必修一第二单元课文翻译

第一篇: 必修一第二单元课文翻译

At the end of the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. Later in the next century, people from England made voyages to conquer other parts of the world and because of that, English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or foreign language than ever before.

在16世纪末,大约有五至七百万人讲英语。几乎所有这些讲英语的人都住在英格兰。在其后的一个世纪中,英格兰人为征服世界航海到了世界其他一些地方,结果世界的其他地方的人们也开始说英语了。今天,把英语作为自己的第一语言、第二语言或外语来使用的人比以往任何时候都多。

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English.Look at this example:

British Betty: Would you like to see my flat?

American Amy: Yes, I'd like to come up to your apartment. 以英语作为母语的人,即使他们所讲不是同一种英语,他们也能彼此听懂。请看看这个例子:

英国人贝蒂:来看看我的公寓吗?

美国人艾米:好的,我来看看你的公寓吧。

So why has English changed over Actually time? all develop languages change and when cultures meet and communicate with each other.At first the English spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. It was based more on German than the English we speak at present. Then gradually between about AD 800 and 1150, English became less like German because those who ruled England spoken first Danish and later French. These

enriched the English language and especially new settlers vocabulary. So by the 1600's Shakespeare was able to make use of a wider vocabulary than ever before.In 1620 some British settlers moved to America. Later in the 18th century some British people were taken to Australia too. English began to be spoken in both countries. 那么,随着时间的推移英语为什么发生了变化呢? 实际上, 当不同文化相互交流渗透时, 所有的语言都会有所发展和变 化。开始, 英格兰人在大约公元 450 年到 1150 年之间所说的英语与 我们今天所说的英语很不一样。当时的英语更多的是以德语为基础的, 不像我们现在说的英语。后来,大约在公元800年至1150年之间, 英语慢慢变得不那么像德语, 因为统治英格兰的那些人开始是说丹麦 语,后来说法语。这些新来的定居者丰富了英语语言,尤其是丰富了 英语词汇。所以到17世纪初的时候,莎士比亚能够得以使用比以往任 何时候都丰富的词汇。1620 年一些英国定居者来到了美洲,后来到了 18 世纪的时候,一些英国人还被带到了澳大利亚。英语也就开始在这 两个国家使用。

Finally by the 19th century the language was settled.At that time two big changes in English spelling happened: first Samuel Johnson wrote his dictionary and later Noah Webster wrote The American Dictionary of the English Language.The latter gave a separate identity to American English spelling. 最后到 19世纪的时候,英语这种语言就变得稳定了。当时,英语的拼写发生了两个很大的变化: 先是塞缪尔?约翰逊编写了他的英语词典,后是诺亚?韦伯斯特出版了《美国英语词典》。后者使得美式英语的拼写有了其独特的个性。

English now is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. For example, India has a very large number of fluent because India English speakers Britain ruled from to 1947.During English time became language that for the government and education. English is also spoken in Singapore

and Malaysia and countries in Africa such as South Africa. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. In fact, China may have the largest number of English learners. Will Chinese English develop its own identity? Only time will tell. 现在英语在南亚地区也被作为外语或第二语言使用。比如,印度就有很多人说英语说得很流利,因为在1765年到1947年之间英国统治着印度。在此期间,英语成了印度政府和教育所用的语言。在新加坡和马来西亚以及像非洲的南非,人们现在也说英语。当今,在中国学英语的人数正在快速增加,事实上,中国可能是学英语人数最多的国家。中国式英语是否也能发展成一种具有自己独特个性的语言?这还有待时间去证明。

第二篇: 高中英语必修五第二单元课文及翻译 -必修5

Unit 2 The United Kingdom Reading PUZZLES IN GEOGRAPHY

People may wonder why different words are used to describe four countries: England, Wales, Scotland these and Northern clarify this question if you Ireland.You study British can there was England. Wales was linked to it in the history.First thirteenth century. Now when people refer to England you find Wales included as well. Next England and Wales were joined to Scotland in the seventeenth century and the name was changed Britain". Happily this was accomplished without "Great conflict when King James of Scotland became King of England and Wales as well. Finally the English government tried in the early twentieth century to form the United Kingdom by getting in the peaceful Ireland way. However, connected same the southern part of Ireland was unwilling and broke away to form its own government.So only Northern Ireland joined with England, Wales and Scotland to become the United Kingdom and

this was shown to the world in a new flag called the Union Jack. To their credit the four countries do work together in some areas(eg, the currency and international relations), but they still have very different institutions. For example, Northern Ireland, England and Scotland have different educational and legal systems as well as different football teams for competitions like the World Cup!

is the of the England largest four countries, for convenience it is divided roughly into three zones.The zone nearest France is called the South of England, the middle zone is called the Midlands and the one nearest to Scotland is known as the North. You find most of the population settled in the south, but most of the industrial cities in the Midlands and the North of England. Although, nationwide, these cities are not as large as those in China, they have world-famous football teams and some of them even have two! It is a pity that the industrial cities built in nineteenth century do not attract visitors.For historical the architecture you have to go to older but smaller towns built by the Romans.There you will find out more about British history and culture. The greatest historical treasure of all is London with its museums, art collections, theatres, parks and buildings. It is the centre of national government and its administration. It has the oldest port built by the Romans in the first century AD, the oldest building begun by the Anglo-Saxons in the 1060s and the oldest castle constructed by later Norman rulers in 1066. There has been four sets of invaders of England. The first invaders, the Romans, second, the Anglo-Saxons, left their towns and roads. The left and their government. The third, the Vikings, their language and place-names influenced the vocabulary of the North of England, and the fourth, the Normans, left castles and introduced new words for food. If you look around the British countryside

you will find evidence of all these invaders. You must keep your eyes open if you are going to make your trip to the United Kingdom enjoyable and worthwhile. 人们可能会奇怪为什么用不同的词语来描述英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰和北爱尔兰这四个国家。如果你研究英国的历史,你就能够弄明白这个问题。

首先是英格兰。威尔士于公元 13 世纪就同英格兰联合起来了。如今只要有人提起英格兰, 你就会发现威尔士总是包

括在内的。然后,于17世纪英格兰、威尔士同苏格兰联合起来,名字改为大不列颠。令人庆幸的是,当苏格兰的詹姆士国王成为英格兰和威尔士的国王时,这三个国家在无(军事)冲突的情况下实现了联合。最后在20世纪初通过同样的和平方式,英国政府尽力把爱尔兰也纳入进来,组成了联合王国。然而,爱尔兰的南部却不情愿这样并分离出去建立了自己的政府。因此只有北爱尔兰同英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰联合起来组成了联合王国,这一点从新的联合王国国旗("联合杰克")上就可以看得出来。

值得称赞的是:这四个国家在一些方面(比方说在货币和国际关系上),它们的确是共同合作的,但是有些制度仍然区别很大。例如,北爱尔兰、英格兰和苏格兰在教育体制和立法体制上都存在着差异,并且它们有着各自的足球队参加像世界杯之类的比赛!

在这四个国家中, 英格兰是最大的。为了方便, 它大致可以划分为三个地区。最靠近法国的那个地区叫做英格兰南部, 中部地区叫英格兰中部, 最靠近苏格兰的那个地区叫英格兰北部。你会发现大部分人口居住在南部, 但是大部分工业城市在中部和北部。虽然就全国范围来说, 这些城市都不像中国的城市那样大, 但是它们都有着世界闻名的足球

队,有的城市甚至还有两个队!令人遗憾的是这些建于19世纪的工业城市并不能吸引游客。要找历史性的建筑你得去罗马人建造的更古老的但是比较小的城镇。在那儿你能找到更多有关英国历史和文化的东西。

第三篇:第二单元课文翻译

全新版大学英语(第二版)综合教程4二单元课文翻译(Test A)

(Smart cars that can see, hear, feel, smell, and talk? And drive on their own? This may sound like a dream ,能看、能听、有知觉、具嗅觉、会说话的智能汽车?还能自动驾驶?这听起来或许像是在做梦,但计算机革命正致力于把这一切变为现实。

Smart CarsMichio Kaku

1.Even the automobile industry, which has remained largely unchanged for the last seventy years, is about to feel the effects of the computer revolution. 智能汽车

加来道雄

即便是过去 70 年间基本上没有多少变化的汽车工业,也将感受到计算机 革命的 影响。 2.The automobile industry ranks as among the most lucrative and powerful industries of the twentieth century. There are presently 500 million cars on earth, or one car for every ten people. Sales of the automobile industry stand at about a trillion dollars, making it the world's biggest manufacturing industry. 汽车工业是 20 世纪最赚钱、最有影响力的产业之一。目前世界上有 5 亿辆车,或者说每 10 人就有 1 辆车。汽车工业的销售额达一万亿美元左右,从而成为世界上最大的制造业。

- 3.The car, and the roads it travels on, will be revolutionized in the twenty-first century. The key to tomorrow' s "smart cars" will be sensors. "We'll see vehicles and roads that see and hear and feel and smell and talk and act," predicts Bill Spreitzer, technical director of General Motors Corporation's ITS program, which is designing the smart car and road of the future. 汽车及其行驶的道路,将在21世纪发生重大变革。未来"智能汽车"的关键在于传感器。"我们会见到能看、能听、有知觉、具嗅觉、会说话并能采取行动的车辆与道路,"正在设计未来智能汽车和智能道路的通用汽车公司 ITS 项目的技术主任比尔•斯普雷扎预言道。
 - 4. Approximately 40,000 people are killed each year in the

United States in traffic accidents. The number of people that are killed or badly injured in car accidents is so vast that we don't even bother to mention them in the newspapers anymore. Fully half of these fatalities come from drunk drivers, and many others from carelessness. A smart car could eliminate most of these car accidents. It can sense if a driver is drunk via electronic sensors that can pick up alcohol vapor in the air, and refuse to start up the engine. The car could also alert the police and provide precise location if it is stolen. 美国每年有大约 4 万人死于交通事故。 在汽车事故中死亡或严重受伤的人数太多, 我们已经不屑在报纸上提 及。这些死亡的人中至少有半数是酒后开车者造成的,另有许多死亡 事故是驾驶员不小心所导致。智能汽车能消除绝大多数这类汽车事故。 它能通过会感测空气中的酒精雾气的电子传感器检测开车者是否喝醉 酒,并拒绝启动引擎。这种车还能在遇窃后通报警方,告知车辆的确 切地点。

- 5.Smart cars have already been built which can monitor one's driving and the driving conditions nearby.Small radars hidden in the bumpers can scan for nearby cars.Should you make a serious driving mistake(e.g., change lanes when there is a car in your "blind spot")the computer would sound an immediate warning. 能监控行车过程以及周围行车状况的智能汽车已经制造出来。藏在保险杠里的微型雷达能对周围的汽车作扫描。如果你发生重大行车失误(如变道时有车辆在你"盲点"内),计算机立即会发出警报。
- 6.At the MIT Media Lab, a prototype is already being built which will determine how sleepy you are as you drive, which is long-distance especially important for drivers.The truck almost hypnotic process of staring at the center monotonous, for long hours is a grossly underestimated, divider lifethreatening hazard. To eliminate this, a tiny camera hidden in the dashboard can be trained on a driver's face and eyes. If the

driver's eyelids close for a certain length of time and his or her driving becomes erratic, a computer in the dashboard could alert the driver. 在麻省理工学院媒介实验室,业已制造出能测知你行车时有多少睡意的样车,这对长途卡车司机意义重大。一连数小时注视着中间分道线这样一个单调、几乎能催眠的过程是被严重低估的威胁生命的重大隐患。为消除这一隐患,藏在仪表板里的一架微型相机可对准开车者的脸部及眼睛。如果司机的眼帘合上一定时间,行车变得不稳,仪表板里的计算机就会向司机发出警报。

7.Two of the most frustrating things about driving a car are getting lost and getting stuck in traffic. While the computer revolution is unlikely to cure these problems, it will have a positive impact. Sensors in your

car tuned to radio signals from orbiting satellites can locate your car precisely at any moment and warn of traffic jams. We already have twenty-four Navstar satellites orbiting the earth, making up what is called the Global Positioning System. They make it possible to determine your location on the earth to within about a hundred feet. At any given time, there are several GPS satellites orbiting overhead at a distance of about 11,000 miles. Each satellite contains four "atomic clocks," which vibrate at a precise frequency, according to the laws of the quantum theory. 开车最头疼的两大麻烦是迷路和交通堵塞。虽然计算机革命不 可能彻底解决这两个问题, 但却会带来积极的影响。你汽车上与绕轨 道运行的卫星发出的无线电信号调谐的传感器能随时精确地确定你汽 车的方位,并告知交通阻塞情况。我们已经有24颗环绕地球运行的导 航卫星,组成了人们所说的全球卫星定位系统。通过这些卫星我们有 可能以小于 100 英尺的误差确定你在地球上的方位。在任何一个特定 时间,总有若干颗全球定位系统的卫星在11,000英里的高空绕地球运 行。每颗卫星都装有4个"原子钟",它们根据量子理论法则,以精 确的频率振动。

8.As a satellite passes overhead it sends out a radio signal that can be detected by a receiver in a car's computer. The car's computer can then calculate how far the satellite is by measuring how long it took for the signal to arrive. Since the speed of light is well known, any delay in receiving the satellite's signal can be into a distance. 卫星从高空经过时发出能被汽车上计算机 converted 里的接收器辨认的无线电信号。汽车上的计算机就会根据信号传来所 花的时间计算出卫星有多远。由于光速为人熟知,接收卫星信号时的 任何时间迟缓都能折算出距离的远近。9.In Japan there are already million of type navigational with some over cars capability.(Some of them locate a car's position by correlating the rotations in the steering wheel to its position on a map.)

在日本,具有某种导航能力的汽车已有一百万辆之多。(有些导航装置通过将方向盘的转动与汽车在地图上的位置并置来测定汽车的方位。)10.With the price of microchips dropping so drastically, future applications of GPS are virtually limitless."The commercial industry is poised to explode," says Randy Hoffman of Magellan Systems Corp., which manufactures navigational systems.Blind individuals could use GPS sensors in walking sticks, airplanes could land by remote control, hikers will be able to locate their position in the woods — the list of potential uses is endless.3

随着微芯片价格的大幅度下降,未来对全球卫星定位系统的应用几乎是无限的。"制造这一商品的工业定会飞速发展,"生产导航系统的麦哲伦航仪公司的兰迪•霍夫曼说。盲人可以在手杖里装配全球卫星定位系统传感器,飞机可以通过遥控着陆,徒步旅行者可以测定自己在林中的方位—— 其潜在的应用范围是无止境的。

11.GPS is actually but part of a larger movement, called "telematics," which will eventually attempt to put smart cars on smart highways. Prototypes of such highways already exist in Europe, and experiments are being made in California to mount

alert cars to traffic jams and obstructions. 全球卫星定位系统其实只是叫做"远程信息学"的这一更大行动的一部分,这一行动最终将把智能汽车送上智能高速公路。这种高速公路的样品已经在欧洲问世,加州也在进行试验,在高速公路上安装计算机芯片、传感器和无线电发射机,以便向汽车报告交通拥挤堵塞情况。

- 12.On an eight-mile stretch of Interstate 15 ten miles north of San Diego, traffic engineers are installing an MIT-designed system which will introduce the "automated driver." The plan calls for computers, aided by thousands of three-inch magnetic spikes buried in the highway, to take complete control of the driving of cars on heavily trafficked roads. Cars will be bunched into groups of ten to twelve vehicles, only six feet apart, traveling in unison, and controlled by computer. 在圣选戈以北 10 英里的 15号州际公路一段 8 英里长的路面上,交通工程师正在安装一个由麻省理工学院设计的引进"自动司机"的系统。这一计划要求计算机在公路上埋设的数千个 3 英寸长的磁钉的协助下,在车辆极多的路段完全控制车辆的运行。车辆会编成 10 辆或 12 辆一组,车距仅 6 英尺,在计算机的控制下一齐行驶。
- 13.Promoters of this computerized highway have great hopes for its future. By 2010, telematics may well be incorporated into one of the major highways in the United States. If successful, by 2020, as the price of microchips drops to below a penny piece, telematics could be adopted in thousands of miles of in the United States. This could prove highways to be an boon as well, saving fuel, reducing traffic jams, environmental decreasing air pollution, and serving as an alternative to highway expansion. 这种计算机化的公路的倡导者对其未来的应用充满希望。 到 2010 年,远程信息技术很可能应用于美国的一条主要公路。如果成 功的话,到2020年,当微芯片的价格降到一片一美分以下时,远程信

我上高中的一天

我叫李康,住在石家庄,一个距离北京不远的城市。它是河北的省会。今天是我上高中的第一天,我正在记载我的一些想法。

我的新学校很好,我能看出这是为什么。老师们非常热情友好,教室令人惊奇。每间教室都有一台电脑,配有特别的屏幕,几乎和电影屏幕一样大。老师们在电脑上打字,这样他们打出的字就显示在他们身后的屏幕上。屏幕上海能显示图片,文本及来自网上的信息。它们真是太棒了。

英语课确实很有趣。老师是一位非常热情的叫沈老师的女士。我们使用新课本,并且沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法完全不同。她认为阅读理解很重要,不过我们课堂英语也讲得很多。我们上课很快乐。我认为我是不会对沈老师课厌烦的。

今天我们讨论互相自我介绍

。我们是以小组讨论式进行的。有些学生起初有些尴尬,不过每个人都很友善,这真是好。沈老师给我们提出要求,然后我们自己活动。

沈老师想帮助我们提高拼写和书写水平。我们用拼写游戏和其他 活动这类有趣的方式来进行。我很喜欢她的态度,其他学生的行为表 明他们也喜欢她。

我班上有 65 个学生,比我原来初中班上的人数多。学生中 49 人是女生。换句话说,女生的人数是男生的三倍。他们说通常女生比男生学习更努力,但在这个班上,每个人都很努力。作为我们今晚的家庭作业,我们写一篇描述我们所住街道的文章。

我的新教师 常言道第一印象非常重要,李老师给我的第一印象是紧张而且害羞。我想她那时可能就是这样,因为那是她给我们上的第一堂课。但现在,两周之后,全班同学都很喜欢上她的课了。她既和蔼又有耐心,而且她讲解英语语法如此清楚,以至于连我都明白。她避免使你感到自己很愚蠢。说英语时我一直很讨厌出错或发音有误。

绩好的学生来说,她讲的有点慢,但是对我来说却极好。我觉得我会 在她的课上取得进步的。

我猜陈老师快 60 岁了,她非常严厉——除非她要求我们(讲话),否则我们一句话也不敢说。她也很严肃而且不大爱笑。当她要你做什么事情时,你一定要马上做。我们班有几个学生上课老迟到,可是上陈老师的课他们一直都很准时。我们班有些同学不喜欢她,但是我们大多数人真的很佩服她,因为她讲课非常有条理,也很清楚。甚至还有几个学生表示喜欢她。在做科学实验时,她讲解的很确切,因此我的学习不断进步。虽然物理永远不会是我最喜欢的学科,但是我想由陈老师教我,我在考试中取得好成绩。

吴老师只教了我们两个星期就已经很受欢迎了。我想这是因为他真的喜欢语文数学——应该是热爱。他总是充满活力,这是一节你不会睡觉的课。我觉得他大约 28 岁,长得相当帅。他声音洪亮而且说话快,他兴奋的时候还会挥舞双手。他非常有趣,觉得我们感到厌烦时就讲笑话。上吴老师的课,即使向作文和总结这样的东西都充满了乐趣。我很敬重他。

我的首次火车之旅

我的名字叫爱丽丝.汤姆逊。我来自澳大利亚的悉尼,我 18 岁了。 最近,我首次乘一列长途列车旅行。这次旅行真棒。我和我的朋友乘 的著名的 Ghan 列车。我们在悉尼上车,在艾利斯斯普林下车,恰好 在澳大利亚的中心,行程四千多里。我们在火车上度过了两天两夜。

这列火车非常不错,吃的食物相当棒。我们吃的美味饭菜是由烹饪专家做的。旅途的前几百公里景色非常丰富多彩。有土地,土壤是红色的。然后就是沙漠,太阳照耀着,没有一丝风,天空也没有云彩。突然,它看起来好像另一个时代的某个地方。我们看到被遗弃的农庄,这些农庄的建立史有一百多年。

乘这列火车是舒服的,车上的人也很友好。在白天,我做在车里 看窗外,有时和别的乘客说说话。我读书,听汉语磁带。一天晚上, 大约是午夜,差不多有一个多小时我都在注视着夜晚的天空。星星像 为什么这列火车叫 Ghan ? 很久以前,澳大利亚人需要一种通往国家中部的途径,他们试过马,可是马不适合炎热的天气和沙地。一百五十年前,他们从阿富汗带回来一些骆驼。Ghan 是阿富汗的缩写。

对于长途跋涉而言,骆驼比马好得多。许多年以前,训练有素的骆驼运出事物和其他供给物,然后带回羊毛和其他产品。

阿富汗人和他们的骆驼穿梭其间,直到 20 世纪 20 年代。后来,政府建了一条新的铁路线,因此他们不再需要骆驼了。1925 年,他们通过了一项法律,如果这些动物成了麻烦,就允许人们可以射杀它们。1935 年,一个镇的警察曾在一天内在一天内射杀了153 头骆驼。

因特网的发展历程

Internet 是全世界最大的计算机网络,它起源与美国国防部高级研究计划局 ARPA 于 1968 年主持研制的用于支持军事研究的计算机实验网 ARPANET。ARPANET 建网的初衷在帮助那些为美国军方工作的研究人员通过计算机交换信息,它的设计与实现基于这样一种主导思想:网络要能够经得住故障的考验而维持正常工作,当网络的一部分因受攻击而失去作用时,网络的其他部分仍能维持正常通信。

1985 年当时美国国家科学基金 NSF 为鼓励大学和研究机构,共享他们非常昂贵四台计算机主机,希望通过计算机网络把各个大学和研究机构的计算机与这些巨型计算机连接起来。开始他们想用现成的ARPANET,不过他们发觉与美国军方打交道不是一件容易的事,于是他们决定利用 ARPANET 发展出来叫 TCP/IP 的通讯协议自己出资建立名叫 NSFNET 的广域网。由于美国国家科学资金的鼓励和资助,许多大学、政府资助的研究机构,甚至私营的研究机构纷纷把自己的局域网并入 NSFNET。这样使 NSFET 在 1986 年建成后取代 ARPANET 成为 Internet 的主干网。

90 年代初期,随着 WWW 的发展,Internet 逐渐走向民用,由于 WWW 良好的界面大大简化了 Internet 操作的难度,使得用户的数量急剧增加,许多政府机构、商业公司意识到 Internet ,这样 Internet 上的点数大大增长,网络上的信息 五花八门、十分丰富。如

Internet 已经深入到人们生活的各个部分,通过 WWW 浏览、电子邮件等方式,人们可以及时地获得自己所需的信息。Internet 大大方便了信息传播,给人们带来了一种全新的通讯方式,可以说 Internet 是继电报、电话发明以来人类通讯方式的又一次革命。

一个充满生机的城市 XL: 又见到你真是太好了, 约翰。

JM: 见到你真高兴,你知道的,自从上次我们见面 到现在已经 6 年了。这是我第一次参观你的家乡。

XL: 对, 你能来这儿我很高兴。

JM: 你知道, 我已经看过中国的一些地方, 游览过一些美丽的城市, 但这是我到过的最吸引人的地方之一。这儿充满生机, 每个人看起来都那么友好。

XL: 是的,每个人都说这儿是沿海最有趣的的城市之一。生活在这里我感到很幸运。我喜欢住在海边。

JM: 你住在厦门的西北部,对不对? XL: 是的,你说对了。JM: 这儿气候怎么样?

XL: 夏天想当炎热潮湿, 但冬天会很冷。

JM:对我来说听起来不错。这到处都有很多游客。难道他们不让你厌烦吗? XL:是的,因为夏天游客太多了,可能会挺烦的。JM:奥,看看那栋高大的公寓楼。

XL: 是的,那楼刚完工。那里公寓的租金很高。JM: 我相信你,这一地区的现代化程度很高。

XL: 对,这是商业区。最近他们建起了许多高楼大厦,还有一些大型购物中心。看,我们刚经过一个,我妻子刚经过一个。我妻子刚从那的一个商店里买了一件漂亮的衣服。

JM: 也许我可以在那买些礼物。

XL: 明天我带你去。现在我们就要离开商业区,接近海港了。我们要进入西区,这里是全市最有趣的地方,有一些特别漂亮的公园。

JM: 看起来真漂亮。刚刚穿过这片水域的是鼓浪屿岛吗? XL: 是的,它是一个美丽的海岛,岛上有一些非常有趣的建筑。

JM: 他们是这样跟我说的。你觉得我们停下来, 四处走一会儿怎

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