

漫游世界文明， 学地道英语

英汉对照
(插图本)

[英] 蒂娜·乔尼斯 (Tina Gionis) 编著

罗竹君 译



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· 北京 ·

本书共有 23 个单元,每一单元介绍一种古代文明,每一单元皆以考古学及人类学教授亚瑟的“旅游札记”揭开序幕,说明他对前往地点的印象,接着是“阅读正文”,提供该古代文明的信息,正文后紧接是非题、选择题等“练习题”,测验你对文章的理解程度,所以请细心阅读!

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前 言

语言学习者应注意,很多语法规则都有例外,不能一味地用规则去硬套,得遵守惯用法,而掌握语法规则及惯用法的最佳途径就是大量阅读,这一点需要牢记。美国著名语言教育家斯蒂芬·克拉申(Stephen D. Krashen)博士研究得出的结论是,趣味阅读能有效地扩大词汇量,提高拼写能力、阅读理解能力、写作能力,有助于更有效地运用语法,扩大知识面。

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阅读本书,你将认识许多古代文化。认识人们过去生活的重要性在于可以了解世界是如何演变成今日的风貌。你会见到现代与古代文明有其相异处,也有其相似性,从中了解人类的天性、世界的变化,以及某些长久不变的事物。翻开本书,你不仅能认识历史,也能使用地道的英语,和他人讨论各种深具影响力的古代文化,兼收英语学习与知识阅读之效。专业录制的纯正美式录音,更是使读者一看就懂、一听就会。边听边读边说,酣畅淋漓地享受英语阅读之乐。

快来加入亚瑟穿越时空的环游世界之旅吧,这会是一次令你难以忘怀的旅程!

编著者

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Unit 1

Ancient Egypt

古埃及

Journal Entry 1

MP3 1

3000 BC Somewhere around Cairo...

I had **programmed**¹ my space ship to take me to ancient Egypt, but when I opened the door I found myself in the middle of a desert! Looking around me, I saw the Pyramids, but was quite **dismayed**² to see how far away they were! Having no other choice but to walk, I started the long journey towards them.

After about an hour of walking in the heat, a camel herder came riding beside me and **beckoned**³ me to get on one of his camels. I had never ridden a camel before and it was a much bumpier ride than I had expected, but I eventually reached my **destination**⁴ of the Pyramids and the surrounding city of Memphis.



Word Bank

1. **program** ['prəʊgræm] v. to give instructions to a machine to perform some action 预调; 设定

- ◆ Marina **programmed** her house lights to come on every night at seven.
玛丽娜把她的房子裡的灯设定为每晚7点打开。

2. **dismayed** [dis'meɪd] *a.* to be dismayed is to be disappointed 失望的

- ◆ Bruce was **dismayed** to learn that we wouldn't be going to Niagara Falls this weekend. 布鲁斯得知我们这个周末不会去尼亚加拉大瀑布时非常沮丧。

3. **beckon** ['bekən] *v.* to signal someone to approach with a movement of the hand 示意;招手

- ◆ Julie **beckoned** me to get in the car. 朱丽招手叫我上车。

4. **destination** [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* a place where one is going to 目的地

- ◆ My **destination** this summer is a beach in Bali. 今年夏天我要前往的目的地是巴厘岛的海滩。



Reading Passage

MP3 2

Five thousand years ago, there existed a highly developed **civilization**¹ in Egypt. The **technology**² they had was very **sophisticated**³ for that time period. They were able to **predict**⁴ weather and had **extensive**⁵ **irrigation**⁶ systems that supplied water to the **bustling**⁷ city they lived in. This city was

called Memphis and was **situated**⁸ just twenty miles south of Cairo, which is the present-day capital of Egypt. The land surrounding the city was a dry and **barren**⁹



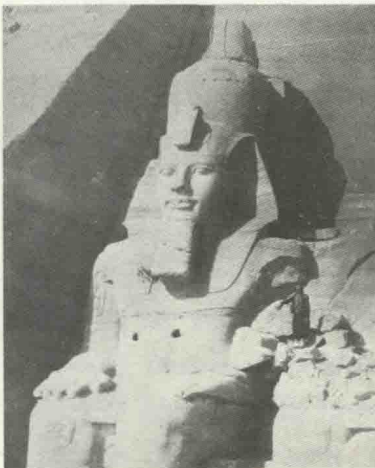
desert, but Memphis itself was a green and lively city situated on the **fertile**¹⁰ banks of the mighty Nile River.



the pyramid and the Sphinx

Memphis was an exciting place with many beautiful buildings. But all these paled in comparison to the pyramids, the biggest and grandest buildings in the city. These huge structures were actually **tombs**¹¹ of the great **Pharaohs**¹² of ancient Egypt.

