

Unit 11 The Scientific achievement The Scientific achievement 科学成就

Work in group of five. Four group members represent scientists who want to get money to complete their projects. Each scientist will introduce his or her project and explain why it is the most important. One member will listen to all the scientists and ask questions. At the end of the discussion, he or she must decide who will get the money and why.

五人一组进行活动。其中四个成员分别代表那些想通过得到钱来完成自己的工程的科学家。每位科学家都要介绍自己的工程，并阐明它的重要性。另外一个成员要倾听他们的陈述并对他们提出问题。在经过讨论之后，这个成员必须做出决定该给谁钱，并说明原因。

Dr Wilson

You and your team are working on a cure for AIDS. Your reach is extremely.

你和你的队员们正在研究一种治疗艾滋病的方法。你们的研究极其

important because

重要，因为

Dr Jones

Your research project is about cloning and how to use the new technology to

你们研究的是克隆技术以及怎样运用新的科技来治疗疾病。

cure disease. Your project is significant

你们的工程意义重大是

because

因为

Dr Smith

You want to develop new technology that will make it possible to grow food with.

你想研制一项新技术——用很少的水就能种植粮食。

very little water. This is important because

这很重要，因为

Dr Winfrey

You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars. This is a very.

你在进行发射载人飞船到火星上去的工程研究。这是一种非常

important project because

重要的工程，因为

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. Do these achievements have anything in common? If so, what? 这些成就有相同之处吗？如果有相同点，是什么呢？

(1) have in common with 固定短语，表示“和……有共同之处”之意，in common 表示“共同的，公共的”，另有短语 in common with 为“与……一起，和……一样”之意。

He has a lot in common with his brother. 他和他的哥哥有许多相同之处。

They have nothing in common with another. 他们彼此毫无共同点。

In common with many people he prefers meat to fish.

像许多人一样，他喜欢吃肉而不喜欢吃鱼。

(2) If so... 为 If it is so... 的简略形式。其中的 so 为“这样，如此”之意。

You seem to have something else to do. If so, do them and let me be.

你似乎还有其他事情要做。如果这样，你忙你的，别管我。

It seems that they don't like you. If so, it would be dangerous to stay with them.

看起来他们并不喜欢你。如果这样，和他们在一起就会有危险。

2. You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars. 你在从事发射载人飞船到火星上去的工程研究。

(1) work on 为“从事某项（工作、创造、设计、草拟、研究）等”。

I'm working on my new novel. 我正在写一部小说。

They are working on a new dictionary. 他们正在编一部新的字典。

(2) manned 为名词 + ed 构成的形容词，意为“有人的”。英语中这一构词法很常见，所构成的词往往有“有……的”之意。

warm heart—warmhearted (有) 热心肠的

three leg—three legged (有) 三条腿的

land—landed 拥有土地的

money—moneyed 有钱的，富有的

culture—cultured 文雅的，有修养的

talent—talented 有才能的，有才干的

3. If I got the money, I would...如果我得到这笔钱, 我会……

本句表示现在时的一种假设, 用了虚拟语气。表示“如果……, ……会……”。这种句子中的条件句 If 条件句的谓语动词要用一般过去时, 主句谓语则为 would+do 构成。

If I got the chance, I would try my best to finish it.

如果我能有机会, 我会尽我最大的努力去完成它。

If I were you, I would keep on doing it until the last second.

Unit 11 The Scientific achievement ZHONGGUANCUN 中关村

Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. Zhongguancun, in Beijing's Haidian District, is the new centre for Chinese science and technology. It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University.

Zhongguancun was set up as a special economic zone in the late 1990s and quickly became the leader of China's hi-tech industry. The center itself got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development institute. Within the next ten years, more than a hundred scientific and hi-tech companies moved into the area and new hi-tech centers developed around the original Zhongguancun Garden. They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that has made Zhongguancun a success.

The science park is also home to a growing number of overseas Chinese who have grasped the opportunity to develop their ideas at home. Xiang Yufang is one of those who have returned to China after studying and working abroad. Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves.

“I studied abroad because I wanted to see more of the world and work with some of the top scientists in my field. I never felt really comfortable abroad, and I missed everything about China.

When I got my master's degree, I wanted to return home but I could not find a company where

I could use what I had learnt. I worked abroad for a few years and then I heard about Zhongguancun. I knew it was perfect for me.”

Yufang talked to some friends from his university in Beijing and they helped arrange for his return. He left his job in the foreign company and came back to Beijing.

“I was so happy. It was wonderful, like a dream come true. I could do the work I wanted to do and do something good for my country at the same time. I will never forget how happy I was when I set foot in China again and was back with my friends and family.”

Yufang has been in China for three years now and is doing well. He lives in Beijing and runs a small company based in Zhongguancun together with two friends.

Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. Today, there are more than 8,000 hi tech companies in Zhongguancun. More than half of them are IT companies. The park is home to Chinese computer giants Lenovo and Founder and more than twenty famous international companies. One of the mottos for the park— “Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power” —makes it clear that science and business can and must work together to build the future. Another motto helps explain the success of the park: “Encouraging pioneering work and accepting failure.” Great scientific achievements are the results of years of failure, years of trying to create something that has never existed before.

The researchers and scientists at Zhongguancun know that they can only reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure. Not all the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money. As Yufang puts it: “We are not making that much money yet, but we are excited about all the new technology and great ideas that are coming to life in Zhongguancun.

无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就，其中许多很有可能就诞生在北京的西北部。坐落在北京海淀区的中关村是中国新兴的科学技术中心。它是中国科学院和北京大学、清华大学等10多所著名大学的所在地。

中关村在20世纪90年代末成为经济特区，并很快成为中国高科技产业的先锋。这个中心早在80年代初期就开始创建，当时，陈春先——一位中科院的研究员开办了一所私人研究发展机构。

在接下来的十年里，一百多所高科技公司搬迁到此处，新兴的高科技中心由此在最初的中关村园区周围形成。他们虽然各具特色，但是他们共有的创新精神和科学能力使中关村的发展获得了成功。

日益增多的海外人士都抓住机会在国内实现他们的梦想，这个高科技园区也就成了的这些海归派的家园。向玉方就是其中一员，他在国外学习和工作了一段时间之后回国了。中关村使他可以追寻他的梦想、报效他深爱的祖国。

“我之所以出国学习是因为我想更多地了解世界，想跟我所在研究领域里的顶级科学家一起工作。在国外，我从未感到真正的舒坦，我思念中国的一切。当我获得博士学位时我就想回国，但是找不到一家可以学以致用用的公司。

我在国外工作了几年后就听说了中关村。我想它非常适合我。”

玉方和在北京的大学朋友交谈，他们帮助安排他的回归。他辞去了在国外公司的工作回到了北京。

“我非常高兴。感觉非常美妙，就像梦想成真那样美好。我可以做我喜欢做的事情，同时也为我的国家做点有益的事。我永远忘不了当我再次踏上中国的土地和我的朋友、亲人团聚时，那种感觉有多幸福！

如今，玉方已回国三年，一切都进行得很顺利。他住在北京，和他的两个朋友在中关村开了一家小公司。

中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

如今，中关村已有8000多家高科技公司，其中一半以上是IT公司。科技园是中国计算机产业巨头“联想”公司和“方正”公司以及20多家国际著名公司所在地。科技园的口号之一是——“依靠科学技术知识发展经济，”——它表明了科学技术和商业能够且必须结合在一起共创未来。

还有一个口号有助于解释科技园区的成功：“鼓励创新，接受失败”。伟大的科学成就往往是多次失败，多次尝试创新的结果。

中关村的研究人员和科学家们知道，他们只有愿意接受失败并从失败中总结经验才有可能到达科学的顶峰。并非所有的公司都能成功，但是他们表现出来的精神和创造力比金钱更加重要。正像玉方所说的：“我们目前还没有挣到那么多的钱，但是我们为所有这些在中关村富有活力的新技术和卓越的想法感到激动。

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing 无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就，其中许多很有可能就诞生在北京的西北部。

(1) whatever...= no matter what...为“无论……”之意，可以当名词或形容词。此处相当于形容词修饰 achievement。

Whatever reason he gives me, I will not forgive him.

无论他说什么样的理由我都不会原谅他。

Whatever he does, his father always supports him.

不管他做什么，他的父亲都支持他。

(2) in store=keep ready for future use; about to happen; coming to; 固定短语表示“准备着，备将来之用；就要到来的，必将发生的”之意。

Squirrel has enough nuts in store for his winter hibernation.

松鼠为它的冬眠准备了充足的坚果。

Who knows what the future has in store for us? 谁知道我们将来注定会如何?

The bully has his answers in store because of his bad deeds.

那个坏蛋肯定会因他所做的坏事遭到报应的。

(3) likely与friendly, lonely, lively, orderly等词一样是以ly为结尾的形容词，不要误用为副词，表示“可能的，预期的”。常用于sb./sth. be likely to do sth.

A hurricane is likely to come. 一场飓风就要来了。

Our game is likely to win the game. 我们队很可能会赢得比赛。

固定句式It is likely that...表示“很有可能……”。相同的句式还有

It is possible that...

It is probable that...

It is possible (likely, probable) that the sports meeting will be put off because of the bad weather.

