

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

英语 教材 全解

高三全一册同步

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全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

英 语 教 材 全 解

第三册

（供高中三年级全学年使用）

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《英语教材全解》说明

本书以最新英语教学大纲、人教版英语教材为蓝本，对中学英语课本所涉及的单词、短语、课文、知识点、语法、课后练习进行全面、系统地讲解。

本书是为了满足绝大多数学生学习英语的基本要求编写而成的，每一个单元、每一课都与现行最新教材同步，全书共包括以下几个部分。

1. 分级词汇。每个单元都涉及到一些新词、生词。根据大纲要求，这些词汇要求学生分级掌握。本部分把学生必须掌握的词汇分课列出，以便于学生掌握。

2. 日常用语。每个单元根据训练重点都涉及到一些日常用语。这些用语的掌握对于学生用英语交流大有裨益。总结出这些日常用语，有助于学生提高语言的应用性。

3. 词汇详解。本部分主要讲解重点词汇的用法，即对重点词汇进行完整的解释，包括词义、例句、语法、短语等，如：

| | | |
|---------|---|------|
| 可数名词 | limit [ˈlɪmɪt] n. ① 可 限制(数、量), 限度 the age limit 年龄限制 ② within limits 适度地, 保守地 ③ without limits 无限制地 | 常用短语 |
| 及物动词 | v. ④ 限制, 限定 My mother limits the amount of food that I eat. 我母亲限制我的饭量。 | |
| ⑤ 不及物动词 | 【limit ~ to...】把~限制在……范围内 Everyone should limit his speech to ten minutes. 每个人都应该把自己的演讲限制在十分钟内。 | 固定结构 |
| 不可数名词 | notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] n. ① 不 注意 ② 可 通知, 通告 I've received the notice that I will go to Beijing on business. 我接到了去北京出差的通知。 v. ⑥ 注意到 I noticed that she did not look well. 我注意到她气色不好。 notice...doing 表示“注意到……正做”, 如 I noticed that thief stealing her wallet. 我看到那个贼正在偷她的钱包。 | 考试指导 |

4. 重点、难点和知识点。本部分对课文及练习涉及的重点、难点进行解释, 并通过比较、概括等方式将知识点突出出来, 便于学生掌握。

5. 语法。对于每个单元重点训练的语法内容进行全面讲解, 并联系前后内容, 把

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每项语法重点系统总结出来。

6. 中英文对照课文翻译。在翻译过程中,采用直译的方式,让学生清楚地掌握每句英文的意思。

7. 练习答案。为了便于学生检查自己学习、练习的结果,本书附带课后练习及答案。

由于时间有限,本书难免有不足之处,请读者谅解并多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2002年5月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

一、单词和词组:

| | | |
|----|------|--|
| 四会 | L. 1 | go over 仔细检查 |
| | L. 2 | from then on 从那时起 go by 走过;经过;过去 work hard at 努力工作(或学习) |
| | L. 3 | set off 使爆炸;使爆发;引起 ground floor (英)楼房的底层 post 职位;工作;邮寄;邮政;投寄;邮寄 pay off 偿清(欠款)等 |
| 三会 | L. 1 | madame 女士;夫人;小姐(对女子的敬称) disappoint 使失望 disappointing 令人失望的;令人扫兴的 willing 乐意的;愿意的 devote 把……奉献;把……专用 |
| | L. 2 | devote to 把……献于;把……用于 overcoat 大衣 succeed 成功 succeed in (干……)成功 graduation 毕业 ray 光线;射线 endless 无止境的;没完的 bench 长凳;工作台 false 不正确的;假的 |
| | L. 3 | cure 治疗;痊愈 disadvantage 不利条件;弱点 effect 效果;作用 shock 使震惊 institute (研究)所;院 admire 钦佩;羡慕 determination 决心 courage 勇气;胆略 X-ray X 射线;X 光 battlefield 战场 |
| 二会 | L. 1 | Curie 居里(姓) have ... to do with 与……有关 |
| | L. 2 | Marie 玛丽(女名) radium 镭 Poland 波兰(欧洲) industrial 工业的 uranium 铀 radioactive 放射性的 give off 发出(光等) above all 首先;首要 believe in 相信;信任 mineral 矿物;无机物 polonium 钋 in honour of 为向……表示敬意;为了纪念…… motherland 祖国 lead (n.) 铅 |
| | L. 3 | gram 克(重量单位) Warsaw 华沙(波兰首都) heart and soul 全心全意地 debt 债务;欠款 |

二、日常交际用语:

Perhaps I'll go to that one.

