

Unit 1

Section

A

Pre-reading Questions



1. How much do you know about Alfred Nobel?
2. What kind of award is the Nobel Prize?
3. To whom do you think the Nobel Prize should be awarded?

Alfred Nobel: A Man of Peace

- 1 The newspaper **reported** the **death** of Alfred Nobel on **April** 13, 1888. The newspaper **called** him a person who **traded** in death, because he had developed and sold **explosives**. In fact, Alfred Nobel's **business** had made him a very rich man. The newspaper story **continued**, giving Alfred Nobel's **age**, nation, and other **information** about his business. **However**, the words about "trading in death" were all that the 55-year-old man read. 5
- 2 Alfred Nobel put down the newspaper sadly. No, he wasn't dead — his **brother** Ludwig had died, and the French newspaper had made a mistake. All the same, Alfred Nobel was worried. Was this the way the world was going to **remember** him? He did not like that idea at all. He had **spent** his life working for peace in the world, and hated war. He **created** his explosive to **save** lives — lives that were lost because other explosives were dangerous to use. 10
He wanted people to remember him as a man of peace.
- 3 Alfred Nobel **invented** his explosive at a **perfect** moment in time. Many countries were **beginning** to build roads through **mountains**, and needed a safe, strong explosive. Alfred Nobel's explosive was developed for such **peaceful** uses. He also thought that if all countries had the same great **weapons**, they would see how impossible war was — that any country fighting a war would surely be **destroyed**. There would be no more wars. Many people of his day also thought this way. 15
- 4 Nobel was worried about the way the world looked at him, but he did not know what to do. He wanted to think of the best way for people to use his money after his death. Then, in 1895, a man made plans for a journey to the North **Pole**. Nobel read about the plan, and at last he knew what to do with his money. He decided that after he died, his money should be used for a **prize** to honor people who did great things in science, writing, and world peace. Men 20

注：本书课文中黑色粗体词为预备级必须掌握的词汇，如 **report**；黑色变体词为四级词汇，如 **explosive**；绿色粗体词为超纲词汇，如 **mailman**（本课没有此类词汇）。

5



or women of any country might receive the prize.

Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896, at the age of 63. He was unmarried and had no children. People all over the world **wondered** who was going to get Nobel's money. They were very surprised when they learned of Alfred Nobel's plan to **award** prizes every year in the fields of **physics, chemistry, medicine, literature**, and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, and they very soon became the greatest

honor that a person could receive in these fields. In 1969, an award for **economics** was **added**.

6 The report of Alfred Nobel's death had been a mistake, but the **decision** that he made as a result finally gave him what he wanted. Alfred Nobel created the Nobel Prize, and now the world thinks of him the way he wanted to be remembered: Alfred Nobel, a man of peace.

Words: 489



NEW WORDS

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ *vt.*
n.

write about sth. that has happened 报道(新闻)

[C] sth. written for what has happened 报告, 报道

death /deθ/ *n.*

[C; U] the end of life; the state of being dead 死, 死亡

April /'eɪprəl/ *n.*

[C; U] the fourth month of the year 四月

call /kɔ:l/ *vt.*

1. say or think that sth. or sb. is 认为……是; 把……称为

2. give a name to 命名; 称呼

trade /treɪd/ *vi.*
n.

