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双语悦读

Bilingual Happy

主编 周艺文 Reading

国防科技大学出版社

Magical 红魔英语



(高二)

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前言

是什么让本该是花朵一样的你们拖着疲惫的步伐在求学的道路上举步维艰？是什么掠夺了你们灿烂的笑容，挂着一副少年老成的面孔整日奔波于家与学校两点一线？是谁说为了寻求知识，就要如僧侣般日复一日地埋头于枯燥的ABC中？

而我们，快乐学习的使者，锐意改革，为的是给你们知识，还要给你们快乐！

《红魔英语·双语悦读》紧扣教材主题能让你更好把握教材；包罗万象的文章能给你轻松阅读的乐趣；详尽的语法讲解能破解悬在你心头的疑惑；配套的练习能让你见证点滴进步的惊喜。

但最重要的是，就如我们的承诺，我们给你们知识的同时，还要给你们快乐！

它能让你足不出户，领略各国旖旎风光；它能满足你对当红明星的崇拜及对流行电影的热爱；它的幽默故事能让你在紧张的学习之余开怀大笑；它的深刻哲理能引发你对生命的无限思考！时事新闻能让你及时与国内外大事接轨；国内外的经典文学能让你如同穿越时空的隧道，去体验那时、那人、那事……

它就是这样一本书，能给你知识，还能给你阳光和空气！

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Unit 1

SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

科学与科学家

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

(Marie Curie)

生活中没有什么可怕的东西，只有需要理解的东西。

(居里夫人)

Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.

(Einstein)

不要为成功而努力，要为做一个有价值的人而努力。

(爱因斯坦)

If you do not learn to think when you are young, you may never learn.

(Edison)

如果你年轻时不学会思考，那就永远不会思考。

(爱迪生)

HAPPY READING ONE

How to Calculate the Volume?

怎样算容积?

We all know Thomas Edison. He was a great American inventor. But he spent little time at school. Later he was made to leave the school and he had to teach himself at home and learned a lot¹. When Edison grew up, he had a small lab. He worked hard and hardly remembered to have a rest².

One day one of his friends brought him a young man in his lab. He **introduced** the young man **to** Edison. He said that the young man studied in a well-known university in German and **had a lot of knowledge of** physics and maths. Edison was glad to use a man like him and employed him as a helper. A few days later the young man heard Edison's past. He began to **look down upon** him. Edison was told about it, but he said nothing.

Once the young man entered the lab while Edison was doing an important experiment. He stood **next to** the table but he didn't help him. Edison stopped to bring out a bottle and said, "Go to **calculate** its **volume** and tell me the result in two hours."

At first the young man thought it easy to do. But soon he found it difficult. Two hours later, Edison came into his office and saw lots of paper and books on his desk. Of course, he could not tell him the volume.

"Why not pour some water into the bottle?" said Edison. "Then you'll easily calculate the volume."

众所周知, 汤姆森·爱迪生是美国的伟大发明家。但是, 他在学校里求学的时间却不长。他被迫离开学校, 只得在家里自学, 也所得甚多。当爱迪生长大后, 他建了一个小小的实验室。他非常努力地工作, 经常忘了休息。

有一天, 一个朋友带了一个年轻人到他的实验室。他把年轻人介绍给了爱迪生。他说, 这个年轻人在德国的一所名校读过大学, 物理和数学知识都掌握得很好。爱迪生很高兴见到这样的年轻人, 便让他做自己的助手。几天过后, 年轻人便得知了爱迪生被迫辍学的过去。他开始瞧不起爱迪生。别人告诉爱迪生这件事, 爱迪生却一言不发。

有一次, 爱迪生正在做一个很重要的实验, 年轻人走进了实验室。他站在爱迪生旁边, 却不帮忙。爱迪生拿出一个瓶子, 说: "去算算这个瓶子的容积, 两个小时后告诉我结果。"

起初, 年轻人以为这是一件很容易的事。但很快他发现并不是那么简单。两个小时很快过去了。爱迪生走进来, 发现年轻人的桌上堆满了纸和书, 当然, 他说不出结果。

"为什么不倒些水在瓶子里呢?" 爱迪生说, "这样你就可以很容易算出容积。"

On hearing this, the young man's face turned red. And he knew Edison was far cleverer than him!