Maybe it was useful for some people.

I'm not sure if/whether ...

I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

I'm not sure that ... I'm sure ...

三、词汇解析

disappoint [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt] *v.*

② 使失望,使扫兴 The book disappointed me. 这本书令我失望。

disappoint 常以被动形式出现,disappointed 表示“感到失望的,沮丧的”。

【be disappointed at doing/to do, with sb.】对……感到失望 Tom is disappointed at not finding her at home. = Tom is disappointed not to find her at home. 汤姆发现她没在家,感到失望。

① disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的, 令人扫兴的 disappointing party 令人失望的聚会

② disappointment *n.* 失望(的事), 扫兴(的事) To his disappointment, she refused his advice. 令他失望的是她拒绝了他的建议。

to one's disappointment 令某人失望的是

devote [diˈvəʊt] *v.*

④ 奉献, 贡献

【devote ... to (doing)】和【be devoted to (doing)】“专心, 致力” She was devoted to children. 她把一生都献给了孩子们。

① 由于其中的 to 是介词, 所以后接名词或动名词。He devoted all his time to doing experiments. 他把全部时间都用在做实验上了。

② devote 表示“贡献”时可以用 devote one's life 或 devote oneself to doing sth. 而 contribute 后不能用 one's life 和 oneself。

succeed [səkˈsiːd] *v.*

④ 成功, 完成 succeed in life 发迹 succeed in winning the championship 成功地获得冠军 The experiment has succeeded. 这项试验获得了成功。

作此意思时, 不用 succeed to do sth. 的形式, 而用 succeed in (doing) sth.

effect [iˈfekt] *n.*

① 可 不 结果, 后果 反 cause One of the effects of bad weather is a poor crop. 坏天气的结果之一是庄稼歉收。

② 可 不 作用, 影响 (常与 on 连用) Alcoholic drink can have a bad effect on your body. 含酒精的饮料会对你身体有很坏的影响。

effect 后常接 on 表示“对……有影响”。

① be in effect 正在实行, 起作用 The old system is still in effect. 旧制度仍有效。

② of no effect (作表语) 没有作用 All our efforts were of no effect. 我们所有的努力都没有用。

③ come/go into effect 生效 The law came into effect yesterday. 那部法律昨天开始生效。

④ take effect 开始实行, 开始生效 The medicine quickly took effect. 药很快见效了。

⑤ have an effect on 对……有影响

admire [ədˈmaɪə] *v.*

④ 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕 He admires your poems. 他很赞赏你的诗。I give her an admiring look. 我向她投去钦佩的目光。

admire 后不接从句。

四、重点、难点、知识点解析

Lesson 1

1. Which speech are you going to listen to this afternoon? 今天下午你要听什么报告?

辨析 listen, hear

listen 与 hear 都可以表示“听”,但有所区别。

listen 着重强调“听”这一动作,而 hear 则着重强调听到的内容和结果,所以译成“听到”。

I listened carefully but heard nothing. 我仔细地听但什么也没听着。

注意,listen in 可以表示“收听(广播)”的意思。而 hear from sb. 则表示“收到某人的来信”。

2. It has nothing to do with at all. 与它根本无关。

1) have sth. /nothing to do with 表示“与……有(无)关系”。

I have nothing to do with that matter. 我和那事毫无关系。

典型考题:

You are right. What you have done have _____ that matter.

A. something on B. nothing to C. anything to do with D. nothing to do with

考题分析:

答案选 D。这句话的意思是:你是对的,你所做的与那件事无关。在这里,根据前面的解释,本题正确答案为 D。

2) at all 用于否定句表示“丝毫,根本”,用于加强语气。

I didn't know her at all. 我根本不认识她。

at all 用于疑问句表示“究竟,果真”。

Will he come at all? 他究竟会不会来?

3. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents. (= I'm not sure whether I should go to the one about accidents.) 是否去听有关意外事故的报告,我还不一定呢。

辨析 whether, if

whether 与 if 都可以表示“是否,会不会”。在通常情况下二者可以互换,但在下列情况下不能用 if,只能用 whether。

1) 宾语从句中有 or not 表示不确定性时,只能用 whether。

I wonder whether he will come or not today. 我不知道他今天是否来。

2) whether 可以用来引导主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句,而 if 则不行。

3) 在介词之后的“是否”只能用 whether。

Our action depends on whether the plan will be passed. 我们的行动取决于那个计划能否通过。

4) 在不定式词组前只能用 whether,而不能用 if。

I haven't decided whether to go abroad or not. 我还没有决定是否出国。

换句话说讲,能用 if 的地方都能用 whether,但能用 whether 的地方,不一定能用 if。

典型考题:

What the doctors really doubt is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.

A. if B. how C. whether D. that

考题分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是:医生们真正怀疑的是母亲是否能从重病中迅速康复。由于原句中含有 doubt(怀疑)一词,因此 C 项最符合题意。

4. D: **How did you find the talk this morning?** (= **What was the talk like this morning?**)你认为今天上午那个报告怎么样?

A: **Very disappointing.** (= **The talk was not as good as I had expected.**)很令人失望。

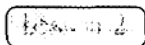
How do/did you find...? 的意思是“你觉得(认为)……怎么样?”,是征求对方对某人(事)的看法或意见的用语,相当于 what do/did you think of...? 回答时在 find 后多用复合宾语,即【sb./sth. + 形容词或分词】结构。

5. **She will go over the answers.** 她将检查这些答案。

在这里,go over 是动词短语,表示“(仔细)检查”,相当于 examine。

除此之外,go over 还可以表示“复习”的意思。

Go over Lesson One, then we'll have a quiz. 复习一下第一课,然后我们进行一个小测验。



1. **Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium.** 居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远被人们怀念。

be remembered as 表示“被当作……而记起”,as 后一般接人的身份、职务等。

He is remembered as a great musician. 他被作为一个伟大的音乐家而被人牢记。

remember 和 forget 后都能接不定式与动名词,但要注意意思的差别。

remember to do sth. 记着做某事(还没做)

remember doing sth. 记着做过某事(已做过)

forget to do sth. 忘记做某事(还没做)

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(已做过)

2. **At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.** 在那个时候波兰是不允许妇女进大学学习的,因此,玛丽决定去巴黎学习。

1) 辨析 because, because of, as, for 和 since

这几个词都可以表示“原因”,但用法不同。

① because 是从属连词,表示直接原因,一般用来回答 why 的提问,放在主句之后,但也可单独使用。

We can't play football because it is raining. 因为下雨所以我们不能踢球。

Because I was not quite myself, I didn't go to school. 因为我不舒服,所以没去上学。

② because of 是介词短语,后边可接名词、代词或动名词。

The meeting was put off because of the bad weather. 会议因为天气不好延期了。

③ as 是从属连词,多用来解释主句的原因,引导的从句多置于主句之前。

As it is getting late, I have to go. 由于天越来越晚,我得走了。

④ for 是从属连词,表示附加的理由,是根据推测和判断而得出的理由、原因。引导的从句只能置

于主句之后,且用逗号分开。

I didn't go out, for I was afraid of darkness in the evening. 我没有出去,因为在晚上我怕黑。

⑤ since 是从属连词,既可表示“因为”,又可表示“既然”,当它引导状语从句时,常置于句首。

Since he studies very hard, he succeeded in passing the exam. 因为他学习很努力,所以成功地通过了考试。

Since he said so, it must be true. 既然他那样说,那一定是真的。

2) be determined to do sth. 表示“决心做某事”,语气比 make up one's mind to do sth. 和 decide to do sth. 强烈。determined 在这里是形容词,是“坚定的,决意的”之意。其动词形式是 determine,有“(下)决心,(下)决定”的意思。

典型考题:

We are _____ to fulfil the task.

