# 专题 名人与轶事

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. shock | B. guesses | C. secondary | D. tracks | E. detailed | F. printed |
| G. claimed | H. prospect | I. influential | J. recognized | K. created | |

**Bob Dylan Wins a Nobel Prize in Literature**

Bob Dylan has won the 2016 Nobel Prize in literature. The productive musician is the first Nobel winner to have followed a career primarily as a singer-songwriter. What's more, he's also the first American to have won the prize in more than two decades. Not since novelist Toni Morrison won in 1993 has an American___31___the prize.

Dylan earned the prize "for having __32__ new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition," according to the statement by the Swedish Academy, the committee that annually decides the winner of the Nobel Prize. The academy's permanent secretary, Sara Danius, announced the news Thursday.

The win comes as something of a(n) __33__. As usual, the Swedish Academy did not announce a shortlist of nominees (被提名者), leaving the betting markets to their best___34___. And while Dylan has enjoyed favor as an outside shot for the award, the __35__ that the musician would be the one to break the Americans' long dry period was regarded as unlikely—especially because he made his career mainly on the stage, not the___36___page.

Yet few would argue Dylan has been anything but___37___, both in the U.S. and beyond its borders. The productive singer, songwriter and multi-instrumentalist has produced dozens of albums. Dylan, who was born Robert Allen Zimmerman in 1941, "has the status of an idol (偶像)," the Swedish Academy wrote. "His influence on contemporary music is significant, and he is the object of a steady stream of __38___literature."

In an interview following the announcement, Danius __39__ the Swedish Academy's decision: "He is a great poet in the English-speaking tradition, and he is a wonderful sampler—a very original sampler," Danius explained. "For 54 years now he has been at it and reinventing himself, constantly creating a new identity."

And for his work, he has been ___40___by critical community. Dylan has won Grammys, an Academy Award, a Golden Globe and a Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the U.S. Now, to the honors Dylan has added a Nobel.

Answers：

31. G 32. K 33. A 34. B 35. H 36. F 37. I 38. C 39. E 40. J

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. generated | B. furniture | C. fame | D. resulting | E. suggestions | |
| F. developed | G. eventually | H. completed | I. fixed | J. commercial | K. softly |

**The Father of 3D Printing**

About twenty years ago, the surgeons at the Wilford Hull medical center working to separate a pair of conjoined(连体的) twins thought that only one would be able to walk after the operation. After a model of the girls' bone structure was ____11____ using 3D printing, however, they found a shared upper leg bone to be bigger than expected and split it successfully, ____12____ in both twins being able to walk. Now eighty and still working as chief technology officer of 3D Systems. Chuck Hull is enjoying some minor ____13____ 31 years after he first printed a small black eye-wash cup using a new method of manufacturing known as 3D printing.

At the time, he was working for a company that used UV light to put thin layers of plastic coats on tabletops and ____14____. He had an idea that if he could place thousands of thin layers of plastic on top of each other and then cut their shape using light, he would be able to form three dimensional objects. After a year, he ____15____ a system where light was shone into a bottle of photopolymer – a material which changes from liquid to plastic-like solid when light shines on it – and traces the shape of one level of the object. Subsequent layers are then printed until it is ____16____.

After patenting the invention, he set up 3D Systems, ____17____ getting $6m (£3.5m) from a Canadian investor. The first ____18____ product came out in 1988 and proved a hit among car manufacturers, in the aerospace sector and for companies designing medical equipment. The possibilities appear endless – from home-printed food and medicine to ____19____ that pictures of objects be able to be taken in shops and then recreated using plans downloaded from the Internet Although deliberate in his responses, there is one moment when the ____20____ spoken Chuck Hull tells of his surprise about what exactly his creation was capable of achieving.

Keys:

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. F 16. H 17. G 18. J 19. E 20. K

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. shamed | B. consequently | C. criticism | D. scarce | E. authorities | |
| F. struggled | G. original | H. practical | I. luxury | J. blanketed | K. assume |

**Was William Shakespeare a businessman?**

William Shakespeare came from a modest start, but finished life living in a(n) ___31___ house in Stratford-upon-Avon, with a coat of arms and a series of business investments to his name.

So was William Shakespeare a businessman, as well as a writer?

Researchers have uncovered information from historical documents that point to Shakespeare being

a greedy businessman, anxious to grab every penny whose practices caused ___32___in his lifetime.

The academics believe that many of Shakespeare's doubtful business dealings have been ___33___ by people's romantic view of him as a creative genius who made his money through acting and writing plays. The idea that Shakespeare gave the world such wonderful narratives, language and entertainment makes it uncomfortable to even ___34___ that he was simply motivated by his own thirst for financial interest.