buy or sell goods 买卖货物, 从事交易

the act of buying and selling 贸易, 买卖, 交易

*explosive /ɪk'splɔ:sɪv/ *n.*

[C] a substance that can burst suddenly with a very loud noise 炸药

business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.*

1. [C] a particular activity to make money 行业

2. [U] buying and selling things 买卖, 商业, 贸易

continue /kən'tɪnju:/ *v.*

1. go on doing or happening 连续, 继续

2. start again after a break (中断后)再开始

age /eɪdʒ/ *n.*

[C] the period of time a person has lived or a thing has existed 年龄, 岁数

information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.*

[U] sth. that gives knowledge in the form of facts 消息; 信息; 报道

however /haʊ'evə(r)/ *ad.*

然而, 但是

brother /'brʊðə(r)/ *n.*

[C] 兄; 弟

remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ *vt.*

1. think about with special respect or honor 纪念

2. keep in memory; call back to mind 记住; 想起

3. take care not to forget 牢记

spend /spend/ *vt.*

1. use time for sth. 花时间, 度过

*create /kri:'eɪt/ *vt.*

2. give out money in payment 花钱

save /seɪv/ *v.*

produce sth. new 创造, 创作

*invent /ɪn'vent/ *vt.*

1. take sb. away from danger 救, 挽救

perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/ *a.*

2. keep sth. for later use 节省; 储存

make or produce a new thing or idea for the first time 发明, 创造

begin /bɪ'gɪn/ *v.*

1. the most suitable 最合适的

mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n.*

2. so good that it can not be better 完美的

peaceful /'pi:sfʊl/ *a.*

3. complete; thorough 完全的, 充分的

do or be the first part; make a start 开始, 着手

*weapon /'wepən/ *n.*

[C] a very high hill 山, 山岳

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *vt.*

1. without war 和平的, 没有战争的

pole /pəʊl/ *n.*

2. quiet and calm 平静的, 安静的

[C] sth. that one uses for fighting or killing 武器

prize /praɪz/ *n.*

break into pieces; make useless 摧毁, 毁灭

wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.*

[C] the most northern or southern parts of the Earth or other planets (地球或其他星球的)南极或北极

[C] sth. given to the person who wins a game, race, etc. (给予获胜者的)奖, 奖品, 奖金

n.

1. wish to know 想知道; 对……感到疑惑

2. feel great surprise 感到惊奇

*award /ə'wɔ:d/ *vt.*

1. [U] a feeling caused by sth. strange, surprising, or beautiful 惊奇, 惊叹

n.

2. [C] sth. that gives one this feeling 奇迹, 奇观

give as the result of an official decision 给予, 授予

physics /'fɪzɪks/ *n.*

[C] sth. esp. a prize given as the result of an official decision 奖, 奖品, 奖金

chemistry /'kemɪstri/ *n.*

[U] the science that studies matter and natural forces, such as light, heat and movement 物理学

medicine /'medɪs(ɪ)n/ *n.*

[U] the science that studies the structure of substances and the way they change 化学

*literature /'lɪtərəʃə(r)/ *n.*

1. [U] the science of understanding and treating disease 医学

2. [C; U] a substance used for treating disease 药; 药物

*economics /'i:kə'nɒmɪks, e-/ *n.*

1. [U] the study of written works which have artistic value 文学

2. [U] written works which have artistic value 文学作品

[U] the scientific study of the way in which wealth is produced and used 经济学

add /æd/ *vt.*

1. put together with sth. else so as to increase the number, size, or importance 增加, 添加

2. put numbers together to find the total 相加

decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.*

[C; U] a choice about what should be done 决定; 抉择

生词总量	占课文的比率	预备级词汇	四级词汇	超纲词汇
34	7%	27	7	0



PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

call sb. sth.	say that sb. or sth. is 认为……是; 把……说成是
trade in	buy and sell 从事……交易
in fact	as a matter of fact 实际上; 其实
put down	place sth. down 放下
make a mistake	do wrongly; get sth. wrong 犯错误
not ... at all	not in any way 丝毫不, 一点也不
spend ... doing	use ... in 把(钱、时间等)用于
of one's day	of one's age 某人所处的时代
be worried about	be anxious about 为……担心, 为……发愁
at last	finally 最后, 终于
all over the world	worldwide 世界范围(地), 全世界(地)
learn of	become informed of 获悉, 得知, 了解
in the field of	in a branch of knowledge or an area of activity 在……领域, 在……范围
as a result	caused or produced by sth. else 作为结果, 结果是



PROPER NAMES

Alfred Nobel /'ɑ:lfrəd nəʊ'bel/	阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔 (1833-1896), 瑞典化学家、工程师和实业家
Ludwig /'lʊdwɪg/	卢德维格 (男子名)
Nobel Prize /nəʊ'bel praɪz/	诺贝尔奖, 1901年起每年在诺贝尔的逝世日 12月10日颁发



ONLINE RESOURCES

1. Alfred Nobel: Please visit the web site <http://www.nobel.se> for more information about Alfred Nobel.
2. Nobel Prize: The web site <http://www.nobel.se> would let you have more information about the Nobel Prize.