运动会很有可能因为天气的缘故而推迟。

He is likely to come late.=It is likely(possible, probable) that he will come late.他很有可能来得晚。

2. Zhongguancun was set up as a special economic zone in the late 1990s and quickly became the leader of China's hi-tech industry. 中关村在20世纪90年代成为经济特区并很快成为中国高科技产业的先锋。

(1) set up “搭起，建起，竖立”之意。

They set up their own state. 他们建立起自己的政权。

A new hospital was set up in our town last year.

我们镇上建起了一座新的医院。

辨析：set up, build, put up

都有“建立”之意。build一般用于建立房屋、桥梁、道路等，也可用于抽象的事物。put up用于建造临时性的房子，在现在英语里和build没有多大的区别。set up用于把某物竖起来或架起来，意为“竖立”。

They set up a red flag on the square. 他们在广场上竖起了红旗。

(2) hi-tech 为 high的 technology的混合词的缩略形式，意为“高科技”。英语中有许多这类词可以采用缩略的形式。

e-mail=electric mail 电子邮件

pop-singer=pop song singer流行歌曲歌手

Three-D=three-dimensional film立体感电影

e-school=electronic school电子学校

3.They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that has made Zhongguancun a success. 他们虽然各具特色，但是他们共有的创新精神和科学能力使中关村的发展获得了成功。

make sth./sb. a success为“使得某人、某物成功”之意。此处的success为可数名词，表示“成功的人或成功的事”，当“成功”解时为不可数名词。

He is a great success. 他是一位非常成功的人士。

The army has had three successes recently. 军队最近曾获得数次胜利。

4.The science park is also home to a growing number of overseas Chinese who have grasped the opportunity to develop their ideas at home. 随着日益增多的海外人士想找机会回国发展，这个高科技园区也就成为了这些海归派的家园。

(1) 句中有两个home，都用作名词，意义有所不同，第一个表示“所在地，根据地，大本营，发源地”之意，一般前面可不跟冠词。第二个为“家”，在此与at连用表示“在国内”之意。

He was born in England but now he looked on Paris as his home.

他出生在英国，但是他现在把巴黎当成是自己的家乡。

When I retire I shall make my home in country.

当我退休之后，我要到乡下安家。

(2) grasp 用作及物或不及物动词，表示“抓住，紧握，领悟”之意。短语grasp at sth.表示“欲抓住，急欲接受”之意。

He grasped at a branch but failed. 他想抓住树枝却没抓着。

It was lucky that when he fell down he grasped a rope.

当他落下时很幸运地抓住了一根绳子。

5. I knew it was perfect for me. 我知道它非常适合我。

perfect为形容词，意为“极好的，完美的，全然的”。

She tried her best to make her work perfect.

她努力使得自己的工作尽善尽美。

perfect也可用作动词，表“使得……完善；改善；使……完美”之意。

The artist perfected the drawing for several times. 那位画家把图画修改了好多次。

6. Yufang talked to some friends from his university in Beijing and they helped arrange for his return. 玉方和在北京的大学朋友交谈，他们帮助安排他的回归。

arrange vt., vi. 为“安排，布置，筹备”之意。其名词形式为arrangement。

He has arranged her business before she left. 在离开之前她已经把业务都安排好了。

I arranged the books on the shelves. 我整理了书架上的书。

7. I will never forget how happy I was when I set foot in China again and was back with my friends and family. 我永远不会忘记当再次踏上中国的土地和我的朋友、亲人团聚时，那种感觉有多幸福。

set foot in (on) 为“到达，踏入，进入”之意。

He was filled with complex feelings when he set foot in his hometown after 30 years.

30年后，当他再次到达故乡时，他的心情是复杂的。

8. Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. 中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

(1) have effect on sth 为“对……产生影响”之意。

His deed has effect on his children directly. 他的行为直接影响着孩子们。

(2) as well as=not only ...but also..., “不但……而且；和……一样”。此句可以换为Zhongguancun has had a positive effect not only on science but also on business

9. One of the mottos for the park—“Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power”—make it clear that science and business can and must work together to build the future. 园区的口号之一是——“依靠科学技术发展经济，”——它表明了科学技术和商业能够且必须结合在一起共创未来。

(1) rely on (upon)为“信赖，依赖”之意。

He can be always relied on at any time for help. 无论何时他的帮助都是可信赖的。

(2) make ...clear为“使得……清楚，讲明白”之意。

We must make them clear that we are right.我们必须让他们明白我们是正确的。

10. The researchers and scientists at Zhongguancun know that they can only reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure.中关村的研究人员和科学家们知道，他们只有愿意接受失败并从失败中总结经验才有可能到达科学的顶端。

(1) be (get) ready to do sth. / for sth 意为“准备好了干……，愿意干……”。

He is always ready to help others. 他愿意帮助别人。

All the students are ready to have the final examination.=All the students are ready for the final examination. 学生们都为期末考试作好了准备。

(2) failure名词，表示“失败的事或人”时为可数，作“失败”解时为不可数名词。

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

He was a failure as a teacher. 他不是一个好老师。

11. “We are not making that much money yet, but we are excited about all the new technology and great ideas that are coming to life in Zhongguancun. 正像玉方所说的那样：“我们目前还没有挣到那么多的钱，但是我们为所有这些在中关村富有活力的新技术和卓越的想法感到激动。

(1) that much=so much, 此处的that为副词，表示程度，相当于so, 为“那么，到达那么个程度”之意。

I can't walk that far 我不能走那么远。

(2) come to life表示“苏醒，恢复活力、生机”之意。

He came (back) to life after about an hour first aid. 经过大约一小时的急救他又苏醒过来了。

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy 现实与科幻

Science fiction is often about things we believe may be possible in the far future, like a hundred years later. The following dialogues about such topics are incomplete. Work with your partner to create dialogues using some of the useful expressions, and talk more about what you believe may come true in the future.

科幻小说通常描写的是那些人们相信在很久以后，比如一百年后的将来有可能发生的事情，下面的对话就

是这类还没有实现的话题。

与你的同伴合作，用一些有用的词汇编一个对话，
讨论一些你认为将来有可能变为现实的事情。

Space travel

太空旅游

A: I don't believe

我不相信

B: Why not? ago nobody thought it was possible to.

为什么不？以前没有人认为有可能。

A: more than.

超过。

B: we'll be able to develop.

我们能够发展。

Life in 3098

3098年的生活

A: any life on earth in the future.

任何的生命将来在地球上。

B: Come on. What do you mean?

继续说。你什么意思？

A: some terrible disaster.

一些可怕的疾病。

Like

像。

B:

Young forever

永葆青春

A: Do you think there'll be a time when we can beat all diseases?

你认为将来会有一天我们能战胜所有的疾病吗？

B:

A: Doctors may find a way to keep us young forever.

医生也许会找到使我们永葆青春的方法。

B: .

Creature from outer space

外星人

A: Do you believe?

你认为?

B: I don't only believe in it, .

我不仅相信它, .

A: Do you really?

你真的这样想?

B: There are so many stars. I'm sure.

有那么多的星星。我确信。

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. Do you think there' ll be a time when we can beat all diseases? 你认为将来会有一天我们能战胜所有的疾病吗?

time一般为不可数名词, 此处的time为可数名词, 表示“一段时期”, 还可表示“次数”。

At one time I used to go mountain climbing every summer.

过去有一段时间我每个夏天都去爬山。

Hand them to me two a time.

把它们递给我, 每次两个。

2. Come on. What do you mean? 继续说。你什么意思?

come on在这里是把问题(讼案)提出来的讨论的意思。

When does the case come on for trial?

什么时候开庭审讯此案?

come on还可表示“出现; 出场; 开始”之意。

The player came on late. 该选手出场晚了。

Rain came on just before daybreak. 天快亮时开始下起雨来。

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy JULES VERNE: THE FATHER OF SCIENCE FICTION 儒勒·凡尔纳：科幻小说的鼻祖

Jules Verne was born in 1828, in France. His father sent him to Paris to study law, but instead Verne developed his love for the theatre. To make a living, Verne had to write and sell stories. Jules spent many hours in Paris libraries studying botany, applied science and many other subjects. He used the latest ideas and technical inventions of his day in his books. Many of the instruments in his novels will remind the reader of Dr Benjamin Franklin's experiments with electricity. By taking the scientific developments of his day one step further, Jules Verne laid the foundation of modern science fiction. He also suggested how inventions could be used in the future to allow man to do things that were considered impossible in his own time. Jules Verne died in 1905, long before any of his dreams came true.

At the beginning of *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, one of his most famous novels, ships are disappearing all over the world and it is believed to be caused by a sea monster. Dr Aronnax, his servant and a Canadian whale hunter set out to find the monster. After months of searching they find it and in the collision that follows, the three companions are thrown overboard. In their efforts to survive, they find themselves in the surface of the monster itself, which turns out to be a submarine. They are taken on board and Captain Nemo decides not to kill them but makes them his permanent guests. From that day on they start planning their escape.

Captain Nemo takes them on a voyage across the oceans. The *Nautilus* is an extraordinary ship. The furniture is precious and huge glass windows that can be opened and closed give a view of the underwater world. The ship is also very strong and protected with thick iron plates. All that is needed for life on board comes from the ocean. Electricity is used for light, heating, power and to defend the ship against attacks. The food aboard the *Nautilus* is all sea food.

Dressed in diving suits, they walk around in this magic world, lighted by the lamps of the ship. They find themselves surrounded by colorful rocks, fishes, seashells and plants, all waving and moving slowly in the blue waters.