Shakespeare was a grain businessman almost for his lifetime. He bought and stored grain and then sold it on to his neighbors at high prices.

In the late 16th and early 17th Century a bad weather gripped England. The cold and rain resulted in poor harvests and ___35___ severe lack of food. Referred to as the 'Little Ice Age', the period was the time when thousands of people ___36___ for survival. At that time, Shakespeare was under investigation for tax evasion(逃避) and later charged with storing grain when food was ___37___.

One could argue that he did not do this without a conscience and that perhaps this is demonstrated in the way he portrayed one of his famous character Shylock in his play *the Merchant of Venice*. Many people claim Shylock personifies Shakespeare's own self-hatred, who is eventually ___38___ for his greed as a money lender and all that he owns is seized from him. Perhaps with the ___39___ pursuing Shakespeare for his evil dealings during Little Ice Age, Shylock's tragic fate was a real fear for Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's ___40___ funeral monument at Holy Trinity Church was a bag of grain which implied that he prided himself on his role as a grain businessman as well as on his writing. It was not until the 18th century that the bag of grain was replaced by a pillow.

Keys:

31-35 ICJKB 36-40 FDAEG

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. curiosity | B. inspired | C. vision | D. communication | E. possibilities | |
| F. committed | G. hooked | H. investigate | I. challenging | J. recognize | K. attention |

I've always been an optimist and I suppose that is rooted in my belief that the power of creativity and intelligence can make the world a better place. For as long as I can remember, I've loved learning new things and solving problems in seventh grade. So when I sat down at a computer for

the first time, I was ___31___. It was an old Teletype machine. But it changed my life. When my friend and I started Microsoft, we had a ___32___ of "a computer on every desk and in every home," which probably sounded too optimistic, but we believed personal computers would change the world. And they have.

After 30 years, I'm still as ___33___ by computers as I was back in seventh grade. I believe computers are the most incredible tool we can use to feed our ___34___ and inventiveness to help us solve problems. Computers have transformed how we learn, giving kids everywhere a window into all of the world's knowledge. They're helping us build ___35___ around the things we care about and stay close to the people who are important to us, no matter where they are.

Like my friend Buffett, I feel particularly lucky to do something every day that I love to do. He calls it "tap-dancing to work." My job at Microsoft is as ___36___ as ever, but what makes me "tap-dance to work" is when we show people something new, like a computer that can ___37___ your handwriting or your speech, and they say, "I didn't know you could do that with a PC!"

I believe that my own fortune brings with it a responsibility to give back to the world. My wife and I have been ___38___ to improving health and education in a way that can help as many people as possible. I'm still optimistic, and I believe that progress on even the world's toughest problems is possible. We're seeing new drugs for deadly diseases, and new ___39___ paid to the health problems in the world.

I'm excited by the ___40___ I see for medicine, for education and of course for technology. And I believe that through our natural inventiveness, creativity and willingness to solve tough problems, we're going to make some amazing achievements in all these areas in my lifetime.

31--35 GCBAD 36--40 IJFKE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. lost | B. edges | C. size | D. stretched | E. respectively | |
| F. limit | G. reason | H. attempting | I. interests | J. missing | K. secretly |

**Newton's Notes on Egypt's Pyramids Sell for €378, 000**

Handwritten notes by the English scientist Sir lsaac Newton were sold at a Sotheby's London auction on 7 December, fetching €378,000. The three pages of notes, which date from the 1680s, show Newton (31) _____ to work out the structure and exact measurements of ancient Egyptian pyramids. The notes are burnt around the (32) _____, which is thought to be the result of Newton's dog jumping up on the table and knocking over a candle.

Newton, who lived from 1642 to 1727, is most famous for discovering the laws of gravity. However, among his many other (33) _____, he wanted to work out the date and timings of the

*Apocalypse*（末世）. He thought that the key to this knowledge might be in the ancient pyramids at Giza, Egypt.

By studying the (34) _____ of individual bricks, the length of tunnels and the height of chambers, Newton thought he would be able to work out the secrets of the pyramids and therefore unpick mysteries of Apocalypse, too. Newton also thought studying the pyramids could help him to work out the *circumference* (周长) of the Earth— a (35) _____ piece in his work on gravity.