听到这里，年轻人顿时脸红了。他知道爱迪生远比自己聪明得多。

Glossary

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ *v.* 计算

volume /'vɒlju:m/ *n.* 容积

introduce sb to sb 把某人介绍给某人

have a lot of knowledge of 对……掌握得很好

look down upon sb 看不起某人，看低某人

next to 与……邻接

Notes

1. Later he was made to leave the school and he had to teach himself at home and learned a lot.

分析：be made to do sth 意为“被要求做某事”，是 make sb do sth 的被动式，在 let, make, have 等使役动词后用作宾语补足语的不定式必须省略 to，在变成被动式时要把省略的 to 加上(let, have 很少用于被动语态)。a lot 意为“许多，大量”，直接作宾语。a lot of 意为“许多的，大量的”，后接所修饰的成分，如 a lot of books(许多书)。

2. He worked hard and hardly remembered to have a rest.

分析：hard 在此句是副词，意为“努力地，辛苦地”；hardly 也是副词，意为“几乎不，简直不”。remember to do sth 意为“记得要去做某事”，表示事情还没有做；remember doing sth 意为“记得做过某事”，表示事情已经做了。类似的表达还有：regret to do sth(遗憾没有做某事)；regret doing sth(后悔做了某事)；forget to do sth(忘了要做某事)；forget doing sth(忘了做过某事)。

链接：兼有两种词形的副词

(1)意义相似。如：

quick=quickly 迅速地 slow=slowly 慢地

(2)与形容词同形的多修饰具体的动作，加 -ly 构成的多修饰抽象的动作。如：

wide 宽地——widely 广泛地

high 高高地——highly 高度地，非常地

deep 深地——deeply 深刻地，深深地

close 接近地——closely 紧密地

(3)意义完全不同。如:

hard 努力地, 辛苦地, 坚固地

hardly 几乎不, 简直不

3. Why not pour some water into the bottle?

分析: 在 Why (not) 后的不定式要用动词原形, 这个句型只用于谈论现在和将来, 不用于谈论过去。如:

Why not go there at once? 为什么不马上去呢?

Why didn't you clean the room yesterday? 你昨天为什么不打扫房间?



A story of Edison

爱迪生去了波士顿, 在那里有人答应提供给他一份电报员的工作, 主要因为他的求职信中字迹写得工整。当他在波士顿露面时, 衣冠不整, 怪里怪气, 主管人叫他当天晚些时候去参加电报技术的考试, 目的是要故意出难题, 使这位青年考不及格。当电报迅速拍进来时, 爱迪生意识到电报局的职工们是在和他开玩笑。他们已经和纽约市的电报员安排好, 给爱迪生拍一份电报来, 越拍越快, 企图迫使爱迪生承认他抄不下这么快的电报。但爱迪生没有泄气。他决心以智取胜, 于是他开始自己拍出一份电报。他对纽约市的电报员说: “来吧, 别去睡觉, 使劲吧!” 这场玩笑结束了, 爱迪生也赢得了他的职位, 同时还赢得了西联电讯公司最快电报员的称号。

HAPPY READING TWO



Higher-level Robots

高级机器人



Scientists are **getting closer** to creating robots that can think, learn and make decisions on their own.

Kismet!: Face facts

Scientists have spent a long time looking at the way children learn. They hope to produce robots that can learn in the same way. The ability of a machine or computer to be able to think like a human is called **Artifi-**

科学家们离研制出会思考、会学习和会自己拿主意的机器人越来越近了。

Kismet: 面对事实

科学家们花了大量的时间观察孩子们学习的方式。他们希望能够发明一种可以像孩子们一样能够学习的机器人。机器或计算机能够像人类一样思考的能力叫

cial Intelligence (AI). By the year 2030, scientists believe that robots with AI will be able to recognize objects and know how to behave towards them. For example, they will be able to recognize an egg and know that it must be picked up gently.