Exercises



Reading Aloud

I Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say it from memory.

The newspaper reported the death of Alfred Nobel on April 13, 1888. The newspaper called him a person who traded in death, because he had developed and sold explosives. In fact, Alfred Nobel's business had made him a very rich man. The newspaper story continued, giving Alfred Nobel's age, nation, and other information about his business. However, the words about "trading in death" were all that the 55-year-old man read.



Comprehension of the Text

II Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why did the newspaper call Alfred Nobel a man who traded in death?
2. When was Nobel born according to (根据) the passage?
3. Why did Nobel create his explosive?
4. What kind of man did Nobel want people to remember him as?
5. Why does the writer think Nobel invented his explosive at a perfect moment in time?
6. What did Nobel decide to do with his money after his death?
7. To whom did Nobel want to award the prize?
8. How many kinds of prizes are there in the Nobel Prize now? What are they?



Vocabulary

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

perfect	create	death	trade
continue	wonder	destroy	information
spend	prize	award	invent

1. Before his _____ Alfred Nobel decided to set up a prize with his money to honor the people who did great things in science, writing, and world peace.
2. The old man died but his shop _____ to trade under its old name.
3. This was the chance I'd been waiting for — a chance to learn a _____ and make something of myself.
4. Earnest Hemingway believed (相信) that he should kill himself when he was not able to _____

any more.

5. We wrote down the direction (方向) of travel and sent the _____ back to the base.
6. Many people with AIDS (艾滋病) have to _____ months in hospital up to a time when they have someone at home to help and look after them.
7. If you _____ his idea, you would surely be killing him.
8. People _____ if Carnegie would spend most of his money on poor people if he were still living.

IV Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.

1. Among other important businesses, people of our time mainly do one thing: they buy and sell information.
2. We didn't finish the work on time because of my mistake.
3. It is reported that the new machine has mainly been used in the areas of making food and drying clothes.
4. There was no way in which people could become informed of the winner of the prize.
5. It is very bad for us to make mistakes, but it happens for every one of us, every day of the week and in every part of the world.
6. Now, finally, at the age of 71, he feels that things are starting to come right.
7. Mandy had come because she was anxious (焦虑的) about her parents and she didn't know who else to turn to.
8. Harry Hinton was a well-known character (人物) of his age.



Translation

V Translate the following sentences into English using the words in the brackets.

1. 据报道，他非常富有，是做武器交易的。(trade in)
2. 任何国家的人，无论男女，都应反对战争，因为战争会毁灭国家。(destroy)
3. 人们称诺贝尔是一个致力于和平事业的人和一个人富有爱心的人。(a man full of)
4. 在雨季渡过那条河非常危险。(cross the river)
5. 他不知所措，因为对他来说开山修路是件新鲜事。(build roads through mountains)

VI Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Alfred Nobel invented his explosive at a perfect moment in time.
2. He wanted to think of the best way for people to use his money after his death.
3. The world thinks of him the way he wanted to be remembered: Nobel, a man of peace.
4. He decided that after he died, his money should be used for a prize to honor people who did great things in science, writing, and world peace.
5. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, and they very soon became the greatest honor that a person could receive in these fields.



Follow-up Activities

VII

Complete the following tasks with your group or with the class.

1. Retell (复述) the story in your own words.
2. Make comments (评论) on the significance (意义) of the Nobel Prize.

Spotlight on Grammar



不定式主动语态表示被动意义

He created his explosive to save lives — lives that were lost because other explosives were dangerous to use. (Passage A, Unit 1)

这句话中的 to use 是不定式的主动语态，但表示被动意义。

不定式的主动语态表示被动意义往往用于 SVC (adj. + inf.) 句型，即“主语 + 动词 + 主语补语”句型，其中的主语补语由“形容词 + 不定式”构成。用于这一句型的形容词较常见的有 easy, hard, difficult, good, comfortable, possible, impossible 等。在这种情况下，不定式必须用主动语态表示被动意义，不可用被动语态。例如：

The story is hard to believe (相信). 这个故事令人难以相信。

[误] The story is hard to be believed.

This shirt is easy to wash (洗). 这件衬衫很容易洗。

[误] This shirt is easy to be washed.

The sick baby was difficult to look after. 照料这个生病的孩子很不容易。

[误] The sick baby was difficult to be looked after.

