

中心：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

### 1140310 大專院校畢業生中翻英短文翻譯題目

1913 英國科學家莫色勤(Henry Moseley)利用陰極射線撞擊金屬產生 X 射線，發現原子序越大，X 射線的頻率就越高，他的實驗相當複雜，最後使他得到了一個極重要的結論:某元素的原子序是該原子的質子數目，因為質子數目等於電子數目，原子序也是電子數目。

陰極射線 cathode ray      撞擊 bombard

原子序 atomic number      質子 proton

中心：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

### 1140310 大專院校畢業生中翻英短文翻譯參考答案

In 1913, British scientist Henry Moseley used the cathode ray to bombard metal to produce X-ray. He noticed that the higher the atomic number, the higher the frequency of the X-ray is. His experiment was very complicated. Finally he got the conclusion that the atomic number is the number of protons in the atom. Since the number of protons is equal to that of electrons, the atomic number is also the number of electrons.