One robot called Kismet was created by Cynthia Breazeal and other students at MIT. It has human facial features and has been programmed to show emotions when communicating with a human. A child can tell when their mother or father is angry with them by the tone of voice. Kismet reacts in the same way. When it hears a **harsh** tone of voice, its facial features show sadness.

Cog: More than a robot?

Professor Rodney Brooks at MIT has built a **humanoid** robot called Cog. It has a head and torso like an adult male, and it has fingers that can touch and feel. Cog also has other senses. It can see, hear and move, but it hasn't been programmed with any knowledge. Professor Brooks and his team are hoping that Cog will learn like a child. It has already learned some basic skills. It can visually focus on an object and reach out to touch it. Then it moves its mechanical hands to pick up the object. And it can shake its head back and forth, or nod up and down, by copying a person doing that action.

Scientists have developed many other humanoids. Hidetoshi Akasawa has designed a robot face with teeth. It even has a rubber skin to hide its metal features. In time, and with more research, more humanoid robots

做人工智能(AI)。科学家们相信,到2030年,具有人工智能的机器人能够识别物品,并且知道怎样处理这些物品。例如,它们能识别鸡蛋,而且知道应该轻轻地把它捡起来。

一个叫做 Kismet 的机器人是由 Cynthia Breazeal 和麻省理工学院的学生一起发明的。它有人的面部特征,设计了和人交流时有表情产生的程序。孩子们能从他的父母的语调上判断父母是否在生他们的气。Kismet 也能做到这一点。当它听到刺耳的声音时,它的面部表情是痛苦的。

Cog: 不只是机器?

麻省理工学院的教授 Rodney Brooks 发明了一个机器人,叫做 Cog。他有成年男人一样的躯干和头,而且有可以触摸和感觉的手指。Cog 还有其他的感官功能。它能看、听、动,但是它没有设定任何有关学问的程序。

Brooks 教授和他的队员希望它能够像孩子一样学习。它已经学会了一些基本的技能:它能够在一个物品上集中注意力,然后伸手去拿。它会伸出机械手捡起那个物品。它能够模仿人类,左右来回地摇头,上下点头。

科学家们已经发明出了许多其他有人的特点的机器人。Hidetoshi Akasawa 设计了一个有牙齿的机器人,甚至有橡胶皮肤遮住它的金属部分。随着研究的深入,将来总有

may have skin as well as legs. One day, one might be serving you in a shop.



一天会有更多的机器人有皮肤和腿。也许有一天，在商店里为您服务的就是一个这样的机器人。



Glossary

MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (美国)马萨诸塞理工学院(即麻省理工学院)

react /rɪˈækt/ *v.* 反应

harsh /hɑːʃ/ *adj.* 刺耳的

humanoid /ˈhjuːmənoɪd/ *adj.* 具有人的特点的

torso /ˈtɔːsəʊ/ *n.* 躯干

get close to 靠近

Artificial Intelligence 人工智能

Notes

1. Kismet: 麻省理工学院人工智能实验室主任 Cynthia Breazeal 研制出了 Kismet 人工智能机器人。Kismet 能够以人性化的方式和人类交流。在交流的过程中 Kismet 会有吃惊、好奇、恐惧和生气等人性化的表情。该项研究于 1997 年开始，灵感来源于儿童成长心理学。目前还处于初期阶段，需要技术和资金的支持。为了使 Kismet 尽可能地酷似人类，Breazeal 和其同事不光研究成长心理学，并且借鉴了卡通动画的特点。他们借助 15 台电脑处理程序，使得机器人能感知周围的环境，分析视觉印象并给予反应。研究人员将开发 Kismet 的社会行为能力，教它怎样用声音与人交流，怎样发出请求，像儿童一样让人类教它做事情。当它第一次学习的时候，它可能会犯错，接下来它会记住错误并改正错误，也可在各种情况下完成类似的事情。

2. Cog: Cog 是美国麻省理工大学人工智能实验室开发的一个人形机器人，它被作为一个探索人和人工智能等领域的平台。Cog 由头、躯干、胳膊及双