- A. determining B. made up our minds
C. determined D. having determined

考题分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是:我们坚决要完成任务。

3. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. 她的生活费很少,吃的也很少,冬天还经常挨冻。

live on 表示“靠……过活,以……为主食”。

We live on rice. 我们以大米为主食。

I live on my wage. 我靠工资过活。

4. She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. 到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。

succeed in doing sth. 表示“成功地做成了某事”。

He succeeded in winning the first in the examination. 他在考试中成功地获得了第一名。

manage to do sth. 可表示“(经过努力)成功地做成某事”。

He managed to solve the problem. 他成功地解决了那个问题。

try to do sth. 则表示“尽力去做某事”,主要强调“做”这一动作,结果可能失败。

He tried to do it, but failed at last. 他试着去做那件事,但最终没有成功。

典型考题:

He _____ passing the examination.

- A. succeeded B. succeeded in C. successful in D. fail

考题分析:

答案选 B。这句话的意思是:他考试及格了。succeed 为不及物动词,故后不直接接宾语。succeed in 与 successful 在两词组都是“在……方面成功或胜利”,其主语一般是人。succeed in 直接作谓语,表示动作或状态。而 successful 是形容词,不能单独作谓语。fail 作不及物动词,通常与 in 连用。

5. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. 在此前不久,另外一位科学家发现铀元素放出了射线,于是玛丽便决定在这方面进行研究,以获取博士学位。

辨析 give off 与 give out

give off 指“发出(液体、气体、气味等)”,而 give out 既可指“发出(声音、电波等)”,又可指“分

发”。

The chicken is giving off a nice smell. 那只鸡正发着香味。

The broadcast gives out signal by radio waves. 广播通过无线电波发送信号。

Please give out the papers. 请分发试卷。

6. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. 有一种矿物具有比铀更强的放射性。

1) a certain 意思是“某一”，表示不确定或不愿说出，后接单数可数名词。

2) 在形容词比较级前可以用 much, still, even, far, a lot, a little 等副词来修饰，用来加强比较的语气和程度，但不能用 very 来修饰。此外，当比较级中表示倍数关系时，还可以用数词进行修饰。

He is much taller than me. 他比我高得多。

The lake is three times larger than that one. 这个湖是那个湖的三倍大。

典型考题：

The dog is _____ the other one.

A. as 3 times big as B. 3 times big than

C. 3 times the size of D. 3 times big as

考题分析：选 C。此句型也常用于比较，表示倍数。

7. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive materials, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper. 1898 年她发现了这些新放射性矿物中的第一种。为了向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意，她把这种矿物取名为“钋”，并写了一篇关于钋的研究论文。

in honour of 表示“为向……表示敬意，为庆祝……”。

We hold a party in honour of his arrival. 为庆祝他的到来我们举行了一个宴会。

注意 pay/give honour to sb. 表示“向某人致敬”。

The soldiers were deeply moved, and they paid great honour to the heroes in their hearts. 这些士兵被深深地感动了，他们从心底向这些英雄致敬。

8. They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. 他们把全部时间投入了实验室中的工作。

devote oneself to 表示“献身于，致力于”，其中 to 是介词，不是动词不定式符号，因此，to 的后面如果接动词则用动名词形式。

He has devoted himself to serving people all his life. 他一生都在为人民服务。

注意，在下面词组中 to 也是介词，其后接动词时也要用动名词。

pay attention to 注意

listen to 听 look forward to 期待

lead to 导致 strict to 坚持

典型考题：

Mr. Smith made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children.

A. set up B. setting up C. have set up D. having set up

考题分析：

答案选 B。这句话的意思是：史密斯先生决定将自己所有的一切贡献于为贫苦孩子们建立学

校。all he had 作为 devote 的宾语。devote... to 之后应接动名词或名词,不可以接动词,故 A, C 项不选。D 项时态不符,不能用完成时态。故选 B。

9. **We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves.** 我们必须工作,首先,我们必须对自己有信心。

1) 在这里,above all 是插入语,表示“首先,首要,最重要的是”,相当于 first of all。

2) 辨析 believe in sb. 与 believe sb.

believe in sb. 表示“信任某人”,而 believe sb. 表示相信某人(所说的话)。

I used to believe in him, but I don't believe him this time. 过去我信任他,但这次我不相信他(所说的话)。

Lesson 3

1. **Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb.** 钋用来引爆核弹。

在这里,set off 表示“使爆发或使爆炸”的意思。

The bomb was set off after a heavy strike. 在猛烈的撞击之后,炸弹爆炸了。

除此之外,set off 还有“出发”的意思。

典型考题:

This train sets _____ Beijing.