Readers have wondered about the character of Captain Nemo ever since the book was published.

You could say he is someone you will neither like nor dislike.

You might think that he is a cruel man because he keeps Aronax and the others as prisoners and destroys ships. But at other moments you will find him gentle and weak, when he cries about the lost lives of people drowned in ships that have sunk.

Another wonderful story is that of Journey to the Center of the Earth. The story begins with the discovery of an ancient document in an old book. It explains how to find a secret road to the centre of the earth. Two men decide to go on this adventure and travel to Iceland, where they enter the earth through a chimney in a dead volcano. Their guide leads them through a narrow passage deep into the earth. Passing through layers of coal and marble they go deeper and deeper. They drink the water from a boiling underground river and after many days they reach a huge lake or underground ocean. Walking along its shores they go through forests of mushrooms and plants that lived on the earth millions of years ago. They build a raft to cross the sea and are attacked by ancient sea creatures. In the end, their raft is drawn into a fast stream and with ever increasing speed and temperatures they are shot out of a volcano in southern Italy.

儒勒·凡尔纳于1828年出生在法国。他的父亲送他到巴黎去学习法律，而凡尔纳却对戏剧产生了兴趣。为了生计，凡尔纳不得不从事写作并出售他的小说。儒勒花了许多时间在巴黎图书馆里学习生物学，应用科学和许多其他科目。他把当时最新的思想和一些科技发明作品写进了他的书里。他小说中涉及到的很多设备都会让读者想到本杰明·弗兰克林所做的电的实验。

通过将他所处年代的科学发展向前推进一步，

儒勒·凡尔纳奠定了现代科幻小说的基础。他还阐述了怎样将科学发明应用到将来生活中，以便让人们去做那些在当时看似不可能做的事情。1905年，儒勒·凡尔纳去世了，他的梦想还远远没有实现。

在他的著名小说之一《海底两万里》这本书的开头，全世界的船只正在消失，人们认为这是由海底怪兽引起的。

埃瑞纳克斯博士和他的仆人还有一位加拿大的捕鲸者一起出发去寻找海怪。经过数月的搜寻，他们找到了它，在随后的搏斗中，他们三人都被抛出了船外。在他们努力求生时，

发现自己就在怪兽的身体上面，结果怪兽竟然是一艘潜水艇。他们被带到了艇上，尼莫船长没有杀他们，反而要他们永远做他的客人呆在船上。从那天开始，他们就开始计划着逃跑。

尼莫船长带着他们横跨大洋航行。诺特拉斯是一艘不同一般的船。船上的摆设很精致，巨大的玻璃窗可以打开或关上，让人看到水下的世界。船体用非常厚的铁块保护着，很结实。船上的一切生活所需全来自海

洋。电用来照明，取暖，当武器来抵御侵袭。船上的食品都是海洋食物。他们身着潜水衣，在船灯光照耀下的魔幻般的世界里四处走动。

他们发现周围全是五彩缤纷的礁石，鱼儿，海贝和水生植物，它们都在蓝蓝的海水中慢慢地移动。自从此书出版后，读者们就对尼莫船长的性格感到困惑。

你也许会说既不喜欢他也不讨厌他。你会觉得他是个冷酷的人，因为把埃瑞纳克斯和其他的人当作囚犯囚禁起来，并且还捣毁了船只。但是当他为沉船而淹死的人们哭泣的时候，你又觉得他温柔和脆弱的一面。

《地心之旅》是他的另一个优秀的故事。故事以在一旧本书里发现了一份旧文件开头。这份文件对怎样找到通向地心的秘密通道作了说明。两个人决定去探险，他们去了冰岛，通过一座死火山的通道进入地球。

在向导的带领下，他们穿过一道狭窄的通道来到地下深处。经过了煤层和大理石层后，他们走得越来越深。渴了，他们就喝地下热水，许多天之后，他们到达了一个大湖或者说是地下海洋。他们沿着海岸走，穿过了一些森林，森林里有许多蘑菇和百万年前就生长在地球上的植物。他们造了一个木筏来渡海，途中遭到了古代海洋生物的袭击。最后他们的木筏驶进了一条湍急的小溪，随着逐步加快的速度和逐步升高的气温，

他们从意大利南部的一座火山中被抛射了出来。

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. To make a living, Verne had to write and sell stories. 为了生计，凡尔纳不得不从事写作并出售他的小说。

动词不定式to make a living表示目的。living 名词，意为“生活，生计”，make (earn) a living为固定短语，表示“谋生”之意。

He finds it was difficult to make (earn) a living. 他发现谋生很困难。

They lead a high standard of living. 他们生活水平很高。

to make a living 还可用作为形容词，表示“活的，有生命的，逼真的，现存的”等意思。

The living are more important to us than the dead. 对我们来说活着的人比死去的人更重要。

She is the living image of her young mother. 她活像她母亲年轻时的样子。

2. By taking the scientific developments of his day one step further, Jules Verne laid the foundation of modern science fiction. 通过将他所处的年代的科学向前推进一步，儒勒·凡尔纳奠定了现代科幻小说的基础。

(1) by taking the scientific...中的by为表示方式的介词，意为“通过”，其后一般跟名词或动名词。

By reading a lot of books, he became a learned man. 通过大量的阅读，他成了博学的人。

(2) lay the foundation of表示“建立……的基础，为……做奠基”之意。

Slavery provided the foundation for many ancient types of society. 奴隶制为古代社会体制提供了基础。

3. Jules Verne died in 1905, long before any of his dreams came true.

1905年，儒勒·凡尔纳去世了，他的梦想还远远没有实现。

long before是“很久以前”的意思。单独使用，一般用在过去完成时的句子里。

She said she had seen the film long before. 她说她很久以前就看过这部电影。

I had known about him long before we met. 在我们没有碰面之前，我老早就知道他了。

4. Dr Aronnax, his servant and a Canadian whale hunter set out to find the monster.

埃瑞纳克斯博士和他的仆人还有一位加拿大的捕鲸者一起出发去寻找海怪。

(1) hunt+er=hunter意为“猎人；搜索者；热切的追寻者”。

The hunters camped in the midst of the thick forest. 猎人们在密林深处宿营。

All are not hunters that blow the horn. \[谚\]吹号角的未必都是猎人。

(2) set out to do sth.=set about doing sth. 为固定短语，表示“出发干某事；动身去干某事”之意。

They set out to find the lost boy in the forest. 他们开始动身到森林里去找那个丢失的男孩子。

5. In their efforts to survive, they find themselves in the surface of the monster itself, which turns out to be a submarine. 在他们努力求生存时，发现自己就在怪兽的身体上面，结果怪兽竟然是一艘潜水艇。

(1) which turns out to be a submarine 为非限定性定语从句，用来修饰the monster。in their effort= when they made their effort so that they could survive, 其中的in表示一种事情正处于某种状态或进行中的意思。

(2) find themselves in the surface为find+sth./sb. +介词短语结构。

They found the matches girl lying on the ground, died from cold. 他们发现卖火柴的小女孩躺在地上冻死了。

(3) turn out to be为固定短语，常与to, that连用，表示结果。

Things turned out to be exactly as the professor had foreseen. 事情正如教授所预见的那样。

6. Captain Nemo takes them on a voyage across the oceans. 尼莫船长带着他们横跨大洋航行。

voyage名词，表示“航行，旅行”。我们以前学过的表示旅行的词主要有：

journey、trip、tour、voyage，它们各自的侧重点不同。

7. All that is needed for life on board comes from the ocean. 船上的一切生活所需全来自海洋。

on board表示“在船上，在公共交通工具内”之意。

We went on board the ship. 我们登上了轮船。

8. dressed in diving suits, they walk around in this magic world, lighted by the lamps of the ship. 身着潜水衣，他们在船灯光照耀下的魔幻般的世界里四处走动。

(1) dressed in diving suits=They were dressed in diving suits; 整个句子的主语为they，跟dress的主语一致并构成被动关系，故可省略，只保留过去分词做状语。

(2) lighted by the lamps of the ship相当于一个非限定性定语从句 which was lighted by lamps of the ship. 句中的by为副词，为“用，借助”之意。

Though it is dark, the farmers are still working in the field by the light of their tractors.

尽管天黑了，农民们还在借着他们拖拉机的亮光继续劳动。

9. You could say he is someone you will neither like nor dislike. 你也许会说，你既不喜欢他也不讨厌他。

(1) could为情态动词，并非为can的过去式。它表示可能性，意为“能，可能，可以”。

If I could go with you, I should feel very glad. 假如我能同你们一起去，我会感到非常高兴。

You could have been more considerate. 你本来可以更慎重些。

(2) dislike=do not like，为及物动词，表示“不喜欢，厌恶”之意。后常跟名词或动名词形式。

He likes cats but dislikes dogs. 他喜欢猫但不喜欢狗。

She strongly disliked being spoken to like that. 她很不喜欢别人对她这样说话。

dislike也可用作名词，表示“不喜欢；厌恶”。

I felt a strong dislike of the new teacher. 我感到很不喜欢这个新教员。

I have taken a strong dislike of him. 我极不喜欢他。

10. Another wonderful story is that of Journey to the Center of the Earth.

《地心之旅》是他的另一个优秀的故事。

that在句中为代词，代指 the story. 英语中有时为避免重复常用one或that来代指前面提到过的人或物。one为泛指相当于a+sth.，有时前面有the或某些形容词修饰；that相当于the one，一般表示特指。

I don't like the red coat; I like the yellow one. 我不喜欢那件红的，我喜欢那件黄色的大衣。

A bridge made of stone is always stronger than one made of wood.=A bridge made of stone is

always stronger than a bridge made of wood.

