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科学普及
系列



Alfred Bernhard Nobel

诺贝尔奖

Timed Reading ... e II

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第2辑

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神奇自然馆

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



诺贝尔奖

Timed Readings Plus in Science II

第②辑

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I 前言

英国思想家培根说过：阅读使人深刻。阅读的真正目的是获取信息，开阔视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习的角度来说，学习语言若没有大量阅读就如隔靴搔痒，因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、最具表现力、最符合生活情景的，同时读物中的情节、故事引人入胜，进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴趣，培养读者的文学修养，至此，语言的学习水到渠成。

“麦格希中英双语阅读文库”在世界范围内选材，涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列，充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需，在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平，从读者的阅读兴趣出发，以难易适中的英语语言为立足点，选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文，又包含科普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势，充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便，超出核心词表的词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中，并标注释义。

鉴于编者水平有限，凡不周之处，谬误之处，皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

丛书编委会

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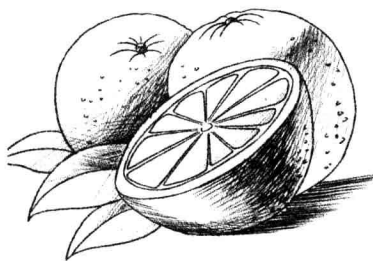
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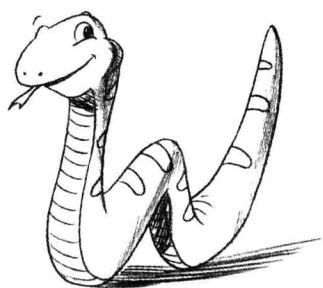
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The Nobel Prizes

The Nobel Prizes are named for Alfred Nobel. Nobel was a *Swedish* chemist who invented *dynamite*. He invented many other things as well, and he built companies around the world. He became very rich. He also wrote poetry and worked for world peace.

Alfred Nobel died in 1895. In his *will*, he



诺贝尔奖

诺贝尔奖是以阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔的名字命名的。诺贝尔是一位瑞典化学家，他发明了炸药。他还发明了许多其他东西，并且在世界各地创建了公司。他变得非常富有。他也写诗歌，并且为世界和平而工作。

阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔死于1895年。在他的遗嘱中，他留下了大概900

Swedish *adj.* 瑞典的
will *n.* 遗嘱

dynamite *n.* 炸药

left about \$9 million to *establish* a fund to award prizes. The prizes were to be given out once a year to persons who had best helped *humanity*.

The will *indicated* that there were to be prizes in five categories. One prize would be for the most important discovery in physics. Physics is the science that studies the relationship between objects and energy. Another prize would be for chemistry. This is the study of substances and their properties. The third prize would be for important work in medicine. A fourth prize would be for literature. The fifth prize would go to a person who worked for world peace. Nobel instructed that the judges who selected the winners were not to take into *consideration* where a person lived.

万美元来设立一个奖励基金。每年一次，这个奖励给予那些为人类做出重大贡献的人。

遗嘱中指明，要在五个领域设置奖项。一个奖项为在物理学方面的重大发现而设立。物理学是研究物质与能量之间相互关系的学科。另一个奖项设立在化学方面。它是研究物质及它们的性质的。第三个奖项是为在医学方面有重要工作而设立的。第四个奖项是为文学而设立的。第五个奖项是为致力于世界和平的人而设立的。诺贝尔强调评选获奖者的评审员不可以考虑参选人的生活居住地。

establish *v.* 建立

indicate *v.* 表明

humanity *n.* 人类

consideration *n.* 考虑

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. In addition to money, each prize includes a medal and a *diploma*. The diploma is a document that honors the person who has earned the prize. In 1969 the Bank of Sweden provided money to add a prize in *economics*. Economics is the study of the buying and selling of goods and services.

At first, more than three people could share one Nobel Prize. This rule was changed; now no more than three people can share a prize, unless all of them belong to the same organization working for peace. Sometimes two people win a prize. Other times just one person does. There have been years when no prize has been awarded in particular *categories*. Since 1950 only the Nobel Prize in

1901年首次颁发了诺贝尔奖。除了奖金之外，每份奖项还包括一枚奖章和一个证书。证书就是此人曾获过该项奖励的一份证明文件。1969年，瑞典银行提供资金，在经济学方面设置了一个奖项。经济学就是研究商品买卖与服务的科学。

起初，可以三人以上共享一个诺贝尔奖。现在，规则改变了，共享一个诺贝尔奖的人数不能超过三人，除非他们所有人同属于一个致力于世界和平的组织。有时两个人共享一个诺贝尔奖。其余时候，只有一个人得到奖励。有些特定的方面很多年都没有颁发奖励。自1950年以来，只有诺

diploma *n.* 证书

category *n.* 方面；类别

economics *n.* 经济学

peace has not been awarded every year.