Death was not feared in ancient Egypt, but seen as merely a **transition**¹³ to another world. They believed the afterworld was very similar to the one they lived in; a world with the same pleasures and problems.



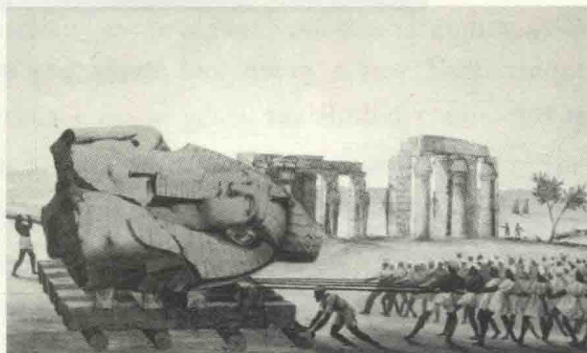
Temple of Ramses II

That is why so much **emphasis**¹⁴ was put on building a pharaoh's tomb. The pyramids were filled with food, wine, and other things that the pharaohs might need in the **afterlife**¹⁵. A pharaoh's family was often buried with him as well, as were clay **replicas**¹⁶ of soldiers that he might need to protect him in the afterlife.

The construction of a pyramid often began when the pharaoh was young, or even before he was born. Slaves dragged **limestone**¹⁷ blocks that weighed three tons

each across long distances to make the structure. The engineering and **manpower**¹⁸ that went into making the Pyramids is considered one of the greatest architectural **feats**¹⁹ of all time.

The Pyramids were built so well that they are still standing today. Wandering around these ancient buildings is an experience that takes you back to the **grandeur**²⁰ of ancient Egypt.



A True or False

- _____ 1. A sophisticated civilization existed in Egypt around 2000 B. C.
- _____ 2. The ancient Egyptians could tell whether a particular day was going to be sunny or cloudy.
- _____ 3. The capital of the ancient Egyptians was near the present-day capital.
- _____ 4. Memphis was a dry, barren place in the middle of the desert.
- _____ 5. The Pyramids were the only buildings in Memphis.
- _____ 6. A Pyramid was used by a Pharaoh only after he died.
- _____ 7. Pyramids were built to protect the people from death.
- _____ 8. Pyramids were filled with what a Pharaoh used in his daily life.
- _____ 9. Soldiers were killed and buried with the Pharaoh after he died.
- _____ 10. The blocks used to build the Pyramids were very heavy.

B Multiple Choice

- 1. Memphis is _____.
 - a) an area of Cairo
 - b) the name of a pyramid
 - c) a city in Ancient Egypt

- d) the Pharaoh for whom the Pyramids were built
- 2. How would the technology of Ancient Egypt be described?**
- a) Minimal.
 - b) Absent.
 - c) The same as the rest of the world.
 - d) Advanced.
- 3. What could the people do back then?**
- a) Tell whether it was going to rain.
 - b) Bring water from one place to another.
 - c) Both a) and b).
 - d) None of the above.
- 4. What were the Pyramids used for?**
- a) Storage.
 - b) Tombs.
 - c) Palaces.
 - d) Marketplaces.
- 5. What did the Egyptians think the afterworld would be like?**
- a) Scary.
 - b) Full of ghosts and gods.
 - c) Similar to their lives at the time.
 - d) A place with no problems.
- 6. Why did the people spend so much time building the Pyramids?**
- a) They wanted to make their city beautiful.
 - b) It's where they would bury their king.
 - c) It took a long time to make buildings back then.
 - d) The building blocks were heavy to carry.
- 7. According to the article, what was put in the Pyramids?**
- a) Soldiers.
 - b) Clay dishware.
 - c) Food and drinks.
 - d) Jewelry.
- 8. Why was a Pharaoh's family buried with him?**
- a) To be with him in the afterlife.
 - b) They were not allowed to live after his death.
 - c) To protect the family from invaders.
 - d) The spirits ordered it to be done.
- 9. When would a pyramid be built?**
- a) Immediately after a Pharaoh died.

- b) Ten years after a Pharaoh died.
- c) During a Pharaoh's lifetime.
- d) It could be built at any of these times.

10. Why are the Pyramids still standing today?

- a) Because they've been rebuilt many times.
- b) Because they were built very well.
- c) Because they are protected by the dead Pharaohs.
- d) Because they are protected from the sun.