The bridge stone made of is always stronger than that made of wood.=The bridge made of stone is always stronger than the bridge made of wood. 石头建造的桥一般比木头建造的桥结实。

UNIT 13 The water planet THE PROPERTIES OF WATER 水的性质

Earth is an ocean planet. About three billion years ago, life on our planet began in the deep blue seas. 99% percent of the living space on earth is in the oceans. Marine life is incredibly rich and varied. There are about five million species in the oceans and we have yet to learn much about them. Life in the oceans ranges from the tiniest plants all the way up to giants like sharks and whales. What is it that makes the ocean such a great place to live? The answer is water.

地球是个水球。大约三十亿年前，地球上的生命从海洋深处诞生了。地球上大约99%的生存空间都在海洋里。海洋生物的丰富和多样性超乎想象。海洋里有五百多万种生物，其中很多还需要我们去加以了解。海洋里的生物从微小的浮游生物到庞大的动物如鲨鱼和鲸鱼都有。到底是什么使得海洋成为这么好的生活环境？答案便是水。

CHEMICAL STRUCTURE 水的化学结构

The chemical structure of water makes it an excellent medium for life. Water is actually quite simple, but the way the water molecule is formed gives water its unique properties. The water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. The two hydrogen atoms form a polar molecule, that is, one with a slightly positive end and one with a slightly negative end. The chemical structure of water also makes it different from almost everything else on earth. Water is a liquid at room temperature and has a relatively high freezing point. Because water is polar, it can break down or dissolve both solids and gases. The nutrients in whatever falls into the ocean will quickly become available to other living creatures.

水的化学结构使得它成为生命存在的奇妙的载体。水的构成实际上很简单，但是水分子的构成方式使得水具有独特的性质。

水分子是由两个氢原子和一个氧原子构成的。

两个氢原子组成了一极，也就是说，水分子的一端弱微呈阳性，另一端弱微成阴性。水分子的这种结构使得它成为地球上独一无二的东西。在室温下，水呈液态，并且有相对较高的结冰点。因为水具有两性，水无论是呈固体还是气体都可以分离（分解）。流入海洋里的任何营养物都会马上被其他的生物吸收。

SALINITY 水的盐度

When dissolved gases and solids mix with pure water, the result is sea water, or salt water. The salinity of the earth's oceans is about 35 parts per thousand, meaning that there are about thirty-five grams of dissolved solids and gases in one kilo of water. Even though the pure water is what gives sea water its main properties, the salinity of sea water affects both its weight and freezing point. Salt water has a lower freezing point and is heavier than pure water.

当分解后的气体和固体和纯水混合后，水就成了海水或盐水。地球海洋的盐度是千分之三十五，也就是说大约一千克的水中就会有35克的已容固体或气体。即使纯水使海水具有了水的主要性质，但海水的盐分也会影响它的比重和冰点。盐水的结冰点较低，比重也比淡水大。

DENSITY 密度

Density is the relationship between mass and volume and is measured in kilos per cubic meter (kg/m³). The density of pure water is 1,000kg/m³, meaning that one cubic meter of water weighs one thousand kilogram. If a substance has a higher density, say 5,000kg/m³, it will not float on water. Marine animals and plants take advantage of the density of water. With the right kinds of body, it is possible to heat around in the ocean and let the water do the work. When water freezes, its density decreases. If it didn't, the oceans would be frozen solid.

密度是质量和体积之间的关系，通常用每千克/立方为测量标准。纯净水的密度为1000kg/m³，也就是一立方米水的重量为一千公斤。如果某种物质的密度比较大，比如说为5000kg/m³，它就不会漂浮在水上。海生动植物利用了海水的密度。由于生物有合适的体型，它们能够自由地漂浮在海洋之中，海水能帮助它们。当水结冰时，它的密度会降低。如果不是这样的话，海洋就会凝固成固体。

HEAT CAPACITY 水的热容量

Heat capacity is the amount of energy it takes to raise the temperature of a substance one degree centigrade. The heat capacity of water is relatively high. Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in its temperature, thus creating a stable environment. Most animals and plants are sensitive to large or sudden changes in temperature, so the ocean is a safe and comfortable habitat. The water in the oceans also keeps the temperature of the earth

steady by absorbing and releasing heat.

热容量是一种物质升高一摄氏度所需要的能量。水的热容量相对来说较高。

水能在自身温度不会发生很大变化的情况下吸收和释放许多热量，因此它所创造的环境相当稳定。很多动植物对大范围的温度的剧裂变化都是很敏感的，所以海洋是一个安全而又舒适的栖息地。海洋水还通过吸收和释放热量而使地球的温度保持稳定。

OCEAN MOTION 海洋的运动

Since changes in salinity and temperature affect water's density, the water in the ocean is always moving. Dense water sinks and less dense water is pushed to the surface. This circulation adds energy to the marine ecosystems and moves nutrients around. Most of the life in the ocean is found in the first two hundred meters of water. The sun does not reach below this point and few species go any deeper. But, there is life even on the bottom or floor of the deepest oceans. The creatures on the ocean floor manage to survive without sunlight and get energy from other sources.

因为海水的盐度和温度影响，海水的密度也会发生变化，因此，海洋里的水经常移动。高密度的水下沉，较低密度的水被推向海面。

这种循环为海洋生态系统增加了能量从而使营养物质四处运动。海洋中的大多数生物一般都生活在水下二百米处。

在这个深度之下，太阳就照不到了，所以很少有生物能到海洋的更深处。但是，即使在最深的大洋底部也有生命存在。生活在大洋底部的生物必须在没有阳光的情况下生存，并且能利用其他能源。

重点、难点、考点及疑点解释

1. What is it that makes the ocean such a great place to live? 什么使得海洋成为这么好的生活环境?

此句为强调句式的疑问句。强调的部分为what。若把此句变成陈述句则为 It is what that makes the ocean such a great place to live.

2. The chemical structure of water makes it an excellent medium for life.

水的化学结构使得成为生命存在的奇妙的载体。

(1) medium n. 表示“媒介物；藉以生存之物或环境；介质”之意。

Commercial television is a medium for advertising. 商业电视是一种广告媒介。

A fish in water is in its natural medium. 鱼在水中，自得其所。

medium也可作形容词，表示“中等的；中庸的；普通的”之意。

medium wave中波

He is of medium height.他是中等身材。

(2) make it +名词、形容词结构表示“使得……成为；使得……怎样”之意。

His hard working made him a success.他的努力使得他成为成功人士。

Chemical structure of water also makes it different from almost everything else on earth.
水分子的这种结构使得它成为地球上独一无二的东西。

3.The nutrients in whatever falls into the ocean will quickly become available to other living creatures. 流入海洋里的任何营养物都会马上被其他的生物所利用。

此处的whatever= anything that。 in whatever falls into the ocean为定语从句，修饰the nutrients.

available为形容词，表示“可得到的；可利用的”之意。

He is not available for the job.他不适宜做这个工作。

These tickets are available for one month.这些票有效期一个月。

4.Density is the relationship between mass and volume and is measured in kilos per cubic meter (kg/m³).密度是质量和体积之间的关系，通常用每千克/立方米为测量标准。

(1) relationship名词，表示“关系，联系”之意。

Do you know her relationship to that girl?

你知道她和那个女孩有什么亲戚关系吗？

The teacher has a very good relationship with her students. 这位老师和学生们关系很好。

(2) mass名词，表示“大团、块，（物）质量，大量”等的意思。

Before the rain, the sky has a mass of clouds. 下雨前，天空有一团云。

the law of conservation of mass质量守恒定律

(3) sth. be measured in kilo为“某物以公斤为测量单位”，其中的介词in为“用”的意思。

Heat is measured in calorie. 热量是用卡来计算的。

有时表示用by来表示“用时间，长度，重量，数目”等。

sell the cloth by the yard按码来卖布

sell the coal by the ton.按吨来卖煤

pay the workers by the day按天给工人报酬

get charged by weight / time 以重量/时间来收取费用

5.If a substance has a higher density, say 5,000kg/m³, it will not float in water. 如果某种物质的密度较高, 比如说为5000kg/m³, 它就会浮在水上。

此句中的动词say不再是“说”的意思, 而是“比如说;姑且说;假定说;大约”之意, 常用于虚拟语气或祈使句中。

The number left was not great, say, only ten.余下的数目不大, 姑且说, 只有十个罢。

Say your plan fails; then what do we do?假定你的计划失败了, 那么我们怎么办呢?

6.Marine animals and plants take advantage of the density of water.海生动植物利用了海水的密度。

advantage可数名词, 意为“优势;长处”, 其反义词为disadvantage (缺点, 不利)。

Mary speaks good English, but she has an advantage because her mother is English.

玛丽英语说得好, 因为她有一个有利条件, 她妈妈是英国人。

Many women think this is an advantage for men.许多妇女认为这是男人的优越之处。

His bad health is a great disadvantage for him to get a good paid job.