Perhaps the most famous scientist to win a Nobel Prize was Albert Einstein. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921. Einstein received his award for his *brilliance* in combining physics with mathematics and his studies of the *properties* of light. Some scientists have won more than one Nobel Prize. Linus Pauling won Nobel Prizes in both chemistry and peace. Marie Curie won prizes in both physics and chemistry. A Nobel Prize is considered one of the world's greatest *honors*.

贝尔和平奖不是每年都颁发。

也许获得诺贝尔奖的最著名的科学家是阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦。他获得了1921年的诺贝尔物理学奖。爱因斯坦由于他在物理学与数学结合上的伟大成就和对光性质方面的研究而获得了这个奖项。有些科学家不止一次地获得诺贝尔奖。莱纳斯·鲍林就获得了诺贝尔化学奖和诺贝尔和平奖。玛丽·居里则获得了诺贝尔物理学奖和诺贝尔化学奖。诺贝尔奖被视为世界上最高的荣誉之一。

brilliance *n.* 成就

honor *n.* 荣誉

property *n.* 性质

Doctors Without Borders

In 1999 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to a French *organization* called Doctors Without Borders. The judges who awarded the prize commended the group for “its pioneering work in providing medical care and humanitarian aid to *victims* of *disasters* on several continents”.

Doctors Without Borders was founded in



无国界医生组织

1999年，诺贝尔和平奖颁发给了一个法国的无国界医生组织。评委因为“该组织在许多国家为灾难中的遇难者提供医疗救助和人道主义协助的先驱性作用”而授予了和平奖。

无国界医生组织创建于1971年。在一些正经受着战争、传染病和自

organization *n.* 组织
disaster *n.* 灾难

victim *n.* 遇难者

1971. A group of doctors had become *frustrated* with the difficulties of trying to provide medical care in countries experiencing wars, epidemics, or natural disasters. These doctors often had trouble with government regulations and international laws that *restricted* their activities. They decided that they would make the welfare of victims their top priority, even if it meant ignoring *regulations*.

In its more than 30 years of existence, Doctors Without Borders has helped people in many parts of the world. Currently the group provides *assistance* in more than 80 countries. More than 2,500 people volunteer to work for the organization, and these people hire local people to help them in the regions where they work.

然灾害的国家，几个医生在试图提供医疗护理时遇到了麻烦。这些医生的行为常常受到政府法规与国际法的限制。所以他们决定要为受害者的福利争取优先权，即使这意味着要无视那些法规。

在它存在的30多年间，无国界医生组织已经帮助了世界许多地区的人们。目前，这个组织至少在80多个国家提供援助。有2 500多名志愿者在为这个组织工作，这些志愿者雇用一些本地人在他们工作的地方提供帮助。当这个组织的成员感觉到他们的病人正在遭受不公平待遇时，他们会

frustrate *v.* 使沮丧；使困难
regulation *n.* 法规

restrict *v.* 限制
assistance *n.* 援助

Members of the group do not *hesitate* to speak out when they feel that their patients are being treated unfairly. They wish to make the world aware of the causes of suffering so that these causes can be *eliminated*. The group *strives* to avoid *discrimination* of any kind and to remain independent of particular political or religious beliefs.

毫不犹豫地说出来。他们希望能让全世界意识到导致这些问题的原因，从而解决这些问题。这个组织为避免任何歧视和维护政治与宗教信仰的独立而抗争着。

hesitate v. 犹豫
strive v. 努力；奋斗

eliminate v. 消除；消灭
discrimination n. 歧视



The History of Space Travel

For *centuries* people dreamed of space travel. This dream began to seem possible with the development of high-flying rockets in the early 1900s. A rocket travels through the air by shooting out a stream of hot gases. These gases come from the burning of fuel.

In 1903 a Russian *schoolteacher* named



太空旅行史

几个世纪以来，人们梦想着能太空旅行。20世纪初，高空飞行火箭的发展使太空旅行这个梦想开始变得可能。火箭是将燃烧燃料产生的热气流喷出，以推动它在空气中运动。

1903年，一位名叫康斯坦丁·齐奥尔科夫斯基的俄国教师制定了使

century *n.* 世纪

schoolteacher *n.* 教师