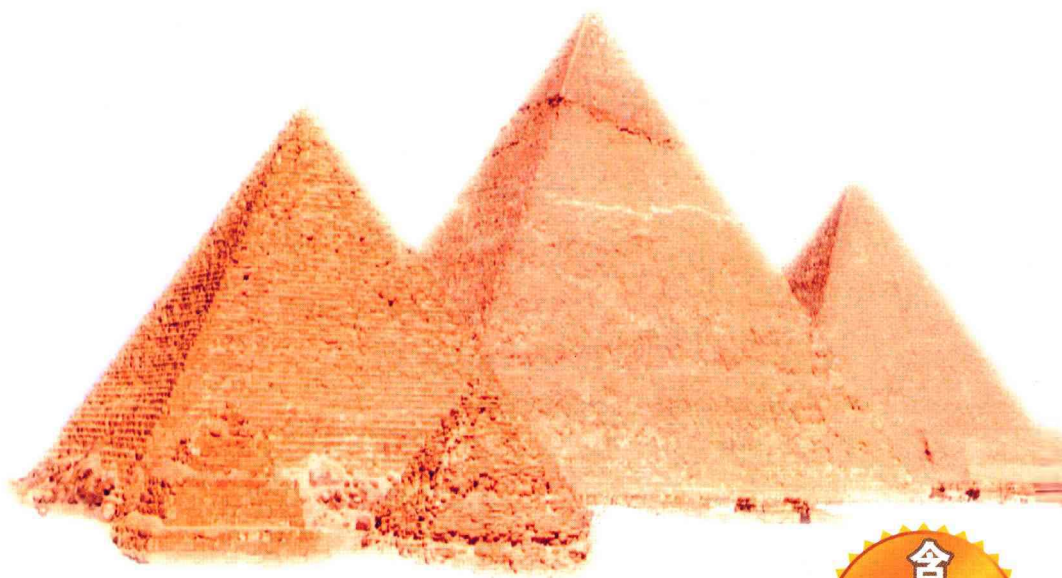


漫游世界文明 学英语

Tina Gionis 编著
罗竹君 译



含
MP3
光盘

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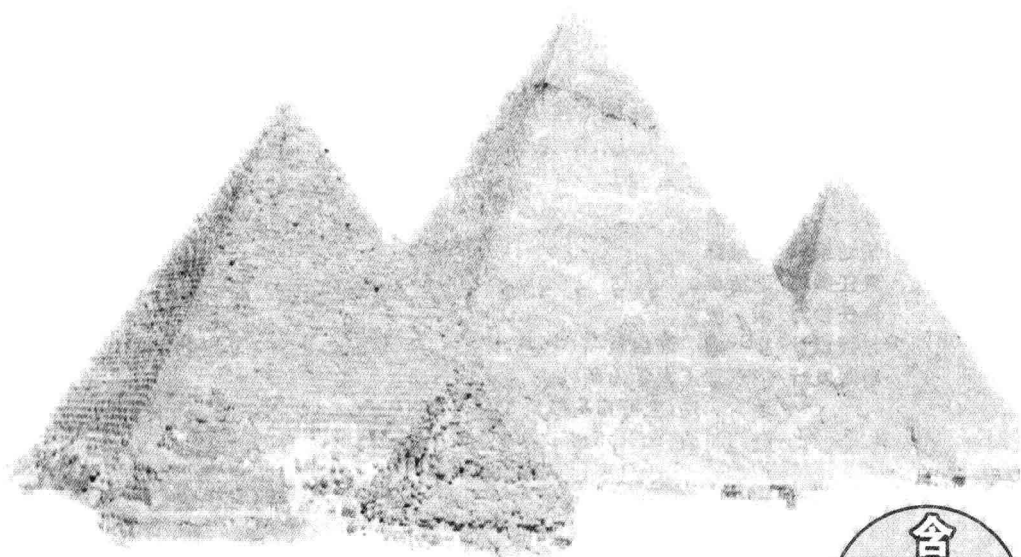
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- 古埃及的文明
- 古希腊的哲学家
- 苏美尔人的文字
- 美索不达米亚的灌溉系统
- 巴比伦人的占星学
- 波斯波利斯的衰亡
- 古罗马时代的休闲娱乐
- 凯尔特人的图案
- 北欧人的探险
- 复活岛的摩艾石像
- 印加人—南美洲的伟大工程师
- 孔子—著名的思想家

From Text to Talk
Exploring the Ancient World in English

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Text to Talk

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Preface

Arthur is a university professor of archaeology and anthropology. For years, he has been trying to write a perfect book about ancient cultures. But no matter how hard he tries, he can't write a book that he is satisfied with. His problem is that he feels that none of the research he finds gives an accurate portrayal of ancient cultures. More than anything, he wants to write a book that makes the readers feel like they are actually there in that time period.

Arthur was in his office one day trying to figure out how he could do this. "If only I could just go to these places myself! Too bad I can't just hop on a plane and visit Ancient Egypt like I visited Tahiti last year..." That's when he was struck by an idea. What if he built a time machine and visited these ancient cultures himself? This is what he did, and thus started his adventure of time travel around the world.

