

《诺贝尔奖得主奖金都是怎么花的？》

Nobel laureates sometimes display as much ingenuity when deciding how to spend their prize money as they did on the work that won them the award in the first place.

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When Sir Paul Nurse won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 2001, he decided to upgrade his motorbike. A fellow winner in 1993, Richard Roberts, installed a croquet lawn in front of his house. Austrian author Elfriede Jelinek, who won in 2004, said the prize meant "financial independence."

2001????????????????????•????????????????1993????????????????????•????????????????????2004??•????????????????????"?????"

Lars Heikensten, executive director of the Nobel Foundation, said there were no obvious shopping trends among laureates.

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"I think it depends a lot on which country they come from, their personal finances... what kind of incomes they have when they get the prize, and where they are in life," he said.

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Real estate, however, is a popular option, at least among those willing to reveal what they spend the money on.

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Over a million dollars sounds like a lot but it is often shared between several winners, diluting their Nobel spending power.

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Wolfgang Ketterle at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who shared the 2001 physics prize with two colleagues, put his share towards a house and his children's education.

????????????????????•????????????????2001??

"Since half goes to taxes in the US, there was nothing (more) left," he said.

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Phillip Sharp, the American co-winner of the 1993 medicine prize, decided to splash out on a 100-year-old Federal style house.

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"I took that money and bought a little bit bigger house... It's a beautiful old place," he told AFP, adding that "The money is a nice part of the process" but "the important thing about the prize is the recognition."

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For winners of the peace prize the decision is often more clear-cut, as the honour tends to go to politicians, organisations and activists who are under more public scrutiny.

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Many, like US President Barack Obama in 2009 and the European union in 2012, donate to charities.

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Others support pet projects: the 2008 winner, former Finnish president Martti Ahtisaari, said he would finance a conflict resolution group he had set up.

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But there has been one notable exception to the charitable giving.

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Former US president Woodrow Wilson won the prize in 1920 but left it in a Swedish bank to earn interest, apparently because he was concerned about life after retirement in an age when former presidents got no government pension, according to one biography.

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Literature laureates tend to be more private about how they use the money, but the choice is often equally straightforward.

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"Even if Nobel-winning authors are quite well known, many of them will not have made much money from writing," said Anna Gunder, a Nobel literature expert at Uppsala University.

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While the prize might keep the wolf from the door for some years, giving them freedom to write, it can also briefly have the opposite effect.

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"It really changes their careers... During the first year after they've won they often write less, but they generally continue after a year or two," said Gunder.

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Vocabulary

laureate: ??????????

croquet: ????

splash out: ?????????

keep the wolf from the door: ??????????