他体弱多病对他求得一个薪水很高的工作很不利。

take advantage of sth. 为固定短语, 表示“(乘机)利用, 欺骗”之意。

He always takes advantage of mistakes made by his competitors.他常常会利用竞争对手的错误。

7.Water can absorb and release a lot of heat without big changes in its temperature, thus creating a stable environment.水能在自身温度不会发生很大变化的情况下吸收和释放许多热量, 因此它所创造的环境相当稳定。

(1) absorb为动词, 表“吸收(液体);吸取(知识);使专心”之意。短语be absorbed in sth. 为“专著于……”之意。

This job absorbs all of my time.这件工作占有了我的全部时间。

The writer was absorbed in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar.

作家全神贯注地进行写作,以致于忘了弹去雪茄烟的烟灰。

(2) thus creating a stable environment为分词短语表结果。stable为形容词, 其近义词steady在下面句子中也出现了。注意他们各有侧重:

stable表示“稳定的, 坚固的;意志坚定的, 不动摇的;可靠的”, 多用来修饰一些抽象的概念。

stable peace稳固的和平 stable opinions坚定的意见

a man of stable character 性格坚定的

Markets are flourishing and prices are stable. 市场繁荣，物价稳定。

steady 多用来修饰物体的平衡性，动作的稳健，速度的稳定等客观事物。

to make a table steady 使桌子牢靠

not very steady on one's leg 步履不太稳定

a steady wind 无变化的风

有时两者也可换用：a steady /stable man 可靠的人

8. Most animals and plants are sensitive to large or sudden changes in temperature, so the ocean is a safe and a comfortable habitat. 很多动植物对周围气温大范围的温度的剧变都是很敏感的，所以海洋是一个安全而且舒适的栖息地。

sensitive 形容词，表示“敏感的；感觉敏锐的；易受伤害的”。常与to连用表示“对……敏感”之意。

She is sensitive to what people think of her. 她对人们是怎么看待她的很敏感。

The old man is highly sensitive to any unusual sound in the machine

那位老人对机器中任何不正常的声音十分敏感。

9. This circulation adds energy to the marine ecosystems and moves nutrients around.

这种循环为海洋生态系统增加能量从而促进营养物质四处移动。

ecosystem 为合成词，由eco+system构成。eco 作前缀，表示“环境、生态、生态学的”之义，system为名词表示“系统”。

UNIT 13 The water planet NATURE'S NURSERY: ESTUARIES 自然之母——河口

If the ocean is the source of life on earth, then the estuary is our planet's nursery. An estuary

is the body of water where a river meets the ocean. Salt water from the ocean and fresh water from

the river mix together in an estuary. This mixing of fresh and salt water creates a unique environment filled with life of all kind—a transition zone between the land and sea. Estuaries are the homes of thousands of animals and plants. Many cities and towns are built around

estuaries, and seventy five percent of fish are caught in estuaries.

Estuaries are great places for nature's young ones. Here, animals can enjoy all the benefits of the oceans without having to face many of its dangers. Tides provide energy for the ecosystems, but estuaries are protected from waves and storms by islands, mud, or sand. Nutrients arrive in estuaries from both the land and the ocean. The diversity of life in estuaries is incredible—birds, fish, marine mammals, shellfish and other species all come here to live, feed and reproduce.

Estuaries are also important because they absorb nutrients and pollutants from water coming from inland sources, thus cleaning our water. Unfortunately, this function also makes estuaries very sensitive to environmental pollution. Since estuaries protect animals and plants from storms and floods and prevent erosion, protecting them is very important.

Finally, estuaries provide both recreation and education for human beings. Most of us enjoy fishing, swimming and having fun on the beach, and scientists and students have endless opportunities to study a variety of life in the habitat. Estuaries also contribute to the economy through tourism and fishing.

如果说海洋是地球的生命之源，那么，河口就是我们这个星球之母了。河口是河流和海洋会合的水体。来自海洋的咸水和河流的淡水在河口混合。盐水和淡水混合创造出了一个独特的环境，其中充满了各种生物——这是陆地和海洋的过渡区。河口是成千上万的动植物的家园。许多城市和城镇就建在河口旁边，大约百分之七十五的鱼类都在河口地区捕获的。

河口是许多新出生动物的最好的去处。在这里，动物们可以享受到海洋的所有益处而不必面对太多的危险。潮流供给生态系统能量，由于有岛屿，淤泥和沙子的保护，海湾就免受大浪的侵袭。

河口的营养物质来源于海洋和陆地上的营养物质。河口地区生物的多样性令人难以置信——各种鸟鱼，海生哺乳类动物，贝壳类以及其他各种生物都来到这里生活，觅食和繁殖。

河口之所以重要也是因为他们能吸收来自内陆河水中的营养物和污染物，从而清洁我们的水源。不幸的是，这种功能使河口对环境污染非常敏感。既然河口能保护动植物免受暴风雨和洪涝灾害的袭击，阻止了侵蚀，那么保护他们就非常重要。最后，河口能为人类提供娱乐和教育的场所。

大多数人都喜欢钓鱼，游泳和在海滩上玩耍，也给科学家和学生们提供无穷的机会去研究聚集此地的各种生物。河口也通过旅游业和渔业促进经济的发展。

重点、难点、考点及疑点解释

1.This mixing of fresh and salt water creates a unique environment filled with life of all kinds—a transition zone between the land and sea. 盐水和淡水混合创造出了一个独特的环境，其中充满了各种生物——这是陆地和海洋的过渡区

(1) filled with相当于一个定语从句 which/ that is filled with …, 此处用来修饰名词 environment.

(2) a transition zone between the land and sea进一步补充说明 a unique environment. transition 为名词，表示“转变\[\换，移\]，演变；变迁；过渡(时期)”等的意思。

the frequent transition of weather 天气的变化无常

transition energy 转变能，跃迁能

2.Here, animals can enjoy all the benefits of the oceans without having to face many of its dangers. 在这里，动物们可以享受到海洋的所有益处而不必面对太多的危险。

benefit 不可数名词，表示“利益，好处”的意思。

This dictionary will be of much benefit to me.这部字典将对我有很大益处。

I did it for his benefit. 我做这个是为了帮助他。

benefit也可用作动词，表示“有益于；获益；得益于”之意，当表示“获益；得益于”的意思时常与 from, by连用。

We benefit from/by daily exercises. 我们得益于每天做操。

Exercise benefits our health. 运动有益于我们的健康。

3.Tides provide energy for the ecosystems, but estuaries are protected from waves and storms by islands, mud, or sand. 潮汐供给生态系统能量，岛屿，淤泥和沙子保护着海湾免受大浪的侵袭。

(1) provide sth. for sb.=provide sb. with sth. 意为“供给某人某物；向某人提供某物”。

They provide us with food. 他们供给我们食物。

We provided food for the hungry children.我们为饥饿的孩子们提供食物。

(2) but estuaries are protected from waves and storms by islands, mud, or sand. 这个分句为短语 protect sth. from /against sth “防止……免受……的侵害”的被动语态用法。变为主动则是 islands, mud, or sand protect the estuaries from waves and storms.

4.Estuaries are also important because they absorb nutrients and pollutions from water coming from inland sources, thus cleaning our water.

河口之所以重要也是因为他们能吸收来自内陆河水中的营养物和污染物，从而清洁我们的水源。

(1) absorb 动词，表示“吸收（液体）；吸取（知识）；承受；占有”之意。短语be absorbed in sth. 表示“全神贯注在……，一心从事，热衷于某物”之意。

We will not absorb these charges. 我们不能承担这些费用。

This job absorbs all of my time. 这件工作占有了我的全部时间。

(2) thus cleaning our water 在此处为分词短语表示结果。

5. ...scientists and students have endless opportunities to study a variety of life in the habitat.

……也给科学家和学生们提供无穷的机会去研究聚集此地的各种生物。

短语a (considerable, great, wide) variety of 表示“各种各样的，品类繁多的”之意。

The shopping centre sells a variety of goods. 这个购物中心出售各种商品。

At school we learn a wide variety of things. 在学校我们学习各种知识。

Unit 14 Freedom fighters John Brown 约翰·布朗

- Born in 1800 1800年出生
- Worked as a farmer 身份是农民
- Believed that slavery was bad 认为奴隶制度是不对的
- Made friends and lived with free black people in the 1840
1840年与已经获得自由的黑人交朋友并与他们一起生活
- Helped runaway slaves in the 1850s 19世纪50年代帮助奴隶逃跑
- In 1855 he and five of his sons fought to create a safe area for black people
1855年为了给黑人创造一个安全的环境，他和他的五个儿子共同参加了战斗。

Harriet Tubman 哈里特·塔布曼

- Born as a slave in 1820 1820年出生于奴隶家庭
- Escaped in 1849 1849年逃跑
- In 1850 a law was made to forbid people to help runaway slaves
1850年通过了禁止帮助奴隶逃跑的法律
- Joined an action group to help runaway slaves in 1850

1850年加入帮助黑人逃跑的行动组织

· Saved more than 300 slaves from 1851 to 1861

1851到1861年间帮助300多个黑奴获得自由

· Fought in the Civil War and rescued more than 750 slaves

参加美国内战并帮助750多个黑奴获得自由

· Active in the women's rights movement after the war

战后积极参加妇女争取权利的运动

· Opened a home for old and poor black people in 1908.