By reading this book, you'll learn about ancient cultures. Learning about how people used to live is very important to understand how the world became the way it is today. You'll see the differences and similarities between modern and ancient cultures and realize that some things about human nature and the world have changed, but some have also stayed the same. Not only will you learn about history by reading this book, but you will also improve your English skills.

There are twenty-four chapters in this book, each one covering a different ancient culture. Each chapter starts off with a journal entry of Arthur's impressions of the place that he has just arrived in. A reading passage follows that gives information about something that this ancient culture did. There are true-and-false

questions as well as multiple-choice questions to test your comprehension of the reading passage, so read carefully! There is also a word bank that explains vocabulary. Finally, each chapter ends with Arthur summing up his adventures and telling where he will go next, giving a hint of what's to come in the next chapter.

So join Arthur's adventures of time travel around the world. It's a journey you'll never forget!

前 言

亚瑟是一位考古学及人类学教授,多年来他一直试图写一本介绍古文明的完美书籍,但无论他怎么尝试,都无法写出让自己满意的作品,问题的症结就在于他觉得自己找到的研究信息无法确切描绘出古代的各个文化。但是无论如何,他都想写出让读者感到身临其境的一本书。

有一天,亚瑟在自己的研究室里思考要如何达到他的目标。“要是我能亲自前往这些地区就好了!可惜我不能直接跳上飞机飞往古埃及,就像去年我前往大溪地一样……!”这时他灵机一动,何不自己研发制作一台时光机,亲自了解这些古代文化。而他确实这么做了,从此开始了环游世界的时光之旅。

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以及世界的变化,以及某些事物长久不变。翻开本书,你不仅能认识历史,还能提升英语阅读能力。

本书共有24个单元,每一单元介绍一种古代文明,每一单元皆以亚瑟的“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,正文后紧接着是非题及选择题等“练习题”,测验你对文章的理解程度,所以请细心阅读!除此之外,还有“单词表”为你说明生词,每一单元最后以亚瑟对旅程的感想作小结,还会提到下一站的目的地,暗示下一个单元的探索主题。

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!

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Unit 1

Ancient Egypt

古埃及

Journal Entry I

MP3 1

3000 B.C. Somewhere around Cairo...

I had programmed¹ 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 dismayed² to see how far away they were! Having no other choice but to walk, I started the long journey towards them.

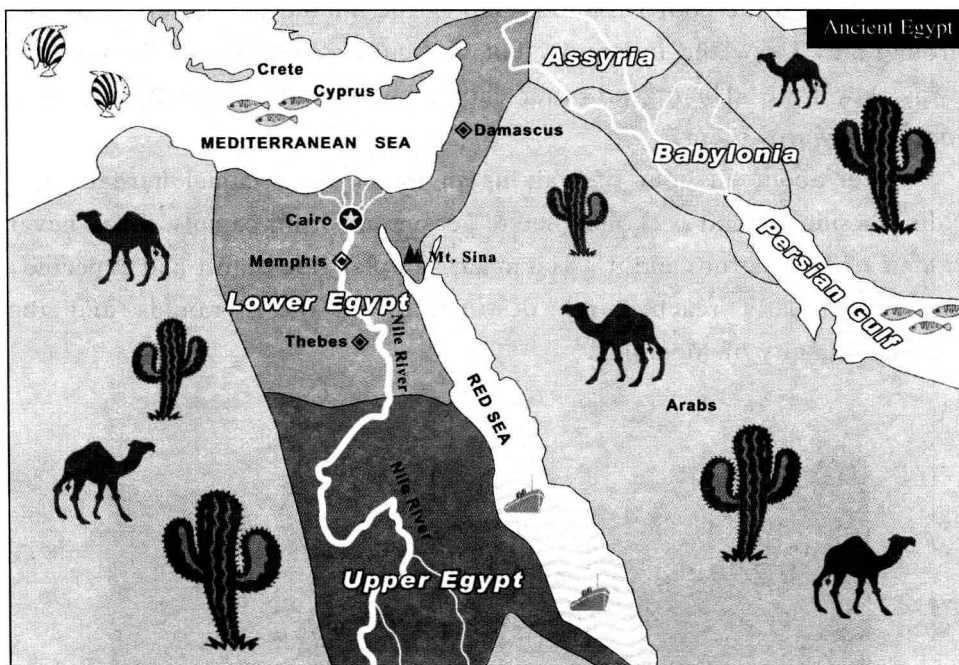
After about an hour of walking in the heat, a camel herder came riding beside me and beckoned³ me to get on one of his camels. I had never ridden a camel before and it was a much bumpier ride than I had expected, but I eventually reached my destination⁴ of the Pyramids and the surrounding city of Memphis.