At the time, several people believed that the ancient Egyptians had access to important knowledge and secrets that were (36) _____ when their civilisation ended. This belief was central to the study of *alchemy*（炼金术）. Although Newton was very interested in alchemy, he kept this hidden because he thought it would (37) _____ his career. He was known as an Enlightenment scientist. However, Newton (38) _____ showed more interest in alchemy than in science and maths. In 1936, a sale of Newton's paperwork at Sotheby's auction house revealed how far his research and interest in alchemy (39) _____. John Maynard Keynes, an economist, bought some of those papers. He said that Newton was "not the first of the age of (40) _____, he was the last of the magicians". The notes that sold on 7 December are thought to be part of the same body of work.

31-35 H B I C J　36-40 A F K D G

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. drew | B. allowed | C. result | D. transformed | E. physical | F. discovered |
| G. effort | H. figure | I. respect | J. fundamental | K. mutual | |

**Stephen Hawking: The Extraordinary Scientist Who Changed Our Understanding of Physics**

There aren't very many scientists who achieved rock star status. Stephen Hawking was definitely one of them.

Hawking was a theoretical physicist whose early work on black holes __31__ how scientists think about the nature of the universe. Lawrence Krauss, a theoretical physicist from Arizona State University and a friend and colleague of Hawking's, says that at a young age, Hawking __32__ something "truly remarkable". Krauss says before Hawking, physicists thought that the large gravity of a black hole __33__ everything in and nothing could escape. But by combining *quantum mechanics* (量子力学) and the theory of relativity, Hawking showed something and changed everything about the way we think about gravity. Krauss says Hawking pointed out a(n) __34__ problem in the way physicists understand our world—a problem that Krauss says has yet to be resolved.

But his fame wasn't just a(n) __35__ of his research. Hawking, who had a rare disease that made it impossible for him to move or speak, was also a popular public __36__ and best-selling author. When he came to scientific conferences, the audience focused their attention on him. And it wasn't just the scientists but the general public as well who showed great __37__ for him. His popular book about his work, *A Brief History of Time*, was a best-seller. But he agreed that that book was probably the least-read, most-bought book ever. This showed Hawking's sense of humor.

That sense of humor, along with his fame, __38__ Hawking to appear on *The Simpsons* several times—as well as on a number of other popular shows.

Toward the end of his life, Hawking's disease left him almost *paralyzed* (瘫痪的). It took an enormous __39__ for Hawking to communicate, using the tiny movements he could make to control a computer. It's tempting to say that Hawking achieved his fame in spite of his __40__ challenges.

31. D 32. F 33. A 34. J 35. C 36. H 37. I 38. B 39. G 40. E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. secretly | B. relevant | C. agreement | D. tested |
| E. devotion | F. advanced | G. unlock | H. revealed |
| I. withdrawal | J. separately | K. unimaginable | |

**Founding Father of China's Nuclear Program**

Under the terms of *the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty* (不扩散核武器条约), only five countries are considered to be "nuclear-weapon states." China is one of them. This military achievement would have been __31__ without the contribution of Deng Jiaxian, a leading organizer of China's nuclear weapon programs.

Deng went to the United States in 1948 for further study, and received a doctorate in physics two years later. Just nine days after graduation, the then 26-year-old returned to the newly-founded People's Republic of China with __32__ physics knowledge. He became a research fellow under the leadership of Qian Sanqiang and started his theoretical nuclear research in cooperation with Yu Min.

From1958 on, Deng spent over 20 years working __33__ with a team of young scientists on the development of China's first atomic and hydrogen bombs. Originally, they were prepared to receive training by experts from the Soviet Union. Soon after, however, the Soviet government tore up its __34__ with China and removed all its experts. Deng had to lead the team of 28 members with an average age of 23 on a mission to __35__ the mysterious power of atomic physics.

There was *ridicule* (嘲笑) following the __36__ of the Soviet experts that China wouldn't be

able to build an atomic bomb within 20 years. Deng said to his colleagues, “It is in the interest of the Chinese people to develop nuclear weapons. We must be willing to be unknown heroes for our lifetime. It is worth the risk of suffering, and it is worth our __37__ to this cause.”

As the leader of China’s atomic bomb design, Deng gave lessons himself and organized a team to translate and study the __38__ foreign language materials. In the meantime, he never stopped thinking about the direction of atomic bomb development.

Following the successful test of the first atomic bomb in 1964, Deng joined the research group led by Yu Min. They immediately started the design of the hydrogen bomb, which was __39__ in 1967. From the first atomic bomb to the first hydrogen bomb, China spent only two years and eight months on development .

Deng passed away in 1986 because of cancer. In the last month of his life, the 28-year secret experience of this great scientist was __40__, and his reputation began to spread throughout China. In 1999, along with 22 other scientists, he was awarded the special prize of “Two Bombs, One Satellite Meritorious Medal” for his contribution to Chinese military science.

31-40 KFACG IEBDH