The light is impossible to turn off. 这盏灯无法熄灭。

[误] The light is impossible to be turned off.



Grammar

VIII Complete the following sentences by adding suitable infinitives (不定式).

1. The word is difficult _____.
2. A little bird flying (飞) far away is hard _____.
3. The text of Lesson One is not difficult _____.
4. The box is too heavy _____.
5. Our house is very pleasant _____.
6. The room is so dirty that it is very difficult _____.
7. Her weak voice is impossible _____.
8. This kind of food is not good _____.
9. This kind of information is difficult _____.
10. Weapons are difficult _____.

IX Translate the following into English using the SVC (adj. + inf.) pattern.

1. 这个错误很难发现。
2. 这本书读起来很有趣。
3. 获得诺贝尔奖是不容易的。
4. 要通过这次考试很不容易。

5. 汤太热了，现在还不能喝。
6. 听这个故事真是太有趣了。
7. 史密斯先生的课不容易听懂。
8. 在这个花园里散步很惬意。
9. 戒烟(smoking)真的那么难吗?
10. 我喜欢和那些容易相处的人交朋友。

Spotlight on Pronunciation and Intonation

Vowels /i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/

In this unit, we are to learn the differences between the four vowels (元音): /i:/, /ɪ/, /e/ and /æ/. Please listen to the recording and read after the recording as many times as you can.

Distinguish between vowels /i:/, /ɪ/, /e/ and /æ/ and read the following words after the tape.

/i:/	see	read	peace	feel	teeth	please	achieve
/ɪ/	report	rich	begin	continue	mistake	invent	information
/e/	best	develop	dead	death	remember	terrible	success
/æ/	add	that	plan	married	accident	madam	channel

Read the following word pairs, phrases and sentences.

Word pairs

/i:/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/
sheep	ship	bed	bad
seat	sit	men	man
eat	it	beg	bag
leave	live	dead	dad
heat	hit	bet	bat

Phrases and sentences

/i:/ a key and a bee (蜜蜂) coffee and sweet (糖) a sheep under a tree
a deep sea meet in a week sleep while reading

There's a bee on the leaf (叶) of a tree.

The heat has been here for three weeks.

He easily feels sleepy.

/ɪ/ a fish and a pig sit on a ship a sick rabbit (兔)
live in a big city a big pig sleeping on a ship

Have more fish, drink more milk and eat less meat (肉).

Jim is sitting on a little hill.

/e/ seven women and ten men step by step beg for bread
a tennis net never forget the best nest (巢)

Let the matter rest.

She is dressed in her best.

/æ/ a bad bag a sad man a fat bat (蝙蝠)
 a map of Japan a very happy family stand at the back
 The cat is having a nap (小睡).
 The rat (鼠) has a bag and a cap.

Listen, read and enjoy yourself.

Proverbs and sayings

Seeing is believing. (眼见为实。)
 A friend in need is a friend indeed. (患难朋友才是真朋友。)
 It's no use crying over spilt milk. (覆水难收。)
 Practice (实践) makes perfect. (熟能生巧。)
 East or west, home is the best. (天下惟家好。)
 Better late than never. (迟做总比不做好。)
 Jim is as timid (胆小) as a rabbit (兔). (喻: 胆小如鼠。)
 She is as busy as a bee. (喻: 忙个不停。)

A poem (诗)

Silly Billy

Silly Billy! Silly Billy!
 Why is Billy silly?
 Silly Billy hid a shilling.
 Isn't Billy silly?

Silly Billy! Silly Billy!
 Why is Billy silly?
 Silly Billy hit a kitty.
 Isn't Billy silly?

Silly Billy! Silly Billy!
 Why is Billy silly?
 Silly Billy feels chilly in the heat.
 Isn't Billy silly?

注: shilling 先令; hit 打; kitty 小猫咪;
 chilly 冷的

A tongue twister (绕口令)

Peter Pepper picked a pack of
 pickled pepper,
 A pack of pickled pepper Peter
 Pepper picked,
 If Peter Pepper picked a pack
 of pickled pepper,
 Where is the pack of pickled
 pepper Peter Pepper picked?

注: Peter Pepper 人名; pick 采; pack
 包; pickled 腌制的; pepper 辣椒



Pronunciation and Intonation

X Listen to the tape and choose the right answer for the sounds you hear in the sentence.

Example: You will hear

I feel sick.

A. /i:/, /i/

B. /i/, /i:/

C. /i:/, /i:/

D. /i/, /i/

You should choose A.

1. It has been three weks since I met him.
A. /ɪ/, /e/ B. /i:/, /e/ C. /ɪ/, /æ/ D. /i:/, /æ/
2. This is a big building beside the sea.
A. /ɪ/, /i:/ B. /i:/, /ɪ/ C. /e/, /ɪ/ D. /i:/, /e/
3. Tim is one of my best friends.
A. /e/, /æ/ B. /æ/, /e/ C. /ɪ/, /e/ D. /ɪ/, /æ/
4. I am glad to know Jack is back.
A. /e/, /æ/ B. /æ/, /e/ C. /e/, /e/ D. /æ/, /æ/
5. It is really bad of you to talk back to your dad.
A. /e/, /e/ B. /æ/, /æ/ C. /e/, /æ/ D. /æ/, /e/
6. Pat met a very fat man.
A. /e/, /æ/ B. /æ/, /e/ C. /e/, /e/ D. /æ/, /æ/
7. We are supposed to eat more fish.
A. /i:/, /i:/ B. /i:/, /ɪ/ C. /ɪ/, /ɪ/ D. /ɪ/, /i:/
8. It is a big red flag.
A. /æ/, /ɪ/, /e/ B. /ɪ/, /æ/, /æ/ C. /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/ D. /e/, /ɪ/, /e/

XI Listen to the following twice and put in the missing words.

Que Sera , Sera

When I was just a 1 girl,
I asked my mother,
“What will I 2 ?
Will I be pretty?
Will I be rich?”
Here is what she said to me:

“Que sera , sera,
Whatever will be, will be.
The future is not ours to 3 .
Que sera , sera,
What will be, will 4 .”

When I grew up and 5 in love,
I asked my sweetheart what lies ahead.
“Will we have rainbows day after day?”
Here is what my sweetheart 6 .

Now I 7 children of my own.
They asked their mother,
“What will I be?
Will I be handsome?
Will I be 8 ?”
I tell them tenderly.

注: whatever无论什么; sweetheart心上人; lie位于; rainbow彩虹; handsome英俊的; tenderly轻轻地

Section

B

Marie Curie: A Twentieth-Century Woman

- 1 Marya Sklodowska was **born** on November 7, 1867, in Poland. Marya's father wanted his five children to go to college, but the family was poor. In fact, Marya worked for six years to make money so her elder sister Bronya could study medicine at the Sorbonne in Paris. When Bronya finished **medical** school in 1891, 23-year-old Marya Sklodowska went to Paris to begin her own studies. 5
- 2 Once she arrived in Paris, Marya changed her name to the French **form**, Marie. After living with Bronya and her **husband** for a short time, she moved to a less **expensive** set of rooms near the university so she could study in peace. Marie was very poor, but even among her difficult living **conditions**, she was happy.
- 3 In July 1893, Marie passed her physics exam first in her class. At this time, she met Pierre Curie, a young **scientist**. Marie and Pierre found that they had much in common. They both believed that science was the most important part of their lives. They didn't **care** about money or about being **comfortable**. They **fell** in love, and were married on July 26, 1895. Marie and Pierre Curie were very happy. They discussed their work as well as the most recent **scientific** events, such as the **discovery** of X **rays**. Marie was **interested** in this **research**, and began to look for unknown **elements** that had such rays. Pierre Curie stopped his own research in order to help Marie in her work. He **realized** that she was about to make an important discovery. 10
- 4 In 1898, the Curies **discovered** two new elements that gave off X rays. In those days, no one knew that such **materials** were dangerous. They did not know that working with these materials **caused** their **illnesses**, and they kept working. Finally, in 1902, they **proved** that **radium** is real. 15
- 5 On June 25, 1903, **Madam** Curie became the first woman to receive a doctor of science **degree** from the Sorbonne. Then she received an even greater award. In 1903, Marie and Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel were awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. 20
- 6 The Curies continued to work closely together until a **terrible** event happened. In 25