1908年为年老的和贫穷的黑人创办了一所福利院

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. Put in prison from 1926 till 1989. 从1926到1989年一直坐牢。

put sb. in prison意为“把……投入监狱，使……坐牢”，（注意prison前面不可加冠词）也可以说throw /cast/ take sb. in prison。be in prison表示状态“（正在）坐牢”，come out of prison为“出狱”之意。

The robber has been put into prison. 那个抢劫犯已经被投入监狱。

He told me that he had been in prison. 他告诉我说他曾做过牢。

The prisoner has just come out of prison. 那个囚犯刚刚从监狱里释放出来。

2. In 1850 a law was made to forbid people to help runaway slaves. 1850年通过了禁止帮助奴隶逃跑的法律。

forbid (forbade; forbidden)动词，表示“禁止，不许”之意。常有如下用法：

forbid sb. to do sth. (禁止某人干某事); forbid doing sth. (禁止干某事)此用法常用于被动语态。

forbid sb. sth. (禁止某人某事、某物); forbid that clause (禁止……)。

The law forbade the workers to march at that time. 当时的法律禁止人们游行。

Smoking was forbidden in the meeting hall. = People forbade smoking in the hall.

大厅里禁止吸烟。

His parents forbid him wine and cigarettes. 父母禁止他吸烟和喝酒。

3. Active in the women's right movement after the war.

战后积极参加妇女争取权利的运动。

active形容词，表示“积极的；活动的；活跃的”之意。名词为activity (活动)。

She is very active. 她非常活跃。

take an active part in或be active in都可以表示“积极地去干……”。

We should take an active part in our work.

我们应该积极地投入到工作中去。

He is active in the activities of the club.他积极地参加俱乐部的活动。

4. John Brown died so that slaves might be set free. (3 times) 约翰·布朗为了奴隶的解放而死。

set sb. free表示“释放某人”之意。

At last, all the slaves were set free.

最后，所有的奴隶都获得了解放。

He caught many small fishes but he set them free.

他捉到了许多小鱼，但是又把它们放了。

Unit 14 Freedom fighters I HAVE A DREAM 我有一个梦想

In the summer of 1963 Martin Luther King, Jr gave a speech to thousands of black people who marched on Washington DC, the capital of the USA. His speech—“I have a dream”—made him famous all over the world.

At that time in the southern states, blacks were not treated as equal citizens. Although slavery ended in the USA in 1865, almost a hundred years before, the South had its own laws to continue the separation of blacks and whites. Mixed race marriages were forbidden by law. There were separate sections for blacks in shops, restaurants, hospitals, and on buses and trains. Often blacks were not allowed into hotels, schools or libraries at all. Black children were educated in separate schools, and black people had no right to vote in the southern states.

King fought for political rights for black people in the USA. By doing this he set an example for the rest of the world. His message was that black people should not be separated but should be treated with respect in the same way as other people.

Born in 1929, King went to university when he was fifteen. Winning a scholarship gave him the chance to go to a college in one of the northern states, where black people had equal rights

and were free to live, study and work as they wished. All his life he believed that it was right and necessary to demand changes in society if people did not have their civil rights. He believed that he could achieve that goal by peaceful actions, not by violence.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a black woman, got on a bus in Alabama and sat down in the “Whites only” section. She refused to stand up for a white man and was arrested by the police. King led a boycott of the bus company. For 381 days, black people refused to take the city buses. In the end the government lawyers in the capital said that the bus company was wrong to separate blacks from whites.

Winning this case gave King national attention. He led many nonviolent demonstrations against racial discrimination and the Vietnam War during which he himself was often beaten or arrested by the police. One of these was in Birmingham, Alabama. Housing conditions for blacks in Birmingham were bad and there were few jobs for blacks. King wrote an important letter from prison. “We have waited 340 years for our rights! We find it difficult to wait. This ‘wait has almost always meant ‘Never’ ,” he said.

It was during the “March on Washington DC” in 1963 that he gave the speech “I Have a Dream” , which inspired people of all races to fight for equality. The following year, King received the Nobel Prize for Peace. In the same year, a new Civil Rights Act was passed and in 1965 a new Voting Rights Bill became law. From then on, all black people had the right to vote.

Martin Luther King, Jr was murdered in 1968. However, his struggle had already changed the whole of society in the USA. Soon after his death, black people started enjoying the rights they had waited and fought for so long.

1963年的夏天，马丁·路德·金在美国首都华盛顿面对几千个游行示威的黑人发表了一个演讲。

他的演讲——“我有一个梦想”——使得他闻名全世界。当时，南方各州的黑人都受到不公正的待遇。尽管在1865年，也就是将近一百年前，美国就结束了奴隶制度，南方却仍然还有自己的法律将黑人和白人隔离开。法律禁止种族通婚。商店、饭馆、医院、公共汽车、火车都有为黑人而设的隔离区。通常旅馆、学校和图书馆根本不允许黑人进入。黑人孩子在单独的学校里接受教育，南部诸州的黑人也没有选举权。

金为了美国黑人的政治权利而斗争。通过斗争，他给全世界其他的人树立了榜样。他认为黑人不应该被隔离而应该和其他人一样受到尊重。

金出生于1929年，他在十五岁时就上了大学。他获得了奖学金，这使他争取到了去北方的一个州上大学的

机会，那里的黑人都享有平等的权利，他们可以自由地生活，学习和做他们想做的工作。他毕生都认为要是人们享受不到民权，那么改变社会是正确的并且也很有必要。金相信他能够通过和平而不是暴力的方式达到这一目标。

1955年11月1日，一位黑人妇女，骆莎·帕克斯在阿拉巴马州上了公共汽车并坐在了“白人区”里。她拒绝为一位白人男士让座而被警察逮捕。金领导了抵制公交公司的运动。381天里，黑人都拒绝乘坐城市公共汽车。最后，首都政府的律师发表声明说公交公司把黑人同白人分开是错误的。这次斗争的胜利使金受到了全国人的关注。他又领导了许多非暴力示威活动来反对种族歧视和对越作战，其间，他自己经常被打或被警方逮捕。

其中的一次就发生在阿拉巴马的伯明翰。伯明翰的黑人的住房条件非常糟糕，而且也很难找到工作。金在监狱里写了一封非常重要的信。

他写到“我们等自己的权力都等了340年了，让我们再等下去已经很难了，也几乎就是不可能。”就在1963年的华盛顿游行示威中他发表的演讲“我有一个梦想”，它鼓励各种族的人为平等的权利而战。几年后，金获得了诺贝尔和平奖。同年，一项新的民权法被通过，1965年一项新的选举权法案（被通过而）上升为法律。从那以后，所有的黑人都有了选举权。

1968年，马丁·路德·金被谋杀。然而他领导的斗争已经改变了整个美国社会。他死后不久，黑人们就开始享用他们为之等待和奋斗了多年的权利。

重点、难点、考点及疑点注释

1. At that time in the southern states, blacks were not treated as equal citizens.

当时，南方各州的黑人没有受到公平对待。

(1) black在此句中作名词，表示“黑人”。还可用the black, blacks来表示。

(2) treat sb. as意为“把某人看作；怎样看待某人”。

I treat her as my sister. 我把她当作我的姐姐。

The students treated their headmaster as their mother. 学生们把他们的校长看成他们的妈妈。

2. Mixed race marriages were forbidden by law. 法律禁止种族通婚。

mixed race marriages= marriages between person of different races. 异族通婚

3. There were separate sections for blacks in shops, restaurants, hospitals, and on buses and trains. 商店、饭馆、医院、公共汽车、火车都有为黑人而设的隔离区。

separate此处为形容词，表示“单独的；区别的；不同的；分开的”的意思。

They have gone to separate places. 他们去了各不相同的地方。

The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子们分别睡在各自的床上。

separate也可用作动词，表示“分开；离开；隔开”之意，separate A from B表示“把A和B分开”；separate A into B and C表示“把A分成B和C”。

The two children separated at the end of the road. 两个孩子在路的尽头分手了。

A fence separated the cow from the pig. 围栏把奶牛和猪分开。

The leader separated the group into three teams. 领导把那群人分成三个小队。

4. King fought for political rights for black people in the USA. 金为美国黑人的政治权利而斗争。

fight for表示“为……而战”，fight against表示“反对……而战”，fight with sb. for/about sth. 表示“因某事跟某人打架”。

People often have to fight for their liberty. 人们往往不得不为自由而战。

He always fights with his wife for/ about who will take after the children.

他与他妻子总是在为理由谁来照看孩子而吵架。

They are fighting against water pollution. 他们为反对水污染而战。

5. By doing this he set an example to the rest of the world. 通过斗争，他给全世界的人们树立了榜样。

set an example to=give an example to为固定短语，表示“为……树立榜样”。由example构成的其他短语有：

copy the example of=follow the example of学习…的榜样，照…的样子；

for example例如； as an example (= give an example)例如，举例来说

6. All his life he believed that it was right and necessary to demand changes in society if people did not have their civil rights. 他毕生都认为要是人们得不到民权那么改变社会是正确的并且也很有必要。

demand动词，表示“要求；请求；需求；需要”之意。后可跟名词，动词不定式和宾语从句，跟宾语时，从句的谓语动词应该为(should) +动词原形。

I demanded an answer of him. 我要求他答复。

I demand that John (should) go there at once. 我要约翰马上去那儿。

This work demands your patience. 这项工作需要你的耐心。

demand也可做名词，表示“要求；请求；需求；需要”。

It is impossible to satisfy all demands. 要满足所有的要求是不可能的。

Teachers are in great demand in this area. 在这个地区很需要教师。

7. Housing conditions for blacks in Birmingham were bad and... 黑人的住房条件非常差, ……
housing 名词意为“供给住房; 住房, 房屋分配”。

What are housing conditions like in your town now? 你们城镇的住房条件现在怎么样?