Word Bank

- 1. **civilization** [ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] *n.* a group of people that has a high level of culture and organization 文明
- 2. **technology** [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* using tools and techniques to make things 科学技术
- 3. **sophisticated** [səˈfɪstɪkətɪd] *a.* something that is advanced 复杂的;精致的
- 4. **predict** [prɪˈdɪkt] *v.* to be able to tell what is going to happen 预测
- 5. **extensive** [ɪkˈstensɪv] *a.* covering a large area 广大的;广阔的
- 6. **irrigation** [ɪrɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.* the process of bringing water from a body of water to another location in order to grow crops 灌溉;注水
- 7. **bustling** [ˈbʌslɪŋ] *a.* busy, full of activity 嘈杂的;忙碌的
- 8. **situated** [ˈsɪtʃuətɪd] *a.* where something is placed 位于……的;坐落在……的
- 9. **barren** [ˈbærən] *a.* dry and not having any life 贫瘠的
- 10. **fertile** [ˈfɜːtaɪl] *a.* full of life with the ability to make more life 肥沃的;富饶的
- 11. **tomb** [tuːm] *n.* a place to bury a dead person 坟墓;墓穴
- 12. **Pharaoh** [ˈfeərəʊ] *n.* the ruler of ancient Egypt 法老(古代埃及的统治者)
- 13. **transition** [trænˈzɪʃn] *n.* the process of going through change and passing from one state to another 转换;变迁



barren land

14. **emphasis** [ˈemfəsis] *n.* having special importance or significance 重要性
15. **afterlife** [ˈɑːftəlaɪf] *n.* the life we will live after death 来世; 死后
16. **replica** [ˈreplɪkə] *n.* an accurate reproduction of something 复制品; 仿制品
17. **limestone** [ˈlaɪmstəʊn] *n.* a rock that is formed from the skeletons of ocean creatures 石灰岩
18. **manpower** [ˈmænpaʊə(r)] *n.* the strength of people to build something 劳动力
19. **feat** [fiːt] *n.* a remarkable act that involves great skill or strength 壮举; 功绩
20. **grandeur** [ˈgrændʒə(r)] *n.* the state of being great and impressive 伟大; 壮观

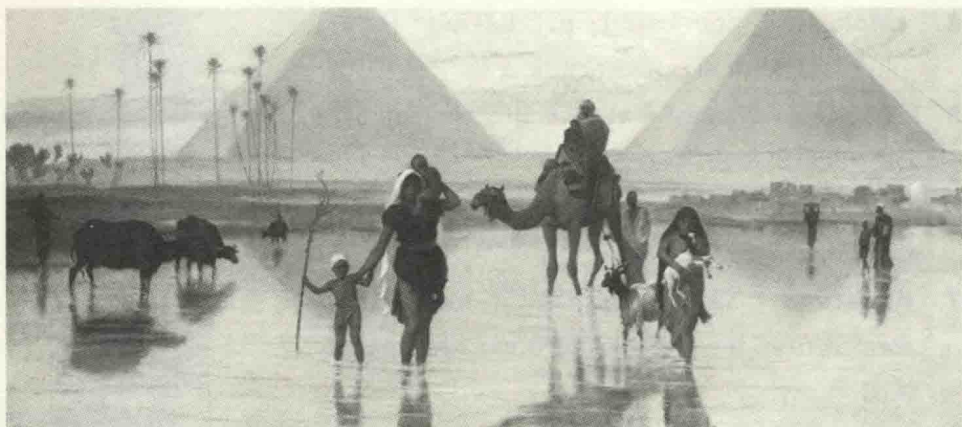


Journal Entry II

MP3 3

I learned a lot about ancient Egypt today, but all that wandering around the Pyramids left me exhausted! Fortunately, Rima—the daughter of Pasheri, the camel herder—was waiting outside the Pyramids for me. She took me back to her family's home where we ate a lunch of **dates**¹, nuts, and honey and played a game that was similar to checkers.

Pasheri announced that he was crossing the desert again to deliver some camels to a village further south. I jumped up and asked if he could **drop me off**² at the place where he had found me. He looked at me strangely and asked why I wanted to go to the middle of the desert. I **racked my brain**³ for an answer to give him. If he thought I was strange, then he would think my time machine was even stranger!



Word Bank

1. **date** [dɛt] *n.* a sweet, dark fruit that comes from the date palm tree 枣
◆ **Dates** are a popular snack in the Middle East. 枣子在中东是很受欢迎的零食。
2. **drop off** to leave something or someone at a particular place 让旅客下车;将人留在某个地方
◆ I need to **drop off** my clothes at the cleaners. 我得把衣服送去洗衣店洗。
3. **rack one's brain** I rack my brain, then I try to think of a solution to solve some particular problem 绞尽脑汁
◆ Shala **racked her brain** for the answer to the mathematical question. 夏拉绞尽脑汁想出那道数学题的答案。