April, 1906, Pierre was killed in a street **accident**. Marie was very sad, but she continued working. Then, in 1910, she made **pure** radium. It was Marie Curie's biggest **success**. In 1911, she received the Nobel Prize again, in chemistry. She was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize, and the first person to receive it twice. 30

7 Over the years, Marie's **constant** work with radium continued to **hurt** her health. She died on July 4, 1934, from an illness caused by her life's work: radium. Madam Curie never cared about making any money from her discoveries. Her life had been one of hard work; however, in her family life she was happily married and had two daughters. As a scientist, she made important discoveries and **achieved** greatness in her field. 35

Words: 492



NEW WORDS

century /¹sentʃʊri/ *n.*

[C] a period of one hundred years 百年, 世纪

born /bɔ:n/ *a.*

1. brought into being by or as if by birth 出生的, 诞生的

2. from or by birth 原本的, 生来的

medical /¹medɪkəl/ *a.*

of medicine and treating the sick 医学的, 医疗的, 医术的

form /fɔ:m/ *n.*

1. [C] a way sth. shows itself; kind or sort 形式, 方式; 格式

2. [C; U] an outward appearance; shape 外形, 样子; 形状

3. [C] a piece of paper with spaces for one to answer questions (需填写的) 表格

husband /¹hʊzbənd/ *n.*

[C] the man to whom a woman is married 丈夫

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *a.*

costing a lot of money 费钱的, 昂贵的

condition /kən'dɪʃən/ *n.*

1. [C] things that are around one 环境; 情况

2. [C; U] the state of a person or thing 状况, 状态

scientist /¹saɪəntɪst/ *n.*

[C] a person who studies and practices science 科学家

care /keə(r)/ *vi.*

be worried or anxious 操心; 介意, 在乎

comfortable /¹kʌmfətəbl/ *a.*

being pleasant; feeling happy and free of worries 舒适的; 惬意的

fall /fɔ:l/ *vi.*

1. (*into*) pass into a new state; become 变成, 变为

2. go down from a higher place 落下, 降落

3. go down from a standing position 跌倒, 摔倒

4. become lower in level, degree, etc.; drop 下降, 降低

scientific /¹saɪən'tɪfɪk/ *a.*

of the principles and rules of science 科学的; 系统的

discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/ *n.*

1. [U] the event of finding things 发现

2. [C] the thing found or the case of finding sth. 发现的事物, 发现的实例

ray /reɪ/ *n.*

[C] a line of light 光束, 光线

interest /¹ɪntrəst/ *vt.*

catch or hold the attention of 使感兴趣; 引起……的关注

n.

readiness to give attention to 兴趣, 关注

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ *n.*

[U] careful study that is aimed at learning new facts and scientific laws 研

	究; 探讨
*element /'elɪmənt/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] a very simple substance from which everything is made 元素 2. [C] a part of a whole 成分; 部分
realize (英 realise) /'ri:əlaɪz/ <i>vt.</i>	1. know or understand 领悟, 了解, 认识 2. make sth. real 实现; 使成形
discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ <i>vt.</i>	1. find sth. that already is 发现 2. find out a fact, an answer, etc. 弄明白; 找到; 发觉
material /mə'tɪəriəl/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C; U] sth. that one uses for making or doing things 材料, 原料 2. [U] information for writing, etc. 素材, 资料
cause /kɔ:z/ <i>vt.</i>	make sb. or sth. change the state of existence; lead to 成为……的原因; 导致, 引发
illness /'ɪlnɪs/ <i>n.</i>	[C; U] an unhealthy state of the body or mind; disease 不适; 疾病
prove /pru:v/ <i>v.</i>	1. show to be true by means of facts, information, etc. 证明, 证实 2. turn out or be found to be 表明; 显示出来
■radium /'reɪdʒəm/ <i>n.</i>	镭(元素符号: Ra)
madam /'mædəm/ <i>n.</i>	a respectful way of addressing a woman 夫人, 太太; 女士, 小姐
degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] a title given by a university to a student who has completed the study 学位 2. [C] a unit of measure of temperature, angle, etc. (气温、角度等的) 度, 度数 3. [C; U] a point of measure of abilities, feelings, etc. 程度, 等级
terrible /'terəbl/ <i>a.</i>	1. causing dislike, fear, etc. 可怕的; 令人震惊的 2. very serious; causing harm, destruction, etc. 严酷的, 严重的 3. very bad 很糟糕的, 极差的
accident /'æksɪdənt/ <i>n.</i>	[C] sth., often bad, that happens by chance 意外事件; 事故
pure /pjʊə(r)/ <i>a.</i>	1. not mixed with anything else 纯的, 纯净的 2. clean; free of harmful matter 洁净的, 无有害物质的
success /sək'ses/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] a person or thing that brings about a good result 成功的事; 成功者 2. [U] a good result 成功, 成就, 胜利
*constant /'kɒnstənt/ <i>a.</i>	happening all the time; regular 不断的, 连续发生的
hurt /hɜ:t/ <i>v.</i>	1. cause pain either in body or in mind 弄痛, 使受伤; 使伤心 2. cause harm or difficulty 造成伤害或困难
achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ <i>vt.</i>	finish sth. successfully 完成, 达到, 实现