In most of the developing countries too many people are living in bad housing.

在大多数发展中国家, 许多人的居住条件很差。

8. From then on, all black people had the right to vote. 从那以后, 所有黑人都有了选举权。

(1) from then on = since then 为“从那时开始”之意。一般跟完成时态。

From then on, the naughty boy has never made any mistakes again

从那时开始, 那个调皮的男孩子就再也没犯过错。

All of them have become good friends from then on. 从那时开始, 他们都成了好朋友。

(2) “have right to do…” 意为有权利做……, right 为名词, 表示“权力, 正确的事”。

we must work for equal rights for everyone. 我们必须为每个人争取同等的权利。

You must learn to how to tell the rights and the wrongs. 你必须学会明辨是非。

Unit 15 Destinations Student A Student B 学生A 学生B

You are a passenger. You are upset You represent the airline. Listen to the

你是位乘客。你对糟糕的服务你代表本次航班。听这位

about the poor service. passenger's complaints. You may

很不满。旅客的抱怨。如果你觉得有必要

explain, apologize or argue as you see fit.

可以向客人解释, 道歉或与其争论。

1. The airline lost one of your bags. 在航班上你丢了一个你的包。

2. The plane was two hours late. 飞机晚点两个小时。

3. The food on the plane was terrible. 飞机上的食物很糟糕。

Student A Student B 学生A 学生B

You are a hotel manager. Listen to you are staying in a hotel. Talk to the
你是一位旅馆经理。听你在一家旅馆住着。和旅馆
your guest's complaints. You may hotel manager about the following problems:
客人的抱怨。你觉得有必要时的经理谈一谈如下问题。

explain, apologize or argue as you see it.

你可以向客人解释、道歉或与其争论。

1. Your room faces a noisy street. 你的房间面对嘈杂的大街。

2. The bed in your room is uncomfortable. 你房间的床不舒服。

3. There is no hot water. 没有热水。

Student A Student B

You are having dinner at a restaurant. Listen to the customer's complaints and
你正在一家餐馆吃饭。听这位顾客的抱怨。

You are unhappy about the following try to explain what has happened.

你对以下的事情很不高兴。试图解释一下发生了什么事情。

things: Apologise when necessary. 需要时，要道歉。

1. The food doesn't taste good. 食物不可口。

2. There is a fly in your soup. 汤里有苍蝇。

3. The dishes are too expensive. 菜都太贵了。

重点、难点考点及疑点注释

1. Listen to the passenger's complaints. 听这位旅客的抱怨。

complaint 可以作可数名词，意为“不满的原因”。

I have a number of complaints about the hotel room you've given me.

我对你给我的旅馆房间有几点不满意见。

complaint 也可作不可数名词，意为“抱怨；埋怨；不满”。

The road-work caused much complaint among local residents.

修路引起周围很多居民的不满。

You have no cause for complaint. 你没有理由抱怨。

complaint 用于法律中，意为“申诉；投诉；诉苦”。

We've received a lot of complaints of bad workmanship.

很多人向我们投诉产品工艺低劣。

2. You are upset about the poor service. 你对糟糕的服务很不满。

(1) upset是动词，意为“使（某人）苦恼或心烦”。

Don't upset yourself—no harm has been done.

不要难过—并没有造成伤害。

He was upset not being invited. 人家没有邀请他，他很不痛快。

upset也有“打翻，弄翻（某物）（尤指无意地）；打乱，扰乱”之意。

A large wave upset the boat. 一个巨浪打翻了船。

Our arrangements for the weekend were upset by her visit.

她一来就把我们周末的安排给打乱了。

(2) service表示“公用事务的业务或工作状况（尤指交通及通讯）”，作可数名词。

You did me a great service by showing me the truth.

你把实情告诉我了，这对我很有好处。

Her services to the state have been immense.

她对国家的贡献很大。

3. The bed in your room is uncomfortable. 你房间的床不舒服。

uncomfortable是形容词，既可以表示具体的，也可表示抽象的事物。

① 意为“不舒服的，不舒适的”。

He is lying in an uncomfortable position. 他以一种不舒服的姿势躺着。

② 意为“感到或引起不安的”，形容人的心理。

Children make some people feel uncomfortable. 孩子常使一些人感到不舒服。

4. Apologize when necessary. 有必要的时候道个歉。

apologize意为“道歉；谢罪；认错”，一般用apologize for sth.或apologize to sb.结构。

I must apologize for not being able to meet. 我因为没去接你而向你道歉。

Apologize to your sister! 给你姐姐陪个不是！

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's second largest city, stretches itself lazily along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a beautiful city. It has modern malls, theme parks and beautiful beaches. A trip to Rio will also give you a glimpse of the happy lifestyle of the cariocas—the people of Rio—who are known for their big hearts and friendliness.

Downtown Rio is the city's cultural and historical heart. It is also the perfect place for a walk. Old buildings and churches stand next to stores and dance halls, and a walk through downtown is a history lesson and an adventure. The many tall office buildings remind visitors that Rio is an important commercial city.

The beach is never far away in Rio. Perhaps the most famous of all beaches, Copacabana, is only a few bus stops from downtown. Copacabana, also known as the “Princess of the Sea”, has just celebrated its one hundredth birthday and is more beautiful than ever. The beach is clean and over ten miles long. Visitors who get tired of the sand and the sun can cool off in one of the many cafes, shops, and restaurants on Copacabana's main avenue.

So what kind of fun can you have in Rio? Well, there is something for everyone here and few visitors leave Rio feeling disappointed. The best time to visit is in June or July, when the South America winter cools the city, but the biggest tourism season comes around March, when the cariocas celebrate the sun with a four-day festival. The festival, known as Carnival, is one of the world's most famous and attracts visitors from all over the world.

里约热内卢——巴西的第二大城市，舒展在大西洋海岸边。

这是一座美丽的城市，有着现代化的购物中心、主题公园和美丽的海滩。一次去里约热内卢的旅行将让你领略以宽广的胸怀和友好而著称的当地人的愉快的生活方式。

里约商业区是这座城市的历史文化中心，也是散步的绝佳去处。古老的建筑和教堂紧挨着商店和舞厅，在商业区里漫步也可以让你感受到它的历史和奇遇。很多高层写字楼在提醒着旅客：里约还是一座重要的商业城市。

里约离海滩不远。从最著名的海滩科帕卡巴纳乘公交去市中心仅有几站路。以“大海的公主”而著称的科帕卡巴纳刚刚庆祝了它的百岁生日后比以前任何时候都美了。海滩很清洁，它绵延数英里长。

旅游者如果厌倦了海滩和阳光，可以在科帕卡巴纳的主街的咖啡馆、商店或餐馆里凉快一下。

那么在里约热内卢能有什么乐趣呢？在这里每一个人都可以找到自己的乐趣，而且很少有人是带着失望离开里约的。

来这里旅行的最佳时间是每年的七、八月份，此时南美的冬天使这个城市凉爽起来。但是旅游旺季大概是从三月开始的，

恰逢里约热内卢人为赞颂太阳而举行四天的庆祝活动。这个节日被称为“狂欢节”，是世界上最著名的节日之一，吸引了世界各地的游客。

KITZBUHEL

基茨比厄尔

If you are looking for a winter adventure and want to try some of the finest and most challenging skiing in the world, then you should try a visit to Kitzbuhel.

Located in southern Austria, Kitzbuhel is a paradise for skiers. Even though the altitude of the city and its surrounding alps is not enough to guarantee snow, the good weather and breath-taking scenery make Kitzbuhel a world class ski resort.

Kitzbuhel is also home to one of the most challenging and exciting downhill slopes in the world. The world's best and fastest skiers gather here once a year to compete in the downhill race that everyone wants to win. But there is no need to worry if you have never skied before. There are plenty of easier slopes and Kitzbuhel is well-known for its many inexpensive ski schools.

Skiing is not the only thing you can do in Kitzbuhel. The town offers many shops and cafés and a wide variety of entertainment. A walk around Kitzbuhel is a feast for the eyes—a lively mix of old village culture and the excitement of an international tourist area. Should you have enough energy left after a day on the slopes, you could take a dip in the pool, work out at the gym or go dancing in one of the city's many hotels and clubs.