A. for B. out C. off for D. about for

考题分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是:这列车开往北京。set out 也有“出发”的意思。set about 有“开始着手做事”之意。

2. **Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.** 从事放射性物质的工作是危险的,因为它对血液有不良影响。

have effect on sth. 指“对某事有影响、效果”。

The advertisement didn't have much effect on the sales. 那广告对销售额没起多大作用。

take effect 指“生效,起作用”。

The new law will take effect next year. 新法案将于明年实行。

have a bad effect on 对……有不良影响

have some effect on 对……有一些影响

典型考题:

His father's behaviour _____ him.

A. has effect in B. have a bad effect on

C. has a great effect on D. have effect on

考题分析:

答案选 C。这句话的意思是:他父亲的行为对他产生了较大的影响。

3. **In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research, the first person in the world to receive two Nobel Prizes.** 在 1911 年,由于她的研究,她再次获得诺贝尔奖,成为世界上第一位两次诺贝尔奖的获得者。

辨析 receive 与 accept

这两个词都有“收到”的意思。receive 着重强调客观上收到。accept 着重强调主观上的接受。且 receive 是非延续性动词,在现在完成时中,不能与一段时间状语连用。

He received an invitation for the party, but he did not accept it. 他收到了去晚会的请贴,但他没有接受。

4. **There was a time when all scientists were willing to share their results.** 曾经有个时候,所有的科学家都愿意共同分享他们的研究成果。

句中 a time 的意思是“曾经一度,有一个时候”。

There was a time when this kind of music was quite popular. 曾经有个时候这种音乐很流行。

5. **The person who(m)I have always admired for her courage is Marie Curie.** 我一直非常敬仰她的胆识的那个人就是玛丽·居里。

句中 admire sb. for sth. 的意思是“钦佩某人的某个方面”。

We admire our teacher for his selflessness. 我们敬仰老师的大公无私。

典型考题:

We admired her _____ her _____.

A. to; brave B. for; brave C. to; bravery D. for; bravery

考题分析:

答案选 D。这句话的意思是:我们钦佩她的勇气。brave 是形容词。

五、课文译文

MADAME CURIE (1)

居里夫人(一)

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in

居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远被人们怀念。1867年11月7日她出生在波兰。在年轻时她就对物理很感兴趣,并尽其所能就这个科目阅读了大量的书籍。

在那个时候波兰是不允许妇女进大学学习的,因此,玛丽决定去巴黎学习。

1891年她到达了巴黎。她的生活费很少,吃的也很少,冬天还经常挨冻。

她的房间里只有一盆小火,而她还必须把煤搬到六楼上,为了保暖,她在那间小房里得穿上大衣。到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。毕业后她又取得了数学

other degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching 学位。

1895 年她同一位非常聪明的科学家皮埃尔·居里结了婚，皮埃尔当时在巴黎理化工学院教书。玛丽开始进行研究工作，尽管当时她 had very little equipment and no money. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name 设备很少又无经费。在此前不久，另外一位科学家发现铀元素放出了射线。于是 Marie 便决定在这方面进行研究，以获取博士学位。她给这种射线取了一个新 name, called "radioactive". One day she made an important discovery. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one 名词，叫“辐射”。有一天，她获得了一个重要的发现。有一种矿物具有比铀更强的放射性。

因此她断定里面必定含有某种未曾被人发现的其它物质。 In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper. 1898 年她发现了这些新放射性矿物中的第一种。为了向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意，她把这种矿物取名为“钋”，并写了一篇关于钋的研究论文。

From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research. They devoted all their hours to 从那以后，玛丽和皮埃尔就一起从事研究工作了。他们把全部时间投入了 working in their laboratory. As months went by, the work seemed endless. Marie described her 实验室中的工作。数个月过去了，而工作似乎还没有尽头。玛丽曾经用这 thoughts in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we 样的文字表述过她的想法：“生活对于我们中的任何人都不容易。我们必须工 must believe in ourselves. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, 作，尤其必须对自己有信心。我们必须相信我们中的每一个人都能把某件事 when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed." 做好；而且，当我们发现这件事是什么时，我们必须努力做，直到成功。”