生词总量	占课文的比率	预备级词汇	四级词汇	超纲词汇
33	6.7%	30	2	1



PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

go to college	go to study in a college 上大学
make money	earn or get money 赚钱
change sth. to / into	make sth. become 使……变为
in peace	in a state of quietness 平静地, 安宁地
in common	having or enjoying sth. together with sb. else 共用的, 共有的
care about	think sth. is important 认为……重要; 关心
fall in love (with)	begin to love 爱上(某人、某事)
as well as	in addition to 既……又, 除……之外(也)
such as	for example 例如, 诸如
be interested in	feel like doing sth. 对……感兴趣
look for	try to find 寻找, 寻求
in order to	为了
give off	放射出, 发出, 散发出
in those days	在那些日子里



PROPER NAMES

Marie Curie /mə:'ri: 'kjʊəri/	玛丽·居里(1867-1934), 生于波兰的法国物理学家、化学家
Marya Skłodowska /mə:'riə sklɔ'dɔ:fskʊ/	玛丽亚·斯克洛多夫斯卡(女子名)
Poland /'pɒlənd/	波兰, 中欧国家, 首都华沙(Warsaw)
Bronya /'brɒnjə:/	布隆亚(女子名)
Sorbonne /sɔ:'bɒn/ (University)	巴黎大学
Paris /'pærɪs/	巴黎, 法国首都
Pierre Curie /pi:'eə(r) 'kjʊəri/	皮埃尔·居里(1859-1906), 法国物理学家、化学家
Henri Becquerel /'henri: bekə'rel/	亨利·贝克勒尔(1852-1908), 法国物理学家



ONLINE RESOURCES

1. Marie Curie: The web site <http://www.lucidcafe.com/library/95nov/curie.html> will give you a round picture about Marie Curie.
2. Paris: You are invited to have a look at the web site <http://www.paris.org> for more information about the city Paris.
3. Pierre Curie: Visit the web site <http://www.admp6.jussieu.fr> for more information about Pierre Curie.

Exercises



Comprehension of the Text

XII Read the following statements carefully, and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- () 1. Marya Sklodowska went to Paris to begin her own studies when she finished medical school in 1891.
- () 2. Marie changed her name once to the French form, Marie, in Paris.
- () 3. Though Marie was very poor and lived in hard conditions, she was happy in her study after moving out of her sister's home.
- () 4. Marie and Pierre fell in love and they were married, as they had almost the same ideas about life and work.
- () 5. In 1898, Marie Curie discovered two new elements that gave off X rays.
- () 6. Marie Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics to honor her making pure radium in 1903.
- () 7. Marie Curie had won great success both in her scientific work and in her family life.
- () 8. Marie Curie was born in 1867 and she has been taken as a great woman of the 19th Century.



Vocabulary

XIII Complete the following sentences with the help of the first letter(s). Fill in each blank with one word only.