Unit 2

The Philosophers of Ancient Greece

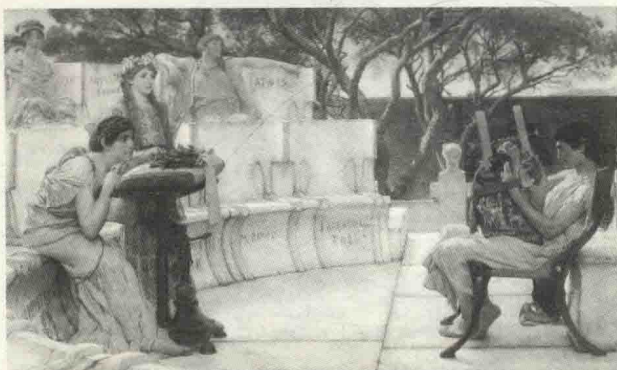
古希腊哲学家

Journal Entry I

MP3 4

410 BC

I managed to get a ride out to the desert without **arousing** too much **suspicion**¹. I figured since I was in the area I'd swing by Greece and have a look at what is supposed to be the birthplace of Western civilization. I landed my time machine behind a mountain, so hopefully no one will see it there. The beaches here are beautiful, but I can't spend my whole time here in Greece just **soaking up the sun**²! I better head towards Athens. It's just a few kilometers **up the road**³ so I should hopefully get there by sunset.



Word Bank

1. **arouse suspicion** make people suspicious 引起怀疑

◆ The thief walked quietly in the house so as not to **arouse** too much **suspicion**. 小偷在屋里静悄悄地走着, 避免引起注意。

2. **soak up the sun** lay in the sun 沐浴在阳光下

◆ My idea of a perfect vacation is laying on a beach and **soaking up** some **sun**. 我心中最完美的度假就是躺在沙滩上, 沐浴在阳光下。

3. up the road nearby 附近

- ◆ Can you stop at the 7-11 **up the road** and buy me some potato chips?
你可以在附近的 7-11 便利店停一下,帮我买些薯片吗?



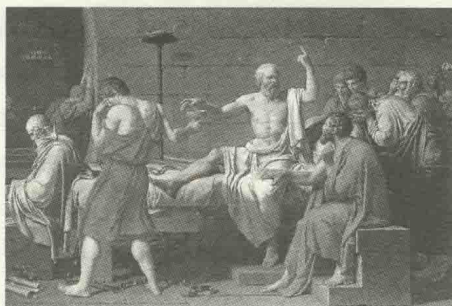
Reading Passage

MP3 5

Ancient Greece was an area that spread from the Western Mediterranean to the Black Sea and existed from 776 to 323 BC. The arts, literature, poetry, architecture and especially the **philosophy**¹ of this ancient culture are considered to be the **foundation**² of Western **civilization**³.

Ancient Greece was a group of **city-states**⁴, Athens being the strongest because it conquered the other ones in war. The wealth of Athens meant that everyone didn't have to work, which gave some men the opportunity to spend their days philosophizing in the **agora**⁵ about the meaning of life. There were many philosophers in Ancient Greece but the most famous ones were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Each one had different ideas about the meaning of life and existence.

The main argument behind Socrates' philosophy was that there was a **universal**⁶ goodness and that people should always try to follow it, even if

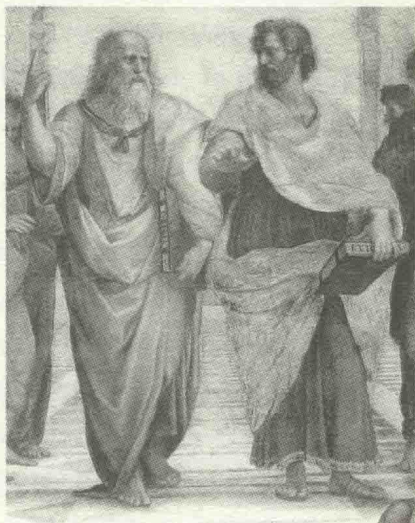


The Death of Socrates

one's government tries to tell a person to do something bad. This was very **radical**⁷ thinking for that time, and the government **executed**⁸ Socrates for speaking out against it.

Socrates had many students, but his most famous one was Plato. Plato developed the ideas of **metaphysics**⁹. His main argument was that the world **perceived**¹⁰ through the **physical senses**¹¹ is an imperfect copy of actual reality. Reality, he believed, was perceived through **spiritual contemplation**¹².

Though Aristotle was Plato's student, he disagreed with his ideas. Aristotle believed reality could be perceived only through the senses. This set up the basis for **empirical research**¹³.



Plato and Aristotle

So though these philosophers had different arguments about the meaning of life, what can be agreed upon is that they all contributed greatly to Western thought and civilization.

A True or False

- _____ 1. Ancient Greece was much bigger than Modern Greece.
- _____ 2. The beliefs of that time formed the foundation for other belief systems in the West.
- _____ 3. The people of that time period had a lot of money.