如果你想找一个冬季探险的地方，想尝试一些世界上最棒的、最有挑战性的滑雪运动的话，那么你可以到基茨比厄尔去。

基茨比厄尔位于奥地利南部，是滑雪者的乐园。

尽管这个城市的纬度和周围的阿尔卑斯山的存在不确保能下雪，但其适宜的气候和令人叹为观止的美景使基茨比厄尔成为世界一流的滑雪胜地。

基茨比厄尔还是世界上最具挑战性和最刺激的高山速降滑雪的地方。

世界上最优秀的和最快的滑雪者每年都聚集在这里一决胜负，每个人都想在比赛中获胜。

即使以前从没滑过雪，也没有必要担心。因为有很多很容易滑的山坡，而且基茨比厄尔有很多滑雪学校以

收费低廉而著称。

滑雪并不是你在基茨比厄尔所能做的唯一的一件事情。

镇上有很多商店和咖啡馆，也有形式多样的娱乐活动。

围绕基茨比厄尔走一圈一定会让你大饱眼福——这是古老的乡村文化和国际旅游刺激生动的结合。

如果在山坡上玩了一天，你还有足够的精力，

就可以在游泳池里泡泡，在体育馆里训练，或到城里找一个宾馆或俱乐部去跳舞。

重点、难点考点及疑点注释

1. Every now and then, we get the itch for traveling. 我们时不时会有去旅游的强烈渴望。

(1) itch原意是“发痒”之意；在句中意为“热望；渴望”。既可作名词，也可作动词。

①作名词时，意为“发痒；渴望”。

I felt an itch. 我觉得痒。

She cannot resist her itch to travel. 她巴不得要去旅行。

②作动词用，意为“发痒；渴望；热望”。后接to do sth.或for sth.。

Are your mosquito bites still itching? 蚊子咬的地方还痒吗？

I'm itching to tell you the news! 我迫不及待要把这消息告诉你。

(2) (every) now and then表示“时而；不时；有时”，相当于sometimes。

She meets her old boyfriends for a drink now and then. 她时而不时地与过去的男朋友见面去喝上一杯。

I like to visit art galleries now and then. 我喜欢时不时地去美术馆参观。

2. This phenomenon, sometimes called wanderlust, may explain why people spend so much time and money on trips to interesting places. 这种现象，有时叫旅行

癖，可以解释为什么人们花那么多的时间和金钱到旅游胜地观光旅行。

此句的宾语是why引导的从句，前面的sometimes called wanderlust是插入语，其主语是this phenomenon。phenomenon意为“现象”，也可表示“特殊的人或事物等”。其复数形式是phenomena。

Snow in Egypt is an almost unknown phenomenon. 在埃及，下雪这种现象几乎是不为人知道的。

3. Should you feel the urge to pack your bags and explore what the world has to offer, you may want to consider one of the destinations below.

如果你感到有迫切的愿望去收拾好行李，探索世界所能提供给你的事物，你可能会考虑下面目的地中的一个。

(1) should用于条件句，表示将来的可能性，可译作“万一；如果你将会……”。在正式场合，可将should置于句首而省略if。此句可还原成If you should feel…；同样地，表示和现在或过去相反的含义时，也可省略if。

Should you have any difficulty in getting tickets, ring this number.

万一你买票有困难，就拨这个号码。

Had you arrived last night, you would have seen this wonderful film.

如果你昨天晚上来的话，你就会看到这个精彩的电影了。

(2) urge 在句中是名词，意为“冲动，强烈的欲望”。

I had a sudden urge to tell the boss what I thought of him.

我突然想告诉老板我对他的看法。

urge还可作动词，表示“催促，力劝；怂恿；强烈要求”等，可以用于urge sb. to do句型。

She urged her mare to jump the fence. 她策马跃过障碍物。

“Don't give in now,” she urged. “先别放弃”，她鼓励道。

The government urged on industry the importance of low pay settlements.

政府向工商业界强调解决工资问题的重要性。

4. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's second largest city, stretches itself lazily along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. 里约热内卢——巴西的第二大城市，舒展在大西洋海岸边。

stretch 是动词，意为“绵延；延续；伸展”，有extend之意。

The ocean stretched as far as they could see on all sides. 海洋十分辽阔，他们极目远眺无边无际。

The long summer holiday stretched ahead of them. 漫长的暑假就在他们的眼前。

stretch还可表示“能伸展；能延伸；有弹性；伸长或伸出（四肢或身体某部）并绷紧肌肉（尤指在放松后或为够着某物）”等意。

These socks stretch. 这双短袜有弹性。

The pullover stretched after I had worn it a few times. 这件套头毛衣我穿了几次之后就撑大了。

He woke up, yawned and stretched. 他一觉醒来，边打呵欠边伸懒腰。

He stretched out his arm to take the book. 他伸出手臂去拿书。

5. A trip to Rio will also give you a glimpse of the happy lifestyle of the cariocas—the people of Rio—who are known for their big hearts and friendliness.

一次去里约热内卢的旅行将让你领略以宽广的胸怀和友好而著称的当地人的愉快的生活方式。

glimpse 作名词，意为“short look”，即“一瞥；一看”。

One glimpse at himself in the mirror was enough. 让他照着镜子瞧上自己一眼就够了。

6. The many tall office buildings remind you visitors that Rio is an important commercial city. 很多高层写字楼在提醒着旅客：里约还是一座重要的商业城市。

remind 是动词，意为“提醒”，可用于remind sb. to do或remind sb. that句型。

I remind her how much the fare was. 我提醒她车票的价钱。

remind还可表示“使某人回想起或意识到某人或某物”，可用于remind sb. of sth.句型。

He reminds me of his brother. 我见到他便回想起他的哥哥。

7. Visitors who get tired of the sand and the sun can cool off in one of the many cafes, shops, and restaurants on Copacabana's main avenue. 旅游者如果厌倦了海滩和阳光，可以在科帕卡巴纳的主街的咖啡馆、商店或餐馆里凉快一下。

(1) be/get tired of sth/sb 意为“对……厌烦；厌倦”。

I'm so tired of doing the same job, day after day. 我厌烦了日复一日地做同一个工作。

I'm sick and tired of you telling me what to do all the time. 我病了，不要老是和我说做什么事。

(2) cool off是“使变凉”之意。

Let the hot pie cool off before serving. 热馅饼凉了再吃。

8. Well, there is something for everyone here and few visitors leave Rio feeling disappointed. 在这里每一个人都可以找到自己的乐趣，而且很少有人是带着失望离开里约的。

句中的feeling disappointed是动词ing短语，伴随状语。disappointed是“使失望的，沮丧的”之意，可用于be disappointed to do sth., be disappointed about/at sth或be disappointed that句型。

We were deeply disappointed at/about the result. 我们对结果都很沮丧。

She was disappointed (that) they hadn't phoned her. 他们没给她打电话，她很失望。

He was disappointed to find they'd already gone. 他发现他们走了觉得很失望。

辨析：disappointed/disappointing

disappointing 也是形容词，但其主语一般是物，表示“令人失望的……”；而disappointed的主语一般是人，表示人的心理活动等，意为“使人失望的”。

What a disappointing result! 多么令人失望的结果!

The response to our advertisement has been somewhat disappointing. 对我们广告的反应令人颇为失望。

9. Even though the altitude of the city and its surrounding alps is not enough to guarantee snow, the good weather and breath taking scenery make Kitzbuhel a world class ski resort. 尽管这个城市的纬度和周围的阿尔卑斯山的存在不确保能下雪，但其适宜的气候和令人叹为观止的美景使基茨比厄尔成为世界一流的滑雪胜地。

(1) surrounding 在句中是形容词，意为“周围附近的”。作名词时，表示“周围的物体、条件；环境”，可用其复数形式。

A lot of children at the school do not live in the town, but come from the surrounding countryside.

很多学生不住了城里，而是来自于周围的乡下。

They live in very comfortable surroundings. 他们居住的环境很舒适。

(2) guarantee 在句中是动词，意为“保证……使其免受损失或伤害；保证”，后可接that从句。

This fridge is guaranteed for three years. 这个冰箱保修三年。

European Airlines guarantees its customers top quality service. 欧洲航空公司保证给顾客高质量的服务。

guarantee 作名词时，表示“保证；保修；担保；保证人”。

There is no guarantee (that) the discussions will lead to a deal. 这些讨论能否达成协议没有保证。

The shop said they would replace the television as it was still under guarantee.

商店说他们会换电视机，因为它仍然在保修期内。

Are you willing to be a guarantee of your friend's good behavior? 你愿意担保你朋友品行良好吗？

10. The world's best and fastest skiers gather here once a year to compete in the downhill race that everyone wants to win. But there is no need to worry if you have never skied before. 世界上最优秀的和最快的滑雪者每年都聚集在这里一决胜负，每个人都想在比赛中获胜。

gather 是动词，在句中意为“聚集；集合”，它也有“收集；采集；收拢”之意。

A crowd had gathered to hear her speak. 一群人聚集过来听她说。

I went to several libraries to gather information about the scheme. 我去图书馆收集关于这个主

题的一些资料。

She gathered up the newspapers that were scattered around the floor.她把散落在地板上的报纸收拢起来。

辨析: collect/gather

这两个词都有“收集; 归拢”之意。但用于指人时, collect的意思是“召集”或“集合”别人; gather通常指自发地集中在一起; 在表示把零散的物品归拢在一起时, collect比gather更强调计划与选择性。

The hosts are gathered in the adjoining lounge.许多人聚集在隔壁的休息室里。

11. Should you have enough energy left after a day on the slopes, you could take a dip in the pool, work out at the gym or go dancing in one of the city's many hotels and clubs. 如果在山坡上玩了一天, 你还有足够的精力, 就可以在游泳池里泡泡, 在体育馆里训练, 或到城里找一个宾馆或俱乐部去跳舞。(此句的结构与分析请见前文)

句中的work out是“锻炼”之意。

I work out regularly to keep fit. 我经常努力锻炼以保持健康。

除此之外, work out还有如下的含义:

① 结果

How will things work out? 事情将成什么样子呢?

② 计算, 算出

I've work out your share of the expenses at \$10. 我已经计算出你应分摊的费用是10元。

③ 解决, 处理

Can you work out what these squiggles mean? 你能辨认出这些潦草的字迹是什么意思吗?

④ 设计

The general worked out a new plan of attack. 将军设计出了新的进攻方案。