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said to him, "Let's go down to 1902 年的一个夜晚，当她和皮埃尔坐在家休息时对皮埃尔说：“咱们再 the laboratory again." It was nine o'clock and they had been there only two hours before. They put on 去一次实验室吧。”当时已经是九点了，就在两个小时前他们刚去过那里。他 their overcoats and went down to the laboratory. As they opened the door on the ground floor, Marie 们穿上大衣就向实验室走去。当他们打开一楼的门时，玛丽说：“别开

said, "Don't light the lamps. Look!" On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a light. 你瞧!" 在实验室的工作台上放着一个玻璃器皿, 里面发出一种微弱的光。这就是他们一直辛勤劳动、孜孜以求的东西: 纯镭。

The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It looked like ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium. Its rays could go through every mineral except lead. In 1903 Marie received her doctor's degree for her study on radioactive matter. Altogether, between 1899 and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work. Marie Curie never made money out of her research. She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the whole scientific world. 居里夫妇所发现的物质就是镭, 它看起来就像普通的食盐一样, 而它的放射性却比铀要大一百万倍。它的射线可以穿透除铅以外的所有其它矿物质。1903 年玛丽获得了博士学位。在 1899 年到 1904 年之间, 她和皮埃尔就他们的研究工作写了 34 篇论文。玛丽·居里从不通过她的研究来赚钱。她不同意把这些属于她的新发现据为己有, 而是献出自己的全部知识与整个科学界共享。

MADAME CURIE (2)

居里夫人 (二)

Polonium and radium were important discoveries. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. 钋和镭都是重要的发现。钋可以用来引爆核武器。由于镭自身拥有很强的射线, 能够深入到人的肌体内部。科学家很快就发现可以用它来治疗癌症。1903 年玛丽和皮埃尔被授予诺贝尔物理学奖。

However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many years. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood. Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working with radioactive matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too. In fact, 然而, 有一个缺点是多年未被发现的。与放射性物质打交道是危险的, 因为它对血液有不良影响。皮埃尔和玛丽都注意到, 从事多年放射性物质研究工作以后, 他们都感到身体疼痛, 手也受到了伤

radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. Three of the Curies' notebooks were considered to be too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written. In 1906 Pierre died in a road accident. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death, but was determined to go on working. Soon after the accident, she was given Pierre's post at the University of Paris as head of the Physics Department. So Marie Curie became the first woman in France to be a university professor. In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research, the first person in the world to receive two Nobel Prizes.

事实上,镭不仅损害了他们的健康,而且还使他们工作的实验室设备也都具有放射性了。时过 75 年后,居里夫妇写过的三个笔记本还被认为具有太强

的放射性而不能触摸。 在 1906 年皮埃尔死于一场车祸。皮埃尔的逝世使玛丽极为震惊,但是,她仍然决心继续工作。在事故发生不久之后,玛丽

被授予皮埃尔的职位,任巴黎大学物理系主任,于是玛丽·居里成为法兰西第一位女大学教授。 在 1911 年,由于她的研究,她再次获得诺贝尔奖,成为世界上第一位两次诺贝尔奖的获得者。

After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA, where she was received by the President and given a gram of radium for her future work. There were soon two Radium Institutes in the world, one in Paris and one in Warsaw. Marie was invited to many countries to give speeches about her work. For the last ten years of her life she was almost blind. The radium with which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood. She died in Paris at the age of 66.

第一次世界大战后,居里夫人走访了美国,并在那里受到了总统的接见,被赠予一克镭,以供她今后工作之用。不久,在世界上就有了两个镭研究所,一个在巴黎,一个在华沙。玛丽被邀请到许多国家就她的研究工作进行演讲。在她生命的最后十年里,她几乎失明了。她多年来研究的镭使她失明了,生病了,最后还得了血液病。 她在巴黎去世,享年 66 岁。

Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. But she is also remembered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge, her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

今天,她作为科学家受到了人们的纪念和赞赏。不过人们怀念她的还有她的决心和勇气,以及她乐意与人们分享她的知识,她对妇女权利的关心和她

在战争期间提供的医疗服务。