1. Sometimes it takes a little while (一段时间) to r_____ that you have really lost interest in something.
2. My sister lives with my parents, who c_____ for her round the clock, 24 hours a day.
3. She has to p_____ that she is as good as a man in any and every way.
4. He never works hard as he thinks that there are no more quiet corners left for us to di_____.
5. These two are different but the difference is in kind, not in de_____.
6. Please take care of these very important f_____. You'll find all the information in them.
7. You should have a good rest. Try to sleep in a place that is as quiet, dark, and com_____ as possible.
8. There are some people in this world who c_____ trouble because it makes them feel important.

XIV Fill in each blank in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. Good words alone are not enough to get these people a home where they can live _____ peace, and

take care of themselves.

2. We know you care _____ your home and family, so you always spend a lot of time with your wife and baby.
3. What art and sport have _____ common is that they are both making our lives better and colorful.
4. Happiness from his success in the business changed _____ worry when Nobel learned that the newspaper was reporting him as a man “trading in death”.
5. Some people say that there’s not a lot of reason when you fall _____ love; it is difficult to understand the nature of love.
6. The college has classes for dancing, acting, as _____ as writing.
7. We are most interested _____ the idea of web course (网络课程), which can be learned at any time or at any place.
8. He is a man who is always looking _____ something different to do.

Section



Nobel Prize Winners

- 1 Alfred Nobel gave more than 9 million U.S. dollars of his money to establish annual (每年的) Nobel Prizes. As Nobel wished, money is given to people who help the world in some great way in one of the five fields: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. As well as the money, each Nobel Prize winner also receives a gold medal (奖章).
- 2 The Nobel Foundation (诺贝尔基金会) owns the prize money, but it does not award the prizes. The Foundation follows the rules made by Alfred Nobel before his death. One of the rules says that not all the prizes must be given out each year. In fact, no Nobel Prizes were given for the years 1940-1942. 5
- 3 Different groups give out each award. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (瑞典皇家科学院) gives out the physics and chemistry awards. The Karolinska Institute (卡罗林司喀研究院) of Stockholm, Sweden (瑞典斯德哥尔摩), awards the physiology or medicine prize. The Nobel Prize for literature is awarded by the Swedish Academy. The government (政府) of Norway (挪威) chooses five people to award the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1968, a sixth prize was established in economics. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences makes this award, too. 10
- 4 Each of these bodies must receive the names of possible winners before February 1 of each year. A small group of 12 people decides on a final winner; the one who is selected (选择) by seven or more people wins. If no one is selected by seven or more people, the prize is not given out that year. The group of 12 reviews the possible winners, and asks questions, such as: 15
- Did the possible winner make an outstanding (卓越的) achievement the year before?
 - Was the person's contribution the result of many years of research?
 - Did the person work with one, two, or three scientists as a team?
(Some of the prize money may also be given to others.) 20
 - Was the person's work based on the work of someone else? (Again, others may get some of the prize money.) 25
- 5 The first Nobel Prizes were awarded on December 10, 1901, exactly five years to the day

after Alfred Nobel's death. Each prize was more than \$ 40,000 at that time. Today each prize is more than \$ 1 million.

Words: 367



ONLINE RESOURCES

1. Nobel Foundation (基金会): Visit the web site <http://www.nobel.se> to learn more about the Nobel Foundation.
2. Sweden: Visit the web site <http://www.sweden.com> to learn more about the country.
3. Norway: Visit the web site <http://www.norway.com> or <http://www.norwegian.com> to learn more about the country.

Exercises



Comprehension of the Text

XV

Choose the correct version of each of the statements below according to the text.

1. As Nobel wished, money is given to people who help the world *in some great way / in every way possible* in one of the five fields: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace.
2. The Nobel Foundation owns the prize money, *and awards the prizes as well / but it does not award the prizes.*
3. The Foundation follows the rules made by Alfred Nobel before his death. One of the rules says that not all the prizes must be given out each year. In fact, *it gave out all the prizes every year / no Nobel Prizes were given for the years 1940-1942.*
4. According to (根据) the passage, *different groups / the Nobel Foundation experts (专家)* give out each award.
5. Before 1968, *five different Nobel Prizes were given out for winners in five different fields / six different Noble Prizes were given out for winners in six different fields.*
6. Each of these bodies must receive the names of possible winners before *January 1 / February 1* of each year.
7. The one who is selected (选择) *by 12 members / by seven or more of the members* in the body wins.
8. All six Nobel Prizes *must / might* be awarded each year.