的遗嘱以其部分遗产作为基金创立的。诺贝尔奖包括金质奖章、证书和奖金支票。
2. **Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden)** — 瑞典中央银行。
3. **The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences** — 瑞典皇家科学院。
4. **org.** — organization 的缩写。
5. **Karolinska Institute** — 瑞典皇家卡罗林医学院。
6. **Swedish Academy** — 瑞典文学院。
7. **The Norwegian Nobel Institute** — 挪威诺贝尔委员会。
8. **His Majesty the King of Sweden** — 瑞典国王陛下。