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.
玛丽娜把她的房子灯设定为每晚七点点亮。
- 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. 茱丽招手叫我上车。
- 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 civilization¹ in Egypt. The technology² they had was very sophisticated³ for that time period. They were able to predict⁴ weather and had extensive⁵ irrigation⁶ systems that supplied water to the bustling⁷ city they lived in. This city was

called Memphis and was situated⁸ just twenty miles south of Cairo, which is the present-day capital of Egypt. The land surrounding the city was a dry and barren⁹

desert, but Memphis itself was a green and lively city situated on the fertile¹⁰ banks of the mighty Nile River.



the pyramid and the Sphinx

transition¹³ 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

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 tombs¹¹ of the great Pharaohs¹² of ancient Egypt.

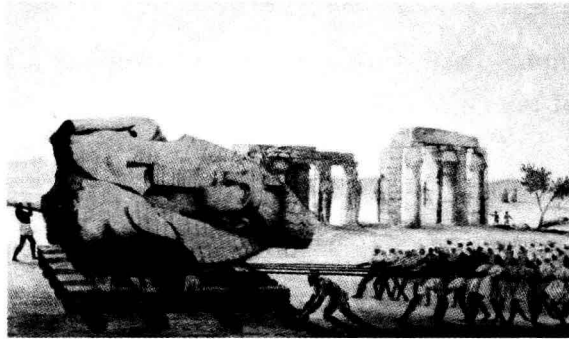
Death was not feared in ancient Egypt, but seen as merely a

That is why so much emphasis¹⁴ 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 afterlife¹⁵. A pharaoh's family was often buried with him as well, as were clay replicas¹⁶ 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 limestone¹⁷ blocks that weighed three tons¹⁸

each across long distances to make the structure. The engineering¹⁹ and manpower²⁰ that went into making the Pyramids is considered one of the greatest architectural feats²¹ 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 grandeur²² 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** [ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* a group of people that has a high level of culture and civilization 文明
2. **technology** [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* using tools and techniques to make things. A country like Japan has a high-level of technology, for example. 科学技术
3. **sophisticated** [səˈfɪstɪkətɪd] *a.* something that is advanced. Societies with high-levels of technology are sophisticated 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
6. **irrigation** [ˌɪrɪˈɡeɪʃən] *n.* the process of bringing water from a body of water to another location in order to grow crops. Irrigation was a necessity in the ancient world to grow food. 灌溉;注水
7. **bustling** [ˈbʌslɪŋ] *a.* busy, full of activity. New York, London, and Shanghai are examples of bustling cities. 嘈杂的;忙碌的
8. **situated** [ˈsɪtʃuətɪd] *a.* where something is placed 位于;坐落
9. **barren** [ˈbærən] *a.* dry and not having any life 贫瘠的
10. **fertile** [ˈfɜːrtl] *a.* full of life with the ability to make more life. A fertile place is where plants and other wildlife can grow easily. 肥沃的



barren land

11. **tomb** [tu:m] *n.* a place to bury a dead person 坟墓; 墓穴
12. **Pharaoh** ['feərəu] *n.* the ruler of ancient Egypt. A Pharaoh was a king believed to have descended straight from God. 法老, 古代埃及的统治者
13. **transition** [træn'ziʃən] *n.* the process of going through change and passing from one state to another. Moving to a new city is considered a transition. 转换; 变迁
14. **emphasis** ['emfəsis] *n.* having special importance or significance 重要性
15. **afterlife** ['æftərlaɪf] *n.* the life we will live after death 来世; 死后
16. **replica** ['replɪkə] *n.* an accurate reproduction of something. A replica is supposed to look exactly like what it's modeled after. 复制品
17. **limestone** ['laɪmstəʊn] *n.* a rock that is formed from the skeletons of ocean creatures. It is used in the construction of many buildings. 石灰岩
18. **ton** [tʌn] *n.* a weight that is roughly 2,000 pounds or 800 kilograms 吨(重量单位)
19. **engineering** [ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] *n.* the art of using science, math, and design to make products and building 工程
20. **manpower** ['mænɪpaʊə] *n.* the strength of people to build something 人力资源
21. **feat** [fi:t] *n.* a remarkable act that involves great skill or strength 壮举; 功绩
22. **grandeur** ['grændʒə] *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 dates¹, 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 off² 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 brain³ 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

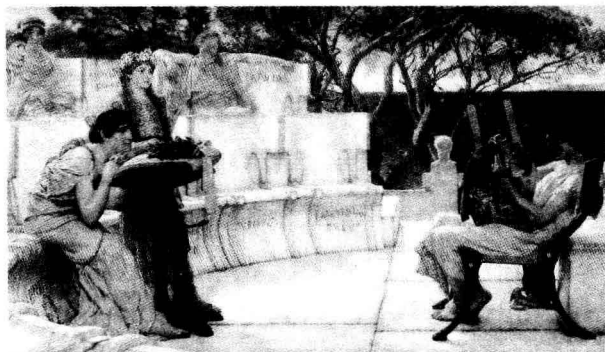
古希腊哲学家

Journal Entry I

MP3 4

410 B. C.

I managed to get a ride out to the desert without arousing too much suspicion¹. 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 sun²! I better head towards Athens. It's just a few kilometers up the road³ so I should hopefully get there by sunset.



Word Bank

1. **arousing suspicion** making 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. **soaking up the sun** laying 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。