

Richie's Freshman Bi-Weekly
李奇英文教室 高一雙週報

No. 003

Part I. Dialogue

Mike: Have you decided which _____ you're going to choose? The _____, social science or natural science?

你決定好要選哪一組了嗎？人文社會組還是自然組？

Anne: Well, I think I'm facing a bit of _____ here.

我覺得我遇到兩難了。

Mike: What do you mean? Just pick the one you like, _____

什麼意思？就選你喜歡的。就是這麼簡單。

Anne: I wish it _____ that simple. My parents want me to choose the humanities and social science program, but I want to be in the natural science program. They want me to be a teacher, so they think social science program will be more _____.

Plus, they think social science is a more _____ subject for girls. But why can't girls _____ science or can't they be scientists?

我希望是那麼簡單。我父母要我選社會組，可是我想要選自然組。他們想要我當老師，所以他們認為社會組會比較有益。加上，他們認為社會科系比較適合女生。但為什麼女生就不能讀科學、不能當科學家？

Mike: Well, that's how parents _____ a more _____ point of view think, so you can't really blame them. But, I think it's really important that you _____ the matter _____ your parents and tell them what you want. _____, this affects your future, not theirs. Take me for example. I'm a boy, but I don't necessary want to be in the science program. I had a _____ with my parents, and they are _____ whichever program I choose

這就是看法比較傳統的父母親會有的想法，所以你不能怪他們。但是，我覺得你要和父母討論此事、告訴他們你要什麼是很重要的。畢竟，這是影響到你的將來，不是他們的。像我，我是個男生，但我不一定會想要選自然組。我和父母討論過了，不論我選哪一組，他們都支持。

Anne: I don't know _____ that's going to help, but I guess it's _____ . Perhaps if I show them the article of the two women who _____ the Nobel Medicine Prize, they won't _____ the idea _____ .

我不知道那會有多少幫助，但我猜值得試試看。如果我給他們看那篇有關兩位女性贏得諾貝爾醫學獎的報導給他們看，他們就不會完全反對我的想法。

Mike: I think you should. I'll _____ for you. Let me know how it _____ .

我覺得你應該拿給他們看。祝你一切都順利。再跟我說結果怎麼樣喔！

☆ Key Words ☆

1. humanities	[hju'mænətɪz]	n.	人文學科
2. dilemma	[dɪ'lemə]	n.	進退兩難；困境
3. beneficial	[ˌbenə'fɪʃəl]	adj.	有益的；有幫助的
4. suitable	['su:təbəl]	adj.	適當的；合適的
5. traditional	[trə'dɪʃənəl]	adj.	傳統的
6. blame	[bleɪm]	v.	責備，指責
7. supportive	[sə'pɔ:tɪv]	adj.	支持的

☆ Idiomatic Expressions ☆

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| 1. to keep one's fingers crossed | 希望一切都順利 |
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Part II. Headline News

The 2009 Nobel Prize

二〇〇九年諾貝爾獎

The Nobel Prize is a **Sweden**-based international **monetary** prize, **established** in 1895 by Swedish **chemist** and **inventor** Alfred Nobel. Every year since 1901, the Nobel Prize has been **awarded** for achievements in physics, chemistry, **physiology** or medicine, **literature**, and for peace. The Nobel Prize in Economics was **instituted** by Sweden's central bank in 1968 in memory of Alfred Nobel, and was first awarded in 1969. The prizes are widely regarded as the most **prestigious** award one can receive in those fields.

Between 1901 and 2008, 35 women and 754 men have received the Nobel Prize. Since 1901, only ten women have won the prestigious medicine award, two have won the physics award and four have won the chemistry award. This year was the first time that two women were honored with the medicine prize. This **underrepresentation** of women in Nobel **statistics** is due to the significantly higher number of men in senior research positions around the world, particularly in certain science **disciplines**.

Unlike the scientific and literary Nobel Prizes, the Peace Prize is awarded for more recent or immediate achievements. President Barack Obama has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 2009 for his extraordinary effort to **strengthen** international **diplomacy** and **cooperation** between peoples. He is the third **sitting** president to win the prize. He is also the third African American to have won the award.

諾貝爾獎是瑞典化學家、發明家阿佛爾雷德·諾貝爾於一八九五年創辦，在瑞典頒發的國際獎項。自一九〇一年以來，諾貝爾獎每年頒發給在物理學、化學、生理學或醫學、文學及和平五個項目中有重大成就的人士。諾貝爾經濟學獎是瑞典中央銀行為了紀念在諾貝爾，在一九六八年創立，並在一九六九開始頒發。此獎項被視為是在這些領域中最高榮譽之肯定。

一九〇一年至二〇〇八年中，有三十五位女性和七百五十四位男性獲得諾貝爾獎。自一九〇一年，只有十名女性獲得榮譽醫學獎項、兩位贏得物理學獎項、四位贏得化學獎項。今年是史上第一次兩名女性同時獲得諾貝爾醫學獎。在諾貝爾獎裡，女性在統計裡低於是適當比例是因為在全球資深研究的職位中，男性人數明顯高很多，特別是某些科學的領域。

不同於諾貝爾科學與文學獎，諾貝爾和平獎是以近期的成就為主。美國總統歐巴馬因為他在強化國際外交、族群融合上所做的努力而贏得二〇〇九年諾貝爾和平獎。他是美國第三位在任期內獲得此獎項的總統。他也是第三位非裔美國人獲得此獎項。

☆ Key Words and Phrases ☆

1. Sweden	['swɪdn]	n.	瑞典
Swedish	['swɪdɪʃ]	n./adj.	瑞典人/語；瑞典的
2. monetary	['mʌnə,tɛrɪ]	n.	金融的；貨幣的
3. establish	[ə'stæblɪʃ]	v.	建立；創辦
4. chemist	['kɛmɪst]	n.	化學家
5. inventor	[ɪn'ventə]	n.	發明家
6. award	[ə'wɔ:d]	v./n.	給予；獎項
7. physiology	[,fɪzɪ'ælədʒɪ]	n.	生理學
8. literature	['lɪtərətʃə]	n.	文學
9. institute	['ɪnstətjut]	v.; n.	創立、設立；機構
10. prestigious	[prɛs'tɪdʒɪəs]	adj.	有名望的
11. underrepresented	[ˌʌndə,rɛprɪ'zɛntɪd]	adj.	代表不足的； 代表低於適當比例的
12. statistics	[stə'tɪstɪks]	n.	統計數字；統計學
13. discipline	['dɪsəplɪn]	n.	學科
14. strengthen	['strɛŋθən]	v.	加強；鞏固
15. diplomacy	[dɪ'plɒməsɪ]	n.	外交
16. cooperation	[kə,ɒpə'reɪʃən]	n.	合作
17. sitting	['sɪtɪŋ]	adj.	在任期內的；現任的

☆ The 2009 Nobel Laureates ☆

Physics	Charles K. Kao (Hong Kong, China): "for groundbreaking achievements concerning the transmission of light in fibers for optical communication" Willard S. Boyle (USA) & George E. Smith (USA): "for the invention of an imaging semiconductor circuit – the CCD sensor"
Chemistry	Venkatraman Ramakrishnan (United Kingdom) & Thomas A. Steitz (USA) & Ada E. Yonath (Israel): for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome
Physiology or Medicine	Elizabeth H. Blackburn (USA) & Carol W. Greider (USA) & Jack W. Szostak (USA): for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase
Literature	Herta Müller (Germany): "who, with the concentration of poetry and the frankness of prose, depicts the landscape of the dispossessed"
Peace	Barack Obama (USA): "for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples"